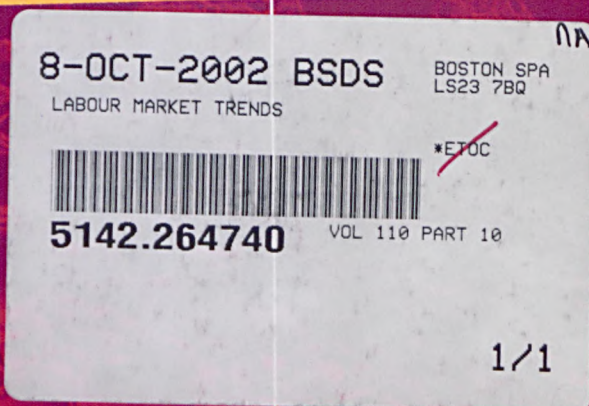


Labour Market Trends

LOAN BAN EXPIRES - 8 APR 2003



Volume of
underemployment and
overemployment in
the UK

Housing tenure and
the labour market

A new survey of job
vacancies

Review of the Labour
Force Survey

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 September 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 May-July 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 Rise in **ILO unemployment** as indicated by May-July 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate fell in August 2002.

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

The working-age employment rate for May-July 2002 was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 38,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 7,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 6,400 in August 2002. The average fall has been 2,600 over the past three months and 400 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in July 2002 was 4.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from June.

New this month

May-July 2002: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

June 2002 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

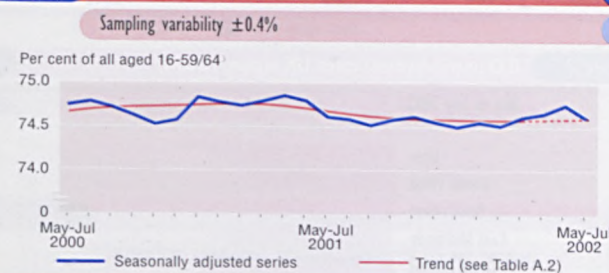


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

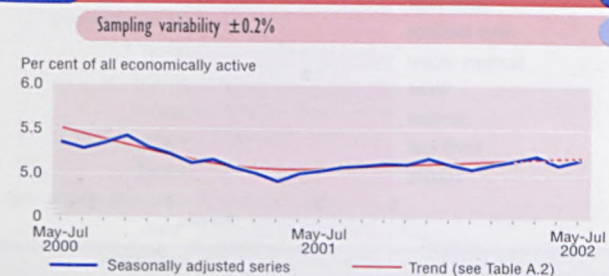


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2002 period, unchanged from February-April 2002 and unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the May-July 2002 period, unchanged from February-April 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 28.51 million in May-July 2002, up 198,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.1 per cent (20,000) between March and June 2002, but showed little change (up by 3,000) over the year, remaining at 29.52 million in June 2002 (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment** level was 1.56 million in May-July 2002. This is 52,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 6,400 on the month to August 2002 to 943,300. Claimant count rate in August 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the July 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in May-July 2002, unchanged from February-April 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point from May-July 2001 (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2002 period, unchanged from February-April 2002 but down 0.1 percentage point from May-July 2001 (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.0 per cent in July 2002, down 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 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

- Men in employment up 41,000 since February-April 2002 to 15.68 million in May-July 2002, and women down 3,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 14,000 since February-April 2002 to 21.37 million in May-July 2002. People in part-time employment up 51,000 over the same period to 7.14 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 4.4 per cent (168,000) in the three months to July 2002, compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.67 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 923.8 million during May-July 2002, down 6.1 million from May-July 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.7 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.4 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 12,000 over the year to stand at 223,000 in May-July 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 53,000 over the year to stand at 330,000 in May-July 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 34,000 over the year to stand at 416,000 in May-July 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions was up in most regions over the year except for East Midlands, North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The highest rate was in London at 6.7 per cent and the lowest in the East and South West regions at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 37,400 over the year to stand at 150,800 in August 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 255,000 in August 2002, a rise of 6,600 since August 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,400 in August 2002, a rise of 900 since August 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	41,082	+1,920
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,987	-2,569
25 and over, more than two years	56,848	-32,216
Total	127,917	-32,865

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 30.07 million in May-July 2002. Of this total, 16.64 million were men and 13.43 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 16,000 over the quarter to 7.86 million in May-July 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 18,000. The number not wanting a job was down 30,000 over the year to 5.59 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 47,000 over the year to 2.28 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 270,000 increase in the population in the year to May-July 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 198,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 52,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 20,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in May-July 2002, unchanged from February-April 2002, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the February-April 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

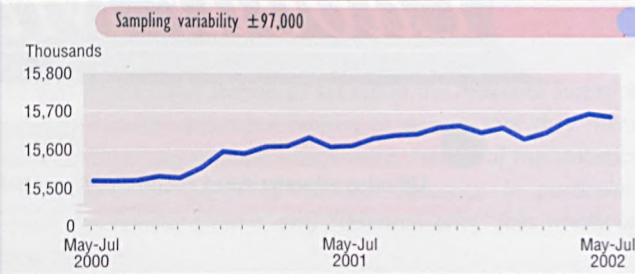


Figure 5 Female employment

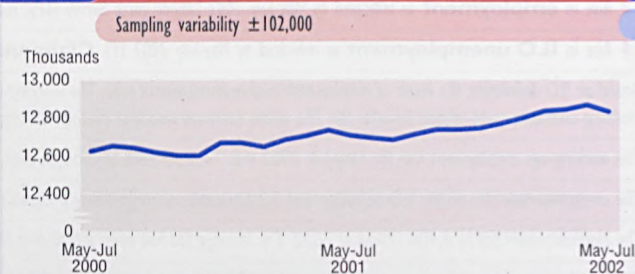


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

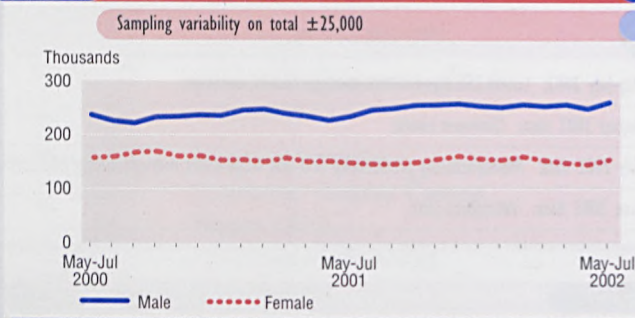


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

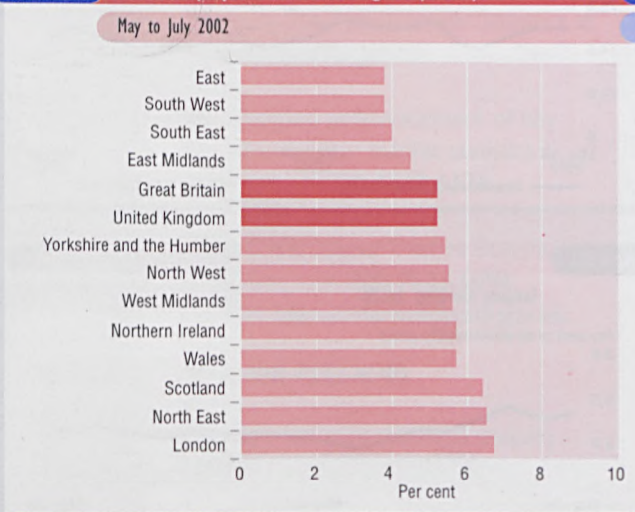


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

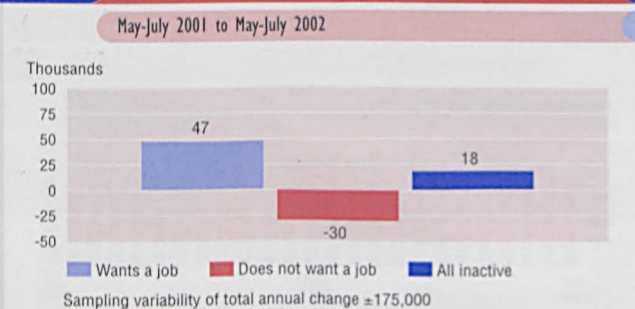


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

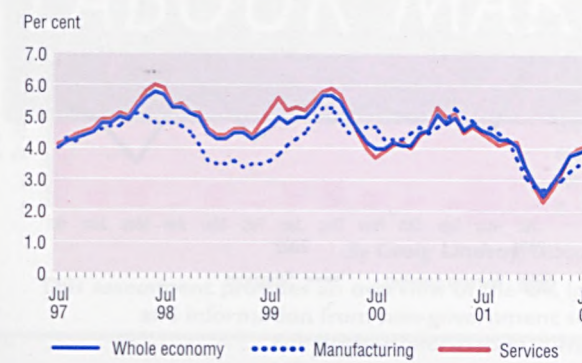


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

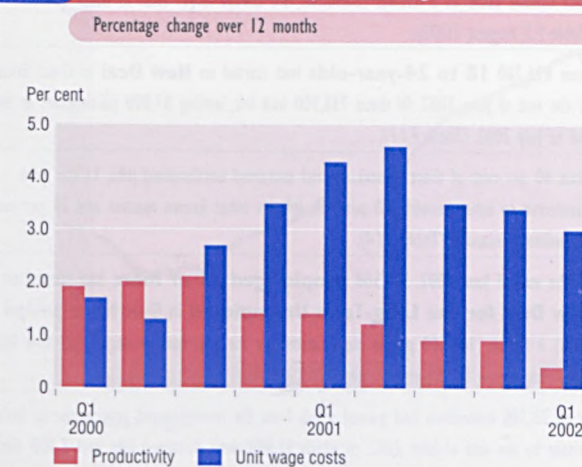
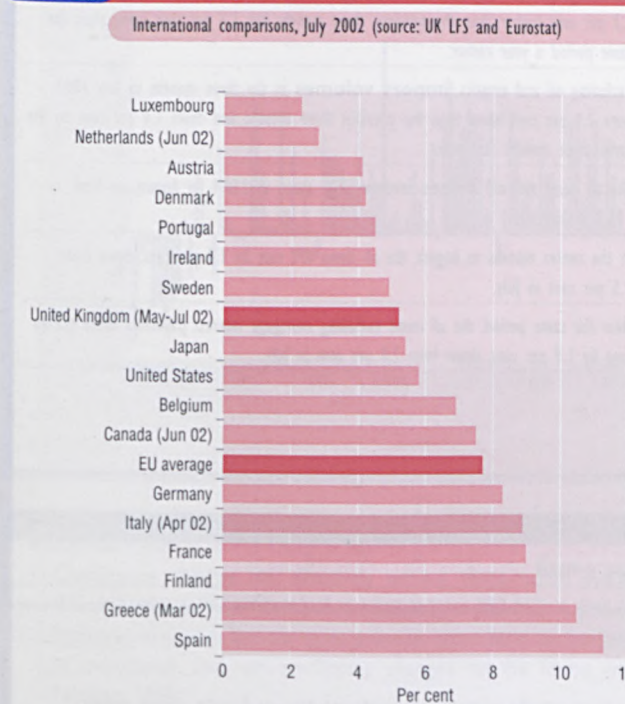


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 201,000 people made redundant in March to May 2002. This compares with 170,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, July 2002).
- Results for March to May 2002 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, July 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 4.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 2002 was 3.9 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the June 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 3.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 4.3 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 4.1 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 3.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the June 2002 rate. This is down 1.9 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 4.0 per cent, unchanged from the June 2002 rate. This is down 0.5 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 4.6 per cent lower in the three months ending July 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.2 per cent lower in the three months ending July 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.8 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in May-July 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in July 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent in May-July 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent over the 12 months to July, compared with 1.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 1.9 per cent.

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to July 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 1,114,000 from 130 stoppages. Some 33 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, 28 per cent were lost in education and 12 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost in July 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 521,000 from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Although starts on **Work-based learning for young people** were six thousand lower in 2001-02 than in 2000-01, there were more people in learning at the end of the year than in any other year in the last decade. This at least partly reflects the shift to longer courses under government employment and training measures (Table F.2, August 2002).
- Starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training** include transfers before April 2001. Even allowing for this, starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 13,000 (18 per cent) lower than in 2000-01. Starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 8,000 (8 per cent) higher than in 2000-01 (Table F.1, August 2002).
- The proportion of young people in a job six months after leaving **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** is slowly rising and stands at 87 per cent for the year October 2000 to September 2001. For **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, this figure is 71 per cent and is rising more rapidly (Table F.6, August 2002).
- The number of people in learning on **Life Skills** has continued to grow and stood at 8,700 on 24 March 2002 (Table F.1, August 2002).
- Around 41 per cent of those who left **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level two or above.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

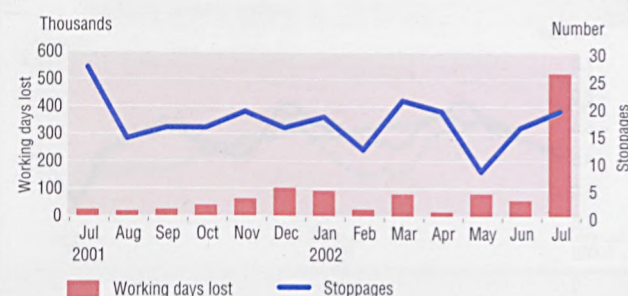
- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices grew by 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.2 per cent.
- In August the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 135.1. This was 0.6 per cent above the July figure of 134.2 and 5.0 per cent higher than the August 2001 level.
- In the three months to July 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.0 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 4.6 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The revised estimate of total **business investment** in the second quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,637 million, up by £81 million over the previous quarter. This represents an increase of 0.3 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to July 2002 was in deficit by £6.8 billion, down from a deficit of £7.4 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £8.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to July 2002 were 3.2 per cent higher than the previous three months but 1.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to July 2002 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 1.4 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 176.4 for August, up from 175.9 in July.
- In the twelve months to August, the all items RPI rose by 1.4 per cent, down from 1.5 per cent in July.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in July.

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 labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancy** data.

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

11 September 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; July 1992 to July 2002

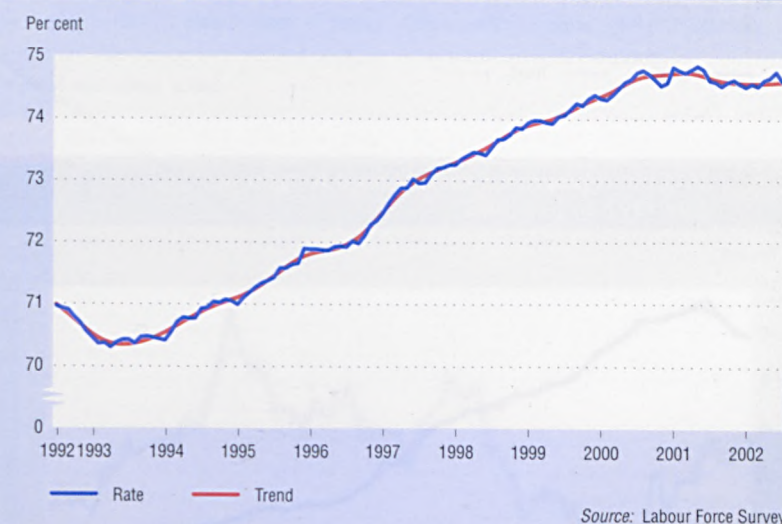
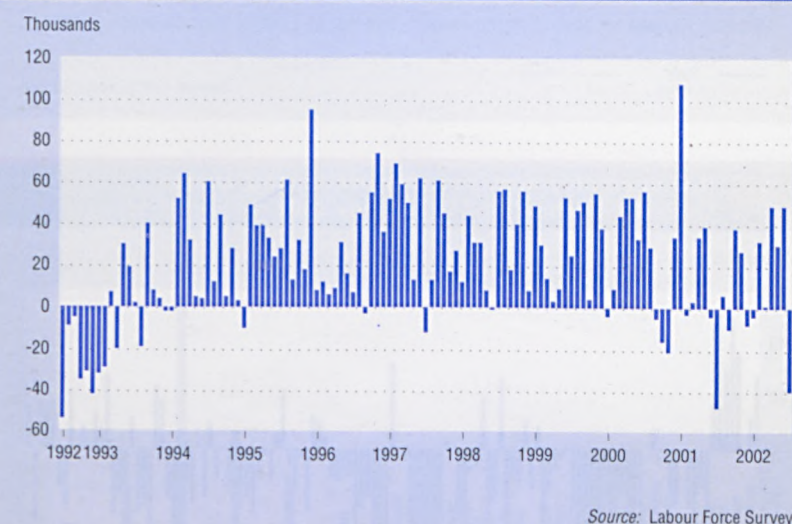


Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; July 2001 to July 2002



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.

Summary

The latest set of labour market data does little to change the picture of recent months. The level of employment has continued to increase steadily, while the rate remains flat. Unemployment appears to have been rising marginally over the last year and the trend remains slightly upward. Overall, the data are consistent with both the pick-up in output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data for quarter two, and the slight slow-down that some commentators outside ONS reported for July. However, there are signs of a quick recovery in the same commentators' output data for August, and more generally care should be taken when interpreting these recent changes because of the effect of the Queen's Golden Jubilee. Earnings data appear to be levelling off at a rate which, while healthy, continues to look subdued by historical standards. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Nevertheless, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving rates flat from May-July 2001 to January-March 2002. Following this, the rate of GDP growth picked up in the second quarter of 2002 and this was mirrored by an increase in the employment rate. However, preliminary indications on output growth for July have been mixed and the latest employment figures for May to July echo this, showing the working-age employment rate unchanged on the quarter at 74.6 per cent, while the level is up 39,000 (compared with the 128,000 quarterly increase reported in August's labour market assessment). The latest trend in employment is basically flat (see Figure 1).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see *Figure 2*). The overlapping changes have been volatile, with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows a decrease of 40,000 between April-June and May-July, the first fall following five consecutive months of positive growth. However, any single month's figure needs to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 20,000 between March and June 2002. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that the employment level is rising and the rate is flat.

GDP growth in the second quarter was 0.6 per cent; however, there were signs that growth in the final month of the quarter (June) and in the first month of third quarter (July) were weaker than expected. For example, official data on manufacturing output showed a sharp downturn into June, although the data were severely affected by the Queen's Golden Jubilee. Reports for July were mixed, with commentators outside ONS reporting slow-down but the official Index of Production showing a bounce back after the weak June figure. However, signs of recovery now also appear to be emerging in commentators' reports for August. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing in August recorded a recovery in output growth and orders. CIPS also reported a pick-up in services activity as output grew for the eighth consecutive month. Nevertheless, employment in service industries fell for the eleventh month running, contracting at its fastest rate since January 2002. Manufacturing employment also continued to fall.

Alongside the employment picture, LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level. There has been continued growth over much of the last decade, reflecting the growth in employment and output. Similarly, over the last year total hours

Figure 3 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; July 1992 to July 2002



Figure 4 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; July 1992 to July 2002

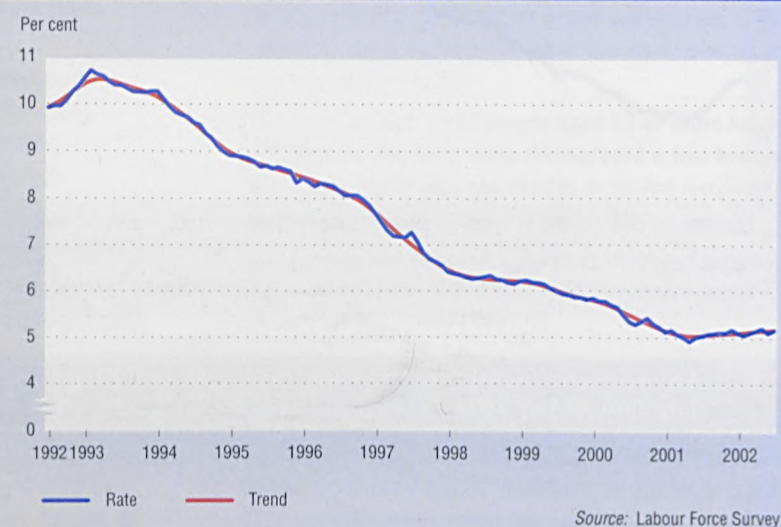
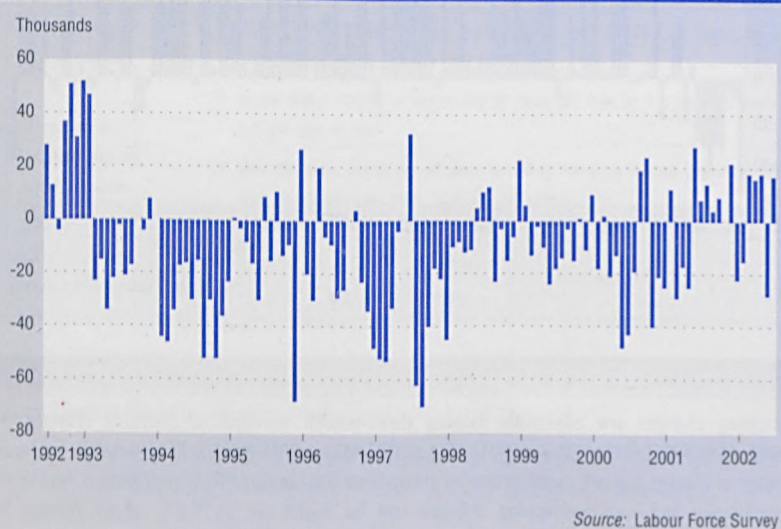


Figure 5 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; July 1992 to July 2002



worked have followed a similar pattern to GDP growth, with a weakening in the level during 2001 followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002. The level rose to 931.6 million hours in March-May 2002. The figure for the April-June period, at 922.1 million hours, was significantly lower but there is strong evidence to suggest that this fall is linked to the extra bank holiday for the Queen's Golden Jubilee. For example, many factories were closed for longer periods than expected and in some cases the whole week. The latest figures have seen the level pick up slightly, rising to 923.8 million hours in May-July, but the Jubilee effect is still in the data and is likely to remain for another month. The latest estimate of trend suggests that the series has peaked and is

now on a flat trend, but given the effect of the Jubilee this should be treated with caution (see *Figure 3*).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for May-July suggest that unemployment may be rising slightly. The trend in the unemployment rate has been steadily downwards since 1993. However, it has risen slightly over the past year and the latest trend estimate is upwards. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see *Figure 4*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 7,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.561 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 17,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the April-June and May-July quarters (see *Figure 5*). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is rising.

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 6,400 in the latest month (August). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, and continues to look flat. Inflows to the claimant count decreased by 400 on the month, whereas outflows rose by 2,800.

The latest rise in unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under 12 months). Within this the greatest increase has come from women who are unemployed up to six months. The latest figure of 443,000 for May-July 2002 was up 20,000 on the quarter and 44,000 on the year. This reinforces the upward trend that started in mid 2001.

Economic inactivity

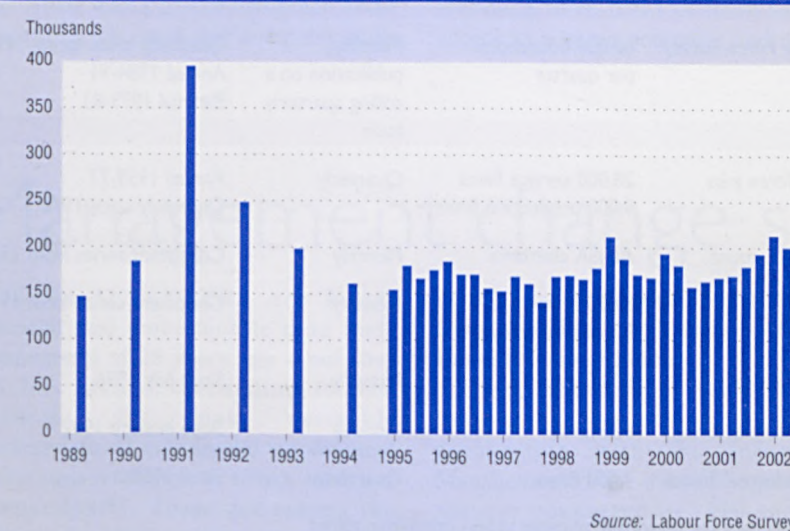
Looking at working age inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate rose back to 21.4 per cent, and total working age inactivity rose from 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. The figures since have seen some fall, and the inactivity rate, at 21.2 per cent, appears to be on a downward trend, though the level has risen slightly on the quarter (up 16,000 to 7.863m) (see *Figure 6*).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, the trend is driven predominantly by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time, although it has started to flatten off in recent months. The level is down 2,000 on the quarter, but up 40,000 since May-July 2001. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years, yet the trend is less clear in recent times: following a rise from summer 2000 to a peak in summer 2001 it has fallen steadily to its current level. However, the figure for the latest quarter is up 18,000 and it is this which has caused the upward blip in the recent overall downward trend.

Figure 6 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; July 1992 to July 2002



Figure 7 Redundancies; United Kingdom; spring 1989 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy data (spring 2002) shows a fall on the quarter, the first fall since summer 2000. Redundancies were down 6 per cent on the quarter, but rose 18 per cent on the year (see *Figure 7*). Within the total, all industries except transport and communication saw redundancies either remain constant or fall. The recent upward trend seems to have been halted by a drop in redundancies in service industries, which had been increasing steadily since winter 2000/1. Manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, the 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 4.0 per cent in the three months to July, up from 3.9 per cent. The effects of the December to April bonus season should now have dropped out of the data, and the overall picture is of earnings growth flattening out at a healthy, if somewhat historically subdued, rate. There was a sharp slow-down in headline earnings growth during December 2001 to February 2002, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector compared with the same period 12 months earlier. The headline rate has now risen for the last five months, but it has not recovered its pre-December level (see *Figure 8*).

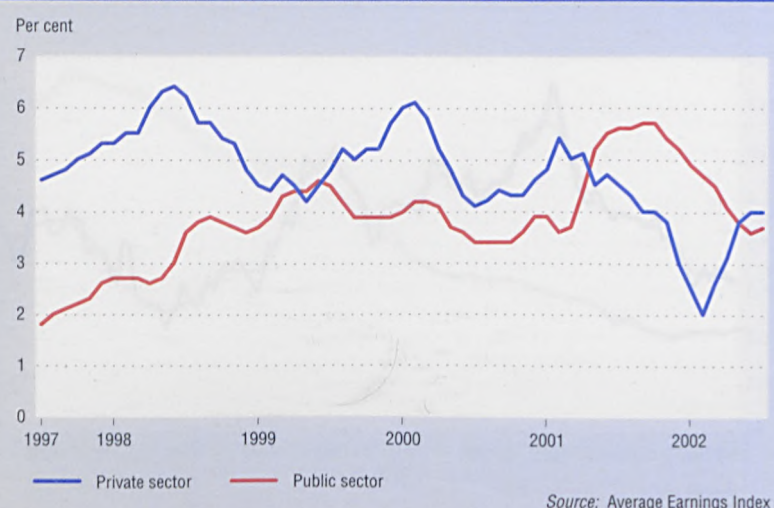
Looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 3.9 per cent in July 2002. Overall, the flat trend seen in basic pay fits with the general labour market picture.

The other story in the recent 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 4 per cent in June and July, and is now above public sector earnings growth. By comparison, public sector growth has fallen steadily since autumn 2001 to its current rate of 3.7 per cent. (see *Figure 9*).

Figure 8 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; July 1997 to July 2002



Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth; Great Britain; July 1997 to July 2002; not seasonally adjusted



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.

Use of ICT

THE Department for Education and Skills (DfES) has set up a programme of research to find out more about the usage of information and communication technologies (ICT) among different demographic groups. This summer two reports have been published as part of this programme, which also looked at ICT and its usefulness in obtaining work.

Trends in ICT access and use, published in June 2002, looked at the changes in ICT access and use between 2000 and 2001 in relation to age, sex, social grade and ACORN group (a classification of residential neighbourhood) which is used to identify the most economically disadvantaged groups of the population. Taylor Nelson Sofres, who carried out the study on behalf of the DfES, surveyed around 4,000 people in each year.

When asked about attitudes to the value, or otherwise, of computer skills, nearly half of all people asked said that computers were essential to their job. This was more likely to be the answer of those in higher socio-economic grades (for example 65 per cent of ABC1 group and 31 per cent of C2DE group) and of younger age groups (60 per cent of 16 to 34-year-olds and 19 per cent of those aged 55 and over). There were great differences among ACORN groups too. The proportion of those 'affluent executives living in family areas' and 'prosperous professionals living in metropolitan area' who said that computer skills were essential to their current job was around double that for those living in 'council estate high unemployment' and 'council estate in greatest hardship' (29 per cent). There was a similar difference in the proportions who said that computer skills

will be essential to getting on in their current job or getting a new job, 65 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

With respect to use of the Internet, almost half of all respondents said they used it, a fifth of whom accessed it at work. Almost two-fifths of all users made use of the Internet to obtain information for work and a quarter for study/learning related to their job or career.

The second report *Evaluation of CMF-funded UK online centres*, published in July, looked at early use of government-supported UK online centres. The target is to provide 6,000 centres with ICT facilities and training for those social groups who would not normally have access to these. More than 2,000 centres in disadvantaged communities will receive support from the Capital Modernisation Fund (CMF). This report, produced by Hal Aitken Associates on behalf of DfES, forms part of research on these funded centres which will focus their efforts on specific groups. This report shows the results of a survey of over 1,300 early users of 59 of the 189 open online centres, a small centre manager survey and a number of case studies. The key success criteria measured were the extent to which the centres increased ICT awareness, ICT skills and people's participation in the local community.

The users survey indicated that around three-fifths of users were in the target groups: people who need help with basic skills; lone parents; ethnic minorities; unemployed people; people with disabilities; and people who were over 60 and not involved in learning activities. Although three-fifths of these users had access to a home computer and a further

two-fifths had access to the Internet, the initial ICT skills level of users was generally low. Also, the evidence suggested that the most 'excluded groups' (those people who fell into several target group categories) were not using the centres in great numbers.

The majority of users (63 per cent) spent time at the centre using computers, particularly on computer courses such as CLAIT, which provide an introduction to word processing. The Internet was a secondary activity.

Around 90 per cent of users surveyed agreed that they were learning new skills. Over two-fifths said that the centres had definitely helped to increase their confidence and a further 40 per cent said that they had helped them to move into more advanced IT courses. In relation to employment, around 13 per cent said the training had definitely helped them to get a job, with a further 12 per cent saying it had helped them to get a better job or promotion.

• Copies of the full reports *Trends in ICT access and use* and *Evaluation of CMF-funded UK online centres: initial report* can be obtained from the Department for Education and Skills, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ (£4.95 each). Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. Research briefs and research reports can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/. For further information about the research, contact Steve Leman, Room N607, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, e-mail steve.leman@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Management change since the 1980s

BRITISH MANAGERS are better educated and more mobile than their counterparts of 20 years ago – but they feel less secure. According to new research, the most desirable characteristic of managerial employment is the opportunity to think and act independently. These are among the findings of a study carried out on behalf

of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) by researchers of the Cardiff Business School.

Their examination of management was based on a survey carried out in 2000 in conjunction with the Institute of Management (IM). It builds upon similar surveys conducted in 1980 and 1990. Together, the three studies provide long-

term insights into managers' changing attitudes and behaviour over two decades. The latest survey involved 1,291 respondents from fellows and members of the IM, representing a wide range of industrial and commercial organisations in both the public and private sectors. Almost a quarter of those surveyed had degrees in business and management, and 14 per cent

had attained an MBA. A continuing trend was the increasing proportion of managers educated at comprehensive schools: 3 per cent in 1980, 6 per cent in 1990 and 21 per cent in 2000.

The study also showed that managers were changing companies more frequently and were significantly less loyal to their employers, reflecting a rising sense of insecurity. In 1980 the biggest single group of managers said they had had between two and three employers during their careers; by 2000 this had risen to six or more. The number of respondents who had always worked for their current employer fell from 14 per cent to just 5 per cent. Job mobility had risen for both the private and public sectors, but in the public sector there was a higher percentage increase in managers having six or more employers between 1990 and 2000. Over three-fifths of respondents agreed that in recent years their jobs had become less secure. A possible explanation was offered by the study, which found that managers reported high levels of dissatisfaction regarding promotion,

opportunities for personal development, issues of self-esteem and pay.

Just over half of managers in the survey were earning less than £40,000 per annum in 2000, while around 14 per cent earned over £70,000. However, all three surveys were acknowledged to be biased towards senior managers. Work in the private sector continued to offer higher earnings and constituted the majority of IM members. The greatest fall in managerial employment was seen in manufacturing: a decline from 36 per cent of the sample in 1980 to 21 per cent 20 years later.

The majority of managers placed a high level of importance on management development and training. Off-the-job training in the manager's own time rose from 3.3 days in 1990 to 4.9 days in 2000. The highest levels of training were seen in administration, personnel, training and industrial relations, with junior managers receiving more training than managers at a senior level.

In 1980, 82 per cent of respondents agreed that unions had too much power.

This figure had declined to 17 per cent in 2000. Trade union membership among IM members had decreased from 20 per cent to 18 per cent over the 20-year period, but hit a low of 14 per cent in the 1990 survey. In the private sector, union membership among respondents had risen from 7 per cent in 1990 to 9 per cent in 2000, with the figures rising from 36 per cent to 37 per cent in the public sector for the same period.

- To obtain a copy of the publication *Two Decades of Management*, contact The Institute of Management, 2 Savoy Court, Strand, London, WC2R 0EZ, tel. 020 7497 0580 fax. 020 7497 0463 or e-mail public.affairs@imgt.org.uk. Professor Michael Poole, Professor Roger Mansfield and Priya Mendes conducted the research at Cardiff Business School. For further research information, contact Professor Michael Poole, of Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, tel. 029 2087 4270, e-mail PooleM@cardiff.ac.uk.

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Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact the Labour Market Trends editorial office, e-mail lm2@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5894.

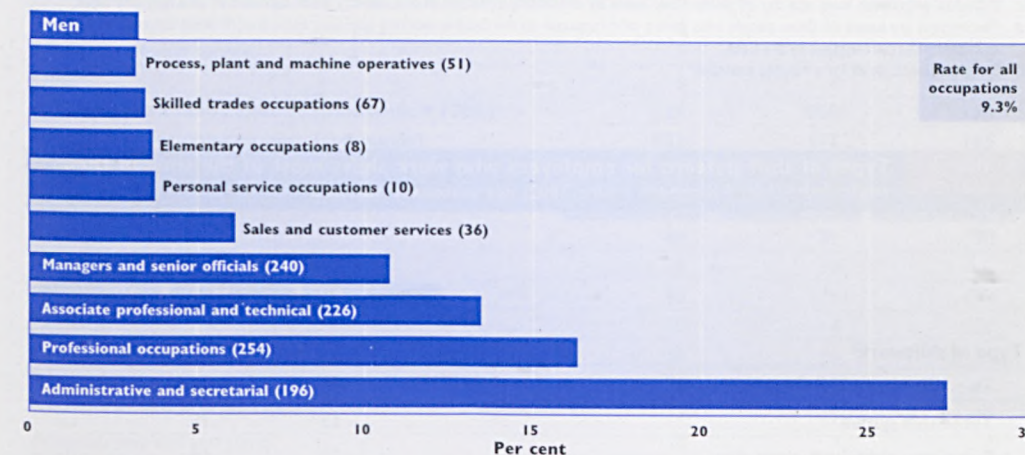
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- 1 Working patterns
- 2 Teleworking
- 3 Index

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

1 Working patterns

Figure 1 Proportion of employees who work flexitime^a by occupation^b and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



The spring quarter Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used to look at the prevalence of different working patterns. Respondents are asked whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main job.

In spring 2002, the most common type of flexible working arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 11 per cent for all employees. Figure 1 shows the proportion of employees who worked on a flexible working hours basis in their main job in spring 2002, by occupation and sex.

- 1 Around 9 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women were working flexitime in spring 2002.
- 2 For both men and women, the highest proportions of employees working flexitime were in administrative and secretarial occupations (27 and 24 per cent respectively).
- 3 A quarter of men working flexitime in professional occupations were software professionals.

^a Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day. For full details see p489, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2000.

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

(*) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers in thousands of those working flexitime in each occupation.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

1 Working patterns (cont.)

Women working flexible working hours in associate professional and technical occupations were working as housing and welfare officers, personnel and industrial relations officers or nurses.

Employees can give up to three types of flexible working arrangements including flexible working hours. *Table 1* gives the proportion of employees in spring 2002 who had each type of arrangement.

In spring 2002 around 26 per cent of women had some sort of a flexible working arrangement, compared with 17 per cent of men.

Of women, 8 per cent gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements, compared with less than 2 per cent of men.

A greater proportion of women with dependent children than those without did term-time working (13 per cent, compared with 5 per cent).

Women with dependent children were more than twice as likely to be job-sharing as women without dependent children (3 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively).

The LFS also asks respondents whether they work shiftwork in their main job. *Table 2* shows shift patterns worked.

In spring 2002 nearly four million employees worked shifts most of the time, accounting for around 16 per cent of all employees.

The most frequently worked shift pattern for both men and women was a 'two-shift' system.

Women were more likely than men to work evening shifts and split shifts. Men were more likely to do three-shift working and 'sometimes nights/sometimes days'.

Table 1 Proportion of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Women with dependent children	Women without dependent children
Employees with a flexible work arrangement	21.7	17.5	26.4	30.6	23.8
Type of flexible arrangement^a					
Flexible working hours	10.6	9.3	12.1	11.8	12.2
Term-time working	4.7	1.5	8.2	12.6	5.5
Annualised hours contract	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Four and a half day week	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
Job sharing	0.9	0.2	1.6	2.9	0.9
Zero hours contract ^b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Nine-day fortnight ^c	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.2
Employees without a flexible work arrangement	78.3	82.5	73.6	69.4	76.2
Employees who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	23,379	12,213	11,166	4,265	6,901
All employees (thousands) ^d	24,975	13,111	11,864	4,474	7,390

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give up to three types of flexible arrangement. For full details of types of flexible working arrangements see p489, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2000.
 b A person is not contracted to work a set number of hours and is only paid for the number of hours they work.
 c Individual employees have one day off every other week by alternating a pattern of one five-day week followed by one four-day week.
 d Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question. Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the base.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 2 Types of shift pattern for employees who work shifts most of the time in their main job; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

Type of shiftwork ^a	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Two-shift system early/late-double day	29	27	32
Three-shift system	15	16	13
Sometimes nights/sometimes days	12	13	10
Night shifts	10	10	10
Evening or twilight shifts	5	4	6
Continental shifts	4	6	1
Split shifts	4	3	5
Morning shifts	2	2	2
Weekend shifts	1	*	1
Other types of shiftwork	19	18	20
All employees who work shifts ^b most of the time who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	3,735	2,216	1,519
All employees who work shifts most of the time adjusted for non-response ^c (thousands)	3,979	2,371	1,611

Source: Labour Force Survey

a For a description of types of shift patterns, see pp49-50, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000.
 b Bases for calculation of percentages exclude a small number of people who did not state their type of shiftwork.
 c Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the 'adjusted for non-response' figure.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job

Table 3 Employees and self-employed whose work^a from home^b required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

A: Teleworker homeworkers ^c	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Employees	41	38	44
Self-employed	59	62	56
Full-time	56	76	37
Part-time	44	24	62
Managers and senior officials	23	30	17
Professional occupations	16	25	8
Associate professional and technical	27	33	22
Administrative and secretarial	24	*	42
Skilled trades occupations	3	*	*
Sales and customer service	*	*	*
Other ^d	4	*	6
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%) ^e	395	187	208
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	412	195	217
B: Home-based teleworkers^c			
	All	Men	Women
Employees	46	44	50
Self-employed	54	56	50
Full-time	84	89	62
Part-time	16	11	38
Managers and senior officials	23	23	21
Professional occupations	17	17	16
Associate professional and technical	25	22	37
Administrative and secretarial	3	1	8
Skilled trades occupations	22	27	*
Sales and customer service	3	3	6
Other ^d	6	6	9
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%) ^e	824	650	174
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	882	697	185
C: Occasional teleworkers^c			
	All	Men	Women
Employees	84	81	90
Self-employed	16	19	10
Full-time	90	96	79
Part-time	10	4	21
Managers and senior officials	36	41	26
Professional occupations	36	33	43
Associate professional and technical	17	15	19
Administrative and secretarial	4	*	7
Skilled trades occupations	4	6	*
Sales and customer service	*	*	*
Other ^d	3	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%) ^e	562	367	195
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	598	392	206

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification.
 b In main job.
 c See red box for definitions.
 d Includes personal services occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.
 e Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the teleworking questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the total adjusted for non-response.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Definitions of teleworkers

The LFS defines as teleworkers people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and could not do so without using both a telephone and a computer. Information on teleworkers from the LFS identifies three distinct types:

- 1 **Teleworker homeworkers** work mainly in their own home in their main job.
- 2 **Home-based teleworkers** work in various locations in their main job using home as a base.
- 3 **Occasional teleworkers** do not usually work at home or use home as a base but spend at least one day in the reference week teleworking in these locations.

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). *Table 3* shows the number of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution by different job characteristics) in spring 2002.

There were over 400,000 teleworker homeworkers in spring 2002, of whom just under half worked part-time (62 per cent of women and 24 per cent of men).

More than half of teleworker homeworkers were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly men (79 per cent of home-based and 66 per cent of occasional teleworkers were men).

Whereas women teleworker homeworkers were split fairly evenly between employees and self-employed, men were predominantly self-employed (62 per cent).

Home-based teleworkers were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups than the other two types of teleworkers.

Over a quarter (27 per cent) of male home-based teleworkers worked in the skilled trades occupations group. Of these, 82 per cent were employed in construction, electrical and building trades, for whom teleworking is likely to be only a minor part of their main job.

Unlike the other teleworking groups, occasional teleworkers were predominantly employees (84 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time workers (90 per cent).

Nearly nine out of ten occasional teleworkers were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers and senior officials, professionals, and associate professionals and technical occupations).

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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, Sep 02)

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.

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Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK

By Milena Simic, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The volume of excess hours worked by the overemployed has been higher than the volume of extra hours wanted since autumn 2000.
- The volume of extra hours wanted was highest in elementary occupations and the volume of excess hours worked was highest among managers and senior officials.
- The volume of extra hours wanted is reduced by about a quarter when the full ILO definition of underemployment is applied.
- By the ILO definition of underemployment, 1.9 per cent of the estimated overall volume of labour in the UK was not utilised in autumn 2001.
- In full-time jobs, 0.7 per cent of the estimated overall available volume of labour in the UK was not utilised, compared with 11 per cent in part-time jobs.
- Underemployed men and women in full-time employment worked on average nine and seven hours respectively less than other men and women in full-time employment, but the number of extra hours they wanted would bring them up to the national average.
- Underemployed men and women in part-time employment worked one and two hours respectively less than the rest but wanted to work 15 and 12 extra hours respectively.



PHOTO: PAULA SULLOW/FORWARD

This article, the second of two articles on time-related underemployment and overemployment, focuses on the volume of the mismatch between the hours people would prefer to work and the hours they actually work.

Introduction

THE PREVIOUS article on time-related underemployment (see pp399-414, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002) focused on the proportions of people in employment for whom there was a mismatch between hours worked and preferred hours. This showed that 1.8 million workers (6.5 per cent of all workers) in autumn 2001 were underemployed, and a further 3 million (10.5 per cent of all workers) were overemployed. Labour available in an economy can be expressed in terms of either people willing to work, or hours they are willing to do in a week. Underutilisation and overutilisation of

labour can be expressed also as the number of additional or surplus hours which people would prefer to work or not to work. Since 1999 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has collected data on how many extra hours people in employment wanted to work. Their overall sum – the volume of underemployment – provides a measure of underutilisation of the potential capacity of those already in employment to complement estimates of their number.

In this article first some economic issues surrounding the volume of underemployment are discussed. Next, definitions of underemployment,

Box 1 Concepts and definitions on underemployment and overemployment

Underemployment: in numbers of people
ILO definition of time-related underemployment

- All employed people aged 15 and over who:
- during the reference week were willing to work additional hours, meaning that they wanted another job in addition to their current job(s), wanted another job with more hours instead of their current job(s) or wanted to increase the total number of hours worked in their current job(s);
 - were available to work additional hours within a period corresponding to the usual term of notice, given opportunities for additional work; and
 - during the reference week actually worked less than a threshold relating to working time.

Definition of time-related underemployment used in this series of articles

- All employed people aged 16 and over who:
- wanted to work extra hours in their current job, or in a different or an additional job;
 - were available to start within two weeks; and
 - worked less than a sex-specific average 'constructed hours' (in autumn 2001 this was 41 constructed hours a week for women, and 46 for men).¹

Rate of underemployment

Ratio between the number of underemployed and

either the number of employed or the number of economically active people.

Overemployment: in numbers of people
Definition of time-related overemployment used in this series of articles

- There is no international definition.
- All employed people aged 16 or over who:
- wanted to work fewer hours either in their current or in a different job; and
 - would accept less pay for working fewer hours.

Rate of overemployment

Ratio between the number of overemployed and the number of all employed people.

Not comparable with the rate of underemployment, but comparable with the rate of extra hours wanted.

Underemployment: in numbers of hours
Volume of underemployment

Aggregate number of additional hours sought by the underemployed.

Volume of unemployment

Aggregate number of hours likely to have been worked by ILO unemployed people if they had been employed in the reference week. Estimated data only are available.

Table 1 Numbers and proportions of people, and volumes and proportions of hours, in underemployment, unemployment, overemployment and wanting more hours; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All (000s)	Proportion		Volume of hours		Proportion of hours (%)
		all employed (%)	all economically active (%)	Extra/fewer hours (millions)	Corresponding denominator in the rate of volume (millions)	
Underemployment	1,849	6.5	6.2	20.5	1,072.6	1.91
Unemployment	1,545		5.1	52.9	1,105.0	4.79
Overemployment	2,979	10.5	9.9	32.6	1,019.4	3.20
Wanting more hours	2,388	8.4	8	26.8	1,078.9	2.48
Net volume of mismatched hours (millions)				-5.9	1,046.2	-0.56
Volume of constructed hours (millions)				1,052.1		
All people in employment	28,456					
All people economically active	30,001					

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates

Volume of 'constructed hours'

Aggregate number of hours worked by all in employment in one week on the constructed hours basis.¹

Rate of volume of underemployment

Ratio between the volume of underemployment and the sum of the volumes of constructed hours and underemployment. Measures underutilisation of labour resources.

Rate of volume of unemployment

Ratio between the estimated volume of unemployment and the sum of the volumes of constructed hours and unemployment. Measures underutilisation of labour resources.

Overemployment: in numbers of hours
Volume of overemployment

Aggregate number of fewer hours sought by the overemployed. This volume is comparable not to the volume of underemployment but to the volume of wanting more hours.

Volume of extra hours wanted

Aggregate number of additional hours sought by all satisfying the first criterion of underemployment alone.

Rate of volume of overemployment

Ratio between the volume of overemployment and the volume of constructed hours minus the volume of underemployment. Measures overutilisation of labour resources. It is comparable not with the rate of volume of underemployment but with the rate of volume of extra hours wanted.

Rate of volume of extra hours wanted

Ratio between the volume of extra hours wanted and the sum of the volumes of constructed hours and extra hours wanted.

Rate of the net volume of mismatched hours

Ratio between the difference in the extra and fewer hours wanted and the sum of this difference and the volume of constructed hours.

overemployment and their volumes and rates are clarified, and volumes and rates of the volume of unemployment presented. Rates of the volume of underemployment are compared across some characteristics, and finally the volume of time-related overemployment is compared with the volume of extra hours wanted across some important variables identified in the previous article.

Underemployment

In the previous article on underemployment the most recent Eurostat proposal for the definition of underemployment was discussed and adapted to the UK's labour market circumstances (see Box 1).

Economic theory and evidence

The ILO definitions of employment and unemployment do not fully capture the diversity of the labour market. Only the total lack of work is defined as unemployment, and people working for an hour or more during the reference week are defined as ILO unemployed. Time-

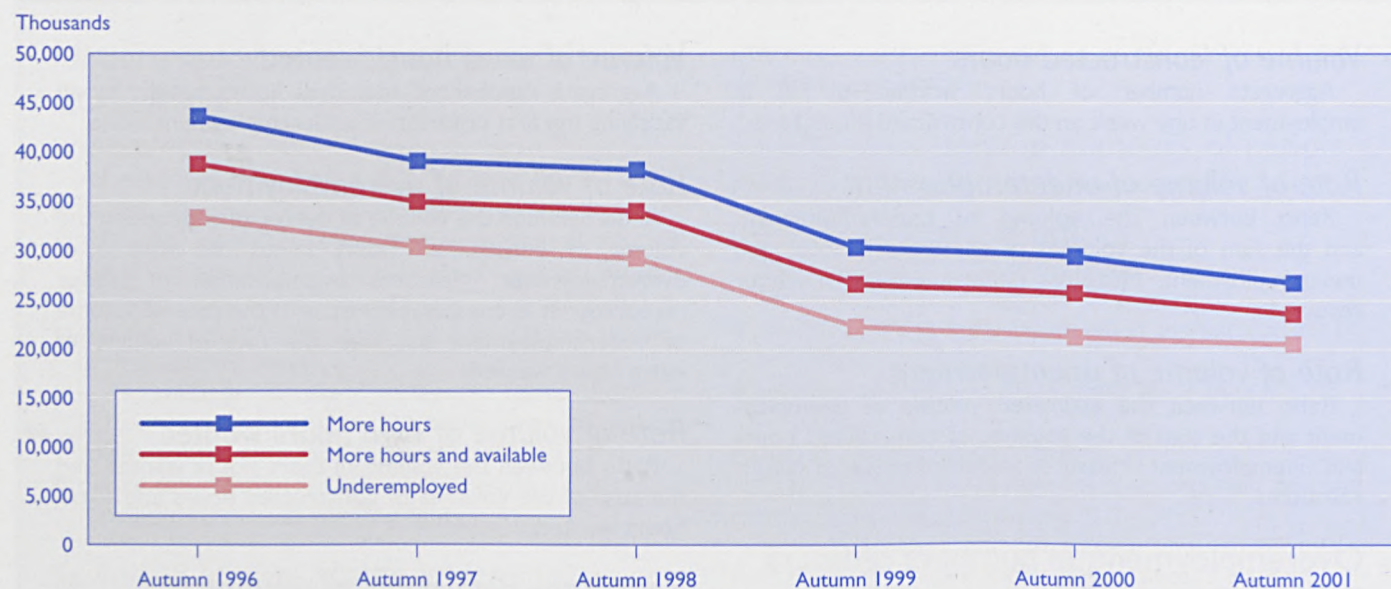
related underemployment measures situations of partial lack of work, and thus complements statistics of unemployment. The amount of additional hours the underemployed are available to work provides an insight into the degree to which labour resources are available and utilised in the economy. Time-related overemployment is a related, opposite concept measuring the overutilisation of the current labour supply.

Underemployment can be due to a lack of labour demand, cyclical, frictional or structural mismatch, institutional or employer preferences. Cyclical and frictional underemployment (attributable to the time needed to find extra hours) are, as in unemployment, of a temporary nature, whereas structural underemployment corresponds to the mismatch between workers' skills and skills needed for available work. In this article the focus is on workers' preferences only, that is, the demand for extra hours, taking into account their occupations and qualifications. A survey determining employers' preferences as to the working hours of their employees could be of equal validity since it would be able to measure the demand for extra hours as

well as providing information on employees' occupations and qualifications.

There is some recent evidence that workers have some freedom in choosing their hours and that at least some of them do adjust their working hours in line with their reported preferences. A recent study carried out by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) used subjective data on desired hours of work from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and investigated their impact on subsequent labour market behaviour.² It also investigated how much influence employees have in determining their working hours. It concluded that people are able to adjust their hours in line with their preferences, which may be facilitated both within and between employer/job changes. However, job and employer changes are more able to adjust their hours. The study further suggests that restrictions on working hours within job and employer are significant, and that these may be caused by employer preferences, technology or industrial relations. It concludes that job and employer moves are costly for both the worker and the firm.

Figure 1 Volume of hours wanted^a by three criteria for underemployment; United Kingdom; autumn 1997 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
 a Values have been estimated for the number of extra hours wanted by underemployed people wanting an additional job from spring 1996 to winter 1998; for availability among workers wanting more hours in their current jobs for the period from spring 1996 to winter 1998; and for availability in the period from spring 1996 to winter 1996.

LFS data seem to suggest the same. Based on the LFS longitudinal five quarters datasets, which link responses given a year apart, workers who were underemployed/overemployed in autumn 2000 on average had increased/decreased their hours a year later. Although on average those in full-time work in autumn 2000 decreased their hours of work by almost one hour by autumn 2001, the underemployed in full-time jobs in autumn 2000 had increased their weekly hours on average by almost five hours a week for men and one hour for women. For those in part-time jobs in autumn 2000, again, there was an average overall increase in the number of hours worked of seven hours for men and of two hours for women. This increase was observed among all underemployed and fully employed people but not among the overemployed, who experienced a drop of, on average, three hours a week. There is therefore some evidence that subjective data on desired hours of work have an impact on subsequent labour market behaviour.

It can be argued that transactions in the labour market are based on people and jobs and that employment mismatch should be measured in the same way, (as in the previous article on underemployment). However, it can also be argued that measuring the aggregate of

extra or fewer hours wanted – the volume of underemployment and overemployment – may provide a more accurate measurement of the impact that such employment mismatches can have on the economy in terms of lost output. A rough measure of their impact on gross domestic product could be calculated, though the skills of workers would need to be taken into account in some way to allow for varying individual productivity. This calculation is not attempted here, but the amount of lost output is likely to be relatively very small, as the volume of underemployment, as shown below, is less than 2 per cent of available labour resources, and most of the underemployed tend to be lower-skilled.

Time-related underemployment and unemployment

Box 1 provides a summary of all concepts and definitions used in the two articles. It describes the measurement of underemployment in terms of persons (as the number of underemployed workers and their proportion among all workers); and in terms of hours (as the number of hours there are available to work (volume) and their proportion in the number of all potential hours (rate

of underemployment)). Similarly, it describes the two ways of reporting overemployment. Underemployment is compared with unemployment, and overemployment is compared with wanting to work additional hours, both also explained in Box 1. Table 1 illustrates these concepts using LFS data for autumn 2001.

Volume

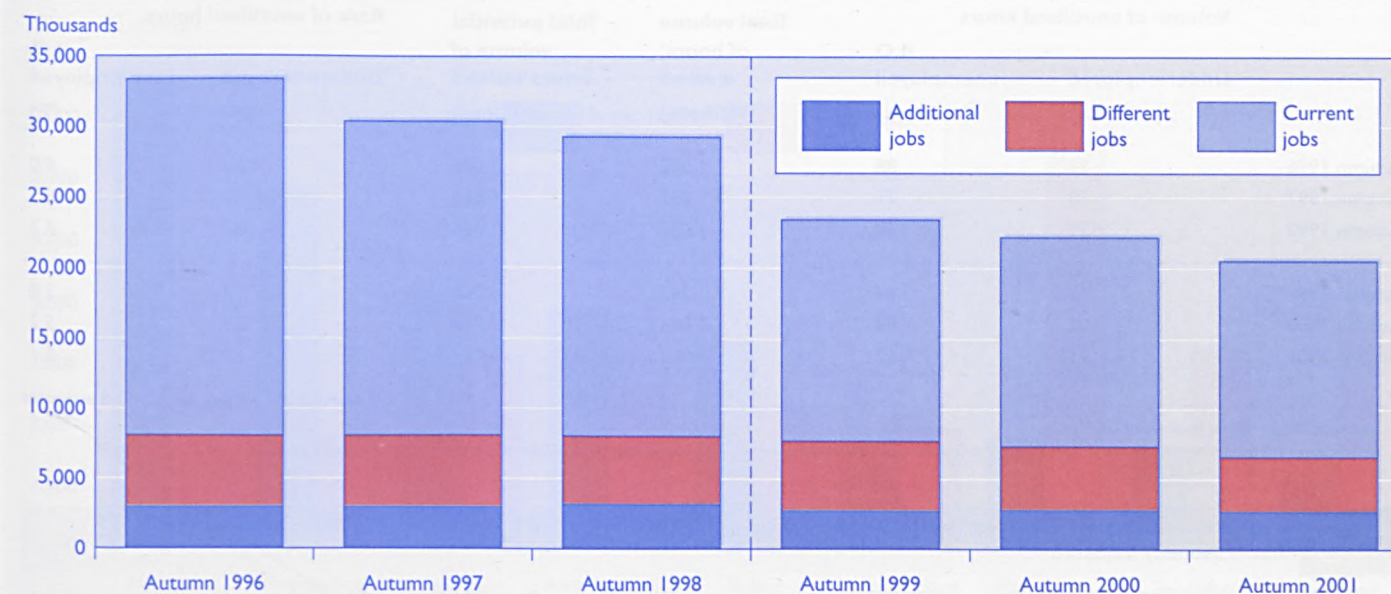
Data availability

Although data on the volume of underemployment is fully available only from March 1999, the portion of the data missing before then can be imputed and the volume estimated from March 1996.³

Trends

Figure 1 shows the trend in the volume of total extra hours wanted by all workers, illustrating how the total volume was reduced by application of the availability and threshold criteria. The total volume was reduced by around 11 per cent when the availability criterion was applied, and by a further 14 per cent when the threshold criterion was applied, resulting in the volume of underemployment being about three-quarters of the total volume of extra hours.

Figure 2 Volume of underemployment by whether extra hours wanted in current job or other job; autumn 1996 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
 a Changes to the LFS question occurred in spring 1999. See footnote to Figure 1.

Among people who were finally classified as underemployed, three categories of underemployment can be distinguished: those who would like more hours in their current jobs; in different jobs; and in additional jobs. Figure 2 shows the total volume of additional hours sought by all underemployed people – the volume of underemployment – for autumn quarters in the past six years, divided into these three categories. In autumn 2001, 68 per cent of all volume was reported in current jobs, 19 per cent in different jobs and the remaining 13 per cent in additional jobs. In the same quarter, all people classified as underemployed wanted to work over 20.53 million extra hours a week, a 12 per cent reduction since 1999. There was a discontinuity in the volume of underemployment in current jobs in autumn 1999 because of a change in the LFS questionnaire, which resulted in the exclusion of workers who wanted to work more hours in their current jobs at the overtime rate rather than the basic pay rate. Nevertheless, the largest volume of underemployment remains in current jobs where the number of underemployed people is also largest. The volume of underemployment also decreased in different and additional

jobs over the past six years at different rates: there was a 24 per cent reduction for different jobs and 9 per cent for additional jobs since autumn 1996. The overall drop in volume is consistent with the decreasing number of people classified as underemployed, as shown in the previous article.

Comparisons with unemployment

Underemployment is only one source of underutilisation in the labour market, the main source being unemployment. People are classified as ILO unemployed if they want and are actively looking for a job in addition to being available to start working within a reference period given an opportunity. The LFS collects this information. It is also possible to estimate the volume of weekly hours that could be contributed by unemployed people by using the hours worked by those in employment with similar characteristics. These estimates are likely to be an overestimation of the volume of unemployment.⁴ Using the annual-linked LFS it was found that the average working hours of those moving from unemployment into employment was 93 per cent of the average of those who remained employed from autumn

2000 to autumn 2001. This amounts to a 6.6 per cent overestimation of the volume, for which an adjustment was made.

The first two columns of Table 2 show the overall volume of hours of underemployment and estimated unemployment for autumn quarters for the past six years. The rate of decrease in the volume of underemployment was fairly stable before and after the discontinuity in 1999: it was 12.2 per cent between autumn 1996 and autumn 1998 and 12.3 per cent between autumn 1999 and autumn 2001. The estimated volume of unemployment decreased by 23.1 per cent in the first period and by 11.5 per cent in the second. Although the number of underemployed people was higher than the number of ILO unemployed, the estimated volume of unemployment was around 2.5 times the volume of underemployment over the same period. The volume of unemployment was much larger because over half of the unemployed were looking for full-time jobs, whereas underemployed workers wanted to work on average 11 more hours a week. The falling trends in the volume of unemployment and underemployment are consistent with the trends observed in the number of underem-

Table 2 Volume and rate of unutilised hours, by underemployed people and ILO unemployed people; United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Volume of unutilised hours		Total volume of hours ^a worked (millions)	Total potential volume of hours worked (millions)	Rate of unutilised hours	
	Underemployed (millions)	ILO unemployed (millions)			Underemployed (%)	ILO unemployed (%)
Autumn 1996	33	88	1,012	1,045	3.2	8.0
Autumn 1997	30	71	1,032	1,062	2.9	6.5
Autumn 1998	29	68	1,037	1,066	2.7	6.1
Autumn 1999 ^b	23	64	1,043	1,067	2.2	5.8
Autumn 2000	22	58	1,044	1,066	2.1	5.2
Autumn 2001	21	57	1,052	1,073	1.9	5.1

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates

a Constructed hours of all in employment (see Box 1).

b From autumn 1999 there was a change in the question asked in the LFS about underemployment causing a large drop in the number of people wanting to work longer hours.

Table 3 Fewer and more hours wanted:^a volume of hours and rate of hours; United Kingdom; spring 2000 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Volume of hours			Rate of volume of hours ^c		
	Fewer hours wanted and less pay (millions)	More hours wanted (millions)	Total hours worked ^b (millions)	Fewer hours wanted and less pay (%)	More hours wanted (%)	Difference between more hours wanted and fewer hours wanted (%)
Spring 2000	27	28	1,030	2.7	2.7	0.11
Summer 2000	32	33	1,047	3.2	3.0	0.05
Autumn 2000	32	29	1,044	3.2	2.7	-0.25
Winter 2000	32	28	1,030	3.2	2.6	-0.38
Spring 2001	31	26	1,040	3.1	2.4	-0.47
Summer 2001	34	29	1,055	3.4	2.6	-0.55
Autumn 2001	33	27	1,052	3.2	2.5	-0.56
Winter 2001	33	26	1,033	3.3	2.5	-0.65
Spring 2002	33	25	1,040	3.3	2.4	-0.74

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Of all people in employment.

b Constructed hours of all in employment (see Box 1).

c See Box 1 for more details of calculation.

employed and unemployed people in the same period (see Figure 5, p404, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002).

Although the volume of both unemployment and underemployment measure underutilisation of available labour resources, adding the two is avoided because there is a fundamental difference between the characteristics of people who are unemployed and employed.⁵ However, the utilisation of labour resources has improved over the past five years. Judging by the drop in ILO unemployment since 1992 and the similarity of trends of unemployment and underemployment, this improvement in utilisation of labour resources

is likely to have started in the early 1990s.

Rates

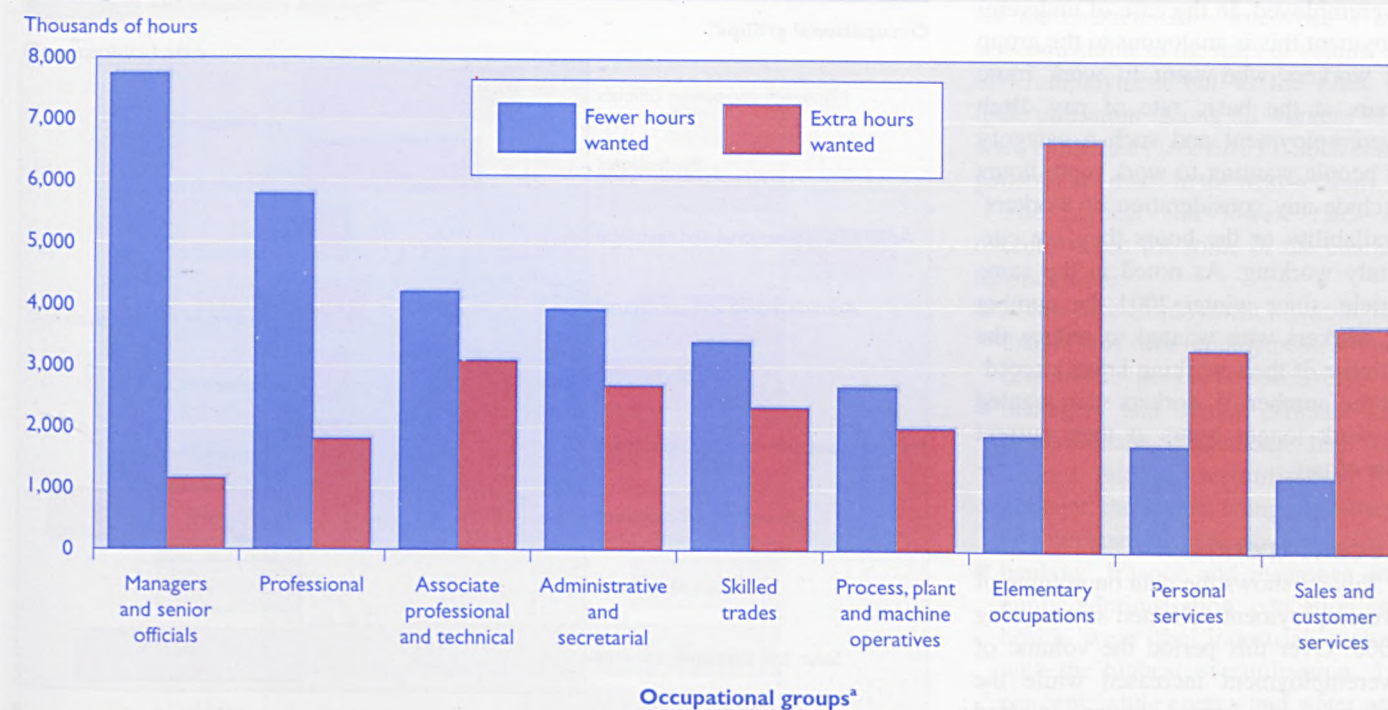
Concepts and trends

The potential labour supply of all in employment can be defined as the sum of the overall hours they worked⁶ plus the volume of underemployment (see Box 1). The resulting rate of the volume of underemployment, calculated as the ratio between the volume of underemployment and the potential volume of all employed people, was 1.9 per cent in autumn 2001 (see Table

2). That is, almost 2 per cent of the total potential hours of work of people already in employment was not utilised.

The rate of underutilisation due to unemployment – the ratio between the volume of unemployment and the sum of the volume of hours worked by those in employment and the volume of unemployment – was 5.1 per cent in autumn 2001 (see Table 2). The decreases in both rates over the past few years are a result of both decreases in the volume of each and an increase in the volume of all hours worked. A large drop in 1999 is due to a discontinuity in the LFS, as mentioned above.

Figure 3a Volume of fewer and extra hours wanted by occupation; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Underemployment: hours worked and extra hours wanted

Because the underemployed includes a high proportion of part-time workers, underemployed people on average worked only 28 hours, that is, ten hours a week less than other workers. On average, they wanted to work 11 extra hours a week, which would bring their preferred hours to just over the average hours for other workers.

A breakdown by full-/part-time status and sex reveals that, in general, the reasons for wanting to work more hours might differ between part-time and full-time underemployed workers. The motivation of the underemployed in full-time jobs seems to be to close the gap between their work hours and the hours of other full-time workers. On average, underemployed men in full-time employment wanted to work nine extra hours a week and women eight extra hours a week. They worked fewer hours than other men and women in full-time employment, and the additional hours they wanted would have the effect of bringing their hours

up to around the national average. Part-time underemployed workers, however, on average worked only slightly less than other part-time workers: one hour less in the case of men and two hours a week less in the case of women. The number of extra hours they wanted, however, far exceeded this difference: men on average wanted to work 15 extra hours a week and women 12 extra hours. The average underemployed part-time worker therefore essentially wanted a full-time job.

Rates across characteristics

Rates of the volume of underemployment for some important variables are summarised below.

- The rate of volume of underemployment was higher among part-time workers, 11 per cent, compared to 0.7 per cent among full-time workers.
- Rates by occupational group ranged from 5.4 per cent for elementary occupations, and 5.1 per cent by sales and customer service occupations, to 0.3 per cent for managers and senior officials.
- Rates by industry ranged from 3.7 per cent for other services and

3.5 per cent for distribution, hotels and restaurants to 0.8 per cent for construction and water and energy.

- Rates by educational qualification ranged from 2.5 per cent for those with GCSE grades A-C or lower to 1.2 per cent for those with a degree or an equivalent.
- The rates of the volume of underemployment were fairly uniform across the government regions, ranging from 1.2 per cent in Northern Ireland to 2.4 per cent in the North East. Most of the regions had rates between 1.9 and 2.2 per cent.

The indications are that underemployment is mainly due to structural constraints, that is, to mismatch between workers' skills and those needed for available work.

Volume of extra and fewer hours wanted

As discussed in the previous article, there is no internationally agreed definition of overemployment. However, a generally agreed definition is that peo-

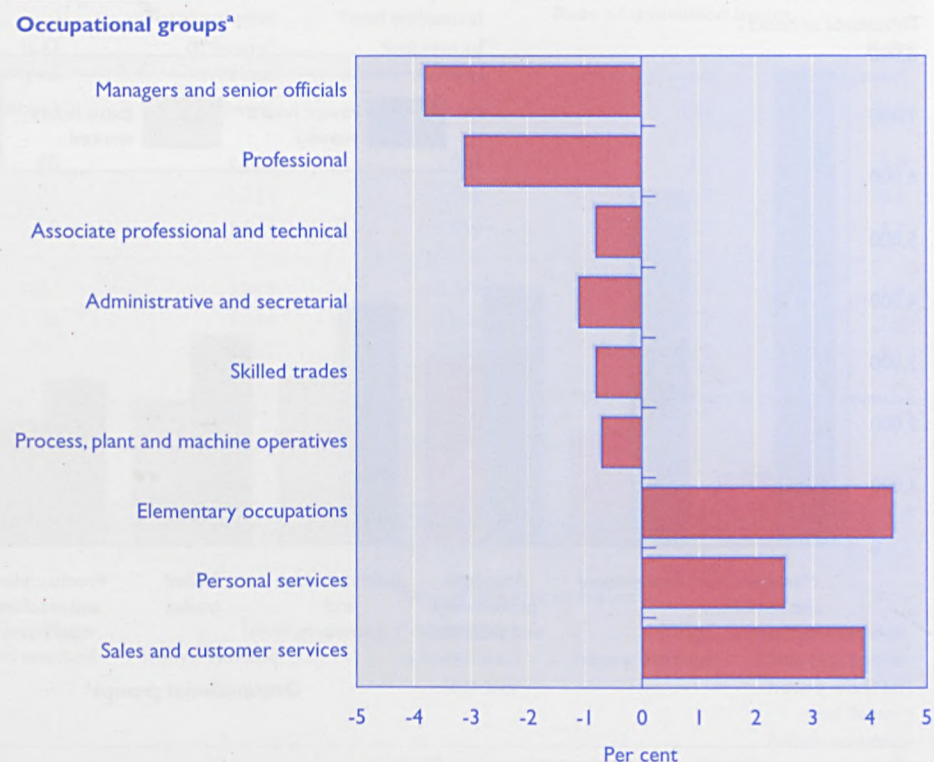
ple who want to work less hours for less pay should be classified as overemployed. In the case of underemployment this is analogous to the group of workers who want to work more hours at the basic rate of pay. Both overemployment and such a category of people wanting to work more hours exclude any consideration of workers' availability or the hours they are currently working. As noted in the same article, since winter 2001 the number of workers who wanted to reduce the number of their working hours exceeded the number of workers who wanted to work longer hours at their current rate of pay.

Recent trends

Table 3 shows the data on volume of overemployment collected since spring 2000. Over this period the volume of overemployment increased while the volume of extra hours wanted decreased. The rate of the volume of overemployment is calculated as the volume of overemployment divided by the sum of all hours worked minus the volume of overemployment. In the same way, the rate of the volume of net mismatched hours (overemployment minus extra hours wanted) can be expressed as a ratio of the volume of net mismatched hours to total hours worked less this net volume. In spring 2000 slightly more extra hours were wanted than were considered excess by the overemployed; by the next quarter they were in balance and since then there has been a net surplus of hours being worked.

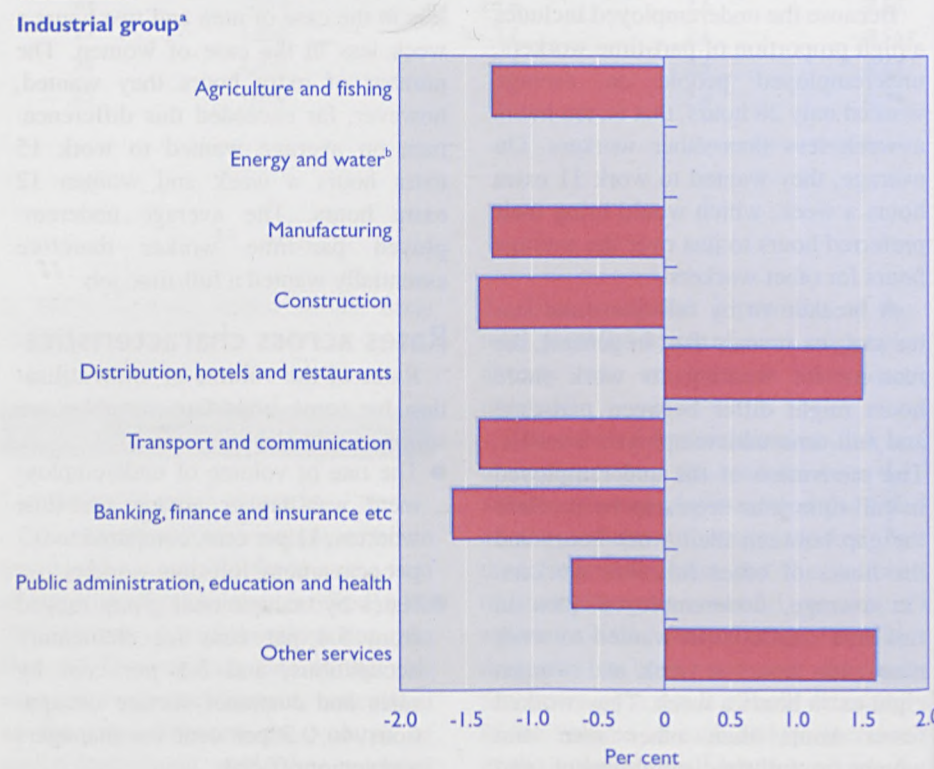
To illustrate, among those who wanted to work more hours in autumn 2001, some 27 million extra hours were wanted amounting to 2.5 per cent of total preferred hours (see Table 3, with more detail in Box 1, Table 1). In the same quarter, those working excessive hours reported that they were willing to forfeit approximately 33 million hours of work and associated pay, the resulting rate of the volume of overutilisation being -3.2 per cent. The difference between the two volumes was negative, -5.9 million hours, and the overall rate was -0.6 per cent, leading to the conclusion that there was slight overutilisation of labour resources in

Figure 3b Proportion of net mismatched hours^b by occupation; United Kingdom;^a autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey
 a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b As a proportion of preferred hours.

Figure 4 Proportion of net volume of mismatched hours by industry group^a in main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey
 a Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.
 b Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Figure 5 Proportion of net volume of mismatched hours by government office region, country and selected geographical area; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

the UK economy. Overutilisation was a characteristic of full-time jobs, with a net rate of -2.2 per cent, whereas part-time jobs had a net rate of 9.9 per cent representing underutilisation in the economy.

Overemployment: hours worked and fewer hours wanted

On average, workers who were overemployed reported wanting a reduction in hours far greater than the average difference between their weekly hours and the weekly hours of all other workers.

Overemployed men in full-time employment worked on average 49 hours a week, four hours more than

other men in full-time employment, and wanted to reduce their hours on average by 11 hours a week. Women who were overemployed worked 43 hours a week, two hours more than other women in full-time jobs, and wanted to work 12 hours a week less.

In part-time employment the situation was similar, where both overemployed men and women worked 24 hours a week, five hours more than other part-time employed people, and wanted to reduce their hours by nine and seven hours a week respectively. The average desired hours for overemployed men and women were far less than the overall average: overemployed men in full-time employment on average wanted to work about 37 hours a week and overemployed women 31 hours a week.

Rates across characteristics

Rates of volume of overemployment for the characteristics listed below are not comparable to the rates of volume of underemployment but to the rates of underutilisation among all workers who want extra hours (see Box 1). Such comparisons are made in the next section.

The highest and lowest rates of overutilisation for some of the characteristics were:

- in full-time employment it was higher than in part-time employment, 3.4 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively;
- managers and senior officials and professional occupations had the highest rate of overutilisation, 4.6 per cent, the lowest being in elementary occupations, 1.9 per cent;
- banking, finance and insurance and public administration, education and health were the industrial sectors with the highest overutilisation, 3.6 per cent, while energy and water and manufacturing had the lowest, 2.3 and 3.0 per cent respectively;
- the rate of overutilisation was greatest in jobs filled by workers with degrees or equivalent education, 4.0 per cent, somewhat higher than in jobs filled by those with higher education, 3.7 per cent. GCSEs and all lower qualifications had an equal rate, 2.8 per cent;
- South East and South West had the highest rates of overutilisation, 3.5 and 3.6 per cent respectively, and the lowest was recorded in Northern Ireland, 2.1 per cent.

Comparisons: wanting more hours and overemployed

How different is labour that is being overutilised from labour that is underutilised? Figure 3a shows that the only occupational groups in which the volume of extra hours wanted exceeded the volume of fewer hours wanted in autumn 2001 were elementary occupations, personal service occupations and sales and customer service occupations. The same three occupational groups have the highest proportion of part-time jobs, traditionally low pay and a high rate of underemployment.

The spare capacity rate was especially high among elementary occupations, 4.4 per cent (see *Figure 3b*). The second highest rate of net mismatch, with the highest rate of overutilisation, was among managers and senior officials, with -3.8 per cent labour mismatch.

As a result, the volume of extra hours wanted was lower than the volume of overemployment in almost all industries and regions. The only two industries where workers on balance wanted more hours were hotels and distribution, and other services, the rates of net mismatch being 1.5 and 1.6 per cent respectively, while the highest negative rate of net mismatch (over-utilisation) was recorded in banking, finance and insurance at -1.6 per cent (see *Figure 4*). The same industry sectors also had the highest underemployment and overemployment rates. As *Figure 5* shows, the only geographical area with a positive rate of mismatched hours (underutilisation) was Merseyside, at 0.3 per cent, and the highest negative rate was recorded in the government office region of the South East, at -1.3 per cent.

Comparisons with overtime hours

The recent trends in overemployment and underemployment show little change in the volume of unpaid overtime hours and a decrease in the number of paid overtime hours. The data on overtime hours are available for a much longer period than the data on overemployment, which start in spring 2000. In the past six years, for example, there was a 15 per cent reduction in the volume of actual paid overtime hours in autumn quarters and a small

Table 4 Total paid and unpaid overtime as a proportion of all hours worked; United Kingdom; spring 2000 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Proportion of all hours worked		Per cent Percentage difference
	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime	
Spring 2000	3.4	3.3	0.16
Summer 2000	3.4	2.9	0.51
Autumn 2000	3.6	3.4	0.21
Winter 2000	3.2	3.0	0.17
Spring 2001	3.3	3.4	-0.05
Summer 2001	3.3	3.0	0.36
Autumn 2001	3.2	3.2	-0.05
Winter 2001	2.8	2.9	-0.04
Spring 2002	3.1	3.3	-0.23

Source: Labour Force Survey

increase in the number of unpaid overtime hours (just over 5 per cent). Since spring 2001, more hours were worked in unpaid overtime than in paid overtime in all quarters except summer 2001 (see *Table 4*). Looking at the autumn quarters alone in the past five years, the volume of paid overtime has been decreasing since 1997, whereas the volume of unpaid overtime hours has been variable but is generally increasing. Unpaid overtime was mostly worked by managers and senior officials and those in professional occupations (slightly over 70 per cent of the total volume of unpaid overtime), which are the occupational groups with the highest volume of overemployment.⁷ Two-fifths of all unpaid overtime was done by workers with degrees, although they make up only about 15 per cent of the whole workforce. Further investigation into a possible connection between the volume of unpaid overtime and the volume of overemployment is needed, but it is not carried out in this article.

Conclusion

Of the two sources of time-related underutilisation in the labour force, the volume and rate of volume of unemployment was 2.5 times higher than that of underemployment. The total amount hours that were not utilised within these two sources have been decreasing in the past six years, and the UK economy has been becoming more efficient in its labour utilisation.

The rate of underemployment was high in part-time jobs, where 11 per cent of total potential hours were not used. It was highest within some typically low-paid occupations and for people with low qualifications, indicating that underemployment is largely due to structural underemployment.

Since autumn 2001 the volume of overutilisation of those in employment was higher than the volume of unutilised hours. It was highest among top paying occupations and among workers with high qualifications, who also did the most overtime work.

Further information

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Notes

- As discussed in the previous article (see p413, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002, *Implementing a threshold*), in applying a specific threshold a combination of actual and usual hours in the derivation is preferable to using either on its own. Actual hours are replaced by usual hours only where they were lower than usual hours because of a bank holiday, maternity/paternity leave, other leave/holiday, sickness or injury, training course started/changed jobs, personal/family reasons, other reasons, or if no reason or no answer given. The resulting hours representing a selective use of actual or usual hours were named 'constructed hours'. In autumn 2001 this was 41 constructed hours a week for women, and 46 for men. The volume of constructed hours is almost the same as the volume of usual hours, and is higher than the volume of actual hours.
- Böheim, R. and Taylor, M. P., *Actual and preferred working hours*, Institute for Social and Economic Research, working paper 2001-06.
- Imputation needed and carried out for the number of extra hours wanted by underemployed people wanting an additional job from spring 1996 to winter 1998; for availability among workers wanting more hours in their current jobs for the period from spring 1996 to winter 1998; and for availability in the period from spring 1996 to winter 1996.
- The LFS asks ILO unemployed people about general characteristics of the jobs they are looking for: preferred job status (employee, self-employed or on a government scheme), and work pattern (full or part time). The volume of hours wanted by the unemployed was estimated using the average constructed weekly working hours of those in employment of the same sex and with the same job status and work pattern. However, recent British studies have indicated that people who are employed and who are unemployed are expected to have very different patterns of employment. Unemployment may have a negative influence on employer demand for a worker's time and the probability of experiencing subsequent unemployment is higher than usual, both of which indicate that the above described estimation process is likely to overestimate preferred hours (for further discussion, see Böheim and Taylor *Actual and preferred working hours*).
- Wells, B., *Report on underemployment*, Department for Work and Pensions, August 1998.
- Calculated as the total of all 'constructed hours' worked in the reference week (see *Box 1*).
- In autumn 2001, almost two-thirds of workers who worked unpaid overtime work were managers and senior officials or workers in professional occupations, although only one-quarter of all workers falls into those two categories of occupations.

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Housing tenure and the labour market

By Mari Lind Frogner, Economic Analysis and Satellite Accounts Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The proportion of households in Great Britain owning their property has gone from 49 per cent in 1971 to 69 per cent in 1998, and the proportion of renters has gone from 51 per cent in 1971 to 31 per cent in 1998.
- Housing tenure varies with demographic factors such as age, education, occupation, ethnicity and type of household.
- Employment status affects the choice of housing tenure. The employed are more likely to be homeowners: 78 per cent of households in the UK where the head of household was employed owned their own property in 1998. This compared with just 31 per cent where the head of household was unemployed. For households with an economically inactive head, 59 per cent owned their own property.
- The number of wage earners in a household also affects housing tenure. Around 54 per cent of households in the UK with no adults in work owned their property. For households with one adult in work this rose to 70 per cent, and for households with two or more adults in work the number went up to 84 per cent. Around four-fifths of households with all adults in work owned their property.
- Not surprisingly, given the links between employment and wage earners, home ownership is also linked to higher income. The average gross weekly household income in Great Britain in 2000-01 varied from £241 for those renting socially to £706 for owner occupiers with a mortgage. Those renting privately had an average gross weekly household income of £455 (for those owning property outright it was £422).
- There are regional differences in housing tenure, which seem to be related to regional differences in employment.
- Differential regional housing markets influence labour mobility through price disincentives.



PHOTO: SHEILA GRANT/OWAT

This article investigates some of the aspects linking the labour market and housing tenure using data from the Labour Force, General Household and Family Expenditure surveys.

Introduction

ADEQUATE SHELTER is one of life's essential requirements. A large part of physical and mental well-being is attached to a person's home. The choice of housing – whether to buy or to rent, and whether to rent privately or from the social sector – depends in part on someone's financial situation, which in turn partly depends on their experience in the labour market. Collectively, this search for adequate housing also has significant impact on the labour market and the macroeconomy. For the majority of households, housing accounts for a big part of their monthly outlay, affects their geographical mobility and represents an

important medium to store their wealth, which in turn is a key factor in determining household consumption.

In an attempt to unravel part of the interaction between housing and the labour market, this article looks at trends over time in housing tenure, socio-economic variations and their impact on tenure, the links from labour market experiences to housing through income and wealth, and the links from housing to the labour market through regional differences and mobility. This article focuses in particular on the issue of home ownership. In addressing these relationships, the aim of this article is to

raise questions rather than answer them, ahead of future ONS work. For example, the wider issues of labour mobility are touched on briefly, but will be explored more fully in future work.

There are of course many other aspects to housing than those connected with the labour market, such as social exclusion and access to amenities, which are not discussed here.¹ The relationship between the housing market and macroeconomic management also falls out of the scope of this article.

Housing is a highly costly commodity, and the different choices of housing have very different financial implications. For the vast majority of households the strongest financial determinant is their labour market experience, which, in turn, has an impact on the choice of housing tenure (see *Box 1*). According to Labour Force Survey (LFS) data from autumn 2001, 78 per cent of households where the head was in employment owned their property, whereas the corresponding proportion for the households where the head was unemployed was only 31 per cent.

It is also possible that the housing market can affect what happens to the labour market. For instance, high house prices in an area, even one with many job vacancies, might discourage workers from moving into the area and taking up jobs. On the other hand, workers' ability to move out of their current area might depend on their present housing tenure. Selling up and buying across regions can be a costly, time-consuming and stressful business and if a household is in social housing, it is not straightforward to move to a different area and obtain social housing there. On an individual level, the choice of housing tenure might also affect the probability of employment. For example, an unemployed worker who is an owner-occupier might put greater effort into finding a new job for fear of losing their home.

There are other factors which influence both labour market outcomes and the choice of housing tenure, such as age, education, occupation, household type, ethnicity, and financial and criminal history. Some of these might have an effect on housing through their effects on labour market outcomes, and some might

Box 1 Housing choices

There is, among a number of factors, an issue of whether owning one's property affects, or is affected by, a range of labour market outcomes, for example earnings, mobility, job search intensity if a person becomes unemployed.

It is also likely that there will be a difference in whether a person owns a property outright or it is mortgaged. Owning a property outright should mean lower monthly outgoings, and this can affect the decision whether to work or not. Someone in their late fifties having paid off their mortgage has less of an incentive not to take retirement than someone still having some of their mortgage to pay off.

However, whether property is owned or rented is not the only distinctions in housing worth making. There is also the difference between renting privately and renting from a local authority. It is possible that a household renting from a local authority does so because, firstly, they cannot afford to buy and, secondly, because local authorities offer affordable housing. This might mean that those renting privately do so because they can't afford to buy, or because they have chosen not to buy for a range of reasons, such as uncertainty about the future or preferring not to have to do the work involved with owning a property. It is certain that local authority properties are more difficult to inhabit initially and move from.

This article, therefore, looks at five categories: owning outright, owning with a mortgage, renting privately (excluding those living rent free), renting from a local authority and renting from a housing association.

There are a few marginal categories that will not be included in this article: those squatting, part owning and part renting and those paying no rent. This is mainly because these are such small groups, and for most breakdowns the sample sizes are too small for publication, and the results are hard to interpret when the sizes are acceptable (the groups are marginal in any case, and would leave the results less easy to read).

be simultaneous choice effects, where certain groups are linked both to particular labour market outcomes, and to the choice of housing. It will not be possible to separate these effects, but it is important to see that certain impacts of the labour market on housing choice, and vice versa, might conceivably come from socio-economic differences, and their interaction with both aspects of housing and the labour market.

The next section of the article looks at how housing has developed over the past three decades, and what the current position is. This is followed by an analysis of some of those factors which might influence both housing tenure and the labour market. (The reader is invited to keep these in mind when reading the further sections, as the joint impact of these socio-economic characteristics may prove to be very important determinants.) Then the article looks directly at the link between labour market status and housing

tenure, through status of head of household, source of income and workless and work-rich households. Finally, the article will look briefly at the impact of housing on the labour market through regional mobility.

Housing tenure now and trends over time

According to the General Household Survey (GHS) in 2000-01, 70 per cent of households were owner occupiers. Of these, 29 per cent owned their property outright and 41 per cent had a mortgage. In terms of renters, 21 per cent of all households rented socially, either from councils or from housing associations, and 9 per cent rented privately. Of those renting privately 3 per cent rented furnished and 6 per cent rented unfurnished. This position is the culmination of a general change from renting to owning over the past three decades.

Table 1 Households by type of housing tenure for selected years; Great Britain; 1971-72 to 2000-01

Tenure type	Per cent and thousands										
	1971-72	1975-76	1981-82	1985-86	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1998-99 ^a	1998-99 ^a	2000-01 ^a
Owner occupied, owned outright	22	22	23	24	25	26	25	26	28	26	27
Owner occupied, with mortgage	27	28	31	37	42	41	42	41	41	42	41
Rented from council ^b	31	33	34	28	24	22	18	19	16	17	16
Rented from housing association	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6
Rented with job or business ^c	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Rented privately, unfurnished ^d	12	10	6	5	4	4	5	7	7	7	7
Rented privately, furnished	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
All households (weighted)^a (000s = 100%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,436	24,838
All households (unweighted)^a (000s = 100%)	11,936	11,970	11,939	9,933	9,922	9,823	9,723	9,155	8,631	..	8,219

Source: General Household Survey

^a Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998-99 to allow direct comparison between 1998-99 and 2000-01, and to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. For the weighted data (1998-99 and 2000-01) the weighted base (000's) is the base for percentages. Unweighted data (up to 1998) are based on the unweighted sample.

^b Includes local authorities, new towns and Scottish homes from 1996.

^c From 1996 all tenants whose accommodation goes with the job of someone in the household have been allocated to 'rented privately'. Squatters are also included in the privately rented category.

^d Includes not known whether furnished, and partly furnished.

.. Not available.

Table 1 shows that the proportion of households owning their property has gone from 49 per cent in 1971-72 to 69 per cent in 1998-99.² In the same period the proportions of both privately rented properties and properties rented through the council or a housing association have decreased, both by 9 percentage points. The size of the group renting from councils has halved from 31 per cent to 16 per cent, whereas households renting from housing associations has gone up from 1 per cent to 5 per cent. This coincides with the period when a range of local authority housing became housing association property. Therefore, a part of this shift can be explained by the reclassification of these properties rather than a change in the choice of housing tenure by the occupier. There are many factors that might affect these trends, such as changes in income, a change over time in the average family size, government policy aimed at allowing households to purchase their own properties and possibly a shift in the difference between the cost of renting and the cost of owning. All of these are interesting questions, but lie outside the scope of this article.

Socio-economic variations and their impact on housing tenure

Before exploring the labour market experiences of people with different types of housing tenure, it is important to know who belongs to the group that rents, and who belongs to the group that owns their property. There are factors, such as age, which are expected to correlate with both the probability of owning outright, rather than being a mortgagee, and which are also linked to the probability of being economically inactive (for instance due to studying or retirement). This section will cover age, education, household type, ethnicity, and financial and criminal history.

Age

Age is likely to be an important factor in relation to home ownership. The very young would be expected to be much more likely to rent, and among those who own a property, the older a person gets the more likely they are to own it outright, rather than have a mortgage. Take two people who both bought a property at the age of 35, one

of whom is now 50 and the other 45. The price paid by the 50-year-old for the property is likely to be lower (as the average house price has been rising steadily, except for a short period in the early 1990s), so he would have a smaller mortgage to pay back. In addition he would have had five more years than the 45-year-old to pay back the mortgage, and therefore is more likely to have paid it back, all things being equal.

For this analysis, households are characterised by the age of the household reference person. This is not a perfect variable for the average age of the adults in the household, but using the household reference person should be a good proxy for the likely economic status/income/age of those making the financial decision in the household (see *technical note*).

The above assumptions are fairly well supported by results from the GHS. Table 2 shows that the proportion of owner occupiers rises steadily with age, except for the 75 and over category. Within this, the proportion of those owning outright rises throughout, whereas the proportion owning with a mortgage peaks at 35-44 and then

Table 2 Households by type of housing tenure and age of household reference person; Great Britain; 2000-01

Tenure type	Age group							Per cent
	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	All ages
Owner occupied, owned outright	1	2	7	19	47	66	59	29
Owner occupied, with mortgage	17	57	68	60	32	8	3	41
Rented from council ^a	28	16	12	11	13	17	23	15
Rented from housing association	10	6	5	5	4	6	9	6
Rented privately, unfurnished ^{b,c}	23	7	2	1	1	1	1	3
Rented privately, furnished ^c	21	12	6	6	4	3	5	6

a Includes local authorities, new towns and Scottish homes.

b Includes not known whether furnished, and partly furnished.

c All tenants whose accommodation goes with the job of someone in the household is allocated to 'rented privately'. Squatters are also included in the privately rented category.

Source: General Household Survey

Table 3 Households by type of housing tenure and highest qualification of head of household;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

All tenure types ^b	(000s)	Owned		Rented			Other ^d
		Outright (%)	With mortgage (%)	Local authority (%)	Housing association (%)	Privately ^c (%)	
All households ^{e,f}	18,105	16	54	13	5	11	1
Degree or equivalent	3,165	16	66	2	2	13	2
Higher education	1,464	17	66	5	3	9	1
GCE A-level or equivalent	4,892	18	61	8	4	9	1
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	2,933	13	55	14	7	10	1
Other qualifications	2,398	13	45	19	8	13	2
No qualification	2,751	19	31	30	10	8	1

a Excludes heads of household aged under 16.

b Includes households of unknown tenure.

c Includes accommodation rented from employing organisation, other organisations, relative of household member, individual employer and other private landlords. Excludes those living in rent-free accommodation.

d Includes those who part rent and have part mortgage, live rent free and squatters.

e Includes households where the qualification level of the head of household is unknown.

f Base for percentages excludes households where the qualification level of the head is unknown.

Source: Labour Force Survey

declines steadily. The renting picture is also quite interesting. The proportion of renters was highest for households where the household reference person was under 25 years. The proportion drops significantly for the next age group, 25-34, and levels out after that. It is worth noting that the proportion renting from the social sector increases again for the age group 65-74 and 75 and over. This fits the picture quite well of the young either studying or starting work, and renting. When their situations change, and they become financially able to save up for a deposit, some start to make the deci-

sion to buy rather than rent. This seems to continue until the time they reach 35, when the proportion renting remains stable. This suggests that few people who are still renting decide to buy property after this age. For the older age groups there are likely to be two effects working in the same direction. First, trends of ownership over time have increased. This means that the older generations are less likely than younger ones to own property overall. Secondly, there might be people who have owned, but who have sold up and moved into, for example, rented retirement accommodation.

Education

There is a very clear pattern concerning education and housing tenure. The higher the educational attainment, the higher the probability of owning a property and the lower the probability of renting from a housing association or local authority. According to the LFS in autumn 2001, 82 per cent of households where the head of household had higher education and 81 per cent of those who had degrees or equivalent owned their property (see Table 3). This compared with only 50 per cent of those households where the household reference person held no qualifications.³

Table 4 Households by type of housing tenure and selected household types; Great Britain; 2000-01

Household type	Owned			Rented			Per cent Total ^b
	Outright	With mortgage	All	Social sector	Privately ^a	All	
One person households							
Under pensionable age	15	43	58	23	18	41	100
Over pensionable age	53	5	58	35	6	41	100
Family households^c							
Couple							
No children	45	38	83	10	7	17	100
Dependent children ^d	7	72	79	15	6	21	100
Non-dependent children only	31	53	84	13	2	15	100
Lone parent							
Dependent children ^d	6	28	34	52	15	67	100
All household types	29	41	70	21	9	30	100

Source: General Household Survey

a All tenants whose accommodation goes with the job of someone in the household are allocated to 'rented privately'. Squatters are also included in this category.

b Includes other types of accommodation, such as mobile homes.

c Other individuals who were not family members may also be included.

d Household may also include non-dependent children.

Only 4 per cent of households where the head of household had a degree or equivalent lived in accommodation rented from housing associations or local authorities, whereas this proportion rose to 40 per cent for those households where the head of household held no qualifications.

Household type

Household type is important to housing tenure for a range of reasons. Among these would be the financial reason that if there are two adults it is more likely that there are two incomes and so the ability to afford to buy is higher. There is a plausible link between having children and owning a property. Owned property is often considered a more stable place to live, with, for instance, more control over having to move. Therefore, there is potentially a higher tendency to purchase a property among households with children than those with no children, assuming the same opportunity to afford. Also, the aspiration to have children implies settling down and buying one's own home. However, as it is costly to have children, there might be an opposite effect through affordability.

Couples, with or without children, are by far the most likely to own their property (see Table 4). The highest category is those with non-dependent children, 84 per cent of households in this category were owner occupiers in 2000-01. This was followed closely by couples with no children (83 per cent), and couples with dependent children (79 per cent). Single person households followed next (58 per cent). Within this there is a clear split between those over pensionable age and those under it. Of those over pensionable age, 53 per cent owned their property outright, whereas for those beneath it, only 15 per cent did so. The group least likely to be owner-occupiers is the single-parent household with dependent children: only 34 per cent of this group owned their own property, and they also had the highest probability of living in socially rented accommodation.

Ethnicity

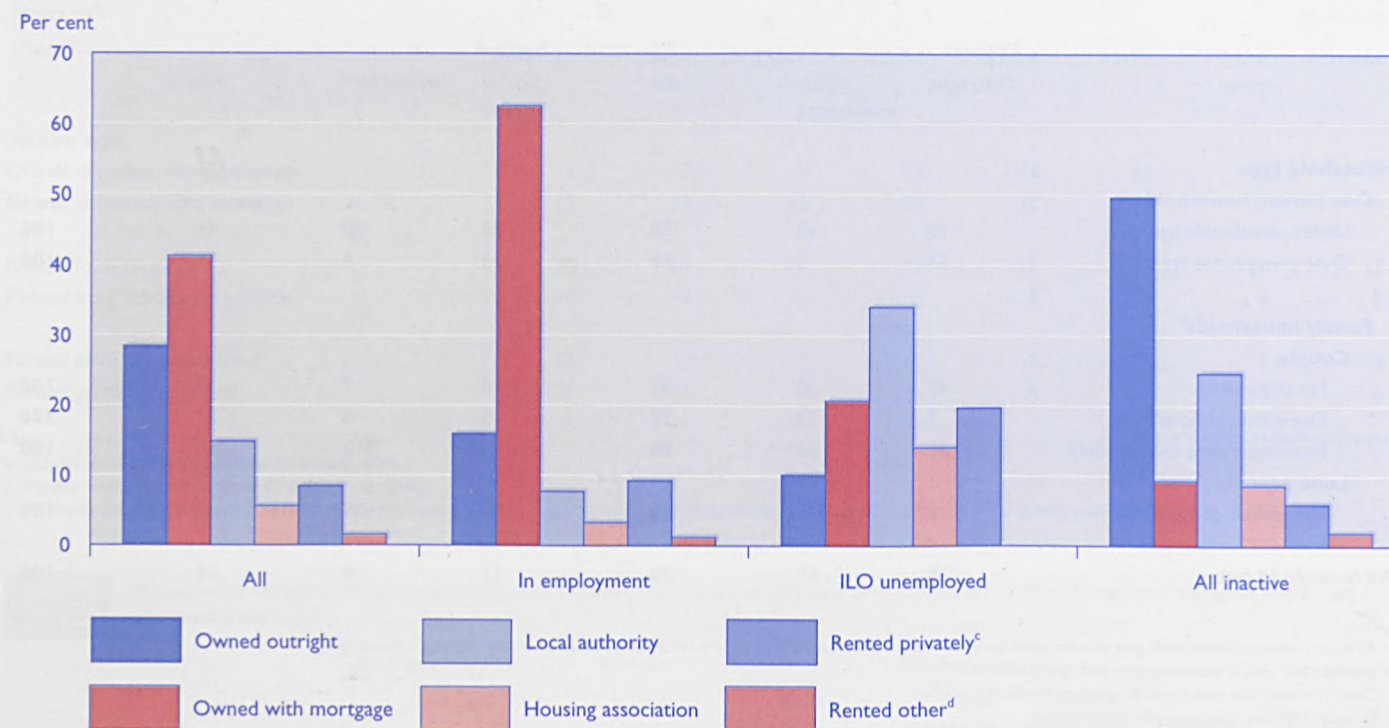
There is a difference in housing tenure between ethnic groups. Households with an Indian, White or Pakistani household reference person are more likely to own their home than those of Black, Bangladeshi or Mixed or Other background. This might depend

on a range of influences, among these, cultural differences and different labour market experiences. Ethnicity is recognised as a factor of importance in determining labour market outcomes (see pp29-42, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001). For more information on ethnicity and housing see *Social Trends* 32.¹

Financial and criminal history

A person's ability to afford housing can be affected by their past debt record, as well their ability to obtain a mortgage. At the same time, debt records can affect labour market experiences and be affected by labour market experiences. It is not inconceivable that an unexpected loss of work can have severe impacts on a household's finances, forcing household members to default on debt, which will affect their credit history.

Criminal history can impact on both housing and labour market experiences. A report produced in July 2002 by the Cabinet Office's Social Exclusion Unit⁴ found that prisoners who were homeless were more likely to be reconvicted, and that up to a third of prisoners lost their housing during custody. The report also showed that

Figure 1 Households by type of housing tenure and labour market status of head of household;^{a,b} United Kingdom; autumn 2001

a Excludes heads of household aged under 16. Estimates have not been adjusted for households where economic activity of head is unknown.
 b Includes households of unknown tenure.
 c Includes accommodation rented from employing organisation, other organisations, relative of household member, individual employer and other private landlords. Excludes those living in rent-free accommodation.
 d Includes those who part rent and have part mortgage, live rent free, and squatters.

Source: Labour Force Survey

employment reduced the risk of re-offending by between a third and a half. But two-thirds of prisoners arrived in prison from unemployment and three-quarters left prison with no job to go to; a criminal record can be a real barrier to employment.

Labour market status and the link to housing

This section looks at the link between housing and the labour market. In particular through housing tenure and labour market status of household reference person, source of income, size of income and expenditure, and the distribution of employment between households and its impact on tenure.

Housing tenure and labour market status of household reference person

It is clear that labour market status is important in determining the choice of

housing tenure. According to the LFS in autumn 2001, out of 14.5 million households where the head of household was employed, 78 per cent owned their property (see Figure 1). This compared with just 31 per cent where the head of household was unemployed. For households with an economically inactive head, 59 per cent owned their own property, although there were some marked differences within this group. For households where the head was inactive, not wanting a job, 62 per cent owned their property. This was in contrast to those inactive, wanting a job, 33 per cent owned a property, whereas 28 per cent of those wanting a job and seeking, but not available to start, owned theirs.

While no definitive answer can be given, this would support the assumption that those not wanting work do not want to because they do not need the income (54 per cent of this group owned their property outright). The next section will demonstrate that those

households which own their property outright generally have income linked to other sources, and, in particular, pensions, which links this group to the retired.

Source of income

There are two ways of looking at source of income: source of income through occupation, and more generally sources of income such as wages, occupational pensions and unemployment-related benefits.

Looking at occupation of the head of household, Table 5 shows that managers and senior officials were most likely to own their property (88 per cent of these households in autumn 2001), followed by professionals (86 per cent of households). Personal service occupations had the lowest proportion of ownership, closely followed by elementary occupations (57 per cent and 58 per cent respectively).

Table 6 shows housing tenure type by sources of gross weekly household income for 2000-01 from the Family

Table 5 Households by type of housing tenure and occupation^a of head of household;^b autumn 2001; United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	All tenure types ^c (000s)	Owned		Rented			
		Outright (%)	With mortgage (%)	Local authority (%)	Housing association (%)	Privately ^d (%)	Other ^e (%)
All households ^{f,g}	14,463	16	63	8	3	9	1
Managers and senior officials	2,725	16	73	2	1	8	1
Professional	1,927	16	69	1	1	10	2
Associate professional and technical	2,091	13	68	3	2	12	1
Administrative and secretarial	960	19	57	8	4	10	1
Skilled trades	2,536	18	64	7	3	7	1
Personal service	506	16	41	20	7	13	2
Sales and customer service	546	18	44	15	7	14	*
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,735	15	61	13	5	6	1
Elementary occupations	1,425	15	43	22	7	11	2

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Excludes heads of household aged under 16.
 c Includes households of unknown tenure.
 d Includes accommodation rented from employing organisation, other organisations, relative of household member, individual employer and other private landlords. Excludes those living in rent free accommodation.
 e Includes those who part rent and have part mortgage, live rent free and squatters.
 f Includes households where occupation of head of household is unknown.
 g Base for percentages excludes households where occupation of head of household is unknown.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 6 Households by type of housing tenure and source of gross weekly household income; Great Britain; 2000-01

	Owner occupied, owned outright	Owner occupied, with mortgage ^a	Rented from social sector	Per cent Rented privately ^b
Wages and salaries	35	81	51	77
Self-employment	10	10	3	7
Investments	11	2	1	1
Annuities and pensions ^c	22	2	4	2
Social security benefits ^d	21	4	40	9
Other sources	1	1	1	4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

a Including shared owners (those owning part of the equity and pay mortgage, part rent).
 b All tenants whose accommodation goes with the job of someone in the household are allocated to 'rented privately', even if the landlord is a local authority or housing association of Housing Act Trust, or if the accommodation is rent free. Squatters are also included in this category.
 c Other than social security benefits.
 d Excluding housing benefits and council tax benefit (rates rebated in Northern Ireland).

Expenditure Survey (FES) (now the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)). The relative sizes of income by housing tenure will be discussed further on in the article. Four-fifths of the household average weekly earnings for those owning with a mortgage came from wages and salaries. This compared with just about half of the income of those renting socially. Those renting socially obtained the second largest part of their income from social security benefits (excluding housing and

council tax benefit), 40 per cent of their gross weekly household income from this source. This is significantly higher than for all other tenure types. The households with the lowest part of their income from wages and salaries were those owning their property outright, they received only 35 per cent of their income from this source. This group received 22 per cent of its income from annuities and pensions. This links to the fact that households in this group own outright due to accumu-

lation of wealth, which also shows up in their income coming from accumulated wealth (claims to pension funds etc.) particularly when an extra 11 per cent of their income comes from investments.

Workless and work-rich households

The UK labour market is such that joblessness is often clustered in households. Research by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth⁵ found that the

Table 7 Households by type of housing tenure and economic activity; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All tenure types ^a (000s)	Owned		Rented			
		Outright (%)	With mortgage (%)	Local authority (%)	Housing association (%)	Privately ^b (%)	Other ^c (%)
Economic activity of household^{d,e}							
Households with all adults in work	10,774	14	65	7	3	10	1
Households with no adults in work (unemployed and inactive)	8,385	48	7	27	10	7	2
of which households with:							
all over retirement age	5,415	62	4	22	7	3	2
just full-time students	85	*	11	*	*	62	*
Households with one or more, but not all adults in work	4,798	29	47	12	4	7	1
of which households with all those out of work:							
are over retirement age	961	61	23	10	2	2	1
are looking after family/home	1,088	14	60	13	5	8	1
Households with one adult in work	6,735	23	46	12	5	11	1
Households with two or more adults in work	8,837	15	69	5	2	7	1

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes households of unknown tenure.^b Includes accommodation rented from employing organisation, other organisations, relative of household member, individual employer and other private landlords. Those living in rent-free accommodation have been excluded.^c Includes those who part rent and part mortgage, live rent free and squatters.^d Includes households where the economic activity of one or more household members is unknown. Adults are defined as anyone over 18; those aged 16-18 not in full-time education; and those over 18 who are not child, step child, foster child or child-in-law of head of household.^e Base for percentages excludes households where the economic activity of one or more of the households is unknown.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

employment outcomes of households have become increasingly polarised over the past 20 years. Part of this is due to the increasing number of single person households, which, by definition, have to be either work-rich or work-poor (see *technical note*), but another part of it is because household occupants tend to have many characteristics in common. Groups with different socio-economic characteristics not only experienced varying employment rates, they also experienced differential movements in employment rates. Both these factors around polarisation of employment might have an impact on the choice of housing tenure.

Table 7 shows that of households with all adults in work 79 per cent owned their property in autumn 2001. However, for households with no adults in employment, only 54 per cent owned their property. A large proportion of this group included households where everyone was over retirement age. Once these households (where 66 per cent owned their property) were excluded, together with households

made up purely of students (where only 16 per cent owned their property), only 34 per cent of households with no adults in work owned their home. Having at least one person in employment, but not all, increased the proportion of owner occupiers to 76 per cent, and stripping out those households with all adults out of work over retirement age, to 74 per cent. It is not necessarily surprising that the difference between the households with all adults in work and those with at least one adult in work, but not all, is small. There might be more adults in work in a household where there are some not in work than in a household where all adults are in work (a household of three adults with one person out of work will have two wage incomes, whereas a one-person household with all in work will have one wage income). It might be the case that the opportunity to buy is linked to the number of incomes, rather than to the number of incomes relative to the number of adults in the household (here described by 'one to one', 'none' or 'in between').

To look at this, a comparison was made between the proportion of owner occupiers in households with none, one, or two or more adults in work. It is already known that, of households with no adults in work, 54 per cent owned their property. For households with one adult in work this rose to 70 per cent, and for households with two or more adults in work the proportion went up to 84 per cent.

Income

Data from the FES show that there is a clear difference in income dependent on housing tenure. Housing and council tax benefits are excluded from income as it is considered instead to be negative expenditure on housing. The income pattern resembles the expenditure pattern. Average gross weekly household income of those renting socially in 2000-01 was £241, compared with £706 for those owner occupiers with a mortgage. Those renting privately had an average gross weekly household income of £455 (and £422 for those owning outright). Taking dis-

posable income (see *technical note*) instead of gross income shrinks the difference, showing £216 for those renting socially, £554 for those owning with a mortgage, £368 for those renting privately and £360 for those owning outright, although the difference is still quite large. Linking this with the expenditure on housing, the wealth effect of owning outright becomes apparent. Those renting privately and those owning outright have average disposable weekly incomes of similar magnitudes (£360 and £368 respectively) but the expenditure on housing for those owning outright was much smaller compared with those renting privately, which leaves a much larger amount to spend on other things.

Expenditure

The FES found that in 2000-01 the average household weekly expenditure on housing (excluding housing benefits) was £63.90, which was 17 per cent of the average household weekly total expenditure. Those spending more than this were owner occupiers with a mortgage (£96.30), and those renting privately (£78.60). Those owning outright spent only £32.30 per week on housing, and those renting socially spent £35.50. Although those renting socially paid the least in rent, their generally lower expenditure meant that they spent relatively more of their total average weekly expenditure on housing. Those renting socially spent 17 per cent of their total expenditure on housing, those renting privately spent 22 per cent, and those buying with a mortgage spent 17 per cent. It is not surprising that those owning outright spent only 10 per cent of their average total weekly expenditure on housing.⁶

The impact of housing on the labour market

Regional differences and regional mobility

There are notable differences in housing tenure across regions. According to the LFS, inner London had the lowest proportion of its population owning property (41 per cent). This compared with the North West,

excluding Manchester and Merseyside, where 77 per cent owned their own property and 76 per cent in the West Midlands (excluding the West Midlands Metropolitan county). Most regions had a proportion of owner-occupier households ranging between 65 and 75 per cent.

Looking at the regional picture, there is some evidence of a link between labour market strength and home ownership. Those regions with the highest employment rates (the East of England, South East, and South West) have high rates of home ownership, while ownership is lower in regions with lower employment rates such as the North East and London.

Similarly, areas with higher unemployment rates such as the North East, London and Scotland have the highest levels of local authority housing, while low unemployment areas such as the South East and South West have the lowest local authority housing stock.⁷ This suggests a link. Greater employment means greater wealth, greater stability of income, and, therefore, a greater ability to own property. However, on their own, the data do not show causality, and other factors may be relevant. For example, London has a housing market with dynamics different to the rest of the country. The large rented sector and high local authority housing stock reflect both the sharp income divide within the capital, and the cost of housing.

Regional differences have declined since the mid-1980s but still show a high level of persistence over time.⁷ Certain regions show high levels of unemployment, that is to say, an excess supply of labour, and other regions show large numbers of job vacancies and low levels of unemployment, or excess demand for labour.

Basic economic theory specifies that when these imbalances occur, either people will move to areas with high numbers of job vacancies, or firms will open in areas where there is excess labour. When this does not happen it implies inflexibilities which do not allow labour or capital to move freely. One of these reasons – though not the only, nor the most important – might be the different housing markets.

The excess demand for labour should, in theory, push wages up, and higher wages relative to the current region of the job seeker – or just the better opportunity of getting a job – should motivate the jobseeker to move to the region with excess demand for labour (this is assuming that the areas are too far apart to commute between). However, if house prices and/or rent in the region of excess labour demand are high compared with the current region of the jobseeker, this will make the higher wage less attractive, because the amount which is left after housing costs are paid, could be lower than the current income. At the same time, high rent would discourage someone from moving to a region to seek work, as the costs of living while searching for work would be higher, and that may not be a feasible option. This could particularly be true for those in socially rented accommodation. It is not straightforward to move from one region to another, or be guaranteed social housing in the new location.

A report published by the Local Government Association⁸ suggested that house prices impact on employment. High house prices combined with a lack of affordable housing provided by local authorities created recruitment and retention problems, particularly in the public sector and in the service sector, whose workers can not afford to live where they work.

Research carried out in 1998 by Muellbauer and Cameron,⁹ found that inter-regional migration was influenced by relative employment and earnings opportunities, but there were strongly offsetting forces operating from relative house prices. In addition, they documented links which caused the regional labour market to have an effect on the housing market.

Having seen that differential regional housing markets influence labour mobility, it would be worthwhile looking at how these differences in housing tenure affect mobility. This has currently not been possible as there have been no questions on mobility in any of the ONS surveys which collect data on housing tenure and labour market status. But in the future ONS is planning to do work on labour mobility. As part

of this, ONS reintroduced revised mobility questions back into the LFS in spring 2002, and is about to start work on analysing these data. A more detailed article on mobility using this data can be expected in the near future. (see *technical note*).

Other theoretical links between housing and the labour market

There are of course many other ways in which the housing market can influence the labour market. Although these are not explored in this article it is worth mentioning a few.

The economic literature regularly looks at the effects of wealth on labour supply. Housing is for the vast majority of households the major component of wealth, consequently house price inflation could affect the labour supply decision of households through its impact on household wealth. This arti-

cle has already highlighted that the households which own properties outright (and therefore have accumulated housing wealth) are particularly common among those which have a head of household who is inactive and does not want work.

The provision of housing subsidies could also affect a person's decision whether to participate in the labour force and how many hours of work they are willing to supply. An American study¹⁰ looking at this effect found that there is a small disincentive effect on labour supply related to means-tested housing benefits.

Conclusion

Housing tenure is linked to labour market experiences. Employment status, occupation and education, and the number of people employed in a household play a strong part in determining

choice of housing. This link seems to come through income. Data from the LFS showed that the more people there are in employment (the more people bringing home a wage), the greater the chance of the household owning the property. This is echoed by the FES, which showed that the average income of a household was larger for those owning than for those renting privately, who in turn had a higher average weekly income than those renting socially. On the other hand, the labour market is affected by the housing market. High house prices can discourage migration to areas even with high numbers of job vacancies. These effects and their interaction with socio-economic characteristics therefore play some part in explaining the differences in housing tenure, such as those seen across regions, age profiles, ethnicity and household types, though in no way is this intended to imply that these are the only reasons.

Notes

- 1 For a broader view on housing see the housing chapter in *Social Trends 32* (2002), Office for National Statistics. For the importance of ethnicity in determining labour market outcomes, see Twomey, B., 'Labour market participation of ethnic groups', *Labour Market Trends*, pp29-42, January 2001.
- 2 1998 was the last time the data were presented on an unweighted basis, and direct comparisons over time cannot be drawn after 1998.
- 3 These numbers only include households where the household reference person was of working age, and the numbers quoted might differ slightly from those obtained by summing the numbers in *Table 3* due to rounding.
- 4 Social Exclusion Unit, July 2002 *Reducing re-offending by ex-prisoners*. http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/seu/publications/reports/html/reducing_re-offending. Date referenced, September 2002.
- 5 Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., Centre for Economic Performance *Working Paper no. 1099*, 2000. <http://www.ecn.bris.ac.uk/www/ecpaxg/polar7.pdf>. Date referenced, July 2000.
- 6 For more details on expenditure on housing see *Family Spending (2002)*, a report on the Family Expenditure Survey 2000-01, Office for National Statistics.
- 7 The information on the regional labour markets is taken from Lindsay, C., 'Regional Labour Market Performance', *Labour Market Trends*, pp249-58, May 2002.
- 8 LGA housing, *Key workers and affordable housing*, Report sent to Lord Rooker, Housing Minister on 19 June 2002. <http://www.lga.gov.uk/Briefing.asp?lsection=59&id=SXC57F-A780F2F4&ccat=105>.
- 9 Muellbauer, J. and Cameron, G., 'The housing market and regional commuting and migration choices', *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, pp420-46, September 1998.
- 10 Olsen, E., *Housing programmes for low-income households*, Working paper no. 8208, April 2001.

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Technical note

Sources

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a continuous household survey carried out in the UK, which provides a wide range of data on labour market statistics and related topics such as training, qualifications, income and disability. The data from the survey are used extensively both within and outside government.

The LFS is carried out by choosing households from the Postcode Address File in Great Britain and interviewing them for five consecutive quarters. In addition, a small sample of addresses of NHS and Health Trust accommodation is included in the survey. Anyone aged 16 or over and at boarding school or living in a hall of residence is included in their parent's household. In Northern Ireland addresses are selected from the Rating Valuation List.

About 65,000 households are surveyed each quarter, receiving a 79 per cent response rate. Results for the previous three months is published monthly, first in the *Labour Market Integrated First Release* and then in more detail in *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

The analysis in this article looks at the answers provided by head of household.

Family Expenditure Survey

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a continuous survey of household expenditure and income in the UK which ran from 1957 to March 2001. From April 2001 onwards the data continues to be collected in the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS), formed by combining the FES with the National Food Survey (NFS). The primary use of the FES has been to provide information about spending patterns for the Retail Price Index, although over the years the uses extended. The FES has fed into estimates of consumers' expenditure in the National Accounts, is used for tax benefit modelling and is an important source of economic and social data for government and other research agencies.

The set sample for the FES in Great Britain is 11,400 addresses a year which are selected from the Postcode Address File, of which some are ineligible due to being businesses rather than households. In 1999-2000 full response was achieved from 63 per cent of households that were eligible for the survey. In Northern Ireland addresses are selected from the Rating Valuation List. The results of the survey are published annually by ONS in *Family Spending 2001* (see *notes*).

General Household Survey

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a multi-purpose continuous survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of the ONS which collects information on a range of topics from people living in private households in Great Britain. The survey started in 1971 and has been carried out continuously since then, except for breaks in 1997-98 (when the survey was reviewed) and 1999-2000 when the survey was redeveloped.

The main aim of the survey is to collect data on a range of core topics, comprising:

- household and family information;
- housing tenure and household accommodation;
- consumer durables including vehicle ownership;
- employment;
- education;
- health and use of health services;
- smoking and drinking;
- family information including marriage, cohabitation and fertility;
- income; and
- demographic information about household members including migration.

The information is used by government departments and other organisations for planning, policy and monitoring purposes, and to present a picture of households, families and people in Great Britain.

It samples 13,250 households annually, selected from the Postcode Address File, achieving a 67 per cent response rate. The results are published annually in *Living in Britain* on the National Statistics website, as well as featuring in numerous other releases such as *Social Trends* and *Regional Trends*.

The analysis in this article looks at the answers provided by household reference person.

Definitions used in the LFS

A **household** is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both).

A **working-age household** is a household that includes at least one person of working age, namely, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.

A **work-rich household** is a household that includes at least one person of working age where all persons are in employment.

A **workless household** is a household that includes at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.

Dependent children are defined as children under 16 years of age or those aged 16 to 18 who are never-married and in full-time education.

Head of household

The head of household is defined as:

- the sole householder (that is, the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented); except in the case of a married or cohabiting couple where the male partner takes precedence; or
- if there are two or more householders, who are not a couple, the oldest male.

Household reference person

The household reference person is defined as:

- the sole householder (that is, the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented); or
- if there are two or more householders, the one with the highest personal income from all sources; or

Technical note

- if two or more householders have the same income, the eldest.

Disposable income

Disposable income is defined as gross weekly cash income less the statutory deductions and payments of income tax (taking refunds into account) and National Insurance contributions.

Introduction of mobility questions into LFS

In spring 2002 three questions relating to workforce mobility were introduced into the Labour Force Survey. All respondents of working age who have lived at their current address for less than 12 months are asked, 'did you move because your existing job was relocated?' Those who answer 'yes' to this question are then asked 'did your employer contribute to the cost of moving?' and (if yes) 'did your employer cover the full cost of moving?' These questions are currently being tested.

Previously, in the autumn 1994 and autumn 1995 quarters only, all respondents of working age were asked 'have you moved in the past 12 months for any of the following reasons:

- to take up a job obtained before you moved?
- because your job relocated?
- or for some other reason?
- not moved in the last 12 months.'

In cases where more than one of the above reasons applied, only the respondent's first answer was coded. Respondents who said that they moved to take up a job obtained before they moved were then asked 'did you get any financial help towards the cost of moving from your current or future employer?' and (if yes) 'did your employer cover the full cost of moving or some of the costs?'

The 2002 LFS questions relating to workforce mobility are substantially different to those asked in 1994-95 and are asked in different seasonal quarters (spring and autumn respectively). It will not, therefore, be possible to compare the spring 2002 data on workforce mobility with those for 1994 or 1995.

A new survey of job vacancies: the first experimental results

By Andrew Machin and Valerie Christian, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has started a new monthly survey of businesses to measure the total stock of job vacancies across the economy. Results are now published on an experimental basis.
- The methodology of the survey will continue to be developed over the next few months with the aim of fully establishing the series as National Statistics.
- Returns, from some 6,000 businesses each month, just on the total number of vacancies, are submitted to ONS directly via telephone keypad.
- Estimated total numbers of vacancies are available for the months April 2001 to August 2002, with analysis by industry and by size of enterprise presented as three-month rolling averages. The latest figures, for June to August 2002, show a total of 626,000 job vacancies in the UK economy, 6.2 per cent less than a year ago.
- An additional pilot question was included in the survey in May 2002. This showed 44 per cent (between around a third and around a half, allowing for sampling error) of the vacancies reported to the Vacancy Survey had also been notified by employers to Jobcentres.
- The total stock of vacancies recorded by Jobcentre Plus is larger than may appear to be implied by these survey results, but a major reason is that some vacancies held in the administrative systems are awaiting follow-up but will have already been filled by employers.

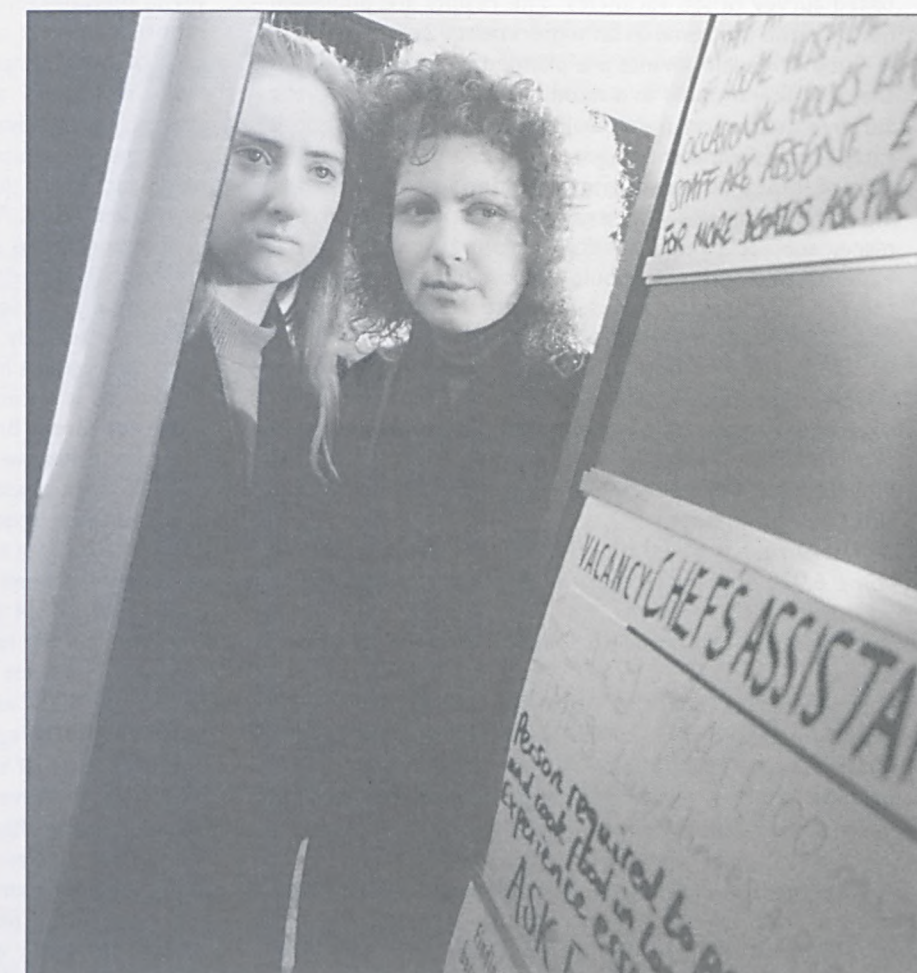


PHOTO: JOANNE O'BRIEN/FORUM

ONS has developed a new monthly enterprise-based survey of vacancies which provides comprehensive estimates of the number of job vacancies across the economy. This article describes the methods used and presents the first results now being published on an experimental basis.

Introduction

THE APPEARANCE of a job vacancy is the first tangible outward sign that an employer is taking action to commence recruitment. Therefore, the number of vacancies is potent as a leading labour market indicator.¹ But, for the same reason, there can inevitably be some conceptual difficulties in measuring vacancies. For example, some large companies will tend not to have a natural

notion of the number of vacancies which they work with. What they do have is a recruitment policy, which they adapt as necessary to secure the staff needed to conduct their business. In some cases, the number of vacancies recorded may be closer to a concept of the 'flow' of recruits that a business is aiming to take over a period, rather than a 'stock' of positions currently avail-

Box 1 Summary

- ONS has introduced the publication of monthly estimates of job vacancies across the whole economy following extensive development of a new enterprise-based survey of job vacancies. The results are published here for the first time as an experimental series.
- Further developments are planned to the survey over the next few months in a number of areas including: the survey's estimation methodology; the survey's response rate, especially in central government; and the introduction of local unit based data collection in some sectors, in communications for example. Once these are in place, subject to any feedback from users about the experimental series, it should be possible to incorporate the monthly vacancy series fully into National Statistics without the 'experimental series' tag.
- This is the first time a survey has been conducted in the UK with the aim of providing a comprehensive measure of the total stock of vacancies in the economy on a regular basis. 'Vacancies' are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their businesses.
- The survey is based on questionnaires to a sample of some 6,000 employers every month, approached mainly via head offices. Returns, just on the total number of vacancies, are submitted to ONS directly via telephone keypad.
- Estimated numbers of vacancies across the whole economy are so far available from the survey for the months from April 2001 to August 2002. Vacancy numbers by industry sector and size of enterprise (defined in terms of employment) are also available based on the averages of successive three-month periods.
- The most recent figures for June to August 2002 show a total of 626,000 job vacancies across the UK economy, 6.2 per cent less than the level for a year previously of 667,500.
- Analysis of these figures by industry shows declines, compared with a year earlier, concentrated in engineering and allied industries, wholesale trade, real estate and business activities. However, there were increases in vacancies in some sectors, notably in transport, storage and communications. The falls in vacancies over the past

year were confined to enterprises with fewer than 2,500 people employed.

- An additional pilot question was included in the survey in May 2002 for a subgroup of businesses which had reported at least one vacancy. This showed that 44 per cent of the vacancies reported to the ONS survey had been registered at a Jobcentre. This proportion is greater than equivalent figures, ranging from 31 per cent to 43 per cent, produced from occasional surveys in the past which were designed to assess the Jobcentre vacancy market share. The new ONS Vacancy Survey based proportion figure of 44 per cent is a more up-to-date and soundly based estimate, although it is also subject to sampling error. Even allowing for this, however, the proportion is unlikely to be outside the range of around a third to around a half.
- The most recently available published vacancy stock figure for Great Britain – as recorded on the Jobcentre Plus administrative system – is the April 2001 figure of 363,000 (not seasonally adjusted). The April 2001 GB total vacancy stock figure from the ONS survey is 638,000. No data are available to show what proportion of these had been registered at Jobcentres. But, if the proportion of 44 per cent obtained in May 2002 from the ONS survey had also applied in April 2001 – which may well have not been the case – the estimate would be that 281,000 vacancies among the total ONS stock figure had been registered at Jobcentres in Great Britain. This difference of about 80,000 – between the Jobcentre Plus administrative system figure, of 363,000, and the implied survey figure, of 281,000 – is quite feasible. Some of the difference could be due to sampling errors and a few thousand of the discrepancy arises because the survey does not include vacancies in the agriculture sector. However, a major reason is that the Jobcentre Plus vacancy stock figures, including those for months before the deferral of the series from May 2001, include some vacancies, held in the administrative systems, which are awaiting follow-up but which have already been filled by employers. The Jobcentre vacancy data are under review by the Department for Work and Pensions and ONS.

able, and it may be difficult to distinguish between these concepts. Despite such ambiguities, which can occasionally occur, it is valuable to have a measure of vacancies and, in particular, to monitor the changes over time.

The ONS Vacancy Survey (VS) is a new, hitherto unpublished, employer-based survey which aims to measure the total stock of vacancies in the labour market on a monthly basis, with rolling quarterly estimates to be provided by industry. The survey was started

in November 2000, initially just in the production, construction and public administration sectors. Since April 2001 it has been extended to cover all sectors of the economy except agriculture.² At present, data are collected in respect of Great Britain only. Northern Ireland is not included, although estimates are made at the UK level, based on the Great Britain figures.

The survey uses a simple 'one number' questionnaire, just asking for the total number of vacancies on a particu-

lar date near the beginning of each month.³ Some 6,000 employers are approached each month. The largest 1,500 or so complete returns every month, while the remaining 4,500 are a random sample approached on a quarterly basis. The survey uses a system of 'telephone data entry' by which employers dial data to ONS by telephone at a time convenient to them.

Results for the time being are being issued only on an experimental basis. They remain subject to further quality

Box 2 Definition of a vacancy as used in the Vacancy Survey

A position is defined as a vacancy if:

- it is newly created or unoccupied, or identified as becoming vacant in the near future;
- the employer has taken active steps to fill the position, and is prepared to take more steps; and
- it is available for a suitable candidate, and open to people from outside the business or organisation concerned, either immediately or in the near future after the necessary recruitment procedure.

'Active steps to fill the position' include advertising the vacancy in the media, on a public notice board or registering with a Jobcentre or private employment agency and approaching, interviewing or selecting potential recruits.

assurance before they can be fully established as National Statistics.

This article presents the first results to be published, describes the background to the survey, its development and the methods used. Various aspects of the quality of the survey are considered, and comparisons made with other information available about vacancies. *Box 1* provides a summary.

To help in the process of quality assurance, comments are invited from readers. The analysis in this article will be updated on a monthly basis on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk) as new data become available, 40 days after the reference date, at the same time as the labour market statistics First Release.

Why is the survey needed?

The survey is needed to provide a comprehensive and reliable measure of vacancies in the UK economy, which cannot be obtained from an alternative source such as the statistics of vacancies that are notified to Jobcentres. These form only part of the picture. There is an urgent need to monitor the total number of vacancies as a leading indicator of the labour market. This will fill a gap in the information available and will inform government policy and decisions. There is strong support for the survey within government,

notably from the Treasury and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), as well as the Bank of England. There is also considerable interest from employers and other potential users.

Up to now there has been no continuous source of data providing a comprehensive measure of all vacancies in the economy. Indicators such as those produced by the Recruitment and Employment Confederation based on the demand for staff at a panel of 400 recruitment and employment consultancies, or data on newspaper recruitment advertising, may be useful for quickly picking out changes in recruitment activity from one period to the next. But they do not provide fully representative trends in vacancies, or measures of the actual number of vacancies.

The main existing source of vacancy statistics has been the Jobcentre vacancy series based on the administrative records of vacancies notified to Jobcentres by employers seeking recruits. While these data contain a wealth of detail, especially at the local level, the data account for only a proportion of total vacancies, which can vary over time, and they tend to under-represent vacancies from the skilled end of the job market. The coverage tends to vary by occupation, by industry and by size of employer.⁴

Currently the Jobcentre series are not being published except for a limited range of data, relating to the inflows

of newly notified vacancies. The series since May 2001 have been deferred, as discontinuities in the data have occurred as a result of the introduction of Employer Direct by Jobcentre Plus. This has altered the method by which vacancies are notified to Jobcentres.⁵

The aim of the survey is to supplement, not replace, the Jobcentre vacancy statistics. But as the latter series has had to be deferred, and it may be difficult to reintroduce series which can be reliably compared with previous data, the need for an alternative measure is now more urgent.

What is a vacancy?

In developing the survey, ONS has sought to use a definition for a vacancy which is meaningful and easy for employers, as well as appropriate to the users of the data and consistent with international practice. *Box 2* gives the definition being used. A very similar definition is now being proposed by Eurostat, for the collection of vacancy data in EU member states (see below on 'further development'). The definition relates to the stock of vacancies on a given date.

This definition has been used in turn to guide the wording and design of the questionnaire and also supplementary guidance used in the case of queries raised by respondents. An example of the current form is shown in *Box 3*. It consists of one simple question accompanied by a list of inclusions and exclusions, as this has been found to be a good way of obtaining the information in line with the required concepts without placing too much burden on businesses.

The concept of a vacancy used in the survey has practical advantages, in terms of obtaining the information from businesses. It was thought that the definition corresponds to what employers would normally see as a 'vacancy' when answering a survey spontaneously, and this has been confirmed by interviews with employers.

While the definition chosen has a practical emphasis, it is not as pure in concept as may be thought desirable for some purposes. Other sometimes preferred concepts are 'unmet demand' and 'immediately available vacancies',

Box 3 Questionnaire used for the Vacancy Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED TO ALL BUSINESSES. A SIMILAR VERSION IS ISSUED TO THE (MINORITY OF) BUSINESSES RESPONDING BY POST OR FAX.

DATA REQUIRED

How many job vacancies did your business or organisation have on [] for which you were actively seeking recruits from outside your business or organisation?

NOTES – please read the following before telephoning us with your answer.

What is a vacancy?

A vacancy is an unoccupied or soon to be vacated post, or a newly created post open to people from outside your business or organisation.

What does 'actively seeking recruits' mean?

This means that you are already looking for a recruit e.g. by advertising, approaching a public or private employment agency, displaying on a public notice board or by approaching potential recruits directly.

Which business/organisation does this form cover?

We are asking for the number of vacancies at all sites of the business/organisation shown on the front page of the form, unless a Trading Style indicates otherwise. Please do not include vacancies at other subsidiary companies, unless specified overleaf.

Which vacancies should I include/exclude?

Include:

- Vacancies for currently occupied posts for which you have already been taking active steps to seek a replacement e.g. as a result of retirement, resignation, promotion.
- Vacancies for both full-time and part-time posts.
- Vacancies for permanent and fixed-term posts
- Vacancies for casual staff employed to cover temporary absences e.g. maternity leave, long-term sickness.
- Vacancies with a long recruitment process e.g. graduate recruitment.
- Vacancies for newly created posts.

Exclude:

- Temporary absences where you intend leaving the post empty i.e. where employees will be returning from paid or unpaid leave.
- Vacancies due to re-organisation within the business/organisation i.e. if the vacancy does not become open to external applicants.
- Unpaid or voluntary jobs.
- Vacancies for which a job offer has already been accepted.
- Vacancies for work to be undertaken by sub-contractors e.g. consultants.
- Vacancies for positions outside the UK.

This business/organisation doesn't have any vacancies . . .

If this is the case, your return is still important to us so please make a nil return via the freephone number shown below.

Telephone data entry instructions

To return your data please dial free phone 0800 0858163, ensuring that you have your figures to hand for the period requested. Recorded instructions will guide you through the procedure for entering your data via the keypad on your telephone and alert you if your telephone is not compatible for data entry. The system will confirm your entry and allow corrections. If our records show that no response was received for the previous period, you will be given the option to enter data for that period. To avoid further contact from our office, you will be asked to supply your name and telephone number, and to leave a voice message to comment on any significant changes in the number of vacancies held or advise us of any changes to company details. The information you require for using this system is shown below.

Your contributor identification number is

If your telephone is not compatible, the transfer fails or you have been unsuccessful in entering your identification number, a message will ask you to either telephone the inquiry contact direct or wait for the operator to connect you.

but these are difficult to measure. ONS's definition includes some presently occupied positions, for example where it is known that staff are due to leave, or the jobs may not strictly be immediately available, such as those for graduates, which have a long gestation period. The concept of a vacancy used overlaps to some extent with 'employment' (or 'met demand'). The difficulty with measuring 'unmet demand', however, is that it combines different concepts and involves asking both about conditions of a post and about activity to fill it. The concept is complicated and, in ONS's experience in developing the survey, it appears not to be familiar to most respondents.

By excluding from the definition vacancies which an employer has taken no active steps to fill, some hard-to-fill or persistent vacancies (also part of 'unmet demand') might be excluded from employers' responses. It is possible for some vacancies to occur for which an employer has given up looking because they believe no one suitable is available. Another possible difficulty is that it may not be clear whether a job exists until a suitable applicant turns up and is then given the position. An ephemeral vacancy may exist and be easily filled without any significant effort on the part of the employer. That is, they may be more of a reflection of the general turnover in the economy than of labour shortages.

While these considerations suggest that the survey of vacancies may not provide a completely accurate account of potential unmet labour demand, the changes in the survey total over time should generally provide a valuable indicator of the demand.

Development of the survey

A group of experts, including representatives of main customers in government departments (the Vacancy Survey Expert Group) was set up to comment on proposals for the survey and its development.

Pilot surveys

A small exploratory survey in late 1997 established that the majority of

businesses routinely keep information on their numbers of vacancies, and that this information would mostly be easy to collect. Following consultation with other departments, ONS ran a pilot survey of a sample of 580 employers over three consecutive months, August to October 1998. This pilot used a simple 'one number' questionnaire asking only for the number of vacancies existing in businesses on a particular date. The questionnaire for the main survey (see Box 3) remains similar, but has been improved in design and to make the guidance notes clearer for respondents.

Exploratory interviews with employers

In addition to the pilot surveys, some further research using cognitive interviewing techniques was carried out early in 2001 to test the concept of a vacancy, employers' understanding of the question and accompanying notes on the questionnaire. As well as checking the practicality of asking for information about the total number of vacancies, the possibility was explored of further potential questions, for example on skilled vacancies and the number of vacancies reported to Jobcentres. Cognitive interviewing techniques are widely used by ONS for developing social surveys of private individuals, but this was one of the first times that such methods have been used to test a business survey in the UK. As a result of the exploratory interviews with a sample of 14 employers, some minor changes were made to the survey, but they generally confirmed the validity of the survey design. The interviews also confirmed that the approach of sending out questionnaires to the head offices of enterprises as the reporting unit, rather than to local units, was appropriate in most cases for the purpose of obtaining information on total vacancies. However, it was clear that some larger businesses with multiple units would have difficulties completing the survey. An approach to local units is therefore being developed for some sectors where this appears to be necessary, notably for public administration and for hotels and restaurants.

In view of the relatively low response experienced in the survey in

respect of large multi-site businesses, a further sample of 17 such businesses were approached early in 2002 to explore the practicalities of obtaining information via headquarters or via local units and whether this was likely to make a difference to the results. Out of the 17 businesses 14 reported that it was not practical to approach local units individually for the information. In many cases information was collected centrally or at a divisional or regional level. This confirmed that generally the approach at headquarters level is to be preferred.

Pilot of additional question on vacancies reported to Jobcentres

A further pilot of an extra question on the number of vacancies reported to Jobcentres was carried out in May and June 2002. This was done by telephone with some 420 employers who had given non-zero responses for May. Most of those approached were able to cooperate with the further question. The results of this exercise are discussed later.

Methods for data collection, sampling and grossing results

Data collection

Data for the survey are collected using a system of 'telephone data entry' (TDE) by which employers, at a time convenient to them, key in the total number of vacancies using their telephone keypad. TDE is an efficient way to collect the information, which proved successful in the pilot. One of the advantages is that built-in validation checks allow data to be verified during the call. Queries over the data can mostly be resolved quickly with employers while the question of how many vacancies they have is still fresh in their minds.

Response to the survey is compulsory under the terms of the Statistics of Trade Act.

Sampling and survey design

The VS sample consists of approximately 6,000 businesses every month,

with the sampling unit being the 'reporting unit' (usually represented by the head office) of an enterprise. The sample frame used is the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) which is maintained by ONS (see Perry, J., The Interdepartmental Business Register, *Economic Trends*, 1995).

Businesses are currently in ten size-bands ranging from those with one to four people employed to those with 2,500 or more, based on the information recorded on the IDBR. Three-quarters (4,500) of this total sample represents smaller enterprises within each industry. The remaining 1,500 comprises the largest enterprises by industry. While the smaller enterprises are randomly sampled on a quarterly basis, the largest businesses are included in the survey every month. Smaller businesses remain in the survey for five (sized one to nine employment) or nine (sized over ten employment) quarters, after which they are replaced in the sample by newly selected random batches. Questionnaires are sent to the head offices of enterprises.

This initial allocation of the sample to ten size-bands was proposed in order to reduce the number of very small businesses included in the sample. The resulting consequence of sampling few small businesses is that each has a large sampling ('grossing') weight associated with it - with weights of around 1,000 being common on a monthly basis.

Evidence so far shows that most returns from the small businesses indicate zero vacancies, with occasional responses of one or two vacancies. The wide range of responses can cause volatility in the estimates. Therefore, in the light of early data from the survey data, ONS methodologists have made recommendations to decrease the sampling weight for smaller businesses. It is proposed to reduce the number of employment size-bands from ten to five and reallocate the sample. This will lead to more efficient sampling and grossing of estimates and will also reduce the respondent burdens. These changes are due to be implemented later this year.

Estimation

Results of the survey have been produced using a ratio estimator, based on

Table 1 Numbers of job vacancies; United Kingdom; April 2001 to August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Monthly estimate	Three month rolling average	Thousands Three-month period
April 2001	659.2	..	..
May	681.8	..	..
June	689.2	676.7	Apr-Jun 2001
July	666.8	679.3	May-Jul 2001
August	646.5	667.5	Jun-Aug 2001
September	710.4	674.6	Jul-Sep 2001
October	639.1	665.3	Aug-Oct 2001
November	595.9	648.4	Sep-Nov 2001
December	553.2	596.1	Oct-Dec 2001
January 2002	533.6	560.9	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
February	622.0	569.6	Dec 2001-Feb 2002
March	601.3	585.6	Jan-Mar 2002
April	596.7	606.7	Feb-Apr 2002
May	626.0	608.0	Mar-May 2002
June	645.9	622.9	Apr-Jun 2002
July	606.1	626.0	May-Jul 2002
August	625.9	626.0	Jun-Aug 2002
Change on year (000s)	-20.6	-41.5	
Change on year (%)	-3.2	-6.2	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

employment as recorded on the IDBR, as a means of 'grossing up' the results, with size-bands combined within each industry group. This is one of the standard estimators used by ONS for business surveys, and, as there is some correlation between employment and vacancies, it has been found to be slightly more precise than alternative simpler estimates.

Approaching head offices or local units

As mentioned above, interviews with employers and pilot surveys suggested that the information on total vacancies was, in most cases, best obtained at the level of reporting units (usually head offices) of enterprises rather than from local units. Nevertheless, difficulties have been encountered in getting responses, especially from very large organisations with multiple sites, for example in the hotels and restaurants, public administration, and communication sectors. ONS plans to set up special methodology that will enable it to approach the

local units of these organisations for their data. The data collection team has also been enlarged to improve the coverage of the public sector in particular.

Coverage of Northern Ireland

The VS sample is currently restricted to Great Britain only; that is, Northern Ireland firms are not approached. Statisticians in Northern Ireland have been considering possibilities of extending the survey data collection to include Northern Ireland, which would mean complete coverage of the UK. They recognise the value of the survey at the UK level but have concluded for the time being, from their regional perspective, that an extension would risk causing problems with sampling arrangements, and would adversely affect response rates for other surveys conducted in Northern Ireland. To provide UK estimates, ONS has therefore developed a method for grossing up the GB results, making suitable approximate allowance for Northern Ireland, so that

Table 2 Vacancies by industry* United Kingdom; April-June 2001 to June-August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands										
	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Textile, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Base metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs
Three-month rolling averages											
April-June 2001	1.7	14.6	2.6	5.3	6.5	24.8	18.2	1.5	27.6	27.3	96.4
May-July	1.7	16.2	2.7	4.8	7.6	22.9	19.2	1.6	28.2	27.3	99.1
June-August	1.6	16.6	3.3	5.5	7.3	22.3	17.0	2.2	25.0	28.4	102.4
July-September	1.5	14.4	4.1	5.3	7.4	21.6	17.2	2.2	27.3	28.4	99.7
August-October	1.4	13.5	4.4	5.1	6.5	20.8	17.8	2.1	25.5	27.8	105.0
September-November	1.2	14.2	4.1	5.5	6.9	19.1	16.3	1.5	23.8	25.3	108.5
October-December	1.0	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.3	17.6	13.5	1.4	18.9	23.5	103.4
November 2001-January 2002	1.3	11.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	17.3	13.7	1.4	16.0	26.2	92.3
December-February	1.3	10.1	2.4	5.3	5.0	17.2	15.7	1.3	17.8	25.5	88.4
January-March 2002	1.3	10.3	2.5	5.6	6.1	16.4	17.0	1.3	20.2	26.8	88.6
February-April	1.2	11.6	3.1	5.4	7.5	15.8	17.3	1.3	21.8	23.7	91.8
March-May	1.2	12.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	16.1	16.4	1.2	20.9	22.4	89.2
April-June	1.2	13.9	4.2	5.4	6.8	16.3	16.9	1.3	24.9	21.3	92.8
May-July	1.3	14.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	17.6	19.9	1.4	25.1	21.4	94.4
June-August	1.2	13.3	3.8	5.7	5.3	16.3	20.3	1.4	24.8	22.1	97.3
Change on year (000s)	-0.4	-3.3	0.5	0.2	-2.0	-6.0	3.3	-0.8	-0.2	-6.3	-5.2
Change on year (%)	-24.3	-20.1	13.5	3.4	-27.7	-26.7	19.3	-35.0	-0.9	-22.2	-5.0
Three-month rolling averages											
April-June 2001	63.2	49.2	32.1	120.5	16.9	37.1	87.0	44.4	676.7	659.2	April 2001
May-July	62.1	49.6	31.0	116	17.4	38.1	90.7	43.3	679.3	681.8	May
June-August	59.7	50.3	28.4	115.2	16.6	35.3	92.2	38.3	667.5	689.2	June
July-September	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2	94.5	40.1	674.6	666.8	July
August-October	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4	92.0	36.7	665.3	646.5	August
September-November	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8	648.4	710.4	September
October-December	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5	596.1	639.1	October
November 2001-January 2002	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4	30.5	560.9	595.9	November
December-February	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	33.9	569.6	553.2	December
January-March 2002	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	35.2	585.6	533.6	January 2002
February-April	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5	39.8	606.7	622.0	February
March-May	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6	37.3	608.0	601.3	March
April-June 2001	59.9	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.5	89.7	36.5	622.9	596.7	April
May-July	56.3	55.3	25.2	96.2	16.7	40.7	88.6	36.7	626.0	626.0	May
June-August	58.5	56.6	24.5	93.4	16.6	39.8	87.5	37.7	626.0	645.9	June
										606.1	July
										625.9	August
Change on year (000s)	-1.2	6.3	-3.9	-21.7	0.0	4.5	-4.6	-0.7	-41.5		
Change on year (%)	-2.0	12.5	-13.8	-18.9	0.1	12.7	-5.0	-2.0	-6.2		

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

* Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992).

results can be taken to be representative of the whole UK. Estimates at the UK level are based on the GB figures, and assumptions about the vacancy rates by industry at GB level, applying these to the estimated employment for Northern Ireland businesses. This effectively means enhancing the GB

estimates overall by approximately 3 per cent.

Further details of methodology

A paper describing the methodology of the survey in more detail

is available on www.statistics.gov.uk or by request. This describes the testing and piloting of the survey, sample selection, data collection and estimation methods including procedures for dealing with outlying values and imputations for non-response.

Table 3 Ratio of vacancies per 1,000 employee jobs by industry;^a United Kingdom; April 2001 to August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per 1,000 employee jobs										
	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Textile, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Base metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs
Three-month rolling averages											
April-June 2001	22	30	11	23	13	21	16	14	23	23	29
May-July	22	33	11	21	15	19	17	15	23	23	30
June-August	21	34	13	23	15	18	15	21	21	24	31
July-September	20	29	17	23	15	18	15	21	23	24	30
August-October	19	27	18	22	13	17	16	20	21	24	32
September-November	15	29	17	23	14	16	14	14	20	21	33
October-December	14	25	12	23	11	15	12	13	16	20	31
November 2001-January 2002	17	23	12	23	11	14	12	13	13	22	28
December-February	17	21	10	23	10	14	14	13	15	22	27
January-March 2002	18	21	10	24	12	14	15	13	17	23	27
February-April	16	24	13	23	15	13	15	12	18	20	28
March-May	16	25	13	24	14	13	14	12	17	19	27
April-June	16	28	17	23	14	14	15	12	21	18	28
May-July	17	29	15	25	12	15	17	14	21	18	29
June-August	16	27	15	24	11	14	18	14	20	19	30
Change on year	-5	-7	2	1	-4	-5	3	-7	0	-5	-2

	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage and communications	Financial intermediation	Real estate and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	Ratio (all vacancies)
	Three-month rolling averages								
April-June 2001	38	32	30	31	12	17	32	34	27
May-July	38	32	29	30	12	18	33	34	27
June-August	36	32	26	29	12	16	33	30	26
July-September	40	33	27	29	11	16	34	31	26
August-October	39	33	27	29	11	17	33	28	26
September-November	38	31	27	27	12	17	32	28	25
October-December	31	29	26	24	12	17	31	25	23
November 2001-January 2002	29	29	23	22	11	15	31	24	22
December-February	30	29	24	22	11	16	33	26	22
January-March 2002	32	29	24	23	10	17	32	27	23
February-April	33	32	25	24	11	17	32	31	24
March-May	35	33	24	25	11	18	33	29	24
April-June	36	35	24	25	11	18	33	28	24
May-July	34	36	23	25	12	19	32	28	25
June-August	35	37	23	24	12	19	32	29	25
Change on year	-1	4	-4	-6	0	2	-2	-1	-2

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC1992).

Results of the survey so far

As there are still some methodological issues being considered and the survey is still under development, the data from the survey are only being published on an experimental basis at this stage. Also the results must be regarded as provisional, as they are subject to later revision, for example as a result

of late returns, any revisions to data used to gross up results, or refinements to the methodology.

Table 1 summarises the total vacancies for all sectors since April 2001 when coverage was extended to all sectors except agriculture. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, and seasonal adjustment is not likely to be possible until data for three complete years or

more have been collected. Monthly estimates are presented, as well as more precise three-month averages. The three-month average figures by industry are shown in Table 2. Table 3 gives the results by industry in the form of ratios of vacancies per 1,000 employee jobs.

Table 2 shows that while vacancies have fallen slightly or remained similar

Table 4 Vacancies reported by size of enterprise; United Kingdom; April 2001 to August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands					
	1-9	10-49	50-249 ^a	250-2,499	2,500+	All
Three-month rolling averages						
April-June 2001	120.8	116.5	97.4	191.3	150.7	676.7
May-July	119.7	115.6	98.0	193.2	152.8	679.3
June-August	113.5	114.9	96.8	190.6	151.6	667.5
July-September	121.3	122.2	92.4	188.3	150.4	674.6
August-October	119.7	119.5	86.6	186.6	152.8	665.3
September-November	112.9	108.0	86.5	185.6	155.4	648.4
October-December	98.5	88.7	79.9	177.7	151.3	596.1
November 2001-January 2002	91.8	85.7	76.5	165.2	141.7	560.9
December-February	96.8	92.9	79.3	163.0	137.6	569.6
January-March 2002	98.3	99.3	82.6	167.1	138.3	585.6
February-April	103.3	105.0	86.6	169.4	142.5	606.7
March-May	100.6	103.1	87.4	173.6	143.3	608.0
April-June	103.5	105.4	94.0	174.7	145.3	622.9
May-July	102.7	99.9	96.0	179.7	147.8	626.0
June-August	106.6	100.5	91.7	175.2	152.0	626.0
Change on year (000s)	-6.9	-14.3	-5.1	-15.5	0.3	-41.5
Change on year (%)	-6.1	-12.5	-5.3	-8.1	-0.2	-6.2

^a This sizeband includes an unknown number from the larger sizebands (250-2,499 and 2,500+) for which information by size is not available in the industry 'Electricity, gas and water supply'. Only around 2,000 vacancies each quarter are reported from this category known to be in the 50+ size-group.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Table 5 Response rates from smaller randomly selected enterprises and largest 1:1 contributors; April 2001 to August 2002

	Per cent					
	Forms returned			Employment covered		
	Overall	Random contributors	1:1 contributors	Overall	Random contributors	1:1 contributors
April 2001	85	86	83	53	82	52
May	85	85	87	60	79	59
Jun	86	85	89	61	82	60
July	87	86	91	64	81	63
August	87	86	90	64	83	63
September	87	85	92	66	83	64
October	87	85	93	66	85	65
November	88	85	93	67	87	66
December	81	77	89	62	78	61
January 2002	89	87	95	68	85	67
February	88	86	93	67	85	66
March	85	83	91	64	80	62
April	88	85	94	67	83	66
May	88	86	93	66	84	65
June	85	79	91	64	83	63
July	88	86	94	66	82	65
August	87	85	92	63	84	61

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

compared with a year ago in many industries, the decline in vacancies is particularly marked for engineering and allied industries, wholesale trade, real estate and other business activities. There has been some increase notably for transport, storage and communications.

Table 3 shows that concentrations of vacancies expressed as a ratio per 1,000 employee jobs are currently highest for industries such as transport, storage and communications, and hotels and restaurants. The ratio is lowest for the base metals and metal products sector.

Table 4 shows analysis of the vacancies by size of enterprise. It can be seen that the decline in vacancies over the past year was confined to enterprises with fewer than 2,500 people employed, with the larger enterprises showing very little change.

Comparisons with GDP estimates

The decline in vacancies over the past year appears to be broadly consistent with what may be expected given the slow-down in the growth of gross domestic product over the period. Also, sectors recently showing the strongest growth in output: construction and transport, and storage and communication, are those where there have also recently been signs of growth in vacancies according to the VS. In the case of construction, there has been some decline in vacancies according to the latest 12-month comparison. But it appears that there has been some very strong growth in vacancies over recent months, although it is difficult to tell at this stage how much of this may be due to seasonal influences.

Quality of the survey results

Consistency of results

The figures so far appear to be reasonably stable overall, showing around 600,000 vacancies in total, with some slight decline over the past year. Looking at the monthly changes, there was a notably sharp reduction in the estimated number of vacancies

between September and October 2001. This could reflect seasonal and other influences, for example vacancies arising as students leave temporary jobs and return to their studies. But there was additional evidence from the process of data collection that many employers stopped advertising vacancies at least temporarily as a sudden consequence of the terrorist attacks in New York on 11 September 2001. This demonstrates the responsive qualities of the survey data to rapid changes potentially affecting the labour market.

Response rates

The response rate for this survey is very good overall, currently over 85 per cent, which compares well with other business surveys. The response rates since April 2001 are summarised in Table 5. In terms of the percentage of employment covered, the latest overall response rates are around 65 per cent. This lower percentage reflects non-response from some of the largest enterprises which tend to have the greatest difficulty completing the survey.

Most companies are able to supply the data requested, although there are inevitably some difficulties for larger companies, notably in the hotels and restaurants, and public administration sectors, as discussed earlier. Table 6 shows analysis of the response rates by industry for the latest quarter.

The difference in response rates between the largest and smallest contributors is further illustrated by Tables 5 and 6, which show the response rates for the largest 'fully enumerated' contributors (1:1s) who are included in the survey each month compared with the

Table 6 Response rates by industry^a from smaller randomly selected enterprises and largest 1:1 contributors; June-August 2002

	Forms returned		Employment covered		Per cent
	Random contributors	1:1 contributors	Random contributors	1:1 contributors	
Mining and quarrying	82	92	90	85	
Food, drink and tobacco	89	94	83	76	
Textile, leather and clothing	78	97	86	87	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	91	90	92	58	
Base metals and metal products	86	91	86	83	
Engineering and allied industries	87	92	90	79	
Other manufacturing	91	91	93	68	
Electricity gas and water supply	83	94	85	84	
Construction	80	93	84	75	
Wholesale trade	84	94	82	76	
Retail trade and repairs	84	91	74	61	
Hotels and restaurants	79	87	75	26	
Transport storage and communications	86	93	87	56	
Financial intermediation	86	95	76	73	
Real estate and business activities	85	93	78	67	
Public administration	96	94	94	36	
Education	90	95	87	73	
Health and social work	86	89	73	66	
Other services	83	91	83	76	
Overall response rates	85	92	82	63	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC1992).

'random sample' contributors. Response rates for both types are high in terms of the forms returned, but the rates in terms of percentage of employment covered are comparatively low among the largest contributors.

Sensitivity analysis: effect of 1:1 contributors with low percentage response in terms of employment

Despite improvements during the first few months of the survey as indi-

cated by Table 6, responses in terms of percentage of employment returned from the larger (1:1) contributors have been persistently lower than from random contributors. Among these larger contributors, two industry groupings, public administration, and hotels and restaurants, stand out with response rates of 36 per cent and 26 per cent.

Such persistent low response rates may lead readers to question the degree of bias inherent in levels of vacancies recorded as a result of non-responses from these larger businesses and the

Table 7 Monthly sampling errors and coefficients of variation; United Kingdom; April to August 2001

	Monthly estimates (000s)	Standard error		Coefficient of variation	
		Current allocation	Re-allocation	Current allocation	Re-allocation
		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(%)
April 2001	659	17.3	16.4	2.6	2.5
May	682	22.5	21.7	3.3	3.2
June	689	17.8	16.7	2.6	2.4
July	667	18.7	17.0	2.8	2.6
August	647	19.7	16.0	3.0	2.5
Average (April-August 2001)	669	19.2	17.5	2.9	2.6

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Table 8 Quarterly sampling errors and coefficients of variation; United Kingdom; April-June 2001 to June-August 2001

	Quarterly estimates (000s)	Standard error		Coefficient of variation	
		Current allocation	Re-allocation	Current allocation	Re-allocation
		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(%)
April-June 2001	677	11.0	10.5	1.6	1.5
May-July 2001	679	11.2	10.5	1.6	1.6
June-August 2001	668	10.6	9.4	1.6	1.4

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Table 9 Summary of main differences between the Vacancy Survey and the Employer Skills Survey

	Vacancy Survey	Employer Skills Survey
Overall response rate	85 per cent	53 per cent
Overall vacancy count	(mean GB estimate, April to June 2001 655,000)	(fieldwork - November 2000 to April 2001 - England) 766,000
Sample size	6,000 each month	27,000 interviews over six months
Focus of inquiry	One number only - total vacancies	Skill shortage vacancies and hard to fill vacancies. Many questions seeking qualitative information
Definition of vacancy	Definition of a vacancy provided with inclusions/exclusions - specifies active search for recruits from outside the business	No definition of vacancy provided
Geographical coverage	Great Britain (estimated for UK)	England
Industrial coverage	All industries excluding agriculture	All industries
Sampling frame	Interdepartmental Business Register	BT Business Database
Reporting unit	Enterprise (Head Office)	Establishment (Local Unit)

consequent imputations. To address this issue, some extreme assumptions were made to calculate a feasible margin of error for these results, using figures for the quarter January to March 2002. Using the two industries with the highest and lowest concentrations of vacancies per employee, to represent the maximum and minimum extreme assumptions, a range of possible levels of vacancies was calculated for each of the low responding industries. These extremes were then applied to the overall level of vacancies.

Under these most extreme assumptions, a margin of potential error of 10 per cent (or about 60,000 vacancies) below and 7 per cent (some 40,000 vacancies) above the published level of

585,600 for January to March 2002 was found. This suggests that if there is any potential bias inherent in recorded vacancy levels due to poor response it is likely to be well within ±10 per cent of the headline total.

Sampling errors

The sampling errors for both the current and newly proposed allocations' monthly and three-monthly rolling averages are shown in Tables 7 and 8. For the three-month averages the standard errors are around 10,000, or currently 1½ per cent expressed as a coefficient of variation (that is, the standard deviation as a proportion of the mean). For a typical individual industrial sector the coefficient of variation for the

three-month average estimate is around 10 per cent. These results mean that the 95 per cent confidence interval for the overall three-monthly estimate of vacancies is some ±20,000 (around ±3 per cent). Note that this relates to the random sampling component of error only. It does not measure any non-sampling errors.

Comparisons with other sources of vacancy statistics

As part of the validation of the survey, some comparisons with other sources have been made.

Comparisons with Jobcentre vacancy data and with other previous surveys

There is a traditional estimate, often mentioned in footnotes to the published vacancy statistics that only around a third of vacancies in the economy are notified to Jobcentres. This is based on previous surveys of employers conducted from time to time on behalf of the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) since the 1970s. It has always been recognised that this proportion will tend to vary between different areas and between different sectors of the economy, and that there is scope for quite large fluctuations over time, depending on initiatives by Jobcentre Plus as well as the prevailing economic circumstances.

The previous surveys have obtained estimates of the proportion of vacancies notified by asking businesses about the number of their vacancies which they have reported to Jobcentres as well as their total vacancies. The 'one-third' ratio has thus been estimat-

ed entirely using ratios obtained within the surveys. For the VS, as mentioned above, this has also been done by including an extra question, by telephone, for May 2002, on the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres. This gave a ratio of 44 per cent showing that, allowing for sampling variation, the ratio is likely to be in the range of around a third to around a half. This compares with results ranging from 31 per cent to 43 per cent from the previous occasional surveys. It therefore appears possible that there has been some increase in the share of vacancies reported to Jobcentres, or that the Jobcentre share is larger than it has previously been perceived to be. However, the survey does not provide conclusive evidence of this.

It is important to note that none of the estimates of the share of Jobcentre vacancies in the overall total can be taken to be very precise. The results are subject to sampling error. Employers often report according to either extreme that 0 per cent or 100 per cent of their vacancies are reported to Jobcentres, making the results potentially volatile. There are also many differences in survey design which could cause differences in the results.

The most recently available published vacancy stock figure for Great Britain – as recorded on the Jobcentre Plus administrative system – is the April 2001 figure of 363,000 (not seasonally adjusted). The April 2001 GB total vacancy stock figure from the ONS survey is 638,000. No data are available to show what proportion of these had been registered at Jobcentres. But, if the proportion of 44 per cent obtained in May 2002 from the ONS survey had also applied in April 2001 – which may well have not been the case – the estimate would be that 281,000 vacancies among the total ONS stock figure had been registered at Jobcentres in Great Britain. This difference of about 80,000 – between the Jobcentre Plus administrative system figure, of 363,000, and the implied survey figure, of 281,000 – is quite feasible. Some of the difference could be due to sampling errors and a few thousand of the discrepancy arises because the survey does not include vacancies in the agriculture

sector. However, a major reason is that the Jobcentre Plus vacancy stock figures, including those for months before the deferral of the series from May 2001, include some vacancies, held in the administrative systems, which are awaiting follow-up but which have already been filled by employers. The Jobcentre vacancy data are under review by DWP and ONS.

There are always a number of vacancies included in the stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres which are 'suspended'. These are vacancies for which action is temporarily ceased by the Jobcentres as it appears that sufficient potential recruits have already been referred, but it is not yet confirmed whether the vacancy has been filled. Subsequent follow up of these vacancies can lead to confirmation that the vacancy no longer exists, or it may be 'revived' as the employer confirms that they still wish to consider potential recruits. In December 2000, it was found that around a third of the Jobcentre vacancies were suspended in this way. For April 2001 in terms of unfilled vacancies affected, the number would have been well in excess of 100,000. It seems likely that a substantial proportion of such recorded vacancies would be regarded by the employer as no longer existing.

No earlier figures on suspensions are available, but it seems possible that the numbers of recorded vacancies which no longer exist have increased over recent years. Certainly there have been signs of increasing durations of vacancies over recent years, especially in the period since mid-1999. One possible cause was that, as a result of a change in Jobcentre Plus policy in April 2000, on average vacancies were held on the administrative system for two weeks longer to allow time to verify the outcome.

Comparisons with DfES's 2001 Employer Skills Survey (ESS)

The ESS is the responsibility of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) and is held every one or two years. It includes questions on skill shortages and hard-to-fill vacancies. Much of the information sought is of a qualitative nature. In the latest avail-

able (2001) survey, data were collected from businesses using a form of quota sample of establishments from the BT business database (see pp431-2, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2001 and pp17-27, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2002).

Unlike the VS, it is not the aim of the ESS to estimate the number of vacancies and the ESS has not been designed for this. Therefore, the VS should give a better measure. Nevertheless it is useful to make approximate comparisons between the two sets of results on the number of vacancies including the respective breakdown of vacancies by industry. Differences between the ESS and VS surveys are summarised in *Table 9*. The VS and ESS estimates reflect different geographical and sectoral coverages. If approximate adjustments were made to results based on these obvious differences, the ESS figure would appear to be roughly 40 per cent higher than the VS figure. However, this level of difference is not surprising given the following factors:

- the lack of a definition of a vacancy in the ESS – this is determined by the employer. (The lack of the restrictive conditions on the **active search** for recruits **from outside** the business or organisation, as used in the VS, could be especially important.);
 - the relatively low response rate of businesses initially sampled in the ESS compared with the VS. This means that the businesses responding in the ESS may be unrepresentative;
 - the approach to establishments for the ESS compared with enterprises for the VS. (While it is necessary to approach businesses at the local level for the detail, research for the VS pointed to difficulties in getting overall estimates reliably at that level. An approach to establishments may, for example, lead to some double counting of vacancies within one organisation.); and
 - the different timing of the surveys.
- Despite these differences, however, remarkable concordance was found between the two surveys on the percentage of total employment and

Table 10 Concentration of vacancies by industry, the Vacancy Survey and Employer Skills Survey compared

	Vacancy Survey* (Great Britain) April-June 2001			Employer Skills Survey (England) November 2000-April 2001		
	All employment (%)	All unfilled vacancies (%)	Vacancies (per 1,000 employees)	All employment (%)	All unfilled vacancies (%)	Vacancies (per 1,000 employees)
Agriculture ^b	..	..	..	1	1	44
Manufacturing	16	11	19	17	10	21
Construction	5	4	23	4	5	43
Wholesale and retail	18	18	28	18	16	33
Hotels and restaurants	7	9	38	5	8	53
Transport and communications	6	7	31	6	7	44
Finance	4	5	29	4	4	34
Business services	16	18	30	15	25	61
Public administration	5	2	12	6	4	23
Education	8	6	17	8	4	20
Health and social care	11	13	31	10	11	39
Other services	5	7	34	5	6	49

Sources: ONS Vacancy Survey; DfES Employer Skills Survey

a The 'total employment for Great Britain' used in association with the Vacancy Survey estimates refers to employee jobs in England, Scotland and Wales, so does not cover self-employment, the armed forces or government-supported trainees.

b The Vacancy Survey does not include the agriculture industry in its sample.

unfilled vacancies each survey covered by industry (see *Table 10*).

Further development

Presently the main priority is to improve the quality of results from the survey as currently designed. It may be possible to enhance the survey at a later stage, for example to provide numbers of skilled vacancies or hard-to-fill vacancies without fundamentally altering the design and methods for the survey. An extra question being considered is the number of the employer's vacancies that are reported to Jobcentres, for which the pilot survey has just been completed by telephone, as mentioned above. If included on a permanent basis, this extra question may in due course help to strengthen the survey results as a supplement to the Jobcentre data, and may help in the process of grossing up and validating the survey data. By linking the survey data with Jobcentre data, information from this new question may also help towards producing regional analysis of vacancies in due course. Regional estimates are currently very difficult to provide from the survey on a reliable basis, and possibly could only be obtained by collecting all information

via local units, which would be costly and would be very difficult for many businesses.

Other data being considered for which there is potential strong customer demand would be information on flows of new vacancies, and the number of skill shortage vacancies (different from the number of 'skilled vacancies'). Based on consultation with main potential users of the data, more detailed structural data, for example on occupations, which would be far more difficult to collect (perhaps by less frequent annual or biennial surveys), would have a lower priority, as would extension of the survey to include the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

Eurostat proposals

Eurostat, the statistical office for the European Union, has recently been proposing a regulation concerning an EU-wide job vacancy survey to meet demands at the EU level from the Commission and other users, such as the European Central Bank. But there is a consensus among member states now to have a gentlemen's agreement instead. This would involve provision for a simple short-term (quarterly) indicator of vacancies and the possible

future development of less frequent structural data at a later stage. This is consistent with the current plans for the UK survey. The definition of a vacancy proposed is virtually the same as has been used for developing the UK survey. As presently envisaged, the Eurostat development is not expected to lead to a discontinuity in the UK series of vacancy statistics.

Comments from readers

Comments on the survey are invited from readers. Any suggestions for improving the data and developing the methodology would be welcome. Please send any comments to the authors (see address below).

Further information

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Notes

- 1 Especially when there is a downturn. Employers tend to take the easier step of reducing recruitment before making staff cuts when they perceive a downturn in their business. When conditions improve, the lead is not as strong as employers will tend to increase overtime or recall laid off workers before searching for new recruits.
- 2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing are excluded, currently due to the disproportionate additional expense that would be involved. There would also be special difficulties in measuring vacancies in an industry which predominantly consists of very small firms mostly with zero vacancies. It is common practice to exclude agriculture from vacancy surveys in other countries which conduct them. Based on employment figures this exclusion is likely to lead to an understatement of the overall vacancy figures in the UK of around 1 to 2 per cent.
- 3 This is the Friday falling between the 2nd and 8th of each month, the same date as traditionally used for Jobcentre vacancy statistics.
- 4 For a description of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics, see pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.
- 5 The introduction of Employer Direct, 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 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 recorded level of newly notified vacancies; and
 - both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.
 Investigations show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons over time. Some distortions will also persist for a while after the full implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002.
- 6 The figures by industry are presented only as three-month averages. The monthly figures are not generally precise enough to publish at this level.

Review of the Labour Force Survey

By Elaine Chamberlain, Integration and Harmonisation Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The review of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was published on the National Statistics website on 4 September. It makes 11 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the National Statistician.
- One of the main recommendations is that ONS should assess whether the LFS can be used to publish key labour market estimates of acceptable quality a month sooner than at present. Also to be studied is whether estimates from the survey can be published for single months as well as an average of three months' data as now.
- Central to the review is the recognition that the main purpose of the LFS should be to generate key labour market indicators for use in assessing the UK economy. The development of the other statistical roles of the LFS should not be allowed to compromise this primary purpose. Other recommendations include:
 - means of improving the quality of LFS industry and workplace data should be pursued, including the possible use of business register codes to identify the location of respondents' workplaces;
 - an evaluation should be carried out, using the 2001 Census, of the costs and benefits of extending the LFS sampling frame to cover the population resident in communal establishments; and
 - all aspects of the LFS estimation process should be reviewed, including the use of new population information emerging from the 2001 Census and the potential benefits of applying modern methodologies.
- ONS intends to publish an action plan before the end of the year describing how each of the recommendations in the review should be addressed.

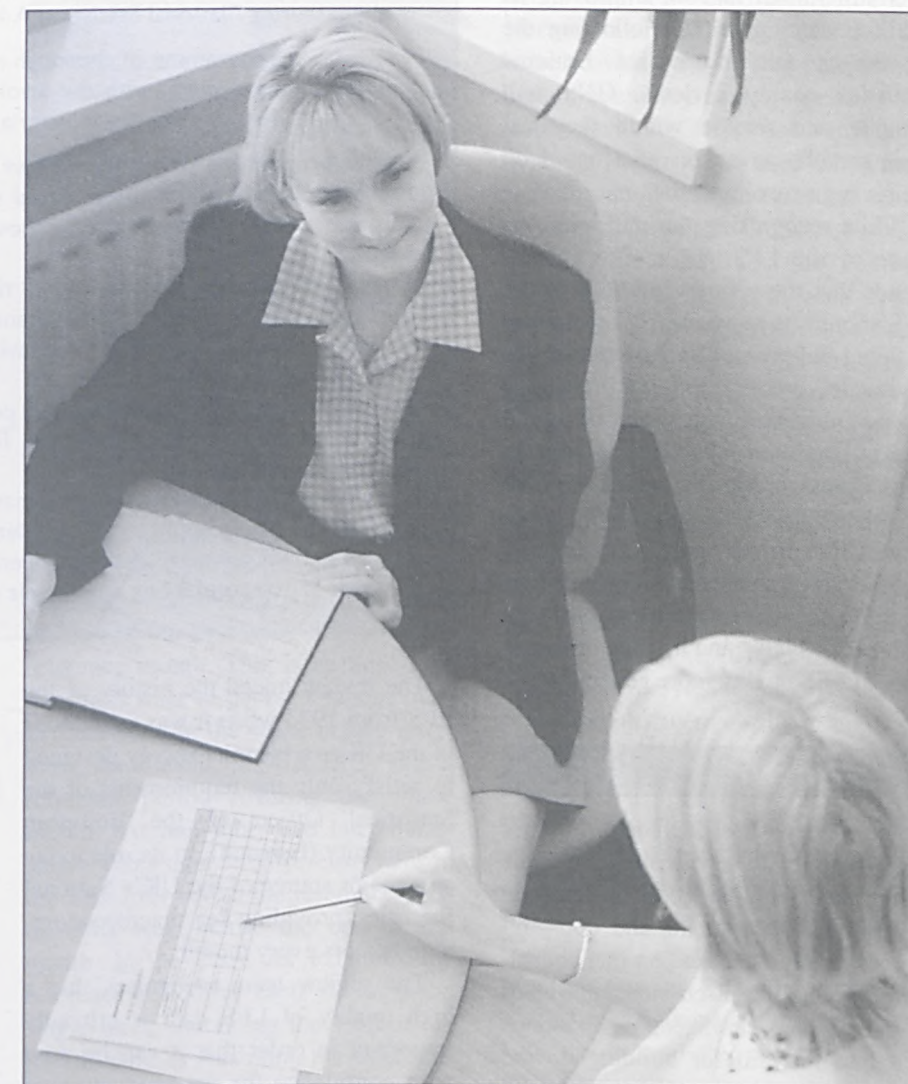


Photo: Paula Scullion/Forum

A fundamental review of the Labour Force Survey has made a range of recommendations to increase the value of the LFS and improve its quality.

Introduction

THE LABOUR Force Survey (LFS) is a household-based survey, for which interviewing is carried out on a continuous cycle. About 60,000 households, comprising 150,000 people, are interviewed each quarter. As well as providing data on labour market behaviour, it also provides information on other topics, such as ethnicity. At present the only groups in communal accommodation covered are nurses and others in NHS hostels, and students.

However, a pilot survey of people resident in communal establishments was reported in a previous article (see pp141-9, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2002).

This article describes a fundamental review of the LFS in the UK. The review describes the considerable success of the survey both as a highly regarded UK source for labour market statistics, and as a source of demographic and other household statistics

to a level of precision not matched by any other UK household survey.

The review team made 11 recommendations for increasing the value of the LFS still further and for improving its quality where possible. Following the procedures laid down for National Statistics quality reviews, ONS will compile and release within the next three months an action plan based on the review's recommendations.

While recognising the multiple uses made of the LFS, the review recommends that the primary purpose of the LFS should be more clearly recognised as being the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy indicators for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions. The review goes on to recommend that the use of the LFS for other purposes should be formulated with this primary purpose in mind.

Other recommendations relate to how the LFS can fill its primary role even more effectively, and to the improvement of LFS quality more generally.

The review

The review has included a major consultation with a wide range of users of the data including both officials in government departments and non-government analysts. Based on this consultation and on the discussions and ideas of the review team, recommendations were put forward for building on the considerable success of the LFS as a highly regarded UK data source, to increase its value still further. The evidence and thinking which has informed the review is described in some detail in a major technical annex to the report.

This review has shown that the LFS has become a major source for labour market statistics and has also provided demographic and other household statistics to a level of precision not matched by any other household survey. Employer surveys can offer efficient access to information stored in business records, but that information is very limited in breadth. Moreover business surveys nearly always under-represent small firms and the employees who work in them. Thus the LFS is able to collect data which employer surveys cannot.

Box 1 National Statistics quality review programme

The White Paper *Building Trust in Statistics* sets out the framework for quality assuring National Statistics. A key component of the framework is:

'... a programme of thorough reviews of key outputs, at least every five years, with the involvement of methodologists and outside expertise, as appropriate.'

This programme of quality reviews is an important way of ensuring that National Statistics and other official statistical outputs are fit for purpose and that we are continuing to improve the quality and value of these outputs.

The quality review of the LFS is the second such review to have been commissioned by the interdepartmental National Statistics theme group on labour market statistics. The first review, looking at the overall framework, was published on 5 August 2002 – see news release at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/rld0802.pdf. A summary appeared in the September issue of *Labour Market Trends* (see pp485-92, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2002).

The review of the LFS was designated a 'fundamental review', defined as one which 'would apply to a 'key' National Statistics output which has generated known concerns, has not been subject to a recent review or where the risk of not conducting a review is deemed to be high'.

The review traced the history of the LFS from 1973 when it was introduced in the UK as a biennial survey designed to satisfy only the requirements of the Statistical Office of the European Community (Eurostat), to its role today as a major source of the UK's National Statistics, providing key macroeconomic indicators every month.

The review team recognises that a high quality of LFS data is critically important in order that it can be used with confidence for the production of labour market indicators of national importance. And, indeed, the quality of the LFS source is important for all analytical purposes based on it. The review has therefore covered a number of features of the survey's quality including the survey response rate. It is important to keep this rate as high as possible in order to reduce non-response bias to the greatest possible extent. At its peak in the early 1990s the LFS response rate reached 84 per cent. More recently, in the late 1990s, it fell to 74 per cent and now, in 2002, efforts by ONS have succeeded in improving it to 79 per cent. This figure is high by comparison with comparable surveys elsewhere in European Union countries, although lower than in North America and Australasia where cultural differences

from Europe lead to generally higher survey response rates. Nevertheless, raising the LFS response rate in the UK is an aim that will continue to be pursued by ONS.

The main findings

The review report makes 11 recommendations which are set out in the summary below.

Clarifying the principal purpose of the LFS

The review team has identified the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy indicators and supporting information from the LFS – for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions – as the most important purpose of the survey. The review recommends therefore that this purpose should, for the future, be regarded as the principal focus for the LFS.

Such a purpose will serve multiple needs, principally: those of ONS in publishing monthly assessments and analyses of the UK labour market; of the Bank of England and the Treasury in assessing the impact on the economy of labour market pressures; and of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Department of Trade

and Industry in assessing the labour market conditions of relevance to their departmental responsibilities.

At the same time the team readily acknowledges the contribution of the survey to all labour market indicators at national and more local level and the great value of LFS microdata for research purposes. This identification of a principal purpose has not been made in order to compromise or eliminate current coverage of other important topics that facilitate microeconomic analysis of the labour market and related themes. Rather the intention is that the development of the LFS for other uses should never be allowed to compromise this primary purpose other than in a considered and evaluated way.

Against this background, the prime purpose of the review has been to examine LFS quality issues, with quality being defined as fitness for purpose. Even if the survey had not become a multi-purpose vehicle, no single design would be optimal for all aspects of its primary purpose. For example the measurement of changes in unemployment is not optimised by the same design that would be best to measure changes in employment. And since the survey has become multi-purpose it is certain that no single design will prove best for all users. Most of the users who have found additional uses for the LFS have been ready to accept some trade-offs to enable the LFS to meet their needs. And while some users have asked that the design be changed to optimise for their own specific requirement, most users professed a reassuring level of satisfaction with the basic design. Nevertheless the particular package of compromises which the LFS has adopted to meet the maximum number of needs is not sacrosanct and in following the recommendations for further investigation there is room for methodologists to re-examine whether any of the existing trade-offs have compromised the main purpose of the survey.

Certainly for the future, any new developments for the LFS should, if possible, be viewed in the light of how they might enhance the effectiveness of the survey in fulfilling its primary purpose, and not just whether they do nothing to compromise that purpose.

The heart of the review has been the consideration of a range of methodological issues covering everything from faster delivery of results for key labour market indicators and improvements in comparability with other sources, to improved measures to minimise response bias and better estimation processes. The recommendations from the review are listed at the end of the article and the most important ones are discussed briefly below.

Improving the timeliness of LFS publication

The continuous nature of the LFS fieldwork makes the UK survey coverage more comprehensive than the surveys undertaken by many other national statistical institutes (NSIs) and has become a Eurostat requirement. It has also meant that the results have not been fully collated for processing until the end of the first week following the reference month. This is because LFS questions refer to people's labour market activities in the week before interview. As a result, the UK LFS, with a reference period covering the whole month, has inevitably had later publication dates than surveys elsewhere in the world for which the reference period ends well before the end of the month. In the USA, for example, the reference period for each month is the single week containing the 19th of the month. And in Australia, the reference period is the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of the month.

Yet, for key indicators from the LFS relating to employment and unemployment, early publication is important. As the UK's labour market statistics have developed in the past decade, the focus on the internationally comparable and more comprehensive measures produced by the survey has increased considerably. While the switch to monthly LFS publication in 1998 was a substantial advance, many commentators both in the UK and internationally have made clear that, in order to be as relevant as those available in North America for example, the UK's monthly labour market statistics from the LFS need to be published in the month following the reference period.

The problem still occurs in the United Kingdom, for example, that the principal labour market indicator followed by many commentators is the administratively based claimant count. Notwithstanding the fact that this statistic provides only a very partial measure of unemployment, its greater timeliness than the LFS-based indicators means it is sometimes used when more relevant labour market measures would be more appropriate. In fact, of course, the reference date for the claimant count is a single day in each month defined as the second Thursday of each month. Publishing key LFS based indicators a month earlier than currently would help to focus users' attention more effectively on the information which provides a more satisfactory basis for sound labour market assessment.

Thus, the review has explored possible approaches which would enable ONS to publish key labour market estimates for individual months and for three month averages by around the middle of the month following the reference period. The team have revisited the 1996 report by David Steel¹ on this issue, but have concluded that the considerable disadvantages of the solution recommended by Steel still remain, namely the high cost of a redesigned monthly survey, its incompatibility with the harmonised European Union LFS design and the potential loss of information.

Taking a fresh approach to the issue, bearing in mind cost-effectiveness and against the background of international LFS practice, the review team have recommended that the current LFS design should be retained but that methodological and empirical investigation should be carried out to assess alternative approaches for producing more timely LFS estimates each month. The work to be done in advance of the implementation of any new approach would be designed to ensure that a robust production methodology can be developed and that the extent of any revisions introduced between provisional and final estimates is in line with the limits normally acceptable for key indicator series.

Improving the relevance of the LFS for the National Accounts

Comparability with other sources has become important for LFS data because estimates from employer surveys have long been at the heart of National Accounts since they tie up with company based output data. For many purposes the sources can be reconciled but the breakdown by industry shows very different distributions from the LFS and the employer surveys. National accountants have therefore felt unable to use LFS data as fully as they might. The reason for the difference is the different perception of company activities between the company head office and the individual employee respondent.

To address these problems, the review team have recommended that ONS investigate ways of identifying LFS respondents' employers on the interdepartmental business register (IDBR) used for employer surveys, and take the LFS industrial classification and place of work from that source. If this can be done it would make the LFS a much more valuable source of information for National Accounts analysis generally and, in particular, would much increase the quality of the industry sector and public/private sector employment information provided by the survey. In order to gain additional value, the current information about the industry of their employer provided by LFS respondents could continue to be collected also.

The short time allowed for fieldwork and the cost of dealing with such large samples mean that proxy interviewing (allowing one responsible adult to respond on behalf of other household members who are not available) is inevitable and is used on all labour force surveys throughout the developed world. Most factual topics are easily and accurately covered in this way but others are not and some LFS users have asked that proxy interviewing be abandoned with much more time and money being spent on re-telephoning households until the missing people (on whose behalf proxy responses have been taken) are found at home and

interviewed. However, the review team believe this is not feasible and have recommended a reconsideration of topics in the LFS that are not adequately reported by proxy. Special examples of this problem are earnings data (though the problem seems to be less at the lower end of the distribution) and working hours.

Employees paid on a low hourly rate seem to be very aware of what that rate is and that is also sometimes known to other household members. Yet considered across the whole earnings distribution, most proxy respondents seem to be very vague about the earnings of other household members. Even assuming that the concept is clearly defined, questions about hours are often trying to tap into information that respondents do not carry in their minds and require a lot of work to calculate a correct answer.

To secure better quality hours data in the LFS will mean investigating ways of dealing both with the issue of proxy responses and, possibly, clarifying for respondents more precisely what information about their hours of work is required. This, however, in the context of the foregoing discussion about the new focus of the LFS, would come firmly into the category of enhancing the primary purpose of the LFS. Hours data is a key labour market indicator for use in compiling volume measures of labour input and productivity, which are of key importance in the National Accounts and for macroeconomic analysis generally.

Improving the relevance of the LFS for labour market policy analysis

LFS microdata in the UK, including that providing information about household characteristics and that providing longitudinal information across two or more successive interviews, are a rich source for labour market analysis across a very wide span of policy and research interests. It is very much the aim of this review that such substantial benefits are retained for researchers in the future.

The improvements to the LFS set out above would benefit such research purposes considerably, but if the value of

the survey in the context of the Government's 'Welfare to Work' policy is to be enhanced significantly, it will be necessary for the quality of the benefit data in the survey to be improved.

Getting accurate information about the receipt of different social security benefits is known to be difficult in household surveys in general, so that even surveys like the Family Resources Survey which have a central interest in benefits data have not been able to generate data which compares with administrative sources. This is largely because respondents are easily confused by the complexities of the social security system and many of them still think in terms of the benefits from past systems, especially when they receive a single payment that subsumes several different benefits.

The great advances made by DWP in improving the accessibility of key benefit records on a 100 per cent basis means that it is now possible to consider the linkage of benefit records to survey records as a practical option. As the only available reliable way of establishing accurately the benefit status of LFS respondents, the review team have therefore recommended that the linkage of benefit and LFS records should be investigated. The team recognise, however, that the huge, potential benefits of such linkage could only be realised if the ethical, legal and technical basis for linkage was acceptable and it could be shown that its implementation would have no significant deleterious effects on the acceptability to respondents of participation in the LFS.

If this can be achieved, the increased value of the LFS as a source for labour market policy analysis would be immense. For example, much better quality analysis could be carried out than currently of the interactions between the work and benefit dependency of individuals and households, and of the gross flows over time between different employment and benefit statuses.

Improving the weighting system used for the LFS

A major improvement is needed to the way in which up-to-date population

data are incorporated into the LFS weighting system. The substantially increased impact of net international migration on the population estimates since the late 1990's means that more frequent LFS re-weighting is necessary than in the past.

Accordingly, ONS has in place plans: first to re-weight LFS estimates back to 1992 as soon as possible following the publication of the necessary revised population estimates based on the 2001 Census; second, to introduce, thereafter, an annual re-weighting schedule timed to incorporate the latest mid-year population estimates as soon as possible after their publication; third, to develop quarterly population estimates and re-engineered processing systems to reduce publication delays and to ensure that the coherence of the UK's official population and LFS estimates is maximised.

Since the LFS is used to estimate levels for labour market variables as well as measuring change, the results are weighted to the distribution and estimated numbers of the adult household population. The sample comprises five waves, which are five independent samples, and at present ONS weights them all together. However, as each wave stays in the sample for another quarter it is subject to further attrition due to people dropping out of the survey. Thus it would be better to weight the samples separately before combining them for estimation and this should be investigated for the LFS. This will become all the more important if, as Eurostat have suggested, some questions are only asked on one wave.

Although the LFS is largely reported in terms of individuals there has been increasing interest in variables which relate to households. Currently the survey has to be weighted separately for that purpose, which means there are two databases that give slightly different results. The review team has recommended that a methodological study should be carried out to determine the most appropriate weighting system for LFS estimates, taking into account all of the issues considered in the review that would have a bearing on this. It should be noted, however, that the number of such issues is large, that it

probably would not be feasible to handle them all at once and that a structured and prioritised plan will be needed for the implementation of LFS weighting enhancements.

Extending the population coverage of the LFS

The current survey, like most other government surveys of the general population, is based on a sample of private households and is weighted to the estimated household population but the economically active population also includes people who live in institutions.

The LFS only undertakes a very limited coverage of institutions at present. The two groups covered are nurses (and other NHS staff) living in NHS hostels and students living in halls of residence. In both cases these were included specially because particular groups (nurses and students) were disproportionately excluded from a sampling frame based purely on private households. The nurses' hostels are covered by inclusion of a special sampling frame constructed from information supplied by health authorities. The students are treated differently because they only occupy their halls of residence for a limited period in the year and nearly all of them have a private household to which they are linked and must return to during the time when the higher education institutions are closed to them. To include these students during term time the interviewers ask at private households about students who are away in halls of residence. When such students are identified a member of their 'parent' household answers the LFS questions on their behalf, by proxy.

Thus estimates from the LFS are based on, and weighted to, the estimated private household population plus these two particular groups. The economically active population in other types of institutions are currently excluded. The residents in some of these institutions are largely or exclusively people who are not economically active but other types of institution like small boarding houses contain mainly working people.

In response to the clear need of a number of key LFS users for LFS based estimates relating to the whole

UK population, the review team recommend that the feasibility of extending the coverage of the institutional population in the LFS should be investigated.

The LFS in the context of a new integrated social survey

Looking to the future, the LFS is currently part of the range of ONS surveys being considered as the basis for a new integrated social survey (ISS) based on subject modules, and the primary purpose of the current survey will influence the final content of the labour market module. One important purpose of this integrated survey would be to ask common core questions in a standard way on all modules and thereby produce estimates for these variables based on a much larger common sample than before, all sharing the optimal single-stage systematic random sample design of the LFS. Thus there would be improved estimates of employment, unemployment and inactivity and for that reason alone the review team have felt that an integrated survey would offer positive advantages.

Where the LFS is currently the key intercensal source of demographic or other control information – for example about the size of ethnic minority populations or about house tenure – its incorporation into an ISS would enhance the quality of these data because the sample sizes available from the common ISS source would be greater than that provided by the LFS alone.

The labour market module would be very similar to the current LFS, preserving the current panel design required by Eurostat and other current users. Indeed ONS will have to continue to collect labour market data by survey in a form that is acceptable to Eurostat, though in negotiation with them the review team suggests that ONS should avoid any developments which might compromise the primary purpose of the survey identified above. However, if some topics in the current LFS are proposed for inclusion in another module of the ISS it will still be possible to analyse the answers by those core demographic and economic

activity variables which are to be attached to all modules of the integrated survey.

Safeguarding the continuity of LFS time series

ONS is committed to maintaining the continuity of the key macroeconomic time series produced from the LFS and will not put these at risk either following the implementation of methodological modifications resulting from the recommendations in this review or during the future introduction of an ISS which incorporates the current LFS data collection operation. As the ISS development progresses, care will be taken at each appropriate stage to measure and to minimise the impact of survey changes on the continuity of LFS series. If, in spite of these precautions, any unavoidable discontinuities arise, ONS will consult fully with users about ways in which continuous historical time series for the key LFS variables can be estimated.

Summary of recommendations

The recommendations for further work flowing from the review are set out below.

Recommendation 1: primary purpose

The primary purpose of collecting National Statistics relating to the labour market – using the LFS or its integrated social survey successor – should be recognised as being the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy indicators for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions. The criteria for assessing the use of the LFS for purposes other than this, including regulatory obligations to provide LFS data to Eurostat, should be formulated with the primary purpose in mind.

Recommendation 2: production of monthly estimates

ONS should investigate methodologies for the production, and evaluation

of the precision, of estimates based on a single month of LFS data as well as estimates of monthly change in the presently published series of rolling three month estimates. These investigations should include an assessment of the possible uses of LFS trend-based estimates.

Recommendation 3: timeliness

ONS should aim to publish key labour market estimates from the LFS a full month in advance of existing publication dates. To this end a methodological study should be carried out to assess methods for producing such estimates and their likely precision compared with the current monthly LFS estimates.

Recommendation 4: sample design and estimation

ONS should assess the impact, on the precision of key estimates of level and change at the national and regional levels in the LFS and local LFSs, of changing the regional sampling rate on the main LFS and should carry out a methodological study to review all aspects of the weighting of LFS samples to produce estimates.

Recommendation 5: quality of industry-based data

ONS should investigate ways to improve the quality of industry-based information from the LFS. In particular consideration should be given to the use of the IDBR to code LFS industry and workplace data.

Recommendation 6: classification of employment status

ONS should assess the implications of using respondents' own assessments of employment status instead of editing these to avoid certain occupations being classified as self-employed. If any changes are made to the methodology in this respect, a consistent back series of self-employment estimates should be produced.

Recommendation 7: use of administrative data

ONS should investigate the feasibility of linking administrative data, for example on receipt of working age benefits, to LFS survey data. The investigation should bear in mind that the huge potential benefits of such linkage could only be realised if the ethical, legal and technical basis for linkage was acceptable and it could be shown that its implementation would have no significant deleterious effects on the acceptability to respondents of participation in the LFS.

Recommendation 8: extending population coverage

ONS should evaluate, using results from the 2001 Census, the costs and benefits of extending the sampling frame of the LFS to include communal establishments.

Recommendation 9: calendar quarters

ONS should make any changes to the questionnaire at the start of calendar quarters rather than seasonal quarters so that the results could be produced for calendar quarters based on the same questionnaire content over the whole of that quarter.

Recommendation 10: calculation and dissemination of sampling and non-sampling quality measures

ONS should aim to make more measures of quality routinely available with LFS data, including the impact of proxy responses and the imputation of missing responses. A particular focus should be to improve the information available about the extent of non-response bias in the LFS estimates using information about LFS non-response available from the 2001 Population Census. Users concerns about the quality of specific questions should be followed up.

Recommendation 11: confidentiality

ONS should investigate and develop a mechanism for allowing access to potentially disclosive LFS data to bona fide users working in a secure environment. ONS recognises the problems for the government analyst and non-government research communities caused by the absence of access to local area LFS microdata and recognises the importance of exploiting the full potential of LFS as a national data resource. However, it is essential that any solution to the problem of data access which is implemented must safeguard the individual confidentiality of LFS respondents.

What happens next?

Over the following three months ONS will develop and publish an action plan describing how each of the recommendations contained in the report should be addressed.

Note

Options for producing monthly estimates of unemployment according to the ILO definition, Dr David Steel, January 1996, published by CSO.

Further information

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Labour Market Data

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Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 2002	C.24				
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Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: **A** - Annual **Q** - Quarterly **M** - Monthly

* Currently suspended.

† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.

UNITED KINGDOM	All	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
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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
2002	47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	17,280	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
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Apr-Jun	47,368	30,096	28,553	1,544	17,271	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
May-Jul	47,390	30,070	28,509	1,561	17,320	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	67	44	38	7	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1				
Over last 12 months	270	250	198	52	20	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.5	0.1				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	35,683	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	29,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
2002	36,997	29,175	27,624	1,551	7,822	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
3 month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
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	27.9
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
2002	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,243	16,634	15,692	942	6,608	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
May-Jul	23,256	16,638	15,684	954	6,619	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	41	36	41	-4	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.1				
Over last 12 months	166	100	75	25	67	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.7	1.0				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
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
2002	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	968	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	15.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.8
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
Mar-May (Spr)	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	19,420	16,333	15,400	933	3,087	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
May-Jul	19,431	16,339	15,393	945	3,092	84.1	79.2	5.8	15.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	32	34	38	-4	-2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	128	88	65	24	40	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.6	1.3				

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. See technical note on p.12.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	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	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1992	23,396	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
2002	24,117	13,454	12,837	617	10,662	55.8	53.2	4.6	44.2
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	13,285	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	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, 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
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
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
2002	47,346	29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	47,368	29,983	28,481	1,502	17,385	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
May-Jul	47,390	30,074	28,516	1,559	17,315	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Changes Over last 12 months	270	248	196	52	22	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.5	0.1				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
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	78.0	70.6	9.8	21.8
1995	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.2	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	26,694	1,736	7,850	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
2002	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	29,935	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	20.8
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
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Apr-Jun	37,016	29,082	27,601	1,481	7,934	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
May-Jul	37,035	29,170	27,633	1,538	7,865	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Changes Over last 12 months	232	213	170	43	19	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.9	0.2				

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

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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGUQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,935	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
2002	23,229	16,538	15,604	933	6,691	71.2	67.2	5.6	28.8
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	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	
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	51.1	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.8	5.1	45.5
1999	23,798	12,979	12,322	657	10,819	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.0
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
2002	24,117	13,396	12,810	586	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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	55.3	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 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,396	12,810	586	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Apr-Jun	24,125	13,416	12,837	580	10,709	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
May-Jul	24,133	13,439	12,833	606	10,694	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	103 0.4	151 1.1	125 1.0	26 4.5	-48 -0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
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
2002	17,588	12,793	12,218	575	4,795	72.7	69.5	4.5	27.3
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2000	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 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,588	12,793	12,218	575	4,795	72.7	69.5	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,596	12,818	12,250	568	4,778	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
May-Jul	17,604	12,838	12,244	595	4,766	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	104 0.6	128 1.0	109 0.9	19 3.3	-24 -0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for May-Jul 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)	28,509	+164	38	+118	198	+210
Employment rate	74.6%	+0.4%	0.0%	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,561	+53	7	+54	52	+71
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	+0.2%	0.0%	+0.2%	0.1%	+0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,070	+161	44	+117	250	+207
Economic activity rate	78.8%	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.2%	0.1%	+0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,863	+137	16	+98	18	+175
Economic inactivity rate	21.2%	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.2%	-0.1%	+0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,588	+62	42	+45	-30	+80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,275	+62	-26	+45	47	+80

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

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.



UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
May-Jul 1994	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	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	2,535	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,478	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,468	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	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	26,369	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	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	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,134	7.4
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,104	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,074	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,045	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,015	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,985	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,955	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,927	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	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,211	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,301	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	27,415	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,489	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,521	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,550	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,576	73.9	1,816	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,601	74.0	1,809	6.2
Mar-May	27,627	74.0	1,799	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,655	74.0	1,788	6.1
May-Jul	27,686	74.1	1,775	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,721	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,757	74.2	1,752	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,794	74.2	1,743	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,830	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,866	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,900	74.4	1,721	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,935	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,971	74.4	1,702	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,007	74.5	1,688	5.7
Mar-May	28,043	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,077	74.6	1,655	5.6
May-Jul	28,108	74.7	1,636	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,134	74.7	1,618	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,156	74.7	1,600	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,175	74.7	1,583	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,192	74.7	1,567	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,209	74.7	1,551	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,226	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,244	74.7	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,261	74.8	1,516	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,277	74.7	1,511	5.1
Mar-May	28,291	74.7	1,509	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,303	74.7	1,510	5.1
May-Jul	28,316	74.7	1,514	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,329	74.6	1,518	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,344	74.6	1,523	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,360	74.6	1,527	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,377	74.6	1,530	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,393	74.6	1,534	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,409	74.6	1,537	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,425	74.6	1,542	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	28,442	74.6	1,547	5.2
Feb-Apr	28,458	74.6	1,552	5.2
Mar-May	28,475	74.6	1,557	5.2
Apr-Jun	28,492	74.6	1,560	5.2
May-Jul	28,509	74.6	1,562	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 pp211-5, *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.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2000	June R	29,299	15,655	13,644
	September R	29,295	15,614	13,681
	December R	29,425	15,798	13,627
2001	March R	29,438	15,819	13,618
	June R	29,516	15,867	13,649
	September R	29,456	15,857	13,598
2002	December R	29,482	15,826	13,655
	March R	29,499	15,836	13,662
	June	29,519	15,838	13,681

Change on quarter	20	2	18
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1
Change on year	3	-29	32
Percent	0.0	-0.2	0.2

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	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
2002	December ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	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	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June ^e	952.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
July R	949.7	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	
August P	943.3	715.8	227.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	
Change on month	-6.4	-4.4	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Percent	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9				
Change on year	-10.1	-13.3	3.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
Percent	-1.1	-1.8	1.4				

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2001	July R	129.6	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5			
	September	130.8	4.3			
	October	131.1	4.3			
2002	November	131.2	4.1			
	December	131.0	3.4			
	January	132.0	2.9			
2002	February	133.0	2.5			
	March	133.2	2.9			
	April	133.8	3.3			
	May	134.1	3.8			
	June R	134.5	3.9			
July P	135.0	4.0				
Change on month	0.5	0.1				
Change on year	5.4	-0.6				

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.

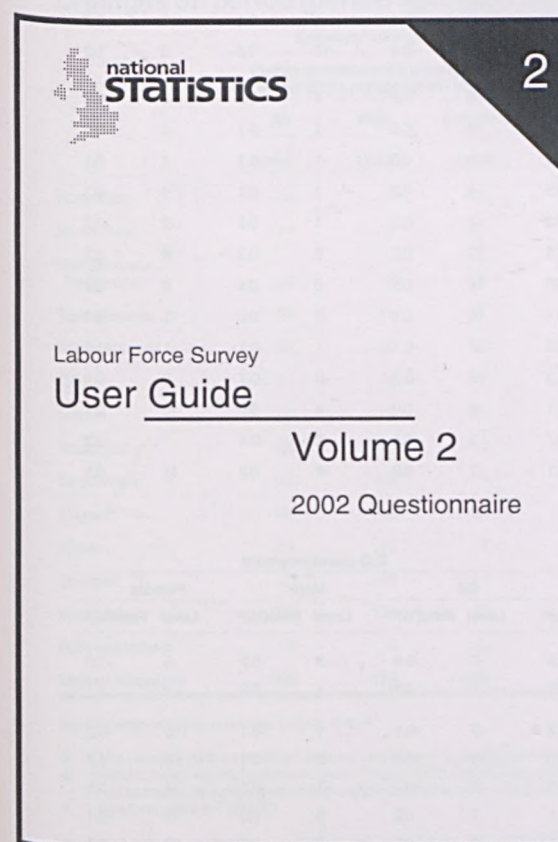
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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (May to July 2002)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,030	1,179	73.6	643	537	1,102	68.8	591	71.2	512	66.1	77	6.5	52	8.1	25	4.7	
North West	5,411	3,309	76.4	1,809	1,501	3,127	72.1	1,696	75.2	1,431	68.7	183	5.5	113	6.3	69	4.6	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,993	2,488	77.8	1,400	1,088	2,355	73.5	1,313	78.4	1,042	68.0	133	5.4	87	6.2	46	4.2	
East Midlands	3,359	2,156	80.3	1,194	961	2,059	76.7	1,138	81.4	921	71.4	97	4.5	56	4.7	41	4.2	
West Midlands	4,177	2,654	79.2	1,494	1,160	2,505	74.7	1,404	80.1	1,100	68.6	149	5.6	89	6.0	60	5.2	
East	4,376	2,883	82.5	1,590	1,294	2,774	79.3	1,528	84.7	1,246	73.3	109	3.8	62	3.9	47	3.7	
London	5,910	3,831	76.1	2,168	1,662	3,573	70.9	2,011	77.0	1,562	64.2	258	6.7	157	7.2	101	6.1	
South East	6,452	4,338	83.3	2,391	1,947	4,165	79.9	2,292	85.1	1,874	74.2	172	4.0	99	4.1	73	3.8	
South West	4,009	2,579	82.6	1,402	1,177	2,481	79.4	1,340	82.9	1,141	75.6	98	3.8	62	4.4	36	3.1	
England	39,717	25,417	79.3	14,090	11,327	24,140	75.3	13,312	80.0	10,828	70.1	1,277	5.0	778	5.5	498	4.4	
Wales	2,333	1,337	73.4	750	587	1,261	69.1	703	74.3	558	63.4	76	5.7	46	6.2	29	5.0	
Scotland	4,053	2,548	78.4	1,369	1,179	2,384	73.3	1,268	76.1	1,117	70.4	164	6.4	101	7.4	63	5.3	
Great Britain	46,102	29,302	79.0	16,209	13,093	27,785	74.8	15,283	79.4	12,503	69.8	1,516	5.2	926	5.7	590	4.5	
Northern Ireland	1,288	768	71.8	429	339	724	67.6	401	73.2	323	61.7	44	5.7	28	6.5	16	4.8	
United Kingdom	47,390	30,070	78.8	16,638	13,432	28,509	74.6	15,684	79.2	12,826	69.5	1,561	5.2	954	5.7	607	4.5	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	0	-17	-1.1	-6	-11	-12	-0.8	-5	-0.6	-7	-0.9	-6	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-5	-0.7	
North West	4	-11	-0.3	-17	6	-2	0.0	-4	-0.2	3	0.2	-9	-0.3	-13	-0.6	3	0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	14	0.1	12	2	9	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.0	5	0.2	8	0.5	-3	-0.2	
East Midlands	5	23	0.6	7	16	26	0.8	8	0.5	17	1.1	-3	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.3	
West Midlands	0	17	0.3	14	4	17	0.3	14	0.7	2	-0.1	1	0.0	-1	-0.1	1	0.1	
East	10	-5	-0.3	-4	0	-10	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-4	-0.5	5	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3	
London	16	20	0.2	14	6	22	0.2	13	0.2	8	0.2	-2	-0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.2	
South East	12	-11	-0.3	-4	-7	-22	-0.6	-10	-0.6	-12	-0.6	12	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.3	
South West	10	17	0.5	13	4	3	0.1	7	0.2	-4	0.0	14	0.5	6	0.4	8	0.6	
England	60	47	0.0	28	19	31	0.0	23	0.0	8	-0.1	16	0.1	5	0.0	11	0.1	
Wales	3	1	0.2	4	-3	2	0.3	4	0.5	-2	0.0	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-1	-0.2	
Scotland	2	-2	-0.1	4	-6	7	0.2	13	0.7	-7	-0.3	6	0.0	-4	0.0	10	0.1	
Great Britain	65	46	0.0	36	10	40	0.0	40	0.1	0	-0.1	6	0.0	-4	0.0	10	0.1	
Northern Ireland	3	-2	-0.6	0	-1	-2	-0.6	0	-0.5	-2	-0.7	0	0.1	0	-0.1	1	0.3	
United Kingdom	67	44	0.0	36	8	38	0.0	41	0.1	-3	-0.1	7	0.0	-4	0.0	11	0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	-1	0	0.0	-15	14	7	0.4	-12	-1.5	19	2.5	-7	-0.6	-3	-0.2	-5	-1.0	
North West	16	-5	-0.4	-27	22	-9	-0.5	-28	-1.5	20	0.6	4	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	17	-0.1	27	-10	19	0.0	27	1.0	-8	-1.2	-2	-0.1	1	-0.1	-2	-0.2	
East Midlands	21	32	0.4	14	18	43	0.9	19	0.8	24	1.0	-11	-0.6	-5	-0.5	-6	-0.7	
West Midlands	2	43	0.9	16	27	36	0.8	23	1.0	13	0.5	7	0.2	-7	-0.5	14	1.1	
East	41	30	0.2	21	9	23	0.0	12	0.1	11	-0.1	7	0.2	9	0.5	-1	-0.1	
London	62	39	-0.3	19	20	19	-0.5	12	-0.6	6	-0.4	20	0.5	7	0.3	13	0.7	
South East	47	49	0.3	27	22	11	-0.5	5	-0.7	6	-0.2	39	0.9	22	0.9	16	0.8	
South West	41	44	0.4	21	24	43	0.4	12	-0.1	31	1.0	1	0.0	8	0.5	-7	-0.7	
England	242	250	0.1	103	147	192	0.0	69	-0.2	123	0.2	58	0.2	34	0.2	24	0.2	
Wales	10	6	0.5	14	-9	8	0.7	20	2.1	-12	-0.9	-3	-0.2	-6	-0.9	3	0.6	
Scotland	7	-6	-0.3	-12	6	-4	-0.2	-11	-0.9	7	0.5	-2	-0.1	-1	0.0	-1	-0.1	
Great Britain	259	249	0.1	106	144	196	0.0	78	-0.1	118	0.2	54	0.1	28	0.1	26	0.1	
Northern Ireland	11	1	-1.0	-6	7	2	-0.8	-3	-1.8	5	0.2	-1	-0.2	-3	-0.6	2	0.4	
United Kingdom	270	250	0.1	100	150	198	0.0	75	-0.2	123	0.2	52	0.1	25	0.1	27	0.2	

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system						
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (August 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (August 2002)						
	All			Male		Female		All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
North East	1,034	530	504	57.9	5.0	46.0	7.5	11.9	2.2							
North West	3,171	1,679	1,492	117.0	3.5	91.4	5.1	25.6	1.7							
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,313	1,191	1,122	87.6	3.6	67.6	5.1	20.0	1.8							
East Midlands	1,971	1,050	922	58.1	2.9	43.5	4.0	14.6	1.6							
West Midlands	2,547	1,338	1,208	92.5	3.5	70.7	4.8	21.8	1.8							
East	2,593	1,425	1,168	57.6	2.2	42.4	3.0	15.2	1.3							
London	4,571	2,476	2,096	167.5	3.6	121.2	4.8	46.3	2.2							
South East	4,153	2,229	1,923	72.2	1.7	54.1	2.3	18.1	0.9							
South West	2,411	1,272	1,139	50.0	2.0	36.8	2.7	13.2	1.2							
England	24,764	13,191	11,573	760.2	3.0	573.6	4.1	186.6	1.6							
Wales	1,223	620	603	46.6	3.6	36.2	5.3	10.4	1.7							
Scotland	2,433	1,208	1,224	101.1	4.0	78.7	5.8	22.4	2.0							
Great Britain	28,420	15,019	13,401	908.1	3.1	688.6	4.3	219.5	1.6							
Northern Ireland	753	404	349	35.3	4.5	27.2	6.2	8.1	2.3							
United Kingdom	29,173	15,423	13,750	943.3	3.1	715.8	4.4	227.5	1.7							

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on July 2002)								

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
	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Total	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
	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	12								
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW							
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							
2002	28,511	25,060	3,249	96	105	21,400	7,111	18,788	6,272	2,538	711	1,151							
3-month averages																			
May-Jul 2001	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							
Mar-May (Spr)	28,511	25,060	3,249	96	105	21,400	7,111	18,788	6,272	2,538	711	1,151							
Apr-Jun	28,553	25,105	3,246	99	103	21,388	7,165	18,798	6,306	2,519	728	1,140							
May-Jul	28,509	25,059	3,262	92	96	21,366	7,143	18,756	6,303	2,543	719	1,156							
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	38	5	53	-5	-15	-14	51	-28	33	29	24	9							
Percent	0.1	0.0	1.6	-5.0	-13.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.5	1.2	3.4	0.8							
Over last 12 months	198	190	63	-5	-50	82	110	80	8	54	-35								
Percent	0.7	0.8	2.0	-5.6	-33.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	8.2	-2.9							
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX							
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510							
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546							
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552							
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558							
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526							
1999	15,247	12,704	2,401	36	106	13,868	1,379	11,656	1,048	2,142	259	546							
2000	15,504	13,058	2,322	37	87	14,097	1,408	11,986	1,072	2,047	274	506							
2001	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489							
2002	15,674	13,169	2,414	30	61	14,199	1,474	12,032	1,137	2,121	293	479							
3-month averages																			
May-Jul 2001	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							
Mar-May (Spr)	15,674	13,169	2,414	30	61	14,199	1,474	12,032	1,137	2,121	293	479							
Apr-Jun	15,692	13,195	2,405	32	60	14,194	1,498	12,047	1,148	2,104	301	480							
May-Jul	15,684	13,179	2,415	31	58	14,187	1,497	12,027	1,153	2,119	297	490							
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	41	20	32	2	-13	11	29	9	10	14	18	12							
Percent	0.3	0.1	1.3	5.7	-17.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	6.5	2.5							
Over last 12 months	75	48	48	-2	-42	-7	82	16	54	7	42	-7							
Percent	0.5	0.5	2.0	-6.3	-41.6	0.0	5.8	0.1	4.9	0.3	16.3	-1.3							
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY							
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639							
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746							
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745							
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700							
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	62	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663							
1999	12,364	11,415	830	66	53	6,893	5,471	6,458	4,957	396	434	736							
2000	12,549	11,563	856	73	57	6,986	5,563	6,513	5,050	430	426	684							
2001	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696							
2002	12,837	11,891	835	67	44	7,200	5,637	6,756	5,135	417	419	672							
3-month averages																			
May-Jul 2001	12,703	11,760	832	64	46	7,090	5,613	6,636	5,124	423	409	694							

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment 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	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	738
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
2002	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	28,312	27,463	655	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,890	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
Mar-May (Spr)	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
Apr-Jun	28,553	27,673	645	3,471	6,735	10,767	6,055	880
May-Jul	28,509	27,633	653	3,435	6,717	10,767	6,060	876
Changes								
Over last 3 months	38	39	-10	-13	-36	60	38	-1
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.1
Over last 12 months	198	170	-2	41	-195	219	106	28
Percent	0.7	0.6	-0.3	1.2	-2.8	2.1	1.8	3.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,022	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
2002	15,674	15,382	320	1,851	3,802	5,835	3,574	291
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	15,674	15,382	320	1,851	3,802	5,835	3,574	291
Apr-Jun	15,692	15,400	323	1,849	3,798	5,847	3,583	292
May-Jul	15,684	15,393	321	1,831	3,789	5,859	3,594	290
Changes								
Over last 3 months	41	38	-4	-17	-4	36	28	3
Percent	0.3	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.9
Over last 12 months	75	65	-3	3	-108	120	53	10
Percent	0.5	0.4	-1.0	0.2	-2.8	2.1	1.5	3.7
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	11,556	11,043	296	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
2002	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943	4,898	2,459	595
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943	4,898	2,459	595
Apr-Jun	12,861	12,273	322	1,622	2,937	4,920	2,472	588
May-Jul	12,826	12,239	332	1,604	2,929	4,909	2,466	586
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-3	1	-6	4	-31	24	10	-4
Percent	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.3	-1.1	0.5	0.4	-0.6
Over last 12 months	123	105	1	39	-87	99	53	18
Percent	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.5	-2.9	2.1	2.2	3.1

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 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	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	64.2	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	59.9	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
2002	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
Apr-Jun	60.3	74.8	42.9	68.1	80.1	82.1	68.1	8.5
May-Jul	60.2	74.6	43.4	67.3	80.1	82.0	68.1	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

Thousands

	Employee jobs				All	Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f			
	Male		Female									
	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b								
UNITED KINGDOM												
Not seasonally adjusted												
1998 Dec R	BCAE	1,624	BCAF	5,874	BCAD	3,490	BCAH	210	DYCY	28,809		
1999 Mar R	12,561	1,630	12,266	5,853	24,827	3,475	209	124	28,635			
1999 Jun R	12,636	1,671	12,409	5,918	25,045	3,524	208	123	28,900			
1999 Sep R	12,820	1,718	12,536	5,968	25,356	3,446	208	131	29,140			
1999 Dec R	12,920	1,714	12,576	5,995	25,496	3,441	208	129	29,274			
2000 Mar R	12,787	1,685	12,516	5,962	25,302	3,433	208	123	29,066			
2000 Jun R	12,855	1,722	12,614	6,036	25,469	3,448	207	112	29,236			
2000 Sep R	12,908	1,759	12,703	6,078	25,611	3,420	205	121	29,357			
2000 Dec R	13,136	1,778	12,676	6,017	25,812	3,416	206	118	29,552			
2001 Mar R	13,002	1,734	12,571	5,937	25,573	3,417	206	111	29,307			
2001 Jun R	13,071	1,761	12,636	5,965	25,707	3,453	204	96	29,460			
2001 Sep R	13,125	1,776	12,665	5,972	25,789	3,431	203	91	29,514			
2001 Dec R	13,133	1,828	12,749	6,068	25,882	3,425	204	95	29,606			
2002 Mar R	13,017	1,817	12,626	6,020	25,642	3,433	205	92	29,372			
2002 Jun	13,010	1,837	12,651	6,048	25,661	3,525	204	93	29,482			
UNITED KINGDOM												
Seasonally adjusted												
1998 Dec R	BCHI	1,600	BCHJ	5,860	BCAJ	3,498	LOJX	210	LOJU	121	DYDC	28,667
1999 Mar R	12,626	1,647	12,339	5,885	24,965	3,480	208	122	28,776			
1999 Jun R	12,684	1,678	12,430	5,919	25,114	3,521	209	131	28,974			
1999 Sep R	12,804	1,717	12,494	5,950	25,297	3,437	209	129	29,072			
1999 Dec R	12,833	1,691	12,529	5,980	25,363	3,447	208	124	29,142			
2000 Mar R	12,849	1,702	12,584	5,994	25,433	3,439	207	122	29,201			
2000 Jun R	12,900	1,728	12,634	6,039	25,533	3,441	207	119	29,299			
2000 Sep R	12,888	1,759	12,664	6,061	25,553	3,416	206	120	29,295			
2000 Dec R	13,055	1,756	12,629	5,999	25,684	3,421	206	114	29,425			
2001 Mar R	13,064	1,751	12,636	5,967	25,700	3,423	205	110	29,438			
2001 Jun R	13,113	1,766	12,656	5,971	25,769	3,442	204	101	29,516			
2001 Sep R	13,100	1,776	12,631	5,958	25,731	3,430	204	90	29,456			
2001 Dec R	13,058	1,805	12,698	6,044	25,757	3,430	204	91	29,482			
2002 Mar R	13,080	1,835	12,688	6,049	25,767	3,436	204	91	29,499			
2002 Jun	13,045	1,841	12,673	6,055	25,718	3,500	204	97	29,519			
GREAT BRITAIN												
Not seasonally adjusted												
1998 Dec R	DYCA	1,572	DYCB	5,724	DYCM	3,402	DYCU	210	DYDE	112	DYDF	28,082
1999 Mar R	12,253	1,578	11,953	5,704	24,206	3,387	209	111	27,914			
1999 Jun R	12,326	1,620	12,095	5,768	24,421	3,438	208	113	28,179			
1999 Sep R	12,506	1,666	12,220	5,817	24,726	3,360	208	119	28,412			
1999 Dec R	12,607	1,660	12,253	5,839	24,860	3,355	208	116	28,540			
2000 Mar R	12,471	1,632	12,195	5,809	24,666	3,348	208	111	28,332			
2000 Jun R	12,537	1,668	12,292	5,881	24,829	3,355	207	103	28,494			
2000 Sep R	12,589	1,705	12,380	5,924	24,969	3,327	205	111	28,611			
2000 Dec R	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,796			
2001 Mar R	12,682	1,679	12,244	5,779	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,556			
2001 Jun R	12,751	1,706	12,308	5,807	25,059	3,357	204	89	28,709			
2001 Sep R	12,804	1,721	12,336	5,814	25,140	3,336	203	81	28,760			
2001 Dec R	12,809	1,771	12,345	5,904	25,224	3,330	204	84	28,843			
2002 Mar R	12,696	1,761	12,293	5,858	24,989	3,338	205	84	28,616			
2002 Jun	12,687	1,780	12,318	5,885	25,005	3,429	204	86	28,725			
GREAT BRITAIN												
Seasonally adjusted												
1998 Dec R	DYCF	1,548	DYCG	5,709	DYCN	3,410	LOJW	210	LOJT	106	DYDH	27,945
1999 Mar R	12,317	1,596	12,026	5,735	24,343	3,392	208	109	28,053			
1999 Jun R	12,372	1,627	12,115	5,769	24,487	3,435	209	119	28,251			
1999 Sep R	12,490	1,666	12,176	5,799	24,666	3,351	209	117	28,343			
1999 Dec R	12,522	1,637	12,210	5,824	24,731	3,362	208	112	28,413			
2000 Mar R	12,532	1,649	12,263	5,840	24,794	3,353	207	110	28,465			
2000 Jun R	12,581	1,674	12,310	5,884	24,892	3,347	207	109	28,555			
2000 Sep R	12,569	1,705	12,341	5,908	24,909	3,323	206	110	28,548			
2000 Dec R	12,735	1,700	12,303	5,840	25,038	3,328	206	103	28,674			
2001 Mar R	12,742	1,695	12,308	5,809	25,050	3,330	205	101	28,686			
2001 Jun R	12,792	1,711	12,327	5,813	25,119	3,347	204	94	28,764			
2001 Sep R	12,780	1,721	12,301	5,800	25,080	3,335	204	81	28,700			
2001 Dec R	12,737	1,748	12,367	5,881	25,104	3,335	204	81	28,723			
2002 Mar R	12,758	1,778	12,355	5,887	25,112	3,341	204	84	28,741			
2002 Jun	12,722	1,784	12,338	5,893	25,060	3,405	204	90	28,760			

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customerhelpline: 01633812318

- 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 SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	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 R	23,460	23,440	4,366	4,372	4,730	4,778	5,908	5,942
1992 Jun R	23,072	23,051	4,141	4,146	4,468	4,512	5,514	5,560
1993 Jun R	22,722	22,696	3,952	3,960	4,238	4,278	5,221	5,222
1994 Jun R	22,814	22,777	3,970	3,975	4,222	4,257	5,204	5,201
1995 Jun R	23,182	23,142	4,072	4,076	4,301	4,331	5,250	5,249
1996 Jun R	23,624	23,738	4,119	4,138	4,339	4,369	5,280	5,292
1997 Jun R	24,174	24,270	4,176	4,191	4,395	4,411	5,372	5,388
1998 Jun R	24,569	24,649	4,205	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999 Jun R	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000 Jun R	25,469	25,533	3,961	3,967	4,146	4,152	5,328	5,341
2001 Jun R	25,707	25,769	3,834	3,838	4,012	4,017	5,213	5,223
2002 Jun R	25,661	25,718	3,665	3,658	3,845	3,836	5,031	5,040
2000 Apr R			3,970	3,981	4,157	4,168		
2000 May R			3,964	3,972	4,149	4,158		
2000 Jun R	25,469	25,533	3,961	3,967	4,146	4,152	5,328	5,341
2001 Jul R			3,958	3,952	4,141	4,135		
2001 Aug R			3,954	3,942	4,137	4,124		
2001 Sep R	25,611	25,553	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,109	5,291	5,274
2001 Oct R			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,101		
2001 Nov R			3,926	3,911	4,105	4,090		
2001 Dec R	25,812	25,684	3,904	3,903	4,081	4,080	5,243	5,231
2002 Jan R			3,890	3,888	4,067	4,076		
2002 Feb R			3,880	3,888	4,058	4,066		
2002 Mar R	25,573	25,700	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,060	5,213	5,233
2002 Apr R			3,865	3,875	4,043	4,054		
2002 May R			3,845	3,855	4,024	4,034		
2002 Jun R	25,707	25,769	3,834	3,838	4,012	4,017	5,213	5,223
2002 Jul R			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,002		
2002 Aug R			3,815	3,805	3,995	3,983		
2002 Sep R	25,789	25,731	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,971	5,213	5,197
2002 Oct R			3,782	3,773	3,962	3,953		
2002 Nov R			3,771	3,758	3,950	3,937		
2002 Dec R	25,882	25,757	3,745	3,745	3,924	3,924	5,170	5,161
2003 Jan R			3,728	3,736	3,907	3,916		
2003 Feb R			3,715	3,723	3,895	3,902		
2003 Mar R	25,642	25,767	3,703	3,709	3,882	3,888	5,093	5,112
2003 Apr R			3,687	3,696	3,866	3,875		
2003 May R			3,673	3,683	3,851	3,861		
2003 Jun R	25,661	25,718	3,668	3,671	3,845	3,848	5,031	5,040
2003 Jul P			3,665	3,658	3,842	3,836		

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									

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	LOKF	LOGK	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991 Jun R		202	778	448	485	438	210	1,171	3,933	1,420
1992 Jun R		197	735	413	445	407	203	1,060	3,917	1,398
1993 Jun R		202	693	372	423	353	201	965	3,895	1,360
1994 Jun R		211	705	370	437	349	206	964	3,989	1,384
1995 Jun R		234	707	384	475	374	221	935	4,051	1,431
1996 Jun R		241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997 Jun R		252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533
1998 Jun R		254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999 Jun R		244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000 Jun R		238	660	358	494	402	244	1,190	4,398	1,669
2001 Jun R		227	631	353	477	389	249	1,206	4,460	1,654
2002 Jun R		222	605	338	417	377	242	1,191	4,499	1,673
2000 Apr R		238	665	359	495	403	241			
2000 May R		239	662	359	495	402	242			
2000 Jun R		238	660	358	494	402	244	1,190	4,398	1,669
2000 Jul R		237	655	359	494	399	243			
2000 Aug R		236	653	359	495	398	243			
2000 Sep R		235	650	358	493	397	244	1,165	4,437	1,654
2000 Oct R		233	647	358	494	396	244			
2000 Nov R		233	645	359	493	396	244			
2000 Dec R		232	640	359	492	395	244	1,151	4,421	1,656
2001 Jan R		232	641	358	493	394	246			
2001 Feb R		231	639	358	491	393	246			
2001 Mar R		230	637	358	489	394	248	1,173	4,460	1,649
2001 Apr R		229	639	357	487	392	249			
2001 May R		228	635	355	482	392	248	1,206	4,460	1,654
2001 Jun R		227	631	353	477	389	249			
2001 Jul R		227	630	351	471	389	249			
2001 Aug R		227	628	349	464	389	249			
2001 Sep R		226	625	348	459	388	247	1,226	4,460	1,649
2001 Oct R		225	624	347	453	387	246			
2001 Nov R		225	621	344	449	385	246			
2001 Dec R		224	620	343	445	384	245	1,237	4,498	1,665
2002 Jan R		224	618	342	437	385	244			
2002 Feb R		224	615	341	432	383	245			
2002 Mar R		224	612	341	428	380	244	1,223	4,497	1,670
2002 Apr R		224	609	340	424	380	243			
2002 May R		223	606	339	421	378	243			
2002 Jun R		222	605	338	417	377	242	1,191	4,499	1,673
2002 Jul P		222	604	336	413	377	240			

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 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q 90-99	YEIC
1991 Jun R		973	447	1,085	202	2,495	1,465	1,834	2,330	1,005
1992 Jun R		954	439	1,050	222	2,482	1,469	1,816	2,400	1,035
1993 Jun R		928	416	1,016	256	2,544	1,466	1,795	2,409	1,062
1994 Jun R		925	419	1,024	270	2,545	1,448	1,817	2,420	1,054
1995 Jun R		925	420	1,043	281	2,709	1,411	1,825	2,457	1,067
1996 Jun R		915	457	1,024	275	2,878	1,417	1,850	2,563	1,126
1997 Jun R		933	459	1,039	291	3,040	1,369	1,859	2,591	1,150
1998 Jun R		954	467	1,048	292	3,159	1,401	1,841	2,593	1,154
1999 Jun R		982	480	1,075	313	3,287	1,401	2,036	2,609	1,240
2000 Jun R		1,017	502	1,070	345	3,384	1,408	2,118	2,692	1,281
2001 Jun R		1,024	536	1,072	368	3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
2002 Jun R		1,010	517	1,067	373	3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296
2000 Apr R										
2000 May R		1,017	502	1,070	345	3,384	1,408	2,118	2,692	1,281
2000 Jun R										
2000 Jul R										
2000 Aug R		1,024	506	1,067	342	3,422	1,405	2,137	2,712	1,273
2000 Sep R										
2000 Oct R										
2000 Nov R		1,015	529	1,080	358	3,552	1,404	2,129	2,729	1,292
2000 Dec R										
2001 Jan R										
2001 Feb R		1,024	533	1,075	366	3,533	1,409	2,129	2,728	1,292
2001 Mar R										
2001 Apr R										
2001 May R		1,024	536	1,072	368	3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
2001 Jun R										
2001 Jul R										
2001 Aug R		1,023	525	1,073	366	3,557	1,420	2,155	2,759	1,289
2001 Sep R										
2001 Oct R										
2001 Nov R		1,020	519	1,073	366	3,536	1,428	2,163	2,775	1,292
2001 Dec R										
2002 Jan R										
2002 Feb R		1,010	516	1,074	371	3,558	1,443	2,171	2,789	1,296
2002 Mar R										
2002 Apr R										
2002 May R		1,010	517	1,067	373	3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296
2002 Jun R										
2002 Jul P										

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

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 2001 R		June 2002 R			2002						
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,927.4	1,085.0	4,012.4	2,817.2	1,028.1	3,845.2	3,894.4	3,882.1	3,866.3	3,851.5	3,845.2	3,841.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	66.6	8.5	75.1	65.2	10.0	75.2	75.8	75.5	75.5	75.2	75.2	75.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.9	5.8	44.7	38.1	6.1	44.3	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.2	44.3	43.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.7	2.7	30.4	27.1	3.9	31.0	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.2
MANUFACTURING	D	2,785.9	1,047.8	3,833.7	2,679.4	988.5	3,667.9	3,714.9	3,702.9	3,687.5	3,673.7	3,667.9	3,664.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	305.7	183.2	488.8	315.3	171.3	486.5	487.1	487.2	485.6	485.0	486.5	491.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products including footwear	DB	101.5	127.6	229.1	114.5	94.8	209.3	214.6	211.9	210.9	209.5	209.3	209.0
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	17	71.2	67.0	138.2	73.6	52.8	126.5	129.2	128.6	128.0	127.1	126.5	126.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	10.9	10.8	21.7	11.7	7.5	19.2	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	65.5	15.4	80.9	60.5	20.4	80.8	79.6	80.3	80.1	80.3	80.8	79.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	275.3	175.3	450.5	275.8	165.9	441.7	444.6	442.9	443.0	442.4	441.7	442.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	69.2	26.3	95.5	65.7	24.3	90.1	90.6	90.3	90.1	90.0	90.1	91.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	22	206.1	148.9	355.0	210.0	141.6	351.6	353.9	352.6	352.9	352.4	351.6	351.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DF (23)	28.8	2.6	31.4	25.2	5.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG (24)	165.6	69.8	235.5	157.7	71.0	228.7	230.4	229.7	229.6	229.1	228.7	228.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH (25)	174.7	52.5	227.1	171.4	50.3	221.7	223.6	224.7	224.0	222.5	221.7	222.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DI (26)	108.5	27.6	136.1	107.0	25.0	132.0	133.6	133.0	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DJ	424.3	72.7	497.0	382.1	82.6	474.7	480.0	479.3	476.7	474.8	474.7	474.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	27	98.2	11.7	109.9	89.0	12.6	101.5	104.5	103.4	102.3	101.8	101.5	101.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	28	326.1	61.0	387.1	303.2	70.0	373.2	375.5	375.8	374.5	373.0	373.2	373.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DK (29)	292.6	59.4	352.1	274.9	62.4	337.3	341.7	341.0	339.6	338.4	337.3	334.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	330.4	147.6	478.0	299.2	119.3	418.5	431.5	429.2	424.9	421.0	418.5	414.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	30	37.2	14.7	52.0	31.3	12.5	43.9	45.0	45.3	44.4	43.8	43.9	43.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	31	113.3	54.5	167.8	106.8	41.3	148.1	153.2	152.9	151.1	149.5	148.1	146.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	82.5	41.4	123.8	67.9	30.4	98.4	104.0	102.4	100.5	99.1	98.4	97.4
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	33	97.4	37.0	134.4	93.1	35.1	128.2	129.3	128.7	128.9	128.6	128.2	127.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DM	341.2	47.1	388.4	329.2	46.7	375.9	384.0	381.1	379.7	377.3	375.9	375.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34	188.6	25.4	213.9	184.6	26.1	210.7	213.8	212.3	211.9	211.1	210.7	210.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	35	152.7	21.8	174.5	144.6	20.6	165.2	170.2	168.8	167.8	166.1	165.2	164.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	160.9	56.2	217.1	144.8	65.5							

B.14 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands												
		June 2001 R			March 2002 R			June 2002			June 2002			
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,310.4	1,761.1	6,670.4	5,965.5	25,707.3	13,016.6	12,625.7	25,642.3	11,173.0	1,836.8	6,603.5	6,047.7	25,661.0
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	148.3	32.3	46.0	43.3	269.9	175.2	70.7	245.9	143.3	31.9	39.2	31.6	245.9
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	140.9	31.7	45.0	41.8	259.4	167.2	68.2	235.4	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	66.2	0.4	7.2	1.3	75.1	65.4	10.1	75.5	64.6	0.7	7.6	2.4	75.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	38.6	0.3	5.1	0.7	44.7	38.4	6.3	44.7	37.7	0.5	4.8	1.3	44.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	27.6	0.1	2.1	0.6	30.4	27.0	3.8	30.8	26.9	0.2	2.8	1.1	31.0
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	140.4	1.1	28.8	8.4	178.7	139.6	39.7	179.2	136.2	1.6	32.8	6.7	177.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,710.0	75.9	832.3	215.5	3,833.7	2,703.9	999.0	3,702.9	2,606.1	73.3	770.9	217.6	3,667.9
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	291.1	14.6	123.8	59.4	488.8	315.8	171.4	487.2	300.4	14.8	127.9	43.3	486.5
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	97.9	3.6	108.6	19.0	229.1	116.9	95.0	211.9	108.4	6.1	73.2	21.6	209.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17	69.7	1.5	57.8	9.2	138.2	75.6	53.0	128.6	71.0	2.6	39.9	13.0	126.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	28.2	2.1	50.9	9.8	90.9	41.4	41.9	83.3	37.4	3.5	33.3	8.7	82.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DC	10.7	0.2	9.0	1.8	21.7	11.9	7.5	19.5	11.4	0.4	6.0	1.5	19.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DD(20)	64.7	0.8	7.9	7.5	80.9	59.6	20.7	80.3	57.8	2.7	14.4	5.9	80.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products of other transport equipment	DE	262.1	13.1	140.0	35.3	450.5	277.6	165.3	442.9	265.1	10.7	123.7	42.2	441.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	66.2	3.0	21.9	4.5	95.5	65.9	24.4	90.3	63.7	2.0	20.1	4.3	90.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF(23)	195.9	10.2	118.1	30.8	355.0	211.7	140.9	352.6	201.3	8.7	103.7	37.9	351.6
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DF(23)	22.4	6.4	1.7	0.9	31.4	25.3	5.9	31.2	25.1	0.1	5.1	0.8	31.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG(24)	163.4	2.3	60.6	9.3	235.5	159.0	70.7	229.7	154.8	2.9	61.0	10.0	228.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH(25)	171.8	2.9	39.4	13.1	227.1	173.3	51.4	224.7	167.3	4.1	38.8	11.5	221.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DI(26)	416.4	7.9	48.9	23.8	497.0	365.2	94.0	479.3	394.2	7.9	62.9	19.7	474.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	97.2	1.0	10.2	1.5	109.9	90.6	12.8	103.4	87.5	1.5	10.3	2.2	101.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK(29)	319.2	6.9	38.7	22.3	387.1	304.6	71.2	375.8	296.7	6.4	52.6	17.4	373.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	290.7	2.0	49.8	9.7	352.1	276.9	64.1	341.0	270.6	4.3	50.2	12.2	337.3
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	DL	323.5	6.9	128.4	19.1	478.0	306.1	122.2	429.2	293.3	5.8	99.5	19.9	418.5
Manufacture of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30	36.2	1.0	13.4	1.3	52.0	32.2	13.1	45.3	31.0	0.4	11.0	1.5	43.9
Manufacture of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31	111.8	1.4	44.3	10.2	167.8	104.4	43.4	152.9	105.5	1.3	33.3	8.0	148.1
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32	78.6	3.9	38.1	3.3	123.8	70.6	31.8	102.4	67.1	0.8	25.7	4.7	98.4
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	33	96.8	0.6	32.6	4.3	134.4	93.8	34.9	128.7	89.8	3.3	29.5	5.6	128.2
Manufacture of other transport eqpt.	DM	338.7	2.5	42.5	4.7	388.4	333.5	47.7	381.1	325.4	4.7	40.5	6.2	375.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	183.1	0.5	22.6	2.7	213.9	185.7	26.6	212.3	182.2	2.4	22.6	3.5	210.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	74.2	0.7	21.6	7.1	103.7	74.1	29.6	103.7	71.6	0.9	25.3	4.3	102.1
CONSTRUCTION	F	922.7	23.6	107.4	76.4	1,200.1	1,028.6	182.6	1,211.2	979.8	23.7	105.8	76.4	1,185.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,312.7	1,627.5	5,655.1	5,620.9	20,216.3	8,962.4	11,331.9	20,294.3	7,301.4	1,705.7	5,654.0	5,714.4	20,375.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,700.7	430.6	942.6	1,352.8	4,426.7	2,146.7	2,314.9	4,461.6	1,698.3	459.4	925.8	1,382.2	4,465.8
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	374.8	39.3	81.5	56.2	551.8	416.0	138.7	554.7	379.5	36.7	75.9	62.3	554.5
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	734.2	45.0	288.2	111.2	1,178.6	763.7	398.1	1,161.9	714.3	49.1	278.5	118.3	1,160.1
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal goods	52	591.7	346.3	572.9	1,185.5	2,696.4	967.0	1,778.1	2,745.0	604.5	373.7	571.4	1,201.7	2,751.2
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	386.0	300.1	337.8	651.9	1,675.8	667.1	972.5	1,639.6	389.1	299.9	343.6	663.5	1,696.1
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,060.8	71.7	324.5	99.9	1,556.9	1,116.9	396.0	1,512.9	1,043.6	78.7	297.5	104.1	1,523.9
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	406.1	34.7	49.0	28.3	518.2	444.7	76.0	520.6	415.3	33.6	50.3	27.6	526.7
Water transport	61	106.6	1.6	3.5	1.0	16.8	11.7	4.2	15.9	10.8	1.0	3.3	0.9	16.0
Air transport	62	49.5	1.7	38.2	8.9	98.4	47.2	42.7	89.9	40.7	7.2	30.4	13.4	91.7
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	217.3	17.4	121.7	34.9	391.3	227.3	142.1	369.3	211.6	18.8	111.1	34.6	375.9
Post and telecommunications	64	377.2	16.3	112.1	26.6	532.2	386.1	131.1	517.2	365.4	18.1	102.5	27.6	513.6
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	482.5	32.0	435.9	148.0	1,068.3	489.1	584.5	1,073.6	451.6	32.7	426.9	150.9	1,062.1
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	232.6	22.6	243.5	104.7	603.3	257.5	351.0	608.5	232.9	22.1	239.2	106.1	600.2
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	105.4	4.0	99.9	20.0	229.3	110.4	120.0	230.4	104.1	4.7	97.9	20.7	227.4
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	114.5	5.5	92.5	23.2	235.7	121.2	113.6	234.8	114.6	6.0	89.8	24.1	234.5
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,766.9	292.9	1,106.0	738.4	3,905.3	2,066.7	1,846.7	3,913.5	1,753.8	318.3	1,084.2	750.5	3,906.8
Real estate activities	70	159.9	23.6	115.1	68.4	368.0	181.6	189.1	370.7	157.6	26.6	116.2	72.7	373.1
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	84.7	11.7	37.9	22.0	156.4	102.6	59.3	161.9	90.1	12.8	35.8	23.1	161.6
Computer and related activities	72	275.5	8.8	144.1	61.3	489.7	290.8	205.5	496.3	290.3	9.0	139.0	62.9	491.2
Research and development	73	51.5	2.8	31.2	8.5	93.9	49.8	33.7	88.4	47.8	2.1	30.7	8.3	88.9
Other business activities	74	1,195.3	246.1	777.7	578.2	2,797.3	1,441.9	1,354.2	2,796.2	1,177.9	267.8	762.6	583.5	2,791.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY*	L	674.7	50.8	490.6	192.0	1,408.1	734.7	707.6	1,442.4	681.9	52.9	506.8	201.2	1,442.8
EDUCATION	M	467.7	158.0	677.0	837.0	2,139.8	636.7	1,546.1	2,182.8	473.9	164.6	694.5	850.3	2,183.3
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	337.6	125.2	1,027.5	1,251.7	2,742.0	480.5	2,301.7	2,782.2	354.5	1,049.8	1,262.6	2,796.4	
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	465.7	166.1	313.3	348.2	1,293.3	623.8	662.0	1,285.8	454.7	169.6	348.2	445.5	1,298.1
Sewage and refuse disposal	90	67.5	2.7	11.7	4.5	86.3	67.9	14.4	82.3	64.7	2.4	10.2	4.5	81.8
Serv. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	70.8	26.8	37.3	66.7	223.6	100.0	126.4	226.4	70.7	29.4	58.8	69.6	228.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	92	227.4	90.1	162.9	192.1	672.4	313.2	363.5	666.7	219.7	91.0	166.3	194.5	671.5
Other service activities n.e.c. ^b	93/95/99	100.0	44.6	81.4	85.0	311.0	142.7	167.7	310.4	99.5	46.8	89.4	80.6	316.3

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633812079

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

EMPLOYMENT B.15

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2002

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands											
		June 2											

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2002

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 2001 R			March 2002 R			June 2002						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All		
SIC 1992														
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	119.1	9.8	44.1	20.5	193.5	126.3	61.4	187.7	116.4	12.4	41.5	20.1	190.4
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.4	151.0	12.3	79.6	30.3	273.1	158.7	111.0	269.7	145.5	13.5	78.7	32.0	269.8
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	161.1	6.2	51.2	17.6	236.2	166.5	72.1	238.5	158.9	7.2	50.9	20.2	237.2
Other wholesale	51.6	168.9	5.8	59.1	19.0	252.7	171.1	76.1	247.2	162.1	7.7	54.7	20.5	245.0
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	51.7	66.3	5.1	28.1	11.7	111.0	70.6	39.2	109.8	66.0	3.9	27.3	12.6	109.8
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52	578.3	336.8	557.7	1,154.6	2,627.4	942.3	1,729.9	2,672.2	590.3	363.2	555.4	1,169.6	2,678.5
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	171.6	143.9	155.1	416.4	897.1	329.3	588.0	917.3	182.0	153.6	155.7	429.7	921.0
Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12	38.3	26.9	69.5	131.6	266.3	69.5	206.6	276.1	39.7	29.4	70.4	132.8	272.3
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21-52.24	36.0	14.0	29.0	65.1	144.1	48.0	93.7	141.7	33.8	14.5	27.8	65.4	141.5
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25-52.26	14.9	10.1	12.0	31.5	68.5	24.5	41.6	66.1	14.1	9.9	11.6	29.8	65.4
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio and TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods n.e.c.	52.2	94.9	39.3	56.6	95.2	286.1	136.7	151.2	287.9	96.5	44.7	56.9	96.5	294.5
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.42-52.43	48.6	35.5	90.1	184.1	358.3	90.1	273.1	363.3	52.0	37.9	91.5	181.9	363.4
Books, newspapers and stationery, other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	107.3	47.7	89.5	145.5	390.0	157.1	234.2	391.2	104.7	51.7	87.3	146.0	389.8
Second hand stores and sales not in stores	52.5-52.6	41.5	10.8	32.7	40.4	125.5	54.4	70.9	125.3	43.1	10.7	32.7	39.3	125.9
Repair of personal and household goods	52.7	10.2	1.6	4.2	6.6	22.6	10.2	11.6	21.8	8.9	1.9	3.0	8.2	22.0
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	378.7	291.5	330.4	636.7	1,637.3	650.7	950.0	1,600.8	381.6	290.8	336.1	648.3	1,656.7
Hotels	55.1	86.1	51.0	75.0	108.6	320.7	132.5	170.0	302.5	85.5	52.6	70.0	104.0	312.0
Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.2	12.9	8.1	13.5	25.5	59.9	18.9	37.7	56.5	16.3	9.9	17.5	33.2	76.8
Restaurants	55.3	119.2	99.3	87.8	182.2	488.5	214.3	266.3	480.7	124.7	93.6	88.2	148.6	483.6
Bars	55.4	106.0	106.7	87.5	215.3	515.5	208.2	296.1	506.3	103.3	106.7	90.5	217.5	518.0
Canteens and catering	55.5	54.6	26.4	66.7	105.1	252.8	76.9	177.9	254.8	51.8	28.0	70.0	111.5	261.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,043.4	69.3	319.7	97.5	1,530.0	1,097.1	389.0	1,486.1	1,026.1	76.2	292.8	101.8	1,496.9
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	397.4	33.8	48.1	27.6	507.0	435.1	74.3	509.4	406.6	32.8	49.4	26.8	515.6
Transport via railways	60.1	38.4	0.7	8.5	0.9	48.5	39.5	10.8	50.3	39.6	0.6	0.5	5.1	46.4
Other land transport and via pipelines	60.2/60.3	359.0	33.1	39.6	26.7	458.5	355.6	62.5	491.0	367.0	32.2	38.8	26.4	464.4
Water transport	61	10.3	1.6	3.4	1.0	16.3	11.4	4.0	15.4	10.5	1.0	3.1	0.9	15.5
Air transport	62	49.3	1.7	37.8	8.8	97.6	46.9	42.3	89.2	40.5	7.2	30.0	13.3	91.0
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	214.9	17.0	119.9	34.4	386.2	224.2	139.9	364.1	208.9	18.3	109.3	34.0	370.6
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	43.4	3.7	63.2	17.2	127.5	45.7	71.6	117.2	42.7	4.4	56.4	17.6	121.0
Supporting and auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63	171.4	13.3	56.7	17.3	258.7	178.5	68.3	246.8	139.9	52.9	16.5	249.6	
Post and telecommunications	64	371.5	15.2	110.4	25.7	522.9	379.4	128.5	508.0	359.7	100.9	26.7	50.3	504.3
National post activities	64.11	174.5	4.1	41.9	0.9	229.3	180.5	37.9	218.3	174.0	6.5	36.9	1.0	218.3
Carrier activities	64.12	43.2	5.3	12.4	7.7	68.6	42.9	22.3	65.2	37.7	4.9	13.2	8.7	64.5
Telecommunications	64.20	153.8	5.0	56.1	17.1	232.0	156.1	68.3	224.4	148.1	5.6	50.8	17.0	221.5
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	447.3	31.8	428.2	145.1	1,052.4	483.5	573.4	1,056.9	446.2	32.5	419.0	147.8	1,045.5
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	229.3	22.4	238.5	102.5	592.8	253.9	343.2	597.1	229.5	21.9	233.8	103.7	588.9
Central banking and other banks	65.1	184.4	20.2	202.9	91.7	499.2	205.4	294.6	500.0	185.1	19.5	197.7	92.8	495.1
Building societies	65.122	15.8	3.1	29.0	19.4	67.2	20.5	49.6	70.1	16.8	4.1	29.4	19.8	70.1
Other financial intermediation	65.2	44.9	2.2	35.7	10.9	93.6	48.5	48.6	97.1	44.3	2.4	36.1	10.9	93.8
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	104.5	3.9	98.7	19.8	226.9	109.4	118.7	228.1	103.2	4.7	96.9	20.5	225.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	113.5	5.4	91.0	22.7	232.7	120.2	111.5	231.6	113.6	5.9	88.3	23.6	231.4
Except insurance and pension funding	67.1	53.9	1.8	37.8	6.6	100.1	54.7	43.2	97.9	51.5	1.2	35.1	8.0	95.8
Aux. to insurance and pension funding	67.2	59.7	3.6	53.2	16.2	132.6	64.7	68.3	133.7	62.0	4.8	53.1	15.6	135.6
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,745.4	288.9	1,090.7	728.2	3,853.2	2,040.8	1,820.1	3,861.0	1,731.7	314.0	1,069.2	738.6	3,853.6
Real estate activities	70	158.5	23.3	113.9	68.8	364.5	179.8	187.2	367.0	156.1	26.3	114.9	72.0	369.4
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	95.4	14.3	71.9	42.2	223.8	107.1	119.9	226.9	94.1	14.4	73.5	44.6	226.6
Activities on a fee/contract basis	70.3	63.1	8.9	42.0	26.6	140.7	72.8	67.3	140.1	62.0	11.9	41.4	27.4	142.8
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	83.5	11.6	37.6	21.7	154.3	101.2	58.6	159.8	88.9	12.6	35.4	22.7	159.5
Construction/civil engineering eqpt	71.32	27.7	2.3	8.8	5.1	44.0	29.2	14.2	43.5	27.9	0.9	7.2	7.0	43.0
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	55.8	9.2	28.8	16.6	110.3	71.8	44.5	116.3	61.0	11.6	28.2	15.7	116.6
Computer and related activities	72	271.6	8.7	142.6	61.1	484.0	287.1	203.8	490.9	276.8	8.9	137.6	62.7	485.9
Research and development	73	50.3	2.7	30.7	8.4	92.1	48.5	38.1	86.6	46.7	2.1	30.2	8.2	87.2
Other business activities	74	1,181.5	242.7	765.9	568.3	2,758.3	1,324.3	1,163.3	2,758.7	1,163.3	284.2	573.0	275.5	2,751.0
Legal activities	74.11	101.1	10.6	63.7	25.9	240.9	119.8	128.6	248.4	107.0	13.9	62.2	24.8	248.5
Accounting, auditing, tax consultancy	74.12	107.2	8.9	68.8	31.6	217.4	122.7	97.2	219.9	110.2	9.0	68.6	27.5	215.3
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	107.6	15.1	68.9	43.2	234.8	119.2	117.1	236.3	104.5	15.0	71.3	43.2	234.1
Management services of holding companies	74.15	14.8	1.9	10.1	5.8	32.7	15.9	16.4	32.3	12.9	2.5	9.2	6.0	30.7
Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy	74.2-74.3	181.8	14.7	90.5	47.4	334.4	197.8	136.6	336.4	181.8	12.9	95.4	44.9	335.0
Advertising	74.4	37.2	7.7	27.3	21.3	93.5	46.1	44.9	91.0	37.4	6.9	26.8	19.2	90.3
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5	258.5	86.7	215.4	107.7	668.3	344.6	667.0	254.6	94.7	203.9	119.8	673.0	
Investigation and security activities	74.6	83.1	13.9	20.2	12.5	129.7	96.7	35.3	131.9	86.5	14.9	20.7	14.9	137.0
Industrial cleaning	74.7	104.0	59.6	63.0	200.7	427.3	157.7	261.3	419.0	93.0	65.7	60.1	196.6	415.4
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	186.1	23.6	107.0	62.7	379.4	203.9	170.7	374.6	175.2	28.8	103.5	64.7	372.1
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY^a	L	644.1	48.2	469.7	186.4	1,348.5	701.9	600.5	1,382.4	651.4	50.5	485.2	195.3	1,382.4
EDUCATION	M	454.2	153.8	655.1	810.2	2,073.2	619.1	1,496.0	2,115.1	460.5	160.5	672.3	823.2	2,116.4
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	325.3	121.9	990.8	1,207.7	2,645.7	464.6	2,219.6	2,684.2	342.0	126.1	1,012.4	1,217.5	2,698.0
Human health and veterinary services	85.1/85.2	237.4	81.2	674.1	744.3	1,736.9	338.0	1,440.1	1,778.1	255.3	84.5	691.2	755.0	1,786.0
Social work activities	85.3	87.9	40.7	316.7	463.4	908.7	126.6	779.5	906.1	81.2	31.2	462.6	912.0	
with accommodation	85.31	40.2	21.2	151.7	227.1	448.2	61.1	371.0	432.1	39.9	20.9	152.4	223.0	436.3
without accommodation	85.32	47.7	19.5	165.0	236.3	468.5	66							

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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
2002	931.6	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.4
3-month averages					
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	931.6	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.4
Apr-Jun	922.1	32.3	37.4	15.6	9.4
May-Jul	923.8	32.4	37.6	15.6	9.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-3.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Percent	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-1.9
Over last 12 months	-6.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	-0.7	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-2.2
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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	38.9	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
2002	589.8	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
3-month averages					
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	589.8	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
Apr-Jun	582.3	37.2	39.1	15.1	10.3
May-Jul	583.9	37.3	39.2	15.1	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-2.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.5
Percent	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	-4.5
Over last 12 months	-8.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
Percent	-1.5	-2.0	-1.7	-2.4	-1.9
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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
2002	341.8	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
3-month averages					
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	341.8	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
Apr-Jun	339.8	26.5	34.1	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	339.9	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Over last 12 months	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-2.8

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

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

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
	YCDM	LUA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDZ	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
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
2002	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	23.5
3-month averages										
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	23.5
Apr-Jun	411	1.4	2,049	7.2	4,760	16.7	14,661	51.3	6,671	23.4
May-Jul	410	1.4	2,061	7.2	4,734	16.6	14,664	51.4	6,641	23.3
Changes										
Over last 3 months	5		-14		62		58		-73	
Percent	1.3		-0.7		1.3		0.4		-1.1	
Over last 12 months	-10		17		117		272		-199	
Percent	-2.4		0.9		2.5		1.9		-2.9	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	131	0.9	466	3.1	904	5.9	8,246	54.1	5,500	36.1
2000	118	0.8	492	3.2	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,636	35.8
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
2002	101	0.6	504	3.2	959	6.1	8,740	55.8	5,369	34.3
3-month averages										
May-Jul 2001	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	461	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5
Aug-Oct	96	0.6	490	3.1	938	6.0	8,578	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
Mar-May (Spr)	101	0.6	504	3.2	959	6.1	8,740	55.8	5,369	34.3
Apr-Jun	101	0.6	508	3.2	976	6.2</				

B.32 PRODUCTIVITY

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				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	SIC 1992
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	..	91.3	103.1	88.5	..	92.8	101.2	91.7	..	
1993	92.8	98.3	94.5	96.0	93.3	99.0	94.3	96.9	94.1	97.8	96.2	99.1	
1994	97.3	99.1	98.2	98.8	98.3	98.6	99.7	101.4	98.5	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	101.7	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.2	99.7	100.7	101.3	99.4	98.9	
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.9	100.7	102.0	101.8	100.3	100.2	
1998	109.5	104.6	104.7	105.2	103.4	101.4	101.9	102.6	102.8	101.6	101.1	101.9	
1999	111.8	105.7	105.8	106.4	104.2	97.9	106.5	107.6	103.1	98.2	105.0	105.1	
2000	115.3	107.0	107.8	109.3	105.9	94.6	112.0	113.3	105.2	94.9	110.8	112.2	
2001	117.2	107.6	108.9	110.0	103.7	90.9	114.0	114.7	102.7	90.9	112.9	113.8	
1992 Q2	90.3	99.8	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.8	
1992 Q3	90.7	98.7	91.9	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.7	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.9	
1992 Q4	91.2	98.1	93.0	94.3	92.0	100.4	91.6	93.9	92.8	98.7	94.0	96.3	
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	93.4	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	95.4	97.0	94.8	98.5	96.3	99.0	94.4	97.8	96.5	99.7	
1994 Q1	95.4	98.6	96.7	97.7	96.5	98.4	98.1	100.3	96.7	97.5	99.1	101.3	
1994 Q2	96.8	98.8	98.0	99.5	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	102.6	
1994 Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.8	100.4	98.5	101.9	102.5	
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	100.0	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	100.4	
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.5	99.2	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.0	
1996 Q1	101.7	100.4	101.3	101.1	101.2	101.3	99.9	99.4	100.7	100.9	99.7	98.8	
1996 Q2	102.4	100.7	101.7	101.2	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.1	100.0	101.0	99.0	98.1	
1996 Q3	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.7	101.3	101.1	100.2	100.4	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6	
1996 Q4	103.8	101.6	102.2	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.1	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1	
1997 Q1	104.7	101.9	102.7	101.9	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.2	102.2	101.6	100.6	99.9	
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	106.4	103.0	103.3	103.0	102.6	101.5	101.1	100.8	102.1	101.7	100.3	100.1	
1997 Q4	107.3	103.6	103.6	103.7	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.0	102.2	101.8	100.3	100.6	
1998 Q1	108.2	104.2	103.8	104.2	102.9	102.0	100.9	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	102.1	
1998 Q3	110.0	104.8	104.9	105.4	103.7	101.4	102.3	102.6	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.5	
1998 Q4	110.5	104.8	105.4	106.2	103.1	100.4	102.7	103.4	102.0	100.7	101.3	102.1	
1999 Q1	110.4	105.0	105.1	105.6	102.7	99.2	103.5	104.9	101.9	99.6	102.3	103.7	
1999 Q2	111.2	105.4	105.5	106.1	103.6	98.2	105.5	106.8	102.5	98.4	104.1	105.2	
1999 Q3	112.3	106.0	105.9	106.6	105.1	97.4	107.9	108.6	104.0	97.8	106.4	107.1	
1999 Q4	113.5	106.3	106.7	107.4	105.3	96.7	108.9	110.1	104.2	97.2	107.2	108.4	
2000 Q1	114.1	106.5	107.1	109.3	104.8	95.8	109.4	110.6	104.0	96.3	107.9	109.3	
2000 Q2	115.0	106.8	107.6	108.9	106.2	95.0	111.7	112.6	105.0	95.4	110.0	111.1	
2000 Q3	115.8	107.1	108.2	109.6	106.4	94.1	113.0	114.4	105.5	94.4	111.7	113.2	
2000 Q4	116.2	107.4	108.2	109.2	106.3	93.2	114.0	115.5	106.3	93.5	113.6	115.4	
2001 Q1	116.8	107.6	108.6	109.7	105.8	92.5	114.4	115.7	105.6	92.6	114.0	115.5	
2001 Q2	117.2	107.6	108.9	109.6	104.5	91.6	114.6	116.6	103.4	91.7	112.7	113.5	
2001 Q3	117.4	107.6	109.1	110.1	103.5	90.4	114.5	114.5	102.1	90.4	112.9	113.1	
2001 Q4	117.5	107.7	109.1	110.7	101.0	89.3	113.7	114.1	99.8	89.0	112.1	113.0	
2002 Q1	117.5	107.7	109.1	110.2	99.8	88.5	112.7	111.8	98.6	88.3	111.7	110.9	
2002 Q2P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.9	87.5	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

Millions

Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed; all^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^b	Total	
	Male	Part-time	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
										All	Part-time	All
Not seasonally adjusted										
1992 Sep	419.1	14.9	281.5	72.4	700.6	107.3	24.6	131.9	24.0	866.5
1992 Dec	430.2	14.5	293.4	77.2	723.6	106.5	23.6	130.0	24.0	877.6
1993 Mar	403.3	14.0	281.8	74.4	685.1	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	825.3
1993 Jun	422.1	14.5	292.5	76.1	714.6	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	864.4
1993 Sep	408.0	15.4	280.2	73.1	688.2	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	838.5
1993 Dec	426.9	15.1	296.1	78.9	723.0	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	875.8
1994 Mar	405.8	14.8	285.3	76.0	691.1	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	835.4
1994 Jun	425.3	15.6	297.0	78.1	722.3	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	876.6
1994 Sep	413.4	15.7	281.8	73.5	695.2	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	850.1
1994 Dec	435.2	16.2	302.0	79.9	737.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	896.2
1995 Mar	412.3	15.5	290.7	77.2	703.1	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	847.8
1995 Jun	433.9	16.2	300.1	79.2	734.0	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	899.9
1995 Sep	416.5	17.3	285.9	74.5	702.4	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	854.7
1995 Dec	440.1	17.9	304.5	81.3	744.6	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	899.8
1996 Mar	413.8	16.9	287.1	82.9	700.9	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	840.8
1996 Jun	435.3	18.0	299.8	89.4	735.1	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	884.8
1996 Sep	422.7	19.1	288.9	85.9	711.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	863.4
1996 Dec	447.6	19.6	308.5	92.4	756.2	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	910.9
1997 Mar	420.1	19.1	291.2	87.3	711.4	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	850.5
1997 Jun	444.2	19.9	301.6	88.8	745.8	108.2	25.2	133.5	15.5	894.8
1997 Sep	436.7	21.5	295.5	87.4	732.2	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	880.4
1997 Dec	472.0	22.6	320.5	92.0	792.4	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	943.8
1998 Mar	437.5	20.9	298.7	86.0	736.2	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	872.3
1998 Jun	458.1	21.0	308.2	87.3	766.3	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	907.3
1998 Sep	454.7	21.2	304.4	87.0	759.1	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	897.4
1998 Dec	476.8	22.2	320.2	90.9	797.1	102.2	23.9	126.2	14.5	937.8
1999 Mar	443.7	22.3	303.8	87.0	747.4	93.0	21.3	114.4	13.7	875.5
1999 Jun	465.1	22.6	316.6	89.1	781.7	101.4	22.5	123.9	13.9	919.6
1999 Sep	459.0	24.4	305.8	86.2	764.8	100.0	22.3	122.4	14.0	901.1
1999 Dec	482.3	24.4	325.0	93.0	807.3	101.1	23.2	124.3	14.3	945.9
2000 Mar	447.3	22.8	305.3	88.2	752.6	90.3	22.3	112.6	13.7	878.9
2000 Jun	471.0	23.8	320.9	91.9	791.9	96.5	23.3	119.8	13.8	925.5
2000 Sep	458.8	25.2	311.7	88.7	770.5	98.2	22.9	121.1	14.1	905.6
2000 Dec	483.5	26.2	328.6	95.2	812.1	99.7	23.4	123.2	14.0	949.3
2001 Mar	458.0	25.2	312.3	89.2	770.3	92.5	21.3	113.7	13.3	897.3
2001 Jun	480.1	25.4	326.3	92.6	806.5	98.7	23.0	121.7	13.1	941.2
2001 Sep	468.4	25.9	313.0	88.7	781.4	99.1	23.2	122.3	13.3	917.0
2001 Dec	482.8	26.7	330.3	95.2	813.1	100.2	22.6	122.8	13.4	949.3
2002 Mar	449.5	24.9	311.9	91.1	761.5	90.4	20.7	111.1	12.8	885.4
2002 Jun	472.4	25.8	327.2	94.7	799.7	99.1	22.9	122.0	13.0	934.7
Seasonally adjusted										
1992 Sep	425.9									

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 2002			March 2002			June 2001						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	540.2	31.4	249.1	101.1	909.0	562.0	342.5	904.5	541.4	30.8	246.5	97.4	916.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.0	0.8	2.5	0.7	17.9	15.2	3.4	18.6	14.7	0.9	2.7	0.8	19.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	115.7	1.6	29.2	4.2	150.7	115.9	33.2	149.1	117.5	1.7	31.0	4.2	154.4
Construction	F	68.2	1.0	3.8	1.3	74.3	68.6	5.1	73.7	66.1	0.9	3.8	1.2	71.9
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G-I	152.7	13.5	60.8	34.4	261.4	163.6	95.1	258.7	154.4	13.3	61.6	34.1	263.4
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	103.4	6.6	56.4	15.0	181.4	107.7	69.1	176.9	105.4	6.2	56.1	14.5	182.1
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	61.1	4.9	80.5	38.5	185.1	63.5	114.4	177.9	57.7	5.0	76.2	36.3	175.2
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	25.1	2.9	15.9	7.0	50.8	27.5	22.2	49.7	25.6	2.8	15.1	6.5	50.1
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	540.2	31.4	249.1	101.1	921.7	539.9	332.6	872.5	548.4	30.4	250.6	98.7	928.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.0	0.8	2.5	0.7	17.9	13.6	3.1	16.6	14.8	0.9	2.7	0.8	19.2
Mining and quarrying	C	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.3	3.1	0.3	3.4	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.4
Manufacturing	D	109.8	1.6	28.1	4.1	143.5	104.7	30.5	135.2	114.0	1.7	30.7	4.1	150.6
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	12.3	0.3	4.7	0.8	18.0	12.0	5.1	17.1	11.9	0.3	4.5	1.1	17.8
textiles and textile products	DB	4.7	*	2.9	0.5	8.2	4.7	3.4	8.1	4.1	*	4.1	0.4	8.7
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.8
wood and wood products	DD	2.8	*	0.6	*	3.5	2.4	0.6	3.0	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.4
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.1	0.2	4.4	0.7	16.5	10.9	4.9	15.8	11.0	0.3	5.2	0.7	17.2
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	*	*	1.2
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.9	*	2.1	0.2	8.3	5.6	2.1	7.6	6.3	*	2.1	0.2	8.7
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.2	*	1.4	0.2	9.0	6.6	1.4	8.1	7.3	*	1.4	0.2	9.0
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.6	*	0.9	*	5.6	4.6	0.9	5.5	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.5
basic metals	DJ	16.5	0.2	2.3	0.4	19.4	15.7	2.5	18.2	18.1	0.2	1.8	0.4	20.5
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	11.6	*	1.7	0.2	13.7	10.9	2.0	12.8	12.2	*	1.9	0.2	14.4
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.1	*	3.6	0.4	16.1	11.6	3.8	15.5	13.5	*	4.7	0.4	18.7
transport equipment	DM	13.1	*	1.4	*	14.7	12.2	1.5	13.7	13.8	*	1.5	*	15.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	8.7	6.1	1.8	7.9	7.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	9.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.9	*	0.9	*	3.9	2.8	0.9	3.7	2.9	*	0.8	*	3.8
Construction	F	68.2	1.0	3.8	1.3	74.3	63.7	4.8	68.5	66.4	0.8	3.8	1.2	72.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	83.1	7.3	36.3	23.1	149.7	86.7	59.2	145.9	84.6	6.7	36.8	22.5	150.7
Hotels and restaurants	H	18.8	4.4	13.6	9.4	46.1	22.4	21.4	43.8	19.9	4.5	13.7	9.3	47.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	50.8	1.9	10.9	1.9	65.6	50.2	12.5	62.7	51.0	1.8	11.5	1.9	66.1
Financial intermediation	J	18.4	0.6	14.7	2.6	36.3	18.4	16.6	35.0	18.8	0.7	15.1	2.5	37.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	85.0	6.0	41.7	12.4	145.1	85.6	50.3	135.8	87.5	5.5	41.8	12.2	147.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	25.6	0.6	17.3	3.4	46.8	24.9	19.1	44.0	24.6	0.7	16.2	3.3	44.7
Education	M	19.1	2.2	24.4	11.8	57.4	19.7	33.1	52.8	19.1	2.2	24.3	11.4	56.9
Health and social work	N	16.4	2.2	38.9	23.3	80.8	17.9	59.9	77.8	15.7	2.2	37.8	22.7	78.4
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	25.1	2.9	15.9	7.0	50.8	26.3	21.1	47.4	26.0	2.8	15.2	6.6	50.6

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633812766

* 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 rebenching of the workforce employee jobs data to revised Annual Business Inquiry data for December 1998 and December 1999, and a change in the rebenching methodology used.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

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		All over 24 months		All over 12 months		All over 24 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
All																	
	MGSC	MGXS	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBWX	YBXA		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,225	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	1,684	5.7	987	245	452	26.8	293	1,667	5.8	979	243	445	26.7	249			
2001	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217			
2002	1,572	5.2	997	232	343	21.8	183	1,551	5.3	984	230	336	21.7	179			
3-month averages																	
May-Jul 2001	1,508	5.1	914	211	383	25.4	214	1,494	5.2	906	210	379	25.4	212			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,522	5.1	927	215	380	25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210			
Jul-Sep	1,526	5.1	931	219	376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211			
Aug-Oct	1,535	5.1	948	219	368	24.0	207	1,521	5.2	939	217	364	23.9	205			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535	5.1	952	219	363	23.7	201	1,519	5.2	942	217	360	23.7	198			
Oct-Dec	1,557	5.2	974	219	364	23.4	195	1,541	5.3	964	217	360	23.4	192			
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,535	5.1	946	226	362	23.6	191	1,519	5.2	936	224	359	23.6	188			
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185			
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			
Mar-May (Spr)	1,572	5.2	997	232	343	21.8	183	1,551	5.3	984	230	336	21.7	179			
Apr-Jun	1,544	5.1	996	220	328	21.2	177	1,523	5.2	983	219	320	21.0	172			
May-Jul	1,561	5.2	1,007	223	330	21.2	181	1,539	5.3	994	223	322	20.9	175			
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	7	0.0	25	-1	-18	-1.2	-4	3	0.0	23	1	-21	-1.4	-6			
Percent	0.4		2.5	-0.3	-5.1		-2.3	0.2		2.3	0.3	-6.1		-3.5			
Over last 12 months	52	0.1	94	12	-53	-4.3	-33	44	0.1	89	13	-58	-4.5	-37			
Percent	3.5		10.2	5.6	-13.9		-15.5	3.0		9.8	6.4	-15.2		-17.5			
Male																	
	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXB			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569			
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515			
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467			
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380			
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	411			
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											

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

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
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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
2002	163	20.1	130	22	11	6.4	*	406	10.5	288	72	46	11.2	13
3-month averages														
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	163	20.1	130	22	11	6.4	*	406	10.5	288	72	46	11.2	13
Apr-Jun	160	19.9	130	20	10	6.1	*	395	10.2	291	59	45	11.5	13
May-Jul	155	19.2	127	19	*	*	*	416	10.8	311	61	44	10.6	13
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-4	-0.1	-2	1	*	*	*	8	0.2	14	-3	-4	-1.1	-2
Percent	-2.4		-1.8	3.7	*	*	*	1.9		4.8	-4.6	-7.4		-12.3
Over last 12 months	-1	-0.1	0	1	*	*	*	34	0.7	34	11	-12	-4.0	-4
Percent	-0.7		0.3	6.8	*	*	*	8.8		12.2	23.2	-21.0		-23.8
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXC	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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
2002	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	257	12.2	175	50	33	12.8	*
3-month averages														
May-Jul 2001	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	*
Mar-May (Spr)	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	257	12.2	175	50	33	12.8	*
Apr-Jun	91	22.0	70	15	*	*	*	249	11.9	172	43	34	13.7	*
May-Jul	89	21.8	69	15	*	*	*	261	12.5	185	42	34	12.9	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-1	0.0	-2	2	*	*	*	7	0.4	8	0	-1	-0.7	*
Percent	-1.2		-3.4	12.4	*	*	*	2.8		4.6	-0.2	-2.6		*
Over last 12 months	-2	-0.1	-2	4	*	*	*	27	1.1	25	10	-8	-5.0	*
Percent	-1.8		-3.1	32.4	*	*	*	11.7		15.9	30.8	-19.4		*
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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	10	*	*	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	61	*	*	*	*	174	10.3	127	19	23	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	*
2002	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	149	8.4	114	23	13	8.5	*
3-month averages														
May-Jul 2001	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	66	16.8	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	120	21	13	8.6	*
Mar-May (Spr)	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	149	8.4	114	23	13	8.5	*
Apr-Jun	69	17.7	60	*	*	*	*	146	8.3	119	16	11	7.8	*
May-Jul	65	16.5	58	*	*	*	*	155	8.8	126	18	11	6.9	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-3	-0.3	0	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	6	-3	-3	-1.7	*
Percent	-3.9		0.3	*	*	*	*	0.3		5.0	-13.6	-20.0		*
Over last 12 months	1	0.1	3	*	*	*	*	6	0.1	8	1	-4	-2.8	*
Percent	0.9		4.5	*	*	*	*	4.1		7.1	8.6	-25.8		*

^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.

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
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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	122	307	33.8	177	290	4.3	124	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	148	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

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MG SX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	4.7	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	
2002	5.2	5.3	20.1	10.5	5.1	3.6	3.5	2.4	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.2	5.3	20.1	10.5	5.1	3.6	3.5	2.4	
Apr-Jun	5.1	5.2	19.9	10.2	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.3	
May-Jul	5.2	5.3	19.2	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.4	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	
Male									
All	MG SY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0	
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	19.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	3.1	
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	3.3	
1999	6.8	6.9	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	3.3	
2000	6.2	6.2	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	3.3	
2001	5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	
2002	5.7	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	5.6	5.7	21.9	11.3	5.4	3.8	4.0	3.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.7	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	
Jul-Sep	5.6	5.7	20.9	12.0	5.3	3.7	4.2	3.3	
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.8	21.0	12.3	5.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.7	20.6	12.2	5.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	
Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	5.7	5.7	21.5	12.2	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	
Jan-Mar 2002	5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	3.3	
Feb-Apr	5.8	5.8	21.8	12.1	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.7	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	
Apr-Jun	5.7	5.7	22.0	11.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	
May-Jul	5.7	5.8	21.8	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	3.3	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Female									
All	MG SZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	1.8	
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	1.8	
2002	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	4.4	4.5	16.4	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4	4.5	17.6	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	
Jul-Sep	4.4	4.6	18.4	8.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	1.8	
Aug-Oct	4.4	4.6	18.2	8.7	4.4	3.1	2.6	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.4	1.8	
Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	17.4	9.2	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.8	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	4.5	4.6	16.1	9.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.8	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	4.4	4.5	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.8	
Jan-Mar 2002	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	1.8	
Feb-Apr	4.4	4.6	16.8	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9	
Apr-Jun	4.5	4.6	17.7	8.3	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.0	
May-Jul	4.5	4.6	16.5	8.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.1	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.1	

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

^a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a					
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b								
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI				
1995) Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0		
1996)	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7		
1997)	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8		
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	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 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	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7</												

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB
1995) Annual	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	..	..	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	4.1
1996) averages	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	..	..	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8
1997)	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.0	..	..	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0
1998)	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2001)	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.7	2.0	96.0	..	..	74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
2001 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	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	89.0	68.5	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8	88.9	-0.2	-0.2	68.4	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8
Jun 13	87.4	67.2	20.2	3.6	5.1	1.8	89.3	0.4	0.0	68.8	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8
Jul 11 R	89.3	67.9	21.4	3.7	5.2	1.9	88.7	-0.6	-0.1	68.4	20.3	3.7	5.2	1.8
Aug 8 P	89.8	67.6	22.2	3.7	5.1	2.0	87.6	-1.1	-0.4	67.6	20.0	3.6	5.1	1.8
East Midlands	BCKB			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPB	DPBJ	ZMPZ	ZMPD
1995) Annual	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	..	..	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8
1996) averages	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4
1997)	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	..	..	73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5
1998)	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	..	..	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1
1999)	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.2	..	..	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 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	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	59.8	44.7	15.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	58.8	-0.2	-0.1	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Jun 13	57.8	43.1	14.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	58.7	-0.1	0.0	43.8	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.6
Jul 11 R	58.5	43.2	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	58.4	-0.3	-0.2	43.7	14.7	2.9	4.0	1.6
Aug 8 P	59.1	43.4	15.8	3.0	4.0	1.7	58.1	-0.3	-0.2	43.5	14.6	2.9	4.0	1.6
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
1995) Annual	210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	..	..	157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.3
1996) averages	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	..	..	140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8
1997)	142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	..	..	107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9
1998)	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.5	..	..	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6
1999)	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4
2000)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.1	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2001)	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	99.0	..	..	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.1	1.9
2001 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	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	93.6	71.5	22.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	93.3	-0.3	-0.3	70.9	22.4	3.5	4.8	1.9
Jun 13	92.4	70.4	21.9	3.5	4.8	1.8	93.3	0.0	-0.2	71.0	22.3	3.5	4.8	1.8
Jul 11 R	94.3	71.2	23.1	3.5	4.8	1.9	93.1	-0.2	-0.2	71.1	22.0	3.5	4.8	1.8
Aug 8 P	95.9	72.0	23.9	3.6	4.9	2.0	92.5	-0.6	-0.3	70.7	21.8	3.5	4.8	1.8
East	DPCL			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	..	..	123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5
1996) averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	..	..	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.0	5.4	2.2
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
1999)	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4
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
2001 Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	54.2	-0.3	-0.4	40.2	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.2	0.0	-0.2	40.1	14.1	2.1	2.8	1.2
Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	54.3	0.1	-0.1	40.1	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
Nov 8	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	0.2	0.1	40.1	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
Dec 13	53.8	39.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002 Jan 10	59.7	44.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.1	0.1	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Feb 14	61.0	44.9	16.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Mar 14	59.4	43.7	15.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	54.9	0.3	0.1	40.2	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.3
Apr 11	58.7	43.0	15.6	2.3	3.0	1.3	56.0	1.1	0.5	41.0	15.0	2.1	2.9	1.3
May 9	57.1	41.9	15.1	2.2	2.9	1.3	56.8	0.8	0.7	41.6	15.2			

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE				ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.8	1.9
2001 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	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	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.2	-0.2	-0.1	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Jun 13	44.9	34.8	10.1	3.5	5.1	1.6	47.2	0.0	0.0	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Jul 11 R	46.3	35.3	11.0	3.6	5.1	1.8	47.0	-0.2	-0.1	36.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Aug 8 P	47.2	35.7	11.5	3.6	5.2	1.9	46.6	-0.4	-0.2	36.2	10.4	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 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	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	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	103.0	-1.1	0.3	80.1	22.9	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Jun 13	102.9	79.3	23.6	4.1	5.8	2.1	102.7	-0.3	-0.1	79.8	22.9	4.1	5.8	2.0	
Jul 11 R	106.8	80.9	25.9	4.3	5.9	2.3	101.9	-0.8	-0.7	79.3	22.6	4.1	5.8	2.0	
Aug 8 P	106.9	80.7	26.1	4.3	5.9	2.3	101.1	-0.8	-0.6	78.7	22.4	4.0	5.8	2.0	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPÁV			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 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	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	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.5	6.3	2.3	37.1	-0.4	-0.2	28.2	8.9	4.7	6.4	2.6	
Jun 13	35.9	27.4	8.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	36.8	-0.3	-0.3	28.0	8.8	4.7	6.3	2.5	
Jul 11 R	38.6	28.5	10.2	4.9	6.5	2.9	36.0	-0.8	-0.5	27.6	8.4	4.6	6.3	2.4	
Aug 8 P	38.3	28.1	10.2	4.9	6.4	2.9	35.3	-0.7	-0.6	27.2	8.1	4.5	6.2	2.3	

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 p516 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration C.12

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			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						GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE		
2000 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</					

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over							
	All	Up to 13 weeks		Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All	Up to 13 weeks		Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 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		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						IACS	IACY					IACB	IADH	
2000 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	
Jun 13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0	
Jul 11	527.9	218.0	107.8	101.8	67.9	19.0	32.4	156.3	54.1	28.3	27.0	21.1	30.0	25.9	
Aug 8	528.1	223.3	104.3	101.9	67.5	18.7	31.1	156.4	55.3	27.4	26.8	21.0	29.9	25.8	
Male	IACI						IACW	IACV					IADC	IADI	
2000 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	
Jun 13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1	
Jul 11	415.4	163.9	84.5	82.8	56.4	20.3	27.8	116.3	38.2	20.6	20.4	16.1	31.9	21.0	
Aug 8	413.0	165.7	81.7	82.9	55.9	20.0	26.7	115.2	38.2	19.9	20.2	16.1	32.1	21.0	
Female	IACJ						IACU	IACX					IADD	IADJ	
2000 Aug 10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9	
Sep 14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7	
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5	
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3	
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2	
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1	
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0	
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9	
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8	
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6	
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5	
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4	
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4	
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3	
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2	
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0	
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9	
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9	
Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	6.2	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8	
Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7	
Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8	
May 9	110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8	
Jun 13	108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.								

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND													
Alnwick and Amble	387	179	566	4.2	3.1	Holworthy	61	25	86	2.6	2.0		
Andover	259	148	407	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	80	54	134	1.8	1.5		
Appleby	33	27	60	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,941	991	3,932	4.1	3.6		
Ashford	687	241	928	2.3	1.9	Hull	7,657	2,520	10,177	6.1	5.4		
Axminster	115	37	152	2.2	1.7	Huntingdon	795	339	1,134	1.8	1.6		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,428	825	3,253	1.8	1.4	Ilfracombe	211	73	284	4.4	3.6		
Banbury	420	148	568	1.0	0.8	Ipswich	2,770	934	3,704	3.1	2.7		
Barnard Castle	97	43	140	2.1	1.7	Isle of Wight	1,494	380	1,874	4.2	3.6		
Barnsley	2,721	999	3,720	4.7	4.1	Keighley and Skipton	1,305	481	1,786	3.3	2.9		
Barnstaple	506	228	734	3.0	2.5	Kendal	172	76	248	1.0	0.8		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,178	340	1,518	5.2	4.6	Keswick	18	10	28	0.6	0.6		
Basingstoke	735	233	1,028	1.1	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,123	452	1,575	2.4	2.1		
Bath	958	417	1,375	1.6	1.3	Kidderminster	926	330	1,256	2.8	2.4		
Bedford	2,057	729	2,786	3.3	2.7	King's Lynn	920	326	1,246	2.6	2.1		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	215	92	307	2.9	2.7	Kingsbridge	94	36	130	2.0	1.5		
Bideford	450	195	645	4.3	3.2	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,726	559	2,285	4.2	3.6		
Birmingham	31,836	10,198	42,034	5.1	4.6	Launceston	203	85	288	3.5	2.7		
Bishop Auckland	2,436	918	3,354	6.0	5.3	Leeds	10,140	3,307	13,447	3.4	3.1		
Blackburn	3,390	1,106	4,496	3.5	3.1	Leek	250	100	350	1.9	1.6		
Blackpool	2,872	801	3,673	2.9	2.5	Leicester	8,226	3,009	11,235	4.0	3.6		
Bolton	3,749	1,136	4,885	3.9	3.5	Leominster	185	63	248	2.7	2.3		
Boston	321	143	464	1.9	1.6	Lincoln	1,707	574	2,281	3.1	2.8		
Bournemouth	1,972	654	2,626	2.1	1.8	Liskeard	276	118	394	3.6	2.5		
Bradford	9,418	2,815	12,233	5.1	4.6	Liverpool	21,414	6,350	27,764	7.1	6.4		
Bridgwater	603	256	859	2.6	2.1	London	119,256	47,351	166,607	4.0	3.5		
Bridlington and Driffield	890	311	1,201	6.3	5.0	Loughborough	1,142	467	1,609	3.2	2.8		
Bridport	95	47	142	1.6	1.2	Louth	329	133	462	4.2	3.3		
Brighton	4,552	1,801	6,353	3.5	3.0	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,431	487	1,918	4.8	4.2		
Bristol	6,122	2,240	8,362	2.1	1.9	Ludlow	202	77	279	2.8	2.2		
Bude	163	73	236	4.5	3.5	Luton	3,514	1,281	4,795	3.7	3.2		
Bumley	977	366	1,343	3.4	3.1	Maidstone and North Kent	5,780	2,125	7,905	2.9	2.5		
Burton on Trent	1,284	591	1,875	2.4	2.2	Malton	131	54	185	1.5	1.2		
Bury St Edmunds	415	184	599	1.6	1.3	Malvern	282	97	379	1.6	1.2		
Buxton	375	144	519	2.3	1.8	Manchester	26,758	7,897	34,655	3.4	3.1		
Calderdale	2,638	889	3,527	4.5	3.9	Mansfield	3,135	1,103	4,238	3.9	3.5		
Cambridge	2,018	757	2,775	1.8	1.5	Matlock	336	139	475	1.5	1.2		
Camelford	58	21	79	3.5	2.7	Melton Mowbray	210	99	309	1.9	1.5		
Canterbury	1,049	381	1,430	2.1	1.9	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,399	2,777	13,176	6.5	5.9		
Carlisle	1,230	408	1,638	3.1	2.7	Mildenhall	171	102	273	2.0	1.7		
Chard	134	54	188	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes	2,089	836	2,925	2.0	1.8		
Cheltenham	1,317	492	1,809	2.2	1.9	Minehead	187	66	253	3.3	2.5		
Chesterfield	2,579	918	3,497	5.0	4.5	Morpeth and Ashington	2,245	762	3,007	6.0	5.2		
Chichester	1,022	443	1,465	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	877	320	1,197	4.1	3.5		
Chippenham	387	181	568	2.0	1.6	Newark	467	135	602	2.7	2.4		
Cinderford	619	319	938	4.6	4.0	Newbury	499	176	675	1.2	1.0		
Cirencester	259	97	356	1.4	1.1	Newquay	280	98	378	3.9	3.0		
Clacton	765	288	1,053	5.4	4.2	Newton Abbot	468	154	622	2.3	1.7		
Colchester	2,038	844	2,882	2.3	1.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	299	132	431	1.5	1.2		
Coventry	6,678	2,105	8,783	3.6	3.3	Northampton	2,674	964	3,638	2.4	2.1		
Crawley	1,961	758	2,719	1.0	0.9	Norwich	3,073	1,061	4,134	2.5	2.2		
Crewe	2,170	816	2,986	2.8	2.5	Nottingham	9,810	3,126	12,936	4.1	3.6		
Cromer	375	132	507	2.9	2.2	Okehampton	149	73	222	2.5	1.8		
Darlington	1,602	490	2,092	4.6	4.1	Osprey	314	163	477	2.8	2.3		
Dartmouth	42	15	57	1.8	1.3	Oxford	2,182	846	3,028	1.3	1.1		
Derby	4,435	1,550	5,985	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	849	283	1,132	4.3	3.5		
Devizes	190	95	285	2.0	1.4	Penrith	127	56	183	1.2	1.0		
Diss	215	130	345	2.0	1.6	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	674	277	951	4.8	3.9		
Doncaster	4,223	1,359	5,582	5.1	4.5	Peterborough	1,884	659	2,543	2.6	2.3		
Dorchester and Weymouth	656	210	866	1.9	1.5	Pickering	93	39	132	1.7	1.4		
Dover	863	286	1,149	3.8	3.4	Plymouth	3,509	1,285	4,794	3.6	2.9		
Dudley and Sandwell	8,200	2,553	10,753	4.6	4.2	Poole	1,018	315	1,333	1.4	1.2		
Eastbourne	1,284	451	1,735	2.9	2.3	Portsmouth	4,042	1,345	5,387	2.6	2.1		
Evesham	276	115	391	1.4	1.1	Preston	3,304	1,053	4,357	2.8	2.5		
Exeter	1,844	726	2,570	2.1	1.8	Reading	3,638	1,433	5,071	1.7	1.5		
Fakenham	153	56	209	2.1	1.6	Redruth and Camborne	640	193	833	4.8	3.4		
Falmouth	470	171	641	5.6	4.6	Retford	383	184	567	3.8	3.4		
Folkestone	964	289	1,253	3.5	2.9	Richmond	165	99	264	2.6	1.5		
Gainsborough	545	198	743	6.2	5.2	Rochdale	2,513	758	3,271	5.2	4.6		
Gloucester	1,790	570	2,360	3.2	2.9	Rugby	669	267	936	2.4	2.1		
Goole and Selby	774	347	1,121	3.7	3.1	Salisbury	321	148	469	1.0	0.8		
Grantham	398	168	566	2.0	1.7	Scarborough	1,022	357	1,379	4.0	3.3		
Great Yarmouth	1,595	478	2,073	5.5	4.6	Scunthorpe	1,768	666	2,434	3.7	3.4		
Grimsby	3,128	1,026	4,154	5.5	4.8	Settle	54	31	85	1.4	1.1		
Guildford and Aldershot	2,051	830	2,881	1.1	1.0	Shaftesbury	227	94	321	1.4	1.0		
Haltwhistle	113	41	154	4.5	3.6	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,546	3,718	16,264	5.0	4.4		
Harlow	1,558	667	2,225	1.8	1.5	Shrewsbury	937	305	1,242	2.0	1.6		
Harrogate and Ripon	825	317	1,142	1.5	1.3	Skegness and Mablethorpe	377	123	500	2.7	2.1		
Hartlepool	2,103	499	2,602	7.5	6.8	Sleaford	226	109	335	2.3	1.8		
Harwich	248	76	324	5.5	4.2	Slough and Woking	12,673	5,022	17,695	2.3	2.0		
Hastings	1,818	574	2,392	4.5	3.5	South Molton	81	40	121	2.9	2.4		
Haverhill and Sudbury	464	213	677	2.4	2.0	Southampton and Winchester	4,073	1,230	5,303	1.9	1.7		
Hawes and Leyburn	21	18	39	1.1	0.6	Southend	6,170	2,332	8,502	3.6	3.0		
Helston	214	102	316	4.9	3.4	Spalding and Holbeach	311	182	493	1.6	1.4		
Hereford	891	338	1,229	2.2	1.9	St Austell	447	189	636	2.8	2.1		
Hexham	248	88	336	2.5	2.1	Stafford	1,196	539	1,735	2.9	2.5		

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND													
Stamford	308	128	436	1.5	1.2	Aberdeen	2,336	880	3,216	1.8	1.6		
Stevenage	2,158	876	3,034	1.9	1.6	Annan	233	96	329	3.2	2.8		
Stoke	5,042	1,773	6,815	3.6	3.3	Argyll Islands	93	31	124	4.3	3.2		
Stroud	586	227	813	2.4	1.9	Ayr	1,865	596	2,461	5.6	5.0		
Sunderland and Durham	7,274	2,234	9,508	5.2	4.8	Badenoch	91	36	127	2.6	2.2		
Swindon	1,991	790	2,781	2.1	1.9	Banff	201	92	293	3.2	2.6		

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,589	491	2,080	4.5	4.1	
Hartlepool UA	2,103	499	2,602	7.5	6.8	
Middlesbrough UA	3,824	982	4,806	6.7	6.3	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,809	739	3,548	7.8	6.7	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,641	1,007	4,648	5.8	5.3	
County Durham	6,159	2,178	8,337	5.2	4.6	
Chester-le-Street	612	198	810	7.5	6.7	
Derwentdale	1,046	348	1,394	6.2	5.4	
Durham	913	338	1,251	3.0	2.8	
Easington	1,135	365	1,500	6.1	5.7	
Sedgefield	1,271	491	1,762	5.5	5.0	
Teesdale	187	77	264	3.3	2.6	
Wear Valley	995	361	1,356	6.6	5.4	
Northumberland	3,906	1,423	5,329	4.8	4.0	
Alnwick	330	147	477	4.3	3.1	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	224	93	317	2.7	2.5	
Blyth Valley	1,268	456	1,724	7.0	6.2	
Castle Morpeth	471	181	652	2.7	2.4	
Tynedale	496	185	681	3.1	2.5	
Wansbeck	1,117	361	1,478	8.1	7.0	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	20,675	5,817	26,492	5.5	5.0	
Gateshead	3,049	894	3,943	4.1	3.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,495	1,406	6,901	4.3	4.0	
North Tyneside	3,073	954	4,027	6.4	5.6	
South Tyneside	3,859	1,032	4,891	9.6	8.5	
Sunderland	5,199	1,531	6,730	5.8	5.3	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,126	627	2,753	4.4	4.0	
Blackpool UA	1,896	500	2,396	3.8	3.4	
Halton UA	2,300	785	3,085	5.8	5.4	
Warrington UA	1,801	685	2,486	2.2	2.1	
Cheshire	4,960	1,724	6,684	2.1	1.9	
Chester	830	281	1,111	1.6	1.4	
Congleton	632	248	880	2.7	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	905	355	1,260	2.7	2.3	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	657	214	871	2.5	2.3	
Macclesfield	838	245	1,083	1.3	1.1	
Vale Royal	1,098	381	1,479	3.1	2.7	
Cumbria	5,113	1,658	6,771	3.4	2.9	
Allerdale	1,198	396	1,594	4.7	4.2	
Barrow-in-Furness	995	272	1,267	6.0	5.5	
Carlisle	1,134	374	1,508	3.0	2.7	
Copeland	1,215	356	1,571	4.8	4.3	
Eden	178	92	270	1.3	1.1	
South Lakeland	393	168	561	1.3	1.0	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,497	10,273	44,770	3.8	3.4	
Bolton	3,353	1,012	4,365	3.7	3.4	
Bury	1,502	526	2,028	3.2	2.8	
Manchester	10,426	2,829	13,255	4.5	4.3	
Oldham	3,082	928	4,010	4.7	4.1	
Rochdale	3,089	940	4,029	5.3	4.6	
Salford	2,920	794	3,714	3.3	3.1	
Stockport	2,227	749	2,976	2.4	2.1	
Tameside	2,361	763	3,124	4.1	3.6	
Trafford	2,116	635	2,751	2.2	1.9	
Wigan	3,421	1,117	4,538	4.5	4.0	
Lancashire	10,603	3,593	14,196	3.2	2.8	
Burnley	927	338	1,265	3.5	3.2	
Chorley	721	280	1,001	3.1	2.6	
Fylde	346	107	453	1.1	0.9	
Hyndburn	733	262	995	3.5	3.0	
Lancaster	1,674	548	2,222	4.4	3.9	
Pendle	912	340	1,252	4.2	3.6	
Preston	1,881	512	2,393	3.1	2.8	
Ribble Valley	152	73	225	1.1	0.9	
Rossendale	524	216	740	2.9	2.5	
South Ribble	640	219	859	2.3	2.0	
West Lancashire	1,406	491	1,897	5.1	4.2	
Wyre	687	207	894	3.2	2.5	
Merseyside (Met County)	28,120	8,354	36,474	6.9	6.2	
Knowsley	3,403	1,071	4,474	9.3	8.5	
Liverpool	12,176	3,506	15,682	7.2	6.7	
Saint Helens	2,844	879	3,723	6.5	5.7	
Sefton	4,418	1,287	5,705	5.8	5.0	
Wirral	5,279	1,611	6,890	6.4	5.6	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,910	1,227	4,137	4.5	3.6	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,226	1,882	8,108	7.0	6.4	
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,937	947	3,884	5.8	5.1	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,846	695	2,541	3.6	3.3	
York UA	1,363	432	1,795	1.9	1.7	
North Yorkshire	3,615	1,448	5,063	2.2	1.8	
Craven	227	118	345	1.5	1.2	
Hambleton	478	210	688	1.8	1.4	
Harrogate	710	274	984	1.6	1.3	
Richmondshire	205	122	327	2.3	1.3	
Ryedale	248	106	354	1.6	1.3	
Scarborough	1,264	411	1,675	4.0	3.4	
Selby	483	207	690	2.6	2.3	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	18,985	5,864	24,849	5.0	4.5	
Bamsley	2,498	927	3,425	4.6	4.0	
Doncaster	3,971	1,247	5,218	5.0	4.5	
Rotherham	3,590	1,056	4,646	5.5	4.7	
Sheffield	8,926	2,634	11,560	5.0	4.5	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,721	9,658	39,379	4.0	3.6	
Bradford	8,893	2,700	11,593	5.6	5.1	
Calderdale	2,638	889	3,527	4.5	3.9	
Kirklees	4,588	1,492	6,080	3.7	3.2	
Leeds	10,144	3,313	13,457	3.4	3.1	
Wakefield	3,458	1,264	4,722	3.8	3.5	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	3,711	1,244	4,955	4.0	3.7	
Leicester UA	6,158	2,089	8,247	5.2	4.9	
Nottingham UA	5,742	1,661	7,403	4.3	4.1	
Rutland UA	87	31	118	0.9	0.7	
Derbyshire	6,898	2,627	9,525	3.4	2.9	
Amber Valley	940	365	1,305	2.3	2.0	
Bolsover	839	302	1,141	6.1	5.3	
Chetwynd	1,532	565	2,097	4.2	3.9	
Derbyshire Dales	353	143	496	1.5	1.2	
Erewash	1,071	388	1,459	3.7	3.2	
High Peak	580	227	807	2.4	1.9	
North East Derbyshire	1,096	382	1,478	5.2	4.4	
South Derbyshire	487	255	742	3.3	2.7	
Leicestershire	4,029	1,746	5,775	2.5	2.2	
Blaby	503	255	758	2.4	2.0	
Charnwood	1,366	540	1,906	3.5	3.0	
Harborough	324	153	477	1.7	1.5	
Hincley and Bosworth	590	260	850	2.0	1.8	
Melton	223	105	328	1.9	1.5	
North West Leicestershire	534	257	791	2.1	1.9	
Oadby and Wigston	489	176	665	3.6	3.0	
Lincolnshire	4,688	1,856	6,544	2.7	2.3	
Boston	303	133	436	1.8	1.6	
East Lindsey	853	335	1,188	3.1	2.4	
Lincoln	1,259	345	1,604	3.0	2.9	
North Kesteven	462	227	689	2.6	2.0	
South Holland	332	193	525	1.7	1.5	
South Kesteven	678	288	966	2.0	1.7	
West Lindsey	781	335	1,116	5.1	4.3	
Northamptonshire	5,041	1,966	7,007	2.4	2.1	
Corby	565	209	774	2.5	2.3	
Daventry	351	190	541	2.0	1.5	
East Northamptonshire	453	218	671	2.9	2.2	
Kettering	536	233	769	2.2	1.9	
Northampton	2,218	742	2,960	2.5	2.3	
South Northamptonshire	285	116	401	1.6	1.2	
Wellingborough	633	258	891	2.5	2.4	
Nottinghamshire	7,019	2,554	9,573	3.9	3.3	
Ashfield	1,316	488	1,804	4.4	3.9	
Bassetlaw	1,189	520	1,709	4.0	3.5	
Broxtowe	923	355	1,278	4.1	3.5	
Gedling	999	355	1,354	4.3	3.6	
Mansfield	1,215	375	1,590	4.8	4.3	
Newark and Sherwood	780	246	1,026	3.0	2.7	
Rushcliffe	597	215	812	2.3	1.9	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,150	434	1,584	2.2	1.9	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,459	1,106	4,565	3.9	3.6	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,542	608	2,150	2.7	2.5	
Shropshire	1,774	663	2,437	2.2	1.8	
Bridgnorth	291	112	403	2.2	1.6	
North Shropshire	383	136	519	2.6	2.1	
Oswestry	266	144	410	2.7	2.3	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	604	187	791	1.8	1.5	
South Shropshire	230	84	314	2.5	2.0	
Staffordshire	6,445	2,809	9,254	3.0	2.6	
Cannock Chase	832	424	1,256	4.2	3.7	
East Staffordshire	810	348	1,158	2.4	2.2	
Lichfield	596	280	876	2.4	2.0	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,031	419	1,450	3.5	3.0	
South Staffordshire	905	359	1,264	4.2	3.4	
Stafford	1,065	433	1,498	2.3	2.0	
Staffordshire Moorlands	574	254	828	2.8	2.3	
Tamworth	632	292	924	3.0	2.6	
Warwickshire	3,481	1,336	4,817	2.1	1.8	
North Warwickshire	378	178	556	1.9	1.7	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	947	344	1,291	3.5	3.2	
Rugby	679	279	958	2.2	1.9	
Stratford-on-Avon	506	206	712	1.4	1.1	
Warwick	971	329	1,300	1.9	1.7	
West Midlands (Met County)	50,072	15,428	65,500	5.4	4.9	
Birmingham	23,704	7,025	30,729	6.1	5.6	
Coventry	4,937	1,419	6,356	4.3	4.0	
Dudley	4,484	1,435	5,919	4.6	4.1	

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTHERN IRELAND											
Devon	4,694	1,928	6,622	2.4							
East Devon	559	235	794	1.8							
Exeter	1,050	377	1,427	2.1							
Mid Devon	395	176	571	2.5							
North Devon	805	347	1,152	3.3							
South Hams	384	191	575	2.0							
Teignbridge	728	258	986	2.6							
Torridge	533	241	774	4.1							
West Devon	240	103	343	2.1							
Dorset	1,592	571	2,163	1.5	1.2						
Christchurch	186	63	249	1.4	1.2						
East Dorset	287	105	392	1.4	1.0						
North Dorset	185	68	253	1.2	0.8						
Purbeck	147	63	210	1.3	1.1						
West Dorset	293	141	434	1.1	0.9						
Weymouth and Portland	494	131	625	3.6	2.8						
Gloucestershire	4,680	1,752	6,432	2.6	2.2						
Cheltenham	1,040	372	1,412	2.4	2.2						
Cotswold	327	129	456	1.4	1.1						
Forest of Dean	711	353	1,064	4.3	3.8						
Gloucester	1,479	444	1,923	3.2	2.9						
Stroud	682	270	952	2.3	1.8						
Tewkesbury	441	184	625	2.1	1.6						
Somerset	2,742	1,143	3,885	2.0	1.7						
Mendip	638	310	948	2.6	2.0						
Sedgemoor	655	286	941	2.6	2.2						
South Somerset	668	252	920	1.6	1.3						
Taunton Deane	564	221	785	1.6	1.4						
West Somerset	217	74	291	2.8	2.2						
Wiltshire	1,821	842	2,663	1.7	1.3						
Kennet	337	150	487	1.9	1.4						
North Wiltshire	612	284	896	2.0	1.6						
Salisbury	307	142	449	1.1	0.8						
West Wiltshire	565	266	831	1.8	1.5						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,402	362	1,764	8.0	7.2						
Bridgend	1,417	443	1,860	3.9	3.5						
Caerphilly	2,144	747	2,891	5.5	4.9						
Cardiff	4,591	1,202	5,793	3.3	3.0						
Cardiff	1,962	698	2,660	5.6	4.5						
Cardiff	632	257	889	3.9	2.7						
Cardiff	1,205	343	1,548	4.4	3.5						
Cardiff	853	285	1,138	3.3	2.6						
Cardiff	1,364	475	1,839	2.9	2.5						
Cardiff	1,649	475	2,124	4.9	4.0						
Cardiff	1,127	415	1,542	8.2	6.2						
Cardiff	923	284	1,207	6.1	5.8						
Cardiff	620	235	855	2.6	2.1						
Cardiff	1,736	572	2,308	5.2	4.7						
Cardiff	2,137	657	2,794	3.7	3.4						
Cardiff	1,571	558	2,129	6.1	4.9						
Cardiff	897	410	1,307	3.0	2.0						
Cardiff	2,643	895	3,538	4.6	4.2						
Cardiff	3,082	874	3,956	4.2	3.8						
Cardiff	1,051	359	1,410	3.6	3.4						
Cardiff	1,462	466	1,928	4.5	3.8						
Cardiff	1,280	463	1,743	3.2	2.8						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	1,880	684	2,564	1.8	1.7						
Aberdeenshire	1,235	553	1,788	2.5	2.0						
Angus	1,557	663	2,220	5.2	4.5						
Argyll and Bute	1,158	402	1,560	4.5	3.4						
Clackmannanshire	925	299	1,224	8.7	7.9						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,010	806	2,816	4.5	3.9						
Dumfries and Galloway	3,753	1,240	4,993	7.9	7.6						
East Ayrshire	2,708	963	3,671	8.8	8.0						
East Dunbartonshire	1,096	364	1,460	5.5	4.0						
East Lothian	642	231	873	3.4	2.8						
East Renfrewshire	804	253	1,057	6.4	5.0						
Edinburgh, City of	5,331	1,585	6,916	2.5	2.3						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	574	132	706	6.0	5.6						
Falkirk	2,500	823	3,323	5.9	5.5						
Fife	6,896	2,232	9,128	6.6	6.0						
Glasgow City	14,221	3,923	18,144	5.0	4.7						
Highland	2,856	761	3,617	4.0	3.4						
Inverclyde	2,072	514	2,586	7.5	7.2						
Midlothian	677	214	891	3.7	3.2						
Moray	747	318	1,065	3.9	2.8						
North Ayrshire	3,440	1,227	4,667	10.5	9.5						
North Lanarkshire	5,878	1,990	7,868	6.6	6.1						
Orkney Islands	130	65	195	2.3	1.8						
Perth and Kinross	1,185	472	1,657	2.7	2.3						
Renfrewshire	3,082	831	3,913	4.6	4.3						
Scottish Borders	973	365	1,338	2.9	2.5						
Shetland Islands	162	67	229	1.9	1.7						
South Ayrshire	2,073	648	2,721	5.8	5.1						
South Lanarkshire	4,358	1,585	5,943	5.1	4.4						
Stirling	1,042	354	1,396	3.3	3.0						
West Dunbartonshire	2,356	745	3,101	10.0	9.3						
West Lothian	2,422	817	3,239	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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	2,103	499	2,602	7.5	6.8	
Middlesbrough	2,907	722	3,629	5.8	5.4	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,729	502	2,231	10.4	9.3	
Redcar	1,997	497	2,494	7.5	6.5	
Stockton North	2,056	582	2,638	6.1	5.6	
Stockton South	1,585	445	2,030	5.5	5.0	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,191	415	1,606	5.1	4.3	
Darlington	1,503	450	1,953	4.7	4.3	
Durham, City of	913	338	1,251	3.0	2.8	
Easington	1,016	326	1,342	6.0	5.5	
North Durham	1,109	356	1,465	7.8	6.9	
North West Durham	995	373	1,368	6.2	5.3	
Sedgefield	1,021	411	1,432	5.2	4.7	
Northumberland						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	725	317	1,042	4.0	3.2	
Blyth Valley	1,268	456	1,724	7.0	6.2	
Hexham	566	217	783	2.7	2.3	
Wansbeck	1,347	433	1,780	5.5	4.8	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	911	288	1,199	3.4	3.2	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,157	373	1,530	6.3	5.8	
Houghton and Washington East	1,354	419	1,773	5.0	4.5	
Jarrow	1,679	468	2,147	9.1	8.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,745	470	2,215	3.6	3.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,783	492	2,275	5.8	5.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,099	306	1,405	5.6	5.2	
North Tyneside	1,495	429	1,924	7.1	6.1	
South Shields	2,304	607	2,911	10.3	9.2	
Sunderland North	1,613	468	2,081	5.4	4.9	
Sunderland South	1,863	495	2,358	7.3	6.7	
Tyne Bridge	2,498	614	3,112	3.5	3.3	
Tynemouth	1,174	388	1,562	5.8	5.0	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	724	214	938	1.5	1.3	
Congleton	632	248	880	2.7	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	849	324	1,173	3.0	2.6	
Eddisbury	638	245	883	2.7	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	692	232	924	2.6	2.4	
Halton	1,499	502	2,001	6.2	5.7	
Macclesfield	480	113	593	1.5	1.2	
Tatton	499	189	688	1.5	1.3	
Warrington North	1,024	360	1,384	2.7	2.5	
Warrington South	777	325	1,102	1.8	1.7	
Weaver Vale	1,247	442	1,689	3.8	3.5	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,150	331	1,481	5.4	4.8	
Carlisle	976	314	1,290	3.1	2.7	
Copeland	1,215	356	1,571	4.		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	502	208	710	2.0	1.7	
Gainsborough	810	349	1,159	5.1	4.2	
Grantham and Stamford	553	238	791	1.9	1.6	
Lincoln	1,283	354	1,637	3.0	2.9	
Louth and Horncastle	625	246	871	3.4	2.7	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	511	233	744	2.6	2.0	
South Holland and The Deepings	404	228	632	1.8	1.6	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	769	295	1,064	2.4	2.1	
Daventry	551	250	801	1.9	1.4	
Kettering	581	275	856	2.1	1.8	
Northampton North	1,212	399	1,611	4.3	3.9	
Northampton South	1,046	357	1,403	1.7	1.5	
Wellingborough	882	390	1,272	2.8	2.5	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,092	414	1,506	3.8	3.4	
Bassetlaw	1,048	430	1,478	4.4	3.9	
Broxtowe	779	306	1,085	4.2	3.6	
Gedling	831	282	1,113	4.3	3.5	
Mansfield	1,047	321	1,368	4.4	3.9	
Newark	707	282	1,049	3.2	2.8	
Nottingham East	2,317	596	2,913	6.6	6.2	
Nottingham North	1,804	627	2,431	9.7	9.2	
Nottingham South	1,621	438	2,059	2.0	1.9	
Rushcliffe	597	215	812	2.3	1.9	
Sherwood	858	304	1,162	4.8	4.2	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	744	279	1,023	2.1	1.8	
Leominster	454	172	626	2.4	2.0	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	429	169	598	2.3	1.7	
North Shropshire	649	280	929	2.7	2.2	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	604	187	791	1.8	1.5	
Telford	961	377	1,338	3.1	2.9	
Wrekin, The	673	258	931	2.2	2.0	
Staffordshire						
Burton	795	332	1,127	2.4	2.2	
Cannock Chase	871	436	1,307	4.3	3.8	
Lichfield	518	240	758	2.5	2.1	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	758	307	1,065	3.4	3.0	
South Staffordshire	729	275	1,004	3.7	3.0	
Stafford	919	363	1,282	3.0	2.6	
Staffordshire Moorlands	642	237	879	3.2	2.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,422	368	1,790	2.9	2.8	
Stoke-on-Trent North	918	310	1,228	4.6	4.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,151	448	1,599	5.0	4.7	
Stone	456	251	707	2.0	1.7	
Tamworth	725	348	1,073	2.8	2.5	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	682	291	973	2.4	2.2	
Nuneaton	685	257	942	3.0	2.7	
Rugby and Kenilworth	755	297	1,052	2.2	2.0	
Stratford-on-Avon	479	192	671	1.4	1.1	
Warwick and Leamington	880	299	1,179	1.8	1.7	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	785	285	1,070	4.1	3.7	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,738	533	2,271	5.1	4.7	
Birmingham Erdington	1,943	619	2,562	6.5	6.0	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,243	447	1,690	11.3	10.4	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,096	574	2,670	14.4	13.1	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,207	1,350	6,557	3.4	3.1	
Birmingham Northfield	1,357	393	1,750	5.3	4.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,539	761	3,300	11.2	10.2	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,510	530	2,040	6.2	5.7	
Birmingham Yardley	3,997	1,125	5,122	10.8	9.8	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	1,270	408	1,678	5.1	4.6	
Coventry North East	2,011	571	2,582	5.9	5.5	
Coventry North West	1,334	411	1,745	6.5	6.1	
Coventry South	1,592	437	2,029	2.6	2.4	
Dudley North	1,663	499	2,162	6.1	5.5	
Dudley South	1,239	414	1,653	3.9	3.5	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,253	391	1,644	4.8	4.4	
Meriden	1,111	414	1,525	4.2	3.5	
Solihull	577	267	844	1.8	1.5	
Stourbridge	1,007	328	1,335	4.2	3.8	
Sutton Coldfield	704	285	989	3.2	2.9	
Walsall North	1,562	528	2,090	6.1	5.5	
Walsall South	1,520	592	2,112	4.7	4.2	
Warley	1,752	504	2,256	7.3	6.8	
West Bromwich East	1,627	511	2,138	5.7	5.3	
West Bromwich West	2,043	633	2,676	5.1	4.7	
Wolverhampton North East	1,703	500	2,203	7.5	6.6	
Wolverhampton South East	1,661	575	2,236	7.2	6.3	
Wolverhampton South West	1,628	543	2,171	4.2	3.7	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	717	289	1,006	2.8	2.5	
Mid Worcestershire	483	207	690	1.7	1.4	
Redditch	755	307	1,062	2.7	2.3	
West Worcestershire	378	139	517	1.7	1.3	
Worcester	850	274	1,124	2.5	2.3	
Wyre Forest	837	300	1,137	3.0	2.7	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,495	486	1,981	3.8	3.2	
Luton North	1,094	415	1,509	8.1	7.2	
Luton South	1,514	484	1,998	3.3	2.9	
Mid Bedfordshire	466	195	661	2.3	1.7	
North East Bedfordshire	478	226	704	2.7	2.1	
South West Bedfordshire	715	308	1,023	2.8	2.3	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	935	294	1,229	2.0	1.8	
Huntingdon	611	261	872	1.6	1.4	
North East Cambridgeshire	750	342	1,092	3.2	2.7	
North West Cambridgeshire	679	258	937	3.2	2.9	
Peterborough	1,167	373	1,540	2.4	2.2	
South Cambridgeshire	456	175	631	1.4	1.1	
South East Cambridgeshire	548	220	768	1.9	1.5	
Essex						
Basildon	962	385	1,347	3.1	2.7	
Billerica	709	304	1,013	3.2	2.8	
Braintree	671	313	984	2.8	2.4	
Brentwood and Ongar	322	175	497	1.5	1.3	
Castle Point	503	213	716	3.7	2.9	
Colchester	727	284	1,011	1.8	1.5	
Epping Forest	691	325	1,016	3.2	2.6	
Harlow	852	356	1,208	3.2	2.8	
Harwich	961	339	1,300	5.4	4.2	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	505	199	704	2.9	2.3	
North Essex	416	173	589	3.1	2.5	
Rayleigh	455	206	661	2.8	2.3	
Rochford and Southend East	1,510	454	1,964	4.3	3.6	
Saffron Walden	356	176	532	1.4	1.1	
Southend West	739	273	1,012	4.7	3.9	
Thurrock	1,078	444	1,522	3.3	2.9	
West Chelmsford	644	265	909	1.7	1.4	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	567	265	832	2.6	2.1	
Hemel Hempstead	746	286	1,032	2.1	1.7	
Hertford and Stortford	375	164	539	1.1	0.9	
Hertsmere	585	264	849	1.9	1.6	
Hitchin and Harpenden	428	198	626	1.7	1.5	
North East Hertfordshire	451	164	615	2.0	1.7	
South West Hertfordshire	536	233	769	2.3	1.8	
St Albans	433	168	601	1.3	1.1	
Stevenage	694	272	966	2.2	1.9	
Watford	868	337	1,205	2.1	1.9	
Welwyn Hatfield	605	238	843	1.5	1.3	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	1,542	465	2,007	5.6	4.7	
Mid Norfolk	460	228	688	2.7	2.2	
North Norfolk	569	203	772	2.6	1.9	
North West Norfolk	802	273	1,075	2.6	2.1	
Norwich North	931	301	1,232	3.5	3.1	
Norwich South	1,299	404	1,703	2.0	1.9	
South Norfolk	543	217	760	2.5	2.0	
South West Norfolk	605	273	878	2.4	1.9	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	546	227	773	1.6	1.3	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	606	271	877	3.3	2.7	
Ipswich	1,585	461	2,046	3.7	3.5	
South Suffolk	495	208	703	2.5	2.1	
Suffolk Coastal	655	230	885	2.1	1.7	
Waveney	1,326	449	1,775	5.1	4.5	
West Suffolk	442	256	698	1.7	1.5	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,113	449	1,562	5.4	4.9	
Battersea	1,565	677	2,242	4.8	4.0	
Beckenham	1,139	444	1,583	5.4	4.4	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,768	1,188	4,956	5.6	5.3	
Bexleyheath and Croyford	652	287	939	3.7	3.1	
Brent East	2,359	809	3,168	11.5	9.7	
Brent North	1,117	422	1,539	6.0	5.1	
Brent South	2,422	902	3,324	6.4	5.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,038	478	1,516	2.0	1.8	
Bromley and Chislehurst	757	315	1,072	2.2	1.9	
Camden and Peckham	2,927	1,059	4,026	15.2	14.0	
Carshalton and Wallington	782	317	1,099	4.0	3.4	
Chingford and Woodford Green	808	367	1,175	5.4	4.4	
Chipping Barnet	929	367	1,296	3.6	2.8	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,575	757	2,332	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,638	671	2,309	3.2	2.8	
Croydon South	2,429	897	3,326	8.7	7.6	
Croydon North	754	335	1,089	3.4	3.0	
Dagenham	1,008	393	1,401	4.7	4.1	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,270	994	3,264	16.0	14.3	
Ealing North	1,520	584	2,104	7.6	6.7	
Ealing Southall	2,235	765	3,000	5.8	5.1	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,331	780	3,111	4.4	3.9	
East Ham	2,536	792	3,328	13.1	11.4	
Edmonton	1,517					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

	Male			Female			All			Rate ^a P			
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
WALES													
Aberavon	773	260	1,033	4.1	3.7		Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,411	472	1,883	4.0	3.6	
Alyn and Deeside	807	266	1,073	2.8	2.4		Hamilton South	1,057	371	1,428	10.7	9.6	
Blaenau Gwent	1,402	362	1,764	8.0	7.2		Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	855	261	1,116	2.4	2.0	
Brecon and Radnorshire	554	259	813	3.5	2.5		Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,754	655	2,409	7.9	7.1	
Bridgend	848	276	1,124	3.0	2.7		Kirkcaldy	1,754	560	2,314	8.2	7.4	
Caernarfon	804	214	1,018	5.4	4.2		Linlithgow	1,139	355	1,494	5.7	5.2	
Caerphilly	1,144	384	1,528	5.5	4.9		Livingston	1,283	462	1,745	4.6	4.2	
Cardiff Central	1,224	373	1,597	2.2	2.1		Midlothian	542	170	712	3.6	3.2	
Cardiff North	573	168	741	2.1	1.9		Moray	689	284	973	3.9	3.3	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,650	359	2,009	4.4	4.0		Motherwell and Wishaw	1,318	435	1,753	7.7	6.9	
Cardiff West	1,371	364	1,735	6.9	6.3		North East Fife	650	265	915	3.8	3.4	
Cardarthen East and Dinefwr	600	231	831	5.8	4.6		North Tayside	706	300	1,006	3.7	3.2	
Cardarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	892	300	1,192	4.6	3.7		Ochil	1,258	418	1,676	6.8	6.0	
Ceredigion	632	267	899	3.9	2.7		Orkney and Shetland	292	132	424	2.1	1.7	
Chwyd South	658	228	886	4.9	4.1		Paisley North	1,313	312	1,625	4.4	3.9	
Chwyd West	672	200	872	4.3	3.6		Paisley South	1,348	373	1,721	6.5	5.9	
Conwy	980	280	1,260	4.0	3.2		Perth	768	293	1,061	2.5	2.2	
Cynon Valley	760	257	1,017	6.6	5.9		Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,099	276	1,375	5.9	5.0	
Delyn	557	209	766	3.2	2.8		Roxburgh and Berwickshire	552	225	777	2.8	2.4	
Gower	721	226	947	5.6	5.1		Stirling	824	280	1,104	3.2	2.8	
Islwyn	760	230	1,050	5.1	4.6		Strathkelvin and Bearsden	919	296	1,215	5.8	5.3	
Llanelli	1,062	362	1,424	6.7	5.3		Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	556	184	740	3.3	2.8	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	457	154	611	4.8	3.8		West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	349	155	504	2.2	1.9	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,163	357	1,520	6.4	5.7		West Renfrewshire	997	288	1,285	4.6	4.1	
Monmouth	549	215	764	2.2	2.0		Western Isles	574	132	706	6.0	5.6	
Montgomeryshire	334	145	479	2.3	1.6								
Neath	963	312	1,275	6.5	5.9		NORTHERN IRELAND						
Newport East	994	311	1,305	4.8	4.3		Belfast East	1,251	382	1,633	3.9	3.4	
Newport West	1,285	397	1,682	3.2	2.9		Belfast North	2,063	540	2,603	4.1	3.6	
Ogmore	740	237	977	5.3	4.7		Belfast South	1,603	692	2,295	3.3	2.9	
Pontypridd	877	305	1,182	3.2	2.8		Belfast West	3,280	698	3,978	14.6	12.7	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	979	363	1,342	6.1	4.8		East Antrim	1,537	555	2,092	6.8	5.8	
Rhondda	908	297	1,205	6.5	5.9		East Londonderry	1,458	565	2,023	6.3	5.4	
Swansea East	1,173	324	1,497	4.8	4.4		Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,610	657	2,267	6.3	5.1	
Swansea West	1,188	324	1,512	3.2	2.9		Foyle	3,109	956	4,065	9.4	8.1	
Torfaen	980	328	1,308	3.8	3.4		Lagan Valley	800	333	1,133	3.1	2.6	
Vale of Clwyd	704	225	929	3.5	3.0		Mid Ulster	812	472	1,284	5.0	4.1	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,162	370	1,532	4.5	4.1		Newry and Armagh	1,708	652	2,360	6.3	5.2	
Wrexham	721	271	992	2.5	2.1		North Antrim	1,262	591	1,853	4.8	3.9	
Ynys Mon	1,127	415	1,542	8.2	6.2		North Down	1,022	373	1,395	6.0	5.3	
							South Antrim	1,112	498	1,610	4.2	3.6	
							South Down	1,390	605	1,995	7.3	6.0	
							Strangford	1,018	393	1,411	4.9	4.3	
							Upper Bann	1,291	499	1,790	4.2	3.6	
							West Tyrone	1,757	748	2,505	8.7	7.1	
SCOTLAND													
Aberdeen Central	863	272	1,135	1.9	1.8								
Aberdeen North	452	172	624	1.6	1.5								
Aberdeen South	565	240	805	1.9	1.7								
Airdrie and Shotts	1,435	520	1,955	6.2	5.6								
Angus	1,153	497	1,650	5.6	5.0								
Argyll and Bute	855	281	1,136	4.8	4.3								
Ayr	1,370	426	1,796	5.4	4.9								
Banff and Buchan	556	246	802	3.1	2.6								
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	902	224	1,126	5.3	4.5								
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,657	530	2,187	9.1	8.2								
Central Fife	1,846	631	2,477	8.1	7.3								
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,341	384	1,725	8.9	8.1								
Clydesdale	1,148	465	1,613	6.3	5.7								
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,187	384	1,571	8.1	7.3								
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	910	298	1,208	5.2	4.7								
Cunningham North	1,533	501	2,034	10.7	9.7								
Cunningham South	1,907	726	2,633	10.3	9.3								
Dumarton	1,451	535	1,986	7.4	6.7								
Dumfries	1,088	437	1,525	3.9	3.4								
Dundee East	2,059	678	2,737	11.9	11.4								
Dundee West	1,694	562	2,256	5.6	5.4								
Dunfermline East	1,431	386	1,817	7.7	7.0								
Dunfermline West	1,215	390	1,605	5.3	4.8								
East Kilbride	1,072	452	1,524	3.7	3.4								
East Lothian	536	187	723	3.7	3.4								
Eastwood	804	253	1,057	6.4	5.0								
Edinburgh Central	1,064	365	1,429	1.8	1.6								
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	901	235	1,136	4.6	4.2								
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,264	377	1,641	1.9	1.8								
Edinburgh Pentlands	856	256	1,112	4.7	4.2								
Edinburgh South	645	224	869	3.7	3.3								
Edinburgh West	707	172	879	1.7	1.5								
Falkirk East	1,207	401	1,608	6.4	5.9								
Falkirk West	1,293	422	1,715	5.4	5.1								
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	922	369	1,291	5.4	4.7								
Glasgow Anniesland	1,419	359	1,778	10.8	9.8								
Glasgow Ballieston	1,411	414	1,825	9.0	8.1								
Glasgow Cathcart	1,145	306	1,451	8.8	8.0								
Glasgow Govan	1,642	478	2,120	5.5	4.9								
Glasgow Kelvin	1,829	475	2,104	1.2	1.1								
Glasgow Maryhill	1,838	566	2,404	6.5	5.9								
Glasgow Pollok	1,507	381	1,888	11.8	10.6								
Glasgow Rutherglen	982	256	1,238	7.4	6.6								
Glasgow Shettleston	1,636	399	2,035	7.4	6.6								
Glasgow Springburn	1,754	482	2,236	11.3	10.2								
Gordon	368	186	554	2.5	2.1								
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,496	372	1,868	6.5	5.9								

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

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

P Provisional

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at August 8 2002

	Male			Female			All			Rate ^a			
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST													
Tees Valley and Durham	20,125	5,896	26,021	6.0	5.4		SOUTH EAST						
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,744	1,506	7,250	6.3	5.8		Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	13,115	4,932	18,047	1.7	1.4	
South Teeside	6,633	1,721	8,354	7.1	6.5		Berkshire	5,950	2,252	8,202	1.8	1.6	
Darlington	1,589	491	2,080	4.5	4.1		Milton Keynes	1,729	700	2,429	2.0	1.9	
Durham CC	6,159	2,178	8,337	5.2	4.6		Buckinghamshire CC	2,705	948	3,653	1.8	1.4	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	24,581	7,240	31,821	5.3	4.8		Oxfordshire	2,731	1,032	3,763	1.2	1.0	
Northumberland	3,906	1,423	5,329	4.8	4.0		Surrey, East and West Sussex	14,814	5,662	20,476	1.8	1.5	
Tyneside	15,476	4,286	19,762	5.3	4.9		Brighton and Hove	3,722	1,456	5,178	4.4	3.8	
Sunderland	5,199	1,531	6,730	5.8	5.3		East Sussex CC	3,806	1,317	5,123	3.1	2.4	
							Surrey	3,786	1,574	5,360	1.0	0.9	
NORTH WEST							West Sussex	3,500	1,315	4,815	1.4	1.2	
Cumbria	5,113	1,658	6,771	3.4	2.9		Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,659	3,835	15,494	2.0	1.7	
West Cumbria	3,408	1,024	4,432	5.1	4.5		Portsmouth	1,956	626	2,582	2.6	2.1	

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	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
2002	Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
	Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
	May 9	219.6	159.6	59.9	232.4	1.0	167.1	65.3
	Jun 13	215.2	155.3	59.9	231.6	-0.8	167.4	64.2
	Jul 11	256.1	177.2	78.9	230.4	-1.2	166.9	63.5
	Aug 8 P	246.8	170.5	76.2	230.0	-0.4	166.4	63.6

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	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
2002	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.8	-1.4	162.2	62.6
	Feb 14	247.3	180.8	66.5	223.0	-1.8	161.2	61.8
	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	227.1	-0.2	165.1	62.0
	May 9	250.2	182.5	67.7	240.5	13.4	173.8	66.7
	Jun 13	230.3	168.2	62.2	228.3	-12.2	164.7	63.6
	Jul 11	235.1	171.0	64.1	231.6	3.3	167.8	63.8
	Aug 8 P	239.9	171.2	68.8	234.4	2.8	169.7	64.7

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 July and 7 August 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	61.2	16.5	11.8	3.6	0.8	94.0
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.5
Gone abroad	8.1	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	13.2
Claimed Income Support	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.8
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	9.4
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.4
Full-time education	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	5.1	1.6	3.8	2.3	1.1	14.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	12.8
Failed to sign	36.0	9.4	7.4	2.0	0.5	55.3
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	133.5	37.7	31.9	11.6	4.0	218.5

As a percentage of those with a known destination

Found work	68.3	63.0	52.5	40.4	26.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
Gone abroad	9.0	10.3	7.9	5.6	3.7
Claimed Income Support	2.0	4.6	4.4	6.1	8.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	7.6	8.8	13.0	14.7
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.2	3.0	4.0
Full-time education	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Approved training	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Government-supported training	5.7	6.3	16.9	26.2	35.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
Gone to prison	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ceased claiming	2.2	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.0
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
New claim review	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0
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 July 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	7.4	9.3	16.7	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	27.4	50.0	77.4	13	13	13	9	8	9
20-24	41.8	111.5	153.2	13	14	14	8	9	8
25-29	22.8	76.0	98.8	15	19	18	8	10	10
30-34	17.8	65.4	83.3	18	25	23	9	12	11
35-39	15.4	53.1	68.5	19	28	26	9	12	11
40-44	15.1	42.9	58.0	20	29	27	9	12	11
45-49	14.8	35.0	49.9	20	30	27	9	11	10
50-54	14.6	32.5	47.1	19	26	24	9	10	10
55-59	12.2	27.0	39.3	27	30	29	13	12	12
60 and over	n/a	10.3	10.3	n/a	30	29	n/a	12	12
All ages	189.4	513.0	702.4	17	22	20	9	10	10
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.3	8	8	8	6	7	6
18-19	2.0	3.8	5.7	14	15	14	9	9	9
20-24	2.4	8.2	10.6	14	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	1.0	4.5	5.5	15	20	19	8	10	10
30-34	0.8	3.9	4.7	18	27	25	10	11	11
35-39	0.7	3.4	4.1	19	30	28	8	11	10
40-44	0.8	3.1	3.8	22	29	28	10	10	10
45-49	0.8	2.6	3.4	22	31	29	10	9	9
50-54	0.7	2.5	3.2	21	25	24	10	9	9
55-59	0.5	2.1	2.6	30	27	27	15	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	36	31	n/a	12	12
All ages	10.1	35.5	45.7	17	22	21	9	10	9
North West									
16-17	1.0	1.4	2.5	8	9	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.9	7.6	11.5	14	13	14	9	9	9
20-24	5.2	21.2	26.4	13	14	14	7	9	9
25-29	2.4	10.1	12.4	15	19	18	8	10	10
30-34	1.8	8.6	10.4	17	25	24	8	11	11
35-39	1.8	6.6	8.4	17	27	25	8	12	11
40-44	1.8	5.3	7.1	19	27	25	8	12	11
45-49	1.7	4.3	5.9	19	28	26	9	11	10
50-54	1.7	4.2	5.9	18	26	24	9	10	10
55-59	1.3	3.3	4.6	25	30	28	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	25	25	n/a	11	11
All ages	22.6	68.4	91.0	16	21	20	8	10	10
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.9	1.1	2.0	7	7	7	6	5	6
18-19	2.8	5.3	8.0	14	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	4.1	11.7	15.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.0	7.7	9.6	16	18	18	8	10	9
30-34	1.4	6.4	7.9	19	24	23	10	11	11
35-39	1.3	5.1	6.3	20	28	26	9	12	11
40-44	1.3	4.0	5.3	23	30	28	9	11	11
45-49	1.2	3.3	4.6	20	28	26	9	11	10
50-54	1.3	3.2	4.5	19	25	23	9	10	10
55-59	1.1	2.6	3.7	27	30	29	14	12	12
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	30	30	n/a	12	12
All ages	17.3	51.3	68.6	17	21	20	9	10	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.2	5.1	13	12	13	9	8	9
20-24	2.9	7.3	10.1	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	1.4	5.0	6.4	14	19	18	9	10	10
30-34	1.1	4.1	5.2	17	25	22	8	11	11
35-39	1.1	3.4	4.5	17	25	23	9	12	11
40-44	1.1	2.7	3.8	17	24	24	8	11	10
45-49	1.1	2.4	3.5	18	26	23	9	10	10
50-54	1.1	2.2	3.3	17	23	21	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.0	27	27	27	13	11	12
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	31	31	n/a	13	13
All ages	13.1	33.6	46.8	16	20	19	8	10	10
West Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.5	1.0	8	8	8	7	7	7
18-19	2.7	5.1	7.8	14	13	13	9	8	8
20-24	4.1	11.1	15.2	14	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	1.9	7.0	8.9	18	20	20	9	10	10
30-34	1.5	5.9	7.4	18	28	25	9	12	11
35-39	1.4	4.7	6.1	22	30	30	10	12	11
40-44	1.4	3.8	5.1	19	33	30	9	12	11
45-49	1.4	3.1	4.5	19	34	29	8	12	11
50-54	1.4	3.0	4.3	20	30	27	10	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.6	3.9	30	31	31	13	13	13
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	34	34	n/a	14	14
All ages	17.5	47.8	65.3	18	23	22	9	10	10
East									
16-17	0.4	0.4	0.8	10	8	9	7	6	7
18-19	1.9	2.9	4.8	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	2.7	6.3	9.0	12	12	12	8	8	8
25-29	1.6	4.9	6.5	13	16	16	8	9	9
30-34	1.3	4.2	5.5	15	20	19	8	10	10
35-39	1.1	3.5	4.6	16	23	21	9	10	10
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.0	17	23	21	9	10	10
45-49	1.2	2.5	3.8	17	23	21	9	9	9
50-54	1.4	2.4	3.7	17	21	20	10	9	10
55-59	1.1	2.2	3.3	20	24	23	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.9	n/a	20	20	n/a	10	10
All ages	13.9	33.1	47.0	15	18	17	8	9	9
London									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.0	4.6	7.6	15	15	15	10	10	10
20-24	6.1	12.3	18.4	16	17	17	11	12	12
25-29	4.7	10.7	15.3	18	22	21	10	13	12
30-34	3.7	10.0	13.7	21	30	27	12	15	14
35-39	2.8	8.0	10.8	24	35	32	12	17	15
40-44	2.3	5.6	7.8	26	38	34	14	18	17
45-49	1.9	3.9	5.8	27	37	34	14	17	16
50-54	1.7	3.1	4.8	27	36	33	13	16	15
55-59	1.4	2.2	3.6	34	42	39	16	17	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	43	42	n/a	16	16
All ages	28.1	61.7	89.9	21	27	25	12	14	13

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 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	0.6	1.1	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.0	3.5	5.5	12	11	11	8	7	8
20-24	3.1	7.9	10.9	11	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	2.1	6.2	8.3	12	15	14	7	9	9
30-34	1.8	5.5	7.3	14	19	18	8	10	10
35-39	1.5	4.6	6.1	17	21	20	9	11	10
40-44	1.5	3.9	5.3	18	20	20	9	10	10
45-49	1.5	3.3	4.7	16	22	20	9	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.1	4.7	17	23	21	8	11	10
55-59	1.4	2.7	4.0	21	25	23	10	11	10
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	17	17	n/a	10	10
All ages	16.8	42.3	59.2	14	17	17	8	9	9
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.8	9	8	9	7	6	6
18-19	1.7	3.0	4.6	11	11	11	7	7	7
20-24	2.6	6.6	9.2	11	11	11	7	7	7
25-29	1.6	4.9	6.6	13	15	15	7	8	8
30-34	1.2	4.2	5.4	15	19	18	8	10	9
35-39	1.1	3.5	4.5	15	21	20	8	11	10
40-44	1.1	2.8	3.9	16	20	19	7	9	9
45-49	1.1	2.4	3.5	15	22	20	8	10	9
50-54	1.2	2.3	3.6	17	22	20	8	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.2	3.3	23	27	26	11	10	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	20	20	n/a	9	9
All ages	13.0	33.2	46.2	14	17	17	8	9	8
England									
16-17	5.2	6.4	11.7	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	21.7	38.9	60.6	13	13	13			

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	6.4
1993	10.1	7.2	10.4	10.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	9.5	16.4	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	7.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.2
1995	10.1	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.0
1996	10.2	6.8	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.1
1999	8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.4
2000	7.8	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
2001	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
2001 Jul	7.3	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.7
2001 Aug	7.3	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.8
2001 Sep	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.2	9.2	8.5	7.8
2001 Oct	7.4	6.2	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.6	7.9
2001 Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.6	7.9
2001 Dec	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.6	7.9
2002 Jan	7.5	6.3	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
2002 Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
2002 Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0
2002 Apr	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.9	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0
2002 May	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.3	4.1	6.9	7.7	4.3	9.2	8.8	8.2
2002 Jun	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	6.9	7.5	4.2	9.3	8.9	8.3
2002 Jul	7.7	6.5	..	6.2	4.1	6.9	7.6	4.3	9.3	8.9	8.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^e											
2001 Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	237	2,120	..
2001 Sep	..	..	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	239	2,136	..
2001 Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	240	2,159	..
2001 Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	241	2,186	..
2001 Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	240	2,153	..
2002 Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	240	2,206	..
2002 Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	142	239	2,216	..
2002 Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	142	239	2,237	..
2002 Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	1,263	142	240	2,243	..
2002 May	..	..	951	623	234	488	1,284	142	241	2,244	..
2002 Jun	..	..	953	644	236	492	1,253	142	242	2,262	..
2002 Jul	..	..	950	609	239	..	1,269	143	242	2,274	..
2002 Aug	..	..	943	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rates (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.2	7.1	11.2	7.6	5.1	9.3	9.0	9.9
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 Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
2001 Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
2001 Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
2001 Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
2001 Dec	..	..	949	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
2002 Feb	..	..	1,024	726	287	475	1,369	153	242	2,293	4,296
2002 Mar	..	..	998	662	249	470	1,354	148	243	2,231	4,156
2002 Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	4,024
2002 May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	323	2,120	3,946
2002 Jun	..	..	937	624	192	456	1,197	128	247	2,102	3,954
2002 Jul	..	..	956	558	192	517	1,321	141	212	2,174	4,047
2002 Aug	..	..	963	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rates (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	5.6	5.8	10.4	7.7	5.0	7.8	..	9.7

- 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 three 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 June for Netherland, and July for Germany and Belgium; The unadjusted rates refer to June for Belgium.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

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	4.1	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	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	4.8
2001 Jul	10.4	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.0	2.3	..	4.1	10.6	4.7	..	4.6
2001 Aug	10.4	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.7	..	4.9
2001 Sep	10.4	3.9	9.3	5.3	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.0	..	5.0
2001 Oct	10.7	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	5.4
2001 Nov	10.7	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	10.7	4.8	..	5.6
2001 Dec	10.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.1	2.4	..	4.2	10.8	5.0	..	5.7
2002 Jan	10.5	4.2	9.1	5.3	2.1	2.4	..	4.2	11.0	5.1	..	5.6
2002 Feb	10.5	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.2	2.4	3.9	4.3	11.2	5.0	..	5.6
2002 Mar	10.5	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	..	4.3	11.2	5.1	..	5.7
2002 Apr	..	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	..	4.4	11.2	5.1	..	6.1
2002 May	..	4.4	..	5.4	2.3	2.7	..	4.4	11.2	5.0	..	5.9
2002 Jun	..	4.4	..	5.4	2.3	2.8	..	4.4	11.2	4.8	..	5.9
2002 Jul	..	4.5	..	5.4	2.4	..	..	4.5	11.3	4.9	..	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^e												
2001 Aug	..	141	..	3,390	5.0	..	61	..	1,526	145	66	6,972
2001 Sep	..	142	..	3,550	4.8	..	64	..	1,533	148	68	7,064
2001 Oct	..	147	2,208	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
2001 Nov	..	154	..	3,680	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
2001 Dec	..	153	..	3,710	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002 Jan	..	156	2,186	3,550	5.4	..	68	..	1,582	138	83	7,922
2002 Feb	..	160	..	3,570	5.3	..	68	..	1,587	136	85	7,891
2002 Mar	..	164	..	3,530	5.2	..	69	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
2002 Apr	..	159	2,172	3,470	5.4	..	72	..	1,622	131	92	8,594
2002 May	..	161	..	3,580	5.7	..	72	..	1,616	126	95	8,351
2002 Jun	..	163	..	3,6								

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	7,827	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	
2002	30,083	29,175	811	3,871	7,104	11,137	6,252	908	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	30,083	29,175	811	3,871	7,104	11,137	6,252	908	
Apr-Jun	30,096	29,196	805	3,866	7,078	11,172	6,275	901	
May-Jul	30,070	29,172	808	3,851	7,057	11,171	6,285	898	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	44	42	-14	-5	-63	73	51	3	
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Over last 12 months	250	214	-3	75	-206	225	124	36	
Percent	0.8	0.7	-0.4	2.0	-2.8	2.1	2.0	4.1	
Male	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	2,092	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	
2002	16,629	16,327	410	2,108	4,015	6,075	3,719	301	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	16,629	16,327	410	2,108	4,015	6,075	3,719	301	
Apr-Jun	16,634	16,333	414	2,098	3,997	6,091	3,734	301	
May-Jul	16,638	16,339	411	2,092	3,985	6,105	3,746	299	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	36	34	-5	-10	-38	49	38	2	
Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	
Over last 12 months	100	88	-5	30	-133	140	57	12	
Percent	0.6	0.5	-1.2	1.5	-3.2	2.3	1.5	4.0	
Female	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	4,659	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	
2002	13,454	12,848	401	1,763	3,090	5,061	2,533	607	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	13,454	12,848	401	1,763	3,090	5,061	2,533	607	
Apr-Jun	13,462	12,862	391	1,768	3,081	5,081	2,541	600	
May-Jul	13,432	12,833	398	1,759	3,072	5,066	2,539	599	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	8	8	-9	5	-25	24	13	1	
Percent	0.1	0.1	-2.2	0.3	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	
Over last 12 months	150	126	2	45	-73	85	67	24	
Percent	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.6	-2.3	1.7	2.7	4.2	

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^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	
	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	
2002	63.5	78.9	54.1	76.0	84.3	85.0	70.4	8.8	
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	78.9	54.1	76.0	84.3	85.0	70.4	8.8	
Apr-Jun	63.5	78.9	53.6	75.8	84.2	85.2	70.6	8.7	
May-Jul	63.5	78.8	53.7	75.4	84.1	85.1	70.6	8.7	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	-1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	
Male	MGWG	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3			

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	YCAZ	YCBG	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	17,096	7,655	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
2002	17,263	7,822	687	1,220	1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,263	7,822	687	1,220	1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440
Apr-Jun	17,271	7,821	697	1,233	1,330	1,943	2,618	9,451
May-Jul	17,320	7,863	697	1,256	1,331	1,962	2,617	9,456
Changes								
Over last 3 months	23	16	24	29	5	-17	-25	7
Percent	0.1	0.2	3.5	2.4	0.4	-0.9	-0.9	0.1
Over last 12 months	20	18	42	19	-29	1	-15	2
Percent	0.1	0.2	6.4	1.5	-2.1	0.1	-0.6	0.0
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	336	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	481	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	454	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	1,350	3,508
2002	6,600	3,082	357	493	300	541	1,391	3,518
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	6,552	3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,506
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
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
Mar-May (Spr)	6,600	3,082	357	493	300	541	1,391	3,518
Apr-Jun	6,608	3,087	355	507	308	536	1,380	3,522
May-Jul	6,619	3,092	360	517	311	532	1,373	3,527
Changes								
Over last 3 months	5	-2	10	22	9	-18	-25	7
Percent	0.1	-0.1	2.9	4.3	3.0	-3.3	-1.8	0.2
Over last 12 months	67	40	25	16	15	-15	-1	27
Percent	1.0	1.3	7.4	3.1	5.2	-2.7	-0.1	0.8
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAZ	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	1,193	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,359	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
2002	10,662	4,740	330	727	1,022	1,419	1,242	5,922
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	10,662	4,740	330	727	1,022	1,419	1,242	5,922
Apr-Jun	10,663	4,734	342	726	1,022	1,407	1,238	5,929
May-Jul	10,701	4,771	337	739	1,020	1,430	1,244	5,930
Changes								
Over last 3 months	18	18	14	8	-4	1	0	0
Percent	0.2	0.4	4.2	1.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	-47	-22	17	3	-44	16	-14	-25
Percent	-0.4	-0.5	5.3	0.5	-4.2	1.1	-1.1	-0.4

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

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	LWFJ	LWFM
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
2002	36.5	21.1	45.9	24.0	15.7	15.0	29.6	91.2
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2001	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				

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.6				103.0				
1997	108.0				105.3				
1998	113.5				108.6				
1999	119.0				113.0				
2000	124.4				117.3				
2001	129.8				123.3				
2000 Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4	
2000 Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4	
2000 Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4	
2000 Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4	
2000 Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6	
2000 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	
2001 Feb	133.9	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6	
2001 Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.7	
2001 Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.4	
2001 May	127.7	129.0	4.7	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.2	
2001 Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.8	5.2	5.5	
2001 Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.1	5.7	5.6	
2001 Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.6	
2001 Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7	
2001 Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7	
2001 Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4	
2001 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	
2002 Feb	137.5	133.0	2.5	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7	
2002 Mar	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5	
2002 Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.5	3.5	4.1	
2002 May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.8	3.5	3.8	
2002 Jun R	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	129.4	128.4	3.8	3.6	
2002 Jul P	133.8	135.0	4.1	4.0	129.5	129.0	3.9	3.7	
Sampling variability ^c			±1.3 A	±1.2 A			±0.8 A	±0.8 A	

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.7				103.5				
1997	108.7				108.8				
1998	114.7				115.2				
1999	120.4				121.4				
2000	126.1				127.2				
2001	131.5				132.4				
2000 Jul	125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8	
2000 Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1	
2000 Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4	
2000 Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5	
2000 Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1	
2000 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	
2001 Feb	137.5	132.0	6.2	5.4	142.0	133.9	6.8	5.7	
2001 Mar	138.4	130.6	4.3	5.0	141.2	131.8	4.2	5.2	
2001 Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.1	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.2	
2001 May	128.7	130.4	4.4	4.5	128.7	131.0	4.2	4.3	
2001 Jun	130.5	131.1	4.9	4.7	131.0	131.9	4.7	4.5	
2001 Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.5	129.9	131.8	3.7	4.2	
2001 Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.3	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.9	
2001 Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6	
2001 Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6	
2001 Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8	
2001 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	
2002 Feb	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5	
2002 Mar	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.6	2.9	2.2	
2002 Apr	134.8	135.5	4.0	3.1	135.2	136.6	4.2	2.9	
2002 May	133.6	135.7	4.1	3.8	134.0	136.8	4.4	3.8	
2002 Jun R	135.3	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.0	137.1	4.0	4.2	
2002 Jul P	134.9	136.5	4.2	4.0	135.1	137.6	4.4	4.3	
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	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	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 Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7	
2000 Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3	
2000 Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3	
2000 Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3	
2000 Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5	
2000 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	
2001 Feb	127.9	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.7	
2001 Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.9	
2001 Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3	
2001 May	127.3	127.7	4.4	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.0	
2001 Jun	127.5	128.0	4.7	4.7	128.2	129.0	4.9	4.9	
2001 Jul	128.1	128.1	4.3	4.5	129.3	129.2	4.4	4.6	
2001 Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.5	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.7	
2001 Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5	
2001 Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3	
2001 Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	130.2	130.2	2.5	3.1	
2001 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	
2002 Feb	130.5	130.1	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.7	
2002 Mar	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.7	131.3	3.0	2.9	
2002 Apr	132.4	131.7	3.4	3.0	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0	
2002 May	131.7	132.2	3.5	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3	
2002 Jun R	132.4	132.8	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.8	3.7	3.5	
2002 Jul P	133.1	133.0	3.8	3.7	134.3	134.1	3.8	3.6	
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	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				
1996	103.3				
1997	107.9				
1998	113.4				
1999	119.2				
2000	124.5				
2001	130.0				
2000 Jul	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7	
2000 Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9	
2000 Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1	
2000 Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2	
2000 Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0	
2000 Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4	
2001 Jan	125.5	128.6	4.5	4.6	
2001 Feb	135.9	130.5	6.1	5.3	
2001 Mar	135.5	129.1	4.3	5.0	
2001 Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.1	
2001 May	127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5	
2001 Jun	129.2	129.6	4.8	4.7	
2001 Jul	128.6	129.6	4.2	4.5	
2001 Aug	127.7	130.4	3.9	4.3	</

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (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 averages	104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
2001 Annual averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1999 Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
1999 Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
1999 Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
1999 Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
1999 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
2000 Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
2000 Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
2000 Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
2000 May	105.0	102.1	106.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
2000 Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
2000 Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
2000 Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
2000 Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
2000 Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
2000 Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
2000 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
2001 Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
2001 Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
2001 Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
2001 May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
2001 Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
2001 Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
2001 Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
2001 Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
2001 Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
2001 Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
2001 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
2002 Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
2002 Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
2002 Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.7	116.7
2002 May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	101.3	116.9
2002 Jun R	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	103.0	117.8
2002 Jul P	114.8	109.5	113.0	111.2	114.5	109.7	116.0	114.5	103.8	118.5
Per cent change on the year	JVVT	JVUU	JVVV	JVWV	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000 Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
2000 Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
2000 Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
2000 Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
2000 Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
2000 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
2001 Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
2001 Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
2001 Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
2001 May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
2001 Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
2001 Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
2001 Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
2001 Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
2001 Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
2001 Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
2001 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
2002 Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
2002 Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
2002 Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.7	5.0
2002 May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	0.2	4.4
2002 Jun R	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.5	3.7
2002 Jul P	5.9	2.1	4.2	6.4	4.3	2.1	4.6	4.4	1.5	3.9
Sampling variability ^c	±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

^a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of *Labour Market Trends*.
^b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
^c Sampling variability represents '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 (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Wholesale 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
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS	2000 Annual averages
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000 Annual averages
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.7	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4	2001 Annual 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	1999 Aug
100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8	1999 Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6	1999 Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3	1999 Nov
101.0	99.5	100.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	1999 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	2000 Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9	2000 Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	2000 Apr
103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2	2000 May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5	2000 Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4	2000 Jul
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4	2000 Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5	2000 Sep
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	2000 Oct
105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3	2000 Nov
105.1	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3	2000 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	2001 Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	106.6	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4	2001 Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5	2001 Apr
106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	1						

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (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 averages	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
2001	Annual averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	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
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-May	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
2001	Jan	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Feb	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Mar	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Apr-May	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	102.6	106.0
2002	Jan	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Feb	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
	Mar	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Apr-May	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
2000	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
2001	Jan	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Feb	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
	Mar	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Apr-May	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
2002	Jan	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
	Feb	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	102.4	116.4
	Mar	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	100.8	115.0
	Apr-May	112.2	114.6	110.9	109.2	114.9	106.8	113.7	112.1	111.2	116.6
2000	Jul	111.3	110.3	110.5	110.4	118.7	110.5	114.4	112.7	102.8	117.3
	Aug	106.4	110.1	122.3	110.3	104.8	111.5	111.8	111.5	105.5	111.7
	Sep	103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.9
	Oct	105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	110.0	113.4
2001	Jan	106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5
	Feb	108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9
	Mar	119.9	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9
	Apr-May	106.2	110.9	117.9	110.4	112.0	110.4	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.9
2002	Jan	108.0	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.4	110.9	111.2	100.4	110.9	111.2
	Feb	106.3	114.6	120.2	117.6	100.3	112.4	111.9	100.3	112.4	112.6
	Mar	106.4	110.1	122.3	110.3	104.8	111.5	111.8	111.6	121.2	114.3
	Apr-May	106.4	110.1	122.3	110.3	104.8	111.5	111.8	111.6	121.2	114.3
2000	Jul	1.3	2.6	5.6	1.7	0.4	3.7	2.9	3.5	5.2	10.3
	Aug	1.7	1.9	7.2	3.8	8.4	4.5	3.0	2.4	5.7	8.8
	Sep	0.0	2.8	5.9	2.4	6.4	5.3	3.7	2.2	5.4	6.1
	Oct	1.7	2.6	6.1	4.2	7.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	6.1	5.4
2001	Jan	2.5	1.9	4.0	3.5	6.8	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.7	4.6
	Feb	3.1	0.8	4.0	4.5	19.7	3.1	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.8
	Mar	4.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	19.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.0	2.4
	Apr-May	1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3
2002	Jan	3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	-0.2
	Feb	4.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0
	Mar	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8
	Apr-May	0.8	4.6	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.7	6.4	1.8
2000	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
2001	Jan	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
	Feb	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
	Mar	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Apr-May	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
2002	Jan	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
	Feb	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	5.0
	Mar	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	1.2	2.9
	Apr-May	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	3.5	1.0
2000	Jul	4.7	4.6	2.8	4.0	7.0	2.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.7
	Aug	±6.6	±2.1	±4.4	±3.2	±9.1	±3.8	±1.5	±0.9	±0.8	±7.2
	Sep	D	D	D	D	B	B	A	A	A	C
	Oct	D	D	D	D	B	B	A	A	A	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 represents '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 (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Wholesale 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 averages
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000) Annual averages
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	2001) Annual averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
98.3	100.4	98.6	98.4	99.2	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2	1999 Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1	1999 Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5	1999 Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4	1999 Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	1999 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	102.7	101.4	104.8	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	2000 Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6	2000 Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	2000 Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	2000 May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	2000 Jun
101.3	104.2	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	2000 Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9	2000 Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	2000 Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	2000 Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	2000 Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	2000 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		

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Public sector				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
1999	Mar	LNMM 122.5	LOUJ 5.0	LOJH 3.5	LOUP 1.5	LNNI 110.6	LOUO 3.9	LOJM 3.4	LOUR 0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.3
	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	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1
	Apr	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1
	May	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	128.0	3.6	3.4	0.2
	Jun R	134.1	3.7	4.1	-0.4	129.4	3.9	3.8	0.1
	Jul P	133.8	3.9	3.9	0.0	129.5	3.5	3.3	0.2

Private sector					of which: Private sector services ^a				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
1999	Mar	LNKX 125.4	LOUN 5.3	LOJL 3.5	LOUQ 1.8	JJGF 127.9	JJGG 5.7	JJGK ..	JJGN ..
	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	142.8	3.2	4.4	-1.2	144.9	2.6	4.7	-2.1
	Apr	134.8	4.0	4.2	-0.2	135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2
	May	133.6	3.8	4.0	-0.2	134.0	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Jun R	135.3	3.7	4.2	-0.5	136.0	3.8	4.4	-0.6
	Jul P	134.9	3.9	4.1	-0.2	135.1	4.0	4.0	0.0

^a For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

R Revised
P Provisional

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		
1999	Mar	LNMO 120.4	LOUL 3.4	LOJJ 2.4	LOUS 1.0	LNMM 120.7	LOUK 3.5	LOJI 2.6	LOUT 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	4.5	1.5					
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</					

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	98.4	-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	107.6	2.9	
1999	112.6	0.2	110.9	3.0	
2000	111.7	-0.9	113.4	2.3	
2001	114.3	2.3	117.9	3.9	
1998 Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7	
1999 Q1	113.5	2.0	110.2	3.5	
Q2	112.7	0.8	110.8	3.5	
Q3	111.9	-0.9	111.0	2.9	
Q4	112.5	-0.9	111.4	2.2	
2000 Q1	112.8	-0.6	112.1	1.7	
Q2	111.6	-1.0	112.3	1.3	
Q3	111.2	-0.6	114.1	2.7	
Q4	111.1	-1.2	115.3	3.5	
2001 Q1	112.0	-0.7	116.9	4.3	
Q2	114.2	2.4	117.4	4.6	
Q3	114.9	3.3	118.1	3.5	
Q4	116.1	4.5	119.2	3.4	
2002 Q1	117.6	5.0	120.4	3.0	
Q2 P	119.1	4.3	..	..
2000 Mar	111.7	-1.2	..	..
Apr	111.8	-0.6	..	..
May	111.7	-0.4	..	..
June	111.2	-1.9	..	..
July	111.3	-0.4	..	..
Aug	111.2	-1.0	..	..
Sep	111.1	-0.5	..	..
Oct	110.8	-1.4	..	..
Nov	111.6	-0.4	..	..
Dec	110.9	-1.9	..	..
2001 Jan	111.4	-2.3	..	..
Feb	112.1	-0.5	..	..
Mar	112.4	0.6	..	..
Apr	113.8	1.7	..	..
May	114.8	2.8	..	..
Jun	114.1	2.6	..	..
Jul	115.3	3.6	..	..
Aug	114.1	2.7	..	..
Sep	115.3	3.8	..	..
Oct	115.8	4.5	..	..
Nov	116.1	4.1	..	..
Dec	116.3	4.9	..	..
2002 Jan	117.8	5.7	..	..
Feb	117.1	4.5	..	..
Mar	117.9	4.9	..	..
Apr P	117.4	3.2	..	..
May P	116.6	1.6	..	..
Jun P	123.4	8.2	..	..
Jul P	117.4	1.8	..	..
Three months ending 2000 Mar	112.8	-0.6	..	..
Apr	112.1	-0.9	..	..
May	111.8	-0.7	..	..
June	111.6	-1.0	..	..
July	111.4	-0.9	..	..
Aug	111.2	-1.1	..	..
Sep	111.2	-0.6	..	..
Oct	111.0	-1.0	..	..
Nov	111.2	-0.8	..	..
Dec	111.1	-1.2	..	..
2001 Jan	111.3	-1.5	..	..
Feb	111.5	-1.6	..	..
Mar	112.0	-0.7	..	..
Apr	112.7	0.6	..	..
May	113.7	1.7	..	..
Jun	114.2	2.4	..	..
Jul	114.7	3.0	..	..
Aug	114.5	2.9	..	..
Sep	114.9	3.3	..	..
Oct	115.1	3.7	..	..
Nov	115.8	4.1	..	..
Dec	116.1	4.5	..	..
2002 Jan	116.7	4.9	..	..
Feb	117.0	5.0	..	..
Mar	117.6	5.0	..	..
Apr P	117.5	4.2	..	..
May P	117.3	3.2	..	..
Jun P	119.1	4.3	..	..
Jul P	119.1	3.8	..	..

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)

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
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	108.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	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	121.8	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.2	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	105.2	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
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	117.2	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	117.6	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	118.4	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	119.3	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	121.0	123.2	123.0
Q2	128.8	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	121.5	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	123.2	124.7	126.0
Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.0	..	141.8	117.5	104.6	122.1	124.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	119.0	114.5	..	124.0	114.5	..	..	118.3	104.7	123.0	129.3	127.6	128.0
Q2	133.3	120.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.2	..	..	129.0
2000 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	128.5	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	125.5	124.0
May	128.8	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
Jun	129.0	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.3	125.0
Jul	129.2	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.7	125.0
Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	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	127.0
2002 Jan	130.8	..	114.3	..	..	114.5	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.7	..	126.4	128.0
Feb	131.3	..	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.9	..	127.3	128.0
Mar	132.1	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.4	123.3	..	129.1	128.0
Apr	132.8	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	106.5	124.2	..	129.0	128.0
May	133.2	..	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	105.1	124.2	..	129.0	128.0
Jun	133.8	120.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.2	..	..	129.0
Jul P	134.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.0
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	3	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	4	3	3	4	5	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	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 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	2	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	5	2	1	4	4	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	4	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
Q4														

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Year/quarter/month	Thousands								
	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*									
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	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
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-Mar 2002 P	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0
Apr 2002 P	71.4	25.9	97.7	10.0	4.0	14.0	10.2	4.0	14.2
May 2002 P	69.3	25.2	94.9	12.5	4.7	17.3	14.6	5.4	20.0
Jun 2002 P	63.7	23.6	87.8	7.7	3.0	10.7	13.2	4.7	17.9

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 June 2002.

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN P	Thousands							
	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	87.8	52.0	21.28	4.04	7.84	5.05	4.36	14.53
Male	63.7	37.0	15.63	3.06	5.63	2.92	4.01	11.13
Female	23.6	14.6	5.58	0.97	2.16	2.12	0.34	3.38
People with disabilities ^e	10.8	5.6	3.07	0.55	1.15	0.81	0.57	2.20
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	17.2	11.4	3.44	0.33	1.85	0.99	0.27	2.38
White	66.9	38.2	17.12	3.59	5.69	3.86	3.97	11.68
Prefer not to say	3.2	2.0	0.72	0.12	0.30	0.20	0.11	0.46

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for June 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.
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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands											
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other			Other	Not known ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits				
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	3.01	3.36	3.77	8.49		
Jan-Mar 2002 P	43.8	11.68	12.16	1.73	4.07	3.36	3.01	4.09	4.98	10.89		
Apr 2002 P	13.3	3.84	3.75	0.75	1.25	0.90	0.85	1.19	1.22	3.28		
May 2002 P	19.1	5.63	5.20	0.91	1.69	1.42	1.19	1.62	1.83	4.82		
Jun 2002 P	15.7	4.77	3.15	0.57	0.99	0.87	0.72	1.43	1.96	4.35		
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-Mar 2002 P	31.6	8.65	9.13	1.33	3.02	1.99	2.80	2.17	3.53	8.16		
Apr 2002 P	9.5	2.78	2.76	0.56	0.91	0.52	0.78	0.64	0.89	2.43		
May 2002 P	13.8	4.13	3.83	0.70	1.24	0.80	1.08	0.84	1.32	3.65		
Jun 2002 P	11.4	3.55	2.33	0.44	0.72	0.51	0.67	0.81	1.41	3.33		
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	0.41	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-Mar 2002 P	12.1	3.02	3.00	0.40	1.03	1.36	0.21	1.92	1.44	2.71		
Apr 2002 P	3.8	1.05	0.98	0.19	0.33	0.39	0.07	0.55	0.33	0.85		
May 2002 P	5.3	1.49	1.35	0.20	0.43	0.62	0.10	0.78	0.51	1.17		
Jun 2002 P	4.2	1.22	0.81	0.14	0.26	0.37	0.04	0.62	0.55	1.01		

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands				
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
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-Mar 2002 P	47.88	16.32	5.59	9.63	16.34
Apr 2002 P	14.20	5.41	1.59	2.42	4.78
May 2002 P	20.05	7.61	2.15	3.41	6.89
Jun 2002 P	17.87	6.26	1.92	3.55	6.15
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-Mar 2002 P	5.32	1.64	0.46	0.81	2.51
Apr 2002 P	1.72	0.53	0.12	0.21	0.86
May 2002 P	2.33	0.72	0.18	0.32	1.11
Jun 2002 P	2.01	0.59	0.18	0.29	0.96
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	44.87	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	23.04	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-Mar 2002 P	26.12	10.04	3.65	4.06	8.38
Apr 2002 P	7.82	3.31	1.07	1.02	2.43
May 2002 P	11.57	4.91	1.44	1.51	3.71
Jun 2002 P	10.50	4.78	1.26	1.67	3.39
Those leaving having started an option^a					
1998	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	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	1.29	4.65	5.07
Jan-Mar 2002 P	16.24	4.65	1.49	4.64	5.46
Apr 2002 P	4.66	1.56	0.40	1.20	1.50
May 2002 P	6.15	1.98	0.53	1.58	2.06
Jun 2002 P	5.35	1.49	0.48	1.59	1.80

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
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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	27.10	18.96	8.14	11.04	11.57	1.21	
2000	36.89	26.82	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	18.64	16.36	2.28	4.93	4.43	0.50	
Jul-Sep 2001	17.01	15.47	1.54	4.96	4.40	0.56	
Oct-Dec 2001	15.95	14.87	1.08	4.40	3.90	0.50	
Jan-Mar 2002 P	14.16	12.61	1.55	2.61	2.34	0.27	
Apr 2002 P	5.89	4.72	1.17	0.97	0.79	0.18	
May 2002 P	7.37	6.61	0.77	1.41	1.15	0.26	
Jun 2002 P	5.96	5.37	0.59	1.55	1.41	0.14	
Male							
1998	30.70	27.15	3.56	10.40	9.80	0.61	
1999	21.73	17.49	4.24	17.42	16.51	0.92	
2000	35.79	26.41	9.38	15.73	14.90	0.83	
Jan-Mar 2001	12.41	11.75	0.66	3.31	3.06	0.26	
Apr-Jun 2001	15.42	14.74	0.68	3.57	3.30	0.27	
Jul-Sep 2001	15.17	14.17	1.00	3.57	3.20	0.37	
Oct-Dec 2001	14.17	13.17	1.00	3.62	3.25	0.37	
Jan-Mar 2002 P	11.61	10.48	1.13	1.96	1.78	0.18	
Apr 2002 P	3.89	3.39	0.50	0.99	0.88	0.11	
May 2002 P	5.40	4.90	0.50	1.16	1.06	0.10	
Jun 2002 P	4.20	3.96	0.24	0.99	0.87	0.12	
Female							
1998	11.35	10.05	1.30	2.98	2.75	0.23	
1999	22.18	20.64	1.54	4.62	4.58	0.04	
2000	21.43	20.16	1.27	4.84	4.54	0.31	
Jan-Mar 2001	4.85	4.61	0.25	1.08	0.99	0.10	
Apr-Jun 2001	4.73	4.59	0.14	1.04	1.04	0.00	
Jul-Sep 2001	4.01	3.85	0.16	1.25	1.14	0.11	
Oct-Dec 2001	4.01	3.85	0.16	1.25	1.14	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2002 P	4.06	3.89	0.17	0.99	0.96	0.03	
Apr 2002 P	1.29	1.29	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	
May 2002 P	1.81	1.71	0.10	0.36	0.36	0.00	
Jun 2002 P	1.55	1.40	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.01	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1998	4.80	4.34	0.46	1.60	1.53	0.07	
1999	9.22	8.92	0.30	2.72	2.70	0.11	
2000	9.22	8.92	0.30	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	1.89	1.78	0.11	0.57	0.54	0.03	
Jan-Mar 2002 P	1.89	1.78	0.11	0.57	0.54	0.03	
Apr 2002 P	0.70	0.66	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.01	
May 2002 P	1.04	0.96	0.08	0.20	0.20	0.00	
Jun 2002 P	0.83	0.79	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.
P Provisional

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-Mar 2002 P	44.7	8.7	54.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	9.3	1.8	11.3
Apr 2002 P	46.4	8.8	56.7	6.0	1.2	7.8	6.5	1.3	8.0
May 2002 P	45.7	8.6	56.1	8.2	1.6	10.5	9.0	1.8	11.1
Jun 2002 P	44.0	8.3	54.3	5.7	1.1	7.3	7.4	1.4	9.1

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/TIW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
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F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ enhanced programme end-June 2002 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN P	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	34.1	2.8	10.5	2.1	1.5	0.6	3.2	3.0	0.1	6.9
Male	44.0	27.1	2.3	8.8	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.0	5.8
Female	8.3	5.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.0
People with disabilities	13.9	8.4	1.0	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.6
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	8.0	5.4	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9

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.
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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal			Return to JSA
		Left JSA	Employer subsidy	Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits		Other^{d}	Not known^{e}
Quarter/month of leaving							
All							
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.59	0.67	1.85	1.59	0.48	1.00
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.25	4.91	4.64	3.30	1.39	2.00
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.27	8.11	4.85	3.74	1.46	2.34
Jan-Mar 2002 P	31.6	1.28	10.07	5.56	4.22	1.95	3.37
Apr 2002 P	8.6	0.47	2.83	1.65	1.16	0.65	0.82
May 2002 P	11.5	0.48	3.68	2.18	1.56	0.91	1.10
Jun 2002 P	8.5	0.35	2.18	1.83	1.12	0.97	0.92
Male							
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.47	0.54	1.51	1.23	0.35	0.78
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.01	4.01	3.73	2.55	1.08	1.64
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.05	6.79	3.84	2.95	1.17	1.90
Jan-Mar 2002 P	25.9	1.07	8.48	4.55	3.35	1.58	2.82
Apr 2002 P	7.1	0.39	2.39	1.39	0.91	0.50	0.65
May 2002 P	9.3	0.39	3.10	1.78	1.19	0.71	0.89
Jun 2002 P	6.9	0.28	1.81	1.50	0.85	0.77	0.75
Female							
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.09	0.10	0.28	0.32	0.12	0.17
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.20	0.77	0.80	0.68	0.29	0.32
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.20	1.16	0.91	0.72	0.26	0.39
Jan-Mar 2002 P	5.3	0.20	1.45	0.92	0.81	0.34	0.51
Apr 2002 P	1.4	0.07	0.41	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.15
May 2002 P	1.8	0.08	0.53	0.32	0.29	0.18	0.16
Jun 2002 P	1.3	0.05	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.11

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.
P Provisional

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Apr-Jun 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	
Jan-Mar 2002	8.43	6.96	1.47	1.33	1.22	0.11	
Apr 2002	2.69	2.17	0.53	0.66	0.58	0.07	
May 2002	3.55	2.95	0.61	0.65	0.59	0.07	
Jun 2002	2.95	2.45	0.50	0.27	0.26	0.01	
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	
Jan-Mar 2002	6.98	5.75	1.23	1.14	1.04	0.10	
Apr 2002	2.27	1.83	0.44	0.55	0.48	0.06	
May 2002	2.93	2.42	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.06	
Jun 2002	2.44	2.03	0.41	0.23	0.22	0.01	
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	1.13	1.00	0.17	0.25	0.21	0.04	
Jan-Mar 2002	1.32	1.11	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.00	
Apr 2002	0.37	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.01	
May 2002	0.52	0.43	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	
Jun 2002	0.40	0.33	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.00	
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	0.23	0.19	0.04	
Jan-Mar 2002	0.86						

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

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

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

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp 159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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

UNITED KINGDOM		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
		DPCB	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	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 pp 159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series 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

UNITED KINGDOM		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
		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCZ	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCZ	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD							

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	459	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
1999 Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
1999 Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
1999 Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
1999 Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
1999 Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
1999 Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
2000 Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
2000 May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
2000 Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
2000 Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
2000 Aug	16	25	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
2000 Sep	12	19	3.2	3.2	88.9	4.2
2000 Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	33.1	1.6
2000 Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
2000 Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
2001 Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
2001 Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
2001 Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
2001 May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
2001 Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
2001 Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
2001 Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
2001 Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
2001 Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
2001 Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
2001 Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002 Jan	13	18	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
2002 Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
2002 Mar	13	21	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2
2002 Apr	13	19	3.7	7.1	15.0	1.2
2002 May	5	8	62.8	64.0	81.4	-
2002 Jun	10	15 R	3.8	35.4	57.0	0.4
2002 Jul	12	19	619.9	621.9	520.9	0.3

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; storage and repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, real estate, 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 Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
1999 Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
1999 Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
1999 Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
1999 Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
1999 Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
2000 Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	0.8	1.4	-	-
2000 Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	6.3	-	-	0.2
2000 Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
2000 May	-	-	3.2	1.0	8.2	-	-	0.6	-	0.5	0.1
2000 Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4
2000 Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.6
2000 Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
2000 Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
2000 Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
2000 Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
2000 Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001 Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
2001 Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
2001 Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
2001 Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
2001 May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-
2001 Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8
2001 Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-
2001 Aug	-	-	10.7	-	-	5.4	-	6.5	-	2.2	-
2001 Sep	-	3.3	2.4	-	0.5	3.1	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
2001 Oct	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	-	0.7	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
2001 Nov	-	8.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1
2001 Dec	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1
2002 Jan	-	-	4.0	-	0.1	23.1	-	62.8	1.0	-	0.7
2002 Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	-	0.2
2002 Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0	0.1
2002 Apr	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1
2002 May	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0	4.4
2002 Jun	-	-	0.4	-	8.5	12.7	-	7.2	7.9	11.0	9.3
2002 Jul	-	-	0.3	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.3	195.1	107.3	80.1

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to July 2001			12 months to July 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
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;	2	200	1,200	2	300	700
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	800	7	2,600	3,300
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	300	500	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	200	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	4	400	6,100	-	-	-
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	3,400	3,600	1	300	2,500
electrical and optical equipment;	4	1,900	3,000	3	400	1,900
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	12	17,000	39,000	8	5,100	8,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Construction	11	14,500	47,100	3	17,000	10,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	4	200	1,200
Hotels and restaurants	4	12,200	40,900	6	69,100	55,500
Transport, storage and communication	134	83,300	142,200	52	27,700	75,800
Financial intermediation	1	100	200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	-	100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and defence	19	36,600	83,000	15	125,400	364,900
Education	16	45,300	78,400	14	320,400	315,300
Health and social work	13	29,800	180,300	13	136,800	135,800
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	13,100	38,500	11	98,500	95,200
All industries and services	239 ^a	260,500	677,100	130 ^a	808,200	1,113,900

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

Stoppages: July 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	621,900	520,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	619,900 ^a	518,400
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,900	2,500

^a Including 619,800 directly involved.

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 July 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	60	716,000	732,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	4	32,900	78,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	1,200
Redundancy questions	15	9,900	14,900
Trade union matters	5	3,400	3,600
Working conditions and supervision	10	35,000	258,900
Manning and work allocation	22	7,400	18,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	3,500	6,000
All causes	130	808,200	1,113,900

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

May to July 2002

Thousands and per cent, 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	808	319	489	653	233	421	155	87	68	697	88	608
	18-24	3,851	3,249	602	3,435	2,896	539	416	352	65	1,256	527	729
	All under 25	4,659	3,568	1,091	4,088	3,129	959	571	438	133	1,953	615	1,337
Male	16-17	411	189	221	321	138	184	89	52	38	360	42	318
	18-24	2,092	1,790	302	1,831	1,563	268	261	227	34	517	147	370
	All under 25	2,503	1,980	523	2,152	1,700	451	351	279	71	877	190	687
Female	16-17	398	130	268	332	95	237	65	35	31	337	46	291
	18-24	1,759	1,459	300	1,604	1,333	271	155	124	31	739	390	359
	All under 25	2,156	1,588	568	1,936	1,428	508	220	159	62	1,076	426	650
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	53.7	78.3	44.6	43.4	57.1	38.3	19.2	27.1	14.0	46.3	21.7	55.4
	18-24	75.4	86.0	45.2	67.3	76.7	40.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	24.6	14.0	54.8
	All under 25	70.5	85.3	44.9	61.8	74.8	39.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	29.5	14.7	55.1
Male	16-17	53.3	81.7	41.0	41.7	59.3	34.1	21.8	27.4	17.0	46.7	18.3	59.0
	18-24	80.2	92.4	45.0	70.2	80.7	39.9	12.5	12.7	11.2	19.8	7.6	55.0
	All under 25	74.1	91.3	43.2	63.7	78.4	37.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	25.9	8.7	56.8
Female	16-17	54.1	73.8	48.0	45.2	54.1	42.4	16.5	26.7	11.5	45.9	26.2	52.0
	18-24	70.4	79.4	45.5	64.2	72.5	41.1	8.8	8.5	10.3	29.6	20.6	54.5
	All under 25	66.7	78.9	46.6	59.9	70.9	41.7	10.2	10.0	10.9	33.3	21.1	53.4
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-3	-1	-2	-2	-9	7	-1	7	-8	42	12	29
	18-24	75	80	-5	41	49	-7	34	33	1	19	33	-14
	All under 25	72	79	-7	39	40	0	32	40	-7	61	45	16
Male	16-17	-5	-5	0	-3	-3	0	-2	-2	0	25	4	21
	18-24	30	14	16	3	-14	17	27	29	-1	16	24	-9
	All under 25	25	9	16	-1	-17	17	26	27	-1	40	28	12
Female	16-17	2	5	-3	1	-5	7	1	9	-8	17	8	9
	18-24	45	66	-21	39	63	-24	6	4	2	3	8	-5
	All under 25	47	70	-23	40	57	-17	7	13	-6	20	17	4
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-1.6	-2.5	-1.3	-1.3	-3.9	-0.3	-0.1	2.3	-1.6	1.6	2.5	1.3
	18-24	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.3
	All under 25	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-1.3	-0.2	0.5	0.9	-0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
Male	16-17	-2.1	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
	18-24	-0.3	-1.1	1.9	-1.1	-2.4	2.1	1.1	1.5	-1.1	0.3	1.1	-1.9
	All under 25	-0.7	-1.2	0.3	-1.3	-2.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.7	0.7	1.2	-0.3
Female	16-17	-1.2	-3.0	-1.0	-1.0	-7.5	0.7	0.1	6.2	-3.0	1.2	3.0	1.0
	18-24	0.4	0.4	-1.3	0.3	0.5	-1.9	0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	-0.4	1.3
	All under 25	0.1	0.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	1.1

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

a Starting from this month, this table is now seasonally adjusted.
b Full-time education.
c Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

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

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

3 August - 6 September 2002

9,851

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

Data from 8 December 2001 to 8 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* when they are available.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 2002^a

	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	1	2	0	3	12	5	0	3	2	7	35	12	52	99
Value of offers (£,000)	95	145	0	1,180	2,822	1,875	0	1,540	247	1,235	9,139	7,434	22,514	39,087

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: April - June 2002^a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Broadblue Catamarans Ltd	Lowestoft and Beccles	95,000	A	Building/repairing pleasure/sports boats
Total		95,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Centriquip Ltd	Chesterfield	95,000	A	Manufacture other general purpose mechanical n.e.s.
Total		95,000		
LONDON				
Smoked Salmon Unitd TAH Forman and Sons	London	128,000	B	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
Total		128,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Atlantic Steel Processing Ltd	Liverpool	180,000	A	Casting of steel
Bertelmann Services UK Ltd	Liverpool	900,000	A	Retail sale: electrical household appliances
Robert Smith (Steel) Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	B	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
Total		1,180,000		
NORTH EAST				
Harkers Engineering Ltd	Middlesbrough and Stockton	250,000	B	General mechanical engineering
E J Stone Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	110,000	A	Manufacture other arts of concrete/plaster
NSK Steering Systems Europe Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	600,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Aerospace Systems and Technologies 2000 Ltd	Tyneside	750,000	B	Manufacture of machine tools
Cookson Fukuda Ltd	Tyneside	200,000	B	Copper production
Dalziel Ingredients Ltd	Tyneside	175,000	B	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
Explorer Group Ltd	Tyneside	175,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Integrated Packaging Ltd	Tyneside	240,000	A	Packaging activities
J Fishwick and Sons Ltd	Tyneside	200,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and vegetable n.e.s.
Total		2,700,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Elwers Eng Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
Colgate-Palmolive Ltd	Manchester	240,000	B	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preps
Inflite Ltd	Manchester	750,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
BHW (Components) Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	245,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Hitchen Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	550,000	A	Packaging activities
Total		1,875,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Dover Packaging and Assembly Ltd	Dover	100,000	A	Packaging activities
Total		100,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Seacore Ltd	Falmouth	500,000	A	Test drilling and boring
Abrasive Technology Ltd	Plymouth	165,000	B	Manufacture of tools
Princess Yachts International Plc	Plymouth	875,000	A	Building/repairing pleasure/sports boats
Total		1,540,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Frank Dudley Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Watsons Glass and Mirrors Ltd	Wolverhampton and Walsall	97,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Total		247,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Amco Plastics Ltd	Barnsley	85,000	A	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
MS International Plc	Doncaster	100,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Auto-Trail V R Ltd	Grimsby	160,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Arnold Laver and Co Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	340,000	A	Agents: sale of timber and building mat
C W Fletcher and Sons Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	400,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Dakin-Flathers Ltd	Wakefield	90,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Total		1,175,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
SCOTLAND				
Petroleum Manuf Services Ltd	Edinburgh	560,000	A	Manufacture of taps and valves
Composite Panels Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	B	Insulation work activities
Gavin Watson Ltd	Glasgow	218,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Geotechnical Eng (Site Inv) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Ardmel Automation Ltd	Kirkcaldy	170,000	B	Manufacture of workwear
Ashgill Electronics Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	120,000	B	Manufacture industrial proc control equipment
Central Scotland Press Co Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	206,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal products
Smithkline Beecham Plc	North Ayrshire	2,250,000	B	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
Kilbagie Recycled Fibres Ltd	Stirling	240,000	A	Manufacture of pulp
Field Group Plc	Glasgow	2,400,000	B	Packaging activities
Diageo Scotland Ltd	East Ayrshire	1,000,000	B	Manufacture distilled alcoholic beverages
Total		7,424,000		
WALES				
ASA Creditsafe Com UK Ltd	Cardiff	500,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
C and J Food products Ltd	Cardiff	98,000	A	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
Gallery Home Fashion Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	B	Manufacture of wallpaper
Valuestays Ltd	Cardiff	95,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Varlin Ltd	Cardiff	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Hyder Business Services Group Plc	Cwmbran and Monmouth	900,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Great Lakes (UK) Ltd	Flint	650,000	B	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
Volac International Ltd	Lampeter	400,000	A	Wholesale dairy products, eggs, edible oils
Calsonic Kansei UK Ltd	Llanelli	8,135,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
M4 Television Ltd	Llanelli	204,000	A	Management acts of holding companies
Borg-Warner Automotive Turbo Systems	Neath and Port Talbot	825,000	B	Manufacture of motorcycles
County Contractors (Wales) Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	150,000	A	Agricultural service activities
Fairwood Lifting Services Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	75,000	A	Renting of other mechanical/equipment n.e.s.
Bar and Restaurant Foods Ltd	Newport	150,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Corinthian Press	Pontypridd and Aberdare	150,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Hackman Printers Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	100,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Monitor Risk Management Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	250,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Sunjuice	Pontypridd and Aberdare	600,000	A	Products mineral waters and soft drinks
Arrow Plant Ltd TA Arrow Lifting	Rhymney and Abergavenny	180,000	A	Labour recruitment and provision
Atlantic Technology Holdings UK Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,350,000	A	Manufacture of electrical valves, tubes, others
Bentwood Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	250,000	A	Manufacture of underwear
Eastern Choice Ingredients Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	90,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Geith International Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	150,000	A	Manufacture mechanical mining/earth-moving/roadworks
Handmade Shoes (UK) Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	100,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Nordam Europe Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,300,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Panel People Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	85,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
R F Shielding Automated Finishing Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	120,000	A	Manufacture of other general purpose mechanical n.e.s.
Rectical Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	230,000	B	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Gower Chemicals Ltd	Swansea	217,000	B	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
Total		21,704,000		

^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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Output													
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries			
	1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)			
	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	108.1	4.3	105.7	2.9	108.5		
1998	109.3	785.8	2.9	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.4	107.0	1.2	110.9		
1999	111.9	804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7	114.5		
2000	115.3	829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8	120.8		
2001	117.6	845.6	1.9	103.6 R	-2.2 R	102.7 R	-2.4 R	124.8	3.3	113.7	3.6	117.6		
2001 Q2	117.5	211.3	2.4	104.4 R	-1.6 R	103.4	-1.3	124.5	3.6	113.1	3.1	118.3		
2001 Q3	117.9	212.0	2.0	103.3 R	-3.3 R	102.1 R	-3.4 R	125.2	3.1	114.1	5.7	117.0		
2001 Q4	118.0	212.2	1.5	101.0	-5.0	99.8 R	-6.1 R	126.1	3.2	116.1	6.3	115.2		
2002 Q1	118.2	212.5	1.1	99.8 R	-5.7	98.6 R	-6.6 R	126.4	2.4	119.6	7.3	116.2 R		
2002 Q2	118.9 R	213.7 R	1.2 R	100.1 R	-4.1	97.9 R	-5.3 R	127.2	2.2	121.4	7.3	117.5		
	Income		Prices		Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}		Inventories							
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^d		RPI RPIX		All manufacturing industries Excluding FBTP ^f							
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)						
1994	OSXS	CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU				
1995	97.4	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	8.8	2.5	0.0	2.2	4.8				
1996	100.0	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	8.8	2.5	0.0	4.2	4.5				
1997	102.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	-1.2	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.8				
1998	106.8	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	-8.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.0				
1999	106.7	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.8				
2000	110.8	154.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.4	6.3				
2001	115.8	154.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	6.0				
2001 Q2	122.5	38.0	-1.1	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.4				
2001 Q3	123.3	37.8	-5.1	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.3				
2001 Q4	125.4	38.9	4.4	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	-0.4				
2002 Q1	124.7	40.7	7.7	1.2	2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-3.1	-0.1	0.4				
2002 Q2	..	..	..	1.2	1.9	-2.2 R	0.3	-2.0	0.4	-0.3		
	Expenditure				Fixed investments									
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption	
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
1994	ABJR	EAPS	EAFF		NPFL		APIN		APIT		NMRY			
1995	435.4	98.8	3.7	95.3	4.7	71.8	15.0	7.7	56.8	5.3	138.6	1.0		
1996	443.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	17.6	1.1	59.8	11.5	141.0	1.7		
1997	460.8	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	17.8	1.1	65.7	11.5	142.8	1.2		
1998	478.7	106.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.1	19.8	11.3	73.3	9.9	145.0	1.5		
1999	496.2	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	110.2	18.4	4.4	89.5	22.1	149.4	3.1		
2000	519.2	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	16.7	-14.6	94.3	5.3	152.5	2.1		
2001	545.8	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	17.9	-1.0	96.1	2.0	155.9	2.2		
2001 Q2	567.9	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	113.1	17.0	-4.9	96.2	0.1	155.9	2.2		
2001 Q3	141.1	126.8	6.1	127.4	7.1	29.0	-1.0	4.4	2.9	24.6	-1.7	38.5		
2001 Q4	142.6	128.8 R	6.3 R	128.2	6.7	27.5	-8.5	4.0	-9.6	23.5	-8.3	38.9		
2002 Q1	144.9	130.4	6.3	155.1	6.7	27.4	-9.0	4.1	-9.5	23.4	-9.0	39.7		
2002 Q2	146.6	131.7	5.4	127.1	6.1	26.6	-8.9	3.8	-14.7	22.7	-7.9	40.5		
	146.6	133.9	5.6	132.3	3.8	26.6	-8.3	3.6	-17.8	23.0	-6.6	40.1		
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments					
	Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance	
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	
1994	AJHX	AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BOKU		BOKV			BOKI	HBOP		
1995	89.2	5.46	1,521	6.4	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	11.1	-6.8			
1996	84.8	-4.9	6.70	18.5	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.8	-12.0	-9.0			
1997	86.3	1.8	5.96	11.7	6.7	107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5	-13.7	-8.7			
1998	100.6	16.6	6.56	19.7	6.2	116.7	8.5	120.3	9.9	-12.3	-1.7			
1999	103.9	3.3	7.24	10.9	6.1	118.2	1.3	131.1	9.0	-21.8	-4.8			
2000	103.8	-0.1	5.34	21.2	7.4 R	123.3	4.3	141.2	7.7	-27.4	-19.2			
2001	107.5	3.6	5.97	23.84	-6.0	137.5	11.5	158.3	12.1	-30.3	-19.2			
2001 Q1	105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	7.9	140.7 R	2.3	164.1	3.7	-33.5 R		
2001 Q2	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.8	9.0	146.5 R	11.6 R	168.7 R	13.1 R	-7.9 R		
2001 Q3	106.4	-1.2	5.36	2,728	-10.0	7.0 R	7.6	142.5 R	3.6 R	165.8 R	5.1 R	-8.9 R		
2001 Q4	106.1	-0.3	5.05	2,340	-22.7	7.1 R	7.6 R	138.0 R	-0.6 R	161.1 R	-0.4 R	-8.4 R		
2002 Q1	106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.5 R	7.5 R	133.8 R	-5.1 R	162.1 R	-2.1 R	-8.4 R		
2002 Q2	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.5	6.1	135.0 R	-7.8 R	163.4 R	-3.1 R	-7.9 R		
	105.3	-1.0	4.00	2,263	-17.0	8.9	6.2	141.9 R	-0.4 R	164.9 R	-0.5 R	-6.5 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 (RPIX)		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 Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5
Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0
Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
2001 Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002 Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
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
Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4
Jul	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9
Aug	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	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 Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3
Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7
Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9
Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
2001 Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	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
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
2002 Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
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	1.8	111.5	2.0
Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.8
Jul	108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8	111.3	1.9

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

^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. The June 2002 HICP Monetary Union Area average index in Table H.12 published in the August 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends was incorrect. No other figure or RPI/HICP datasets were affected. ONS apologises for this error.

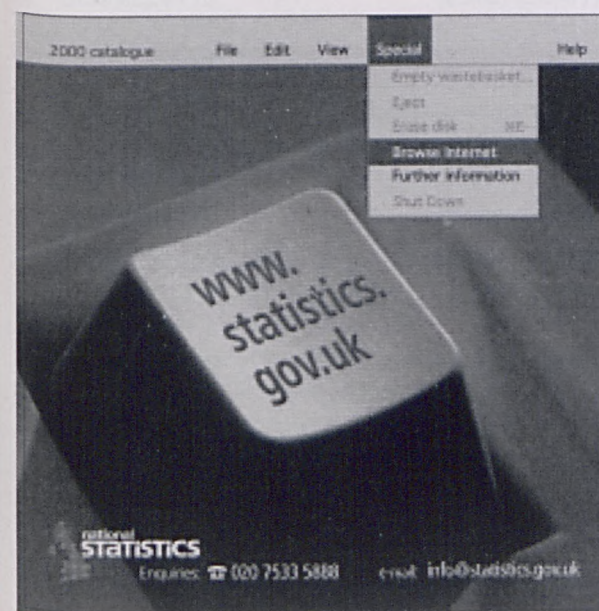
Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP 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

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Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002 aei@ons.gov.uk
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 nes@ons.gov.uk
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	01633 812038
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01633 812038 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	01633 819205
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425 leanne.gray@jobcentreplus.gov.uk
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 rpi@ons.gov.uk
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
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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
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	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 <i>Focus on Consumer Price Indices</i> 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.

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