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Labour Market Trends

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS92.

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Labour Market Upda

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.

- Rise in employment as indicated by May-July 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 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.

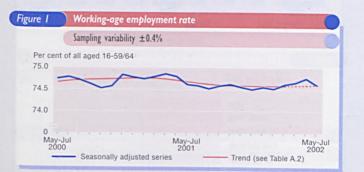
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in July 2002 was 4.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from June.

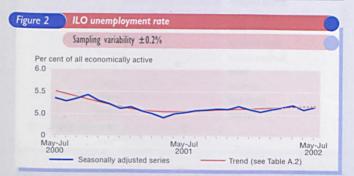
May-July 2002: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

June 2002 data: Workforce jobs.







- ▶ 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).
- 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).
- Employment was 28.51 million in May-July 2002, up 198,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A. I).
- 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).
- 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. I).
- 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
- 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. I).
- 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).
- 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).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

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**

Table F 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 F 1)

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,

- 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. I).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for July 2002 was 4.3 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the lune 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. I).
- 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

EMPLOYMENT Men in employment up 41,000 since February-April 2002 to 15.68 million i May-July 2002, and women down 3,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).

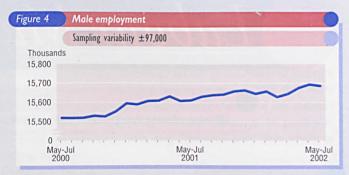
- People in full-time employment down 14,000 since February-April 2002 to 21.37 million in May-July 2002. People in part-time employment up 51,000 over the same period to 7.14 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 4.4 per cent (168,000) in the three months to July 2002, compared 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).

- 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

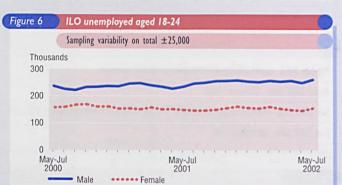
	August 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	41,082	+1,920
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,987	-2,569
25 and over, more than two years	56,848	-32,216
Total	127,917	-32,865

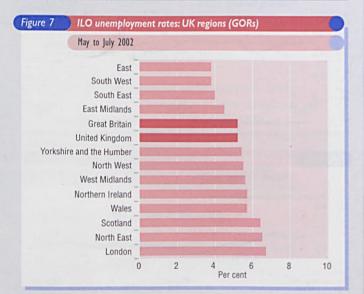
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

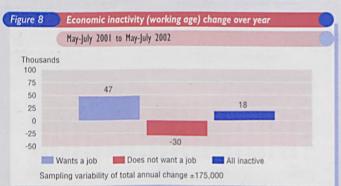
- Number of economically active people was 30.07 million in May-July 2002. Of this total, 16.64 million were men and 13.43 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 16,000 over the guarter to 7.86 million in May-July 2002. Over the year the number 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. I).
- 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).

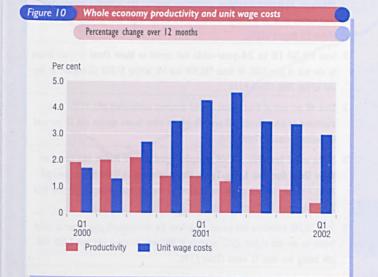












Whole economy
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 Services

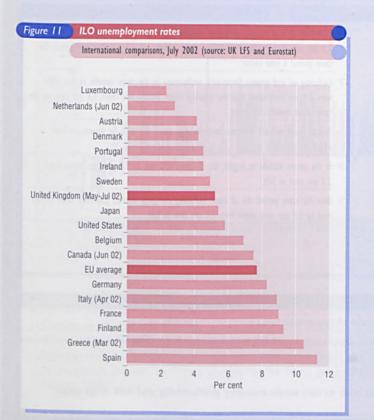
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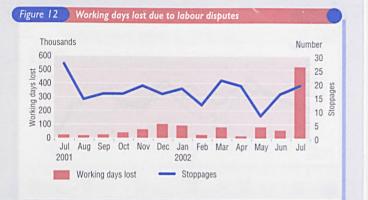
Labour Market Assess

VACANCIES

 Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, p.S.14).

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.I, 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.

- Around 57 per cent of those who left Advanced Modern Apprenticeships in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level three or above, compared with 49 per cent the previous quarter. However, this rise is not surprising; Advanced Modern Apprenticeships qualification rates for July-September leavers, when most courses come to a natural conclusion, are always larger than in other quarters (Table F.5, August 2002).
- Some 826,700 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of June 2002. Of these 738,900 had left, leaving 87,800 participants at the end of July 2002 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table E.14).
- By the end of June 2002, 353,500 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (pre-April 2001). A further 143,600 people have started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of June 2002 (Table F.16).
- In all 38,300 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered programme in Great Britain by the end of June 2002, of which 31,000 were sustained jobs and 7,300 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19).

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.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

II 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.

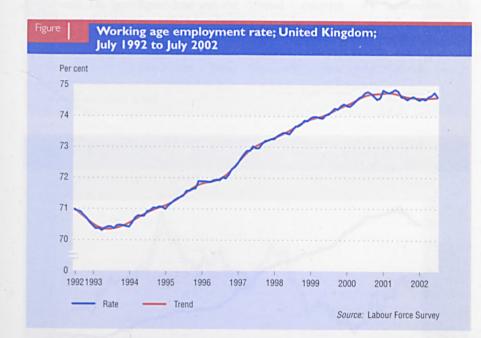
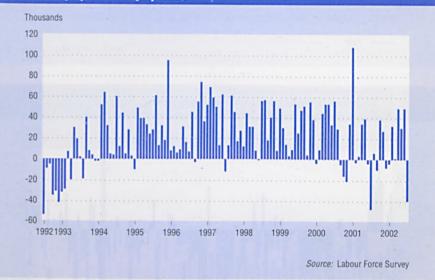


Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; July 2001 to July 2002



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

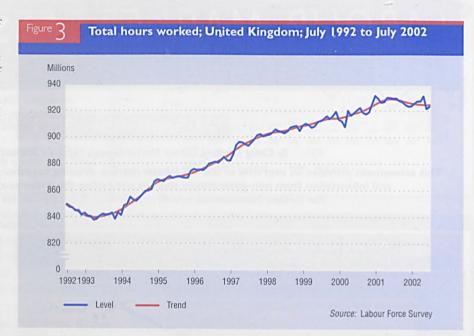
Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Nevertheless, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving rates flat from May-July 2001 to January-March 2002. Following 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).

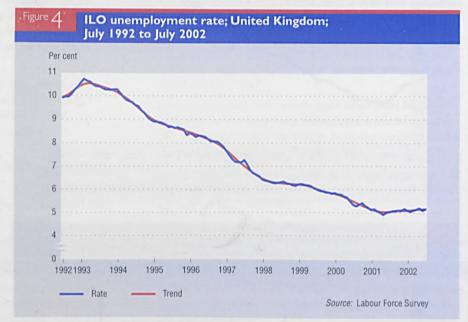
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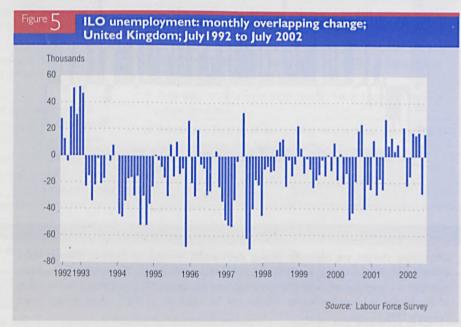
Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more 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

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







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

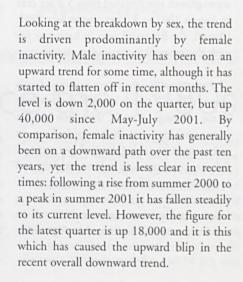
Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 17,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the April-June and May-July quarters (see Figure 5). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment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

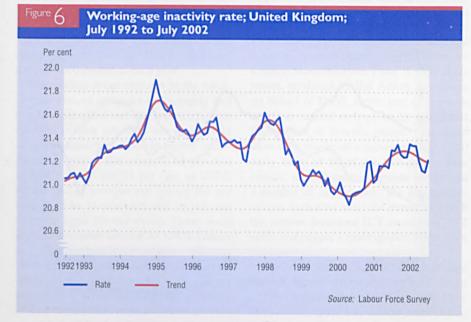
Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 6,400 in the latest month (August). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, and continues to look flat. Inflows to the claimant count decreased by 400 on the month, whereas outflows rose by 2,800.

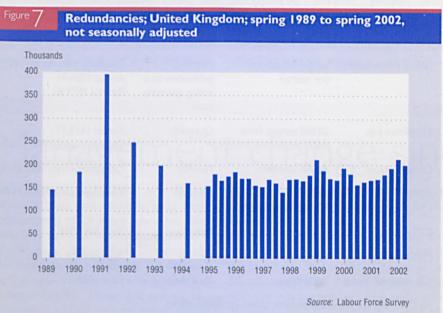
The latest rise in unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under 12 months). Within this the greatest increase has come from women who are unemployed up to six months. The latest figure of 443,000 for May-July 2002 was up 20,000 on the quarter and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







Redundancies

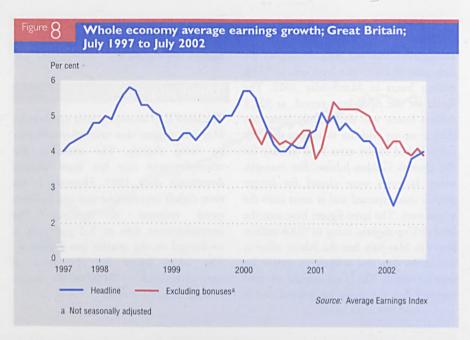
The latest set of LFS redundancy data (spring 2002) shows a fall on the quarter, the first fall since summer 2000. Redundancies were down 6 per cent on the quarter, but rose 18 per cent on the year (see Figure 7). Within the total, all industries except transport and communication saw redundancies either 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).

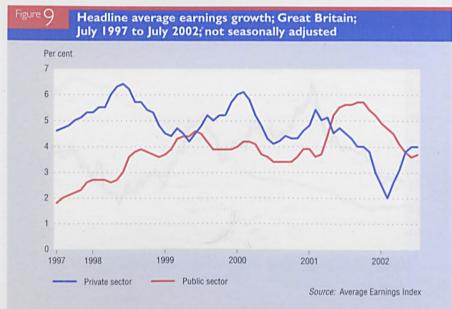
Earnings

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).





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

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 socioeconomic 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 CMFfunded UK online centres, published in July, looked at early use of governmentsupported 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

• 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, 4PO. steve.leman@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Management change since the 1980s

BRITISH MANAGERS are better of the Economic and Social Research 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 Management (IM). It builds upon similar independently. These are among the findings of a study carried out on behalf

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 surveys conducted in 1980 and 1990. Together, the three studies provide longterm 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,

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.

opportunities for personal development, 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 percent 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

> • 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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TOPICS COVERED

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

Statistical enquiries

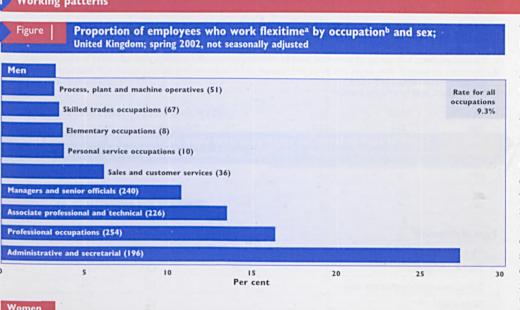
for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on: 0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

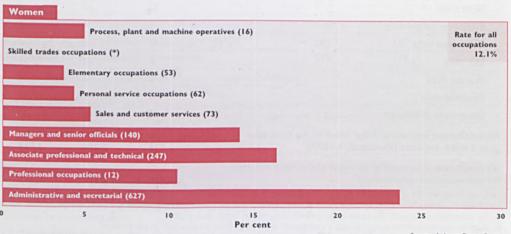
minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to: Customer Enquiry Centre, Room 1.015. Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NPI0 8XG

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







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.

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

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

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.

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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).
- 1 Women with dependent children were more than twice as likely to be jobsharing 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.
- 1 Women were more likely than men to work evening shifts and split shifts. Men were more likely to do threeshift working and 'sometimes nights/sometimes days'.

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.
- 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.

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

			Per cent
A REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	All	Men	Women
Type of shiftwork ^a			
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

- a For a description of types of shift patterns, see pp49-50, Labour Market Trends, January 2000.
- Bases for calculation of percentages exclude a small number of people who did not state their type of shiftwork.
- 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.

Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job

Employees and self-employed whose worka from homeb required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

A: Teleworker homeworkers ^c			Per cen
A. Teleworker Homeworkers	All	Men	Women
Employees	41	38	44
Self-employed	59	62	56
Full-time	56	76	37
Part-time 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

	MILES TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Mell	Wollien
Employees	46	44	50
Self-employed	54	56	50
Full-time	84	89	62
Part-time 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 teleworkersc

	All	Men	women
Employees	84	81	90
Self-employed	16	19	10
Full-time	90	96	79
Part-time 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
Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification		Source: La	abour Force Survey

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

- See red box for definitions.
- Includes personal services occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.

 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:

- Teleworker homeworkers work mainly in their own home in their main job.
- Home-based teleworkers work in various locations in their main job using home as a base.
- 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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people and the unemployed (Dec 00) ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings by highest qualification (Apr 99, Jun 01) labour market indicators by qualification level (Jun 02) method of job search by highest

qualification (Jul 99) of managers (Feb 01, Jan 02)

Redundancies redundancies in the UK (Iul 02)

(Aug 98, Aug 00)

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

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

Shiftworking by type of shift (Oct 02) by type of shift and occupation (Nov 98,

work location and number of employees

Sickness absence

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

Size of workplace Apr 02)

Skills shortages Employers Skill Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

Teleworkers by job-type and occupation (May 98, Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01, Oct 02)

Temporary workers by occupation (Dec 98) by occupation, industry and length of employment (Nov 99) by occupation, industry and reason

by reason and age (Aug 99) Travel

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

by occupation, age and reason (Jan 02)

Unemployment by when left last job (Feb 99) highest qualification held by the unemployed (Dec 00) length by reason for leaving last job method of job search (Jan 99) method of job search by duration of unemployment (Oct 99) method of job search by highest qualification (lul 99) New Deal for Young People (Feb 00, Apr 02) rates by highest qualification (Apr 99,

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 (lan 00) returners (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Oct 01, Sep 02)

Young people activity by academic age

(standard) 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

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

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



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National Statistics feature

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
- 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.



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 timerelated 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 I Concepts and definitions on underemployment and overemployment

Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK

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

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	Proportion		Volume of he	ours	Proportion
		all employed	all economically active	Extra/fewer hours	Corresponding denominator in the rate of volume	of hours
	(000s)	(%)	(%)	(millions)	(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					

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 overemployment. 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 exra 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

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

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. Timerelated 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.

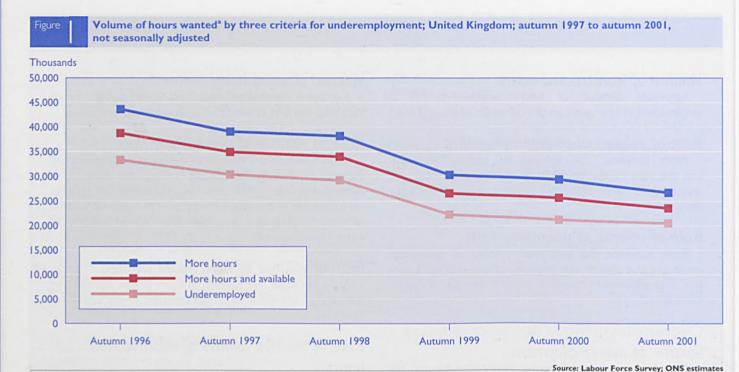
Underemployment can be due to a lack of labour demand, cyclical, frictional or structural mismatch, institutional or employer preferences. Cyclical and frictional underemployment (attributable to the time needed to find extra hours) are, as in unemployment, of a temporary nature, whereas structural underemployment 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 qualifica-

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 changers 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.

All people economically active

30,001



Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK

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 hour 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 fulltime 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.

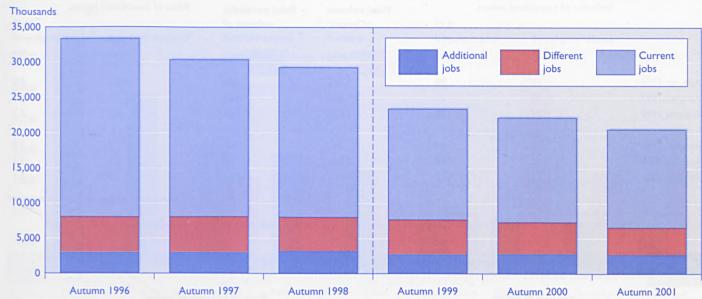
Volume

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.

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 threequarters of the total volume of extra 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 estimate:

a Changes to the LFS question occurred in spring 1999.

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 annuallinked 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

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 underemVolume and rate of unutilised hours, by underemployed people and ILO unemployed people; United Kingdom; autumn 1996

Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK

	Volume of unutilised hours		Total volume Total poten		Rate of unutilised hours	
	Underemployed	ILO unemployed	of hours ^a worked	volume of hours worked	Underemployed	ILO unemployed
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(%)	(%)
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

- 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.

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

	Volume of hou	rs		Rate of volume	of hours	
	Fewer hours wanted and less pay	More hours wanted	Total hours worked ^b	Fewer hours wanted and less pay	More hours wanted	Difference between more hours wanted and fewer hours wanted
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(%)	(%)	(%)
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
- c See Box I for more details of calculatio

ployed 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

Rates

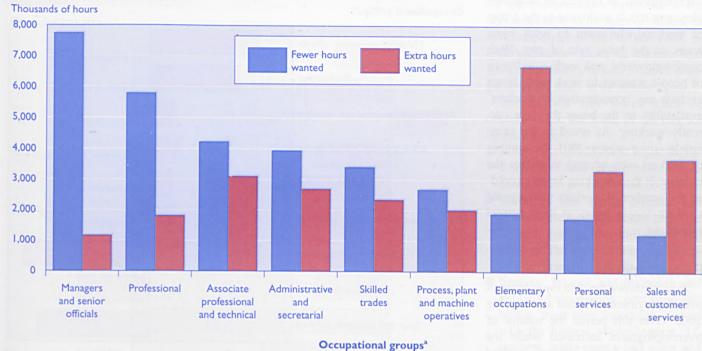
Concepts and trends

The potential labour supply of all in employment can be defined as the sum of the overall hours they worked⁵ 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.

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



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

Source: Labour Force Survey

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. Parttime 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 underutilisation 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 people 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.

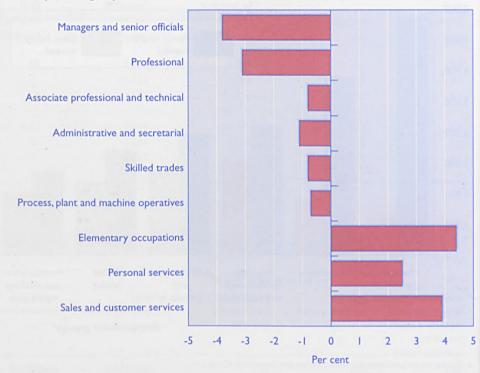
Recent trends

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 Proportion of net mismatched hours by occupation; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational groups^a

Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK

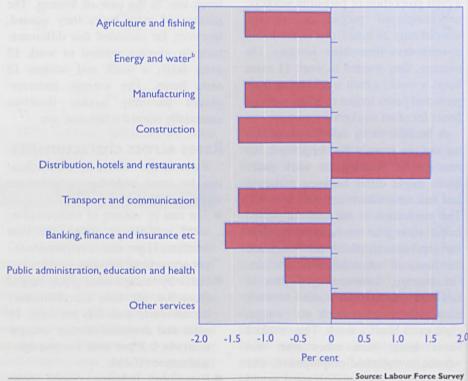


Source: Labour Force Survey

Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

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

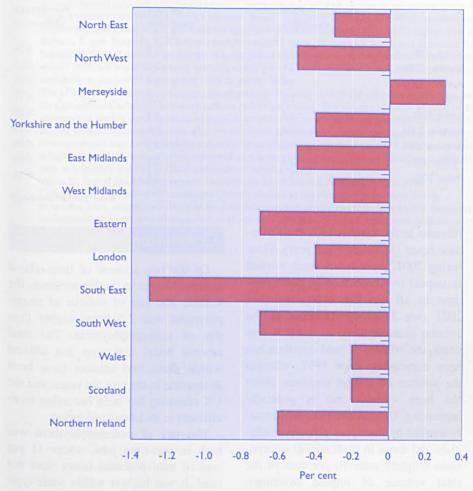
Industrial group



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

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

Geographical area



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 parttime 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 (overutilisation) 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

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 h	ours worked	rer cent
	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime	Percentage difference
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.

Further information

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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.

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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National Statistics feature

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.



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. 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, timeconsuming 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 I 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.

									Per	cent and th	nousand
	1971-72	1975-76	1981-82	1985-86	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1998-99ª	1998-99ª	2000-01
Tenure type											
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	4
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	in bases
Rented privately, furnished	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	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	1	8,219
									Source	: General House	ehold Surve

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

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

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

Rented

Per cent

Total^b

1	Table	
		1

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

Housing tenure and the labour market

								Per cent
	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	All ages
Tenure type								
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

Households by type of housing tenure and highest qualification of head of household; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not

	All tenure types ^b	Owned		Rented			
	(000s)	Outright (%)	With mortgage (%)	Local authority (%)	Housing association (%)	Privately ^c (%)	Other ^d (%)
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
- 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 unle
- f Base for percentages excludes households where the qualification level of the head is unknow

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 decision 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

Source: General Household Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

Social Deivatabi

Owned

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

Oddright	mortgage	O"	sector	ivately	All	
15	43	58	23	18	41	100
53	5	58	35	6	41	100
45	38	83	10	7	17	100
7	72	79	15	6	21	100
31	53	84	13	2	15	100
6	28	34	52	15	67	100
29	41	70	21	9	30	100
	15 53 45 7 31	mortgage 15 43 53 5 45 38 7 72 31 53 6 28	mortgage 15	mortgage sector 15 43 58 23 53 5 58 35 45 38 83 10 7 72 79 15 31 53 84 13 6 28 34 52	mortgage sector 15 43 58 23 18 53 5 58 35 6 45 38 83 10 7 7 72 79 15 6 31 53 84 13 2 6 28 34 52 15	mortgage sector 15 43 58 23 18 41 53 5 58 35 6 41 45 38 83 10 7 17 7 72 79 15 6 21 31 53 84 13 2 15 6 28 34 52 15 67

- 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 hor 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 household 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

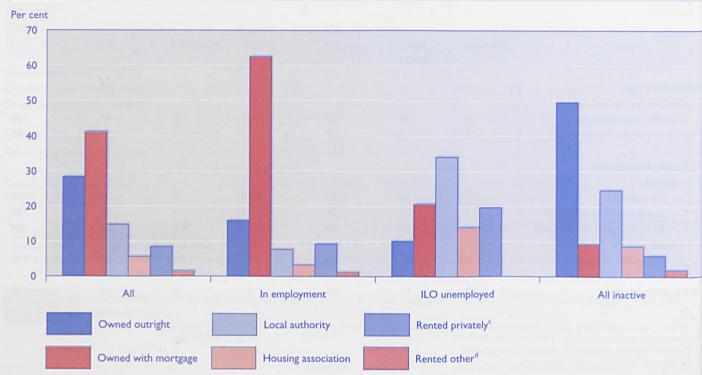
Financial and criminal history

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

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

Housing tenure and the labour market



ource: Labour Force Survey

- a Excludes heads of household aged under 16. Estimates have not been adjusted for households where economic activity of head is unknown
- 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.

employment reduced the risk of reoffending 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. Of those wanting, but not seeking 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

Source of income

There are two ways of looking at source of income: source of income ly sources of income such as wages, occupational pensions and unemploy- d Excluding housing benefits and council tax benefit (rates rebated in Northern Ireland). ment-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

Able Households by type of housing tenure and occupation of head of household; autumn 2001; United Kingdom, not seasonally

	All tenure types ^c	Owned		Rented			
	(000s)	Outright (%)			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

- Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classificati
- Excludes heads of household aged under 16.
- 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
- 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 house

Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

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

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

- Including shared owners (those owning part of the equity and pay mortgage, part rent).
- through occupation, and more generalb 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 the accommodation is rent free. Squatters are also included in this category.
 - Other than social security benefits.

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 Housing tenure and the labour market

	All tenure types ^a	Owned		Rented			
	(000s)	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 wo	ork 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

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 unknow

* 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 disposable 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 owneroccupier 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

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.

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 govern-

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 fertil-
- 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

Notes

- 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.
- 1998 was the last time the data were presented on an unweighted basis, and direct comparisons over time cannot be drawn after 1998. 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. 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.
- 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
- For more details on expenditure on housing see Family Spending (2002), a report on the Family Expenditure Survey 2000-01, Office for National Statistics. The information on the regional labour markets is taken from Lindsay, C., 'Regional Labour Market Performance', Labour Market Trends, pp249-58, May
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Further information

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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?'.

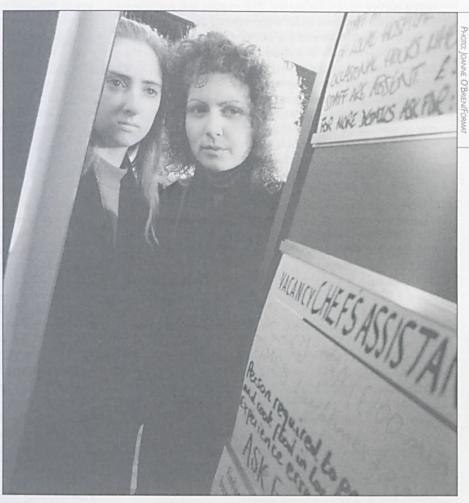
The 2002 LFS questions relating to workforce mobility are substantially different to those asked in 1994-95 and are asked in different seasonal quarters (spring and autumn respectively). It will not, therefore, be possible to compare the spring 2002 data on workforce mobility with those for 1994 or 1995.

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.



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 I Summary

- ONS has introduced the publication of monthly estimates of job vacancies across the whole economy following extensive development of a new enterprisebased 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 lobcentre 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 lobcentres. 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 lobcentre 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 lobcentre 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, employerbased 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

A position is defined as a vacancy if:

- it is newly created or unoccupied, or identified as becoming vacant in the
- the employer has taken active steps to fill the position, and is prepared to take more steps; and

Box 2 Definition of a vacancy as used in the Vacancy

• 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

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 underrepresent 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 [were actively seeking recruits from outside your business or organisation?

] for which you

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,
- 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 subcontractors 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 lobcentres

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 sizebands ranging from those with one to four people employed to those with 2,500 or more, based on the information recorded on the IDBR. Threequarters (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 employed) 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

Numbers of job vacancies; United Kingdom; April 2001 to August 2002,

			Thousands
	Monthly estimate	Three month rolling average	Three-month period
April 2001	659.2	-death out is a	I main we can cause to a
May	681.8	TARRENT LANG	See Below The con-
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

erage of the public sector in particular.

Coverage of Northern

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

local units of these organisations for their data. The data collection team has also been enlarged to improve the cov-

Ireland

a 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 nonresponse.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

7	Vacancies by industry United Kingdom; A	April-June 2001 to June-August 2002, not seasonally adjusted
4		

											Thousands
	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Textile, leather and clothing	and man-		and allied	Other manufact- g uring		Construction		rade Retail rade and repairs
Three-month rolling average	ps.										
April-June 2001	1.7	14.6	2.6	5.3	6.5	24.8	18.2	1.5	27.6	5 2	7.3 96.4
May-July	1.7	16.2	2.7				19.2	1.6			7.3 99.1
June-August	1.6	16.6	3.3				17.0	2.2			8.4 102.4
July-September	1.5	14.4	4.1	5.3			17.2	2.2			8.4 99.7
August-October	1.4	13.5	4.4		6.5		17.8	2.1			7.8 105.0
September-November	1.2	14.2	4.1	5.5			16.3	1.5			5.3 108.5
October-December	1.0	12.5	2.9				13.5	1.4			3.5 103.4
November 2001-January 2002	1.3	11.1	2.9				13.7	1.4			6.2 92.3
December-February	1.3	10.1	2.4				15.7	1.3			5.5 88.4
January-March 2002	1.3	10.1	2.5				17.0	1.3			
Feburary-April	1.3	11.6	3.1	5.4			17.0	1.3			6.8 88.6
March-May											3.7 91.8
April-June	1.2	12.3	3.3				16.4	1.2			2.4 89.2
May-July	1.2	13.9	4.2				16.9	1.3			1.3 92.8
	1.3	14.1	3.6				19.9	1.4			1.4 94.4
June-August	1.2	13.3	3.8	5.7	5.3	16.3	20.3	1.4	24.8	3 2	2.1 97.3
Change on year (000s)	-0.4	-3.3	0.5	0.2	-2.0	-6.0	3.3	-0.8	-0.2	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	9 -2	2.2 -5.0
	Hotels	Transport	Financial	Real estate					e-month	Monthly	Month
	restaurants	storage and communications	Inter- mediation	and business activities	admini- stration	and	social serv work	ices	headline average	Total	
Three-month III									•		
Three-month rolling average April-June 2001		40.0	22.1	120 5	140	27.1	070			4500	
May-July	63.2	49.2	32.1	120.5	16.9	37.1		4.4	676.7	659.2	April 2001
June-August	62.1	49.6	31.0	116	17.4	38.1		3.3	679.3	681.8	May
July-September	59.7	50.3	28.4	115.2	16.6	35.3		8.3	667.5	689.2	June
August-October	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2		0.1	674.6	666.8	July
September	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4		6.7	665.3	646.5	August
September-November	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3		5.8	648.4	710.4	September
October-December	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8		2.5	596.1	639.1	October
November 2001-January 2002	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4 3	0.5	560.9	595.9	November
December-February	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	3.9	569.6	553.2	December
January-March 2002	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	5.2	585.6	533.6	January 2002
February-April	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5 3	9.8	606.7	622.0	February
March-May	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6 3	7.3	608.0	601.3	March
April-June 2001	59.9	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.5	89.7 3	6.5	622.9	596.7	April
May-July	56.3	55.3	25.2	96.2	16.7	40.7		6.7	626.0	626.0	May
June-August	58.5	56.6	24.5	93.4	16.6	39.8		7.7	626.0	645.9	June
										606.1	July
										625.9	August
Change on work (and)	1					-					
Change on year (000s) Change on year (%)	-1.2 -2.0		-3.9 -13.8	-21.7 -18.9	0.0	4.5 12.7		0.7 2.0	-41.5 -6.2		

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

									Per I	,000 emplo	oyee 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 manufact- g uring	Electricity as and water supply		Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs
Three-month rolling average	es										
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 Intermedia- tion	Real estate and business activities	Public administra-	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 2.6 Table 3 gives the results by industry in the form of ratios of vacancies per 1,000 employee jobs.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

	Size of enterprise (number of people employed)								
	1-9	10-49	50-249°	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 I	01.0	05.7	745	1450	1417	F/00			

Vacancies reported by size of enterprise; United Kingdom;

April 2001 to August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

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

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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.

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

	Forms ret	turned		Employme	ent covered	Per cent
	Overall	Random contributors	l: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

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 communica-

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

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

Re-allocation

Employer Skills Survey

(fieldwork - November 2000

27,000 interviews over six months

Skill shortage vacancies and hard

to fill vacancies. Many questions

seeking qualitative information

No definition of vacancy provided

to April 2001 - England)

10.5

10.5

53 per cent

All industries

BT Business Database

Establishment (Local Unit)

Standard error

Current

(000s)

11.0

11.2

10.6

allocation

Quarterly

estimates

Employer Skills Survey

(000s)

679

Summary of main differences between the Vacancy Survey and the

Vacancy Survey

(mean GB estimate,

April to June 2001

6.000 each month

One number only -

Definition of a vacancy provided

specifies active search for recruits

Great Britain (estimated for UK)

All industries excluding agriculture

Interdepartmental Business Register

with inclusions/exclusions -

from outside the business

total vacancies

85 per cent

Re-allocation

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 nonresponse 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

Response rates by industry' from smaller randomly selected enterprises and largest 1:1 contributors; June-August 2002

				Per cent
The second secon	orms return	ed	Employment	covered
C	Random ontributors	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 communicati	ons . 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: O	NS Vacancy Surve

a Industried 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 Geographical coverage from the larger (1:1) contributors have been persistently lower than from random contributors. Among these larger Sampling frame contributors, two industry groupings. public administration, and hotels and Reporting unit restaurants, stand out with response rates of 36 per cent and 26 per cent.

recorded as a result of non-responses from these larger businesses and the

Enterprise (Head Office) Such persistent low response rates may lead readers to question the degree consequent imputations. To address of bias inherent in levels of vacancies this issue, some extreme assumptions

April-June 2001

June-August 2001

Overall response rate

Overall vacancy count

Sample size

Focus of inquiry

Definition of vacancy

ndustrial coverage

May-July 2001

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 11/2 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 95 per cent confidence interval for the overall three-monthly estimate of vacancies is some $\pm 20,000$ (around ± 3 per cent). Note that this relates to the random sampling component of error only. It does not measure any non-sampling errors.

1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.4 Source: ONS Vacancy Survey three-month average estimate is around 10 per cent. These results mean that the

Coefficient of variation

Current

(%)

allocation

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-

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

N. Carlotte and Ca	lonthly	Standard erro	r	Coefficient of variation			
е	stimates	Current allocation	Re-allocation	Current allocation	Re-allocation		
	(000s)	(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		
				Sou	rce: ONS Vacancy Surve		

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Employer Skills Survey (England)

November 2000-April 2001

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

All employment All unfilled vacancies Vacancies All employment All unfilled vacancies Vacancies (%) (per 1,000 employees) employees) Agriculture^b Manufacturing 11 17 Construction Wholesale and retail 18 Hotels and restaurants 53 Transport and communications 31 Public administration Health and social care 13

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

Vacancy Survey^a (Great Britain)

April-June 2001

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 hardto-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

- I 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 I 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.
- 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.

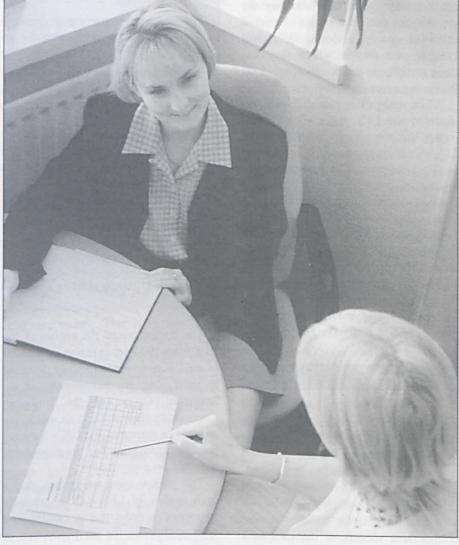
Technical report

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 I'l 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.



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 underrepresent small firms and the employees who work in them. Thus the LFS is able to collect data which employer surveys cannot.

Box I 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 survevs 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 assess-

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 Steel 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 survevs 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

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

ONS should investigate the feasibility of linking administrative data, for example on receipt of working age benefits, to LFS survey data. The the government analyst and non-govinvestigation should bear in mind that the huge potential benefits of such linkage could only be realised if the LFS microdata and recognises the ethical, legal and technical basis for linkage was acceptable and it could be tial of LFS as a national data resource. 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 nonresponse bias in the LFS estimates using information about LFS nonresponse 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 ernment research communities caused by the absence of access to local area importance of exploiting the full poten-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?

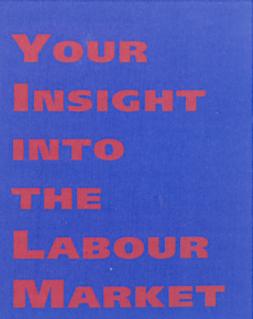
Over the following three months ONS will develop and publish an action plan describing how each of the recommendations contained in the report should be addressed.

Note

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

Further information For further information, contact: David Blunt, B3/05, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate. London SWIV 200. e-mail david.blunt@ons.gov.uk tel. 020 7533 6169.







THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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Further LFS analyses are included in the LFS Quarterly Supplement. Annual subscription £37. Contact: The Stationery Office (Tel 0870 6005522) Historical data are available through the LFS Web page at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour market/ Ifs/default.asp

The LFS User Guide consists of nine volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 2a) LFS Transitional Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data, 7) LFS Variables 1984-91, 8) Household and Family Data and 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables. Volumes 1, 2, 2a, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £50. Subscriptions or user guide Contact: Maya Kara e-mail maya.kara@ons.gov.uk (Tel 020 7533 5376)

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ESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data

For information Tel 01206 872001

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Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

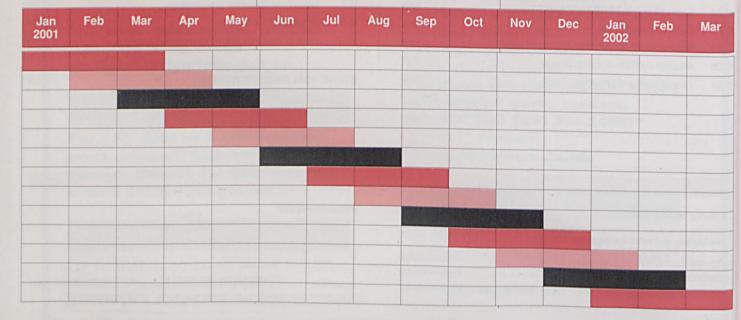
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



EMPLOYMENT Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

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

Definitions

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest	Table number or pag
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Oct 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based			
Trends	M	Oct 2002	A.2	learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Oct 2002	A.3	Number of starts on Work-based learning			
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2002	A.4	programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Aug 2002	F.3
LFS annual local area data	А	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Work-based learning for young people:			
Employment by category	M	Oct 2002	B.1	qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.5
Employment by age	М	Oct 2002	B.2	Work-based learning for young people:			
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2002	B.3	destination of leavers Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Aug 2002	F.6
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 2002	B.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Aug 2002	F.7
Employee jobs by industry	М	Oct 2002	B.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2002 Oct 2002	F.11 F.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Oct 2002	B.13	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2002	F.12
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2002	B.14	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Oct 2002	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2002	B.15	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment	Q	0012002	1.14
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2002	B.16	from New Deal	Q	Oct 2002	F.15
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2002	B.17 B.18	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Oct 2002	F.16
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Oct 2002 Oct 2002	B.10	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2002	F.17
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 2002	B.22	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Oct 2002	F.18
Usual weekly hours of work	IVI	0012002	D.22	Number of people into employment from New			
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per	M (Q)	Oct 2002	B.32	Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2002	F.19
filled job and output per hour worked	Q Q	Oct 2002	B.33				
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Aug 2002	B.41	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Job-related training Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2002	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	М	Oct 2002	G.1
Selected countries. Hational definitions	4	/ lug Look	5.01	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices	М	Oct 2002	G.2
UNEMPLOYMENT				by region	M	Oct 2002	G.3
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Oct 2002	C.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Oct 2002	G.11
ILO unemployment rates by age	Μ .	Oct 2002	C.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Oct 2002	G.12
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2002	C.4	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Claimant count by region	М	Oct 2002	C.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
Claimant count by age and duration	М	Oct 2002	C.12	Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Oct 2002	C.13	Labour market and educational status of young			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	people	M	Oct 2002	G.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 2002 Oct 2002	C.21 C.22	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2002	393
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M M	Oct 2002	C.23	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2002	464
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 2002	C.24	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
Claimant count; NO 152 and NO 153 areas	M	Oct 2002	C.31	employment Ethnic groups: labour market status	M	Oct 2002	G.22
Claimant count nows Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2002	C.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual	Q	Sep 2002	461
Interval between claims	0	Sep 2002	C.33	report	^	1	
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Oct 2002	C.34	Women in the labour market	A Q	Jan 2001	29 394
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2002	C.35	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Aug 2002 Mar 2002	109
Redundancies	Q	Aug 2002	C.41	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2002	463
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2002	C.42	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 2002	G.31
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2002	C.43	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 2002	G.32
Redundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 2002	395
International comparisons	M	Oct 2002	C.51	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2002	259
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	3		
Economic activity by age	М	Oct 2002	D.1	Background economic indicators	М	Oct 2002	H.1
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 2002	D.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 2002	H.11
Economic inactivity by age	M	Oct 2002	D.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12
				Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Oct 2002	E.1	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 2002	E.2	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Oct 2002	H.12
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Oct 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2002	E.11	Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp	ilation sho	wn in bracke	ts if
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.12	* Currently suspended.			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual							
employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.13	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more informati data.	on on whe	re to access	these
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Oct 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	М	Oct 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted A.1

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically	Total in	ILO unemployed	Economically	Economic activity	Employment	unemployment	Economic inactivity
JEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	active 2	employment ^a	unemployed 4	inactive 5	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	УВТС
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 Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,828 46,851	29,730 29,739	28,137 28,165	1,593 1,574	17,098 17,112	63.5 63.5	60.1 60.1	5.4 5.3	36.5 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-Mar2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	47,071 47,095	29,804 29,836	28,332 28,336	1,472	17,267 17,260	63.3 63.4	60.2	4.9 5.0	36.7 36.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,120 47,144	29,820 29,841	28,312 28,319	1,508 1,522	17,300 17,303	63.3 63.3	60.1 60.1	5.1 5.1	36.7 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,166 47,189 47,211	29,843 29,883 29,924	28,317 28,349 28,390	1,526 1,535 1,535	17,323 17,305 17,287	63.3 63.4	60.0 60.1 60.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.7 36.7 36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov2001-Jan2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec2001-Feb2002 (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 Percent	67 0.1	44 0.1	38 0.1	7 0.4	23 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overlast 12 months Percent	270 0.6	250 0.8	198 0.7	52 3.5	20 0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBT	YBTL
1992 1993	35,174 35,242	27,855 27,762	25,056 24,799	2,799 2,963	7,318 7,481	79.2 78.8	71.2 70.4 70.8	10.0 10.7 10.0	20.8 21.2 21.4
1994 1995 1996	35,337 35,483 35,663	27,773 27,807 28,018	25,002 25,308 25,645	2,771 2,499 2,373	7,564 7,676 7,645	78.6 78.4 78.6	71.3 71.9	9.0 8.5	21.4 21.6 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 2000	36,249 36,500	28,584 28,891	26,796 27,224 27,515	1,788 1,667	7,665 7,609	78.9 79.2	73.9 74.6	6.3 5.8	21.1 20.8 21.2
2001	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.1
2002	36,997	29,175	27,624	1,551	7,822	78.9	74.7	5.3	
3 month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,542 36,563	28,887 28,900	27,313 27,342	1,574 1,558	7,655 7,663	79.1 79.0	74.7 74.8	5.4 5.4	20.9 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
Nov2000-Jan2001	36,671	28,957	27,442	1,514	7,715	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	36,694	28,964	27,439	1,525	7,730	78.9	74.8	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar2001	36,716	28,938	27,442	1,496	7,777	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,956	27,476	1,480	7,781	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
	36,781	28,997	27,511	1,486	7,784	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,84 6	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	36,824 36,843	28,977 28,972	27,469 27,459	1,507 1,513	7,848 7,871	78.7 78.6	74.6 74.5	5.2	21.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,863 36,882	29,018 29,043	27,497 27,524	1,521 1,519	7,845 7,839	78.7 78.7	74.6 74.6		21.3
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,057	27,516	1,541	7,844	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Nov2001-Jan2002	36,921	29,031	27,512	1,519	7,890	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	29,051	27,544	1,507	7,888	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	29,066	27,545	1,522	7,892	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,130	27,594	1,536	7,848	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,175	27,624	1,551	7,822	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Apr-Jun	37,016	29,196	27,673	1,523	7,821	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
May-Jul	37,035	29,172	27,633	1,539	7,863	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	57 0.2	42 0.1	39 0.1	3 0.2	16 0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overlast 12 months	232	214	170	44	18	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1

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

Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD 4	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY 8	YBTD
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881 23,060 23,229	16,265 16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519 16,629	14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630 15,674	1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,119 1,021 889 965	5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,362 6,342 6,356 6,541 6,600	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1 72.2 71.6 71.6	65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.8 67.1 67.8 67.8	11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.2 5.4	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9 27.8 28.4 28.4
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,910 22,925	16,476 16,465	15,518 15,517	958 948	6,435 6,460	71.9 71.8	67.7 67.7	5.8 5.8	28.1 28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	282
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	282
Nov2000-Jan2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	282
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar2001	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
Nov2001-Jan2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec2001-Feb2002 (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 Percent	41 0.2	36 0.2	41 0.3	-4 -0.5	5 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Overlast 12 months Percent	166 0.7	100 0.6	75 0.5	25 2.7	67 1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001	18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279 19,410	15,949 15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,906 16,070 16,232 16,246 16,327	14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364 15,382	1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,110 1,014 882 945	2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,920 2,907 3,033 3,082	86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8 84.3	76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 79.5 79.7 79.3	11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4 5.8	132 140 144 148 149 151 157 154 152 157
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,163 19,175	16,189 16,183	15,240 15,243	949 941	2,974 2,992	84.5 . 84.4	79.5 79.5	5.9 5.8	15.5 15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov2000-Jan2001	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-Mar2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8
Nov2001-Jan2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Dec2001-Feb2002 (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 Percent	32 0.2	34 0.2	38 0.2	-4 -0.4	-2 -0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Overlast 12 months Percent	128 0.7	88 0.5	65 0.4	24 2.6	. 1.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	23,386 23,415	12,434 12,466	11,496 11,483	938 982	10,952 10,949	53.2 53.2	49.2 49.0	7.5 7.9	46.8 46.8
1994 1995	23,438 23,486	12,500 12,528	11,556 11,649	943 879	10,938 10,958	53.3 53.3	49.3 49.6	7.5 7.0	46.7 46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997 1998	23,624 23,707	12,819 12,868	12,060 12,160	760 708	10,805 10,838	54.3 54.3	51.0 51.3	5.9 5.5	45.7 45.7
1999 2000	23,798 23,901	13,053 13,212	12,364 12,549	689 663	10,744 10,688	54.9 55.3	52.0 52.5	5.3 5.0	45.1 44.7
2001 2002	24,011 24,117	13,285 13,454	12,702 12,837	583 617	10,726 10,662	55.3 55.8	52.9 53.2	4.4 4.6	44.7 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 Aug-Oct	23,937 23,946	13,279 13,265	12,637 12,613	641 652	10,658 10,681	55.5 55.4	52.8 52.7	4.8 4.9	44.5 44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,222	12,598	624	10,733	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001	23,964 23,973	13,209 13,262	12,598 12,664	611 598	10,756 10,711	55.1 55.3	52.6 52.8	4.6 4.5	44.9 44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,253	12,664 12,643	589	10,731	55.3 55.1	52.8 52.7	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,229 13,267 13,285	12,643 12,681 12,702	585 586 583	10,734 10,726	55.3 55.3	52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4 4.4	44.7 44.7
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,315	12,730	585	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,030 24,039	13,282 13,275	12,703 12,690	579 585	10,748 10,764	55.3 55.2	52.9 52.8	4.4 4.4	44.7 44.8
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,271	12,680	590	10,777	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,056 24,065	13,298 13,329	12,709 12,733	589 596	10,758 10,736	55.3 55.4	52.8 52.9	4.4	44.7 44.6
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,345	12,733	611	10,729	55.4	52.9 52.9	4.6	44.6 44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,083 24,090	13,337 13,349	12,740 12,764	597 586	10,746 10,741	55.4 55.4	53.0	4.5 4.4	44.6
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	24,099 24,107	13,376 13,424	12,793 12,829	583 595	10,723 10,683	55.5 55.7	53.1 53.2	4.4 4.4	44.5 44.3
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,454	12,837	617	10,662	55.8	53.2	4.6	44.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul	24,125 24,133	13,462 13,432	12,861 12,826	601 607	10,663 10,701	55.8 55.7	53.3 53.1	4.5 4.5	44.2 44.3
Changes Over last 3 months	26	8	-3	11	18	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.2				
Overlast 12 months Percent	103 0.4	150 1:1	123 1.0	27 4.7	-47 -0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters	YВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
(Mar-May)	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993 1994	16,828 16,877	11,931 11,970	10,969 11,043	961 928	4,897 4,907	70.9 70.9	65.2 65.4	8.1 7.7	29.1 29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145 11,348	869 811	4,929 4,863	70.9 71.4	65.8 66.7	7.2 6.7	29.1 29.1 28.6
1996 1997	17,022 17,101	12,159 12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998 1999	17,174 17,259	12,359 12,514	11,662 11,836	697 678	4,815 4,744	72.0 72.5	67.9 68.6	5.6 5.4	28.0 27.5
2000	17,361 17,479	12,659 12,726	12,006 12,151	653 575	4,701 4,753	72.9 72.8	69.2 69.5	5.2 4.5	27.1 27.2
2002	17,588	12,848	12,242	606	4,740	73.0	69.6	4.5 4.7	27.0
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	17,378	12,698	12,073	625	4,681	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,717	12,099	617	4,670	73.1	69.6 69.5	4.9 5.0	26.9 26.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,725 12,713 12,668	12,092 12,070 12,053	632 643 615	4,673 4,695 4,750	73.1 73.0 72.7	69.3 69.2	5.0 5.1 4.9	27.0 27.3
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,655	12,054	601	4,773	72.6	69.2	4.8	27.4
Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	17,438 17,449	12,706 12,701	12,116 12,121	590 580	4,732 4,748	72.9 72.8	69.5 69.5	4.6 4.6	27.1 27.2
Jan-Mar2001	17,459	12,675	12,099	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,469 17,479	12,711 12,726	12,134 12,151	577 575	4,758 4,753	72.8 72.8	69.5 69.5	4.5 4.5	27.2 27.2
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,755	12,177 12,134	578	4,735	72.9	69.6 69.3	4.5 4.5	27.1 27.4
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,500 17,510	12,707 12,695	12,118	573 578	4,793 4,815	72.6 72.5	69.2		27.5
Jul-Sep	17,519 17,527	12,688 12,721	12,104 12,139	583 582	4,831 4,806	72.4 72.6	69.1 69.3	4.6 4.6	27.6 27.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,740	12,153	587	4,796	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	17,545 17,554	12,751 12,749	12,148 12,159	603 589	4,793 4,805	72.7 72.6	69.2 69.3	4.7 4.6	27.3 27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,756	12,176	580	4,806	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	17,570 17,579	12,778 12,826	12,202 12,238	576 587	4,793 4,753	72.7 73.0	69.4 69.6	4.5 4.6	27.3 27.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,588	12,848	12,242	606	4,740	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,596 17,604	12,862 12,833	12,273 12,239	589 594	4,734 4,771	73.1 72.9	69.7 69.5	4.6 4.6	26.9 27.1
Changes	26	8	. 1	7	18	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Over last 2 months	233		0.0	1.1	0.4				0.1
Over last 3 months Percent	0.1	0.1	105	21	-22	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3

 $a \qquad \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.}$

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	3 MGTM	MGTP	5 MGTV	6	MGUE	MGUK	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,506 46,782 47,071 47,346	28,582 28,447 28,455 28,486 28,663 28,852 28,892 29,255 29,571 29,633 29,934	25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,500 27,943 28,225 28,415	2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037 1,776 1,755 1,628 1,413 1,519	16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,251 17,211 17,432	63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9 63.2 63.0	57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 59.7 60.0	9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.0 5.5 4.8	36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.1 36.8 37.0
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,828 46,851	29,743 29,936	28,146 28,295	1,596 1,641	17,085 16,915	63.5 63.9	60.1 60.4	5.4 5.5	36.5
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 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,949 46,973 46,998	29,735 29,753 29,684	28,226 28,246 28,155	1,509 1,507 1,529	17,214 17,220 17,314	63.3 63.2	60.1 60.1 59.9	5.1 5.1 5.2	36.5 36.7 36.7
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,649	28,121	1,528	17,374	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.8
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	36.9
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456	17,382	63.1	60.0	4.9	37.0
May-Jul	47,120	29,827	28,320	1,507	17,294	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	30,036	28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.7
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 Percent	270 0.6	248 0.8	196 0.7	52 3.5	22 0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,249 36,500 36,759 36,997	27,734 27,640 27,648 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,419 28,726 28,809 29,029	24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,684 27,115 27,411 27,531	2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,736 1,611 1,398 1,498	7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,830 7,774 7,950 7,968	78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.2 78.2 78.0 78.4 78.7 78.4 78.5	71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.6 73.1 73.6 74.3 74.6 74.4	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6 4.9 5.2	21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 22.0 21.6 21.3 21.6 21.5
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,542 36,563	28,893 29,092	27,315 27,466	1,579 1,626	7,648 7,471	79.1 79.6	74.7 75.1	5.5 5.6	20.9 20.4
Jul-Sep	36,585	29,137	27,485	1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,606	29,046	27,414	1,632	7,561	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,935	27,369	1,566	7,693	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,899	27,408	1,491	7,751	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,925	27,436	1,489	7,746	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,860	27,349	1,511	7,833	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,827	27,318	1,508	7,889	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,850	27,377	1,473	7,887	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,872	27,429	1,443	7,910	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	29,167	27,594	1,572	7,658	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,843	29,192	27,608	1,584	7,651	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,144	27,588	1,556	7,719	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,118	27,590	1,528	7,764	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,086	27,588	1,498	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	28,958	27,424	1,534	8,001	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,032	27,502	1,530	7,945	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
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
Over last 12 months Per cent	232 0.6	213 0.7	170 0.6	43 2.9	19 0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1

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

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

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

Thousands

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

NITED KINGDOM OT SEASONALLY	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
DJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6_	7	8 MGUL	9
ales aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF		
1992 1993	21,924 21,985	16,187 16,021	14,322 14,035	1,865 1,986	5,737 5,964	73.8 72.9	65.3 63.8	11.5 12.4	26.2 27.
1994 1995	22,049 22,156	16,000 16,009	14,173 14,397	1,826 1,612	6,050 6,146	72.6 72.3	64.3	11.4 10.1	27. 27.
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0 71.8	65.1 66.0	9.6 8.1	28. 28.
1997 1998	22,412 22,547	16,098 16,096	14,792 14,999	1,306 1,098	6,314 6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.
1999 2000	22,708 22,881	16,276 16,433	15,178 15,435	1,098	6,432 6,448	71.7 71.8	66.8 67.5	6.7 6.1	28. 28.
2000 2001 2002	23,060 23,229	16,427 16,538	15,562 15,604	864 933	6,633 6,691	71.2 71.2	67.5 67.2	5.3 5.6	28 28
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	22,910	16,482	15,525 15,606	957 984	6,428 6,335	71.9 72.4	67.8 68.1	5.8 5.9	. 28 27
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	22,925	16,590 16,608	15,625	983	6,332	72.4	68.1	5.9	27
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,954 22,970	16,565 16,499	15,598 15,561	967 937	6,390 6,471	72.2 71.8	68.0 67.7	5.8 5.7	27 28
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,499	15,581	918	6,486	71.8 71.8	67.8 67.7	5.6 5.7	28 28
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,999 23,014	16,512 16,480	15,577 15,522	935 958	6,488 6,534	71.6	67.4	5.8	28
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	23,030 23,044	16,466 16,452	15,524 15,543	942 909	6,564 6,592	71.5 71.4	67.4 67.4	5.7 5.5	28 28
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,075 23,090	16,456 16,538	15,561 15,612	895 927	6,619 6,552	71.3 71.6	67.4 67.6	5.4 5.6	28 28
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,688	15,718	970	6,417	72.2	68.0	5.8	27
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	23,118 23,132	16,709 16,658	15,744 15,708	965 950	6,409 6,475	72.3 72.0	68.1 67.9	5.8 5.7	28
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,618	15,694	924	6,528	71.8 71.7	67.8	5.6	28
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,160 23,174 23,187	16,614 16,571 16,532	15,694 15,629 15,589	920 942 943	6,546 6,603 6,655	71.5 71.3	67.4 67.2	5.7 5.7	28
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,514	15,544	970	6,688	71.2 71.2	67.0 67.1	5.9 5.8	28
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,215 23,229	16,535 16,538	15,577 15,604	958 933	6,680 6,691	71.2	67.2	5.6	28
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,243 23,256	16,567 16,635	15,645 15,682	922 953	6,676 6,621	71.3 71.5	67.3 67.4	5.6 5.7	20
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	166 0.7	97 0.6	71 0.5	26 2.8	70 1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	
ales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
(Mar-May) 1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780 13,909	1,974 1,816	2,661 2,735	85.6 85.2	74.8 75.3	12.5 11.5	1.
1994 1995	18,460 18,541	15,725 15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	1
1996	18,641 18,744	15,776 15,818	14,238 14,523	1,538 1,294	2,866 2,926	84.6 84.4	76.4 77.5	9.7 8.2	1
1997 1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9 6.8	1
1999 2000	18,991 19,139	15,979 16,139	14,890	1,089	3,012	84.1	78.4		
2001	19,279		15.148			84.3	79.1	6.1	1
2002	19,410	16,154 16,236	15,148 15,297 15,314	991 857 923	3,000 3,126 3,173	84.3 83.8 83.7	79.1 79.3 78.9		1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	19,410	16,154 16,236 16,192	15,297 15,314 15,243	991 857 923	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972	83.8 83.7 84.5	79.3	6.1 5.3	1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,410	16,154 16,236 16,192 16,306 16,329	15,297 15,314 15,243 15,329 15,351	991 857 923 948 976	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	19,410 19,163 19,175	16,154 16,236 16,192 16,306	15,297 15,314 15,243 15,329	991 857 923 948 976	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233	16,154 16,236 16,392 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239	15,297 15,314 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,313	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7	1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245	16,154 16,236 16,192 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207	15,297 15,314 15,243 15,329 15,351 15,285 15,310 15,313 15,257	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.4 84.2	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.6	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9	1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268	16,154 16,236 16,392 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239	15,297 15,314 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,313	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279	16,154 16,236 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154	15,297 15,314 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,321 15,313 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,297	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.1	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.6 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3	12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268	16,154 16,236 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207	15,243 15,324 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,313 15,257 15,265	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.6 5.7 5.9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,256 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314 19,324	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,472	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,325 15,310 15,313 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,297 15,297 15,287 15,439	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 83.8 84.9	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.6 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.9 80.0	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,213 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,247 16,402	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,313 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,297	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857 887 918	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 83.8 84.2 84.9	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.6 5.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,256 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314 19,335 19,346 19,356	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,213 16,239 16,207 16,188 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,427 16,402 16,421 16,372 16,324	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,313 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,297 15,297 15,428 15,439 15,439 15,439 15,439	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964 3,023	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 84.2 84.9	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.2 79.4 79.9	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9	
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314 19,324 19,335 19,346	16,154 16,236 16,306 16,329 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,402 16,421 16,372 16,324	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,321 15,325 15,310 15,313 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,287 15,287 15,287 15,439 15,439	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963 944 917	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,059 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964 3,023	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 84.2 84.9 85.0 84.7 84.4 84.3 84.3 84.3	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9	
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314 19,335 19,346 19,356 19,367 19,377 19,388 19,388 19,399	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,213 16,239 16,207 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,427 16,402 16,421 16,372 16,324 16,324 16,323 16,239	15,297 15,314 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,257 15,265 15,279 15,297 15,297 15,287 15,439 15,439 15,407 15,407 15,339	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964 3,023 3,038 3,038 3,038 3,038 3,138 3,138 3,038	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 84.2 84.9 85.0 84.7 84.3	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.2 79.4 79.9	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279 19,911 19,303 19,314 19,324 19,335 19,346 19,367 19,377 19,388 19,399 19,410 19,420	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,247 16,402 16,421 16,372 16,324 16,324 16,329 16,239	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,279 15,297 15,297 15,297 15,297 15,428 15,439 15,439 15,428 15,407 15,339 15,304 15,264 15,339 15,304	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963 953 954 917 913 934 935	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964 3,023 3,046 3,094 3,138 3,164 3,159 3,173	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 84.2 84.9 85.0 84.7 84.9 85.0 85.0 83.8	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.7 79.9	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.8 5.6 5.7 5.9	
3-month averages May-Jul 2000 Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,410 19,163 19,175 19,187 19,198 19,210 19,222 19,233 19,245 19,268 19,279 19,303 19,314 19,335 19,346 19,356 19,367 19,367 19,377 19,388 19,399 19,410	16,154 16,236 16,329 16,382 16,282 16,213 16,219 16,239 16,207 16,198 16,181 16,154 16,175 16,247 16,402 16,421 16,372 16,324 16,324 16,329 16,239	15,243 15,329 15,351 15,329 15,351 15,321 15,285 15,310 15,257 15,265 15,277 15,287 15,428 15,439 15,463 15,439 15,463 15,439 15	991 857 923 948 976 978 961 929 909 927 950 933 902 857 887 918 963 958 944 917	3,000 3,126 3,173 2,972 2,870 2,858 2,917 2,997 3,003 2,994 3,038 3,059 3,086 3,126 3,116 3,056 2,912 2,903 2,964 3,023 3,046 3,138 3,138 3,159 3,173 3,159 3,173 3,159 3,173	83.8 83.7 84.5 85.0 85.1 84.8 84.4 84.4 84.2 84.1 84.0 83.8 84.2 84.9 85.0 84.7 84.3 84.3 84.3 83.7 83.7 83.7	79.3 78.9 79.5 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.6 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.3 79.9 80.0 79.8 79.6 79.7 78.8 78.9	6.1 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	

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

 $\textit{Note:} \ \ \textit{Relationship between columns:} \ \ 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.$

Labour Market trends October 2002

 $a \qquad \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment} \, .$

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	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 1993	23,386 23,415	12,395 12,426	11,491 11,476	904 949	10,992 10,989	53.0 53.1	49.1 49.0	7.3 7.6	47.0 46.9
1994 1995	23,438 23,486	12,456 12,477	11,544 11,629	912 849	10,983 11,009	53.1 53.1	49.3 49.5	7.3 6.8	46.9 46.9
1996 1997	23,553 23,624	12,611 12,754	11,820 12,022	791 732	10,942 10,871	53.5 54.0	50.2 50.9	6.3 5.7	46.5 46.0
1998 1999	23,707 23,798	12,796 12,979	12,117 12,322	679 657	10,911 10,819	54.0 54.5	51.1 51.8	5.3 5.1	46.0 45.5
2000 2001 2002	23,901 24,011 24,117	13,138 13,212 13,396	12,508 12,663 12,810	630 549 586	10,763 10,799 10,721	55.0 55.0 55.5	52.3 52.7 53.1	4.8 4.2	45.0 45.0
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.4	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	23,926	13,346 13,358	12,688	658 683	10,580	55.8 55.8	53.0	4.8 4.9	44.6 44.2
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,946 23,955	13,315 13,277	12,676 12,633 12,630	681 647	10,631 10,678	55.6 55.4	52.8 52.7	5.1 5.1 4.9	44.2 44.4 44.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,236 13,241	12,646 12,670	591 571	10,728 10,732	55.2 55.2 55.1	52.8 52.8	4.5 4.3	44.8 44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,204	12,633 12,597	571 586	10,780	54.9	52.7 52.5	4.3	44.9 45.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	24,002 24,011	13,224 13,212	12,644 12,663	580 549	10,778 10,799	55.1 55.0	52.7 52.7	4.4 4.2	44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,021 24,030 24,039	13,257 13,288 13,347	12,696 12,708 12,732	561 580 615	10,764 10,742 10,692	55.2 55.3 55.5	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.2 4.4 4.6	44.8 44.7
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,056 24,065	13,347 13,383	12,727 12,762	620 621	10,709 10,681	55.5 55.6	52.9 53.0	4.6 4.6	44.5 44.4
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,373 13,316 13,300	12,780 12,744 12,734	593 572 566	10,700 10,767 10,790	55.6 55.3 55.2	53.1 52.9 52.9	4.4 4.3 4.3	44.4 44.7 44.8
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	24,099 24,107 24,117	13,333 13,389	12,751 12,799	582 590	10,766 10,718	55.3 55.5 55.5	52.9 53.1 53.1	4.4 4.4	44.7 44.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	24,125 24,133	13,396 13,416 13,439	12,810 12,837 12,833	586 580 606	10,721 10,709 10,694	55.6 55.7	53.2 53.2	4.4 4.3 4.5	44.5 44.4 44.3
Changes Over last 12 months	103	151	125	26	-48	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4
Per cent emales aged 16 to 59	0.4 YBTH	1.1 YBSY	1.0 YBSS	4.5 YBSV	-0.4 YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								- 69	
1992 1993	16,792 16,828	11,863 11,887	10,975 10,958	888 928	4,929 4,941	70.6 70.6	65.4 65.1 65.3	7.5 7.8	29.4 29.4
1994 1995	16,877 16,942	11,923 * 11,960	11,026 11,121	896 839	4,955 4,982	70.6 70.6	65.6 66.5	7.5 7.0	29.4 29.4
1996 1997	17,022 17,101	12,098 12,208	11,315 11,488	783 720	4,924 4,892	71.1 71.4	67.2	6.5 5.9	28.9 28.6
1998 1999	17,174 17,259	12,284 12,440	11,616 11,793	668 647	4,890 4,818	71.5 72.1	67.6 68.3	5.4 5.2	28.5 27.9
2000 2001 2002	17,361 17,479 17,588	12,587 12,656 12,793	11,966 12,114 12,218	620 542 575	4,774 4,824 4,795	72.5 72.4 72.7	68.9 69.3 69.5	4.9 4.3 4.5	27.5 27.6
3-month averages May-Jul 2000	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	27.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	17,387 17,398	12,786	12,136	650 674	4,601 4,590	73.5 73.6	69.8 69.7	5.1	26.9 26.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,408 17,418	12,808 12,764 12,722	12,093 12,084	671 638	4,644 4,696	73.3 73.0	69.5 69.4	5.3 5.0	26.4 26.7 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,680 12,686 12,654	12,099 12,124 12,093	581 562 561	4,748 4,752 4,796	72.8 72.7 72.5	69.4 69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.3
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	17,459	12,629 12,668	12,053 12,098	576 571	4,830 4,801	72.3 72.5	69.0 69.3	4.6	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,469 17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824 4,793	72.4 72.6	69.3 69.4	4.5 4.3	27.5 27.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,697 12,710 12,764	12,142 12,135 12,155	576 609	4,790 4,746	72.6 72.9	69.3 69.4	4.4 4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,771 12,772 12,794	12,146 12,160 12,183	626 612 611	4,748 4,755 4,742	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.3 69.4 69.5	4.9 4.8 4.8	27.1 27.1
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,545 17,554	12,776 12,728	12,191 12,166	585 563	4,769 4,825	72.8 72.5	69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4	27.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	17,562 17,570	12,708	12,148	560 574	4,854 4,837	72.4 72.5	69.2 69.2	4.4	27.5 27.6
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,579 17,588	12,792 12,793	12,211 12,218	581 575	4,786 4,795	72.8 72.7	69.5 69.5	4.5 4.5	27.5 27.2 27.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,596 17,604	12,818 12,838	12,250 12,244	568 595	4,778 4,766	72.8 72.9	69.6 69.5	4.4 4.6	27.2 27.1
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	104 0.6	128 1.0	109 0.9	19 3.3	-24 -0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3

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

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

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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
Employmentrate	74.6%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,561	±53	7	±54	52	±71
LO 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%
nactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,588	±62	42	±45	-30	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,275	<u>+</u> 62	-26	±45	47	±80

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

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

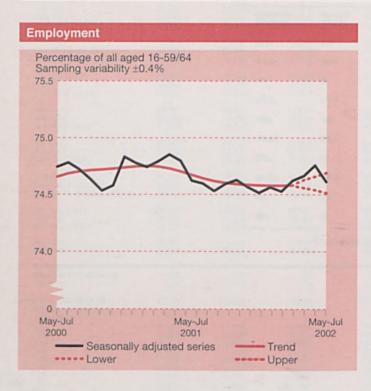
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

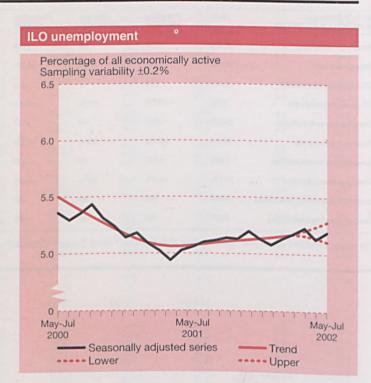
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

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

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





LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

Part	NITED KINGDOM ^a	Employmentb		ILO unemployment ^c	
Part		Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
Sept Company	month averages				
Seed	ay-Jul 1994	25,832		2,749	
2504 2504 710 2504 33 34 34 34 34 34 34	in-Aug il-Sen	25,857 25,881		2,/1/	9.4
# 1	ig-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
25.505 71.1 2.266 90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	p-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618 2,589	
Self-region 20.002	v94-Jan95	25,975	71.1	2,566	9.0
Section	c94-Feb95	26,002		2,548	8.9
Selection 1,12	n-Mar 1995	26.031		2,535	
And St. 10	b-Apr	26.061	71.2	2,524	
Section 1,4 2,407 37 4,400 37 4,400 37 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 4,400 30 30 30 4,400 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	r-May	26,094 26,128			8.8 8.7
24.90	v-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Chemistry Company Co	n-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	
Check St. 18	-Sep a-Oct	26,230	71.7	2,468	8.6
## 195 Lunde 20.000	p-Nov	26,290	71.7		
18		26,315 26,336		2,447	
Mater 1996 20,399 71,8 2411 84	c95-Feb96	26,354		2,423	
**April				2.411	84
Animal		26,389	71.9	2,399	8.3
Authors	r-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Section 1964 1965 1966	r-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372 2,358	82 82
Seg	n-Aug	26,443	72.0	2,343	8.1
Property	-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
## Special Company of the Company of	g-Oct	26,553 26,602			
## 195-1967 25,711	t-Dec	26.655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Albert 997 28.502 72.7 2.166 7.5 7.4 7.28 2.134 7.28	v96-Jan97	26,711	72.5 72.6		
Sept	C90-F6D9/				
#May 26,921 72.9 2,104 7.2 Fixed 20,005 7.3 2,005 7.7 Fixed 20,005 7.3 2,005 7.7 Fixed 20,005 7.3 2,005 7.7 Fixed 20,005 7.3 2,005 7.3 Fixed 27,005 7.3 1,005 6.9 Fixed 27,005 7.3 1,005 6.9 Fixed 27,005 7.3 1,005 6.9 Fixed 27,005 7.3 1,005 6.5 Fixed 27,105 7.3 1,005 6.5 Fixed 27,		26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5 7.4
Sum	o-Apr ur-May	26,874 26,921	72.8	2,104	7.2
Finding 27,031 73.1 20.15 6.9 Finding 27,031 73.1 1,485 6.7 Finding 27,102 73.2 1,485 6.7 Finding 27,102 73.2 1,495 6.8 Finding 27,102 73.2 1,497 6.6 Finding 27,102 73.3 1,477 6.6 Finding 27,103 73.3 1,477 6.6 Finding 27,103 73.3 1,477 6.6 Finding 27,103 73.3 1,477 6.6 Finding 27,203 73.3 1,477 1,481 Finding 27,203 73.3 1,477 1,481 Finding 27,203 73.4 1,481 Finding 27,203 73.5 1,483 6.3 Finding 27,203 73.6 1,483 1,484 6.2 Finding 27,203 73.8 1,484 6.2 Finding 28,203 73.8 1,484 1,484 Finding 28,203 73.8 1,484 Finding 28,203 73.8 1,484 Finding 28,203 73.8 Finding 28,203 73.8	r-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,074	7.1
Sep	ıy-Jul	26,999	73.0 73.1		6.9
Private 27,102 73.2 1.301 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1	-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,985	6.8
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	g-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,955	6.7
vgT_langs 27,142 73.3 1,879 6.5 vgT_langs 27,142 73.3 1,889 6.4 r-Mar 1998 27,165 73.4 1,848 6.4 r-Mar 1998 27,211 73.4 1,848 6.4 r-Mary 27,228 73.5 1,833 6.3 r-Mary 27,238 73.5 1,833 6.3 r-Mary 27,238 73.6 1,827 6.3 r-Mary 27,238 73.6 1,827 6.3 r-Mary 27,238 73.6 1,826 6.3 r-S-Sep 27,375 73.7 1,825 6.3 r-C-Control 27,415 73.8 1,824 6.2 r-C-Control 27,415 73.9 1,822 6.2 r-C-Control 27,415 73.9 1,822 6.2 r-C-Control 27,415 73.9 1,822 6.2 r-C-Control 27,521 73.9 1,816 6.2		27,102		1,927	6.5
cgrFeb98 27,163 73.3 1,861 6.4 b-Per 27,189 73.4 1,889 6.3 b-Per 27,211 73.4 1,839 6.3 c-Unin 27,228 73.5 1,829 6.3 c-Unin 27,258 73.6 1,829 6.3 c-Wall 27,257 73.7 1,825 6.3 6.3 c-Photo 27,453 73.8 1,824 6.2 2.2 6.2 c-Photo 27,453 73.8 1,824 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2 6.2 2.2		27,142	73.3	1,879	6.5
SAPT	c97-Feb98		73.3		6.4
2-part 27211 73.4 1389 6.3 1384 1487 1488 6.3 1488	n-Mar 1998	27.186	73.4	1.848	6.4
Infally	b-Apr	27.211	73.4	1,839	6.3
y-Jul	ar-May	27,238	73.5	1,833	6.3
7-Mug		27,208	73.6	1,827	6.3
Sep	n-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
PADOV 27,483 738 1,824 62 1-Dec 27,489 739 1,823 62 w98-Jan99 27,550 739 1,820 62 w98-Jan99 27,550 739 1,820 62 w98-Jan99 27,550 739 1,820 62 w88-Jan99 27,570 739 1,820 62 w88-Jan99 27,770 74 74 1,770 60 w89-Jan90 74 77,74 74 1,770 60 w89-Jan90 77,774 74 1,72 1,73 59 w89-Jan2000 77,784 74 1,73 5,9 w89-Jan2000 77,784 74 1,72 5,8 w89-Jan2000 77,785 74 1,73 1,73 5,8 w89-Jan2000 77,785 74 1,73 1,88 5,7 w89-Jan2000 77,785 74 1,73 1,73 1,73 1,73 1,73 1,73 1,73 1,73	-Sep	27,376		1,825 1,824	6.3
## 1.00	yp-Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2
1.80 62 1.80 62 1.80 62 1.80 62 1.816 62 1.817 739 1.816 62 1.809 62 1.800 62	t-Dec	27,489	73.9	1,823	6.2
The Har 1999 27,576 73.9 1,816 6.2 b-Apr 27,501 74.0 1,809 6.2 b-Apr 27,501 74.0 1,809 6.2 b-Apr 27,501 74.0 1,798 6.1 b-Apr 27,601 74.0 1,798 6.1 b-Apr 27,655 74.0 1,798 6.1 b-Apr 27,501 74.1 1,795 6.0 b-Apr 27,501 74.2 1,752 6.9 b-Apr 27,500 74.3 1,726 5.9 b-Apr 27,800 74.3 1,726 5.9 b-Apr 27,800 74.3 1,726 5.9 b-Apr 27,800 74.4 1,721 5.8 b-Apr 27,900 74.4 1,721 5.8 b-Apr 28,000 74.5 1,888 5.7 b-Apr 28,000 8.4 b-Apr 28,000 74.7 1,880 5.1 b-Apr 28,000 74.5 1,890 5.1 b-Apr 28,000 74.6 1,800 5.2 b-Apr 28,000 74.6 1,800 5.2 b-Apr 28,0	v 98-Jan 99 c 98-Feb 99	27,521 27,550	73.9 73.9	1,822	
D-Apr					
14-May			710		
r-Jun	ur-May	27,627	74.0	1,799	6.1
7. Aug 27.721 74.1 1.762 6.0 5.9 9.0 9.0 1.752 5.9 1.752 5.9 1	r-Jun	27,655	74.0	1,788	6.1
G-Oct 27,794 74.2 1,745 5.	ry-Jul o-Aug	27,686 27,721			6.0
9-Oct	-Sep	27,757	74.2	1,752	5.9
## 1-10-20	g-Oct	27,794		1,743	
x99-Jan 2000 27,905 74.4 1,721 5.8 c99-Feb 2000 27,935 74.4 1,7713 5.8 n-Mar 2000 27,971 74.5 1,688 5.7 b-Apr 28,007 74.5 1,688 5.7 b-Apr 28,043 74.6 1,672 5.6 r-Muy 28,043 74.6 1,655 5.6 r-Jul 28,108 74.7 1,636 5.5 y-Jul 28,108 74.7 1,636 5.5 y-Jul 28,134 74.7 1,681 5.4 -Sep 28,156 74.7 1,681 5.4 -Sep 28,156 74.7 1,683 5.3 g-Oct 28,175 74.7 1,583 5.3 g-Nov 28,192 74.7 1,583 5.3 g-Nov 28,192 74.7 1,581 5.2 w2000-Jan 2001 28,226 74.7 1,587 5.2 w2000-Jan 2001 28,226 74.7 1,525 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,261 74.8 1,516 5.1 b-Apr 28,291 74.7 1,510 5.1 r-Almay 28,291 74.	t-Dec	27,866	74.3	1,728	5.8
1-Mar 2000 27.971 74.4 1.702 5.7 28.007 74.5 1.688 5.7 28.043 74.6 1.672 5.6 28.043 74.6 1.672 5.6 28.043 74.6 1.672 5.6 28.077 74.6 1.675 5.6 28.077 74.6 1.675 5.6 28.077 74.6 1.675 5.6 28.077 1.674 1.675 5.6 28.077 1.674 1.675 5.6 28.108 74.7 1.678 5.5 28.108 74.7 1.678 5.3 3.3 3.	v99-Jan2000	27,900	74.4	1,721	
28,007 74.5 1,688 5.7 1,48y 28,043 74.6 1,672 5.6 1,56y 5.6 1,50y 1 28,077 74.6 1,655 5.6 1,50y 1 28,108 74.7 1,636 5.5 1,50y 1 28,134 74.7 1,636 5.5 1,50y 2 28,134 74.7 1,600 5.4 1,50y 2 28,134 74.7 1,600 5.4 1,50y 3 28,175 74.7 1,600 5.4 1,50y 3 28,175 74.7 1,500 5.4 1,50y 1 1,567 5.3 1,50y 1 1,567 5.3 1,50y 1 1,551 5.2 1,50y 1 1	C99-Feb 2000	27,935	74.4		
28,043 74.6 1,672 5.6 r-Jun 28,077 74.6 1,655 5.6 r-Jun 1,636 5.5 r-Jun 1,637 5.3 r-Jun 1,637 5.3 r-Jun 1,637 5.3 r-Jun 1,637 5.2 r-Jun 1,637 5.1 r-Jun 1,638 5.1 r-Jun 1,		27,971	74.4		
San	b-Apr Ar-May	28,007 28,043		1,688	
19-Jul 28,108 74.7 1,636 5.5 1-Aug 28,134 74.7 1,618 5.4 5-4-109 28,156 74.7 1,600 5.4 9-Oct 28,175 74.7 1,803 5.3 9-Nov 28,192 74.7 1,567 5.3 1-Dec 28,209 74.7 1,551 5.2 1-2000-Jan 2001 28,226 74.7 1,537 5.2 1-2000-Jan 2001 28,244 74.7 1,525 5.1 1-Mar 2001 28,244 74.7 1,511 5.1 1-Apr 28,277 74.7 1,511 5.1 1-Apr 28,277 74.7 1,511 5.1 1-Apr 28,203 74.7 1,510 5.1 1-Aug 28,303 74.7 1,510 5.1 1-Aug 28,303 74.7 1,510 5.1 1-Aug 28,316 74.7 1,514 5.1 1-Aug 28,329 74.6 1,518 5.1 1-5ep 28,344 74.6 1,523 5.1 9-Oct 28,344 74.6 1,523 5.1 9-Oct 28,377 74.6 1,520 5.1 1-Dec 28,377 74.6 1,530 5.1 1-Dec 28,377 74.6 1,530 5.1 1-Dec 28,393 74.6 1,531 5.1 1-Dec 28,393 74.6 1,537 5.1 1-Dec 28,499 74.6 1,537 5.1 1-Dec 28,498 74.6 1,532 5.1 1-Dec 28,498 74.6 1,532 5.1 1-Dec 28,498 74.6 1,532 5.1 1-Dec 28,498 74.6 1,557 5.2 1-Dec 28,475	r-Jun	28,077	74.6	1,655	5.6
Sep 28,156 74.7 1,600 5.4 9.0ct 28,175 74.7 1,583 5.3 5.3 9.0ct 28,175 74.7 1,583 5.3 5.3 9.0ct 28,182 74.7 1,567 5.3 1.0cc 28,209 74.7 1,551 5.2 9.0cc 28,209 74.7 1,551 5.2 9.0cc 28,209 74.7 1,551 5.2 9.0cc 28,200 74.7 1,551 5.2 9.0cc 28,200 74.7 1,551 5.2 9.0cc 2000-Feb 2001 28,244 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,244 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,244 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,550 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,550 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,550 5.1 9.0cc 28,251 74.7 1,551 5.1 9.0cc 28,252 74.6 1,558 5.1 9.0cc 28,252 74.6 1,523 5.1 9.0cc 28,253 74.6 1,523 5.1 9.0cc 28,253 74.6 1,534 5.1 9.0cc 28,253 74.6 1,537 5.1 9.0cc 28,253 74.6 1,537 5.1 9.0cc 28,253 74.6 1,537 5.1 9.0cc 28,255 74.6 1,537 5.1 9.0cc 28,425 74.6 1,537 5.1 9.0cc 28,425 74.6 1,557 5.2 9.0cc 28,445 75 74.6 1,557 75 9.0cc 28,445 75 74.6 1,557 75 9.0cc 28,445 75 74.6 1,557 75 9.0cc	y-Jul	28,108	74.7	1,636	5.5
9°Ct 28,175 74.7 1,583 5.3 p-Nov 28,192 74.7 1,567 5.3 28,192 74.7 1,567 5.3 p-Nov 1,551 5.2 p-Nov 1,551 5.1 p	n-Aug	28,134 28,156		1,618	
v2000-Jan 2001 28,226 /4,7 1,537 5.2 c2000-Feb 2001 28,244 74,7 1,525 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,261 74,8 1,516 5.1 b-Apr 28,277 74,7 1,511 5.1 u-May 28,291 74,7 1,509 5.1 v-Jun 28,336 74,7 1,510 5.1 u-Aug 28,336 74,7 1,514 5.1 u-Aug 28,329 74,6 1,518 5.1 u-Sep 28,344 74,6 1,523 5.1 y-Nov 28,330 74,6 1,527 5.1 y-Nov 28,377 74,6 1,534 5.1 t-Dec 28,333 74,6 1,534 5.1 t-Dec 28,409 74,6 1,537 5.1 v2001-Jan 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,458 74,6 1,557 5.2 b-Apr 28,475 74,6 1,557 5.2	g-Oct	28,175	74.7	1,583	5.3
v2000-Jan 2001 28,226 /4,7 1,537 5.2 c2000-Feb 2001 28,244 74,7 1,525 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,261 74,8 1,516 5.1 b-Apr 28,277 74,7 1,511 5.1 u-May 28,291 74,7 1,509 5.1 v-Jun 28,336 74,7 1,510 5.1 u-Aug 28,336 74,7 1,514 5.1 u-Aug 28,329 74,6 1,518 5.1 u-Sep 28,344 74,6 1,523 5.1 y-Nov 28,330 74,6 1,527 5.1 y-Nov 28,377 74,6 1,534 5.1 t-Dec 28,333 74,6 1,534 5.1 t-Dec 28,409 74,6 1,537 5.1 v2001-Jan 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,458 74,6 1,557 5.2 b-Apr 28,475 74,6 1,557 5.2	p-Nov	28,192			5.3
28,244 74,7 1,525 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,261 74,8 1,516 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,277 74,7 1,511 5.1 n-Mar 3 1,509 5.1 n-Mar 4,7 1,509 5.1 n-Mar 5 1,509 5.1 n-Mar 5 1,509 5.1 n-Mar 6 1,509 5.1 n-Mar 7 1,510 5.1 n-Mar 7 1,510 5.1 n-Mar 9,300 74,7 1,510 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,344 74,6 1,523 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,333 74,6 1,530 5.1 n-Mar 2001 28,349 74,6 1,537 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,442 74,6 1,537 5.1 n-Mar 2002 28,442 74,6 1,557 5.2 n-Mar 2002 28,445 74,6 1,557 5.2 n-Mar 2002 28,445 74,6 1,557 5.2	v2000-lan2001	28,226		1,537	5.2
D-Apr	c2000-Feb2001	28,244		1,525	5.1
D-Apr	Mar 2001	28.261	74.8	1.516	5.1
ur-May 28,291 74,7 1,509 5,1 r-Jun 28,303 74,7 1,510 5,1 y-Jul 28,316 74,7 1,514 5,1 y-Jul 28,329 74,6 1,518 5,1 -Sep 28,329 74,6 1,523 5,1 -Sep 28,360 74,6 1,527 5,1 p-Nov 28,377 74,6 1,530 5,1 t-Dec 28,393 74,6 1,534 5,1 t-Dec 28,409 74,6 1,537 5,1 v2001-Jan 2002 28,409 74,6 1,537 5,1 v2001-Feb 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5,1 n-Mar 2002 28,442 74,6 1,547 5,2 b-Apr 28,475 74,6 1,557 5,2	b-Apr	28,277	74.7	1,511	5.1
Ay Jul 28,316 74,7 1,514 5,1 n-Aug 28,329 74,6 1,518 5,1 LSep 28,344 74,6 1,523 5,1 g-Oct 28,360 74,6 1,527 5,1 p-Nov 28,377 74,6 1,530 5,1 t-Dec 28,393 74,6 1,534 5,1 w2001-Jan 2002 28,409 74,6 1,537 5,1 c2001-Feb 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5,1 n-Mar 2002 28,422 74,6 1,547 5,2 b-Apr 28,458 74,6 1,552 5,2 conday 28,475 74,6 1,557 5,2	ar-May			1,509	5.1
74.6 1,518 5.1 Sep 28,344 74.6 1,523 5.1 Sep 28,344 74.6 1,523 5.1 Sep 38,346 74.6 1,527 5.1 Sep 48,377 74.6 1,527 5.1 Sep 5.1 28,377 74.6 1,530 5.1 Sep 6.2 28,333 74.6 1,534 5.1 Sep 7.4 5.1 Sep 7.4 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,534 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,534 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,537 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,537 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,542 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,542 5.1 Sep 7.4 6 1,547 5.2 Sep 7.4 6 1,557 5.2 Sep 7.4 6 1,557 5.2 Sep 7.4 6 1,557 5.2	r-Jun av-Jul	28,313			
Sep 28,344	n-Aug	28,329	74.6	1,518	5.1
PNov 28,377 74.6 1,530 5.1	I-Sep			1,523	5.1
28,393 74.6 1,534 5.1 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	ig-Oct		74.6	1,530	5.1
by 2001-Jan 2002 28,409 74,6 1,537 5.1 by 2001-Feb 2002 28,425 74,6 1,542 5.1 in-Mar 2002 28,442 74,6 1,547 5.2 ib-Apr 28,458 74,6 1,552 5.2 ac,May 28,475 74,6 1,557 5.2	ct-Dec	28,393	74.6	1,534	5.1
n-Mar 2002 28,442 74.6 1,547 5.2 5.2 5.4 5.4 74.6 1,552 5.2 5.4 74.6 1,557 5.2 5.2 5.4 74.6 1,557 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.4 74.6 1,557 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.4 74.6 1,557 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3	v2001-Jan2002	28,409		1,537	
8,458 74,6 1,552 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	c2001-Feb2002	20,420			
b-Apr 28,458 /4.6 1,552 5.2 28,475 74.6 1.557 5.2		28,442			5.2
1-May 20,410 17-0 1,007 0.2	eb-Apr				
28,492 74.6 1,560 5.2 74.6 1,562 5.2 74.6 1,562 5.2			74.6	1,560	5.2

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.

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

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

October 2002 Labour Market trends All figures are revised.

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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

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	
	DecemberR	29,425	15,798	13,627	
0001	March R	29,438	15,819	13,618	
	June R	29,516	15,867	13,649	
	SeptemberR	29,456	15,857	13,598	
	December R	29,482	15,826	13,655	
2002	March R	29,499	15,836	13,662	
	June	29,519	15,838	13,681	
Change	on quarter	20	2	18	
Percent	on quarto.	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Change	on year	3	-29	32	
Percent	,	0.0	-0.2	0.2	

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
		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
2001	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
	Decemberc	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Februaryc	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
	Junec	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	on monar	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9			
Change	on vear	-10.1	-13.3	3.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent	,	-1.1	-1.8	1.4			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy e	arnings	UNITED KINGDO	OM	Notified vacanciese
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d		-	Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2001	July R August September	129.6 130.4 130.8	4.5			
	October November December	131.1 131.2 131.0	4.1			
2002	January February March	132.0 133.0 133.2	2.5			
	April May June R July P	133.8 134.1 134.5 135.0	3.8 3.9			
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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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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.

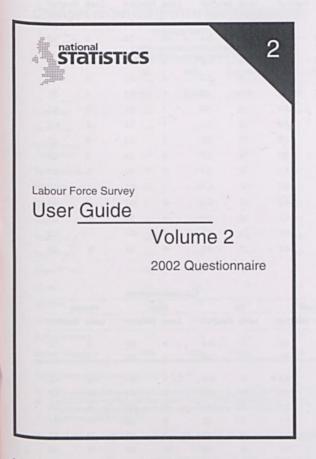
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compare

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		No. of Concession,					Labour Fore	ce Surve	y (May to Ju	ly 2002)							
To	tal aged		Economi	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	A	III	M	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	M	ale	Fer	male
Office – Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,030	1,179	73.6	643	537	1,102	68.8	591	71.2	512	66.1	77	6.5	52	8.1	25	
North West	5,411	3,309		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		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		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		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		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		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
	39,717	25,417		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
England Wales	2,333	1,337		750	587	1,261	69.1	703	74.3	558	63.4	76	5.7	46	6.2	29	5.0
	4,053	2,548		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
Scotland Great Britain	46,102	29.302		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
		768		429	339	724	67.6	401	73.2	323		44	5.7	28	6.5	16	4.8
Northern Ireland United Kingdon		30,070		16,638	13,432	28,509	74.6	15,684		12,826	69.5	1,561	5.2	954	5.7	607	4.5

Change on quarterc

I	otal aged and over		Econom	ically acti	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al		Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level		Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	0	-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
orkshire 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		17		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	0.0
England	60	47	0.0	28	19	31	0.0	23	0.0	8	-0.1	16	0.1	5	0.0	11	0.
Wales	3	1	0.2	4	*-3	2	0.3	4	0.5	-2	0.0	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-1	-0.
Scotland	2	-2	-0.1	4	-6	7	0.2	13	0.7	-7	-0.3	-8	-0.3	-9	-0.7	0	0.
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.
Northern Irelan		-2	-0.6	0	-1	-2	-0.6	0	-0.5	-2	-0.7	0	0.1	0	-0.1	1	0.
United Kingd		4	0.0	36	8	38	0.0	41	0.1	-3	-0.1	7	0.0	-4	0.0	11	0.

Change on year

To 16	otal aged and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	А	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level		Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)
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		16	27	36	0.8	23	1.0	13	0.5	7	0.2	-7	-0.5	14	1.1
East	41	30		21	9	23	0.0	12	0.1	11	-0.1	7	0.2	9	0.5	-1	-0.1
London	62	39		19	20	19	-0.5	12	-0.6	6	-0.4	20	0.5	7	0.3	13	0.7
South East	47	49		27	22	11	-0.5	5	-0.7	6	-0.2	39	0.9	22	0.9	16	3.0
South West	41	44		21	24	43	0.4	12	-0.1	31	1.0	1	0.0	8	0.5	-7	-0.7
England	242	250		103	147	192	0.0	69	-0.2	123	0.2	58	0.2	34	0.2	24	0.2
Wales	10	6		14	-9	8	0.7	20	2.1	-12	-0.9	-3	-0.2	-6	-0.9	3	0.6
Scotland	7	-6		-12	6	-4	-0.2	-11	-0.9	7	0.5	-2	-0.1	-1	0.0	-1	-0.
Great Britain	259	249		106	144	196	0.0	78	-0.1	118	0.2	54	0.1	28	0.1	26	0.
Northern Ireland		1	-1.0	-6	7	2	-0.8	-3	-1.8	5	0.2	-1	-0.2	-3	-0.6	2	
United Kingdo		250	0.1	100	150	198	0.0	75	-0.2	123	0.2	52	0.1	25	0.1	27	0.

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

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 11

	Emp	ployer survey	'S		Jobce	entre Plus adm	ninistrative sys	stem		Jobcentre	Plus administ	trative system
		force jobs (M sonally adjus			C	aimant count	(August 2002	2)		Jobcentre	e vacancies ^{d,f}	(August 2002)
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	le	Fem	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
1975	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	22	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)

	Emp	ployer survey	/S		Jobce	entre Plus adn	ninistrativesys	tem		Jobcentre	Plus administ	rative system
		orkforce jobs (01); not seaso	change on nally adjusted		Claima	ant count (ch	ange on July 2	2002)			bcentre vacar nange on July	
	All	Male	Female	A	All .	Ma	ale	Fer	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-14	-3	-12	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
North West	-14	-3	-11	-1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-26	-7	-19	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
East Midlands	-26	-11	-15	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-22	-20	-2	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
East	-11	-4	-7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	-40	-19	-21	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
South East	-24	-10	-14	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
South West	-12	-13	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0			
England	-189	-90	-99	-4.7	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-1.4	0.0			
Wales	-14	-15	1	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Scotland	-23	-24	1	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	-226	-128	-98	-5.5	0.0	-3.9	0.0	-1.6	0.0			
Northern Ireland	-7	-4	-3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1			
United Kingdom	-233	-132	-101	-6.4	0.0	-4.4	0.0	-2.0	0.0			

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

d The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.
National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

f See footnote e in Table A3.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: May to July 2002

	Employment level (000s)	unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	±35	± 12	±35	±36	±1.8%	±1.0%
North West	± 60	±18	±59	± 59	±1.1%	±0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	±15	.±46	±45	±1.2%	±0.6%
East Midlands	±38	±12	±38	±41	±1.3%	±0.6%
West Midlands	±48	±16	± 47	± 46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 48	±14	± 48	± 44	±1.1%	±0.5%
London	±62	±23	± 59	± 59	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 57	±17	±56	±51	±0.8%	±0.4%
South West	± 47	±13	± 47	± 44	±1.1%	±0.5%
Wales	±37	±12	±37	±38	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 47	±16	± 45	±44	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

D 4 EMPLOYMENT

						Total wo	rkoro	Employ	2005	Self-em	ands, seasonal	ly adjusted
INITED	Total workers	Employees	Il in employme Self- employed		Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Worker wit secon job
	1 MGRZ	2 MGRN	3 MGRQ	4 MGRT	5 MGRW	6 YCBE	7 YCBH	YCBK	YCBN -	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	YCBV
oring quarters ar-May) 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 00	25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332 28,511	21,998 22,312 22,730 23,218 23,657 24,119 24,622 24,889 25,060	3,303 3,364 3,304 3,358 3,290 3,232 3,178 3,193 3,249	145 139 127 118 102 102 110 98 96	335 284 250 222 178 159 144 151	19,526 19,794 19,866 20,219 20,473 20,761 21,083 21,293 21,400	6,255 6,306 6,546 6,697 6,755 6,850 6,970 7,038 7,111	16,648 16,882 17,043 17,392 17,773 18,114 18,499 18,659 18,788	5,350 5,431 5,688 5,827 5,885 6,005 6,122 6,230 6,272	2,692 2,734 2,656 2,668 2,571 2,538 2,477 2,530 2,538	611 630 649 690 719 693 700 663 711	1,14 1,25 1,25 1,25 1,15 1,26 1,15 1,26 1,15 1,15 1,15
month averages ay-Jul 2001 in-Aug (Sum)	28,312 28,319	24,869 24,879	3,200 3,209	97 97	146 134	21,284 21,326	7,028 6,993	18,646 18,686	6,223 6,192	2,535 2,543	665 666	1,19
il-Sep ug-Oct	28,317 28,349 28,390	24,870 24,923 24,955	3,226 3,214 3,210	97 95 103	125 116 122	21,321 21,339 21,354	6,996 7,009 7,035	18,672 18,710 18,733	6,198 6,213 6,222	2,556 2,542 2,531	670 672 679	1,14 1,13 1,13
ep-Nov (Aut) ct-Dec ov 2001-Jan 2002	28,396 28,384	24,954 24,948 24,998	3,215 3,201 3,200	105 108 103	122 126	21,344 21,325 21,361	7,052 7,058 7,059	18,730 18,718 18,762	6,223 6,230 6,237	2,525 2,517 2,514	690 684 686	1,15 1,16 1,17
ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr	28,419 28,420 28,472	24,994 25,054	3,213 3,209 3,249	99 97 96	114 112	21,365 21,380 21,400	7,055 7,092 7,111	18,764 18,784 18,788	6,230 6,270 6,272	2,518 2,514 2,538	695 695 711	1,16 1,14 1,15
ar-May (Spr) pr-Jun ay-Jul	28,511 28,553 28,509	25,060 25,105 25,059	3,249 3,246 3,262	99	103	21,388 21,366	7,165 7,143	18,798 18,756	6,306 6,303	2,519 2,543	728 719	1,14
hanges ver last 3 months	38 0.1	5	53 1.6	-5		-14 -0.1	51 0.7	-28 -0.2	33 0.5	29 1.2	24 3.4	(
ver last 12 months er cent	198 0.7	190 0.8	63 2.0	-5 -5.6	-50	82 0.4	116 1.6	110 0.6	80 1.3	0.3	54 8.2	
ale pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	УСВІ	YCBL	УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	YC
nar-may) 194 195 196 197 198 199 199 100 100 100 100 100 100	14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630 15,674	11,471 11,670 11,885 12,187 12,503 12,704 13,058 13,132 13,169	2,485 2,554 2,477 2,494 2,419 2,401 2,322 2,362 2,414	49 43 43 39 29 36 37 36 30	183 157 137 116 106 87 100	13,124 13,296 13,327 13,540 13,736 13,868 14,097 14,213 14,199	1,100 1,155 1,234 1,316 1,330 1,379 1,408 1,416 1,474	10,737 10,870 10,995 11,201 11,509 11,656 11,986 12,031 12,032	734 801 890 986 994 1,048 1,072 1,101 1,137	2,270 2,321 2,239 2,241 2,148 2,142 2,047 2,111 2,121	215 233 238 253 271 259 274 251 293	2,
-month averages lay-Jul 2001 un-Aug (Sum)	15,609 15,629	13,109 13,130	2,367 2,378	33	100	14,194 14,211	1,415 1,418	12,010 12,028	1,099 1,102	2,112 2,118		. 4
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	13,128 13,147 13,158	2,395 2,390 2,389	31 30 30	73	14,213 14,211 14,213	1,424 1,429 1,444	12,018 12,029 12,035	1,111 1,118 1,123	2,134 2,127 2,119	263	4
oct-Dec lov 2001-Jan 2002	15,662 15,644	13,154 13,138 13,162	2,397 2,394 2,387	34	4 77 3 76	14,199 14,196 14,208	1,463 1,448 1,448	12,027 12,024 12,045	1,128 1,114 1,117	2,114 2,115 2,107	279	-
ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr	15,656 15,627 15,643	13,129 13,160	2,395 2,383	3'	72	14,182 14,176 14,199	1,445 1,467 1,474	12,015 12,017 12,032	1,114 1,142 1,137	2,113 2,105 2,121	279	
lar-May (Spr) pr-Jun lay-Jul	15,674 15,692 15,684	13,169 13,195 13,179	2,414 2,405 2,415	33	2 60	14,194 14,187	1,498 1,497	12,047 12,027	1,148 1,153	2,104 2,11 9	301	
changes over last 3 months	41 0.3	20 0.1	32 1.3	5.	2 -13 7 -17.9	11 0.1	29 2.0	9	10 0.9	14 0.7		
over last 12 months	75 0.5	70	48 2.0	-6.		-7 0.0	82 5.8	16 0.1	54 4.9	0.3		
emale pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGR	V MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCВМ	YCВР	YCBS		YC
994 995 996 997 998 999 900 000 001	11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702 12,837	10,642 10,845 11,032 11,155 11,415 11,563 11,757	817 810 828 864 871 830 856 831 835	9 9 8 8 7 6 7 6	6 101 4 93 0 84 2 62 6 53 5 57 2 52	6,402 6,498 6,579 6,679 6,736 6,893 6,986 7,080	5,154 5,151 5,311 5,381 5,424 5,471 5,563 5,622 5,637	5,911 6,012 6,047 6,191 6,264 6,458 6,513 6,628 6,756	4,616 4,630 4,798 4,841 4,891 4,957 5,050 5,129 5,135	421 413 417 427 423 396 430 419 411	3 397 7 411 7 437 8 448 6 434 0 426 9 412	
l-month averages May-Jul 2001	12,703 12,690	11,760	832 831	6	4 46 5 45	7,090 7,115		6,636 6,658	5,124 5,090	42 3	3 409 5 406	
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep ug-Oct	12,690 12,680 12,709 12,733		831 824	6	5 42 5 43	7,108 7,128 7,142	5,572 5,580		5,087 5,095 5,099	423 415 413	5 409	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,733 12,740	11,799 11,811	821 818 807	77	1 45 2 51	7,145 7,129 7,153		6,704	5,096 5,116 5,119	41	1 407 1 405	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr		11,837 11,865 11,894	813 818 826	. 6	70 45 28 42 37 41	7,183 7,204	5,610 5,625	6,749 6,767	5,116 5,128	409 409	5 414 9 417	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	12,837	11,891	835 841	6	57 44 57 43 51 38	7,200 7,194 7,17 9	5,666	6,751	5,135 5,159 5,151	41	5 426	
May-Jul	12,826	11,880	647		. 30	1,110	3,041	3,120	-,	+		

1.4

-3 -0.5

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers B.1

		working part	d (reasons for	self-employed	ployees and						y employees (r		
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	otal
AII	25 YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA -	YCCX	YCCU 20	19 YCCR	18 YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	15 YCCF	YCCC	13 CBZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001	675 735 858 948 969 992 1,063 1,068 1,107	89 92 85 91 112 117 122 141 143	4,355 4,398 4,580 4,660 4,742 4,887 4,966 5,051 5,1144	14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5 9.8 9.2 8.4	841 835 815 818 781 701 672 632 589	5,961 6,061 6,337 6,516 6,604 6,698 6,823 6,823 6,893	365 377 430 464 480 453 532 633 593	98 92 86 99 98 115 104 94	402 457 472 543 535 543 562 520 471	42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.1 30.6 27.8 27.4	626 705 684 685 632 602 529 481 434	6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.3	1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,712 1,727 1,728 1,588
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,063 1,063	138 141	5,077 5,060	8.9 8.7	610 595	6,888 6,858	632 627	97 97	503 479	26.5 25.9	445 421	6.7 6.5	,677 ,624
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,069 1,073 1,068	135 133 131	5,073 5,088 5,109	8.6 8.6 8.6	591 592 594	6,867 6,885 6,901	627 646 632	98 102 105	485 483 500	25.2 25.6 25.3	408 423 420	6.5 6.6 6.6	,619 ,655 ,657
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Wir	1,086 1,071 1,086	132 132 131	5,113 5,125 5,133	8.4 8.5 8.3	582 585 572	6,914 6,914 6,923	625 614 613	99 94 87	490 490 481	25.8 26.1 26.6	423 423 428	6.6 6.5 6.4	,636 ,620 ,609
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,091 1,117 1,107	134 140 143	5,129 5,127 5,144	8.3 8.3 8.4	572 580 589	6,926 6,965 6,983	606 595 593	87 88 89	481 471 471	26.3 26.7 27.4	420 420 434	6.4 6.3 6.3	,595 , 574 ,588
Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,094 1,101	141 139	5,198 5,188	8.5 8.5	601 595	7,034 7,022	607 612	81 81	471 454	27.4 27.3	437 431	6.4 6.3	,596 , 578
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-17 -1.5	-1 -0.6	60 1.2	0.1	15 2.5	57 0.8	17 2.9	-7 -8.2	-17 -3.6	0.6	11 2.6	0.0	4 0.3
Over last 12 month	38 3.6	0.8	111	-0.4	-15 -2.5	134 2.0	-20 -3.2	-16 -16.4	-49 -9.6	0.8	-14 -3.2	-0.4	-99 -5.9
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDK	YCDH	YCDE	YCDB	YCCY	YCCV	YCCS	YCCP	YCCM	YCCJ	YCCG	YCCD	CCA
(Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001	302 328 384 415 426 431 467 464 503	31 32 29 42 46 40 47 53 67	350 387 420 476 490 552 564 590 625	28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.7 19.9 18.1 16.4	266 288 294 306 303 284 268 244 235	949 1,034 1,128 1,238 1,264 1,307 1,346 1,352 1,429	168 170 187 209 208 204 233 285 264	46 55 51 56 53 67 58 54 51	131 155 158 203 192 218 222 209 191	48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.6 36.3 32.2 32.4	320 382 357 362 335 333 292 260 242	5.8 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.5 6.2 6.2 5.7	665 762 753 829 788 822 805 808 748
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	462 469	54 56	608 609	17.0 16.7	230 228	1,354 1,362	285 283	55 53	209 200	29.8 29.0	233 218	6.0 5.7	782 754
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	476 481 479	57 59 58	615 616 619	16.3 16.3 17.0	223 226 237	1,371 1,381 1,393	296 304 296	53 56 56	200 196 201	27.9 28.4 29.4	213 220 230	5.8 5.9 6.0	762 776 783
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002(Wii	491 481 487	61 60 62	623 613 614	16.7 17.1 16.8	235 239 234	1,411 1,392 1,397	285 278 271	54 50 48	201 200 194	30.5 31.2 32.0	237 240 241	5.9 5.8 5.7	776 768 753
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	491 505 503	64 65 67	611 618 625	16.4 16.4 16.4	229 233 235	1,396 1,421 1,429	259 258 264	49 51 51	198 194 191	31.5 31.7 32.4	233 234 242	5.6 5.6 5.7	740 737 748
Apr-Jun May-Jul	498 494	61 61	641 649	17.2 17.0	250 246	1,449 1,449	278 277	44 44	189 179	32.9 32.8	251 244	5.8 5.6	762 743
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-11 -2.2	-5 -7.0	31 5.1	0.5	13 5.4	29 2.0	19 7.2	-6 -12.1	-15 -7.9	1.0	10 4.2	0.0	7 0.9
Over last 12 month Percent	32 6.8	7 13.3	41 6.7	0.0	16 6.8	95 7.0	-9 -3.0	-10 -18.7	-30 -14.4	3.0	11 4.6	-0.3	-38 -4.9
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001	373 407 474 532 543 561 596 604 605	90 59 60 56 49 67 77 74 88 76	4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,251 4,335 4,402 4,461 4,519	11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 9.0 7.7 7.4 7.0 6.4	575 547 520 512 478 418 404 388 354	5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,339 5,391 5,476 5,5541 5,554	197 207 242 255 272 249 299 348 330	53 37 36 43 45 48 46 40 38	271 303 313 340 343 325 340 310 280	37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.1 25.7 24.0 22.9	307 323 327 323 298 268 237 221 192	7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0 7.8 7.1	827 869 918 961 957 890 922 920 839
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	600 595	85 85	4,469 4,451	6.9 6.7	380 367	5,534 5,497	347 344	42 44	294 279	23.7 23.3	212 202	7.6 7.4	895 869
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	593 592 589	78 74 73	4,457 4,472 4,489	6.7 6.7 6.5	368 366 357	5,496 5,504 5,508	331 342 336	45 47 50	285 287 299	22.8 23.1 21.7	196 203 189	7.3 7.5 7.4	857 879 873
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (W	595 591 599	71 72 69	4,490 4,512 4,519	6.3 6.3 6.1	346 347 338	5,503 5,522 5,526	340 336 343	45 43 39	289 290 287	21.6 21.4 21.8	186 183 187	7.3 7.2 7.2	860 852 856
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	600 613 605	70 75 76	4,517 4,510 4,519	6.2 6.3 6.4	343 347 354	5,530 5,544 5,554	347 337 330	38 38 38	283 277 280	21.9 22.2 22.9	187 186 192	7.2 7.0 7.1	855 837 839
Apr-Jun May-Jul	596 607	80 79	4,557 4,538	6.3 6.3	351 349	5,585 5,573	329 335	37 37	282 276	22.3 22.4	186 187	7.0 7.0	834 835
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-6 -0.9	5.0	29 0.6	0.0	2 0.6	29 0.5	-1 -0.4	-1 -2.8	-2 -0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	-3 -0.3
Over last 12 month	7	-6 -7.2	70 1.6	-0.6	-31 -8.1	39 0.7	-12 -3.3	-6 -13.5	-18 -6.3	-1.3	-25 -11.7	-0.6	-61 -6.8

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

ITED	Allaged	46 5054	16.17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
IGDOM	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	4	5	6	7	8
	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YВТU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1994 1995 1996	26,100 26,412	25,308 25,645	607 660	3,390 3,345	7,048 7,091	9,463 9,645	4,799 4,905 5,154	792 767 798
1997 1998	26,916 27,227	26,118 26,457	699 695 677	3,295 3,263 3,276	7,247 7,225 7,189	9,724 9,874 10,065	5,400 5,589	770 815
1999 2000 2001	27,611 28,053 28,332	26,796 27,224 27,515	672 663	3,342 3,376	7,131 6,971	10,332 10,545	5,747 5,960	829 816
2002	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,312 28,319	27,463 27,469	655 648	3,393 3,404	6,912 6,880	10,548 10,558	5,954 5,980	849 850
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,317 28,349 28,390	27,459 27,497 27,524	655 664 669	3,383 3,407 3,423	6,862 6,859 6,838	10,589 10,584 10,590	5,971 5,983 6,004	858 851 866
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,396 28,384 28,419	27,516 27,512 27,544	669 660 668	3,427 3,431 3,428	6,806 6,790 6,783	10,599 10,623 10,650	6,015 6,007 6,015	880 872 876
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,420 28,472 28,511	27,545 27,594 27,624	660 663 648	3,424 3,448 3,465	6,777 6,753 6,745	10,674 10,708 10,733	6,009 6,023 6,033	876 878 886
Apr-Jun May-Jul	28,553 28,509	27,673 27,633	645 653	3,471 3,435	6,735 6,717	10,767 10,767	6,055 6,060	880 876
Changes Over last 3 months	38	39 0.1	-10 -1.5	-13 -0.4	-36 -0.5	60 0.6	38 0.6	-1 -0.1
Percent Overlast 12 months	0.1	170	-2	41	-195	219	106	28 3.3
Percent	0.7 MGSA	0.6 YBSF	-0.3 YBTP	1.2 YBTS	-2.8 YBTV	2.1 YBTY	1.8 MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						5,037	2,838	264
1994 1995	14,224 14,451 14,562	13,960 14,163 14,296	298 306 335	1,854 1,811 1,771	3,932 4,002 4,013	5,148 5,208	2,896 2,969	288 265
1996 1997 1998	14,562 14,857 15,067	14,589 14,795	335 343 346	1,766 1,748	4,086 4,093	5,268 5,363	3,125 3,245	268 272 287
1999 2000	15,247 15,504	14,960 15,218	335 336	1,757 1,798	4,047 4,025 3,935	5,466 5,636 5,733	3,355 3,423 3,551	286 265
2001 2002	15,630 15,674	15,364 15,382	331 320	1,813 1,851	3,802	5,835	3,574	291
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,609 15,629	15,329 15,352	324 332	1,828 1,834	3,897 3,880	5,739 5,739	3,541 3,567	280 277
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	15,355 15,359 15,371	335 338 339	1,820 1,823 1,833	3,875 3,873 3,857	5,765 5,757 5,761	3,560 3,567 3,580	282 281 286
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,662 15,644 15,656	15,367 15,352 15,367	339 332 329	1,835 1,836 1,839	3,844 3,838 3,829	5,773 5,774 5,802	3,576 3,573 3,569	295 292 288
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	15,627 15,643	15,343 15,356	321 325	1,839 1,848	3,816 3,793 3,802	5,802 5,823 5,835	3,565 3,566 3,574	284 287 291
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	15,674 15,692	15,382 15,400	320	1,851	3,798	5,847 5,859	3,583 3,594	292 290
May-Jul	15,684	15,393	321	1,831	3,789			
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	41 0.3	38 02	-4 -1.2	-17 -0.9	-4 -0.1	36 0.6	28 0.8	0.9
Over last 12 months Percent	75 0.5	65 0.4	-3 -1.0	3 0.2	-108 -2.8	120 2.1	53 1.5	10 3.7
emale	MGSB	YBSG	YВТQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000 3,046	4,275 4,316	1,845 1,904	514 504
1995 1996	11,649 11,850	11,145 11,348	300 324	1,579 1,573 1,529	3,046 3,078 3,161	4,438 4,455	1,936 2,029	502 530
1997 1998 1999	12,060 12,160 12,364	11,530 11,662 11,836	356 349 342 336	1,515 1,519	3,132 3,142	4,511 4,599	2,155 2,234 2,324	498 528 543
2000 2001	12,549 12,702	12,006 12,151	332	1,544 1,562	3,106 3,036	4,696 4,812 4,898	2,324 2,409 2,459	543 551 596
2002	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943			
3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,703 12,690	12,134 12,118	331 316	1,565 1,570	3,016 3,000	4,810 4,820	2,413 2,413	569 572 576
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,680 12,709 12,733	12,104 12,139 12,153	320 326 330	1,563 1,584 1,590	2,986 2,986 2,980	4,823 4,827 4,829	2,411 2,416 2,424	570 579
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	12,733 12,740 12,764	12,148 12,159 12,176	330 328 339	1,591 1,595 1,589	2,962 2,952 2,954	4,825 4,850 4,848	2,439 2,434 2,445	585 580 588
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,793 12,829 12,837	12,202 12,238 12,242	339 338 328	1,586 1,600 1,614	2,961 2,960 2,943	4,871 4,884 4,898	2,444 2,456 2,459	592 590 595
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,861 12,826	12,273 12,239	322 332	1,622 1,604	2,937 2,929	4,920 4,909	2,472 2,466	588 586
Changes Over last 3 months	♣ -3 0.0	1 0.0	-6 -1.8	4 0.3	-31 -1.1	24 0.5	10 0.4	-4 -0.6
Percent	0.0	105	1	39	-87	99	53	18

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

	TED GDOM	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	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
	1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4 63.0	7.7
	1995 1996	57.2 57.6	71.3 71.9	45.1 46.4	64.2 65.8	75.6 75.9	79.4 79.7	63.5	7.8 7.5
	1997 1998	58.5 58.9	72.9 73.4	47.9 47.7	66.6 66.5	78.0 78.7	80.0 80.7	64.5 65.5	7.8
	1999 2000	59.4 60.0	73.9 74.6	46.8	66.6	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.5 7.8 7.5 7.9 8.1 7.9
	2001	60.2	74.9	46.7 45.4	67.7 67.5	80.5 80.5	81.7 81.9	66.7 68.0	
	2002 3-month averages	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
	May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	44.7 44.1	67.7 67.8	80.2 80.0	81.7 81.7	67.7	8.2
	Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5				67.9	8.2
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	45.0	67.3 67.7	79.9 80.1	81.8 81.6	67.7 67.8	8.3 8.2
				45.3	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.5	45.2 44.4	67.8 67.8	79.8 79.8	81.5 81.6	68.0 67.9	8.5 8.4
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7	79.9	81.7	67.9	8.5
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	60.1 60.2	74.5 74.6	44.3 44.4	67.5 67.8	80.0 80.0	81.7 81.9	67.8 67.9	8.5 8.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
	Apr-Jul May-Jul	60.3 60.2	74.8 74.6	42.9 43.4	68.1 67.3	80.1 80.1	82.1 82.0	68.1 68.1	8.5 8.5
	Changes								A Section
	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 1995	64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.8 44.4	66.2 67.1	83.7 84.6	85.5 86.3	64.4 65.0	7.4 8.0
	1996 1997	65.3 66.3	76.7 77.8	46.0 46.0	68.2	84.6	85.9	65.9	7.3
	1998	66.8	78.5	46.4	69.9 69.8	86.4 87.5	86.4 87.3	67.3 67.9	7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.7
	1999 2000	67.1 67.8	78.8 79.5	45.2 45.5	70.0 71.2	87.8 88.8	87.5 88.5	68.6 68.8	7.7
	2001 2002	67.8 67.5	79.7 79.3	44.3 41.7	70.9 71.2	88.8 88.1	88.3 88.2	70.3 69.9	7.0 7.6
	3-month averages	07.0			712	00.1	00.2	09.9	7.0
	May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6 67.6	79.4 79.5	43.2 44.2	71.3 71.5	88.3 88.1	88.1	69.9	7.4
	Jul-Sep	67.6	79.5	44.4			88.0	70.4	7.3
	Aug-Oct	67.6	79.4	44.8	70.8 70.8	88.2 88.3	88.2 88.0	70.2 70.2	7.4 7.4
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	44.8	71.1	88.2	87.9	70.4	7.5
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	67.6 67.5	79.4 79.3	44.7 43.6	71.1 71.0	88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8	70.3 70.2	7.8 7.7
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5	79.3	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	67.4 67.4	79.1 79.2	42.0 42.5	70.9 71.1	88.0 87.7	88.0 88.2	69.9 69.9	7.5 7.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	67.5	79.3	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	67.5 67.4	79.3 79.2	42.0 41.7	71.0 70.2	88.2 88.2	88.2 88.3	70.1 70.2	7.6 7.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Fema	ale	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)					25.1	1977		15011
	1994 1995	49.4 49.6	65.6 65.8	44.8 45.9	61.3 61.2	66.0	72.5 72.4	59.9	7.8
	1996	50.3	66.7	46.7	63.3	66.4 67.0	73.5	60.3 60.2	7.7 7.7
	1997 1998	51.0 51.3	67.4 67.9	50.0 49.1	63.2 63.1	69.2 69.5	73.6 74.1	60.6 62.1	8.1 7.6
	1999	51.3 52.0 52.5	67.9 68.6 69.2	48.5 47.9	63.2 63.9	71.1	74.6 74.9	62.8	8.1
	2001 2002	52.9 53.2	69.5 69.6	46.6	63.9	71.7 71.8	75.4	63.9 64.8	8.3 8.4
		55.2	09.0	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001	52.9	69.3	46.2	63.9	71.6	75.2	64.7	8.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.0	64.0	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	52.7 52.8	69.1 69.3	44.6 45.3	63.6 64.4	71.3 71.4	75.2 75.2	64.5 64.5	8.8 8.7
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.9	69.3	45.8	64.5	71.5	75.1	64.5 64.7	8.9
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	52.9 52.9	69.2 69.3	45.7 45.3	64.4 64.5	71.2 71.1	75.0 75.2	65.0 64.8	9.0 8.9
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	53.0	69.3	46.7	64.2	71.3	75.1	65.0	9.0
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	53.1 53.2	69.4 69.6	46.6 46.4	63.9 64.4	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
	Mar-May (Spr)	53.2	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.8 71.6	75.5 75.6	65.1 65.1	9.0 9.1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	53.3 53.1	69.7 69.5	44.0 45.2	65.0 64.2	71.6	75.8	65.4	9.0
		33.1	00.0	40.2	04.2	71.6	75.6	65.2	9.0
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.2	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3

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

т	h	OI	10	2	n	d	S

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group

1991 Jun R 1992 Jun R 1993 Jun R 1994 Jun R 1996 Jun R 1997 Jun R 1997 Jun R 1999 Jun R 2000 Jun R 2001 Jun R 2002 Jun R

Apr R May R Jun R

Jul R Aug R Sep R

Oct R Nov R Dec R

Jan R Feb R Mar R

Apr R May R Jun R

Jul R Aug R Sep R

Oct R Nov R Dec R

Jan R Feb R Mar R

Apr R May R Jun R

25,700

25,769

25,731

25 757

25,767

25,718

3,865 3,845 3,834

3,875 3,855 3,838

3,824 3,805 3,790

3,773 3,758 3,745

3,736 3,723 3,709

3,696 3,683 3,671

3,658

25.573

25,707

25.789

25.882

25,642

25,661

2001

2002

		Employee jo	bs		da -		Self- employment	HM Forces ^d	Government- supported traineese	Workforce jobs ^f
		Male		Female		All	jobs (with or without employees) ^c		trainees	
		AII	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b	ALC: Y				
lotseas	KINGDOM sonally adjusted	BCAE	1,624	BCAF 12,332	5,874	BCAD 24,982	BCAG 3,490	BCAH 210	DYCZ 127	DYDA 28,809
999 1	Dec R Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,651 12,561 12,636 12,820 12,920	1,630 1,671 1,718 1,714	12,266 12,409 12,536 12,576	5,853 5,918 5,968 5,995	24,827 25,045 25,356 25,496	3,475 3,524 3,446 3,441	209 208 208 208	124 123 131 129	28,635 28,900 29,140 29,274
000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,787 12,855 12,908 13,136	1,685 1,722 1,759 1,778	12,516 12,614 12,703 12,676	5,962 6,036 6,078 6,017	25,302 25,469 25,611 25,812	3,433 3,448 3,420 3,416	208 207 205 206	123 112 121 121 118	29,060 29,230 29,35 29,55
001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,002 13,071 13,125 13,133	1,734 1,761 1,776 1,828	12,571 12,636 12,665 12,749	5,937 5,965 5,972 6,068	25,573 25,707 25,789 25,882	3,417 3,453 3,431 3,425	206 204 203 204	111 96 91 95	29,30 29,46 29,51 29,60
	Mar R Jun	13,017 13,010	1,817 1,837	12,626 12,651	6,020 6,048	25,642 25,661	3,433 3,525	205 204	92 93	29,37 29,4 8
NITE	KINGDOM									
	nally adjusted Dec R	BCHI 12,557	1,600	BCHJ 12,281	5,860	BCAJ 24,838	DYZN 3,498		LOJU 121	DYD 28,60
	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,626 12,684 12,804 12,833	1,647 1,678 1,717 1,691	12,339 12,430 12,494 12,529	5,885 5,919 5,950 5,980	24,965 25,114 25,297 25,363	3,480 3,521 3,437 3,447	209 209	122 131 129 124	28,7 28,9 29,0 29,1
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,849 12,900 12,888 13,055	1,702 1,728 1,759 1,756	12,584 12,634 12,664 12,629	5,994 6,039 6,061 5,999	25,433 25,533 25,553 25,684	3,439 3,441 3,416 3,421	207 206		29,2 29,2 29,2 29,4
	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,064 13,113 13,100 13,058	1,751 1,766 1,776 1,805	12,636 12,656 12,631 12,698	5,967 5,971 5,958 6,044	25,700 25,769 25,731 25,757	3,423 3,442 3,430 3,430	204	101 90	29,4 29,5 29,4 29,4
2002	Mar R Jun	13,080 13,045	1,835 1,841	12,688 12,673	6,049 6,055	25,767 25,718	3,436 3,500			29,4 29,4
GREAT	T BRITAIN									
Not sea	asonally adjusted Dec R	DYCA 12,341	1,572	DYCB 12,017	5,724	DYCM 24,358	3,400			DY 28,0
999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,253 12,326 12,506 12,607	1,578 1,620 1,666 1,660	11,953 12,095 12,220 12,253	5,704 5,768 5,817 5,839	24,206 24,421 24,726 24,860	3,43 3,36	B 206 0 206	3 111 3 119	27, 28, 28, 28,
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,471 12,537 12,589 12,814	1,632 1,668 1,705 1,722	12,195 12,292 12,380 12,347	5,809 5,881 5,924 5,858	24,666 24,829 24,969 25,161	3,35 3,32	5 207 7 208	103	28, 28, 28, 28,
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,682 12,751 12,804 12,809	1,679 1,706 1,721 1,771	12,244 12,308 12,336 12,415	5,779 5,807 5,814 5,904	24,925 25,059 25,140 25,224	3,35 3,33	7 20 6 20	4 89 3 81	28 28 28 28
2002	Mar R Jun	12,696 12,687	1,761 1,780	12,293 12,318	5,858 5,885	24,989 25,00 5				28 28
GREA	T BRITAIN									
Seaso 1998	onally adjusted Dec R	DYCF 12,249	1,548	DYCG 11,970	5,709	DYCN 24,219		0 21	0 106	DY 27,
1999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,317 12,372 12,490 12,522	1,596 1,627 1,666 1,637	12,026 12,115 12,176 12,210	5,735 5,769 5,799 5,824	24,343 24,483 24,666 24,73	7 3,43 5 3,35	35 20 51 20	9 119 9 117	28 28 28 28
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,532 12,581 12,569 12,735	1,649 1,674 1,705 1,700	12,263 12,310 12,341 12,303	5,840 5,884 5,908 5,840	24,79- 24,89 24,90 25,03	2 3,3 9 3,3	47 20 23 20	07 109 06 110	
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,742 12,792 12,780 12,737	1,695 1,711 1,721 1,748	12,308 12,327 12,301 12,367	5,809 5,813 5,800 5,881	25,05 25,11 25,08 25,10	9 3,3 0 3,3	47 20 35 20	94	2
2002	Mar R	12,758 12,722	1,778 1,784	12,355 12,338	5,887 5,893	25,11 25,06			04 84 04 90	

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

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

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.

Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

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).

Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

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 Employee jobs by industry

5,213

5,213

5.213

5,170

5,093

5,031

5,233

5,223

5,197

5,112

5,040

S23

UNITED KINGDOM All industries and services A-Q Manufacturing industries Production industries C-E Production and construction industries C-F All employee jobs unadjusted All employee jobs unadjusted Seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted All employee jobs unadjusted Seasonally adjusted All employee jobs unadjusted Seasonally adjusted BCAD BCAJ YEJG YEJL YEJH YEJF LOJY LOJZ 23,440 23,051 22,696 22,777 23,142 23,738 24,270 24,649 25,114 25,533 25,769 25,718 4,730 4,468 4,238 4,222 4,301 4,339 4,395 4,406 4,256 4,146 4,012 3,845 23,460 23,072 22,722 22,814 23,182 23,624 24,174 24,569 25,045 25,469 25,707 25,661 4,366 4,141 3,952 3,970 4,072 4,119 4,176 4,205 4,051 3,961 3,834 3,665 4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,138 4,191 4,209 4,060 3,967 3,838 3,658 4,778 4,512 4,278 4,257 4,331 4,359 4,411 4,418 4,265 4,152 4,017 3,836 3,970 3,964 3,961 4,157 4,149 4,146 3,981 3,972 3,967 4,168 4,158 4,152 25,533 5.328 5.341 4,141 4,137 4,117 4,135 4,124 4,109 3,952 3,942 3,928 25.611 25.553 5,274 4,101 4,090 4,080 3,922 3,911 3,903 4,111 4,105 4,081 25,812 5.243 5.231 3,890 3,880 3,874 4,067 4,058 4,052 4,076 4,066 4,060 3,898 3,888 3,882

4,043 4,024 4,012

4,008 3,995 3,978

3,962 3,950 3,924

3,907 3,895 3,882

3,866 3,851 3,845

3,842

4,054 4,034 4,017

4,002 3,983 3,971

3,953 3,937 3,924

3,916 3,902 3,888

3,875 3,861 3,848

3,836

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLY A	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and
SIC 199 Section subsec		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Jun R Jun R	YEJI 17,250 17,233 17,192 17,328 17,675 18,085 18,448 18,743 19,362 19,835 20,216 20,375	YEID 17,189 17,181 17,147 17,275 17,619 18,166 18,557 18,802 19,415 19,888 20,270 20,426	YEHU 309 311 327 300 273 281 315 322 317 304 226 252	YEJJ 392 352 305 268 243 221 220 210 205 185 179 178	LOKA 531 500 484 472 472 474 500 509 506 499 493 491	LOKB 463 442 434 422 404 396 388 372 325 285 251 228	LOKC 85:89:99:84:86:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:88:	LOKD 460 451 442 457 463 465 464 472 469 464 450 442	LOKE 276 269 256 246 254 252 251 257 249 239 235 228
2000	Apr R May R Jun R	19,835	19,888	304	187 186 185	501 498 499	293 289 285	83 82 83	465 465 464	239 239 239
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	20,006	19,982	296	183 182 181	498 497 496	282 278 274	83 83 83	463 462 461	238 238 239
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	20,289	20,159	294	179 179 177	496 493 498	272 269 265	84 83 83	459 459 457	238 238 237
2001	Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,098	20,199	268	178 177 178	497 495 495	260 260 258	83 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr R May R Jun R	20,216	20,270	276	178 179 179	494 494 493	256 253 251	81 81 80	455 452 450	235 235 235
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	20,303	20,278	257	179 179 181	492 491 492	248 246 243	81 80 81	450 449 449	235 234 233
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	20,459	20,330	266	179 180 178	490 490 492	241 239 237	80 81 80	447 445 445	233 232 231
2002	Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,294	20,396	260	180 180 179	494 493 493	235 234 232	80 80 80	445 445 443	231 231 230
	Apr R May R Jun R	20,375	20,426	252	179 178 178	492 491 491	231 230 228	80 80 80	443 443 442	230 229 228
	Jul P				177	490	227	79	441	228

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Th	0	10	2	n	d

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
Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991 Jun R 1992 Jun R 1993 Jun R 1994 Jun R 1996 Jun R 1996 Jun R 1997 Jun R 1998 Jun R 2000 Jun R 2000 Jun R	202 197 202 211 234 241 252 254 244 238 227 222	778 735 683 705 707 719 720 699 674 660 631 605	448 413 372 370 384 390 389 390 369 369 358 353 338	485 445 423 437 475 499 508 519 497 497 494 477 417	438 407' 353 349 374 393 394 413 404 402 389 377	210 203 201 206 221 221 236 237 239 244 249 242	1,171 1,060 965 964 935 933 987 1,107 1,117 1,190 1,206	3,933 3,917 3,895 3,989 4,051 4,157 4,293 4,339 4,360 4,398 4,460 4,499	1,420 1,398 1,360 1,364 1,431 1,502 1,533 1,552 1,669 1,669 1,654 1,673
2000 Apr R May R Jun R	238 239 238	665 662 660	359 359 358	495 495 494	403 402 402	241 242 244	1,190	4,398	1,669
Jul R Aug R Sep R	237 236 235	655 653 650	359 359 358	494 495 493	399 398 397	243 243 244	1,165	4,437	1,654
Oct R Nov R Dec R	233 233 232	647 645 640	358 359 359	494 493 492	396 396 395	244 244 244	1,151	4,421	1,656
001 Jan R Feb R Mar R	232 231 230	641 639 637	358 358 358	493 491 489	394 393 394	246 246 248	1,173	4,460	1,649
Apr R May R Jun R	229 228 227	639 635 631	357 355 353	487 482 477	392 392 389	249 248 249	1,206	4,460	1,654
Jul R Aug R Sep R	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 348	471 464 459	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,226	4,460	1,649
Oct R Nov R Dec R	225 225 224	624 621 620	347 344 343	453 449 445	387 385 384	246 246 245	1,237	4,498	1,665
002 Jan R Feb R Mar R	224 224 224	618 615 612	342 341 341	437 432 428	385 383 380	244 245 244	1,223	4,497	1,670
Apr R May R Jun R	224 223 222	609 606 605	340 339 338	424 421 417	380 378 377	243 243 242	1,191	4,499	1,673
Jul P	222	604	336	413	377	240			

SIC 1992 Section,	KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Jun R Jun R	973 954 928 925 925 915 933 954 982 1,017 1,024	447 439 416 419 420 457 459 467 480 502 536 517	1,085 1,060 1,016 1,024 1,024 1,024 1,039 1,048 1,075 1,070 1,072	202 222 256 270 281 275 291 292 313 345 368 373	2,495 2,482 2,544 2,545 2,709 2,878 3,040 3,159 3,287 3,384 3,570 3,567	1,465 1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,401 1,401 1,408 1,409 1,443	1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,850 1,859 1,841 2,036 2,118 2,133 2,176	2,330 2,409 2,429 2,457 2,563 2,591 2,593 2,609 2,692 2,751 2,805	1,005 1,035 1,035 1,032 1,054 1,057 1,126 1,150 1,154 1,240 1,281 1,291 1,291
2000	Apr May Jun R	1,017	502	1,070	345	3,384	1,408	2,118	2,692	1,281
	Jul Aug Sep R	1,024	506	1,067	342	3,422	1,405	2,137	2,712	1,273
	Oct Nov Dec R	1,015	529	1,080	358	3,552	1,404	2,129	2,729	1,292
	Jan Feb Mar R	1,024	533	1,075	366	3,533	1,409	2,129	2,728	1,292
	Apr May Jun R	1,024	536	1,072	368	3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
	Jul Aug Sep R	1,023	525	1,073	366	3,557	1,420	2,155	2,759	1,289
	Oct Nov Dec R	1,020	519	1,073	366	3,536	1,428	2,163	2,775	1,292
2002	Jan Feb Mar R	1,010	516	1,074	371	3,558	1,443	2,171	2,789	1,296
	Apr May Jun	1,010	517	1,067	373	3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296
	Jul									

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

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted B.13

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	June 2001	R		June 2002	R		2002					Thousands
	sub- section	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	20.4	07.4								
MANUFACTURING	D	2,785.9	1,047.8	30.4	27.1	3.9 988.5	31.0	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.2
Manufacture of food products.		2,700.0	1,047.0	3,000.7	2,079.4	900.3	3,667.9	3,714.9	3,702.9	3,687.5	3,673.7	3,667.9	3,664.5
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	DB	101.5	127.6	229.1	114.5	94.8	209.3	214.6	211.9	210.9	209.5	209.3	2000
oftextiles	17	71.2	67.0	138.2	73.6	52.8	126.5	1292	128.6	128.0	127.1	126.5	209.0 126.1
ofwearing apparel;	40								.20.0	120.0	127.1	120.0	120.1
dressing and dyeing of fur	18	30.2	60.6	90.9	40.9	42.0	82.9	85.4	83.3	82.9	82.4	82.9	82.9
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 21	275.3 69.2	175.3 26.3	450.5 95.5	275.8 65.7	165.9 24.3	441.7 90.1	444.6 90.6	442.9 90.3	443.0 90.1	442.4 90.0	441.7 90.1	442.8 91.1
Publishing, printing									00.0	00.1	00.0	50.1	31.1
and reproduction of recorded media	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 coke, refined													
petroleum products and nuclear fuel	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 chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	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 rubber and								200.4	ELU.	223.0	223.1	220.1	220.9
plastic 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 other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.5	27.6	136.1	107.0	25.0	1000	400.0					
Manufacture of basic metals and	D1 (20)	1000	27.0	100.1	107.0	25.0	132.0	133.6	133.0	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.8
fabricated metal products	DJ	424.3	72.7	497.0	392.1	82.6	4747			1 10 10			
of basic metals	27	98.2	11.7	109.9	89.0	12.6	474.7 101.5	480.0 104.5	479.3 103.4	476.7 102.3	474.8 101.8	474.7 101.5	474.4 101.3
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	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
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. 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										000.0		307.5	304.5
and optical equipment	DL	330.4	147.6	478.0	299.2	119.3	418.5	431.5	429.2	424.0	404.0	440-	44.0
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery	30	37.2	14.7	52.0	31.3	12.5	43.9	45.0	45.3	424.9 44.4	421.0 43.8	418.5 43.9	414.3 43.2
and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television	31	113.3	54.5	167.8	106.8	41.3	148.1	153.2	152.9	151.1	149.5	148.1	1462
and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt;	32	82.5	41.4	123.8	67.9	30.4	98.4	104.0	1024	100.5	99.1	98.4	97.4
watches	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 transport	D11												
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM	341.2	47.1	388.4	3292	46.7	375.9	384.0	381.1	379.7	377.3	375.9	375.7
of motor venicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	188.6 152.7	25.4 21.8	213.9 174.5	184.6 144.6	26.1 20.6	210.7 165.2	213.8 170.2	212.3 168.8	211.9 167.8	211.1 166.1	210.7 165.2	210.8 164.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	160.9	56.2	217.1	144.8	65.5	210.3	213.4	212.0	210.8	211.0	210.3	208.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS	E LES								50			2,0.0	200.7
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	74.9	28.7	103.7	72.5	29.5	1021	103.7	103.7	103.4	102.6	102.1	101.9

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

P Provisional R Revised

UNITED KINGDOM	Section	June 2001	1 R			reference to	March 20	02 R		June 2002	2		NE CO	
	sub- section	Male	Harri	Female	-	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time					Full time	Part time	Full time	Parttime	
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		148.3	323	46.0	43.3	269.9	175.2	70.7	245.9	143.3	31.9	39.2	31.6	245.9
AND FORESTRY Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	A 01	140.9	31.7	45.0	41.8	259.4	167.2	68.2	235.4	135.9	31.3	382	30.1	235.4
FISHING	В	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						470.7	100.6	207	179.2	136.2	1.6	32.8	6.7	177.3
SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	140.4	1.1	28.8	8.4	178.7	139.6	39.7 999.0	3,702.9	2,606.1	73.3	770.9	217.6	3,667.9
MANUFACTURING Manufacture of food products;	D	2,710.0	75.9	832.3	215.5	3,833.7 488.8	2,703.9 315.8	171.4	487.2	300.4	14.8	127.9	43.3	486.5
beverages and tobacco Manufacture of textiles and	DA	291.1	14.6	123.8	59.4 19.0	229.1	116.9	95.0	211.9	108.4	6.1	732	21.6	209.3
textile products of textiles	DB 17	97.9 69.7 28.2	3.6 1.5 2.1	57.8 50.9	9.2 9.8	138.2	75.6 41.4	53.0 41.9	128.6 83.3	71.0 37.4	2.6	39.9 33.3	13.0	126.5 82.9
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather and	18 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	192
leather products including footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products Manufacture of pulls, paper and paper	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; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	262.1 66.2	13.1	140.0 21.9	35.3 4.5	450.5 95.5	277.6 65.9	165.3 24.4	442.9 90.3	265.1 63.7	10.7 2.0	123.7 20.1	42.2 4.3	441.7 90.1
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	195.9	102	118.1	30.8	355.0	211.7	140.9	352.6	201.3	8.7	103.7	37.9	351.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.4	6.4	1.7	0.9	31.4	25.3	5.9	312	25.1	0.1	5.1	0.8	312
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	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 rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	171.8	29	39.4	13.1	227.1	173.3	51.4	224.7	167.3	4.1	38.8	11.5	221.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	107.5	1.0	24.3	3.2	136.1	107.7	25.3	133.0	105.8	1.3	21.1	3.8	132.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	416.4	7.9	48.9	23.8	497.0	395.2	84.0	479.3	384.2	7.9	629	19.7	474.7
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	972	1.0	102	1.5	109.9	90.6	128	103.4	87.5	1.5	10.3 52.6	17.4	101.5 373.2
except machinery Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	28 DK (29)	319.2 290.7	6.9 2.0	38.7 49.8	22.3 9.7	387.1 352.1	304.6 276.9	71.2 64.1	375.8 341.0	296.7 270.6	6.4 4.3	502	122	337.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	323.5	6.9	128.4	19.1	478.0	306.1	123.2 13.1	429.2 45.3	293.3 31.0	5.8 0.4	99.5 11.0	19.9 1.5	418.5 43.9
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30	362 111.8	1.0	13.4	1.3	52.0 167.8	32.2 109.4 70.6	43.4 31.8	152.9 102.4	105.5 67.1	1.3	33.3 25.7	8.0 4.7	148.1 98.4
of radio, TV and communication eqp of medical, precision and optical		78.6	3.9	38.1	3.3	123.8	93.8	34.9	128.7	89.8	3.3	29.5	5.6	1282
equipment and watches Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	96.8 338.7	0.6 2.5 0.5	425 226	4.3 4.7 2.7	388.4	333.5 185.7	47.7 26.6	381.1 212.3	325.4 182.2	3.7 2.4	40.5 22.6	6.2	375.9 210.7
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34 35 DN	188.1 150.6 149.1	2.1 11.8	19.8 47.4	1.9	174.5 217.1	147.7 145.0	21.1 67.1	168.8 212.0	143.2 136.5	1.3	18.0 46.6	2.7	165.2 210.3
Manufacturing n.e.c. ELECTRICITY, GAS	DIV	140.1	11.0	41.74	0.0	2.17.1	1-10.0	-						
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	742	0.7	21.6	7.1	103.7	74.1	29.6	103.7	71.6	0.9	25.3	4.3	1021
CONSTRUCTION	F	992.7	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 PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS		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	562	551.8	416.0	138.7	554.7	379.5	36.7	75.9	623	554.5
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	734.2	45.0	288.2	1112	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	-	E04 78	0400		4 405 5	0.606.4	067.0	1 779 1	2,745.0	604.5	373.7	571.4	1,201.7	2,751.2
motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	591.7	346.3	572.9	1,185.5	2,696.4 1,675.8	967.0 667.1	1,778.1 972.5	1,639.6	389.1	299.9	343.6	663.5	1,696.1
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	386.0	300.1	337.8	651.9	1,073.0	007.1	3123	1,000.0	300.1	235.5	540.0	0000	1,000.1
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I 60	1,060.8 406.1	71.7 34.7	324.5 49.0	99.9 28.3	1,556.9 518.2	1,116.9 444.7	396.0 76.0	1,512.9 520.6	1,043.6 415.3	78.7 33.6	297.5 50.3	104.1 27.6	1,523.9 526.7
Land transport; transport via pipelines Water transport Air transport	61 62	10.6 49.5	1.6 1.7	3.5	1.0	16.8 98.4	11.7 472	4.2 427	15.9 89.9	10.8 40.7	1.0 7.2	3.3 30.4	0.9	16.0 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	3772	16.3	1121	26.6	532.2	386.1	131.1	5172	365.4	18.1	102.5	27.6	513.6
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION Financial intermediation, except	J	452.5	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
insurance and pension funding Insurance and pension funding, except	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
compulsory social security Auxiliary to financial intermediation	66 67	105.4 114.5	4.0 5.5	99.9 92.5	20.0 23.2	229.3 235.7	110.4 121.2	120.0 113.6	230.4 234.8	104.1 114.6	4.7	97.9 89.8	20.7 24.1	227.4 234.5
REAL ESTATE, RENTING										47500	240.0	40040	-	0.000.0
AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Real estate activities	K 70	1,766.9 159.9	292.9 23.6	1,106.0 115.1	739.4 69.4	3,905.3 368.0	2,066.7 181.6	1,846.7 189.1	3,913.5 370.7	1,753.8 157.6	318.3 26.6	1,084.2 116.2	750.5 727	3,906.8 373.1
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and							400.0		101.0	90.1	120	25.0	201	1010
household goods Computer and related activities	71 72	84.7 275.5	11.7	37.9 144.1	22.0 61.3	156.4 489.7	102.6 290.8	59.3 205.5	161.9 496.3 88.4	280.3 47.8	128 9.0 2.1	35.8 139.0 30.7	23.1 62.9 8.3	161.6 491.2 88.9
Research and development Other business activities	73 74	51.5 1,195.3	2.8 246.1	31.2 777.7	8.5 578.2	93.9 2,797.3	49.8 1,441.9	38.7 1,354.2		1,177.9	267.8	762.6	583.5	2,791.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE	NCE;		50.0	400.0	100.0	1.400.4	7247	707.6	1,442.4	681.9	529	506.8	201.2	1,442.8
COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		674.7	50.8	490.6 677.0	192.0	1,408.1 2,139.8	734.7 636.7	1,546.1	2,182.8		164.6	694.5	850.3	2,183.3
EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	M	467.7 337.6	158.0	1,027.5	1,251.7	2,742.0		2,301.7	2,782.2		129.5	1,049.8	1,262.6	2,796.4
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK		337.6	1202	1,021.5	1,231.7	2,1420	400.5	2,001.7	E, OELE	50 113		1,510.0	.,	4.00.1
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	465.7 67.5	166.1 2.7	313.3 11.7	348.2 4.5	1,293.3 86.3	623.8 67.9	662.0 14.4	1,285.8 82.3	64.7	169.6 2.4	324.7 10.2	349.2 4.5	1,298.1 81.8
Sewage and refuse disposal Servs.of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	91 92	70.8 227.4	28.8 90.1	573 1629	66.7	223.6 672.4	100.0 313.2	126.4 353.5	226.4 666.7	70.7 219.7	29.4 91.0	58.8 166.3	69.6 194.5	228.5 671.5
Other service activities n.e.c.b	93/95/99	100.0	44.6	81.4	85.0	311.0	1427	167.7	310.4	99.5	46.8	89.4	80.6	316.3

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

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

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2002 B.15

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-	June 200	1R		-		March 20	02 R		June 2002	2			
	section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,045.1	1,705.9	6,501.0	5,807.0	25,059.0	12,695.7	12,293.2	24,988.9	10,907.9	1,779.6	6,432.4	5,885.3	25 005
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING					5,557.15	20,000.0	12,000.1	12,200.2	24,500.5	10,507.5	1,775.0	0,432.4	3,003.3	25,005
AND FORESTRY Agriculture, hunting and related	A	145.4	22.5	45.6	41.8	255.4	162.5	68.9	231.4	140.4	22.1	38.8	30.1	231
service activities	01	138.4	21.9	44.7	40.4	245.3	154.8	66.5	221.4	133.4	21.5	37.8	28.7	221.
FISHING	В	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5	6.8	1.7	8.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8
MINING AND QUARRYING Mining and quarrying of energy	C	64.6	0.3	7.0	1.3	73.2	63.8	9.8	73.6	62.8	0.7	7.4	2.4	73
producing materials Oil and natural gas extraction	CA (10-12)	38.4 25.8	0.3 0.1	5.1 4.8	0.7 0.6	44.4 31.4	382 25.9	6.2 5.9	44.4 31.8	37.4 25.4	0.4	4.8 4.5	1.3 1.2	44 31
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	262	0.0	1.9	0.6	28.7	25.5	3.6	292	25.4	0.2	2.7	1.1	29
ENERGY AND WATER		****									0.2		,	20
SUPPLY INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING	C,E	136.0	1.0	28.4	8.3	173.7	135.1	39.1	174.2	131.7	1.6	32.4	6.7	172
MANUFACTURING Manufacture of food products;	D	2,638.1	73.8	809.5	210.6	3,732.0	2,632.5	9729	3,605.4	2,537.0	712	749.7	2129	3,570
beverages and tobacco of food	DA 15.1-15.8	279.6 245.6	13.6 13.3	119.0 104.0	57.4 52.3	469.7 415.3	303.3 264.4	164.8 149.8	468.1 414.3	288.9 250.4	13.8 12.8	123.2 110.4	41.4 38.8	467. 412.
of beverages and tobacco Manufacture of textiles and	15.9/16	34.0	0.3	15.0	5.1	54.4	38.9	15.0	53.8	38.5	1.0	129	2.6	55
textile products of textiles	DB 17	92.2 65.2	3.4 1.4	102.1 55.3	17.9 8.6	215.6 130.5	111.8 71.5	88.1 50.2	199.9 121.7	103.5 67.1	6.0 2.5	67.3 37.7	20.7 12.4	197 119
of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	10.5 54.7	0.7 0.7	18.9 36.4	3.8 4.8	33.9 96.6	16.4 55.1	16.6 33.6	33.0 88.7	14.3 52.8	1.3	11.4 26.3	5.5 6.9	32 87
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather and	18	27.0	21	46.7	9.4	85.1	40.3	37.9	78.2	36.3	3.5	29.6	8.3	77
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	10.5 5.1	0.2	8.9 2.7	1.8	21.3 9.0	11.8 4.6	7.4 3.0	192 7.6	112 4.5	0.4	5.9 2.3	1.5 0.6	18
of footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products	19.3 DD (20)	5.4 61.9	0.0	6.2 7.6	0.7 7.4	123 77.5	7.2 57.1	4.3 20.3	11.5 77.5	6.7 55.4	0.2	3.6 142	0.8 5.8	11. 78.
products; publishing and printing	DE	258.2	13.0	138.2	34.9	444.3	273.6	163.1	436.7	261.3	10.6	122.0	41.8	435.
of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paper board,	21	64.7	3.0	21.5	4.4	93.5	64.4	23.9	88.3	623	2.0	19.7	4.2	88.
sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	232	2.8	10.1	3.1	392	25.5	11.6	37.1	252	0.6	00	0.5	~
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and							200	11.0	57.1	202	0.6	9.0	2.5	37.
paper products n.e.c. Publishing, printing and reproduction of	Restof21	41.5	0.2	11.4	1.3	54.3	38.9	123	512	37.1	1.4	10.6	1.7	50.
recorded media printing and service activities related	22	193.6	10.1	116.7	30.4	350.8	209.2	139.2	348.4	199.0	8.6	102.3	37.5	347.
to printing publishing and reproduction of	222	125.7	3.5	49.5	11.4	190.1	127.3	63.7	191.0	121.8	3.5	41.9	22.1	189.
recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined	Rest of 22	67.9	6.6	672	19.0	160.7	81.9	75.5	157.4	772	5.1	60.4	15.5	158.
petroleum products and nuclear fuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)	223	6.4	1.7	0.9	31.3	25.3	5.8	31.1	25.1	0.1	5.1	0.8	31.
products and man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	161.1	22	59.6	9.2	232.1	156.6	69.6	226.2	152.4	2.9	59.9	10.0	225.
plastic products Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	166.2	2.8	38.4	129	220.4	167.5	50.3	217.9	161.6	4.1	37.9	11.4	215.
mineral products Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (26)	102.9	0.9	23.7	3.1	130.6	102.9	24.5	127.4	101.1	1.1	20.5	3.7	126.
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	410.8 96.8	7.8 1.0	48.3 10.2	23.6 1.5	490.4	389.4	832	472.5	378.4	7.8	62.3	19.4	467.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	314.0	6.8	382	22.1	109.4	902	128	103.0	87.0	1.5	10.3	2.2	101.
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	285.1	1.9	49.0	9.5	381.0 345.5	299.2 271.3	70.4 63.2	369.6 334.5	291.3 265.1	6.3 4.2	52.0 49.5	172 121	366.8 330.8
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	314.7 342	6.9	124.6	18.9	465.0	298.3	119.8	4182	285.7	5.8	96.5	19.6	407.6
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control	31	1092	1.0 1.4	13.0 43.8	1.3 102	49.4 164.6	30.3 106.7	127 429	43.0 149.7	29.0 102.8	0.4 1.3	10.6 32.9	1.5 7.9	41.5
apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	642	0.3	25.3	4.6	94.4	62.6	223	84.9	60.4	0.4	16.9	4.1	81.8
batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	44.9	12	18.5	5.6	702	44.1	20.6	64.7	424	0.9	16.0	3.8	632
of electronic components	321	75.4 23.3	3.9 2.7	35.6 11.6	3.1 1.3	118.0 38.9	68.2 21.8	29.9 11.3	98.1 33.1	64.9 20.4	0.8 0.4	24.1 9.0	4.6 2.2	94.4
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	322-32.3	521	1.2	24.1	1.9	79.1	46.5	18.6	65.1	44.6	0.3	15.1	2.4	624
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches fanufacture of transport equipment	33	96.0	0.6	322	4.3	133.0	93.0	34.3	127.4	89.0	3.3	28.9	5.6	126.8
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM 34 35	326.9 184.0	2.5 0.4	41.4 22.1	4.6 2.6	375.4 209.2	322.0 181.5	46.5 26.0	368.5 207.5	314.1 178.0	3.7 2.3	39.5 22.0	6.0 3.4	363.3 205.9
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	143.0 93.1	2.1	19.3 14.1	1.9	166.2 109.7	140.5 90.3	20.5 14.0	161.0 104.4	136.1 87.5	1.3 0.7	17.4 12.2	2.6 1.5	157.5
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Restof35	49.8	0.9	5.2	0.6	56.5	50.1	6.5	56.6	48.6	0.7	5.2	1.1	55.5
flanufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN 36.1	145.9 82.7	11.6 7.7	46.9 33.8	8.6 4.1	213.0 128.3	141.6 93.3	66.3 34.2	207.8 127.5	133.2 86.2	8.1 5.3	46.0 24.1	18.7 9.8	205.9
LECTRICITY, GAS				220							0.0		5.0	120,4
AND WATER SUPPLY lectricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	E 40	71.4 65.1	0.7 0.7	21.4 18.7	7.1 6.3	100.5 90.8	71.3 64.4	29.3 26.9	100.6 91.3	68.9 62.2	0.9 0.8	25.0 23.2	4.3 3.7	99.0
ollection, purification and distribution of water	41	6.3	0.1	2.6	0.8	9.7	6.9	2.4	9.3	6.7	0.1	1.8	0.6	9.
ONSTRUCTION	F	962.5	22.4	105.1	75.2	1,165.1	996.8	179.0	1,175.8	949.2	22.4	103.4	75.2	
ERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,157.0	1,585.5	5,511.7	5,470.0	19,724.2	8,762.1	11,031.5	19,793.6	7,143.5	1,661.6			1,150.
/HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONA	L							,	.5,. 50.0	7,110.0	1,001.0	5,507.4	5,559.4	19,872.
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,662.9	418.5	920.6	1,317.8	4,319.8	2,095.0	2,255.9	4,350.9	1,659.5	446.0	0000	10400	4000
ale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles: retail sale of automotive fuel	50	365.8	37.7	792	53.7	536.4	405.1	133.9	539.1		446.2	902.9	1,346.0	4,354.7
ale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	230.4	19.9	50.0	28.6	328.9	2502	80.3	330.5	370.1	35.1	73.6	59.8	538.6
aintenance and repair of motor vehicles	502	108.7	10.9	19.7	16.3	155.7	118.3	37.4		233.1	19.4	48.0	31.4	331.9
Sale of automotive fuel //holesale and Commission Trade	50.5	26.6	6.9	9.5	8.9	51.9	36.6	16.3	155.7 52.9	106.3 30.7	9.7 6.0	17.9 7.7	20.9 7.4	154.9 51.8
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51 51.1	718.8 38.3	44.0 3.8	283.7 16.0	109.5	1,156.0	747.6	392.1	1,139.7	699.0	48.0	274.0	116.7	1,137.7
of agricultural materials and animals	512	14.1	1.1	5.7	7.1 3.4	65.2 24.3	39.8 14.7	23.5 8.7	63.3 23.4	36.7 13.4	2.3	15.1 5.9	8.1	62

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

October 2002 Labour Market trends

D 4 F EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	June 200	1R	15000000			March 20	02 R	Branker	June 200	2		10/10/	TALE
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	10010
offood, beverages and tobacco	51.3	119.1	9.8	44.1	20.5	193.5	126.3	61.4	187.7	116.4	124	41.5	20.1	190.4
of household goods of non-agricultural intermediate	51.4	151.0	123	79.6	30.3	273.1	158.7	111.0	269.7	145.5	13.5	78.7	32.0	269.8
products, waste and scrap of machinery, egpt. and supplies	51.5 51.6	161.1 168.9	6.2 5.8	51.2 59.1	17.6 19.0	236.2 252.7	166.5 171.1	72.1 76.1	238.5 247.2	158.9 162.1	7.2 7.7	50.9 54.7	202 20.5	237.2 245.0
Otherwholesale Retail trade, except motor vehicles and	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
motorcycles, repair of personal goods lon-specialised stores selling	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.
mainly food, drink and tobacco Other non-specialised stores	52.11 52.12	171.6 38.3	143.9 26.9	155.1 69.5	416.4 131.6	887.1 266.3	329.3 69.5	588.0 206.6	917.3 276.1	182.0 39.7	153.6 29.4	155.7 70.4	429.7 132.8	921.0 272.3
ale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.21-52.24 52.27	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.
everages and tobacco products harmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25-52.26 52.3	14.9 14.9	10.1 7.0	12.0 18.9	31.5 38.0	68.5 78.8	24.5 22.5	41.6 59.0	66.1 81.5	14.1 15.4	9.9 8.8	11.6 18.4	29.8 40.0	65. 82
extiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances,														
radio and TV, paints, glass, hardwar and household goods n.e.c.	52.46	94.9	39.3	56.6	952	286.1	136.7	151.2	287.9	96.5	44.7	56.9	96.5	294.
lothing, footwear and leather goods ooks, newspapers and stationery;	52.42-52.43		35.5	90.1	184.1	358.3	90.1	273.1	363.3	52.0	37.9	91.5	181.9	363
other specialised retail shops econd hand stores and sales not	52.47-52.48		47.7	89.5	145.5	390.0	157.1	234.2	391.2	104.7	51.7	87.3	146.0	389
in stores lepair of personal and h'hold goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	41.5 102	10.8	32.7 4.2	40.4 6.6	125.5 22.6	54.4 10.2	70.9 11.6	125.3 21.8	43.1 8.9	10.7	32.7 3.0	39.3 8.2	125.
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	н	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.
Hotels Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.1 55.2	86.1 12.9	51.0 8.1	75.0 13.5	108.6 25.5	320.7 59.9	132.5 18.9	170.0 37.7	302.5 56.5	85.5 16.3	52.6 9.9	70.0 17.5	104.0 33.2	312. 76.
Restaurants Bars	55.3 55.4	119.2 106.0	99.3 106.7	87.8 87.5	182.2 215.3	488.5 515.5	214.3 208.2	266.3 298.1	480.7 506.3	124.7 103.3	93.6 106.7	88.2 90.5	182.2 217.5	488 518
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.
RANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	1	1,043.4	69.3	319.7	97.5	1,530.0	1,097.1	389.0	1,486.1	1,026.1	762	292.8	101.8	1,496
and transport; transport via pipelines ransport via railways	60 60.1	397.4 38.4	33.8	48.1 8.5	27.6 0.9	507.0 48.5	435.1 39.5	74.3 10.8	509.4 50.3	406.6	32.8 0.6	49.4 10.6	26.8 0.5	515. 51.
Other land tranport, and via pipelines Vater transport	60.2/60.3	359.0 10.3	33.1 1.6	39.6 3.4	26.7 1.0	458.5 16.3	395.6 11.4	63.5 4.0	459.1 15.4	367.0 10.5	322 1.0	38.8 3.1	26.4 0.9	464
hir transport Supporting and auxiliary transport	62	49.3	1.7	37.8	8.8	97.6	46.9	423	892	40.5	7.2	30.0	13.3	91
activities; activities of travel agencies ravel agencies and tour operators	63.3	214.9 43.4	17.0 3.7	119.9 63.2	34.4 17.2	386.2 127.5	224.2 45.7	139.9 71.6	364.1 117.2	208.9 42.7	18.3 4.4	109.3 56.4	34.0 17.6	370 121
Supporting and auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63 64	171.4 371.5	13.3 15.2	56.7 110.4	17.3 25.7	258.7 522.9	178.5 379.4	68.3 128.5	246.8 508.0	166.3 359.7	13.9 16.9	52.9 100.9	16.5 26.7	249 504
lational post activities courier activities	64.11 64.12	174.5 43.2	5.0 5.3	41.9 12.4	0.9 7.7	222.3 68.6	180.5 42.9	37.9 22.3	218.3 65.2	174.0 37.7	6.5 4.9	36.9 13.2	1.0 8.7	218 64
elecommunications	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.
INANCIAL INTERMEDIATION inancial intermediation, except	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
insurance and pension funding central banking and other banks	65 65.1	229.3 184.4	22.4 20.2	238.5 202.8	102.5 91.7	592.8 499.2	253.9 205.4	343.2 294.6	597.1 500.0	229.5 185.1	21.9 19.5	233.8 197.7	103.7 92.8	588 495
building societies Other financial intermediation	65.122 65.2	15.8 44.9	3.1	29.0 35.7	19.4 10.9	672 93.6	20.5 48.5	49.6 48.6	70.1 97.1	16.8 44.3	4.1 2.4	29.4 36.1	19.8 10.9	70 93
nsurance 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
Auxiliary to financial intermediation except insurance and pension funding	67 67.1	113.5 53.9	5.4	91.0 37.8	22.7	232.7	120.2 54.7	111.5 43.2	231.6 97.9	113.6 51.5	5.9 1.2	88.3 35.1	23.6 8.0	231 95
Aux. to insurance and pension funding	672	59.7	3.6	532	162	132.6	65.4	68.3	133.7	62.0	4.8	53.1	15.6	135.
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
Real estate activities Letting of own property	70 70.1-70.2	158.5 95.4	23.3	113.9	68.8	364.5	179.8 107.1	187.2 119.9	367.0 226.9	156.1 94.1	26.3 14.4	114.9 73.5	72.0 44.6	369 226
Activities on a fee contract basis Renting of machinery and equipment without	70.3	63.1	8.9	42.0	26.6	140.7	728	67.3	140.1	62.0	11.9	41.4	27.4	142
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
Construction\civil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment	71.32 Rest of 71	27.7 55.8	23	8.8 28.8	5.1 16.6	44.0 110.3	29.4 71.8	142 44.5	43.5 116.3	27.9 61.0	0.9	7.2 28.2	7.0 15.7	43. 116.
Computer and related activities Research and development	72 73	271.6 50.3	8.7 2.7	142.6	61.1	484.0 92.1	287.1 48.5	203.8	490.9 86.6	276.8 46.7	8.9 2.1	137.6 30.2	627 8.2	485 87
Other business activities Legal activities	74 74.11	1,181.5	242.7	765.9 93.7	568.3 35.5	2,758.3 240.9	1,424.3 119.8	1,332.4 128.6	2,756.7 248.4	1,163.3 107.0	264.2 13.9	751.0 91.5	573.0 362	2,751 248
occounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs.	74.12 74.13-74.14	1072	8.9 15.1	69.8 68.9	31.6 43.2	217.4 234.8	122.7 119.2	972 117.1	219.9 236.3	1102 104.5	9.0	68.6 71.3	27.5 43.2	215 234
Management services	74.15	14.8	1.9	10.1	5.8	32.7	15.9	16.4	323	129	2.5	92	6.0	30
of holding companies Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy	74.13	181.8	14.7	90.5	47.4	334.4	197.8	138.6	336.4	181.8	129	95.4	44.9	335
Advertising	74.4	372	7.7	273	21.3	93.5	46.1	44.9	91.0	37.4	6.9	26.8	192	90
abour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5 74.6	258.5 83.1	86.7	215.4 202	107.7 12.5	668.3 129.7	344.6 96.7	322.4 35.3	667.0 131.9	254.6 86.5	94.7 14.9	203.9 20.7	119.8 14.9	673 137
nvestigation and security activities ndustrial cleaning	74.7	104.0	59.6 23.6	63.0 107.0	200.7 62.7	427.3 379.4	157.7 203.9	261.3 170.7	419.0 374.6	93.0 175.2	65.7 28.8	60.1	196.6 64.7	415 372
fiscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	186.1	23.0	107.0	02/	3/3.4	200.5	170.7	374.0	1752	20.0	100.5	04.7	3/2
COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		644.1	48.2	469.7	186.4	1,348.5	701.9	680.5	1,382.4	651.4	50.5	485.2	195.3	1,382
DUCATION	М	454.2	153.8	655.1	810.2	2,073.2	619.1	1,496.0	2,115.1	460.5	160.5	6723	823.2	2,116
EALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	325.3	121.9	990.8	1,207.7	2,645.7	464.6	2,219.6	2,684.2 1,778.1	342.0 255.3	126.1 84.5	1,012.4 691.2	1,217.5 755.0	2,696 1,786
luman health and veterinary services locial work activities	85.1/85.2 85.3	237.4 87.9	81.2 40.7	674.1 316.7	744.3 463.4	1,736.9 908.7	338.0 126.6	1,440.1 779.5	906.1	86.7	41.6	321.2	462.6	912
with accommodation without accommodation	85.31 85.32	402 47.7	21.2 19.5	151.7 165.0	227.1 236.3	440.2 468.5	60.1 66.5	377.0 402.5	437.1 469.0	39.9 46.7	20.9	152.4 168.8	223.0 239.6	436 475
THER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL and PER			***		245.5				4.050.0	4445	1010	0475	0400	
SERVICE ACTIVITIES ^b Sewage and refuse disposal	0,P,Q 90	455.8 65.3	161.6 2.6	306.4 11.5	340.3 4.4	1,264.1 83.7	609.2 65.6	647.0	1,256.2 79.7	444.5 62.5	164.8	317.5	340.9 4.4	1,267
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	91 92	68.4 222.8	27.3 87.4	55.7 159.8	64.1 188.1	215.5 658.1	96.1 305.8	122.2 346.5	218.3 652.3	68.3 215.0	27.9 88.0	572 163.1	67.1 190.3	220 656
Notion picture and video production Notion picture and video distribution,	92.11	6.5	1.5	4.6	2.7	15.3	9.4	7.9	17.3	7.4	1.7	4.8	2.5	16
motion picture projection Radio, TV and News agency activities	92.12-92.13	5.1 36.0	5.3	3.6 28.7	5.2 8.7	19.1 76.3	11.0 40.1	9.2 37.9	202 78.1	5.8 362	5.2 2.4	4.1 29.0	4.9 9.1	20 76
Other entertainment activities Library, museums and cultural services	923 925	32.6 24.1	129 8.7	26.8 19.4	24.7 26.3	97.0 78.5	41.6 27.8	502 47.7	91.8 75.5	29.1 21.0	13.7 7.5	22.9 26.5	30.4 24.2	99
Sporting and recreational activities Other service activities n.e.c.	92.6-92.7 93/95/99	118.5	562 44.4	76.8 79.4	120.5 83.7	371.9 306.8	175.8 141.8	193.7 164.2	369.5 306.0	115.7 98.7	57.5 46.6	75.9 87.2	119.3 79.1	36
Cleaning of textile and fur products lairdressing, other beauty treatment	93.01	16.1	5.3	142	122	47.8	20.8	25.0	45.8	15.8	5.7	13.9	11.0	46
									1000	05.0				

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

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted B.18

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com-	Finance and business	Public admin education	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	munications	services J-K	and health L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All jobs 1996 Jun R Sep R Dec R	27,778 27,699 27,787	555 563 578	231 227 224	4,459 4,459 4,470	1,786 1,750 1,739	6,385 6,354 6,393	1,579 1,576 1,593	4,801 4,749 4,797	6,446 6,457 6,429	1,535 1,564 1,564	LOMJ 20,747 20,701 20,776
1997 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	27,982 28,272 28,219 28,336	554 577 582 579	229 231 224 222	4,463 4,500 4,470 4,497	1,762 1,754 1,775 1,821	6,494 6,566 6,586 6,593	1,630 1,634 1,597 1,590	4,903 5,005 5,020 5,059	6,386 6,410 6,371 6,363	1,561 1,595 1,594 1,613	20,974 21,209 21,168 21,218
1998 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	28,535 28,489 28,527 28,667	571 565 546 528	221 220 219 221	4,538 4,531 4,507 4,452	1,830 1,813 1,799 1,827	6,619 6,601 6,651 6,652	1,616 1,626 1,631 1,667	5,112 5,135 5,153 5,207	6,411 6,416 6,437 6,523	1,618 1,582 1,583	21,375 21,360 21,455
1999 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	28,776 28,974 29,072 29,142	523 521 508 496	215 213 209 205	4,393 4,362 4,317 4,301	1,825 1,827 1,832 1,825	6,657 6,675 6,659	1,678 1,690 1,707	5,277 5,350 5,413	6,590 6,644 6,711	1,591 1,618 1,693 1,716	21,640 21,819 22,051 22,206
2000 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	29,201 29,299 29,295 29,425	516 504 497 492	199 196 191	4,281 4,246 4,192	1,830 1,886 1,858	6,714 6,697 6,713 6,736	1,731 1,736 1,746 1,759	5,445 5,440 5,465 5,496	6,700 6,732 6,797 6,847	1,725 1,769 1,745 1,719	22,316 22,376 22,467 22,557
2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R	29,438 29,516 29,456	472 474 450	186 186 189 190	4,153 4,133 4,095 4,042	1,857 1,889 1,919 1,936	6,739 6,740 6,744 6,728	1,781 1,795 1,799 1,781	5,642 5,647 5,701 5,687	6,836 6,837 6,871 6,898	1,741 1,739 1,724 1,743	22,738 22,757 22,838 22,837
Dec R 2002 Mar R	29,482	463 455	189	4,009 3,959	1,985	6,761 6,754	1,773	5,652	6,963	1,732	22,836
Jun Change on quarter	29,519	-23	188	3,941	1,953	6,795 41	1,765	5,675	6,995	1,748 1,774 26	23,005
Percent Change on year	0.1	-5.1 -42	-2.1 -1	-0.5 -154	-1.1 34	0.6 51	0.2	-0.3 -26	0.5 124	1.5	88 0.4
Percent Malejobs 996 Jun R Sep R Dec R	0.0 LOLA 14,660 14,637	-8.9 LOLJ 439 447	-0.5 LOLM 186 182	3.8 LOLP 3,120 3,122	1.8 LOLS 1,574 1,570	0.8 LOLV 2,885 2,871	-1.9 LOLT 1,290 1,296	-0.5 LOMB 2,459 2,416	1.8 LOME 2,000 2,007	50 2.9 LOMH 706 725	167 0.7 LOMK 9,341 9,316
997 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	14,671 14,842 15,041 15,003	460 435 460 444	182 182 182 176	3,112 3,118 3,145 3,124	1,552 1,575 1,577 1,574	2,893 2,980 3,030 3,072	1,329 1,337 1,328 1,298	2,447 2,511 2,588 2,601	1,985 1,984 1,991 1,967	712 721 740 748	9,366 9,532 9,677 9,686
998 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	15,131 15,233 15,199 15,196 15,355	433 431 430 413	170 169 169 169	3,184 3,205 3,189 3,166	1,605 1,618 1,605 1,588	3,134 3,125 3,100 3,106	1,198 1,239 1,270 1,304	2,641 2,697 2,734 2,767	1,989 1,974 1,949 1,941	778 774 754 742	9,739 9,810 9,806 9,860
999 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	15,429 15,515 15,566	398 394 388	169 161 160 156	3,184 3,157 3,140 3,123	1,623 1,626 1,619 1,629	3,172 3,191 3,217 3,207	1,271 1,259 1,259 1,266	2,789 2,838 2,869 2,911	1,960 1,993 2,021 2,035	786 805 836 851	9,978 10,086 10,202 10,270
000 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	15,573 15,580 15,655 15,614	377 381 379 373	155 155 153 150	3,103 3,087 3,067 3,028	1,627 1,626 1,676 1,652	3,188 3,220 3,229 3,245	1,298 1,295 1,304 1,310	2,951 2,895 2,895 2,900	2,053 2,058 2,097 2,112	822 863 854 845	10,311 10,331 10,380 10,411
001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	15,798 15,819 15,867 15,857	373 356 352 343	147 146 149 149	2,999 2,996 2,980 2,949	1,653 1,676 1,709 1,727	3,240 3,243 3,249 3,243	1,345 1,347 1,345 1,336	3,028 3,028 3,073 3,081	2,147 2,155 2,154 2,167	866 870 857 862	10,626 10,645 10,677 10,690
002 Mar R Jun	15,826 15,836 15,838	349 346 331	149 150 145	2,926	1,763	3,245	1,342	3,043	2,156	855 861	10,640
hange on quarter	2 0.0	-15 -4.3	-5	2,883	1,737	3,264	1,331	3,075	2,199	872 11	10,742
hange on year ercent	-29 -0.2	-21 -6.0	-3.3 -4	-0.5 -97	-1.0	1.0	-0.4 -14	0.0	0.7 45	1.3	0.5 65
emalejobs 196 Jun R Sep R Dec R	LOLB 13,119 13,062 13,115	LOLK 116 117 118	-2.7 LOLN 45 44 42	-3.3 LOLQ 1,340 1,337 1,358	1.6 LOLT 212 179	0.5 LOLW 3,500 3,483	-1.0 LOLZ 289 280	0.1 LOMC 2,341 2,333	2.1 LOMF 4,446 4,450	1.8 LOMI 829 839	0.6 LOML 11,406 11,385
997 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,140 13,231 13,216 13,206	119 117 138 146	47 48 49 52	1,346 1,355 1,346 1,313	187 186 177 201	3,500 3,514 3,536 3,514	263 294 306 299	2,349 2,393 2,417 2,420	4,444 4,402 4,419 4,403	853 840 855 846	11,410 11,442 11,533 11,482
98 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,302 13,290 13,330 13,312	141 136 133 127	52 51 49 52	1,333 1,342 1,341 1,267	216 212 208 211	3,459 3,494 3,501 3,545	392 377 356 327	2,418 2,415 2,402 2,386	4,374 4,436 4,467 4,497	836 844 827 840	11,479 11,565 11,553 11,595
99 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,347 13,459 13,506 13,569	125 127 119 119	54 53 53 50	1,236 1,222 1,194	203 199 208 204	3,480 3,465 3,458 3,452	396 418 431 441	2,417 2,439 2,481 2,502	4,563 4,597 4,623 4,676	805 814 857 865	11,662 11,733 11,849 11,936
00 Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,621 13,644 13,681	134 125 124	44 43 41	1,197 1,194 1,179 1,164	198 204 210 206	3,526 3,477 3,484 3,492	433 442 442 449	2,494 2,545 2,570 2,596	4,646 4,674 4,700 4,735	904 907 891 874	12,004 12,045 12,087 12,146
Dec R Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,627 13,618 13,649 13,598	119 116 122 107	39 40 40 41	1,153 1,137 1,114 1,093	204 213 210 209	3,498 3,496 3,494 3,485	436 448 454 445	2,614 2,618 2,628 2,606	4,689 4,681 4,718	875 869 867	12,112 12,113 12,162
Dec R	13,655 13,662	114	40	1,083	222	3,516 3,521	431 425	2,609	4,731 4,763 4,780	881 877 887	12,148 12,197 12,230
Jun lange on quarter	13,681	101 -8	1	1,058	217	3,531	9	2,600	4,797	902	12,263
rcent lange on year	0.1	-7.3 -21	24	-0.4 -56	-1.4	0.3	-20	-0.6 -28	0.4 79	1.7	33 0.3

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

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

Total weekly hours (millions)^a

YBUS

853.2 870.7 876.9 896.1 905.0 908.8 916.9 930.6 931.6

929.9 930.0

928.1 927.2 925.2

923.8 924.1 926.1

927.8 **927.7** 931.6

YBUT

550.4 563.5 565.4 576.4 583.4 581.5 587.0 593.3 589.8

592.8 592.8

591.3 590.3 588.0

586.9 587.1 587.6

587.6 **586.8** 589.8

-2.9 -0.5

-8.9 -1.5

YBUU

337.1 337.2

336.8 336.9 337.2

336.8 337.0 338.5

340.2 340.9 341.8

-1.0 -0.3

2.8

UNITED

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)

Average actual weekly hours of work

33.2 33.5 33.4 33.3 33.0 32.7 32.9 32.7

32.9 32.9

32.8 32.7 32.6

32.3 32.4

-0.2 -0.6

-0.5 -1.4

YBUW

38.9 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.8 37.9 38.0 37.7

38.1 38.0

37.9 37.8 37.6

37.5 37.6 37.6

37.2 37.3

-0.3 -0.8

-0.8 -2.0

YBUX

26.3 26.4 26.6 26.5 26.5 26.3 26.6 26.7

26.6 26.6

26.6 26.5 26.5

26.5 26.5 26.6

26.6 **26.6** 26.7

-0.1 -0.3

0.0

Full-time workersb

YBUY

38.5 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.2 37.9 38.1 37.9

38.0 38.0

37.9 37.8 37.7

37.7 37.7 37.7

37.8 **37.8** 37.9

37.4 37.6

-0.2 -0.5

-0.5 -1.3

YBUZ

40.4 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.1 39.8 39.9 39.6

39.9 39.9

39.8 39.7 39.5

39.5 39.5 39.5

39.6 **39.5** 39.6

39.1 39.2

-0.3 -0.7

-0.7 -1.7

YBVA

34.5 34.4 34.6 34.7 34.6 34.5 34.1 34.4 34.4

34.3 34.3

34.3 34.2 34.2

34.2 34.2 34.2

34.3 34.3 34.4

34.1 34.3

0.0 -0.1

0.0 -0.1

Part-time workersb

YBVB

15.0 15.1 15.1 15.2 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.7 15.6

15.6 15.6 15.5

15.5 15.5 15.5

15.6 **15.6** 15.6

15.6 **15.6**

0.0 -0.2

-0.1 -0.7

14.8 14.6 14.8 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.7 15.7

15.5 15.3

15.2 15.1 15.0

14.9 14.9 14.9

15.0 **15.1** 15.1

15.1 15.1

0.0

-0.4 -2.4

15.0 15.2 15.1 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.5 15.7 15.8

15.7 15.8

15.7 **15.7** 15.8

15.7 15.7

0.0 -0.3

-0.2

YBVD

YBVC

Second jobs

YBVE

9.2 9.2 8.9 9.4 9.1 8.9 9.4 9.4

9.5 9.5

9.5 9.4 9.4

9.4 9.4 9.4

9.4 9.5 9.4

9.4 9.3

-0.2 -1.9

-0.2 -2.2

YBVF

9.5 9.9 9.6 10.7 9.7 9.7 9.3 10.2 10.3

10.3 10.4

10.3 10.3 10.4

10.4 10.5 10.5

10.5 10.6 10.3

10.3 10.1

-0.5 -4.5

-0.2 -1.9

YBVG

8.5 8.2 8.4 8.7 8.5 8.6 8.9 8.8

9.1 8.9 8.7

8.6 8.6 8.7

8.7 **8.8** 8.8

8.8 **8.7**

0.0 -0.3

-0.2 -2.8

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6	6 hours	6 up to 15 ho	urs	16 up to 30	hours	31 up to 45 l		Over 45 hou	asonally adjuste
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1994 1995	506 531	2.0	2,107 2,088	8.2 8.0	3,647 3,677	14.1 14.1	12,977 13,031	50.3 49.9	6,544 6,772	25.4 25.9
1996 1997	541 502	2.0 1.9	2,135 2,173	8.1 8.1	3,904 4,056	14.8 15.1	12,902 13,110	48.8 48.7	6,930 7,075	26.2 26.3
1998 1999	504 495	1.8 1.8	2,154 2,147	7.9 7.8	4,160 4,307	15.3 15.6	13,360 13,887	49.1 50.3	7,049 6,775	25.9 24.5
2000 2001	477 428	1.7 1.5	2,149 2,058	7.7 7.3	4,440 4,575	15.8 16.1	14,104 14,386	50.3 50.8	6,883 6,885	24.5
2002	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	24.3 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	242
Jun-Aug (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2 24.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	415 416	1.5 1.5	2,011 2,037	7.1 7.2	4,637 4,635	16.4 16.4	14,422 14,444	50.9 51.0	6,832 6,816	24.1 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 Nov2001-Jan2002	420 422	1.5 1.5	2,078 2,057	7.3 7.2	4,628 4,669	16.3 16.4	14,517 14,514	51.1 51.1	6,753 6,722	23.8 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 Feb-Apr	408 405	1.4	2,047 2,074	7.2 7.3	4,675 4,672	16.4 16.4	14,559 14,606	51.2 51.3	6,732 6,714	23.7 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 May-Jul	411 410	1.4 1.4	2,049 2,061	7.2 7.2	4,760 4,734	16.7 16.6	14,661 14,664	51.3 51.4	6,671 6,641	23.4 23.3
Changes							. 4001	31.4	0,041	23.3
Over last 3 months Percent	5 1.3		-14 -0.7		62 1.3		58 0.4		-73 -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	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
(Mar-May) 1994 1995	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1996	134 131	0.9 0.9	407 426	2.8 2.9	668 738	4.6 5.1	7,605 7,538	52.6 51.8	5,637 5,729	39.0 39.3
1997 1998	129 117	0.9 0.8	462 466	3.1 3.1	800 818	5.4 5.4	7,657 7,864	51.5 52.2	5,808 5,802	39.1 38.5
1999 2000	131 118	0.9	466 492	3.1 3.2	904 898	5.9 5.8	8,246 8,360	54.1 53.9	5,500 5,636	36.1 36.4
2001 2002	93 101	0.6	466 504	3.0 3.2	927 959	5.9 6.1	8,555 8,740	54.7 55.8	5,588 5,369	35.8 34.3
3-month averages							0,740	50.0	5,309	34.3
May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	93 90	0.6 0.6	466 474	3.0 3.0	936 948	6.0 6.1	8,559 8,561	54.8 54.8	5,555	35.6
Jul-Sep	92	0.6	481	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,556	35.6
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	96 101	0.6 0.6	490 499	3.1 3.2	938 936	6.0 6.0	8,577 8,616	54.8 55.0	5,546 5,538 5,505	35.5 35.4 35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7	514	3.3	935	6.0	8,626	55.1	5,483	35.0
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	104 109	0.7	499 495	3.2 3.2	945 939	6.0 6.0	8,652 8,682	55.3 55.5	5,444 5,430	34.8 34.7
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	107	0.7	494	3.2	946	6.1	8,660	55.4	5,421	34.7
Mar-May (Spr)	100 101	0.6 0.6	519 504	3.3 3.2	941 959	6.0 6.1	8,702 8,740	55.6 55.8	5,381 5,369	34.4 34.3
Apr-Jun	101	0.6	508	3.2 3.2	976	6.2 6.3	8,757		5,350	34.1
May-Jul Changes	104	0.7	506	3.2	980	6.3	8,761	55.8 55.9	5,332	34.0
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	4		-14		40		59		-49	
	3.7		-2.7		4.2		0.7		-0.9	
Over last 12 months Percent	11.8		40 8.6		45 4.8		203 2.4		-223 -4.0	
emale Spring quarters	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	200									
1995 1996	386 396	3.3 3.4	1,722 1,681	14.9 14.4	3,002 3,010	26.0 25.8	5,319 5,426	46.0 46.6	1,127 1,136	9.8 9.7
1997 1998	410 373	3.5	1,710 1,710	14.4 14.2	3,166 3,256	26.7 27.0	5,364 5,453	45.3 45.2	1,200 1,267	10.1 10.5
1999 2000	387 365	3.5 3.1 3.2 2.9 2.9 2.6	1,688 1,682	13.9 13.6	3,342 3,402	27.5 27.5	5,496 5,641	45.2 45.6	1,127 1,136 1,200 1,267 1,248 1,275	10.3 10.3
2001 2002	359 335	2.6	1,657 1,592	13.2 12.5	3,542 3,648	28.2 28.7	5,745 5,830	45.8 45.9	1,247 1,296	9.9 10.2
	311	2.4	1,534	12.0	3,773	29.4	5,902	46.0	1,317	10.3
3-month averages May-Jul 2001	328 322	2.6	1,578	12.4	3,681	29.0	5,833	45.9	1,285	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep		2.5	1,548	12.2	3,674	28.9	5,837	46.0	1,310	10.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	323 320	2.6 2.5	1,530 1,547	12.1 12.2	3,683 3,697	29.0 29.1	5,858 5,868	46.2 46.2	1,286 1,278	10.1 10.1
Oct-Dec	318 316	2.5	1,565	12.3	3,697	29.0	5,894	46.3	1,259	9.9
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	316 317 316	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,564 1,558	123	3,692 3,725	29.0 29.2	5,891 5,862	46.3 46.0	1,271 1,278	10.0 10.0
Jan-Mar 2002	301	25	1,541	12.1	3,735	29.3	5,886	46.1	1,285	10.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	301 305 311	24 24 24	1,554 1,555	12.1 12.1	3,729 3,731	29.1 29.1	5,899 5,904	46.1 46.0	1,310 1,333	10.2 10.4
			1,534	12.0	3,773	29.4	5,902	46.0	1,317	10.3
Apr-Jul May-Jul	310 307	2.4 2.4	1,541 1,555	12.0 12.1	3,784 3,753	29.4 29.3	5,904 5,902	45.9 46.0	1,322 1,309	10.3
Changes									,,500	10.2
Over last 3 months Percent	0.5		0.0		22 0.6		-2 0.0		-24 -1.8	
Over last 12 months	-21 -6.4		-22		73		70		24	
Percent	-6.4		-1.4		2.0		1.2		1.9	

Source: Labour Force	Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 75	33 6094

a	Main and second jobs.
h	Main job only.

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Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

Labour Market trends

October 2002

a Main job only.

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

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B.32 PRODUCTIVITY Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked

UNITED KINGDOM		Wh	ole economy			Productio	n industries			Manufacturing	industries	
SIC 1992	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hou worked
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	90.6 92.8 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.5 111.8 115.3 117.2	98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.7 107.0	91.3 94.5 98.2 100.0 101.7 103.1 104.7 105.8 107.8	96.0 98.8 100.0 101.6 102.8 105.2 106.4 109.3 110.0	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.7	103.1 99.0 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 97.9 94.6 90.9	88.5 94.3 99.7 100.0 100.2 100.9 101.9 106.5 112.0 114.0	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.7 102.6 107.6 113.3 114.7	92.8 94.1 98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.2 102.7	97.8 98.0 100.0 101.3 101.6 98.2 94.9	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 105.0 110.8	99. 102. 100. 98. 100. 101. 106. 112. 113.
1992 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.3 90.7 91.2	98.7	90.4 91.9 93.0	92.1 93.1 94.3	90.6 91.5 92.0	104.2 102.5 100.4	87.0 89.3 91.6	91.0 91.7 93.9	92.7 93.0 92.8	100.5	90.7 92.6 94.0	94 94 96
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	91.8 92.4 93.2 94.0	98.2 98.4	93.7 94.1 94.7 95.4	95.0 95.6 96.3 97.0	92.3 92.6 93.5 94.8	99.5 99.2 98.8 98.5	92.8 93.4 94.7 96.3	95.8 95.8 96.9 99.0	94.1 94.0 93.9 94.4	97.8 97.8	96.1 96.1 96.1 96.5	99. 98. 98. 99.
1994 Q1 Q2 - Q3 Q4	95.4 96.8 98.0 98.9	98.8 99.4	96.7 98.0 98.6 99.3	97.7 98.8 99.2 99.3	96.5 98.0 98.8 99.9	98.5 98.7	98.1 99.5 100.1 101.0	100.3 101.7 101.8 101.8	96.7 98.0 99.1 100.4	97.9 98.3	99.1 100.1 100.8 101.9	101. 102. 102. 102.
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99.5 99.7 100.1 100.7	99.9 100.1	99.8 99.8 100.0 100.4	99.9 99.8 100.1 100.2	99.6 99.9 100.0 100.5	99.7 100.0	100.3 100.2 100.0 99.5	100.3 100.0 100.4 99.2	99.6 100.0 100.1 100.3	99.8 100.0	100.4 100.2 100.1 99.3	100 100 100 99
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.7 102.4 102.9 103.8	100.7 101.3	101.3 101.7 101.6 102.2	101.1 101.2 101.7 102.4	101.2 100.8 101.3 102.0	100.9 101.1	99.9 99.9 100.2 100.6	99.4 99.1 100.4 100.1	100.7 100.0 100.6 101.4	101.0	99.7 99.0 98.9 99.8	98 98 99 99
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.7 105.5 106.4 107.3	102.6 103.0	102.7 102.8 103.3 103.6	101.9 102.6 103.0 103.7	102.3 102.3 102.6 102.4	101.6 101.5	100.9 100.7 101.1 100.9	100.2 100.8 100.8 101.0	102.2 101.8 102.1 102.2	102.0 101.7	100.6 99.8 100.3 100.3	99 100 100 100
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.2 109.2 110.0 110.5	104.5 104.8	103.8 104.5 104.9 105.4	104.2 105.1 105.4 106.2	102.9 103.9 103.7 103.1	101.9	100.9 102.0 102.3 102.7	102.3 102.3 102.6 103.4	102.9 103.5 102.9 102.0	102.1	100.7 101.3 101.3 101.3	102 101 101 102
1999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.4 111.2 112.3 113.5	105.4 106.0	105.1 105.5 105.9 106.7	105.6 106.1 106.6 107.4	102.7 103.6 105.1 105.3	98.2 97.4	103.5 105.5 107.9 108.9	104.9 106.8 108.6 110.1	101.9 102.5 104.0 104.2	98.4	102.3 104.1 106.4 107.2	103 105 107 108
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	114.1 115.0 115.8 116.2	106.5 106.8 107.1	107.1 107.6 108.2 108.2	109.3 108.9 109.6 109.2	104.8 106.2 106.4 106.3	95.0 94.1	109.4 111.7 113.0 114.0	110.6 112.6 114.4 115.5	104.0 105.0 105.5 106.3	95.4 94.4	107.9 110.0 111.7 113.6	109 111 113 115
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.8 117.2 117.4 117.5	107.6 107.6 107.6	108.6 108.9 109.1 109.1	109.7 109.6 110.1 110.7	105.8 104.5 103.5 101.0	91.6 90.4	114.4 114.1 114.5 113.0	115.7 114.6 114.5 114.1	105.6 103.4 102.1 99.8	91.7 90.4	114.0 112.7 112.9 112.1	115 113 113 113
2002 Q1 Q2 P	117.5	107.7	109.1	110.2	99.8		112.7	111.8	98.6 97.9		111.7 111.9	110

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

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

UNITED	Employees					Self-emplo	yed		HMF	Total	Millions
KINGDOM	Male		Female		All				— GST UPFWb	Total	
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All			
Not seasonally adjuste											
1992 Sep Dec	419.1 430.2	14.9 14.5	281.5 293.4	72.4 77.2	700.6 723.6	107.3 106.5	24.6 23.6	131.9 130.0	24.0 24.0	856.5 877.6	
1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec	403.3 422.1 408.0 426.9	14.0 14.5 15.4 15.1	281.8 292.5 280.2 296.1	74.4 76.1 73.1 78.9	685.1 714.6 688.2 723.0	96.2 104.3 105.6 108.0	21.3 23.8 23.0 23.4	117.5 128.1 128.5 131.4	22.7 21.8 21.7 21.4	825.3 864.4 838.5 875.8	
1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	405.8 425.3 413.4 435.2	14.8 15.6 15.7 16.2	285.3 297.0 281.8 302.0	76.0 78.1 73.5 79.9	691.1 722.3 695.2 737.2	101.3 109.5 111.0 114.6	22.6 24.4 23.6 24.3	123.9 133.9 134.7	20.5 20.4 20.3 20.0	835.4 876.6 850.1 896.2	
1995 Mar Jun Sep Dec	412.3 433.9 416.5 440.1	15.5 16.2 17.3 17.9	290.7 300.1 285.9 304.5	77.2 79.2 74.5 81.3	703.1 734.0 702.4 744.6	104.1 113.1 110.9 113.1	22.1 24.4 23.2 24.0	138.9 126.2 137.5 134.0 137.1	18.5 18.3 18.3	847.8 889.9 854.7 899.8	
1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	413.8 435.3 422.7 447.6	16.9 18.0 19.1 19.6	287.1 299.8 288.9 308.5	82.9 89.4 85.9 92.4	700.9 735.1 711.6	100.7 108.6 111.1	22.4 24.4 24.3 24.7	123.0 133.0 135.4	18.2 16.9 16.6 16.4	840.8 884.8 863.4	
1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	420.1 444.2 436.7 472.0	19.1 19.9 21.5 22.6	291.2 301.6 295.5 320.5	87.3 88.8 87.4 92.0	756.2 711.4 745.8 732.2 792.4	113.4 101.0 108.2 106.8 110.2	22.4 25.2 25.2	138.1 123.4 133.5 132.1 135.7	16.6 15.8 15.5 16.2 15.7	910.9 850.5 894.8 880.4	
1998 Mar Jun Sep Dec	437.5 458.1 454.7 476.8	20.9 21.0 21.2 22.2	298.7 308.2 304.4 320.2	86.0 87.3 87.0 90.9	736.2 766.3 759.1 797.1	98.0 102.5 100.3 102.2	25.5 23.6 24.1 23.0 23.9	121.6 126.7 123.3	14.5 14.4 15.0	943.8 872.3 907.3 897.4	
1999 Mar Jun Sep Dec	443.7 465.1 459.0 482.3	22.3 22.6 24.4 24.4	303.8 316.6 305.8 325.0	87.0 89.1 86.2 93.0	747.4 781.7 764.8 807.3	93.0 101.4 100.0 101.1	21.3 22.5 22.3 23.2	126.2 114.4 123.9 122.4 124.3	14.5 13.7 13.9 14.0	937.8 875.5 919.6 901.1	
2000 Mar Jun Sep Dec	447.3 471.0 458.8 483.5	22.8 23.8 25.2 26.2	305.3 320.9 311.7 328.6	88.2 91.9 88.7 95.2	752.6 791.9 770.5 812.1	90.3 96.5 98.2 99.7	22.3 23.3 22.9 23.4	112.6 119.8 121.1 123.2	14.3 13.7 13.8 14.1	945.9 878.9 925.5 905.6	
2001 Mar Jun Sep Dec	458.0 480.1 468.4 482.8	25.2 25.4 25.9 26.7	312.3 326.3 313.0 330.3	89.2 92.6 88.7 95.2	770.3 806.5 781.4 813.1	92.5 98.7 99.1 100.2	21.3 23.0 23.2 22.6	113.7 121.7 122.3 122.8	14.0 13.3 13.1 13.3 13.4	949.3 897.3 941.2 917.0 949.3	
002 Mar Jun	449.5 472.4	24.9 25.8	311.9 327.2	91.1 94.7	761.5 799.7	90.4 99.1	20.7 22.9	111.1 122.0	12.8 13.0	885.4 934.7	
easonally adjusted							22.0	122.0	13.0	934.7	
992 Sep Dec	425.9 417.9	14.5 14.2	289.6 285.2	75.4 74.8	715.5 703.1	105.7 102.9	24.5 23.1	130.2 126.0	23.9 23.6	869.6 852.7	
993 Mar Jun Sep Dec	415.4 415.4 415.0 414.2	14.6 14.7 15.1 14.7	286.6 287.8 288.4 287.6	74.9 75.0 76.1 76.5	702.0 703.2 703.5 701.9	102.6 103.1 104.0 104.3	22.6 22.9 22.9 22.9	125.2 126.0 126.9 127.2	23.1 21.9 21.6 21.0	850.3 851.2 852.0 850.1	
994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	417.9 418.7 420.8 421.8	15.3 15.8 15.3 15.8	290.3 292.5 290.1 293.0	76.6 77.0 76.5 77.5	708.2 711.2 710.8 714.7	107.8 108.3 109.5 110.7	23.9 23.6 23.6 23.8	131.6 131.9 133.1 134.6	20.8 20.6 20.2 19.6	860.7 963.7 864.1 868.9	
995 Mar Jun Sep Dec	424.9 427.8 424.0 425.4	16.0 16.4 17.0 17.4	296.0 295.9 293.9 294.8	77.9 78.1 77.4 78.7	720.9 723.7 717.9 720.1	110.6 112.0 109.4 109.2	23.4 23.7 23.1 23.4	134.0 135.7 132.5	18.9 18.5 18.1	873.8 877.9 868.6	
996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	427.1 429.9 429.8 431.7	17.4 18.3 18.8 19.1	292.9 296.1 296.4 298.1	83.8 88.4 88.6 89.6	720.1 726.0 726.2 729.8	107.2 107.5 109.7 109.5	23.7 23.7 24.3 24.1	130.8 131.2 134.0 133.5	17.8 17.2 16.8 16.3	870.5 868.1 874.0 876.5	
997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	434.5 439.3 443.1 455.4	19.7 20.2 21.2 22.0	297.9 298.3 302.5 309.6	88.4 87.8 90.0 88.9	732.4 737.6 745.6 765.1	107.4 107.2 105.5 106.3	23.7 24.7 25.2 24.8	131.1 131.8 130.7 131.1	16.2 16.1 15.7 16.1	879.5 879.6 885.1 892.4	
998 Mar Jun Sep Dec	452.7 453.4 460.4 460.3	21.5 21.4 20.8 21.5	306.1 304.7 311.1 309.3	87.4 86.5 89.4 87.7	758.8 758.2 771.5 769.6	104.3 101.5 99.0 98.5	24.8 23.7 22.9 23.2	129.0 125.2 121.9	15.3 14.8 14.5 14.8	911.5 902.7 897.9 908.3	
999 Mar Jun Sep Dec	459.5 460.3 464.1 466.4	22.9 23.1 24.1 23.7	311.8 312.7 312.5 314.3	88.7 88.3 88.6 89.7	771.3 773.0 776.5 780.7	99.0 100.4 98.7	22.5 22.2 22.2	121.7 121.6 122.6 120.9	14.2 14.0 14.1 13.8	905.5 906.9 909.6 911.2	
000 Mar Jun Sep Dec	463.4 465.7 463.5 468.2	23.4 24.2 24.8 25.4	313.6 316.4 318.4 318.2	90.0 91.0 91.2 91.8	777.0 782.1 781.9 786.4	97.5 96.2 95.6 96.8	22.5 23.5 23.0 22.7	120.0 119.7 118.5 119.5	13.9 14.0 13.9 13.9	914.6 910.7 914.6 915.3	
01 Mar Jun Sep Dec	474.4 474.3 472.8 468.1	26.0 25.8 25.5 25.9	320.8 321.4 319.7 320.2	91.1 91.6 91.3 91.9	795.1 795.6 792.5 788.4	96.2 98.2 97.9 97.6 96.8	22.7 22.5 22.6 23.0	119.0 120.7 120.5 120.6	13.7 13.6 13.3 13.1	919.1 929.4 929.4 926.2	
02 Mar Jun	465.9 466.2	25.7 26.2	320.5 322.0	92.9 93.6	786.4 788.2	96.8 96.1 98.3	21.9 22.0 22.5	118.6 118.1 120.8	13.1 13.1 13.2	920.1 917.7 922.2	
hanges atest quarter ar	0.3 -8.1	0.5 0.4	1.5 0.6	0.7 2.1	1.8 -7.5	2.2 0.4	0.5 -0.1	2.7 0.4	0.0	4.5 -7.2	

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

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

The regional data formerly included in table B.33 is no longer published in this table, and will be published in a separate table B.34, which will appear in Labour Market Trends on the month following the publication of table B.33. The latest regional data will be published in the November 2002 edition of Labour Market Trends. This brings the publication dates of the regional workforce hours data into line with those but the regional provided trainees; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

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

Data in this table have been revised 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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section	June 2002	2				March 200)2		June 2001		£11		OBJUS/
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Seasonally adjusted									in a line					
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,						450.7	4450		4404	1175	17	210	4.2	154.4
electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	115.7	1.6	29.2	4.2	150.7	115.9	33.2	149.1 73.7	117.5 66.1	0.9	31.0	1.2	71.9
Construction	F	68.2	1.0	3.8	1.3	74.3	68.6	5.1	13.1	00.1	0.5	5.0	1.2	71.0
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades) hotels and catering, transport	G-1	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 servic activities; employed persons in private		051	20	15.9	7.0	50.8	27.5	22.2	49.7	25.6	2.8	15.1	6.5	50.1
households, extra-territorial organisations Not seasonally adjusted	0-0	25.1	2.9	15.9	7.0	50.6	21.5	22.2	40.7	20.0	2.0	10.1	0.0	00.1
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	С	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:										***				470
food products, beverages and tobacco textiles and textile products	DA DB	12.3 4.7	0.3	4.7 2.9	0.8 0.5	18.0 8.2	12.0 4.7	5.1 3.4	17.1 8.1	11.9 4.1	0.3	4.5 4.1	1.1 0.4	17.8 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 coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear	DE fuel DE	11.1	0.2	4.4 0.2	0.7	16.5 1.1	10.9	4.9 0.2	15.8 1.2	11.0 0.9	0.3	5.2	0.7	17.2 1.2
chemicals, chemical products and					00		5.6	2.1	7.6	6.3		2.1	0.2	8.7
man-made fibres rubber and plastic products	DG DH	5.9 7.2		2.1 1.4	0.2	8.3 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		20.5
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	11.6		1.7 3.6	0.2	13.7 16.1	10.9 11.6	2.0 3.8	12.8 15.5	12.2 13.5		1.9 4.7	0.2	18.7
electrical and optical equipment transport equipment	DL DM	12.1		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 ve	hicles,													
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	Н	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	1	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; compulso social security	ry 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	М	19.1	22	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	22	38.9	23.3	80.8	17.9	59.9	77.8	15.7	22	37.8	22.7	78.4
Other community, social and personal service	е													
activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	0-0	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

ILO unemployment by age and duration

		_		A	All aged 16 ar	nd over				1/5/1	A	All aged 16-59	/64		
UNITE			Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent 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	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII.		1 MCCC	2	. 3	4	5	- 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
u	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
	1994 1995 1996	2,798 2,518 2,394	9.8 8.8 8.3	1,080 1,038 1,060	467 403 404	1,251 1,077 930	44.7 42.8 38.9	735 669 585	2,771 2,499 2,373	10.0 9.0 8.5	1,072 1,032 1,051		1,235 1,068 922	44.6 42.7 38.9	726 663 578
	1997 1998 1999	2,087 1,822 1,808	7.2 6.3 6.1	992 987 1.022	310 254 270	785 581 516	37.6 31.9 28.5	496 363	2,063 1,802	7.3 6.4	982 978	309 252	773 572	37.5 31.7	485 355
	2000 2001 2002	1,684 1,472	5.7 4.9	987 871	245 220	452 382	26.8 25.9	304 253 219	1,788 1,667 1,457	6.3 5.8 5.0	1,013 979 863	243	507 445 378	28.4 26.7 25.9	299 249 217
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,572 1,508 1,522	5.2 5.1 5.1	997 914 927	232	343 383	21.8 25.4	183 214	1,551	5.3 5.2	984	230	336 379	21.7	179
	Jul-Sep	1,526	- 5.1	931 948	215	380 376	25.0 24.6	212	1,507	5.2 5.2	919 923	212	376 372	25.0 24.6	210
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535 1,535	5.1 5.1	952	219 219	368 363	24.0 23.7	207	1,521 1,519	5.2 5.2	939 942	217 217	364 360	23.9 23.7	205 198
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win		5.2 5.1 5.1	974 946 944	219 226 221	364 362 356	23.4 23.6 23.4	195 191 189	1,541 1,519 1,507	5.3 5.2 5.2	964 936 936	217 224 219	360 359 352	23.4 23.6 23.4	192 188 185
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,538 1,554 1,572	5.1 5.2 5.2	961 982 997	226 224 232	350 348 343	22.8 22.4 21.8	183 185 183	1,522 1,536 1,551	5.2 5.3 5.3	953 971 984	224 222 230	345 342 336	22.7 22.3 21.7	179 181 179
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,544 1,561	5.1 5.2	996 1,007	220 223	328 330	21.2 21.2	177 181	1,523 1,539	5.2 5.3	983 994	219 223	320 322	21.0 20.9	172 175
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	7 0.4	0.0	25 2.5	-1 -0.3	-18 -5.1	-1.2	-4 -2.3	3	0.0	23 2.3	1 0.3	-21 -6.1	-1.4	-6 -3.5
	Over last 12 months Percent	52 3.5	0.1	94 10.2	12 5.6	-53 -13.9	-4.3	-33 -15.5	44 3.0	0.1	89	13	-58	-4.5	-37
le	Spring guarters	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	9.8 YBWP	6.4 YBWS	-15.2 YBWV	YBWY	-17.5 YBXB
	(Mar-May) 1994 1995	1,854 1,639	11.5 10.2	615 580	302 258	938 802	50.6 48.9	572 518	1,843 1,631	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
	1996 1997 1998	1,574 1,328	9.8 8.2	605 553	259 190	710 585	45.1 44.0	472 387	1,562 1,316	10.3 9.9 8.3	577 602 549	256 256 190	797 704 577	48.9 45.1 43.8	515 467 380
	1999 2000	1,114 1,119 1,021	6.9 6.8 6.2	532 576 544	167 170 145	416 374 332	37.3 33.4 32.5	277 232 195	1,105 1,110 1,014	6.9 6.9 6.2	528 571 541	166 168 144	411 370	37.2 33.4	274 229
	2001 2002	889 955	5.4 5.7	476 554	136 157	277 244	31.1 25.6	167 137	882 945	5.4 5.8	473 549	134 156	328 275 241	32.4 31.2 25.5	193 166 134
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	929 937	5.6 5.7	514 526	135 135	280 276	30.1 29.4	162 160	921 930	5.7 5.7	510 523	134 134	277 273	30.1 29.4	162 158
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	936 946 939	5.6 5.7 5.7	527 537 534	138 141 142	272 267 263	29.0 28.3 28.0	158 155 153	929 938 932	5.7 5.8 5.7	523 534 530	137 140 141	269 264 261	29.0 28.1 28.0	156 154 151
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	945 937 935	5.7 5.7 5.6	542 532 540	141 148 143	261 257 252	27.7 27.4 27.0	150 145 138	938 930 927	5.8 5.7 5.7	538 528 536	141 147 142	259 255	27.6 27.4	148 142
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	954 958 955	5.8 5.8 5.7	553 560 554	149 150 157	253 248	26.5 25.9	135 135	946 949	5.8 5.8	549 555	148 149	250 249 244	26.9 26.3 25.7	135 132 133
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	942 964	5.7 5.7	555 564	151 150	244 236 239	25.6 25.1 25.1	137 133 134	945 933 945	5.8 5.7 5.8	549 550 559	156 150 151	241 233 235	25.5 24.9 24.9	134 130 132
- (Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-4 -0.5	0.0	5 0.8	02	-9 -3.7	-0.8	-1 -1.1	-4 -0.4	0.0	4 0.7	1 0.8	-9	-0.9	-2
	Over last 12 months Percent	25 27	0.1	50 9.7	16 11.5	-41 -14.5	-5.0	-28	24	0.1	49	17	-3.8 -42	-5.2	-1.3 -30
nale		MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	-17.3 YBWN	2.6 YBSJ	YBTK	9.6 YBWQ	12.6 YBWT	-15.2 YBWW	YBWZ	-18.7 YBXC
(Mar-May) 1994 1995	943 879	7.5 7.0	465 458	165 146	313 275	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
	1996 1997	820 760	6.5 5.9	455 439	145 120	221 200	31.2 26.9 26.4	151 113 109	869 811 748	7.2 6.7 6.1	455 449 433	144 144 119	270 218 196	31.1 26.9 26.2	148 111 105
1	1998 1999 2000	708 689 663	5.5 5.3 5.0	455 447 443	87 101 100	166 141 120	23.4 20.5 18.1	85 72	697 678	5.6 5.4	450 442	86 99	161 137	23.1 20.2	82 70
2	2001 2002	583 617	4.4 4.6	394 443	84 75	105 99	18.0 16.0	58 52 47	653 575 606	5.2 4.5 4.7	437 390 435	99 83 74	117 103 96	17.9 17.9 15.8	56 51 45
- 1	B-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	579 585	4.4 4.4	399 401	76 80	104 104	17.9 17.8	52 52	573 578	4.5 4.5	395 396	76 79	102 103	17.8 17.8	51 51
1	lul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	590 589 596	4.4 4.4 4.5	404 411 418	82 78 78	104 101 100	17.7 17.1 16.8	56 51 48	583 582 587	4.6 4.6	400 405	80 77	103	17.7 17.2	55 51
(Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	611 597 586	4.6 4.5 4.4	432 414 404	77 78 78	102 105 103	16.8 17.5	45 46	603 589	4.6 4.7 4.6	412 426 409	76 76 77	99 101 104	16.8 16.7 17.6	47 44 46
J	lan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	583 595	4.4 4.4	409 423	77 73	97 99	17.6 16.7 16.7	51 48 49	580 576 587	4.5 4.5 4.6	400 404 416	77 76 73	102 96 98	17.7 16.7 16.7	50 48 48
A	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	617 601	4.6	443	75	99	15.2	47	606 589	4.7	435	74	96 88	15.8	45
(May-Jul Changes Over last 3 months	607	4.5	443	73 -1	91	15.0	-3	594	0.0	435	72	87	14.6	43
F	Percent	1.9		4.8	-1.2	-8.6		-5.5	1.1		19 4.5	-0.6	-12 -11.8	-2.1	-5 -9.6
	Over last 12 months Dercent	4.7	0.2	11.0	-4 -4.8	-13 -123	-2.9	-9.9	21 3.6	0.1	10.0	-3 -4.5	-15 -15.1	-3.2	-7 -13.9

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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.

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

YBXD

All Rate (%)a Up to 6 months

YBVK

19.3 18.9 18.5

-0.1

-0.1

YBVL

21.9 21.3

22.7 21.8 22.0

22.0

0.0

-0.1

15.3 16.8 18.3

-0.3

-2 -3.4

-2 -3.1

12.4

-1.2

-2 -1.8

-2 -1.8

YBXE

YBXH

YBXK

156 157

161 163 162

-4 -2.4

YBVI

UNITED KINGDOM

3-month avera May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Changes Overlast3 months Percent

Overlast 12 months
Percent

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Changes Overlast3months Percent

Overlast 12 months
Percent

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)

All Percent over12 over12 months months

YBXM

YBXP

YBXJ

Over 6 and up to 12 months

YBXG

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

					25-49	lante La					5	0 and over		usands, sea	-
INITED		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent 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	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
II.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spring q (Mar-Ma	juarters	MGVI	MGXB	ҮВҮН	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZ
1994 1995 1996 1997		1,483 1,350 1,280 1,079	8.4 7.6 7.1 6.0	532 491 503 453	242 212 226 165	709 647 552 461	47.8 47.9 43.1 42.7	427 417 361 297	487 403 377 341	8.2 6.7 6.2 5.4	128 117 119 118	73 54 57 41	286 233 202 182	58.7 57.8 53.4 53.3	187 158 147 139
1998 1999 2000 2001		928 910 812 733	5.1 5.0 4.4 4.0	463 464 431 384	135 139 122 117	331 307 259 232	35.6 33.8 31.8 31.7	214 177 149	289 290 279	4.5 4.3 4.1	104 124 120	30 35 42	154 131 116	53.5 45.4 41.6	112 100 75
2002 3-month	averages	763	4.2	448	113	201	26.3	145 113	207 241	3.0 3.4	130	33 24	83 86	40.2 35.9	56 56
Jul-Sep		748 742 737	4.1	406 403 400	111 113	231 227	30.8 30.6	141 137	221 229	3.1 3.2	103 110	33 34	85 85	38.5 37.2	55
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	(Aut)	740 748	4.0 4.1 4.1	409 416	112 116	223 219 216	30.2 29.6 28.9	134 130 125	232 227 213	3.3 3.2 3.0	110 108 99	35 32 33	88 88 82	37.7 38.6 38.4	60 59 53
	-Jan2002 -Feb2002 (Win	760 756 744	4.2 4.2 4.1	433 424 421	113 122 123	214 210 200	28.2 27.7 26.9	122 118 114	217 212 218	3.1 3.0 3.1	104 99 102	32 32 28	82 81 88	37.6 38.3 40.3	53 53 56
Jan-Mar2 Feb-Apr Mar-May		745 758 763	4.1 4.2 4.2	423 441 448	119 112 113	203 204 201	27.2 26.9 26.3	113 112 113	220 229 241	3.1 3.2 3.4	106 114 130	28 30 24	86 85 86	39.1 37.2	54 57
Apr-Jun May-Jul		748 743	4.1 4.1	449 442	113 114	186 187	24.9 25.2	107 108	241 246	3.4 3.4	127 127	28 30	86 90	35.9 35.7 36.6	56 58
Changes Overlast Percent	3 months	-14 -1.9	-0.1	0.1	2 1.5	-17 -8.3	-1.7	-4 -3.4	17 7.6	0.2	13 11.0	0-0.1	5 5.6	-0.7	2
Overlast Percent	12 months	-5 -0.7	0.0	36 8.8	3 23	-44 -18.9	-5.7	-33 -23.2	25	0.3	24	-3	5	-2.0	3.1
ale	uarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	11.3 YBVU	YBVX	22.9 YBYX	-10.1 YBZA	5.6 YBZD	YBZG	6.8 YBZJ
Spring qu (Mar-May 1994 1995	y)	970 862	9.8 8.6	289 251	152	530 479	54.6 55.5	332 323	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1996 1997 1998		821 681 553	8.2 6.8 5.5	270 240 233	133 134 96 84	416 345 235	50.7 50.7 42.6	291 231	299 281 239	8.6 8.0 6.6	81 76 72	38 43 30	181 163 137	60.4 57.9 57.5	124 119 109
1999 2000 2001		549 477 423	5.5 4.7	245 220	84 70	220 187	40.1 39.3	164 132 114	203 204 194	5.5 5.3 5.0	66 81 76	22 22 29	116 101 89	57.0 49.5 46.2	87 79 59
2002		453	4.2 4.5	192 235	68 77	163 141	38.5 31.2	108 84	147 155	3.7 3.9	60 78	13	65 65	44.3 41.7	46 43
3-month a May-Jul 2 Jun-Aug (\$	001	448 442	4.4 4.4	216 216	71 69	161 157	36.0 35.6	105 102	156 159	3.9 4.0	67 72	21 20	68 67	43.4 42.1	45 46
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	436 444 450	4.3 4.4 4.5	214 221 222	69 73 77	154 151 151	35.2 33.9 33.5	99 95 93	162 156 145	4.0 3.9 3.6	71 66 59	22 22 23	68 68 63	42.2 43.9 43.7	46 49 44
Oct-Dec Nov2001- Dec2001-	Jan2002 Feb2002 (Win)	452 448 445	4.5 4.5 4.4	227 218 222	75 83 84	150 147 139	33.1 32.8 31.2	92 90 83	146 144 148	3.6 3.6 3.7	62 65 68	21 19 14	62 60 66	42.5 41.9 44.7	43 42 44
Jan-Mar20 Feb-Apr Mar-May		456 463 453	4.5 4.6 4.5	228 240 235	84 78 77	143 144 141	31.5 31.2 31.2	82 82 84	148 151 155	3.7 3.8 3.9	67 71	14 17	67 64	45.1 42.2	44 44
Apr-Jun May-Jul	,	443 442	4.4 4.4	235 234	76 76	132 132	29.8 29.9	80 78	160 161	4.0 4.0	78 79 76	13 17 18	65 64 68	41.7 40.2 42.0	43 43 45
Changes Overlast: Percent	3 months	-20 -4.4	-0.2	-6 -2.5	-2 -3.0	-12 -8.3	-1.3	-4 -4.6	10 6.6	0.2	5 7.0	1	4	-0.1	1
Overlast 1	12 months	-6 -1.3	-0.1	18 8.4	5 7.6	-29 -18.1	-6.2	-27 -25.5	5 3.1	0.1	8	-3	6.2	-1.4	1.7
male Spring qu	arters	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	12.5 YBYY	-16.3 YBZB	-0.2 YBZE	YBZH	-2.0 YBZK
(Mar-May 1994 1995 1996		513 488 459	6.6 6.2 5.8	243 240 233	91 80 91	179 168	35.0 34.4	94 94	128 104	5.1 4.1	41 36	18 16	68 52	53.3 50.3	40 33
1997 1998 1999		398 375 362	5.0 4.7 4.5	213 229 220	69	136 115 95	29.5 29.0 25.4 24.2	69 65 51	96 102 85	3.8 3.8 3.1	43 46 38	14 12	39 45 39	40.5 43.6 45.2	33 28 30 25
2000 2001 2002		334 310 310	4.1 3.8 3.8	211 192 214	51 55 52 49 37	87 71 69 60	24.2 21.3 22.3 19.2	44 35 37 29	86 86 59 85	3.0 2.9 2.0 2.7	43 45 30	13 14 11	30 27 18	35.5 31.4 29.9	25 21 16 10
3-month a May-Jul 20 Jun-Aug (S	001	300 300	3.7 3.7	190 187	41 44	69 70	23.0 23.2	36	65	2.1	52 36	11	22	25.5 26.9	13
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct		300 295	3.7 3.6	186 188	45	69 68	23.0 23.1	35 35 35	71 70 71	23 23 23	38 39 42	14 13 10	19	26.3 27.3	11
Sep-Nov (A Oct-Dec Nov2001-J		298 309 308	3.7 3.8 3.8	194 206 206	39 38 39	65 65 63	21.9	32	68 71	2.2	40	10	19 18 20	26.8 27.1 27.5	11
Dec2001-F Jan-Mar20	Feb 2002 (Win)	299	3.7	199	39	61 59	20.4 20.5 20.5	29 31 31	68 70 72	22 22 23	35 34 39	13 14	21 22	30.5 31.0	11 12
Feb-Apr Mar-May (295 310	3.6 3.8	201 214	34 37	60	20.2 19.2	30 29	78 85	2.5 2.7	43 52	14 13 11	19 22 22	26.9 27.7 25.5	10 13 13
Apr-Jun May-Jul		305 301	3.7	214 208	37 38	54 55	17.8 18.2	30	81 85	2.6 2.7	48 51	11 12	22 22	26.9 26.3	13 14
Overlast3 Percent	months	6 20	0.1	3.4	11.8	-5 -8.2	-2.0	-0.3	7 9.5	0.2	8 17.5	-1 -8.1	4.0	-1.4	8.0
Overlast 1	2 months	0.1	0.0	18 9.3	-3 -6.9	-14 -20.9	-4.8	-6 -16.5	20	0.6	15	0	5	-0.6	

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

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

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

-13.6

All Per cent over 12 over 12 months months

13

YBYB

14.6 14.6

14.3 13.2 13.3

13.6 13.8 13.7

-4.0

YBYC

40.4 33.9 32.9 29.7 21.5 17.3 19.7 17.8 12.8

-0.7

25.2 22.7 21.3 17.6 16.1 12.1 10.9 9.6 8.5

-2.8

-4 -25.8

YBXZ

-4 -23.8

YBYF

12

YBXY

All over 24

14

YBYE

Over 6 and up to 12

YBXV

-3 -4.6

YBXW

-0.2

10

YBXS

All Rate (%)a

YBVQ

16.4 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0 11.8 11.0 10.2 10.5

10.1

10.5 10.6 10.7

10.9 10.7 10.6

0.2

0.7

19.4 18.0 17.4 15.2 13.5 13.1 12.3 11.4 12.2

11.3 11.8

12.0 12.3 12.2

12.3 12.1 12.2

12.6 12.4 11.1 10.6 10.3 10.2 9.5 8.8 8.4

YBXT

160 168

8 4.6

25 15.9

YBVN

383 393

419 412 407

418 **409** 406

34 8.8

YBVO

234 246

249 **261**

27 11.7

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

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

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

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

OIVI	TED 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	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	(Mar-May) 1994 1995	9.8	10.0 9.0	19.9 19.4	16.4 15.4	10.0 9.0	7.1 6.5	8.9 7.4	3.3 2.3
	1996 1997	9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2	8.5 7.3	20.2 19.5	14.6 13.1	8.5 6.9	60	6.8 5.8	2.6
	1998 1999	6.3 6.1	6.4 6.3	18.6 20.2	12.0 11.8	6.3 5.8	5.3 4.3 4.5 4.0	4.7 4.6	2.6 2.4
	2000	5.7 4.9	5.8 5.0	21.0 18.1	11.0 10.2	5.1 4.6	3.6	4.4 3.1	2.0 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 Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.2 19.6	10.1 10.4	4.8 4.8	3.6 3.6	3.4 3.5	1.6 1.7
	Jul-Sep	5.1 5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2 5.2	19.7 19.7	10.5 10.6	4.9 4.9	3.5 3.5	3.5 3.4	1.5 1.6
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1		19.5	10.7	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.8
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	5.2 5.1 5.1	5.3 5.2 5.2	19.3 18.9 18.5	10.9 10.7 10.6	5.0 5.1 5.0	3.6 3.5 3.5	3.3 3.2 3.3	1.7 1.7 1.5
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	5.1	5.2	19.1	10.9	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.2 5.2	5.3 5.3	19.3 20.1	10.6 10.5	5.2 5.1	3.5 3.6	3.4 3.5	2.0 2.4
	Apr-Jun	5.1 5.2	5.2 5.3	19.9 19.2	10.2 10.8	4.8 4.8	3.6 3.6	3.5 3.6	23 24
	May-Jul Changes	5.2	5.3	19.2	10.0	4.0		3.0	24
	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
fale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.7 20.9	19.4	11.6	8.3 7.4	10.9	4.0
	1995 1996 1997	10.2 9.8 8.2	10.3 9.9 8.3	22.7 21.0	18.0 17.4 15.2	10.2 9.5 7.7	7.2 6.1	8.3 6.8	4.3
	1998 1999	6.9 6.8	6.9	19.9	13.5 13.1	6.7 6.0	4.6 5.0	5.6 5.5	4.3
	2000	6.2 5.4	6.9 6.2 5.4	23.4 22.3 20.3	12.3 11.4	5.4 4.8	4.2 3.7	5.2 3.8	:
	2002	5.7	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.6 5.7	5.7 5.7	21.9 21.3	11.3 11.8	5.4 5.2	3.8 3.8	4.0 4.1	:
	Jul-Sep	5.6	5.7	20.9	12.0	5.3	3.7	4.2	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7 5.7	5.8 5.7	21.0 20.6	12.3 12.2	5.2 5.4	3.9	4.0 3.7	entered;
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	5.7 5.7	5.8 5.7	20.9 21.5	12.3 12.2	5.5 5.5	3.8	3.7 3.7	:
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.8 5.8 5.7	5.8 5.8 5.8	22.7 21.8 22.0	12.3 12.1 12.2	5.5 5.7 5.3	3.8 3.8 4.0	3.8 3.8 3.9	3.3
	Apr-Jun	5.7	5.7	22.0	11.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	*
	May-Jul	5.7	5.8	21.8	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0	
ema	le ng guarters	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Mar-	ng quarters May) 1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
	1996 1996	7.5 7.0 6.5	7.7 7.2 6.7	17.7 17.3	12.4 11.1	7.4 7.3	5.4 4.7	4.7 4.3	2.0
	1997 1998	5.9 5.5	6.1 5.6	17.9 17.4 16.8	10.6 10.3	5.8 5.8	4.4 3.9	4.3 3.3	22 22
	1999 2000	5.3 5.0 4.4	5.4 5.2 4.5	19.5 15.8	10.2 9.5 8.8	5.4 4.8	3.8 3.7 3.5 3.2	32 3.1 2.1 2.9	2.0 1.8
	2001 2002	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.3 4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001	4.4	4.5 4.5	16.4	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.4	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4 4.4	4.6	17.6 18.4	8.5 8.6	4.2 4.5	3.4 3.2	2.6 2.6	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.4 4.5	4.6 4.6	18.2 18.3	8.7 8.9	4.4 4.4	3.1 3.2	2.6 2.4	
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	17.4	9.2	4.5	3.4 3.3	2.5 2.4	:
	Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	4.5 4.4	4.6 4.5	16.1 15.4	9.0 8.9	4.6 4.4	3.3	2.5	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.6	15.3 16.8	9.2 8.8	4.3 4.4	3.1 3.1	2.6 2.8	:
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
	Apr-Jul May-Jul	4.5	4.6 4.6	17.7 16.5	8.3 8.8	4.7 4.7	3.2 3.1	2.7 2.9	2.0 2.1
	Changes	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
	Over last 3 months	0.1							

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 6094

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11

			NOT SEASO	DNALLY ADJU	JSTED					SEASO	NALLY ADJU			
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Inited Kingdom 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 0000	BCJA 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3 1,263.0 1,102.3 983.0	DPAA 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7 963.5 839.6 746.8	DPAB 555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5 262.6 236.2	7.7 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2 3.7 3.3	10.6 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9 5.1 4.6	DPAD 4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	BCJD 2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1 1,088.5 970.0	:	ended	DPAE 1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.4 955.0 831.6 739.8	537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2 3.6 3.2	10.5 9.8 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	4.0 3.7 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.9 1.7
000 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,089.1 1,042.8	814.3 785.4	274.8 257.4	3.6 3.5	5.0 4.8	2.0	1,063.1 1,048.4	-14.3 -14.7	-13.8 -15.7	813.1 802.1	250.0 246.3	3.5 3.5	5.0 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
001 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	
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	3.1	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 Oct 11	940.4 918.4	705.4 692.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8 955.4	-1.6 3.6	-5.2 -0.1	726.0 726.9	225.8	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4	1.6 1.7 1.7
Nov 8 Dec 13	926.2 948.5 1,021.5	700.9 724.4 778.4	225.2 224.1 243.1	3.1 3.1 3.4	4.3 4.4 4.7	1.6 1.6	958.6 960.3 950.4	3.2 1.7 -9.9	1.7 2.8 -1.7	728.0 728.5 721.4	230.6 231.8 229.0	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7
Feb 14 Mar 14	1,024.0 998.2	778.1 759.5	246.0 238.7	3.4 3.3	4.7 4.6	1.8 1.7	945.6 947.6	-4.8 2.0	-4.3 -4.2	717.9 718.3	227.7 229.3	3.1 3.1	4.4	1.7
Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	952.7	1.6	1.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
Jul 11R Aug 8P Great Britain	956.4 962.7	715.7 715.2	240.6 247.6 BCJJ	3.2 3.2 BCJH	4.4	1.7 1.8	949.7 943.3	-3.0 -6.4	-0.6 -2.6	720.2 715.8	229.5 227.5	3.1 3.1	4.4	1.7
995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 1000)	BCJG 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9 1,212.2 1,060.1 943.4	BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8 924.2 807.6 716.8	536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0 252.5 226.6	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.5 9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	2,201.8 2,003.7 1,521.1 1,290.3 1,197.3 1,046.5 930.6	::		1,683.6 1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6 915.7 799.6 709.8	518.2 475.5 356.1 305.7 281.7 246.9 220.8	7.5 6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.4 9.6 7.3 6.2 5.7 5.0 4.5	4.0 3.6 2.7 2.0 1.8 1.6
001 Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	914.3	-2.2	-7.4	699.3	215.0	3.1	4.4	1.6
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	216.5	3.1	4.4	
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	
002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6
Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.5
May 9	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.5
Jun 13	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	916.0	2.0	2.0	693.6	222.4	3.1	4.3	1.5
Jul 11R Aug 8P	917.8 924.4	687.3 687.1	230.5 237.3	3.1	4.3 4.3	1.7	913.6 908.1	-2.4 -5.5	-0.2 -2.0	692.5 688.6	221.1	3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3	1.0
North East 995) Annual 996) averages 997 998) 999) 0000 0001)	DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0 73.4 63.9	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4 58.6 50.9	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6 14.7 12.9	DPDA 10.9 10.2 8.2 7.3 7.1 6.4 5.6	15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3	4.9 4.5 3.7 3.2 3.2 2.8 2.4	DPDG 128.5 116.4 93.3 83.3 79.9 72.2 62.7		::	ZMPI 103.3 92.9 74.7 66.8 63.7 57.9 50.3	ZMPK 25.2 23.5 18.5 16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4	DPDM 10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	2MPJ 15.7 14.8 11.8 10.7 10.3 9.4 8.2	ZMP 4. 4. 3. 3. 3. 2. 2.
001 Aug 9	61.5	48.1	13.4	5.4	7.8	2.5	61.6	0.0	-0.5	49.5	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.
Sep 13	59.4	46.7	12.7	5.2	7.6	2.4	61.2	-0.4	-0.3	49.1	12.1	5.3	8.0	
Oct 11	59.0	47.0	12.0	5.1	7.6	23	61.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	12.1	5.4	8.0	2:
Nov 8	60.3	48.4	11.8	5.2	7.9	22	61.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.2	5.4	8.0	
Dec 13	61.7	50.0	11.7	5.4	8.1	22	61.8	0.3	0.2	49.4	12.4	5.4	8.0	
002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2:
Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.7	-0.9	-0.6	47.8	11.9	5.2	7.8	
Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.5	8.2	2.4	59.3	-0.4	-0.8	47.3	12.0	5.2	7.7	
Apr 11	61.9	49.2	12.7	5.4	8.0	2.4	59.1	-0.2	-0.5	47.1	12.0	5.1	7.6	2:
May 9	59.2	47.0	12.2	5.2	7.6	2.3	58.5	-0.6	-0.4	46.5	12.0	5.1	7.5	
Jun 13	58.2	46.1	12.1	5.1	7.5	2.3	59.0	0.5	-0.1	46.9	12.1	5.1	7.6	
Jul 11 R	58.7	45.8	13.0	5.1	7.4	2.4	58.4	-0.6	-0.2	46.4	12.0	5.1	7.5	2:
Aug 8 P	57.8	44.7	13.1	5.0	7.2	2.5	57.9	-0.5	-0.2	46.0	11.9	5.0	7.5	
North West 995) Annual 996) averages 997 998 999) 0000	271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0 139.0 125.4	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	DPDB 82 7.6 5.9 5.2 4.7 4.2 3.8	11.6 10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	4.1 3.7 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	IBWA 267.3 246.4 191.9 164.2 153.8 136.9 123.6	::	::	208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5 107.2 96.8	ZMPW 58.9 54.2 41.3 35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7	8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7	ZMPV 11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4 6.6 6.0 5.4	ZMP 4. 3. 2. 2. 2. 1.
001 Aug 9	124.7	95.6	29.0	3.8	5.4	1.9	121.7	-0.1	-1.0	95.5	26.2	3.7	5.4	1.
Sep 13	119.7	92.5	27.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	121.5	-0.2	-0.6	95.3	26.2	3.7	5.3	
Oct 11	115.6	89.8	25.8	3.5	5.0	1.7	121.9	0.4	0.0	95.5	26.4	3.7	5.4	1.
Nov 8	115.8	90.3	25.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	122.1	0.2	0.1	95.5	26.6	3.7	5.4	
Dec 13	119.8	94.4	25.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	122.2	0.1	0.2	95.6	26.6	3.7	5.4	
002 Jan 10	130.6	102.1	28.4	3.9	5.7	1.9	120.7	-1.5	-0.4	94.3	26.4	3.6	5.3	1.
Feb 14	130.2	101.7	28.5	3.9	5.7	1.9	119.5	-1.2	-0.9	93.4	26.1	3.6	5.2	
Mar 14	126.5	99.0	27.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	119.1	-0.4	-1.0	92.9	26.2	3.6	5.2	
Apr 11 May 9	124.3 120.5	97.0 94.1	27.3 26.4	3.8 3.6	5.4 5.3	1.8 1.7	118.8 118.8	-0.3 0.0	-0.6 -0.2	92.5 92.6	26.3 26.2	3.6 3.6	52 52 52 52	1.
Jun 13 Jul 11R Aug 8P	117.7 119.5 119.6	91.7 91.9 91.4	26.0 27.6 28.2	3.6 3.6	5.1 5.2 5.1	1.7 1.8 1.8	118.9 118.1 117.0	0.1 -0.8 -1.1	-0.1 -0.2 -0.6	92.6 92.1 91.4	26.3 26.0 25.6	3.6 3.5	5.2 5.1	1.

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

^{*} Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousa	nds	and	per	cen

		-			SONALLY ADJ	USTED			NIT OCCUPA		SEASONA	LLY ADJUS			
			IT COUNT		RATE	Male	Female	CLAIMA	NT COUNT Change	Average	Male	Female	RATE	Male	Female
Governn Office Regions		All	Male	Female	All	Male	remaie	All	since previous month	change over 3 months ended	Male	remaie	All	Male	remaie
umber 995) Ar	nnual verages	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7 108.5 97.5	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6 83.9 75.1	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1 24.5 22.4	B3 7.7 62 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 6.4 5.7	4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.2 2.0	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.0 133.2 123.0 107.0 96.0	::	::	ZMPY 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1 74.3	ZMQA 45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4 23.9 21.7	8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4 5.0 4.4 4.0	2MPZ 11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6 7.1 6.3 5.7	ZMQB 4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.0
001 A	ug 9.0 ep 13.0	96.6 92.7	73.2 70.6	23.4	4.0 3.8	5.6 5.4	2.1 2.0	94.8 94.0	-0.7 -0.8	-0.9 -0.8	73.5 72.8	21.3 21.2	3.9 3.9	5.6 5.5	1.9 1.9
ON	oct 11.0	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
	lov 8.0	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
	lec 13.0	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
Fe	an 10.0	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
	eb 14.0	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
	far 14.0	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
M	pr 11.0	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
	lay 9.0	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
	un 13.0	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
	ul 11.0 ug 8.0	89.3 89.8 BCKC	67.9 67.6	21.4 22.2	3.7 3.7 DPAN	5.2 5.1	1.9	88.7 87.6 DPAY	-0.6 -1.1	-0.1 -0.4	68.4 67.6 ZMPA	20.3 20.0 ZMPC	3.7 3.6 DPBJ	5.2 5.1 ZMPB	1.8 1.8 ZMPD
995) A		148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0 70.2 64.4	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5	7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.4	3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8	145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2 69.4 63.7	::		111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.2 47.5	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.3 17.2 16.2	7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4	3.8 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.9
	ug 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
	ep 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
N	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
	lov 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
	lec 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
Fe	an 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
	eb 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
	1ar 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
M	pr 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
	1ay 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
	un 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
	ul 11R	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
	ug 8P	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
Vest Mic 995) Av 996) av 997) 998) 999) 000)		210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9 109.2 100.1	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1 83.1 76.3	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1 23.8	7.8 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7	10.4 9.4 7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6 5.2	4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.7 108.1 99.0		::	ZMPE 157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4 75.7	50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6 23.3	7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7	2MPF 10.3 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1	ZMPH 4.3 3.8 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.9
001 A	ug 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
	ep 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
N	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
	lov 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
F	an 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
	eb 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
	far 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
M	pr 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
	fay 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
	un 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
	ul 11R ug 8P	94.3 95.9 DPCI	71.2 72.0	23.1 23.9	3.5 3.6 DPDD	4.8	1.9	93.1 92.5 DPDJ	-0.2 -0.6	-0.2 -0.3	71.1 70.7 ZMOK	22.0 21.8 ZMOM	3.5 3.5 DPDP	4.8 4.8 ZMOL	1.8 1.8 ZMON
995) A 996) av 997) 998) 999) 000)	nnual verages	167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3 64.9 55.7	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9 41.0	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0 14.7	6.3 5.8 4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.5 7.8 5.5 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.9	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4	164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1 55.0	::	::	123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5 40.7	41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3	6.2 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.4 7.7 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.8	3.5 3.2 2.2 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2
	ug 9 iep 13	54.0 52.9	39.1 38.3	14.9 14.5	2.1 2.0	2.7	1.3 1.2	54.2 54.2	-0.3 0.0	-0.4 -0.2	40.2 40.1	14.0 14.1	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2
ON	Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	20	2.6	12	54.3	0.1	-0.1	40.1	14.2	2.1	2.8	12
	lov 8	52.4	38.2	14.2	20	2.7	12	54.5	0.2	0.1	40.1	14.4	2.1	2.8	12
	Dec 13	53.8	39.8	14.0	21	2.8	12	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	14.4	2.1	2.8	12
F	an 10	59.7	44.1	15.6	23	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.1	0.1	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	12
	feb 14	61.0	44.9	16.1	23	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	12
	Mar 14	59.4	43.7	15.7	23	3.0	1.3	54.9	0.3	0.1	40.2	14.7	2.1	2.8	13
M	opr 11	58.7	43.0	15.6	23	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	22	2.9	1.3	56.8	0.8	0.7	41.6	15.2	2.2	2.9	1.3
	un 13	55.9	41.1	14.8	21	2.9	1.3	57.5	0.7	0.9	42.2	15.3	2.2	2.9	1.3
	ul 11 R lug 8 P	57.0 57.7	41.5 41.8	15.4 16.0	22	2.9 2.9	1.3 1.4	57.6 57.6	0.1	0.5 0.3	42.4 42.4	15.2 15.2	22 22	3.0	1.3

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11
Claimant count by region

		CLAU			IALLY ADJU	STED					S	EASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	Da	
Gove Office Regio	rnment e	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous	Average change over 3	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Lond 1995)		DPCJ 394.7	292.1	102.6	DPDE 9.0	120		DPDK	month	months ended	ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
(996) (997) (998) (999) (000)	averages	360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3 175.5 155.9	265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5 114.2	95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8 46.0 41.7	9.0 8.3 6.2 5.1 4.5 3.8 3.4	12.0 11.1 8.4 6.8 6.1 5.1 4.5	5.3 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0	390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1 174.5 154.9			290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9 129.0 113.8	99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2 45.5 41.1	8.9 8.2 6.2 5.0 4.5 3.8 3.3	11.9 11.0 8.4 6.8 6.0 5.1 4.5	5.1 4.8 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0
2001	Aug 9 Sep 13	154.7 155.3	112.0 112.3	42.6 43.0	3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4	2.0 2.0	152.7 153.6	1.0	0.0 0.3	112.2 112.7	40.5 40.9	3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4	1.9
	Oct 11	155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0
	Nov 8	157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1
	Dec 13	161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
002	Jan 10	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	22	161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1
	Feb 14	166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	22	162.5	1.3	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1
	Mar 14	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	22	164.0	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2
	Apr 11	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	22	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	22
	May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	22	166.3	0.7	1.3	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	22
	Jun 13	166.4	120.9	45.5	3.6	4.8	22	167.3	1.0	1.1	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	22
	Jul 11R Aug 8P	168.2 169.1	121.3 121.2	46.9 47.9	3.6 3.6	4.8 4.8	22 23	167.7 167.5	0.4 -0.2	0.7 0.4	121.3 121.2	46.4 46.3	3.6 3.6	4.8 4.8	22
995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 000)	Annual averages	229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1 79.7 67.4	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2 50.6	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8	5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6	7.9 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6 2.2	3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.9	225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3 78.9 66.7			ZMOS 172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7 59.8 50.2	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6 19.1 16.5	5.6 4.9 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6	7.8 6.8 4.6 3.6 3.2 2.6 2.2	3.0 2.6 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0 0.8
001	Aug 9 Sep 13	64.9 63.3	47.7 46.5	17.2 16.8	1.5 1.5	2.1 2.0	0.9	65.2 65.3	-0.6 0.1	-0.5 -0.3	49.2 49.0	16.0 16.3	1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1	0.8
	Oct 11	63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Nov 8	64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9
	Dec 13	68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
002	Jan 10	74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
	Feb 14	75.9	56.6	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	68.6	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
	Mar 14	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
	Apr 11	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	0.9	1.0	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Jun 13	69.4	52.1	17.3	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.9	0.3	0.7	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Jul 11 R	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.4	0.5	0.6	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
	Aug 8 P	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	72.2	- 0.2	0.2	54.1	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 000)	Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6 53.4	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0	6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2	9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4	163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3 61.9 52.7		:	2MOW 122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0 45.9 39.1	2MOY 40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.3 16.0 13.6	DPBM 6.5 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1	8.9 8.1 5.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.2
001	Aug 9	51.1	37.4	13.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	52.0	-0.3	-0.7	38.6	13.4	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Sep 13	50.0	36.5	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.6	-0.4	-0.5	38.2	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Oct 11	48.8	35.8	13.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	51.5	-0.1	-0.3	38.1	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Nov 8	50.1	36.9	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.4	-0.1	-0.2	38.1	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Dec 13	51.6	38.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2	51.3	-0.1	-0.1	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
02	Jan 10	56.8	42.1	14.8	23	3.1	1.3	50.6	-0.7	-0.3	37.7	12.9	2.0	2.8	1.1
	Feb 14	57.7	42.6	15.1	23	3.1	1.3	50.7	0.1	-0.2	37.7	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2
	Mar 14	55.1	41.0	14.1	22	3.0	1.2	50.7	0.0	-0.2	37.7	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2
	Apr 11	52.7	39.2	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	50.5	-0.2	0.0	37.4	13.1	2.0	2.8	12
	May 9	50.1	37.3	12.8	2.0	2.8	1.1	50.8	0.3	0.0	37.6	13.2	2.0	2.8	12
	Jun 13	48.1	35.8	12.2	1.9	2.7	1.1	50.6	-0.2	0.0	37.5	13.1	2.0	2.8	12
	Jul 11 R Aug 8P	48.4 49.4	35.7 35.8	12.8 13.6	2.0	2.6 2.6	1.1	50.3 50.0	-0.3 -0.3	-0.1 -0.3	37.2 36.8	13.1 13.2	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.7	12 12
nglar 995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 000)	Annual averages	VASR 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 882.8 783.6	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9 670.7 593.3	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7 212.1 190.2	7.6 6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0 3.5 3.1	10.4 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3	4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6	1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.0 1,002.8 872.9 774.2	::		ZMQK 1,447.7 1,303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8 665.0 588.3	ZMQM 449.9 409.6 304.0 258.7 238.0 208.0 185.9	7.5 6.8 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.4 3.0	ZMQL 10.3 9.5 7.1 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.2	ZMQN 4.0 3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6
001	Aug 9 Sep 13	771.1 751.0	575.0 561.1	196.2 189.9	3.0 2.9	4.1 4.0	1.7 1.6	761.1 759.2	-3.0 -1.9	-6.1 -4.2	579.6 576.9	181.5 182.3	3.0	42	1.6
	Oct 11	734.6	551.1	183.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	762.8	3.6	-0.4	578.0	184.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Nov 8	740.8	557.5	183.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	765.7	2.9	1.5	578.9	186.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Dec 13	761.0	577.8	183.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	768.9	3.2	3.2	580.5	188.4	3.0	4.2	1.6
02	Jan 10	816.7	619.0	197.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	761.1	-7.8	-0.6	574.8	186.3	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Feb 14	819.8	619.4	200.4	3.2	4.5	1.7	758.3	-2.8	-2.5	572.6	185.7	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Mar 14	799.9	605.1	194.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	759.7	1.4	-3.1	572.5	187.2	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Apr 11	788.4	595.0	193.4	3.1	4.3	1.7	762.6	2.9	0.5	573.5	189.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
	May 9	767.3	579.4	187.9	3.0	4.2	1.6	763.8	1.2	1.8	574.7	189.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Jun 13	753.3	568.5	184.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	766.2	2.4	2.2	577.3	188.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Jul 11 R	764.6	571.1	193.5	3.0	4.1	1.7	764.9	-1.3	0.8	576.9	188.0	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Aug 8P	770.3	570.6	199.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	760.2	-4.7	-1.2	573.6	186.6	3.0	4.1	1.6

Thousands and per cent

		N	OT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	TED ^a		
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT	Laboration of the laboration o	RATE			CLAIMAN	IT COUNT		-1		RATE		Labelenia
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	ВСКІ			DPAT	1 - 1	910	DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 1000)	107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9 51.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7 39.9	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1 11.9	8.2 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5 5.8	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.9	106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2 51.2	::		82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4 39.6	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9 11.7	8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1 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
002 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
Apř 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 8P	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 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 1000)	203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4 108.0	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1 83.6	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3 24.4	7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.3	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7 6.1	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	198.1 189.7 156.1 138.3 130.4 116.3 105.2		::	ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.1 90.3 82.0	2MQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	2MQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6 6.0	3.7 3.6 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.3 2.0
001 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	
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
002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	22	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	22	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	21	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 8P	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 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	DPÅV 11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.7 42.1 39.5	::	::	ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 30.0	ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	ZMQR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 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		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
002 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		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		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		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 8P	38.3	28.1	10.2	4.9	6.4		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

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

UNITED KINGDOM —	1		Allag							18	3-24			
15.	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	GEYV 1,082.0 1,036.0	469.4 447.2	193.9 189.4	GEYX 182.5 169.4	119.0 116.0	21.8 22.2	GEYZ 117.2 113.9	GEZA 273.3 258.7	171.7 163.0	54.1 53.7	GEZC 41.2 35.7	5.8 5.8	2.3 2.4	GEZE 0.5 0.6
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,003.2 994.7 1,005.9	430.8 434.5 443.5	189.8 190.1 197.1	160.0 153.4 152.7	111.7 108.5 106.7	22.2 21.8 21.1	110.9 108.2 106.0	241.7 235.7 238.4	148.5 144.8 145.5	56.7 57.1 59.2	31.0 28.7 28.8	5.0 4.6 4.4	23 22 20	0.5 0.5 0.5
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,072.2 1,067.7 1,035.3	477.0 470.3 440.9	214.7 221.6 224.1	168.0 166.7 166.3	107.5 106.2 103.8	19.8 19.6 19.7	104.9 102.8 100.3	260.9 265.6 256.5	157.7 161.2 150.5	63.4 64.7 66.5	34.8 34.9 35.0	4.5 4.3 4.1	1.9 1.8 1.8	0.5 0.5 0.5
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	1,000.0 972.5 938.7	425.7 397.8 383.5	203.8 203.3 191.1	171.3 174.2 170.7	102.0 101.8 100.2	19.9 20.3 20.6	97.2 95.5 93.2	241.8 233.0 224.7	140.4 129.5 127.0	60.6 62.3 57.6	36.5 36.9 35.8	3.8 3.8 3.8	1.8 1.8 1.9	0.5 0.5 0.5
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	952.4 962.7 930.2	407.5 432.0 416.8	190.6 179.1 174.6	163.4 163.4 155.6	99.4 98.6 96.4	20.0 19.5 19.7	91.5 89.6 86.8	240.7 248.5 238.8	146.1 157.1 151.3	56.4 52.2 51.0	33.7 34.6 31.8	4.0 4.0 4.1	1.9 1.8 2.0	0.5 0.5
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	908.0 915.2 937.4	409.6 423.6 440.4	171.8 175.9 185.1	149.5 143.1 143.4	94.7 94.0 94.0	19.5 18.9 18.0	82.4 78.7 74.5	226.5 225.9 231.9	140.7 140.6 142.6	52.0 53.4 56.5	29.3 27.6	3.9 3.8	2.0 1.9	0.5 0.5 0.5
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	1,009.8 1,012.0 985.4	474.5 463.7 439.2	207.6 222.7 223.4	157.7 159.8 162.4	96.8 96.5 95.6	16.8 16.4 16.3	73.2 69.2 64.9	253.8 261.1 254.1	152.7 154.6	62.4 66.2	28.5 34.0 35.6	3.8 4.1 4.2	1.9 1.8 1.8	0.5 0.5 0.5
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	969.6 942.3 925.2	430.5 408.6 401.9	209.0 205.1 197.5	168.9 171.3 171.6	96.4 94.6 93.8	16.6 16.7 16.7	64.9 62.7	244.4 233.4	146.2 138.9 128.7	66.1 61.3 61.1	37.2 39.1 38.8	4.2 4.5 4.4	1.8 2.0 2.1	0.5 0.5 0.5
Jul 11 Aug 8	944.5 951.1	432.6 448.5	194.4 186.6	164.9 165.3	93.9 93.5	16.2 15.9	58.7 57.3	230.0 248.1 255.0	129.3 151.5 161.4	57.7 55.8 52.5	38.0 35.3 35.7	4.5 4.8 4.9	22 22 2.1	0.5 0.5 0.5
Male 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	809.1 780.3	327.1 317.2	145.1 140.8	141.4 132.0	96.1 93.6	24.2 24.4	99.4 96.7	GEZL 184.9 176.3	113.3 109.2	38.1 37.5	GEZN 29.1 25.3	4.0 4.0	2.4 2.5	GEZP 0.4 0.4
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	761.8 759.6 775.3	311.5 318.0 331.8	140.4 140.9 146.6	125.5 120.8 119.7	90.3 87.9 87.0	24.2 23.7 22.8	94.2 92.0 90.1	166.7 164.2 169.6	101.8 100.7 104.8	39.0 39.5 40.9	22.0 20.5 20.5	3.5 3.2 3.1	2.3 2.1 2.0	0.4 0.3 0.3
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	822.4 816.4 793.1	353.8 345.1 323.1	160.8 167.2 170.6	130.9 130.0 129.5	87.7 86.6 84.7	21.5 21.3 21.4	89.2 87.4 85.2	184.6 187.6 181.7	112.3 113.7 106.1	44.3 45.8 47.8	24.5 24.7 24.7	3.2 3.1 2.8	1.9 1.8 1.8	0.3 0.3 0.3
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	764.5 745.5 716.5	310.9 292.2 278.6	154.9 153.4 143.4	132.9 135.6 133.7	83.3 83.2 81.7	21.7 22.0 22.4	82.5 81.1 79.0	170.6 165.0 157.1	98.5 91.4 87.9	43.5 44.4 40.7	25.6 26.1 25.5	2.6 2.7 2.7	1.7 1.8 1.9	0.3 0.3 0.3
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	717.4 719.2 698.2	288.9 302.5 295.4	142.2 133.3 129.3	128.0 127.6 121.9	80.7 79.9 78.1	22.1 21.7 21.7	77.6 75.9 73.4	164.1 167.6 161.6	97.7 103.9 101.1	39.4 36.1 34.8	23.9 24.5 22.6	2.8 2.8 2.8	1.9 1.8 1.9	0.3 0.3 0.3
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	685.0 693.1 716.3	294.6 308.3 328.3	127.1 130.1 137.0	116.8 111.8 111.5	76.8 76.4 76.5	21.4 20.6 19.5	69.7 66.5 63.1	154.8 156.0 163.6	95.9 97.4 102.2	35.5 36.5 38.8	20.4 19.1 19.6	2.6 2.5 2.6	1.9 1.8 1.8	0.3 0.3 0.3
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	769.8 769.1 749.8	352.5 341.4 322.2	154.6 167.3 170.2	121.8 123.3 124.9	78.9 78.6 77.7	18.3 17.8 17.7	61.9 58.5 54.8	178.6 183.1 178.1	108.6 108.6 102.0	43.4 46.7 47.4	23.4 24.6 25.5	2.8 2.9 2.9	1.7 1.7	0.3 0.3
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	736.1 715.6 701.0	314.7 299.3 292.9	158.7 154.6 148.0	129.9 132.3 133.6	78.1 76.6 75.8	18.0 18.1 18.1	54.7 52.7 50.7	170.9 163.3 159.6	97.0 90.1 89.4	43.7 43.0 40.2	27.0 27.0 26.8	3.0 2.9 2.9	1.8 1.9 2.0	0.3 0.3 0.3
Jul 11 Aug 8	706.7 706.3	308.2 315.5	145.2 139.2	128.4 128.5	75.7 75.2	17.7 17.4	49.2 47.9	168.3 171.8	101.2 106.9	38.8 36.4	24.9 24.9	3.1 3.2	2.0 2.1 2.0	0.3 0.3 0.3
Female 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	272.9 255.7	142.3 130.0	48.9 48.6	41.1 37.4	22.9 22.4	14.9 15.5	17.8 17.3	88.4 82.4	58.3 53.8	16.0 16.2	12.1 10.5	1.8	2.2 2.4	0.2 0.2
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	241.4 235.1 230.7	119.3 116.5 111.7	49.4 49.2 50.4	34.5 32.6 33.0	21.5 20.6 19.7	15.8 15.7 15.4	16.7 16.2 15.8	75.0 71.5 68.8	46.7 44.1 40.8	17.6 17.6 18.3	9.0 8.2 8.3	1.5 1.4 1.3	23 22 21	0.2 0.2 0.1
001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	249.7 251.3 242.2	123.2 125.2 117.8	54.0 54.4 53.4	37.1 36.7 36.8	19.8 19.6 19.1	14.2 13.9 14.1	15.7 15.4 15.1	76.3 78.0 74.8	45.5 47.5 44.4	19.1 18.9 18.7	10.3 10.2 10.3	1.3 1.3 1.2	1.9 1.9 1.8	0.1 0.2 0.2
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	235.5 227.0 222.2	114.8 105.5 104.9	48.9 49.9 47.7	38.4 38.5 37.0	18.7 18.5 18.6	14.2 14.5 14.7	14.7 14.4 14.2	71.2 68.0 67.6	41.9 38.1 39.1	17.1 17.8 16.8	10.9 10.8 10.4	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.8 1.9 1.9	02 02 02
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	235.0 243.5 232.0	118.5 129.5 121.4	48.3 45.8 45.3	35.4 35.8 33.7	18.7 18.7 18.3	13.9 13.3 13.6	14.0 13.7 13.3	76.6 80.9 77.2	48.4 53.2 50.2	17.0 16.0 16.2	9.8 10.1 9.2	1.2 1.3 1.3	1.9 1.8 2.0	02 02 02
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	223.1 222.1 221.0	115.0 115.3 112.1	44.8 45.7 48.2	32.7 31.3 31.9	17.9 17.6 17.5	13.7 13.4 13.1	12.7 12.1 11.5	71.7 70.0 68.3	44.8 43.2 40.4	16.5 16.9 17.7	8.9 8.5 8.9	1.3 1.2 1.2	21 20 20	0.2 0.2 0.2
002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	240.0 242.9 235.5	122.0 122.4 116.9	53.0 55.4 53.2	35.8 36.5 37.5	17.9 17.9 17.9	12.2 11.8 11.9	11.3 10.7 10.1	75.2 78.0 76.0	44.1 45.9 44.2	19.0 19.4 18.6	10.6 11.1 11.7	1.3 1.4 1.4	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	233.5 226.7 224.2	115.8 109.3 109.0	50.3 50.6 49.5	39.0 39.0 38.0	18.3 17.9 17.9	122 123 123	10.2 9.9 9.7	73.4 70.1 70.4	42.0 38.6 39.9	17.6 18.1 17.5	12.1 11.8 11.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	2.3 2.4 2.4	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2
Jul 11 Aug 8	237.8 244.8	124.4 133.0	49.2 47.3	36.5 36.8	18.2 18.3	11.7 11.3	9.6 9.4	79.8 83.3	50.4 54.5	17.0 16.1	10.5	1.7	24 23	0.2 0.2 0.2

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

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

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.

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.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM -			25-49							50	and over		2.	13011
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	GEZF 617.1 593.8	230.1 220.2	108.1 105.3	111.7 105.6	88.1 85.8	27.1 27.4	79.2 76.9	178.3 171.2	58.1 55.0	29.2 28.1	28.6 27.2	25.0 24.4	35.0 35.6	37.5 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 May 9 Jun 13	547.8 535.3 526.3	223.2 214.3 210.1	114.6 112.2 109.0	101.8 103.8 105.1	70.3 69.0 68.2	19.8 19.6 19.4	37.9 36.0 34.0	164.0 160.3 156.5	57.8 55.7 53.5	31.1 29.3 28.2	27.2 28.0 27.9	21.5 21.2 21.0	29.2 29.5 30.0	26.5 26.2
Jul 11 Aug 8	527.9 528.1	218.0 223.3	107.8 104.3	101.8	67.9 67.5	19.0 18.7	32.4 31.1	156.3 156.4	54.1 55.3	28.3 27.4	27.0 26.8	21.1 21.0	30.0 29.9	26.0 25.9 25.8
Male 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	485.9 470.6	168.6 164.4	84.7 82.1	90.8 86.3	73.3 71.3	29.2 29.3	68.5 66.5	130.8 126.4	39.8 38.5	20.8 19.9	20.9 20.0	18.7 18.3	37.7 38.0	30.6 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
001 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
002 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 2000 Aug 10 Sep 14	131.3 123.2	61.5 55.8	23.4 23.2	20.9 19.4	14.8 14.5	19.4 20.2	10.7 10.4	47.4 44.8	18.3 16.5	8.4 8.2	7.6 7.2	6.3 6.1	27.8 28.6	6.9 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
001 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	123	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	122	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	122	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
002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	62	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	5.7	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	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8
Jul 11	112.5	54.1	23.3	19.0	11.5	14.3	4.6	40.1	15.9	7.7	6.6	5.0	24.4	4.8
Aug 8	115.1	57.6	22.6	18.9	11.6	13.9	4.4	41.2	17.2	7.6	6.7	4.9	23.7	4.8

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

26 and up to 52

52 and up to 104

Per cent claiming over 52 weeks 1.9

Over104

SOUTH EAST 13 or less

26 and up to 52

52 and up to 104

Over 104

Over 13 and up to 26

Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.4

All

2,018

1,638

2,219

32.5

284

44

7.169

2,119

135

14

10,684

14,326

6,676

5,957

2,889

1,152

13.0

4.017 25.785

2.008

1,915

1,108

1,234

22.8

10.867

9,145

4,133

2,400

125

31,000 10,282 52,330 5,312 9,610

5,790

3,675

23.2

17,691 40,724 11,855 70,705

12.468

7,716

5,938

19.3

1.123

187

2.5

8,698

1.745

1.114

576

16.3

10,399

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at August 8 2002 Duration of Male Female Male Female 18-24 25-49 50 and over All ages^a in weeks 18-24 25-49 50 and 18-24 25-49 50 and over All All 18-24 25-49 50 and over agesa NORTH EAST SOUTH WEST 13 or less 9,092 2,245 19.411 3,306 2,688 5,417 9,608 2,619 17,889 2,873 Over 13 and up to 26 4,291 1,136 8,099 1,024 868 1.044 355 344 2,524 1,492 4,029 1,237 6,820 648 531 2,449 26 and up to 52 1,888 4,997 1,259 717 1,971 942 3,737 392 895 365 1,677 52 and up to 104 3.597 208 1,106 4,911 601 253 927 129 2,191 823 251 1,776 38.3 12 2.074 3.862 249 15 795 870 1,680 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.8 23.6 19.7 1.5 15.7 24.8 11.0 1.8 14.7 25.0 13.6 20 96 18.0 All 7,522 44,470 5,143 5,430 2,058 13,060 7,995 20,360 6,772 35,467 3,991 6,510 2.677 NORTH WEST ENGLAND 13 or less 14,995 20,569 4,455 40,687 6.966 6,109 1,948 15,516 83,304 132,769 30,842 250,093 42,384 46,327 Over 13 and up to 26 9,919 2,262 17,614 2.100 2,293 791 5,326 66,554 16,081 112,105 12,956 18,881 6,243 26 and up to 52 3,876 10,049 1,499 1.940 671 4,164 16,089 102.635 8.678 15.870 5.479 52 and up to 104 493 7,337 1,929 9,761 1,196 271 1,915 987 448 2,546 45,016 9,654 4.013 Over 104 15.084 2,446 32.8 39 3,697 6,182 526 444 263 21,468 15,885 37,616 155 3,695 3,701 7,551 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 22 21.4 17.6 2.7 14.3 20.7 2.1 20.0 31.2 17.4 2.4 14.1 24,668 51,571 13,348 90,490 10,853 12,064 4,302 27,908 134,077 332,651 91,639 562,760 65,587 94,427 YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER WALES 11,172 15.687 3.556 30.878 5,334 4,854 6,389 8,248 2,064 16,911 Over 13 and up to 26 7,419 1,803 12,873 1,673 1,824 638 4,249 2,090 3,496 929 6.551 798 796 1,988 26 and up to 52 2,240 1,620 554 3,229 1,322 6,093 522 281 1.529 52 and up to 104 200 4,985 1,586 130 932 432 1,494 82 2,447 689 2,024 33.4 42 2.015 4.081 23 291 727 14 1.534 1.096 2,644 483 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.4 18.7 16.4 1.9 128 23.7 10.2 1.0 20.4 31.9 16.7 1.6 13.9 17,209 37,532 10,809 66,140 8,176 9,521 3,563 21,832 9,897 19,527 5,794 35,482 4,518 4,798 EAST MIDLANDS SCOTLAND 6,860 10,077 2,744 19,940 3,576 3,611 1,344 8,760 4,479 38,725 2,282 15,561 13,009 20,049 6,137 Over 13 and up to 26 2,179 1,337 8,245 952 1,366 533 2,901 8,882 1.652 2.241 759 4,899 26 and up to 52 1,515 4,531 705 1,084 408 2.224 2,600 8,882 13,996 1,004 1,652 685 3,416 52 and up to 104 175 3.183 1,035 4,393 652 369 1,132 159 5,440 1,699 103 996 419 1,523 Over 104 12 1.473 1,291 2,776 239 320 564 13 2,322 2,339 4,674 783 30.6 Per cent claiming over 52 weeks 1.7 19.5 16.8 22 12.8 23.2 10.9 0.9 17.0 30.6 14.9 All 10,741 23,932 7,610 42,624 5,349 6,952 2,974 15,581 19,863 45,575 13,206 80,257 8,897 11,669 4,128 WEST MIDLANDS GREAT BRITAIN 13 or less 11.092 15,414 3,930 30,743 5,601 102,702 161,066 37,385 305,729 51,646 Over 13 and up to 26 3,867 7,835 2.050 13.840 1,758 1,978 752 4,575 78,932 19,292 134,217 15,406 21,918

LONDON 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 w All	12,989 5,800 4,143 766 67 eeks 3.5 23,765	27,066 16,627 17,630 12,562 5,628 22.9 79,513	4,141 2,696 2,964 2,628 3,047 36.7 15,476	44,529 25,246 24,799 15,956 8,742 20.7 119,272	7,666 2,995 2,185 399 43 3.3 13,288	10,879 5,644 5,220 3,497 1,228 17.9 26,468	2,231 1,285 1,337 1,108 889 29.2 6,850	21,105 10,042 8,787 5,006 2,160 15.2 47,100	UNITED N 106,930 36,444 24,890 3,196 315 2.0	KINGDOM 165,720 81,716 82,948 55,923 26,670 20.0 412,977	38,175 19,859 20,174 16,071 20,957 32.1 115,236	315,450 139,233 128,503 75,201 47,942 17.4	54,512 16,062 10,777 1,725 179 2.3	57,552 22,620 18,935 11,578 4,426 13.9	17,173 7,586 6,665 4,949 4,795 23.7	133,039 47,339 36,780 18,261 9,400 11.3
All	8,985	23,968	7,965	41,262	4,777	7,473	18.2 3,273	9.1 15,842	7,938	28.7 15,224	54.7 4,597	26.3 27,830	3.7 4,253	16.4 4,217	43.6 1,600	15.3 10,124
13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 v	5,944 1,779 1,088 156 18	10,930 5,090 4,507 2,482 959	3,135 1,552 1,411 889 978 23.4	20,231 8,501 7,048 3,527 1,955 13.3	3,288 890 492 92 15	4,046 1,559 1,124 561 183	1,515 625 536 331 266	9,069 3,135 2,190 984 464	4,228 1,651 1,625 409 25	4,654 2,784 3,420 3,020 1,346	790 567 726 877 1,637	9,721 5,016 5,779 4,306 3,008	2,866 656 573 144 14	2,128 702 695 498 194	462 221 220 322 375	5,500 1,586 1,490 965 583

678

500

579

25.9

4,163

3.569

1.801

1,184

23,663

12.6

23,265

2.787

1.9

79,528

52.903

19.7

290 25,324

122,724

17.1

15,194

31.2

19,320 44,934

163,837 397,753 110,639 678,499 79,002 110,894

10.204

1,581

22

18.240

11.080

4,232

6.445

4.627

4,420

35,290

17,296

8,817

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

3.774

896

549

1.8

1,980

1,374

640

239

9.1

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

733

586

321

303

3,705 18,953

3,665

2.534

1.048

548

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cen workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble Andover Appleby Ashford Axminster	387 259 33 687 115	179 148 27 241 37	566 407 60 928 152	42 1.1 1.4 2.3 2.2	3.1 0.9 1.1 1.9 1.7	Holsworthy Homcastle Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon	61 80 2,941 7,657 795	25 54 991 2,520 339	86 134 3,932 10,177 1,134	2.6 1.8 4.1 6.1 1.8	2.0 1.5 3.6 5.4 1.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,428	825	3,253	1.8	1.4	llfracombe	211	73	284	4.4	3.6
Banbury Barnard Castle Barnsley Barnstaple	420 97 2,721 506	148 43 999 228	568 140 3,720 734	1.0 2.1 4.7 3.0	0.8 1.7 4.1 2.5	lpswich Isle of Wight Keighley and Skipton Kendal	2,770 1,494 1,305 172	934 380 481 76	3,704 1,874 1,786 248	3.1 4.2 3.3 1.0	2.7 3.6 2.9 0.8
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke Bath Bedford	1,178 735 968 2,057	340 293 417 729	1,518 1,028 1,375 2,786	5.2 1.1 1.6 3.3	4.6 1.0 1.3 2.7	Keswick Kettering and Corby Kidderminster King's Lynn	18 1,123 926 920	10 452 330 326	28 1,575 1,256 1,246	0.6 2.4 2.8 2.6	0.6 2.1 2.4 2.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	215	92	307	2.9	2.7	Kingsbridge	94	36	130	2.0	1.5
Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackbum	450 31,836 2,436 3,390	195 10,198 918 1,106	645 42,034 3,354 4,496	4.3 5.1 6.0 3.5 2.9	3.2 4.6 5.3 3.1 2.5	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek Leicester	1,726 203 10,140 250 8,226	559 85 3,307 100 3,009	2,285 288 13,447 350 11,235	4.2 3.5 3.4 1.9 4.0	3.6 2.7 3.1 1.6 3.6
Blackpool Bolton	2,872 3,749	1,136	3,673 4,885	3.9	3.5	Leominster	185	63	248	2.7	2.3
Boston Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater	321 1,972 9,418 603	143 654 2,815 256	464 2,626 12,233 859	1.9 2.1 5.1 2.6	1.6 1.8 4.6 2.1	Lincoln Liskeard Liverpool London	1,707 276 21,414 119,256	574 118 6,350 47,351	2,281 394 27,764 166,607	3.1 3.6 7.1 4.0	2.8 2.5 6.4 3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	890	311	1,201	6.3	5.0	Loughborough Louth	1,142 329	467 133	1,609 462	3.2 4.2	2.8 3.3
Bridport Brighton Bristol Bude	95 4,552 6,122 163	1,801 2,240 73	6,353 8,362 236	1.6 3.5 2.1 4.5	1.2 3.0 1.9 3.5	Lourn Lowestoft and Beccles Ludlow Luton	1,431 202 3,514	487 77 1,281	1,918 279 4,795	4.8 2.8 3.7	42 22 32
Burnley Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds Buxton	977 1,284 415 375	366 591 184 144	1,343 1,875 599 519	3.4 2.4 1.6 2.3	3.1 22 1.3 1.8	Maidstone and North Kent Malton Malvern Manchester	5,780 131 282 26,758	2,125 54 97 7,897	7,905 185 379 34,655	2.9 1.5 1.6 3.4	2.5 1.2 1.2 3.1
Calderdale	2,638	889	3,527	4.5	3.9	Mansfield Matlock	3,135	1,103	4,238 475	3.9	3.5
Cambridge Camelford Canterbury Carlisle	2,018 58 1,049 1,230 134	757 21 381 408 54	2,775 79 1,430 1,638 188	1.8 3.5 2.1 3.1 1.6	1.5 2.7 1.9 2.7 1.3	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall Milton Keynes	210 10,399 171 2,089	99 2,777 102 836	309 13,176 273 2,925	1.9 6.5 2.0 2.0	1.5 5.9 1.7 1.8
Chard Cheltenham	1,317	492	1,809	22	1.9	Minehead	187	66	253	3.3	2.5
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford	2,579 1,022 387 619	918 443 181 319	*3,497 1,465 568 938	5.0 1.6 2.0 4.6	4.5 1.3 1.6 4.0	Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne Newark Newbury	2,245 877 467 499	762 320 135 176	3,007 1,197 602 675	6.0 4.1 2.7 1.2	5.2 3.5 2.4 1.0
Cirencester Clacton	259 765	97 . 288	356 1,053	1.4 5.4	1.1 42	Newquay Newton Abbot	280 468	98 154	378 622	3.9 2.3	3.0 1.7
Colchester Coventry	2,038 6,678	844 2,105	2,882 8,783	2.3 3.6	1.9 3.3	Northallerton and Thirsk Northampton Norwich	299 2,674 3,073	132 964 1,061	431 3,638 4,134	1.5 2.4 2.5	12 21 22
Crawley	1,961 2,170	758 816	2,719	1.0	0.9	Nottingham	9,810	3,126	12,936	4.1	3.6
Cromer Darlington Dartmouth Derby	375 1,602 42 4,435	132 490 15 1,550	507 2,092 57 5,985	2.9 4.6 1.8 3.6	22 4.1 1.3 3.3	Okehampton Oswestry Oxford Paignton and Totnes	149 314 2,182 849	73 163 846 283	222 477 3,028 1,132	2.5 2.8 1.3 4.3	1.8 2.3 1.1 3.5
Devizes Diss Doncaster	190 215 4,223	95 130 1,359	285 345 5,582	2.0 2.0 5.1	1.4 1.6 4.5	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering	127 674 1,884 93	56 277 659 39	183 951 2,543 132	1.2 4.8 2.6 1.7	1.0 3.9 2.3 1.4
Dorchester and Weymouth Dover	656 863	210 286	866 1,149	1.9 3.8	1.5 3.4	Plymouth	3,509	1,285	4,794	3.6	2.9
Dudley and Sandwell Eastbourne Evesham Exeter	8,200 1,284 276 1,844	2,553 451 115 726	10,753 1,735 391 2,570	4.6 2.9 1.4 2.1	4.2 2.3 1.1 1.8	Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne	1,018 4,042 3,304 3,638 640	315 1,345 1,053 1,433 193	1,333 5,387 4,357 5,071 833	1.4 2.6 2.8 1.7 4.8	1.2 2.1 2.5 1.5 3.4
Fakenham Falmouth	153	56	209	2.1 5.6	1.6	Retford	383	184	567	3.8	3.4
Folkestone Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby	964 545 1,790 774	289 198 570 347	1,253 743 2,360 1,121	3.5 6.2 3.2 3.7	2.9 5.2 2.9 3.1	Richmond Rochdale Rugby Salisbury	165 2,513 669 321	99 758 267 148	264 3,271 936 469	2.6 5.2 2.4 1.0	1.5 4.6 2.1 0.8
Grantham Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Haltwhistle	398 1,595 3,128 2,051 113	168 478 1,026 830 41	566 2,073 4,154 2,881 154	2.0 5.5 5.5 1.1 4.5	1.7 4.6 4.8 1.0 3.6	Scarborough Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham	1,022 1,768 54 227 12,546	357 666 31 94 3,718	1,379 2,434 85 321 16,264	4.0 3.7 1.4 1.4 5.0	3.3 3.4 1.1 1.0 4.4
Harlow Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich Hastings	1,558 825 2,103 248 1,818	667 317 499 76 574	2,225 1,142 2,602 324 2,392	1.8 1.5 7.5 5.5 4.5	1.5 1.3 6.8 4.2 3.5	Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Slough and Woking South Molton	937 377 226 12,673 81	305 123 109 5,022 40	1,242 500 335 17,695 121	2.0 2.7 2.3 2.3 2.9	1.6 2.1 1.8 2.0 2.4
Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leyburn Helston	464 21 214	213 18 102	677 39 316 1,229	2.4 1.1 4.9 2.2	2.0 0.6 3.4 1.9	Southampton and Winchester Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	4,073 6,170 311 447	1,230 2,332 182 189	5,303 8,502 493 636	1.9 3.6 1.6 2.8	1.7 3.0 1.4 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21 Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
						SCOTLAND					
Stamford	308	128	436	1.5	1.2	Aberdeen	2,336	880	3,216	1.8	1.6
Stevenage Stoke	2,158 5,042	876 1,773	3,034 6,815	1.9 3.6	1.6 3.3	Annan Argyll Islands	233 93	96 31	329 124	3.2 4.3	2.8 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
Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth	604 1,871	242 733	846 2,604	1.7	1.4	Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose	135 558	48 237	183 795	2.7 5.0	2.4 4.3
Thanet	2,006	612	2,618	7.0	6.3	Campbeltown	196	80	276	7.7	5.9
Thetford	312	142	454	1.9	1.5	Crieff	144	49	193	2.9	2.4
iverton	278	124	402	2.5	2.0	Dingwall	653	120	773	5.9	5.0
orquay rowbridge and Warminster	973 561	266 265	1,239 826	4.5 1.8	3.8	Dufftown Dumbarton	46 1,451	15 535	1,986	2.2 7.3	1.6 6.2
ruro	487	196	683	2.4	2.1	Dumfries	1,142	469	1,611	4.6	4.0
unbridge Wells	978	395	1,373	1.3	1.1	Dundee	4,678	1,633	6,311	7.4	7.0
Tyneside	17,748	5,076	22,824	5.4	4.9	Dunfermline	2,593	784	3,377	6.0	5.4
Nadebridge and Bodmin Nakefield	220 3,537	1,311	302 4,848	2.2 3.8	1.7 3.4	Dunoon and Rothesay East Avrshire	358 2,708	89 963	447 3,671	6.0	4.6
Varrington	4,206	1,503	5,709	3.3	3.1	Edinburgh	9,085	2,850	11,935	8.8 3.0	8.0 2.8
Varwick	1,358	470	1,828	1.7	1.5	Elgin and Forres	508	229	737	4.0	2.9
Vellingborough	1,050	464	1,514	2.8	2.4	Falkirk	2,500	823	3,323	5.9	5.5
Vells	542	252	794	2.9	2.3	Forfar	427	196	623	3.5	3.0
Veston-super-Mare Vhitby	630 257	269 64	899 321	2.7 4.0	2.2 3.4	Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles	142 448	64 158	206 606	2.4	1.9
Vhitehaven	1,169	346	1,515	4.7	4.2	Girvan	208	52	260	8.4	7.4
Vigan and St. Helens	5,643	1,795	7,438	4.9	4.3	Glasgow	25,313	7,417	32,730	5.3	4.8
Vindermere	33	18	51	0.5	0.4	Greenock	2,072	514	2,586	7.5	7.2
/irral and Chester /isbech	6,766 657	2,106 300	8,872 957	4.1 3.5	3.7 2.9	Hawick Huntly	259 84	97	356 113	4.2	3.6 3.2
olverhampton and Walsall	9,514	3,182	12,696	5.5	4.8	Inverness	1,137	335	1,472	3.5	3.0
Voodbridge	345	133	478	2.6	2.1	Keith and Buckie	193	74	267	4.0	2.9
Vorcester	1,228	445	1,673	2.3	2.0	Kelso and Jedburgh	118	59	177	2.4	2.1
Vorkington Vorksop	1,131 808	362 309	1,493 1,117	5.7 4.4	5.0 3.9	Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright	3,934 190	1,294 65	5,228 255	8.0 4.1	7.3 3.6
Vorthing	781	249	1,030	1.4	1.2	Lewis and Harris	476	99	575	6.1	5.7
'eovil	472	176	648	1.5	12	Lochaber	127	27	154	1.8	1.5
ork	1,534	518	2,052	1.9	1.7	Lochgilphead	75	26	101	2.9	2.2
VALES						Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart	5,396 126	1,893 56	7,289 182	5.9 5.0	5.3 4.4
						North Ayrshire	3,440	1,227	4,667	10.5	9.5
berystwyth Sangor and Carnarfon	311 1,390	134 382	1,772	3.3 5.7	2.3 4.7	Oban	133	55	188	2.8	2.1
etws-y-Coed	105	34	139	5.2	4.1	Orkney Islands	130	65	195	2.3	1.8
recon ridgend	163	88	251	2.8	1.9	Perth	743	297	1,040	2.6	2.2
	1,458	468	1,926	3.7	3.3	Peterhead Pitlochry	263 36	120 13	383 49	3.1 1.4	2.4
Cardiff Cardigan	6,713	1,875 94	8,588	3.7	3.3	Chatland lalan	162	67	000	40	
armarthen	221 536	209	315 745	4.7 4.3	3.4 3.5	Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	228	66	229 294	1.9 4.0	1.7 3.4
olwyn and Conwy	838	226	1,064	4.1	3.2	St Andrews	367	156	523	3.1	2.8
wmbran and Monmouth	1,166	400	1,566	3.3	3.1	Stirling Stranraer	1,905 319	620 120	2,525 439	4.7 5.6	4.2
olgellau and Barmouth	131	50	181	4.3	3.6						
ishguard and St David's lint	118	41 460	1,771	4.3 2.9	3.5 2.5	Sutherland Thurso	227 181	65 47	292 228	6.3 3.5	5.4
averfordwest	845	314	1,159	6.2	5.0	Uists and Barra	98	33	131	5.3	4.9
olyhead	395	143	538	9.7	7.4	Wick	212	65	277	6.2	5.3
nighton and Radnor	66	27	93	3.6	2.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
ampeter andeilo	200 99	87 30	287 129	4.9 4.4	3.4 3.5	Ballymena	926	486	1,412	4.4	3.6
andrindod Wells	190	85	275	3.8	2.6	Belfast	14,326	4,698	19,024	5.1	4.4
anelli	1,048	347	1,395	6.5	5.2	Coleraine	1,407	564	1,971	6.1	5.1
angefni and Amlwch	528	205	733	7.6	5.7	Craigavon Derry	2,025 3,736	822 1,191	2,847 4,927	4.6 9.1	3.9 7.8
achynlleth erthyr	101	40	141	4.3	3.3	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH					
eath and Port Talbot	1,001 1,397	312 489	1,313 1,886	6.3 4.7	5.9 4.2	Dungannon Enniskillen	489 1,344	266 520	755 1,864	4.2 8.5	3.4 6.7
ewport	2,645	854	3,499	3.7	3.4	Mid-Ulster	629	361	990	4.5	3.8
ewtown .	159	49	208	1.9	1.3	Newry Omagh	1,525 777	588 407	2,113 1,184	7.3 6.7	6.0 5.4
embroke and Tenby	553	179	732	6.3	5.1						
Ontypridd and Aberdare Ortmadoc and Ffestiniog	2,643 205	895 69	3,538 274	4.6 4.9	4.2	Strabane	899	306	1,205	11.4	9.4
Wilheli	99	37	136	2.6	2.1						
hyl and Denbigh	932	292	1,224	3.8	3.0						
hymney and Abergavenny	2,791	855	3,646	5.8	5.1						
uthin and Bala Wansea	117 3,763	56 1,095	173 4,858	2.4 4.6	1.9 4.1						
			215	2.5	1.7						
/elshpool	138	77	210	20	1.7						

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

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

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

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 8 2002

M	lale	Female	All	Ratea		N	lale	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	18,985	5,864	24,849	5.0	4.5
	1,589	491	2,080	4.5	4.1	Barnsley Doncaster	2,498	927 1,247	3,425 5,218	4.6 5.0	4.0 4.5
Darlington UA Hartlepool UA	2,103	499	2,602	7.5	6.8	Rotherham	3,590	1,056	4,646	5.5	4.7
Middlesbrough UA	3,824	982	4,806	6.7	6.3	Sheffield	8,926	2,634	11,560	5.0	4.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA	2,809 3,641	739 1,007	3,548 4.648	7.8 5.8	6.7 5.3	West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,721	9,658	39,379	4.0	3.6
						Bradford	8,893 2,638	2,700 889	11,593 3,527	5.6 4.5	5.1 3.9
County Durham Chester-le-Street	6,159 612	2,178 198	8,337 810	5.2 7.5	4.6 6.7	Calderdale Kirklees	4,588	1,492	6,080	3.7	3.2
Derwentside	1,046	348	1,394	6.2	5.4	Leeds	10,144	3,313	13,457	3.4	3.1
Durham Easington	913 1,135	338 365	1,251 1,500	3.0 6.1	2.8 5.7	Wakefield	3,458	1,264	4,722	3.8	3.5
Sedgefield	1,271	491	1,762	5.5	5.0	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale	187	77	264	3.3	2.6	Derby UA	3,711	1,244	4.955	4.0	3.7
Wear Valley	995	361	1,356	6.6	5.4	Leicester UA	6,158	2,089	8,247	5.2	4.9
Northumberland	3,906	1,423	5,329	4.8	4.0	Nottingham UA Rutland UA	5,742 87	1,661 31	7,403 118	4.3 0.9	4.1 0.7
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	330 224	147 93	477 317	4.3 2.7	3.1 2.5	nutiality OA					
Blyth Valley	1,268	456	1,724	7.0	6.2	Derbyshire	6,898 940	2,627 365	9,525 1,305	3.4 2.3	2.9 2.0
Castle Morpeth	471 496	181 185	652 681	2.7 3.1	2.4 2.5	Amber Valley Bolsover	839	302	1,141	6.1	5.3
Tynedale Wansbeck	1,117	361	1,478	8.1	7.0	Chesterfield	1,532	565	2,097	4.2	3.9
Type and Wear (Not County)	20.675	5 947	26,402	5.5	5.0	Derbyshire Dales Erewash	353 1,071	143 388	496 1,459	1.5 3.7	1.2 3.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Gateshead	20,675 3,049	5,817 894	26,492 3,943	4.1	3.9	High Peak	580	227	807	2.4	1.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,495	1,406	6,901	4.3	4.0	North East Derbyshire	1,096 487	382 255	1,478 742	5.2	4.4 2.7
North Tyneside South Tyneside	3,073 3,859	954 1,032	4,027 4,891	6.4 9.6	5.6 8.5	South Derbyshire	467			3.3	2.1
Sunderland	5,199	1,531	6,730	5.8	5.3	Leicestershire	4,029	1,746	5,775	2.5	22
NODTH WEST						Blaby Chamwood	503 1,366	255 540	758 1,906	2.4 3.5	2.0
NORTH WEST						Harborough	324	153	477	1.7	1.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,126	627	2,753	4.4	4.0	Hinckley and Bosworth	590 223	260 105	850 328	2.0	1.8 1.5
Blackpool UA Halton UA	1,896 2,300	500 785	2,396 3,085	3.8 5.8	3.4 5.4	Melton North West Leicestershire	534	257	791	2.1	1.5
Warrington UA	1,801	685	2,486	2.2	2.1	Oadby and Wigston	489	176	665	3.6	3.0
	4,000	1,724	6,684	21	1.9	Lincolnshire	4,688	1,856	6,544	2.7	2.3
Cheshire Chester	4,960 830	281	1,111	1.6	1.4	Boston	303	133	436	1.8	1.6
Congleton	632	248	880	2.7	2.2	EastLindsey	853 1,259	335 345	1,188 1,604	3.1	2.4
Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	905 657	355 214	1,260 871	2.7 2.5	2.3	Lincoln North Kesteven	482	227	709	2.6	2.0
Macclesfield	838	245	1,083	1.3	1.1	South Holland	332	193	525	1.7	1.5
Vale Royal	1,098	381	1,479	3.1	2.7	South Kesteven West Lindsey	678 781	288 335	966 1,116	2.0 5.1	1.7 4.3
Cumbria	5,113	1,658	6,771	3.4	2.9	VVCSt Lindsey					
Allerdale	1,198	396	1,594	4.7	4.2	Northamptonshire	5,041	1,966	7,007	2.4	2.1
Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle	995	272 374	1,267 1,508	6.0 3.0	5.5 2.7	Corby Daventry	565 351	209 190	774 541	2.5	2.3 1.5
Copeland	1,215	356	1,571	4.8	4.3	East Northamptonshire	453	218	671	2.9	22
Eden Country Laboratory	178	92	°270	1.3	1.1	Kettering Northampton	536 2,218	233 742	769 2,960	22 2.5	1.9
South Lakeland	393	168	561	1.3	1.0	South Northamptonshire	285	116	401	1.6	1.2
Greater Manchester (Met County)		10,273	44,770	3.8	3.4	Wellingborough	633	258	891	2.5	2.4
Bolton Bury	3,353 1,502	1,012 526	4,365 2,028	3.7	3.4 2.8	Nottinghamshire	7,019	2,554	9,573	3.9	3.3
Manchester	10,426	2,809	13,235	4.5	4.3	Ashfield	1,316	488	1,804	4.4	3.9
Oldham	3,082	928	4,010	4.7	4.1	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,189 923	520 355	1,709 1,278	4.0 4.1	3.5 3.5
Rochdale Salford	3,089 2,920	940 794	4,029 3,714	5.3 3.3	4.6 3.1	Gedling	999	355	1,354	4.3	3.6
Stockport	2,227	749	2,976	2.4	2.1	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,215	375	1,590	4.8	4.3 2.7
Tameside Trafford	2,361 2,116	763 635	3,124 2,751	4.1	3.6 1.9	Rushcliffe	780 597	246 215	1,026 812	3.0 2.3	1.9
Wigan	3,421	1,117	4,538	4.5	4.0		11.1		70 -		
		3,593	14,196	3.2	2.8	WEST MIDLANDS					
Lancashire Bumley	10,603 927	3,593	1,265	3.5	3.2	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,150	434	1,584	2.2	1.9
Chorley	721	280	1,001	3.1	2.6	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,459	1,106	4,565	3.9	3.6
Fylde Hyndbum	346 733	107 262	453 995	1.1 3.5	0.9 3.0	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,542	608	2,150	2.7	2.5
Lancaster	1,674	548	2,222	4.4	3.9	Shropshire	1,774	663	2,437	2.2	1.8
Pendle	912	340	1,252	4.2	3.6	Bridgnorth North Shropshire	291 383	112 136	403 519	2.2	1.6 2.1
Preston Ribble Valley	1,881 152	512 73	2,393 225	3.1 1.1	2.8 0.9	Oswestry	266	136	410	2.7	2.3
Rossendale	524	216	740	2.9	2.5	Shrewsbury and Atcham	604	187	791	1.8	1.5
South Ribble	640	219	859	2.3	2.0	South Shropshire	230	84	314	2.5	2.0
West Lancashire Wyre	1,406 687	491 207	1,897 894	5.1 3.2	4.2 2.5	Staffordshire	6,445	2,809	9,254	3.0	2.6
						Cannock Chase	832	424	1,256	4.2	3.7
Merseyside (Met County)	28,120	8,354	36,474	6.9	6.2	East Staffordshire Lichfield	810 596	348 280	1,158 876	2.4	22
Knowsley Liverpool	3,403 12,176	1,071 3,506	4,474 15,682	9.3 7.2	8.5 6.7	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,031	419	1,450	3.5	3.0
Saint Helens	2,844	879	3,723	6.5	5.7	South Staffordshire	905 1,065	359 433	1,264 1,498	42	3.4
Sefton Wirral	4,418 5,279	1,287 1,611	5,705 6,890	5.8 6.4	5.0 5.6	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	574	433 254	1,498	2.3 2.8	2.0
		1,011	0,000	0.4	0.0	Tamworth	632	292	924	3.0	2.6
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBE	R					Warwickshire	3,481	1,336	4,817	2.1	1.8
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,910	1,227	4,137	4.5	3.6	North Warwickshire	378	178	556	1.9	1.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA	6,226	1,882	8,108	7.0	6.4	Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby	947 679	344 279	1,291 958	3.5 2.2	3.2 1.9
NORTH East Lincolnehire IIA	2,937 1,846	947 695	3,884 2,541	5.8 3.6	5.1 3.3	Stratford-on-Avon	506	206	712	1.4	1.1
		432	1,795	1.9	1.7	Warwick	971	329	1,300	1.9	1.7
North Lincolnshire UA	1,363	104									
North Lincolnshire UA York UA			5.063	22	1.8	West Midlands (Met County)	50,072	15,428	65,500	5.4	4.9
North Lincolnshire UA York UA North Yorkshire	3,615 227	1,448 118	5,063 345	2.2 1.5	1.8 1.2	West Midlands (Met County) Birmingham	23,704	15,428 7,025	65,500 30,729	6.1	5.6
North Lincolnshire UA York UA North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton	3,615 227 478	1,448 118 210	345 688	1.5 1.8	1.2 1.4	Birmingham Coventry	23,704 4,937	7,025 1,419	30,729 6,356	6.1 4.3	5.6 4.0
North Lincolnshire UA York UA North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate	3,615 227	1,448 118	345	1.5	1.2	Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell	23,704 4,937 4,484 6,100	7,025 1,419 1,435 1,845	30,729 6,356 5,919 7,945	6.1 4.3 4.6 5.8	5.6 4.0 4.1 5.4
North Lincolnshire UA York UA North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton	3,615 227 478 710	1,448 118 210 274	345 688 984	1.5 1.8 1.6	1.2 1.4 1.3	Birmingham Coventry Dudley	23,704 4,937 4,484	7,025 1,419 1,435	30,729 6,356 5,919	6.1 4.3 4.6	5.6 4.0 4.1

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
		-		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Malvern Hills Redditch Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest EAST Luton UA	4,068 717 320 743 850 588 850	1,533 289 111 302 274 254 303	5,601 1,006 431 1,045 1,124 842 1,153	24 28 1.7 2.7 2.5 1.7 3.0	2.1 2.5 1.2 2.3 2.3 1.4 2.7	SOUTH EAST Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA	657 3,722 1,494 2,511 1,729 1,956 1,493 1,663	263 1,456 380 871 700 626 528 588	920 5,178 1,874 3,382 2,429 2,582 2,021 2,251	1.5 4.4 4.2 3.9 2.0 2.6 2.1 2.8	1.4 3.8 3.6 3.3 1.9 2.1 1.9 2.5
Peterborough UA Southend-on-Sea UA Thurrock UA	1,639 2,196 1,259	550 675 529	2,189 2,871 1,788	2.6 4.6 3.3	2.4 3.8 2.9	Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	2,545 644 821 672	654 246 333 294	3,199 890 1,154 966	2.8 1.2 1.5 1.6	2.7 1.1 1.4 1.4
Bedfordshire Bedford Mid Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	3,189 1,747 630 812	1,226 592 282 352	4,415 2,339 912 1,164	3.0 3.6 2.4 2.7	2.4 3.1 1.8 2.2	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,705 773 408 267	948 292 160 114	3,653 1,065 568 381	1.8 1.7 1.8 1.2	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.1
Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdonshire South Cambridgeshire	3,507 1,015 416 604 862 610	1,373 329 177 279 359 229	4,880 1,344 593 883 1,221 839	2.0 1.7 3.0 3.0 1.9 1.6	1.7 1.5 2.4 2.5 1.7 1.3	East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother	1,257 3,806 860 1,359 577 489	382 1,317 295 389 232 195	1,639 5,123 1,155 1,748 809 684	2.0 3.1 3.3 5.8 2.4 2.8	1.6 2.4 2.8 4.5 1.8 2.1
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Tendring Uttlesford	8,706 1,490 816 262 503 944 963 795 808 339 434 1,141 211	3,680 604 386 152 213 413 370 370 334 111 198 426 103	12,366 2,094 1,202 414 716 1,357 1,333 1,165 1,142 450 632 1,567 314	2.6 3.2 2.8 1.4 3.7 2.0 2.0 3.1 3.2 2.5 3.0 4.7 1.0	22 28 24 12 29 1.7 1.7 25 29 1.9 24 3.7 0.8	Wealden Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	5,664 639 488 458 474 409 262 1,020 684 445 366 419	2,175 271 196 185 156 163 97 348 248 193 182	727 7,839 910 684 643 630 572 359 1,368 932 638 548 555	2.8 1.7 1.5 1.3 1.8 1.2 1.5 2.5 1.2 3.6 1.7 1.3 1.1	1.3 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.0 1.2 1.9 0.9 3.0 1.4 1.1 0.9 0.8
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St. Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	6,288 552 928 484 585 671 567 649 508 724 620	2,589 254 361 200 264 280 222 254 225 280 249	8,877 806 1,289 684 849 951 789 903 733 1,004 869	1.8 2.6 2.0 1.2 1.9 2.0 1.4 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.5	1.6 2.1 1.7 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.2 2.0 2.0 1.7 1.3	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	10,637 682 974 621 960 1,004 774 514 954 1,192 2,006	3,784 244 341 262 329 418 275 185 285 242 612	14,421 926 1,315 883 1,289 1,422 1,049 699 1,239 1,634 2,618	27 23 23 23 23 32 4.6 1.4 1.7 3.4 3.8 7.0	23 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.9 4.0 1.2 1.3 2.9 3.2 6.3
Streickland Froedland Froedland Froed Yarmouth King's Lynn and West Norfolk Jorth Norfolk Jorwich South Norfolk	6,751 610 537 1,542 988 569 1,934 571	2,364 280 227 465 368 203 597 224	9,115 890 764 2,007 1,356 772 2,531 795	29 23 23 5.6 27 26 26 24	24 1.9 1.9 4.7 2.1 1.9 2.4 1.9	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	2,731 445 1,172 481 395	184 207 1,032 155 392 196 169	658 689 3,763 600 1,564 677 564	1.3 1.4 1.2 0.9 1.7 1.2 1.0	1.1 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.5 1.0 0.8
Buffolk labergh forest Heath Dewich fild Suffolk t. Edmundsbury Buffolk Coastal Vaveney ONDON Breater London arking and Dagenham amet	5,655 484 223 1,896 407 530 709 1,406	2,102 206 135 597 195 238 254 478	7,757 689 358 2,493 602 768 963 1,884	2.8 2.5 1.5 4.0 2.1 1.6 2.2 4.7	24 21 1.3 3.7 1.7 1.4 1.8 4.1	West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	238 3,786 423 293 519 258 362 254 376 300 255 369 377	120 1,574 204 127 220 97 174 111 157 104 104 146 130	358 5,360 627 420 739 355 536 365 533 404 359 515 507	1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.1 0.7 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9 1.2 1.0	0.7 0.9 0.9 1.2 0.9 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8
exley rent romley amden ity of London roydon aling nfield ireenwich ackney ammersmith and Fulham	4,008 1,903 5,898 2,621 4,310 70 4,821 4,803 3,851 4,258 5,661 3,276	1,531 858 2,133 1,110 1,766 29 1,903 1,670 1,624 1,757 2,204 1,300	5,539 2,761 8,031 3,731 6,076 99 6,724 6,473 5,475 6,015 7,865 4,576	4.6 3.9 7.7 3.5 2.4 0.0 4.8 5.4 5.5 8.7 8.4 4.4	3.6 3.3 6.4 2.9 2.2 0.0 4.2 4.8 4.6 7.5 7.4 3.9	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing SOUTH WEST	3,500 310 659 444 638 516 448 485	1,315 110 264 208 224 177 181 151	4,815 420 923 652 862 693 629 636	1.4 2.3 2.1 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.3	1.0 1.2 1.9 1.7 1.0 1.1 1.1 0.9 1.2
aringey arrow avering illingdon ounslow lington ensington and Chelsea ingston upon Thames ambeth swisham	5,613 2,199 1,579 2,319 2,149 4,469 2,026 1,136 7,801 5,843	2,197 940 727 946 920 1,919 971 482 3,079 2,273	7,810 3,139 2,306 3,265 3,069 6,388 2,997 1,618 10,880 8,116	11.0 4.4 3.0 2.0 2.3 4.2 2.4 2.1 9.0 12.2	9.3 3.6 2.5 1.8 2.1 3.8 2.0 1.8 7.7	Bath and North East Somerset Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA Plymouth UA Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	UA 827 1,436 4,568 988 3,034 714 1,051 1,640 1,682	345 458 1,607 397 1,045 206 441 645 477	1,172 1,894 6,175 1,385 4,079 920 1,492 2,285 2,159	1.5 2.6 2.6 2.1 3.9 1.4 1.4 2.1	1.3 2.3 2.3 1.8 3.2 1.2 1.2 2.0 3.9
erton ewham edbridge ichmond upon Thames buthwark utton ower Hamlets alltham Forest	2,018 6,063 2,967 1,253 6,900 1,348 6,352 4,406	840 2,042 1,241 552 2,774 556 1,984	2,858 8,105 4,208 1,805 9,674 1,904 8,336	4.0 10.7 5.8 2.7 5.9 3.0 5.7	3.4 9.3 4.5 2.0 5.5 2.6 5.4	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	4,352 537 839 989 606 670	1,718 248 313 353 246 276	6,070 785 1,152 1,342 852 946	3.7 3.8 3.0 5.1 3.0 5.0	2.8 2.6 2.6 3.6 2.4 4.0
annam Forest Andsworth Sestminster	4,406 4,104 3,037	1,611 1,727 1,409	6,017 5,831 4,446	9.2 5.4 0.8	7.5 4.5 0.7	Isles of Scilly	707	281	988	0.6	2.4

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Custom supportion and local authority districts as at August 8 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		Acres (Acres)	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	beautiful tops off- partition stylings for SCA to SCA stylings of the SCA				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon Cast Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon South Hams reighbridge Forridge West Devon	4,694 559 1,050 395 805 384 728 533 240	1,928 235 377 176 347 191 258 241	6,622 794 1,427 571 1,152 575 986 774 343	24 1.8 2.1 2.5 3.3 2.0 2.6 4.1 2.1	2.0 1.4 2.0 2.0 2.7 1.5 1.9 3.0 1.5	Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	515 850 717 640 301 358 7,152 548	244 311 311 341 127 184 2,029 197	759 1,161 1,028 981 428 542 9,181 745	3.5 6.1 5.7 3.7 5.2 5.5 5.0 8.4	3.0 5.2 4.7 3.0 4.3 4.5 4.3 7.5
Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset	1,592 186 287 185 147 293	571 63 105 68 63 141	2,163 249 392 253 210 434	1.5 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.1	1.2 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.1 0.9 2.8	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	705 894 341 1,064 3,109 889 477	233 357 173 386 956 378 260	938 1,251 514 1,450 4,065 1,267 737	3.9 5.7 5.5 4.0 9.4 6.8 4.1	3.4 4.9 4.4 3.5 8.1 5.7 3.3
Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	4,680 1,040 327 711 1,479 682	131 1,752 372 129 363 444 270	625 6,432 1,412 456 1,064 1,923 952	3.6 2.6 2.4 1.4 4.3 3.2 2.3	22 22 1.1 3.8 2.9 1.8 1.6	Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,283 456 564 1,307 321 321 1,525 1,130	481 188 208 423 215 123 588 424	1,764 644 772 1,730 536 444 2,113 1,554	8.4 7.1 7.7 4.8 4.1 11.7 7.3 5.3	6.7 6.0 6.5 4.1 3.4 9.4 6.0 4.6
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane Most Somerset	441 2,742 638 655 668 564 217	1,143 310 286 252 221 74	625 3,885 948 941 920 785 291	2.0 2.6 2.6 1.6 1.6 2.8	1.7 2.0 2.2 1.3 1.4 2.2	North Down Omagh Strabane	859 795 962	324 415 333	1,183 1,210 1,295	5.6 6.9 11.6	4.9 5.6 9.5
West Somerset Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	1,821 337 612 307 565	842 150 284 142 266	2,663 487 896 449 831	1.7 1.9 2.0 1.1 1.8	1.3 1.4 1.6 0.8 1.5						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent Sridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Flintshire Bawyned Sele of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Vewport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham SCOTLAND	1,402 1,417 2,144 4,591 1,962 632 1,205 853 1,364 1,649 1,127 923 620 1,736 2,137 1,571 897 2,643 3,082 1,051 1,462 1,280	362 443 747 1,202 698 267 343 285 475 415 224 425 572 657 558 410 895 874 359 466	1,764 1,860 2,891 5,793 2,660 899 1,548 1,138 1,839 2,124 1,542 1,207 855 2,308 2,794 2,129 1,307 3,538 3,956 1,410 1,928 1,743	8.0 3.9 5.5 3.3 5.6 3.9 4.4 3.3 2.9 4.9 8.2 6.1 2.6 5.2 3.7 6.1 3.0 4.6 4.2 3.6 4.5 3.2	72 3.5 4.9 3.0 4.5 2.7 3.5 2.6 2.5 4.0 6.2 5.8 2.1 4.7 3.4 4.9 2.0 4.2 3.8 3.4 3.8 2.8						
Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Clackmannanshire Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Falkirk Fife Glasgow City Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross Renfrewshire Scottish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Lothian	1,880 1,235 1,557 1,158 925 2,010 3,753 2,708 1,096 642 804 5,331 574 2,500 6,896 14,221 2,856 2,072 677 747 3,440 5,878 3,082 2,073 1,185 3,082 2,073 4,358 1,042 2,356 2,422		2,564 1,788 2,220 1,560 1,224 2,816 4,993 3,671 1,460 873 1,057 6,916 706 3,323 9,128 18,144 3,617 2,586 891 1,065 4,667 7,868 891 1,065 1,667 3,913 1,338 229 2,721 1,338 229 2,721 5,943 1,396 3,101 3,239	1.8 2.5 5.2 4.5 7.9 8.8 6.4 6.4 6.5 5.0 4.0 7.5 3.7 4.6 2.3 2.7 4.6 2.3 2.7 4.6 2.3 2.7 4.6 2.3 2.7 4.5 3.9 10.5 5.1 3.3	1.7 2.0 4.5 3.4 7.9 3.9 7.6 8.0 4.0 2.3 5.6 5.5 5.0 4.7 3.2 2.8 9.5 6.1 1.8 2.3 4.3 2.5 6.1 1.8 2.3 4.3 2.5 6.1 4.3 2.5 6.1 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3						

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

Claimant count area statistics C.23

JORTH EAST Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool Joidlesbrough				Percent	Percent					Percent	-
Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool				employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	Per cen workforce jobs and claimants
Hartlepool						Merseyside (Met County)	0.400		0.004		0.4
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland Redcar	2,103 2,907 1,729 1,997	499 722 502 497	2,602 3,629 2,231 2,494	7.5 5.8 10.4 7.5	6.8 5.4 9.3 6.5	Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,106 2,158 930 1,724 2,069 1,776	578 558 300 548 665 520	2,684 2,716 1,230 2,272 2,734 2,296	7.3 7.9 5.6 7.2 10.1 8.7	6.4 6.8 4.9 6.5 9.2 8.1
Stockton North Stockton South	2,056 1,585	562 445	2,618 2,030	6.1 5.5	5.6 5.0	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	3,210 2,478 2,307	953 702 660	4,163 3,180 2,967	3.6 12.3 8.9	3.3 11.4 8.3
Durham Bishop Auckland Darlington Durham, City of	1,191 1,503 913	415 450 338	1,606 1,953 1,251	5.1 4.7 3.0	4.3 4.3 2.8	Liverpool West Derby Southport St. Helens North St. Helens South	2,405 940 1,267 1,577	671 287 408 471	3,076 1,227 1,675 2,048	19.7 3.8 7.8 5.7	18.2 3.3 6.9 5.0
Easington North Durham North West Durham	1,016 1,109 995	326 356 373	1,342 1,465 1,368	6.0 7.8 6.2	5.5 6.9 5.3	Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	1,621 732 820	465 253 315	2,086 985 1,135	7.9 3.9 5.7	7.0 3.5 5.1
Sedgefield	1,021	411	1,432	5.2	4.7	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Jexham	725 1,268 566	317 456 217	1,042 1,724 783	4.0 7.0 2.7	3.2 6.2 2.3	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole	842 829	373 375	1,215	4.6 4.7	3.7 4.1
Vansbeck Tyne and Wear (Met County)	1,347	433	1,780	5.5	4.8	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Great Grimsby	1,129 1,014 2,030	418 378 613	1,547 1,392 2,643	5.2 5.1 5.5	4.6 4.0 4.8
Slaydon Sateshead East and Washington West	911 1,157	288 373	1,199 1,530	3.4 6.3	3.2 5.8	Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East	550 1,923	246 628	796 2,551	3.5 9.2	2.7 8.4
Houghton and Washington East arrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,354 1,679 1,745 1,783	419 468 470 492	1,773 2,147 2,215 2,275	5.0 9.1 3.6 5.8	4.5 8.1 3.3 5.3	Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe	2,266 2,158 1,178	674 632 414	2,940 2,790 1,592	10.0 4.4 3.5	9.2 4.0 3.3
Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside South Shields	1,099 1,495 2,304	306 429 607	1,405 1,924 2,911	5.6 7.1 10.3	5.2 6.1 9.2	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond	511 534	174 235	685	1.7	1.4 1.4
Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	1,613 1,863 2,498	468 495 614 388	2,081 2,358 3,112 1,562	5.4 7.3 3.5 5.8	4.9 6.7 3.3 5.0	Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby Selby Skipton and Ripon	409 1,192 554 367	171 376 232 185	580 1,568 786 552	1.8 4.0 2.1 1.5	1.5 3.4 1.9 1.2
VORTH WEST	1,174	300	1,002	5.0	5.0	Vale of York York, City of	312 1,099	175 332	487 1,431	1.5	1.2
Cheshire Chester, City of	724	214	938	1.5	1.3	South Yorkshire (Met County) Barnsley Central	1,000	365	1,365	3.6	3.2
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	632 849	248 324	880 1,173	2.7	2.2	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	1,069	363 341	1,432	6.5 5.0	5.7 4.3
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	638 692	245 232	883 924	2.7 2.6	2.4 2.4	Don Valley Doncaster Central	875 1,587	308 425	1,183 2,012	6.7 3.5	5.9 3.1
Halton Macclesfield	1,499 480	502 113	2,001 593	6.2 1.5	5.7 1.2	Doncaster North Rother Valley	1,098 1,024	372 378	1,470 1,402	7.9 7.4	7.0 6.4
Tatton Varrington North	499 1,024	189 360	688 1,384	1.5 2.7	1.3 2.5	Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe	1,454 1,262	392 396	1,846 1,658	4.2 4.4	3.6 3.9
Varrington South Veaver Vale	1,247	325 442	1,102 1,689	1.8	1.7 3.5	Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam	1,858 2,698 606	503 745 220	2,361 3,443 826	9.6 3.2 3.6	8.6 2.8 3.2 10.2
Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle	1,150 976	331 314	1,481	5.4 3.1	4.8 2.7	Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	1,452 1,050 1,112	431 339 286	1,883 1,389 1,398	11.4 6.7 6.3	5.9
Copeland Penrith and The Border	1,215 421	356 181	1,571	4.8	4.3 1.6	West Yorkshire (Met County)	1,112	200	1,000	0.0	0.4
Vestmorland and Lonsdale Vorkington	238	109 367	347 1,480	0.9	0.7 4.3	Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South	845 2,310 1,673	246 656 554	1,091 2,966 2,227	3.1 7.2 7.1	2.7 6.6 6.4
Greater Manchester (Met County) Altrincham and Sale West	644	193	837	1.9	1.7	Bradford West Calder Valley	2,854 996	776 365	3,630 1,361	5.2	4.8
Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East	1,273	376 376	1,649	4.1	3.6 4.3	Colne Valley Dewsbury	1,047 880	369 287	1,416 1,167	4.8 3.1	4.2 2.7
Bolton South East Bolton West	1,387 651	409 227	1,796 878	3.5 2.9	3.2 2.6	Elmet Halifax	639 1,642	226 524	865 2,166	3.0 5.1	2.7
Bury North Bury South	741 761	269 257	1,010	2.6 4.3	2.2 3.6	Hemsworth Huddersfield	905 1,616	314 504	1,219 2,120	6.3 4.0	5.7 3.5
Cheadle Denton and Reddish	446 897	160 305	606 1,202	1.8 4.1	1.5 3.6	Keighley Leeds Central	1,122 2,841	386 765	1,508 3,606	4.2 1.9	3.9
Eccles Hazel Grove	970 500	275 169	1,245 669	3.3 2.5	3.1	Leeds East Leeds North East	1,794 1,180	490 433	2,284 1,613	8.7 7.4	7.9 6.8
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,259	409 367	1,668 1,422	4.9 4.6	4.3 4.1	Leeds North West Leeds West	847 1,475	323 502	1,170 1,977	4.3 7.0	3.9 6.3
Makerfield Manchester Blackley	933 2,048	304 516	1,237 2,564	5.3 7.8	4.7 7.4	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	821 583	316 255	1,137 838	2.9 3.1	2.6
Manchester Central Manchester Gorton	3,349 2,438	830 700	4,179 3,138	2.5 15.0	2.3 14.2	Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	990 547	381 258	1,371 805	3.6 1.9	3.2 1.8
Manchester Withington Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,419 1,164	474 380	1,893 1,544	6.1 5.2	5.8 4.5	Shipley Wakefield	934 1,180	328 400	1,262 1,580	4.1 3.3	3.7
Oldham West and Royton Rochdale	1,605 1,732	452 495	2,057 2,227	4.1 5.6	3.6 4.9	EAST MIDLANDS					
Salford Stalybridge and Hyde	1,386 959	330 323	1,716 1,282	2.8 4.8	2.6 4.3	Derbyshire					
Stockport Stretford and Urmston	1,263	311	1,235	2.5 2.3	21 21	Amber Valley Bolsover	778 1,002	299 348	1,077 1,350	2.5 6.4	2.2 5.6
Vigan Vorsley Vythenshawe and Sale East	997 1,000 1,381	310 325 366	1,307 1,325 1,747	3.4 5.8 3.2	3.0 5.3 3.0	Chesterfield Derby North Derby South	1,394 1,344 2,154	522 432 742	1,916 1,776 2,896	4.1 4.7 3.5	3.8 4.4 3.2
ancashire	,,					Erewash High Peak	1,038	376 242	1,414	3.8	3.3
Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,731	498 269	2,229 1,310	4.4 3.9	4.0 3.3	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,071	379 325	1,450	5.0	4.3
Blackpool South Burnley	1,329	356 338	1,685 1,265	3.8 3.5	3.4 3.2	West Derbyshire	519	206	725	1.6	1.3
Chorley Fylde	721 515	280 170	1,001 685	3.1	2.6 1.3	Leicestershire Blaby	469	243	712	1.8	1.5
Hyndburn Lancaster and Wyre	826 711	293 235	1,119 946	3.3 2.4	2.9 2.0	Bosworth Charnwood	536 612	242 243	778 855	2.0	1.8
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,169 912	389 340	1,558 1,252	6.6 4.2	5.7 3.6	Harborough Leicester East	672 1,674	269 669	941 2,343	2.9	2.5 6.6
Preston Ribble Valley	1,679	440 133	2,119	29	2.7	Leicester South Leicester West	2,345	720 700	3,065	4.0	3.7 5.5
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	826 590	314 207	1,140 797	3.6	3.1 2.5	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	929 534	368 257	1,297 791	3.4 2.1	3.0 1.9

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, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

N.	Male F	emale	All	Rate ^a P		1005	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	502	208	710	2.0	1.7	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	935	294	1,229	2.0	1.8
Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford	810 553	349 238	1,159 791	5.1 1.9	4.2 1.6	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	611 750	261 342	1,092	1.6 3.2 3.2	1.4 2.7 2.9
Lincoln Louth and Horncastle	1,283 625	354 246	1,637 871	3.0 3.4	2.9 2.7	North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough	679 1,167	258 373	937 1,540	2.4	22
Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	511 404	233 228	744 632	2.6 1.8	2.0	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	456 548	175 220	631 768	1.4	1.1
Northamptonshire Corby	769 551	295 250	1,064	2.4 1.9	2.1 1.4	Essex Basildon	962 709	385 304	1,347 1,013	3.1 3.2	2.7 2.8
Daventry Kettering	581	275	856	2.1	1.8	Billericay Braintree	671 322	313 175	984 497	2.8 1.5	2.4
Northampton North Northampton South	1,212	399 357	1,611	1.7	1.5	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	503	213	716	3.7	2.9
Wellingborough	882	390	1,272	2.8	2.5	Colchester Epping Forest	727 691	284 325	1,011	1.8 3.2 3.2	1.5 2.6 2.8
Nottinghamshire Ashfield	1,092	414 430	1,506 1,478	3.8 4.4	3.4 3.9	Harlow Harwich	852 961	356 339	1,208 1,300 704	5.4 2.9	4.2
Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,048 779	306 282	1,085	4.2 4.3	3.6 3.5	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	505 416	199 173	589	3.1	2.5 2.3
Gedling _ Mansfield	1,047	321 282	1,368	4.4	3.9 2.8	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	455 1,510	206 454	661 1,964	2.8 4.3	3.6
Newark Nottingham East	767 2,317	596	2,913	6.6	6.2 9.2	Saffron Walden Southend West	356 799	176 273	532 1,072	1.4 4.7	1.1
Nottingham North Nottingham South	1,804 1,621	627 438	2,431 2,059	9.7 2.0	1.9	Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,078 644	444 265	1,522 909	3.3 1.7	2.9 1.4
Rushcliffe Sherwood	597 858	215 304	812 1,162	2.3 4.8	1.9 4.2	Hertfordshire		005	200	-	0.4
WEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead	567 746 375	265 286 164	1,032	2.6 2.1 1.1	2.1 1.7 0.9
Herefordshire Hereford	744	279	1,023	2.1	1.8	Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	585	164 264 198	849	1.9	1.6 1.5
Leominster	454	172	626	2.4	2	Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire	428 451	164	615	2.0	1.7
Shropshire	429	169	598	2.3	1.7	South West Hertfordshire St. Albans	536 433	233 168	601	2.3 1.3	1.8
Ludlow North Shropshire Shrowshury and Atcham	649 604	280	929 791	2.7 1.8	22 1.5	Stevenage Watford	694 868	337	1,205	2.2 2.1	1.9
Shrewsbury and Atcham Telford Wrekin, The	961 673	377 258	1,338	3.1	2.9	Welwyn Hatfield	605	238	843	1.5	1.3
Staffordshire	0/0	200	301	a will see		Norfolk Great Yarmouth	1,542	465		5.6	4.7
Burton Cannock Chase	795 871	332 436	1,127	2.4 4.3	2.2	Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	460 569	228 203	772	2.7 2.6	1.9
Lichfield	518 758	240	758 1,065	2.5	2.1	North West Norfolk Norwich North	802 931	273 301	1,232	2.6 3.5	2.1 3.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	729 919	275 363	1,004	3.7 3.0	3.0 2.6	Norwich South South Norfolk	1,299 543	404 217		2.0 2.5	1.9
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	642	237 368	879 1,790	3.2 2.9	2.6 2.8	South West Norfolk	605	273	878	2.4	1.9
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	918	310 448	1,228	4.6 5.0	4.3	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	546	227	773	1.6	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent South Stone	1,151 456	251 348	707	2.0	1.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich	606 1,585	271 461	877	3.3	2.7 3.5
Tamworth	725	340	1,073	2.0	2.5	South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	495 655	208	703	2.5	2.1
Warwickshire North Warwickshire	682 685	291 257	973 942	2.4	22 27	Waveney West Suffolk	1,326 442	449 256	1,775	5.1	4.5 1.5
Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	755 479	297	1,052	22	2.0	LONDON			7		
Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	880	299	1,179	1.8	1.7	Greater London					
West Midlands (Met County) Aldridge - Brownhills	785	285	1,070	4.1	3.7	Barking Battersea	1,113 1,565				4.9 4.0
Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	1,738 1,943	533 619	2,271 2,562	5.1 6.5	4.7 6.0	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow	1,139 3,768	444			4.4 5.3
Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	1,243	447 574	1,690 2,670	11.3 14.4	10.4 13.1	Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East	652 2,359	287	7 939	3.7	3.1 9.7
Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfieldb	5,207 1,357	1,350	6,557 1,750	3.4 5.3	3.1 4.8	Brent North Brent South	1,117 2,422	422	1,539	6.0	5.1 5.4
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak	2,539 1,610	761 530	3,300	11.2 6.2	10.2 5.7	Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst	1,038	478	3 1,516	2.0	1.8
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath Birmingham Yardley	3,997	1,125	5,122 1,678	10.8	9.8 4.6	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	2,927 782	1,099	9 4,026	15.2	14.0
Coventry North East Coventry North West	2,011	571 411	2,582 1,745	5.9 6.5	5.5 6.1	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	808 929	367	7 1,175	5.4	4.4
Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley North	1,592	437 499	2,029	2.6 6.1	2.4 5.5	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	1,575 1,638	75	7 2,332	0.3	0.3
Dudley South Dudley South	1,239	414 391	1,653 1,644	3.9	3.5 4.4	Croydon North	2,429	897	7 3,326	8.7	7.6 3.0
Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden	1,111	414	1,525	4.2 1.8	3.5 1.5	Croydon South Dagenham	754 1,008	390	3 1,401	4.7	4.1
Solihull Stourbridge	1,007	267 328	1,335	4.2	3.8	Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	2,270 1,520	58	4 2,104	7.6	14.3
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	704 1,562	285 528	2,090	3.2 6.1	2.9 5.5	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,235 2,331	78	3,111	4.4	5.1 3.9
Walsall South Warley	1,820	592 504	2,412	4.7 7.3	4.2 6.8	East Ham Edmonton	2,536 1,517	790 650	5 2,172	7.6	11.4 6.4
West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	1,627 2,043	511 633	2,138 2,676	5.7 5.1	5.3 4.7	Eltham Enfield North	1,024 1,236	44:	8 1,724	3.7	8.2 3.1
Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	1,703 1,661	500 575	2,203	7.5 7.2	6.6	Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead	1,098 1,849	48 70	1 1,579 9 2,558	6.5	5.5 8.4
Wolverhampton South West	1,628	543	-2,171	4.2	3.7	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	1,111 1,372	44:	2 1,553 4 1,926	2.7 5.1	2.5 4.0
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	717	289	1,006		2.5	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,158 2,686	92	9 3,087 8 3,734	7.0	6.0 14.6
Mid Worcestershire Redditch	483 755	207 307	1,062	2.7	1.4 2.3	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham	2,975 1,993	84	1 2,834	3.9	5.1 3.4
West Worcestershire Worcester	378 850	139 274	517 1,124		1.3 2.3	Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	1,640 1,257	73	0 2,370	6.1	5.6 3.2
Wyre Forest	837	300	1,137	3.0	2.7	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	942	39	9 1,34	5.4	4.5 1.7
EAST						Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	1,707 2,670	61	0 2,317	5.0	3.9 1.6
Bedfordshire Bedford	1,495	486	1,981	3.8	3.2	Homchurch Homsey and Wood Green	527 2,095	24	6 773	3.4	2.8 7.7
Luton North Luton South	1,094 1,514	415 484	1,509	3.3	7.2 2.9	Ilford North Ilford South	845 1,842	38	2 1,22	5.4	4.2 5.1
Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	466 478	195 226	661 704		1.7 2.1	Islington North	2,458	1,04	4 3,50%	9.5	8.4
South West Bedfordshire	715	308	1,023	2.8	2.3	Islington South and Finsbury	2,011	8/	2,000	2.5	22

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

	Mala	Famala	AII	D-1-AB		Parliamenta	The second	- 20 PM 020 PM			
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,014	561	1,575	1.4	1.2	Oxfordshire					
Kingston and Surbiton	894	366	1,260	22	1.9	Banbury	390	133	523	0.9	0.8
.ewisham East .ewisham West	1,432	572 748	2,004	9.2	7.6 11.0	Henley Oxford East	299 1,005	116 320	415 1,325	1.0 2.5	0.8 2.3
ewisham, Deptford	2,442	953	3,395	13.7	11.2	Oxford West and Abingdon	418	172	590	0.8	0.7
eyton and Wanstead	1,700	635	2,335	10.3	8.4	Wantage	369	163	532	1.2	1.0
Mitcham and Morden	1,406	541	1,947	8.8	7.4	Witney	250	128	378	1.0	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,912	1,200	4,112	3.3	3.0	Current					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	478 725	248 351	726	2.5	2.1	Surrey East Surrey	306	138	444	1.2	1.0
Orpington Poplar and Canning Town	3,471	1,118	1,076 4,589	3.7 6.6	3.1 6.1	Epsom and Ewell	400	167	567	1.6	1.4
utney	928	397	1,325	4.1	3.4	Esherand Walton	347	162	509	1.3	1.1
legent's Park and Kensington North	2,544	1,091	3,635	7.1	6.6	Guildford	418	179	597	1.0	0.9
lichmond Park	764	357	1,121	2.4	1.9	Mole Valley	275	98	373	0.7	0.6
lomford	544	241	785	2.4	2.0	Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	246 330	122 153	368 483	0.8	0.7
luislip - Northwood treatham	601	254	855	3.1	2.9	South West Surrey	311	123	434	1.0	0.8
utton and Cheam	3,199 566	1,192	4,391 805	16.7 2.2	14.3 1.9	Surrey Heath	386	134	520	1.0	0.9
ooting	1,611	653	2,264	7.9	6.6	Woking	391	141	532	1.2	1.0
ottenham	3,518	1,267	4,785	12.7	10.7	W10					
wickenham	731	311	1,042	2.7	2.0	West Sussex Arundel and South Downs	207	111	404	4.4	40
pminster	508	240	748	3.6	3.0	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	287 504	114 208	401 712	1.4 2.5	1.2
xbridge	663	274	937	1.7	1.6	Chichester	427	193	620	1.2	1.0
auxhall /althamstow	3,393 2,178	1,368 769	4,761 2,947	5.6	4.8	Crawley	638	224	862	1.2	1.1
Vest Ham	2,178	928	3,568	9.1 9.3	7.5	East Worthing and Shoreham	456	155	611	1.8	1.6
/imbledon	612	299	911	1.9	8.1 1.6	Horsham Mid Support	463	150	613	1.3	1.1
	012	200	311	1.5	1.0	Mid Sussex Worthing West	321 404	142 129	463 533	0.9	0.8
OUTH EAST							404	129	333	1.4	1.2
erkshire (former county)						Wight, Isle of	4 101	000	4.074	40	
racknell	628	250	878	1.4	1.3	Isle of Wight	1,494	380	1,874	4.2	3.6
laidenhead	563	233	796	1.8	1.6	SOUTH WEST					
ewbury	471	165	636	1.0	0.9						
eading East	881	301	1,182	1.4	1.3	Avon (former county)					
eading West	847	324	1,171	3.6	3.2	Bath	611	242	853	1.6	1.3
lough	1,544	536	2,080	3.0	2.7	Bristol Bast	1,320	469	1,789	3.7	3.3
pelthome findsor	399 555	172 232	571 787	0.8 1.8	0.7 1.6	Bristol North West Bristol South	919	281 398	1,200 1,512	2.2 3.8	1.9
/okingham	423	192	615	1.4	1.3	Bristol West	1,114	470	1,734	1.5	1.4
olangham	420	102	010		1.0	Kingswood	603	229	832	2.9	2.5
uckinghamshire						Northavon	339	166	505	0.9	0.8
ylesbury	569	202	771	1.5	1.3	Wansdyke	276	138	414	1.4	1.2
eaconsfield	401	172	573	1.3	1.1	Weston-Super-Mare	633	266	899	2.6	2.2
uckingham	316	129	445	1.9	1.6	Woodspring	355	131	486	1.5	1.3
hesham and Amersham	410	164	574	1.9	1.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
lilton Keynes South West	972	379	1,351	2.1	2.0	Falmouth and Camborne	1,176	401	1,577	5.3	3.9
orth East Milton Keynes /ycombe	757 1,024	321 285	1,078	1.8	1.7 1.8	North Cornwall	844	335	1,179	3.2	2.5
ycombe	1,024	200	1,309	2.1	1.0	South East Cornwall	665	296	961	3.8	2.7
astSussex						Stives	910	384	1,294	4.8	3.8
exhill and Battle	459	185	644	2.7	2.1	Truro and St Austell	757	302	1,059	2.3	.1.9
righton Kemptown	1,259	477	1,736	5.5	4.7	Devon					
righton Pavilion	1,343	469	1,812	3.4	2.9	East Devon	384	159	543	2.2	1.7
astbourne	888 1,433	303 427	1,191	3.2	2.7	Exeter	1,050	377	1,427	2.1	2.0
astings and Rye ove	1,253	556	1,860	5.5 5.3	4.2 4.6	North Devon	832	357	1,189	3.3	2.7
ewes	511	204	715	2.1	1.6	Plymouth, Devonport	1,143	404	1,547	3.6	3.0
ealden	382	152	534	1.5	1.2	Plymouth, Sutton South West Devon	1,641 383	529 165	2,170 548	4.3	3.6
						Teignbridge	645	242	887	2.5	1.7
ampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	543	242	785	1.9	1.5
dershot	534	226	760	1.3	1.1	Torbay	1,384	373	1,757	4.7	4.0
asingstoke	479 543	191 180	670 723	1.1	1.0	Torridge and West Devon	762	342	1,104	. 3.2	2.4
ast Hampshire astleigh	407	166	573	2.1 1.2	1.7	Totnes	643	260	903	3.0	2.4
areham	421	144	565	1.5	1.0	Dorset					
osport	462	175	637	2.5	1.9	Bournemouth East	731	231	962	3.6	3.2
avant	821	286	1,107	3.8	3.2	Bournemouth West	705	227	932	2.0	1.8
ew Forest East	391	136	527	1.8	1.5	Christchurch	334	117	451	1.5	1.2
ew Forest West	293	112	405	1.5	1.2	Mid Dorset and North Poole	398	107	505	1.8	1.6
orth East Hampshire	317	142	459 523	1.4	1.1	North Dorset	280	107	387	1.1	0.8
orth West Hampshire ortsmouth North	343 657	180 242	523 899	1.3 1.9	1.1	Poole South Dorset	445 567	142 166	587 733	1.3	1.1
ortsmouth South	1,299	384	1,683	3.2	2.6	West Dorset	282	138	420	2.6	2.1
omsey	327	124	451	1.7	1.5		LOCAL		ALU.	11.1	0.0
outhampton Itchen	1,253	352	1,605	2.4	2.3	Gloucestershire					
outhampton Test	1,199	279	1,478	3.3	32 .	Cheltenham	960	337	1,297	2.4	2.2
inchester	419	136	555	0.9	0.8	Cotswold Forest of Dean	368 735	147 361	515	1.5	1.2
ent						Gloucester	1,479	361 444	1,096 1,923	4.3 3.2	3.7 2.9
shford	682	244	926	2.3	1.9	Stroud	641	252	893	2.3	1.8
anterbury	708	252	960	1.9	1.7	Tewkesbury	497	211	708	2.0	1.6
natham and Aylesford	831	322	1,153	3.6	3.1	Somerest					
artford	683	280	963	2.4	2.0	Somerset Bridgwater	740	0770	001	0.0	
over	897	301	1,198	3.9	3.5	Somerton and Frome	712	279	991	3.0	2.4
eversham and Mid Kent	484	173	657	2.5	2.1	Taunton	378 571	179 231	557 802	1.9	1.5
olkestone and Hythe	954 877	285 278	1,239	3.4	2.9	Wells	589	285	874	2.6	2.1
llingham	1,004	418	1,155 1,422	4.0	3.4 4.0	Yeovil	492	169	661	1.5	1.2
ravesham	549	178	727	1.1	1.0		THE PARTY OF THE P				1.00
aidstone and The Weald	938	329	1,267	2.8	2.4	Wiltshire					
edway orth Thanet	1,321	398	1,719	6.9	6.1	Devizes North Swindon	499	248	747	2.0	1.5
orth i nanet evenoaks	397	144	541	1.6	1.3	North Swindon North Wiltshire	676	. 280	956	2.5	2.3
ttingbourne and Sheppey	991	378	1,369	4.0	3.4	North Wiltshire Salisbury	500	214	714	1.8	1.4
outh Thanet	1,014	331	1,345	4.6	4.1	South Swindon	289 989	131 377	1 366	1.0	0.8
onbridge and Malling	394	149	543	1.4	1.2	Westbury	508	237	1,366 745	1.9 1.9	1.8
	424	195	619	1.4	1.2			201	140	1.0	1.5

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 8 2002

. IV	lale	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	P
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cer workford jobs an claimant
WALES					SEMPESS	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,411	472	1,883	4.0	3.6
Aberavon	773	260	1,033	4.1	3.7	Hamilton South Inverness East, Naim and Lochaber	1,057 855	371 261	1,428	10.7 2.4	9.6
Alyn and Deeside	807	266	1,073	2.8	2.4	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,754	655	2,409	7.9	7.1
Blaenau Gwent	1,402	362	1,764	8.0	72	Kirkcaldy	1,754	560	2,314	8.2	7.4
Brecon and Radnorshire	554	259	813	3.5	2.5	Linlithgow	1,139	355	1,494	5.7	5.2
Bridgend	848	276	1,124	3.0	2.7	Livingston	1,283	462	1,745	4.6	4.2
Caemarfon	804	214	1,018	5.4 5.5	4.2 4.9	Midlothian	542	170	712	3.6	3.2
Caerphilly Cardiff Central	1,144	384 373	1,528	2.2	2.1	Moray Motherwell and Wishaw	689 1,318	284	973 1,753	3.9 7.7	6.9
Cardiff North	573	168	741	2.1	1.9	North East Fife	650	265	915	3.8	3.4
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,650	359	2,009	4.4	4.0	North Tayside	706	300	1,006	3.7	3.2
Cardiff West	1,371	364	1,735	6.9	6.3	Ochil	1,258	418	1,676	6.8	6.0
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	600	231	831	5.8	4.6	Orkney and Shetland	292	132	424	2.1	1.7
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire		300	1,192	4.6	3.7	Paisley North	1,313	312	1,625	4.4	3.9
Ceredigion	632	267 228	899 886	3.9 4.9	2.7 4.1	Paisley South	1,348	373	1,721	6.5	5.9
Clwyd South Clwyd West	658 672	200	872	4.3	3.6	Perth	768 1,099	293 276	1,061 1,375	2.5 5.9	5.0
Conwy	980	280	1,260	4.0	3.2	Ross, Skye and Inverness West Roxburgh and Berwickshire	552	225	777	2.8	2.4
Cynon Valley	760	257	1,017	6.6	5.9	Stirling	824	280	1,104	3.2	2.8
Delyn	557	209	766	3.2	2.8	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	919	296	1,215	5.8	5.3
Gower	721	226	947	5.6	5.1	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	556	184	740	3.3	2.8
Islwyn	760	290	1,050	5.1	4.6	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	349	155	504	22	1.9
Llanelli Mairiana dd Nast Casus	1,062	362	1,424	6.7 4.8	5.3 3.8	WestRenfrewshire	997	288	1,285	4.6	4.1
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	457 1,163	154 357	1,520	6.4	5.7	Western Isles	574	132	706	6.0	5.6
Monmouth	549	215	764	22	2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Montgomeryshire	334	145	479	2.3	1.6						
Neath	963	312	1,275	6.5	5.9	BelfastEast	1,251	382	1,633	3.9	3.4
NewportEast	994	311	1,305	4.8	4.3	Belfast North	2,063		2,603	4.1	3.6
Newport West	1,285	397	1,682	3.2 5.3	2.9 4.7	Belfast South	1,603		2,295	3.3	2.9
Ogmore	740 877	237 305	977	3.2	2.8	BelfastWest	3,280 1,537	698 555	3,978 2,092	14.6 6.8	12.7
Pontypridd Preseli Pembrokeshire	979	363	1,342	6.1	4.8	East Antrim East Londonderry	1,458		2,092	6.3	5.4
Rhondda	908	297	1,205	6.5	5.9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,610		2,267	6.3	5.1
Swansea East	1,173	324	1,497	4.8	4.4	Foyle	3,109		4,065	9.4	8.1
Swansea West	1,188	324	1,512	3.2	2.9	Lagan Valley	800	333	1,133	3.1	2.6
Torfaen	980	328	1,308	3.8	3.4	Mid Ulster	812		1,284	5.0	4.1
Vale of Clwyd	704	225	929	3.5	3.0	Newry and Armagh	1,708		2,360	6.3	5.2
Vale of Glamorgan	1,162	370	1,532	4.5 2.5	4.1 2.1	North Antrim	1,262		1,853	4.8	3.9
Wrexham Vove Mon	721	271 415	1,542	8.2	6.2	North Down	1,022 1,112		1,395 1,610	6.0 4.2	5.3 3.6
Ynys Mon	1,127	415	1,042	0.2	0.2	South Antrim South Down	1,390		1,995	7.3	6.0
SCOTLAND						Strangford	1,018 1,291		1,411	4.9	4.3
Aberdeen Central	863	272	1,135	1.9	1.8	UpperBann West Tyrone	1,757			8.7	7.
Aberdeen North	452	172	624	1.6	1.5						
Aberdeen South	565	240	805	1.9	1.7						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,435	520 497	1,955	6.2 5.6	5.6 5.0						
Angus 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	82						
Central Fife	1,846	631	2,477	8.1	7.3 8.1						
Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale	1,341	384 465	1,725	8.9 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						
Cunninghame North	1,533	501	2,034	10.7	9.7						
Cunninghame South	1,907	726	2,633	10.3	9.3						
Dumbarton	1,451	535	1,986	7.4	6.7 3.4						
Dumfries Dundee East	1,088	437 678	1,525	3.9 11.9	11.4						
Dundee East 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						
EastLothian	536	187	723	3.7	3.4						
Eastwood	804	253	1,057	6.4	5.0 1.6						
Edinburgh Central	1,064	365 235	1,429	1.8 4.6	4.2						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh Edinburgh North and Leith	1,264	377	1,641	1.9	1.8						
Edinburgh Pentlands	856	256	1,112	4.7	42						
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	359 414	1,778	10.8	9.8 8.1						
Glasgow Baillieston Glasgow Cathcart	1,411	306	1,825	8.8	8.1						
Glasgow Gathcart Glasgow Govan	1,642	478	2,120	5.5	4.9						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,629	475	2,104	12	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						
	4 000	399	2,035	7.4	6.6						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,636				400						
Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Gordon	1,636 1,754 388	482 186	2,236 574	11.3 2.5	10.2						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

and the same of th						NUTS 2					st 8 2002
	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	1000	All	Ratea	31 0 L00L
				Per cent employee jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and					Per cent employee jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and
NORTH EAST	-	-		claimants	claimants	0017117107	-			claimants	claimants
Tees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside Darlington Durham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland	20,125 5,744 6,633 1,589 6,159 24,581 3,906 15,476	5,896 1,506 1,721 491 2,178 7,240 1,423 4,286	26,021 7,250 8,354 2,080 8,337 31,821 5,329 19,762	6.0 6.3 7.1 4.5 5.2 5.3 4.8 5.3	5.4 5.8 6.5 4.1 4.6 4.8 4.0	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex Brighton and Hove	13,115 5,950 1,729 2,705 2,731 14,814	4,932 2,252 700 948 1,032 5,662	18,047 8,202 2,429 3,653 3,763 20,476	1.8 2.0 1.8 1.2 1.8	1.4 1.6 1.9 1.4 1.0
	5,199	1,531	6,730	5.8	5.3	East Sussex CC	3,722 3,806	1,456 1,317	5,178 5,123	3.1	3.8 2.4
Cumbria West Cumbria East Cumbria Cheshire Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC Greater Manchester Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North Lancashire Blackburn with Darwen	5,113 3,408 1,705 9,061 4,101 4,960 34,497 20,050 14,447 14,625 2,126	1,658 1,024 634 3,194 1,470 1,724 10,273 5,750 4,523 4,720 627	6,771 4,432 2,339 12,255 5,571 6,684 44,770 25,800 18,970 19,345 2,753	3.4 5.1 2.1 2.6 3.4 2.1 3.8 3.5 4.3 3.4	2.9 4.5 1.7 2.3 3.1 1.9 3.4 3.2 3.8 3.0 4.0	Surrey West Sussex Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth Southampton Hampshire CC Isle of Wight Kent Medway Towns Kent CC SOUTH WEST	3,786 3,500 11,659 1,956 2,545 5,664 1,494 13,148 2,511 10,637	1,574 1,315 3,835 626 654 2,175 380 4,655 871 3,784	5,360 4,815 15,494 2,582 3,199 7,839 1,874 17,803 3,382 14,421	1.4 2.0 2.6 2.8 1.5 4.2 2.8	0.9 1.2 1.7 2.1 2.7 1.3 3.6 2.4 3.3 2.3
Blackpool Lancashire CC	1,896 10,603	500 3,593	2,396 14,196	3.8	3.4 2.8	Gloucester, Wiltshire					
Merseyside East Merseyside Liverpool Sefton	28,120 6,247 12,176 4,418	8,354 1,950 3,506 1,287	36,474 8,197 15,682 5,705	6.9 7.8 7.2 5.8	6.2 6.9 6.7 5.0	and North Somerset Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire	15,575 4,568 2,866	6,029 1,607	21,604 6,175 4,049	2.6	1.8 2.3
Wirral	5,279	1,611	6,890	6.4	5.6	Gloucestershire Swindon	4,680 1,640	1,752	6,432 2,285	2.6	1.4 2.2 2.0
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER East Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire North Yorkshire York	13,919 6,226 2,910 4,783 4,978 1,363	4,751 1,882 1,227 1,642 1,880 432	18,670 8,108 4,137 6,425 6,858 1,795	5.4 7.0 4.5 4.7 2.1 1.9	4.7 6.4 3.6 4.2 1.8 1.7	Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole Dorset CC Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,821 6,484 2,150 1,592 2,742 4,352 4,352	842 2,378 664 571 1,143 1,718	2,663 8,862 2,814 2,163 3,885 6,070 6,070	1.7 1.9 2.1	1.3 1.6 1.8 1.2 1.7 2.8 2.8
North Yorkshire CC South Yorkshire Bamsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Leeds	3,615 18,985 10,059 8,926 29,721 8,893 10,144	1,448 5,864 3,230 2,634 9,658 2,700 3,313	5,063 24,849 13,289 11,560 39,379 11,593 13,457	2.2 5.0 5.1 5.0 4.0 5.6 3.4	1.8 4.5 4.4 4.5 3.6 5.1 3.1	Devon Plymouth Torbay Devon CC WALES	9,410 3,034 1,682 4,694	3,450 1,045 477 1,928	12,860 4,079 2,159 6,622	3.0 3.9 4.6 2.4	2.5 3.2 3.9 2.0
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,684	3,645	14,329	3.9	3.5	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	23,397 1,127	7,577 415	30,974 1,542	4.9 82	4.2 6.2
EAST MIDLANDS	00.070	0.000				Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire	1,649 2,058	475	2,124 2,686	4.9	4.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire Nottingham North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire Leicester City Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire Lincolnshire	23,370 3,711 3,467 3,431 5,742 4,500 2,519 15,315 6,158 4,116 5,041 4,688	8,086 1,244 1,249 1,378 1,661 1,629 925 5,832 2,089 1,777 1,966 1,856	31,456 4,955 4,716 4,809 7,403 6,129 3,444 21,147 8,247 5,893 7,007 6,544	3.8 4.0 2.6 4.3 4.1 3.6 3.0 5.2 2.4 2.7	3.4 3.7 4.3 2.2 4.1 3.6 2.9 2.7 4.9 2.1 2.1 2.3	South West Wales Central Valleys Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Fiintshire and Wrexham Powys SCOTLAND	4,165 3,566 4,597 3,153 3,082 12,351 2,757 6,053 2,644 897	1,523 1,179 1,468 1,015 874 3,908 892 1,668 938 410	5,688 4,745 6,065 4,168 3,956 16,259 3,649 7,721 3,582 1,307	5.4 4.9 5.4 4.5 4.2 3.3 3.3 3.6 3.1 3.0	4.2 4.5 4.8 4.1 3.8 2.9 3.0 3.2 2.7 2.0
Lincolnshire	4,688	1,856	6,544	2.7	2.3	North East Scotland	3,631	1,456	5,087	22	40
WEST MIDLANDS Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire Warwickshire Telford and Staffordshire Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC West Midlands Birmingham	8,699 1,150 4,068 3,481 13,220 1,542 1,774 3,459 6,445 50,072 23,704	3,303 434 1,533 1,336 5,186 608 663 1,106 2,809 15,428 7,025	12,002 1,584 5,601 4,817 18,406 2,150 2,437 4,565 9,254 65,500 30,729	22 22 24 21 3.0 27 22 3.9 3.0 5.4 6.1	1.9 1.9 2.1 1.8 2.6 2.5 1.8 3.6 2.6 4.9 5.6	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire.	3,631 27,903 5,310 7,821 1,319 973 5,331 2,500 2,227 2,422 44,375	1,456 9,295 1,903 2,531 445 365 1,585 823 826 817 13,959	5,087 37,198 7,213 10,352 1,764 1,338 6,916 3,323 3,053 3,239 58,334	2.2 4.3 6.8 3.5 2.9 2.5 5.9 2.9 5.1 5.8	1.9 3.9 6.3 6.2 3.0 2.5 2.3 5.5 2.5 4.6 5.3
Solihull Coventry Dudley and Sandwell Walsall and Wolverhampton EAST	1,688 4,937 10,584 9,159	681 1,419 3,280 3,023	2,369 6,356 13,864 12,182	2.9 4.3 5.2 5.4	2.4 4.0 4.8 4.9	Helensburgh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland Glasgow City Inverciyde, East Renfrewshire	3,755 2,010 6,122 14,221	1,230 806 2,179 3,923	4,985 2,816 8,301 18,144	7.3 4.5 9.8 5.0	5.9 3.9 8.9 4.7
East Anglia Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk Suffolk Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Luton	17,552 1,639 3,507 6,751 5,655 12,050 2,573	6,389 550 1,373 2,364 2,102 4,703 888	23,941 2,189 4,880 9,115 7,757 16,753 3,461	26 26 20 29 28 24 45	22 24 1.7 24 2.4 2.0 4.0	and Rentrewshire North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty Inverness and Nairn and Moray,	5,958 5,878 2,073 4,358 4,834 1,443	1,598 1,990 648 1,585 1,416	7,556 7,868 2,721 5,943 6,250 1,795	5.5 6.6 5.8 5.1 4.0	5.1 6.1 5.1 4.4 3.4
Bedfordshire CC Hertfordshire	3,189 6,288	1,226 2,589	4,415 8,877	3.0 1.8	2.4	Badenoch and Strathspey Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh	1,355	432	1,787	3.6	3.0
Essex Southend-on-Sea Thurrock Essex CC LONDON	12,161 2,196 1,259 8,706	4,884 675 529 3,680	17,045 2,871 1,788 12,386	2.9 4.6 3.3 2.6	2.4 3.8 2.9 2.2	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	1,170 574 130 162	368 132 65 67	1,538 706 195 229	3.9 6.0 2.3 1.9	3.1 5.6 1.8 1.7
Inner London	65,525	25,674	91,199	3.9	3.5	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Inner London - West Inner London - East Outer London Outer London - East and North East Outer London - South Outer London - West and North West	16,823 48,702 55,658 21,085 11,944 22,629	7,202 18,472 22,243 8,660 4,891 8,692	24,025 67,174 77,901 29,745 16,835 31,321	1.6 7.6 4.4 5.8 3.7 4.0	1.5 6.7 3.8 4.8 3.1 3.4	Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland West and South of Northern Ireland	28,083 7,152 4,549 4,772 6,151 5,459	10,209 2,029 1,601 2,032 2,104 2,443	38,292 9,181 6,150 6,804 8,255 7,902	5.7 5.0 5.1 4.8 8.4 6.3	4.9 4.3 4.5 4.1 7.1 5.1

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

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

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.

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, HIM armed forces government-supported trainees) as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED	The second second	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	0		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending					0.1	101.0	61.2
2001 Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	222.8	2.1	161.6	62.7
Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	
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

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month	n ending	title an					400.0	000
2001	Aug 9 Sep 13	227.7 253.2	162.8 175.9	64.9 77.2	225.3 224.9	-3.9 -0.4	163.3 163.1	62.0 61.8
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	263.0 231.4 206.9	184.6 164.2 148.2	78.4 67.2 58.7	224.3 224.0 226.2	-0.6 -0.3 2.2	162.1 161.6 163.1	62.2 62.4 63.1
2002	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	156.9 247.3 254.6	111.9 180.8 185.1	45.0 66.5 69.5	224.8 223.0 227.3	-1.4 -1.8 4.3	162.2 161.2 164.4	62.6 61.8 62.9
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	250.0 250.2 230.3	182.7 182.5 168.2	67.2 67.7 62.2	227.1 240.5 228.3	-0.2 13.4 -12.2	165.1 173.8 164.7	62.0 66.7 63.6
	Jul 11 Aug 8P	235.1 239.9	171.0 171.2	64.1 68.8	231.6 234.4	3.3 2.8	167.8 169.7	63.8 64.7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 11 July and 7 August 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
Thousands		72			27	
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		0.9
Approved training	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Approved training	5.1		0.1		0.0	0.6
Government-supported training		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
Notknown	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 of	destination					
Farmdrand	00.0	000	50.5	40.4	22.7	
Found work	68.3	63.0	52.5	40.4	26.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.2	12	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Gone abroad	9.0	10.3	7.9	5.6	3.7	
Claimed Income Support	20	4.6	4.4	6.1	8.6	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	42	7.6	8.8	13.0	14.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	22	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	22	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.

 $a \qquad \text{Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard $4^{1}/_{3}$-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.

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2002

	Off-flows (thou	usands)		Mean duration	(weeks)		Median duration	on (weeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	7.4 27.4 41.8 22.8 15.4 15.1 14.8 14.6 12.2 r/a 189.4	9.3 50.0 111.5 76.0 65.4 53.1 42.9 35.0 32.5 27.0 10.3 513.0	16.7 77.4 153.2 98.8 83.3 68.5 58.0 49.9 47.1 39.3 10.3 702.4	8 13 13 15 18 19 20 20 20 19 27 n/a 17	.8 13 14 19 25 28 29 30 26 30 30	8 13 14 18 23 26 27 27 27 24 29 30 20	6 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 13 n/a 9	6 8 9 10 12 12 12 11 10 12 12 12 12	6 9 8 10 11 11 11 10 10 12 12
North East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 2.0 2.4 1.0 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.5 r/a 10.1	0.8 3.8 8.2 4.5 3.9 3.4 3.1 2.6 2.5 2.1 0.7 35.5	1.3 5.7 10.6 5.5 4.7 4.1 3.8 3.4 3.2 2.6 0.7 45.7	8 14 14 15 18 19 22 22 21 30 n/a 17	8 15 14 20 27 30 29 31 25 27 36 22	8 14 14 19 25 28 28 29 24 27 36 21	6 9 8 10 8 10 10 10 10 15 n/a 9	7 9 9 10 11 11 10 9 9 9 12 10	6 9 9 10 11 10 10 9 9 10 12 9
North West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	1.0 3.9 5.2 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.3 1/4 22.6	1.4 7.6 15.9 10.1 8.6 6.6 5.3 4.3 4.2 3.3 1.2 68.4	2.5 11.5 21.2 12.4 10.4 8.4 7.1 5.9 5.9 4.6 1.2 91.0	8 14 13 15 17 17 19 19 18 25 n/a 16	9 13 14 19 25 27 27 28 26 30 25 21	8 14 14 18 24 25 26 26 24 28 28 25 20	6 9 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 11 n/a 8	6 9 9 10 11 12 12 11 10 11 11	6 9 9 10 11 11 11 10 10 11 11 11
Yorkshire and the 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	Humber 0.9 2.8 4.1 2.0 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.1 1.3	1.1 5.3 11.7 7.7 6.4 5.1 4.0 3.3 3.2 2.6 1.0 51.3	20 8.0 15.7 9.6 7.9 6.3 5.3 4.6 4.5 3.7 1.0 68.6	7 14 13 16 19 20 23 20 19 27 n/a	7 13 13 18 24 28 30 28 25 30 30 21	7 13 13 18 23 26 28 26 23 29 30 20	6 9 8 8 10 9 9 9 9 14 n/a 9	5 9 8 10 11 12 11 11 10 12 12 12	6 9 8 9 11 11 11 10 10 12 12 12
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 1.9 2.9 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 n/a	0.6 3.2 7.3 5.0 4.1 3.4 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.0 0.8 33.6	1.1 5.1 10.1 6.4 5.2 4.5 3.8 3.5 3.3 3.0 0.8 46.8	8 13 13 14 17 17 17 18 17 27 n/a 16	8 12 14 19 23 25 24 26 23 27 31 20	8 13 14 18 22 23 22 23 21 27 31 19	6 9 8 9 8 9 9 13 n/a 8	6 8 9 10 11 12 11 -10 10 11 13 10	6 9 9 10 11 11 10 10 10 12 13
West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 2.7 4.1 1.9 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3 1/a 17.5	0.5 5.1 11.1 7.0 5.9 4.7 3.8 3.1 3.0 2.6 1.1	1.0 7.8 15.2 8.9 7.4 6.1 5.1 4.5 4.3 3.9 1.1 65.3	8 14 14 18 18 22 21 19 20 30 n/a 18	8 13 14 20 28 32 33 34 30 31 34 23	8 13 14 20 26 30 30 29 27 31 34 22	7 9 8 9 10 9 10 13 n/a 9	7 8 9 10 12 12 12 12 11 13 14 10	7 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 10 13 14
East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.4 1.9 2.7 1.6 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.1 n/a 13.9	0.4 2.9 6.3 4.9 4.2 3.5 2.9 2.5 2.4 2.2 0.8 33.1	0.8 4.8 9.0 6.5 5.5 4.6 4.0 3.8 3.7 3.3 0.9	10 12 12 13 15 16 17 17 17 20 n/a 15	8 12 12 16 20 23 23 21 24 20 18	9 12 12 16 19 21 21 20 23 20	7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 10 n/a 8	6 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 9	7 8 8 9 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 9 9
London 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 3.0 6.1 4.7 3.7 2.8 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 n/a 28.1	0.6 4.6 12.3 10.7 10.0 8.0 5.6 3.9 3.1 2.2 1.0 61.7	1.1 7.6 18.4 15.3 13.7 10.8 7.8 5.8 4.8 3.6 1.0	9 15 16 18 21 24 26 27 27 27 34 n/a 21	9 15 17 22 30 36 38 37 36 42 43 27	9 15 17 21 27 32 34 34 33 39 42 25	7 10 11 10 12 12 12 14 14 13 16 n/a 12	7 10 12 13 15 17 18 17 16 17	7 10 12 12 14 15 17 16 15 16 16 16

CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2002

TARRES	Off-flows (the	ousands)		Mean duration	n (weeks)	iiiis teriiiili	Median durati	The second secon	July 2002
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 2.0 3.1 2.1 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.4 v/a	0.6 3.5 7.9 6.2 5.5 4.6 3.9 3.3 3.1 2.7 1.2 42.3	1.1 5.5 10.9 8.3 7.3 6.1 5.3 4.7 4.7 4.0 1.2 59.2	8 12 11 12 14 17 18 16 17 21 r/a	8 11 12 15 19 21 20 22 23 25 17	8 11 12 14 18 20 20 20 21 23 17	6 8 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 8 10 n/a	6 7 8 9 10 11 10 10 11 11 11 10 9	6 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
South West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.4 1.7 2.6 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1/2 1.3 13.0	0.5 3.0 6.6 4.9 4.2 3.5 2.8 2.4 2.3 2.2 0.8 33.2	0.8 4.6 9.2 6.6 5.4 4.5 3.9 3.5 3.6 3.3 0.8	9 11 11 13 15 15 16 15 17 23 n/a	8 11 11 15 19 21 20 22 22 27 20	9 11 15 18 20 19 20 26 20 27	7 7 7 7 8 8 7 8 11 n/a 8	6 7 7 8 10 11 9 10 10 10	6 7 7 8 9 10 9 9 9 11 9
England 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	5.2 21.7 33.1 18.7 14.6 12.7 12.2 12.0 12.0 10.1 1/4 152.5	6.4 38.9 87.2 60.9 52.8 42.7 34.0 27.7 25.9 21.8 8.6 407.0	11.7 60.6 120.4 79.6 67.4 46.2 39.7 37.9 32.0 8.6 559.5	8 13 13 15 18 19 20 19 19 26 n/a 17	8 13 14 19 25 28 28 28 28 29 29 20	8 13 14 18 23 26 26 26 24 28 28	6 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 12 Na 9	6 8 9 10 12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11 12	6 9 10 11 11 11 11 10 12 12
Wales 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.4 1.7 2.3 1.0 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.6 n/a 9.6	0.6 3.3 6.8 4.0 3.3 2.6 2.2 1.8 1.7 1.4 0.4 28.2	1.0 5.0 9.1 5.0 4.1 3.2 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0 0.4 37.8	7 13 12 16 18 19 19 18 20 29 n/a 16	6 13 19 24 25 26 28 28 28 29 36	7 13 13 18 23 24 24 25 25 29 36 19	5 9 7 8 8 8 8 9 14 1/a 8	4 8 8 11 11 11 11 11 10 12 13	5 8 8 10 11 10 10 10 10 13 13 9
Scotland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	1.7 32 4.6 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.3 n/a 21.9	22 62 14.0 9.1 7.8 65 5.7 4.6 42 3.3 1.1 64.6	3.9 9.4 18.6 11.4 9.7 8.2 7.5 6.4 5.8 4.6 1.1 86.5	8 13 12 14 15 17 17 19 17 25 n/a 15	8 13 13 18 22 25 23 26 23 30 30 19	8 13 13 17 21 23 21 24 21 29 30 18	6 8 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 13 n/a 8	6 8 8 10 10 11 11 10 10 9 11 12 9	6 8 8 9 10 10 9 9 9 12 12 9
Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.1 0.8 1.7 0.8 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 1/a 5.4	0.1 1.5 3.5 2.0 1.6 1.3 1.1 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.2	0.1 23 5.1 28 2.1 1.6 1.5 1.2 0.9 0.7 0.2 18.6	9 17 15 19 26 39 49 37 36 45 1/a 24	7 16 19 28 53 71 99 103 67 68 77	8 16 17 25 47 64 87 86 57 59 77	4 12 6 8 8 12 12 11 14 19 n/a 9	5 10 12 14 19 24 27 26 16 22 27	5 11 10 12 15 19 22 21 15 21 21 27

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

						CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				Thousa	ands and per cen
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G	United 7) Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgiumf	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
ANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTEDa			No. of Contract of					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900	9.1 10.1 10.5 10.1 10.2 10.0 9.4 8.7 7.8 7.4	7.0 7.2 7.0 6.7 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1 5.7	10.2 10.4 9.5 8.7 8.2 7.0 6.3 6.0 5.5 5.1	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.6	7.1 8.6 9.8 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.3 8.6 6.9 6.6	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	8.6 9.5 7.7 6.7 6.3 5.2 4.9 4.8 4.4	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.0 11.3 11.8 11.3 11.9 11.8 11.4 10.7 9.3 8.6	6.4 7.7 8.2 8.0 8.7 9.7 9.1 8.4 7.8
01 Jul Aug Sep	7.3 7.3 7.4	5.8 6.0 6.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.5 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.3 4.3 4.2	9.1 9.1 9.2	8.5 8.5 8.5	7.7 7.8 7.8
Oct Nov Dec	7.4 7.4 7.4	6.2 6.4 6.5	5.1 5.2 5.1	7.0 6.8 6.7	3.8 3.8 3.9	6.7 6.7 6.7	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.9 7.9 7.9
02 Jan Feb Mar	7.5 7.5 7.5	6.3 6.3 6.4	5.1 5.1 5.2	7.0 6.6 6.3	4.0 3.9 4.0	6.7 6.7 6.8	7.9 7.9 7.7	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.7 8.7 8.8	8.0 8.0 8.0
Apr May Jun	7.5 7.6 7.7	6.5 6.5 6.5	5.2 5.1 5.2	6.3 6.3 6.5	4.0 4.1 4.1	6.9 6.9 6.9	7.6 7.7 7.5	4.2 4.3 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.3	8.8 8.8 8.9	8.0 8.2 8.3
Jul	7.7	6.5	MPI OVMENT	6.2	4.1	6.9	7.6	4.3	9.3	8.9	8.3
01 Aug			953	671	207	466	1,185	142	237	2,120	
Sep Oct Nov	::	::	952 955 959	663 694 671	212 215 218	484 487 472	1,173 1,201 1,239	140 140 140	239 240 241	2,136 2,159 2,186	::
Dec 02 Jan Feb	::	::	960 950 946	665 693 653 622	231 223 221 230	471 471 477 486	1,319 1,305 1,293 1,273	140 141 142 142	240 240 239 239	2,201 2,206 2,216 2,237	::
Mar Apr May Jun	::	::	948 952 951 953	622 623 644	227 234 236	483 488 492	1,263 1,284 1,253	142 142 142	240 241 242	2,243 2,244 2,262	::
Jul			950 943	609	239 241		1,269	143	242	2,274	
Aug ates (%): latest month			3.1	6.2	7.1	11.2	7.6	5.1	9.3	9.0	9.9
THER COMPLEMEN											
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900 900			2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102 983	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611 661	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194 204	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474 470	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190 1,090 1,170	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253 238	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772 2,338 2,125	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093 3,879 3,858
001 Aug Sep	::		973 940	644 673	171 176	510 513	1,242 1,069	144 130	206 223	2,136 2,178	3,789 3,743
Oct Nov Dec			918 926 949	660 630 662	196 225 268	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	214 226 208	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 3,964
Jan Feb Mar	::		1,022 1,024 998	727 726 662	298 287 249	476 475 470	1,401 1,369 1,354	160 153 148	252 242 243	2,322 2,293 2,231	4,290 4,296 4,156
Apr May Jun	::	::	983 955 937	630 626 624	231 208 192	461 455 456	1,319 1,316 1,197	144 132 128	270 323 247	2,167 2,120 2,102	4,024 3,946 3,954
Jul Aug		::	956 963	558	192 200	517	1,321	141	212	2,174	4,047
Rates (%): latest month	1	**	3.2	5.6	5.8	10.4	7.7	5.0	7.8		9.7

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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 Selected countries

Portugal Spain bourg STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDA 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.7 9.9 7.5 5.6 4.2 3.8 8.7 10.1 11.0 11.5 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.3 10.4 9.4 2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 4.7 5.0 2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.3 2.0 5.3 6.2 6.8 6.6 6.0 4.9 3.8 3.2 2.8 2.4 6.0 6.1 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 3.2 3.5 4.3 5.6 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.1 4.5 4.1 3.1 4.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 4.2 3.5 3.0 2.6 7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5 4.2 4.0 4.8 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.9 11.1 10.5 18.6 19.8 18.8 18.1 17.0 15.2 12.8 11.3 10.6 10.4 10.4 10.4 9.5 9.4 9.3 5.0 5.0 5.3 2.3 2.3 2.4 4.1 4.1 4.1 10.6 10.6 10.6 4.7 4.7 5.0 4.6 4.9 5.0 3.6 9.3 9.2 9.1 5.4 5.4 5.5 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.3 2.4 4.1 4.2 4.2 10.6 10.7 10.8 3.7 Jan Feb Mar 10.5 10.5 10.5 2002 2.4 2.4 2.6 4.2 4.3 4.3 11.0 11.2 11.2 5.6 5.6 5.7 3.9 Apr May Jun 9.0 5.2 5.4 5.4 2.2 2.3 2.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 6.1 5.9 5.9 4.5 Jul 5.4 2.4 11.3 4.9 5.8 OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 5.0 4.8 3,390 3,550 1,526 1,533 61 64 145 148 66 68 Oct Nov Dec 147 154 153 2.208 5.2 5.2 5.1 1,545 1,547 1,547 149 143 141 72 77 79 3,680 3,710 8,026 8,259 3,550 3,570 3,530 Jan Feb Mar 2,186 1,582 1,587 1,592 138 136 136 83 85 88 7,922 7,891 8,111 3,470 3,580 3,610 159 161 163 2,172 Apr May 8,594 8,351 8,424 1,622 1,616 1,626 131 126 124 92 95 99 Jul Aug 165 3,600 74 1,623 1,623 123 101 8.345 9.1 Rates (%): latest month 4.4 5.4 2.4 3.8 2.8 5.9 OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY **ADJUSTED®** 1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 3,171 3,198 3,395 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 185 176 180 184 185 214 290 283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142 337 417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187 146 114 118 110 102 91 74 56 60 63 63 2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652 1,558 1,530 9,613 8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880 5,655 6,738 317 347 396 430 468 443 401 357 327 325 215 325 332 329 344 344 222 208 178 145 92 163 171 153 169 188 140 99 72 67 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495 2,267 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4 5.0 4.9 2001 Aug Sep 149 141 3,360 3,570 1,459 1,489 6,956 6,708 4.7 4.8 141 140 310 318 61 62 3,520 3,500 3,370 1,540 1,573 1,575 142 147 152 5.2 5.4 5.3 141 135 146 2,225 60 64 65 323 327 324 127 122 146 7,106 7,551 7,678 160 162 162 3,440 3,560 3,790 Jan Feb Mar 2,198 5.9 5.8 5.4 152 161 167 1,652 1,666 1,649 8,935 8,707 8,659 338 339 340 142 133 127 94 95 92 5.4 5.4 5.2 1,636 1,589 1,567 2,209 335 327 323 115 112 149 8,146 7,888 8,677 160 Jul Aug 172 3.520 5.5 80 327 165 93 8,595

2.2

Rates (%): latest month

9.2

Enquiries: 02075336119

6.0

2.6

4.3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates by age

JNITED KINGDO	М	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)	
LD KINGDO		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
II Spring gu	ortore	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
Spring qu (Mar-May) 1994	arters	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805	
1995 1996 1997		28,618 28,806 29,004	27,807 28,018 28,182	752 826 868	4,009 3,915 3,793	7,743 7,752 7,783	10,119 10,264 10,267	5,184 5,261 5,471	811 788 822	
1998 1999		29,049 29,419	28,258 28,584	853 848	3,710 3,713	7,708 7.627	10,318 10,537 10,759	5,668 5,859	791 835	
2000 2001 2002		29,737 29,804 30,083	28,891 28,972 29,175	850 810 811	3,757 3,761 3,871	7,516 7,309 7,104	10,759 10,941 11,137	6,009 6,152 6,252	846 832 908	
3-month a May-Jul 20 Jun-Aug (S	01	29,820 29,841	28,957 28,977	811 805	3,776 3,797	7,263 7,227	10,946 10,953	6,161 6,195	862 864	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct		29,843 29,883	28,972 29,018	816 827	3,779 3,813	7,219 7,211	10,968 10,971	6,190 6,196	871 865 881	
Sep-Nov (A		29,924 29,952	29,043 29,057	831 829	3,835 3,846	7,195 7,168	10,980	6,202 6,217	895	
	Feb 2002 (Win)	29,918 29,940	29,031 29,051	814 820	3,843 3,835 3,842	7,168 7,158 7,143 7,134	11,012 11,034 11,061	6,204 6,219 6,213	887 889 892	
Jan-Mar20 Feb-Apr Mar-May (29,958 30,025 30,083	29,066 29,130 29,175	816 822 811	3,856 3,871	7,120 7,104	11,098 11,137	6,234 6,252	895 908	
Apr-Jun May-Jul		30,096 30,070	29,196 29,172	805 808	3,866 3,851	7,078 7,057	11,172 11,171	6,275 6,285	901 898	
Over last: Percent	months	44 0.1	42 0.1	-14 -1.7	-5 -0.1	- 63 -0.9	73 0.7	51 0.8	0.3	
Over last	12 months	250 0.8	214 0.7	-3 -0.4	75 2.0	-206 -2.8	225 2.1	124 2.0	36 4.1	
ale Coring au	ortore	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Spring qu (Mar-May 1994	arters)	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187 3,186	275	
1995 1996 1997		16,090 16,136 16,184	15,793 15,859 15,905	387 434 434	2,207 2,145 2,082	4,455 4,432 4,428	5,557 5,609 5,608	3,238 3,352	297 277 280	
1998 1999		16,181 16,366	15,900 16,070	431 437	2,020	4,385 4,306	5,624 5,756	3,439 3,550 3,610	282 296	
2000 2001 2002		16,525 16,519 16,629	16,232 16,246 16,327	432 416 410	2,052 2,047 2,108	4,253 4,135 4,015	5,884 5,956 6,075	3,610 3,691 3,719	294 273 301	
3-month a May-Jul 20 Jun-Aug (S	001	16,538 16,566	16,250 16,282	416 422	2,062 2,080	4,118 4,095	5,965 5,966	3,689 3,719	287 284	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,572 16,585 16,596	16,284 16,297 16,303	423 428 427	2,069 2,079 2,089	4,090 4,086 4,077	5,986 5,988 5,992	3,715 3,716 3,718	288 288 293	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-		16,607 16,581 16,591	16,306 a 16,282 16,295	429 423 419	2,093 2,090 2,090	4,066 4,062 4,052	6,003 5,998 6,023	3,715 3,710 3,710	302 299 296	
Jan-Mar20 Feb-Apr	002	16,581 16,601	16,289 16,305	415 416	2,096 2,102	4,039 4,023	6,035 6,056	3,704 3,708	293 297	
Mar-May	Spr)	16,629 16,634	16,327 16,333 16,339	410 414	2,108	4,015 3,997 3,985	6,075 6,091 6,105	3,719 3,734 3,746	301 301 299	
May-Jul Changes Over last:	months	16,638	16,339	411 -5	-10	3,985	6,105	3,746	299	
Percent	3 months	02	0.2 88	-1.2 -5	-0.5 30	-1.0 -133	0.8	1.0	0.7 12	
Percent	iz monuis	0.6 MGSH	0.5 YBSM	-1.2 YBZN	1.5 YBZQ	-3.2 YBZT	23 YBZW	1.5 YBZZ	4.0 YCAF	
emale Spring qu (Mar-May	uarters	Mush	IDOM	IDZN	IDEG			1022	10.1	
1994 1995		12,500 12,528	11,970 12,013	353 365	1,872 1,802	3,256 3,288	4,532 4,561 4,655	1,957 1,998	530 514	
1996 1997 1998		12,670 12,819 12,868	12 150	392 434 422	1,802 1,770 1,711 1,689	3,320 3,356 3,323	4,655 4,658 4,695	1,957 1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229	511 542 509	
1999 2000		13,053 13,212 13,285	12,277 12,359 12,514 12,659 12,726	411 418	1,692 1,706	3,321 3,263	4,781 4,874	2,309 2,399	539 553	
2001		13,285 13,454	12,726 12,848	394 401	1,713 1,763	3,173 3,090	4,984 5,061	2,461 2,533	559 607	
3-month a May-Jul 20 Jun-Aug (8	001	13,282 13,275	12,707 12,695	396 383	1,714 1,716	3,145 3,133	4,981 4,987	2,472 2,476	575 580	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,271 13,298 13,329	12,688 12,721 12,740	393 399 404	1,710 1,734 1,746	3,128 3,124 3,119	4,982 4,983 4,988	2,475 2,480 2,483	583 577 588	
Oct-Dec Nov2001- Dec2001-	Jan 2002 Feb 2002 (Win)	13,345 13,337 13,349	12,751 12,749 12,756	400 391 400	1,753 1,753 1,744	3,102 3,096 3,091	4,994 5,014 5,011	2,502 2,494 2,509	594 588 594	
Jan-Mar2 Feb-Apr Mar-May	002	13,376 13,424 13,454	12,778 12,826 12,848	401 406 401	1,746 1,754 1,763	3,095 3,097 3,090	5,026 5,042 5,061	2,509 2,526 2,533	599 598 607	
Apr-Jun May-Jul		13,462 13,432	12,862 12,833	391 398	1,768 1,759	3,081 3,072	5,081 5,066	2,541 2,539	600 599	
Changes Over last	3 months	8	8	-9 -2.2	5	-25	24	13 0.5	1 0.1	
Percent	12 months	0.1	0.1	2	0.3	-0.8 -73	0.5 85	67	24	

UNIT	ED 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	30-39 (F) 15	16
II	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	1994 1995	62.8 62.7	78.6 78.4	56.2 55.9	76.2 75.9	83.0 83.1	85.1 84.9	68.5 68.1	7.9 8.0
	1996 1997	62.8 63.0	78.6 78.6	58.1 59.5	77.1 76.7	83.0 83.7	84.8 84.5	68.1 68.5	7.7 8.1
	1998 1999	62.8 63.3	78.4 78.9	58.7 58.7	75.6 75.5	83.9 84.5	84.3 84.9	68.7 69.4	7.7
	2000 2001	63.6 63.3	79.2 78.8	59.1 55.4	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.1 8.2
	2002	63.5	78.9	54.1	75.2 76.0	84.4 84.3	85.0 85.0	70.2 70.4	8.1 8.8
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3 63.3	78.7 78.7	55.3 54.8	75.3 75.6	84.2 84.0	84.8 84.7	70.1 70.3	8.4 8.4
	Jul-Sep	63.3	78.6	55.4	75.2	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.4	78.7 78.7	56.1 56.2	75.7 76.0	84.2 84.2	84.6 84.6	70.2 70.2	8.4 8.5
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	63.4 63.3 63.3	78.7 78.6 78.6	55.9 54.8 55.1	76.1 76.0 75.7	84.1 84.1 84.2	84.6 84.6 84.6	70.3 70.1 70.2	8.7 8.6 8.6
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.3 63.4 63.5	78.6 78.8 78.9	54.7 55.0 54.1	75.7 75.9 76.0	84.3 84.3	84.7 84.9	70.1 70.2	8.6 8.7
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	63.5 63.5	78.9	53.6	75.8	84.3 84.2	85.0 85.2	70.4 70.6	8.8 8.7
	Changes		78.8	53.7	75.4	84.1	85.1	70.6	8.7
	Overlest 12 months	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Male	Over last 12 months	0.2 MGWH	0.1 MGSP	-1.6 YCAH	0.1 YCAK	-0.1 YCAN	0.3 YCAQ	0.5 MGWQ	0.3 MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)						· JAG	mana	diri
	1994 1995	72.9 72.6	85.6 85.2	56.4 56.2	82.2 81.8	94.6 94.2	93.3 93.1	72.3	7.7
	1996 1997	72.4 72.2	85.1 84.9	59.5 58.2	82.6 82.4	93.4 93.6	93.1 92.5 92.0	71.5 71.8	8.2 7.6
	1998 1999	71.8 72.1	84.3 84.6	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.2 72.0	7.6 7.6
	2000	72.2	84.8	59.1 58.6	80.5 81.2	93.5 93.9	92.2 92.4	72.6 72.5	8.0 7.8
	2001 2002	71.6 71.6	84.3 84.1	55.6 53.4	80.1 81.0	93.3 93.0	91.8 91.8	73.1 72.8	7.2 7.9
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.6 71.7	84.2 84.3	55.4 56.1	80.4 81.1	93.3 93.0	91.6 91.5	72.9 73.4	7.6 7.5
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 71.7 71.7	84.3 84.3 84.3	56.1 56.7 56.4	80.5 80.8 81.0	93.1 93.2 93.2	91.6 91.5 91.4	73.2 73.2	7.6 7.6
	Oct-Dec	71.7	84.2	56.5	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.2 73.0	7.7 7.9
	Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	71.6 71.6	84.1 84.1	55.6 55.0	80.8 80.7	93.3 93.3	91.2 91.5	72.9 72.8	7.9 7.8
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	71.5 71.5 71.6	84.0 84.0 84.1	54.4 54.3 53.4	80.8 80.9 81.0	93.2 93.0 93.0	91.5 91.7 91.8	72.6 72.6 72.8	7.7 7.8 7.9
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	71.6 71.5	84.1 84.1	53.8 53.3	80.5 80.2	92.8 92.8	91.9 92.0	73.0 73.2	7.9 7.8
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
emal		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.0	76.0	60.4	0.4
	1995 1996	53.3 53.8	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.2 71.6	76.9 76.6	63.1 63.2	8.1 7.9
	1997	54.3	71.4 71.8	56.5 60.9	71.2 70.7	72.3 73.5	77.1 76.9	63.2 62.9 63.3	7.8 8.3
	1998 1999	54.3 54.9	72.0 72.5	59.4 58.3	70.4 70.3	73.8	77.1 77.5	64.3 64.9	7.8 8.2
	2000 2001	55.3 55.3	72.9 72.8	59.5 55.3	70.6 70.1	75.1 75.3 75.1	77.7 78.2	65.9 66.2	8.5 8.6
	2002	55.8	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.3 55.2	72.6 72.5	55.3 53.4	70.0 70.0	74.7 74.6	77.9 77.9	66.3 66.3	8.8 8.9
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.2 55.3 55.4	72.4 72.6 72.7	54.7 55.4 56.0	69.6 70.5 70.8	74.7 74.7 74.8	77.7 77.6 77.6	66.2 66.2 66.2	8.9 8.8 9.0
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	55.4 55.4 55.4	72.7 72.6 72.6	55.3 54.0 55.1	71.0 70.9 70.4	74.5 74.6 74.6	77.6 77.8 77.6	66.7 66.4 66.7	9.0 9.1 9.0 9.1
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	55.5 55.7 55.8	72.7 73.0 73.0	55.0 55.7 54.8	70.4 70.6	74.9 75.1	77.8 77.9	66.6 67.0	9.2 9.2
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	55.8 55.7	73.1 72.9	53.4 54.1	70.8 70.9 70.4	75.1 75.1	78.1 78.3	67.1 67.2	9.3 9.2
	May-Jul Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.6		75.1	78.0	67.1	9.2
					-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4

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

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group. Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

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Labour Market trends October 2002

October 2002 Labour Market trends

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity: reasons

INITED	Tetal				-			Aged 16-59 (F	/64 (M)				72	-	
INITED	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	4	Wants job b	ut not seek	ing in last 4 w	eeks			V	Vants job an not available	d seeking w to start	ork bu
					Total	Available to in next 2 we	start work eks		Reasons fo	r not seekir	ng				
							Not	Dis- couraged	Long- term	Looking after family		-			011-
	1	2	3	4	5	Available 6	available 7	workers	sick 9	/home	Students 11	Other 12	AII	Students 14	Othe 1
II pring quarters	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCG
Mar-May) 994 995	16,909 17,023	7,564 7,676	5,299 5,396 5,328	2,264 2,280	2,036 2,041	924 925	1,112 1,116	138 109	503 524	792 772	230 240	373 396	229 239	100 120	12
996 997 998	17,030 17,032 17,204	7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768	5,328 5,268 5,367	2,317 2,395 2,400	2,132 2,188 2,181	896 783 735	1,236 1,405 1,446	104	579 692 750	776 746 743	262 268 248	411 393 367	184 207 220	86 92 94 92	1
999 000	17,086 17,045	7,665 7,609	5,333 5,278 5,575	2,332 2,331 2,212 2,279	2,118 2,140 2,015	689 672 624	1,429 1,467 1,391	72 68 63 34	752 770 732	680 656 637	242 241 252	376 409 360	215 191 197	92 80 73	1
001 002	17,267 17,263	7,787 7,822	5,543	2,279	2,015	640	1,454	34	766	637	260	397	185	75	1
-month averages lay-Jul 2001 un-Aug-(Sum)	17,300 17,303	7,846 7,848	5,618 5,580	2,228 2,268	2,021 2,045	611 614	1,410 1,431	35 33	744 743	645 653	246 243	352 374	207 223	88 98	1
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	17,323 17,305 17,287	7,871 7,845 7,839	5,611 5,570 5,560	2,261 2,275 2,279	2,048 2,067 2,074	605 595 584	1,444 1,472 1,490	35 36 37	744 752 752	646 648 655	245 252 251	377 379 378	213 208 206	96 94 96	1
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 7,890 7,888	5,537 5,594 5,588	2,307 2,295 2,301	2,103 2,097 2,099	604 614 606	1,499 1,483 1,493	36 34 34	765 763 776	663 652 655	252 247 240	387 401 393	204 199 202	93 93 95	1 1
an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr far-May (Spr)	17,342 17,297 17,263	7,892 7,848 7,822	5,571 5,546 5,543	2,321 2,301 2,279	2,122 2,098 2,094	612 616 640	1,510 1,482 1,454	36 36 34	786 768 766	657 649 637	247 253 260	396 391 397	199 204 185	87 91 75	1 1
pr-Jun lay-Jul	17,271 17,320	7,821 7,863	5,551 5,588	2,270 2,275	2,072 2,075	637 629	1,435 1,446	32 32	747 747	634 637	256 268	403 391	198 200	81 81	1
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	23 0.1	16 0.2	42 0.8	-26 -1.1	-23 -1.1	13 2.1	-36 -2.4	-4 -9.9	-21 -2.8	-13 -1.9	14 5.6	0.1	-3 -1.5	-10 -11.1	
er last 12 months	20 0.1	18 0.2	-30 -0.5	47 2.1	54 2.7	18 2.9	36 2.6	-3 -8.0	3 0.4	-8 -1.3	22 9.0	40 11.3	-7 -3.2	-7 -8.4	
lale pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YC
994 995 996	5,971 6,065 6,147	2,657 2,747 2,782	1,809 1,901 1,882	847 847 900	736 737 815	325 321 340	411 416 475	83 64 60	324 327 362	49 51 69	121 129 141	158 166 183	112 110 86	57 58 41	
997 998	6,228 6,366 6,342	2,839 2,952 2,920	1,898 1,964 1,971	941 988 949	845 880 857	272 279	573 601 583	51 44 40	419 472 463	70 75 72	137 130 123	168 159 159	96 108 92	53 55 45	
999 000 001 002	6,356 6,541 6,600	2,907 3,033 3,082	1,958 2,099 2,109	950 935 973	869 840 889	274 264 257 275	605 583 614	34 22 21	469 449 471	65 68 67	117 128 136	185 174 194	81 94 84	41 42 37	
month averages lay-Jul 2001 un-Aug (Sum)	6,552 6,539	3,053 3.033	2,119 2.090	933 942	836 843	250 253	586 590	21 20	458 452	73 76	120 118	165 177	97 99	49 51	
ul-Sep ug-Oct	6,546 6,547	3,040 3,038	2,103 2,088	937 951	841 856 860	253 252 252	588 604 607	22 23 23	450 455 450	72 73 73	121 128 129	176 177 184	96 94 97	51 49 50	
ep-Nov (Aut) ct-Dec ov 2001-Jan 2002	6,551 6,552 6,592	3,044 3,051 3,085	2,087 2,081 2,113	956 970 972	874 880	257 262	617 618	22 23	459 455	73 72	130 128	189 201	96 92	48 47	
ov 2001-Jan 2002 ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002	6,620	3,082	2,110	972 987	878 894	259 266 267	619 627 614	23 23	466 470 463	75 73	123 127 132	190 197 189	94 94 93	48 46 45	
eb-Apr lar-May (Spr) pr-Jun	6,614 6,600 6,608	3,095 3,082 3,087	2,112 2,121 2,109 2,124	973 973 963	881 889 876	275 271	614	21 22	471 463	67 64	136 135	194	84 87	37	
lay-Jul hanges	6,619	3,092	2,125	968	879	267	611	21	462	65	141	190	89	39	
over last 3 months Per cent	0.1	-2 -0.1	0.1	-5 -0.6	-0.2	0.3	-3 -0.4	- 2 -6.7	-0.2	-11.8	6.4	0.5	-4.0	-13.3	
Over last 12 months Percent	1.0	1.3	0.2	3.7	43 5.1	17 6.9	25 4.3	0.9	0.9	-8 -11.1	21 17.5	25 15.4	-8.3	-19.4	
emale Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	
994 995 996	10,938 10,958 10,883	4,907 4,929 4,863	3,490 3,496 3,446	1,417 1,433 1,417	1,300 1,305 1,318	599 604 556	701 700 761	55 45 44	179 197 218	742 721 707	109 111 121	216 230 228	117 129 99	43 62 45	
997 998 999	10,805 10,838 10,744	4,863 4,824 4,815 4,744	3,370 3,403 3,361	1,454 1,412 1,383	1,343 1,301 1,261 1,271	510 456 415	832 845 846	38 27 28	272 278 290	676 668 608	131 118 119	225 209 217	111 112 122	62 45 39 39 47	
000 001 002	10,688 10,726 10,662	4,744 4,701 4,753 4,740	3,361 3,320 3,476 3,434	1,381 1,277 1,306	1,271 1,175 1,205	408 367 365	862 808 840	45 44 38 27 28 29 12 13	301 283 295	591 569 570	125 125 124	225 186 203	110 103 101	38 31 38	
-month averages lay-Jul 2001 un-Aug (Sum)	10,748 10,764	4,793 4,815	3,498 3,489	1,295 1,326	1,185 1,202	361 361	824 841	14 12	285 291	572 577	126 125	187 196	110 124	40	
ul-Sep ug-Oct	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	3,507 3,482 3,472	1,324 1,325 1,323	1,208 1,211 1,214	352 343 332	856 868 882	13 13 14	294 297 302	574 575 582	124 124 122	202 202 194	116 114 109	44 45 46	
ep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Iov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10.729	4,793 4,805	3,456 3,481	1,337 1,324	1,229 1,217 1,221	348 351 347	882 866 874	14 11 10	306 308 310	590 580 580	123 119 118	197 200 203	108 107	46 46 47	
an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr	10,723	4,806 4,793 4,753	3,477 3,459 3,425	1,329 1,334 1,328	1,229	346 349	882 868	13 13	316 305	581 576	120 121	199 202 203	105 111	42 46 38	
tar-May (Spr) pr-Jun lay-Jul	10,662 10,663 10,701	4,740 4,734 4,771	3,434 3,427 3,464	1,306 1,307 1,308	1,205 1,196 1,196	365 366 361	840 830 835	13 11 11	295 284 284	570 570 572	124 121 127	211 201	111 112	43	1
Changes Over last 3 months	18	18	39	-20 -1.5	-21 -1.7	12 3.5	-33	-2 -15.5	-20 -6.6	-4 -0.7	6 4.8	-1 -0.3	1	-9.0	1
Per cent Over last 12 months	0.2	-22	-35	13	11	0.2	11	-15.5 -3 -21.2	-1 -0.3	-0.1	1	14		2	

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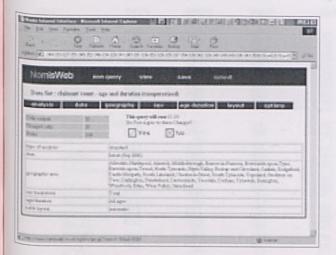
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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

Tho	useande	seasonally	adjuste

UNIT		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
AII	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	УСВВ	MGWA	MGWD
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	16,836 16,909	7,481 7,564	613 569	1,258 1,304	1,573 1,572	1,701 1,756	2,336 2,363	9,355 9,345
	1995 1996	17,023 17,030	7,676 7,645	592 597	1,271 1,166	1,576 1,584	1,805 1,836	2,432 2,463 2,519	9,347 9.384
	1997 1998	17,032 17,204	7,663 7.768	590 601	1,155 1,194	1,512 1,476	1,887 1,917	2,579	9,370 9,436
	1999	17,086 17,045	7,665 7,609	597 589	1,202 1,183	1,401 1,347	1,875 1,881	2,589 2,608	9,422 9,436 9,480
	2001 2002	17,267 17,263	7,787 7,822	651 687	1,240 1,220	1,350 1,323	1,928 1,960	2,617 2,633	9,440
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,300 17,303	7,846 7,848	655 663	1,237 1,223	1,360 1,377	1,961 1,973	2,632 2,611	9,455 9,456
	Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,305 17,287	7,845 7,839	648 647	1,222 1,209	1,354 1,350	1,992 2,003	2,628 2,631	9,460 9,447
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 7,890 7,888	653 671 669	1,205 1,216 1,232	1,358 1,348 1,343	2,005 2,009 2,005	2,624 2,645 2,639	9,437 9,448 9,449
	Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	676	1,233	1,332	1,997	2,654	9,450
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,297 17,263	7,848 7,822	673 687	1,227 1,220	1,326 1,323	1,979 1,960	2,642 2,633	9,450 9,440
	Apr-Jul May-Jul	17,271 17,320	7,821 7,863	697 697	1,233 1,256	1,330 1,331	1,943 1,962	2,618 2,617	9,451 9,456
	Changes Over last 3 months	23 0.1	16 0.2	24 3.5	29 2.4	5 0.4	-17 -0.9	-25 -0.9	7 0.1
	Percent Over last 12 months	20	18	42	19	-29	1	-15	2
Inle	Percent	0.1 MGSJ	02 YBSO	6.4 YCAT	1.5 YCAW	-2.1 YCAZ	O.1 YCBC	-0.6 MGWB	0.0 MGWE
tale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993 1994 1995	5,886 5,971 6,065	2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782	315 290 302	470 498 491	257 253 275	355 396 410	1,187 1,220 1,270	3,303 3,315 3,318
	1996 1996 1997	6,147 6,228	2,747 2,782 2,839	295 312	451 451 446	313 302	454 488	1.270	3,364 3,389
	1998 1999	6,366 6,342	2,952 2,920	313 303	484 489	294 301	521 488	1,291 1,340 1,339	3,414 3,422
	2000 2001 2002	6,356 6,541 6,600	2,907 3,033 3,082	305 332 357	474 510 493	277 296 300	482 535 541	1,369 1,360 1,391	3,449 3,508 3,518
	3-month averages		3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,500
	May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,552 6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,546 6,547 6,551	3,040 3,038 3,044	331 327 330	501 495 489	304 298 298	547 555 562	1,358 1,362 1,364	3,505 3,509 3,507
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	6,552 6,592	3,051 3,085	330 338	489 496	299 293	562 576	1,372 1,382	3,501 3,507
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	6,596 6,620	3,082	343 348	499 498	293 296	561 561	1,386	3,514
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,614 6,600	3,095 3,082	350 357	495 493	302 300	550 541	1,397 1,397 1,391	3,519 3,518
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	6,608 6,619	3,087 3,092	355 360	507 517	308 311	536 532	1,380 1,373	3,522 3,527
	Changes Over last 3 months	5	-2	10	22 4.3	9	-18	-25 -1.8	7
	Percent Over last 12 months	0.1 67	-0.1 40	2.9 25	16	3.0	-3.3 -15	-1	0.2
000	Percent	1.0	1.3 YBSP	7.4 YCAU	3.1 YCAX	52 YCBA	-2.7 YCBD	-0.1	0.8 MGWF
ema	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK							
	1993 1994 1995	10,949 10,938 10,958	4,897 4,907 4,929	298 278 290	788 807 780	1,316 1,319 1,302	1,347 1,360 1,396	1,149 1,143 1,162	6,052 6,031 6,029
	1996 1996 1997	10,958 10,883 10,805	4,863 4,824	302	714 709	1,271 1,210	1,382 1,399	1.193	6,020 5,981
	1998 1999	10,838 10,744	4,815 4,744	278 288 294	710 713	1,182 1,100	1,396 1,387	1,228 1,239 1,250	6,023 6,000
	2000 2001 2002	10,688 10,726 10,662	4,701 4,753 4,740	284 319 330	709 730 727	1,070 1,054 1,022	1,399 1,393 1,419	1,239 1,257 1,242	5,987 5,973 5,922
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,748 10,764	4,793 4,815	320 334	736 736	1,065 1,067	1,414 1,417	1,259 1,261	5,955 5,949
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	326 321 317	747 727 719	1,062 1,056 1,052	1,430 1,437 1,441	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,946 5,952 5,940
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	10,729 10,746	4,793 4,805	323 333	716 721	1,059 1,055	1,443 1,432	1,252 1,264	5,935 5,941
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	326	733	1,050	1,444	1,253	5,935 5,930
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,723 10,683 10,662	4,793 4,753 4,740	328 323 330	735 731 727	1,037 1,024 1,022	1,436 1,429 1,419	1,245 1,242	5,930 5,930 5,922
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	10,663 10,701	4,734 4,771	342 337	726 739	1,022 1,020	1,407 1,430	1,238 1,244	5,929 5,930
	Changes Over last 3 months	18	18	14	8	-4	1	0	0
	Percent	0.2	0.4	42	1.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Over last 12 months Percent	-47 -0.4	-22 -0.5	17 5.3	0.5	-44 -4.2	16 1.1	-14 -1.1	-25 -0.4

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 by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNIT	ED GDOM	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)	, seasonally adju
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТС	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
	1993 1994	37.1 37.2	21.2 21.4	46.2 43.8	22.1 23.8	17.1 17.0	14.6 14.9	31.6 31.5	92.1 92.1	
	1995 1996	37.3 37.2	21.6 21.4	44.1 41.9	24.1 22.9 23.3 24.4 24.5 23.9	16.9 17.0	15.1 15.2	31.9 31.9	92.0 92.3	
	1997 1998	37.0 37.2 36.7 36.4	21.4 21.6	40.5 41.3	23.3 24.4	16.3 16.1	15.5 15.7	31.5 31.3	91.9 92.3	
	1999 2000 2001	36.7 36.4	21.1 20.8	41.3 40.9	24.5 23.9	15.5 15.2	15.1 14.9	30.6 30.3	91.9 91.8	
	2002	36.7 36.5	21.2 21.1	44.6 45.9	24.8 24.0	15.6 15.7	15.0 15.0	29.8 29.6	91.9 91.2	
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	450	200	04.0	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.2 15.3	29.9 29.7	91.6 91.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	36.7 36.7	21.4 21.3	44.6 43.9	24.8 24.3	15.9 15.8	15.3 15.4	29.8 29.8	91.6 91.6	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	36.6 36.7 36.7	21.3 21.4 21.4	44.1 45.2	23.9 24.0	15.9 15.9	15.4 15.4	29.7 29.9	91.3 91.4	
	Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	44.9 45.3	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.4	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.6 36.5	21.2 21.1	45.0 45.9	24.3 24.1 24.0	15.7 15.7	15.3 15.1	29.9 29.8	91.4 91.3	
	Apr-Jun	36.5	21.1	46.4	24.2	15.7 15.8	15.0 14.8	29.6 29.4	91.2 91.3	
	May-Jul	36.5	21.2	46.3	24.6	15.9	14.9	29.4	91.3	
	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	Spring quarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
	(Mar-May)	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	61	07.0	00.5	
	1994 1995	27.1	14.4 14.8	43.6 43.8	17.8 18.2	5.4 5.8 6.6	6.1 6.7 6.9	27.2 27.7 28.5	92.5 92.3	
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	40.5 41.8	17.4 17.6	6.6 6.4	7.5 8.0	28.2 27.8	91.8 92.4 92.4	
	1998 1999	28.2 27.9	15.7 15.4	42.1 40.9	19.3 19.5	6.3	8.5 7.8	28.0 27.4	92.4 92.4 92.0	
	2000 2001	27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9 27.8 28.4	15.2 15.7	41.4 44.4	18.8 19.9	6.1 6.7	7.6	27.5 26.9	92.2 92.8	
	2002	28.4	15.9	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2 8.2	27.2	92.1	
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001 Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.4 28.3	15.8 15.7	44.6 43.9	19.6 18.9	6.7 7.0	8.4 8.5	27.1 26.6	92.4 92.5	
	Jul-Seo	28.3	15.7	43.9	19.5	6.9	8.4	26.8	92.5	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.3 43.6	19.2 19.0	6.8 6.8	8.5 8.6	26.8 26.8	92.4 92.3	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	28.3 28.4	15.8 15.9	43.5 44.4	18.9 19.2	6.8 6.7	8.6 8.8	27.0 27.1	92.1 92.1	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28.4	15.9	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	28.5 28.5	16.0 16.0	45.6 45.7	19.2 19.1	6.8 7.0	8.5 8.3	27.4 27.4	92.3 92.2	
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.9	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1	
	Apr-Jul May-Jul	28.5	15.9 15.9	46.2 46.7	19.5 19.8	7.2 7.2	8.1 8.0	27.0 26.8	92.1 92.2	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	
Femal	le Spring quarters	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	20.0	00.0	00.4	070	0.0	
	1994 1995	46.7 46.7	29.1 29.1	44.1 44.3	28.3 30.1	29.0 28.8	23.1 23.1 23.4 22.9	37.8 36.9	91.9 91.9	
	1996 1997	46.2 45.7	28.6 28.2	43.5 39.1	30.2 28.8	28.4 27.7	23.4	36.8 37.1	92.1 92.2	
	1998 1999	45.7 45.1	28.0 27.5	40.6 41.7	29.3 29.6 29.7 29.4	26.5 26.2	23.1 22.9	36.7 35.7	91.7 92.2	
	2000 2001	44.7 44.7	27.1 27.2	40.5 44.7	29.7 29.4 29.9	24.9 24.7	22.5 22.3	35.1 34.1	91.8 91.5	
	2002	44.2	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9 24.9	21.8 21.9	33.8 32.9	91.4 90.7	
	3-month averages May-Jul 2001	44.7	27.4	44.7	30.0	25.3	22.1	33.7	91.2	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	44.8 44.8	27.5 27.6	46.6 45.3	30.0	25.4	22.1	33.7	91.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.8 44.7 44.6	27.4 27.3	45.3 44.6 44.0	30.4 29.5 29.2	25.3 25.3	22.3 22.4	33.8 33.8	91.1 91.2	
	Oct-Dec	44.6	27.3	44.0	29.2	25.2 25.5	22.4	33.8	91.0	
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.6 44.6	27.4 27.4	46.0 44.9	29.1 29.6	25.5 25.4 25.4	22.4 22.2 22.4	33.3 33.6	90.9 91.0	
	Jan-Mar 2002	44.5	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.4	33.3	90.9	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.3 44.2	27.0 27.0	44.3 45.2	29.4 29.2	24.9 24.9	22.1 21.9	33.4 33.0 32.9	90.8 90.8 90.7	
	Apr-Jun	44.2 44.3	26.9 27.1	46.6 45.9	29.1	24.9	21.7	32.8	90.8	
	May-Jul Changes	44.3	27.1	40.9	29.6	24.9	22.0	32.9	90.8	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	

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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
			GW1 H	Per cent change over previous 12 months	gra VEAVoya			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3			
0000	Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4
	Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4
	Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4
	Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
	Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6
	Dec	131.3	128.4	5.3	4.5	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.9
1001	Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
	Feb	133.9	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.7
	Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.4
	May	127.7	129.0	4.7	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.8	5.2	5.5
	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.1	5.7	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.6
	Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7
	Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2
1002	Jan	132.4	132.0	29	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9
	Feb	137.5	133.0	25	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7
	Mar	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5
	Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.5	3.5	4.1
	May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.8	3.5	3.8
	Jun R	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	129.4	128.4	3.8	3.6
	Jul P	133.8	135.0	4.1	4.0	129.5	129.0	3.9	3.7
Samp	ling			±1.3	±1.2			±0.8 A	± 0.8

SIC 19	92	Private sector				of which: Priva	of which: Private sector services ^b				
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed			
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	-		
995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ		
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4					
2000	Jul	125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8		
	Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1		
	Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4		
	Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5		
	Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1		
	Dec	134.1	130.4	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5		
2001	Jan	131.1	130.1	4.5	4.8	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7		
	Feb	137.5	132.0	62	5.4	142.0	133.9	6.8	5.7		
	Mar	138.4	130.6	4.3	5.0	141.2	131.8	4.2	5.2		
	Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.1	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.2		
	May	128.7	130.4	4.4	4.5	128.7	131.0	4.2	4.3		
	Jun	130.5	131.1	4.9	4.7	131.0	131.9	4.7	4.5		
	Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.5	129.9	131.8	3.7	4.2		
	Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.3	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.9		
	Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6		
	Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6		
	Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8		
	Dec	136.0	132.3	1.5	3.0	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8		
2002	Jan	134.4	133.3	2.5	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	22		
	Feb	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5		
	Mar	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.6	2.9	22		
	Apr	134.8	135.5	4.0	3.1	135.2	136.6	4.2	2.9		
	May	133.6	135.7	4.1	3.8	134.0	136.8	4.4	3.8		
	Jun R	135.3	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.0	137.1	4.0	4.2		
	Jul P	134.9	136.5	4.2	4.0	135.1	137.6	4.4	4.3		
Samp	ling			±1.6	±1.4			±2.1	±1.9		

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.

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GRE/ SIC 19	AT BRITAIN 992	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally ad	justed		
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
995=	100		Maria III	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ⁸	
		LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9 128.0				100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1				
000	Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7	
	Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3	
	Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3	
	Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3	
	Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5	
	Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7	
001	Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5	
	Feb	127.9	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.7	
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.9	
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3	
	May	127.3	127.7	4.4	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.0	
	Jun	127.5	128.0	4.7	4.7	128.2	129.0	4.9	4.9	
	Jul	128.1	128.1	4.3	4.5	129.3	129.2	4.4	4.6	
	Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.5	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.7	
	Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5	
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3	
	Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.7	
	Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.1	
02	Jan	129.2	129.7	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.8	3.1	2.8	
	Feb	130.5	130.1	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.7	
	Mar	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9	
	Apr	132.4	131.7	3.4	3.0	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0	
	May	131.7	132.2	3.5	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3	
	Jun R	132.4	132.8	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.8	3.7	3.5	
	Jul P	133.1	133.0	3.8	3.7	134.3	134.1	3.8	3.6	

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted		
			Call 1	Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0				
2000	Jul	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7	
	Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9	
	Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1	
	Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2	
	Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0	
	Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4	
2001	Jan	129.5	128.6	4.5	4.6	
	Feb	135.9	130.5	6.1	5.3	
	Mar	135.5	129.1	4.3	5.0	
	Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.1	
	May	127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5	
	Jun	129.2	129.6	4.8	4.7	
	Jul	128.6	129.6	42	4.5	
	Aug	127.7	130.4	39	4.3	
	Sep	127.2	131.0	43	4.1	
	Oct	127.8	131.4	4.3	4.2	
	Nov	128.1	131.3	4.0	4.2	
	Dec	134.4	131.1	1.9	3.4	
2002	Jan	133.2	132.0	27	2.8	
	Feb	139.5	133.4	22	2.3	
	Mar	139.5	133.3	3.3	2.7	
	Apr	133.2	134.0	4.0	3.2	
	May	132.3	134.3	4.2	3.8	
	Jun R	134.2	134.7	3.9	4.0	
	JulP	133.6	135.2	4.3	4.1	

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

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. See footnote c, Table E.2.

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, 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	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 19	999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	Annual averages	JVUZ 104.1 110.4	JVVA 103.1 106.1	JVVB 104.4 108.6	JVVC 100.2 104.4	JVVD 104.1 108.8	JVVE 101.7 106.0	JVVF 105.0 110.1	JVVG 104.2 109.3	JVVH 99.3 101.8	JVVI 105.8 112.4
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
	Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
	Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.7	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	101.3	116.9
	Jun R	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	103.0	117.8
	Jul P	114.8	109.5	113.0	111.2	114.5	109.7	116.0	114.5	103.8	118.5
2000	Jul Aug Sep	JVVT 22 -1.8 7.7	JVVU 3.5 2.2 2.4	JVVV 3.1 2.8 3.4	JVVW 0.4 0.0 1.2	JVVX 4.3 4.0 2.7	JVVY 4.2 3.6 2.1	JVVZ 5.7 4.8 4.9	JVWA 4.2 3.4 4.4	JVWB -1.4 -0.9 -1.4	JVW0 7.0 5.3 4.2
	Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.
	Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.
2001	Jan	5.7	12	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	26	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	26	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.5
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.
	Jul Aug Sep	6.0 12.4 6.5	3.6 2.6 2.5	5.2 5.7 4.5	4.2 4.3 3.3	5.2 4.7 5.1	3.1 5.2 4.9	5.0 4.8 4.9	5.2 4.9 4.4	3.7 6.0 3.0	6.6. 6.7.
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.
2002	Jan	72	3.6	4.6	2.3	24	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	25	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	12	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.7	5.
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	0.2	4.
	Jun R	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.5	3.
Samn	Jul P	5.9 +16.3	2.1 ±12.7	4.2 ±2.4	6.4 ± 5.3	4.3 ±2.3	2.1 ±2.7	4.6 ±1.2	4.4 ± 1.9	1.5 ±3.1	3. ±2.
Samp	oling oility ^c	±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	± 5.3	± 2.3 B	± 2.7 B	±1.2 A	± 1.9	±3.1 B	

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Labour Market trends October 2002 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- rants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(0)	July 1999=100b
JVVJ 103.8 107.0	JVVK 102.4 105.4	JVVL 105.0 109.7	JVVM 102.9 107.7	JVVN 104.5 110.3	JVVO 104.5 110.7	JVVP 103.7 108.6	JVVQ 102.2 107.6	JVVR 104.9 111.4	JVVS 105.9 108.4	2000) Annual 2001) averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0	Aug
100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8	Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6	Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3	Nov
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	Dec
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000 Jan
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1	Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9	Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	Apr
103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2	May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5	Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4	Jul
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4	Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5	Sep
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	Oct
105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3	Nov
105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3	Dec
105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.2	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001 Jan
105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6	Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4	Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5	Apr
106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3	May
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2	Jun
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9	Jul
107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.6	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7	Aug
107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.8	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3	Sep
107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.1	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6	Oct
108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.1	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8	Nov
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4	111.3	112.8	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1	Dec
107.7	107.0	111.6	109.4	111.8	113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002 Jan
108.8	105.9	112.5	108.9	113.0	114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7	Feb
109.6	107.9	115.9	110.7	112.0	114.8	111.1	108.3	114.5	111.2	Mar
109.7	109.2	115.1	110.2	113.1	115.4	112.4	110.5	118.2	110.6	Apr
109.8	109.2	116.6	110.6	112.9	116.0	111.8	110.8	118.4	111.3	May
109.4	111.9	117.8	112.9	112.8	116.1	112.2	111.5	119.6	112.3	Jun R
109.2	110.4	119.1	111.5	112.6	115.8	112.3	111.8	121.1	113.2	Jul P
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP	Per cent change on the year 2000 Jul Aug Sep
3.8	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.6	4.9	2.9	3.4	5.1	6.4	
3.7	2.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	6.5	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	
4.5	3.0	6.0	3.5	5.7	5.9	3.6	2.3	5.4	3.7	
4.7	23	6.2	4.5	6.8	6.8	3.1	2.6	5.8	3.7	Oct
5.5	24	5.2	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	5.7	2.0	Nov
4.2	25	2.3	3.9	6.3	7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7	Dec
3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	6.2	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8	2001 Jan
2.7	1.6	3.1	5.1	6.6	6.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	0.5	Feb
3.4	2.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	Mar
3.3	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.0	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8	Apr
2.6	2.3	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	7.0	2.1	May
3.4	3.5	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.8	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6	Jun
3.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4	Jul
3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1	Aug
3.0	3.0	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6	Sep
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9	Oct
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2	Nov
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6	Dec
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002 Jan
3.3	3.2	6.3	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8	Feb
3.3	4.6	8.7	2.8	1.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5	Mar
2.6	3.6	5.6	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.8	Apr
3.1	2.9	7.1	2.0	1.7	5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.7	May
2.0	4.9	7.1	4.7	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.2	6.4	3.8	Jun R
1.8	4.5 ±1.5	7.3	3.2	1.6	4.9	3.3	0.6	8.1	3.9	Jul P
±2.0 B	A A	±2.7 B	±1.6 A	±1.4	±1.5 A	±1.2	± 0.8 A	± 0.7	± 4.9 C	Sampling variability ^c

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

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.

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.

Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability portwards approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points;

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.

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

BRITAIN 2	Agricul- ture, 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	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
99=100b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
Annual averages	JVUF 102.9 108.9	JVUG 102.1 108.2	JVUH 104.9 108.0	JVUI 103.1 106.5	JVUJ 109.4 114.5	JVUK 101.0 105.7	JVUL 104.6 109.2	JVUM 103.9 108.4	JVUN 99.5 100.4	JVUO 106.3 112.5
Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
Apr-	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
Apr	113.3	115.0°	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	102.4	116.4
May	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	100.8	115.0
Jun R	112.2	114.6	110.9	109.2	114.9	106.8	113.7	112.1	111.2	116.6
Jul P	111.3	110.3	110.5	110.4	118.7	110.5	114.4	112.7	102.8	117.3
nt change on the year				into and			110011	noov	noor	JVYZ
Jul Aug Sep	JVYQ 0.1 -2.0 8.2	JVYR 02 -1.5 -1.0	JVYS 3.4 2.4 3.5	2.5 2.0 1.3	6.8 7.4 6.6	JVYV 4.7 4.7 3.3	JVYW 4.5 4.3 5.1	JVYX 4.2 3.6 4.4	JVYY -1.8 0.8 1.1	6.2 4.6 4.4
Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
Jul	62	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	22	6.2
Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	5.0
May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	1.2	2.9
Jun R	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	3.5	1.0
Jul P	4.7	4.6	28	4.0	7.0	22	4.1	3.9	4.1 +7.6	2.5.3 ±5.3
Feb Mar Apr May Jun R		10.7 9.5 6.0 1.8 6.7	10.7 -10.5 9.5 12.4 6.0 3.4 1.8 8.0 6.7 9.8 4.7 4.6 ±16.4 ±28.3	10.7 -10.5 23 9.5 12.4 6.6 6.0 3.4 1.0 1.8 8.0 0.4 6.7 9.8 3.5 4.7 4.6 2.8 ±16.4 ±28.3 ±10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7

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Labour Market trends October 2002

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

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Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- rants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work	Other services	GREA	BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(0)	July	1999=100b
JVUP 102.3 106.0	JVUQ 102.7 105.7	JVUR 105.2 112.0	JVUS 103.5 107.8	JVUT 110.3 116.0	JVUU 103.2 107.6	JVUV 103.8 108.3	JVUW 102.1 107.4	JVUX 105.0 111.4	JVUY 107.3 110.2		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	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2		Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1		Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5		Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4		Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8		Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000	Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9		Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6		Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9		Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5		May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5		Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3		Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9		Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2		Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0		Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1		Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8		Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001	Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5		Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5		Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0		Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5		May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		Jun
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1		Jul
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2		Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7		Sep
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5		Oct
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4		Nov
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.7	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7		Dec
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002	Jan
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		Feb
119.9	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9		Mar
106.2	110.9	117.9	110.4	112.0	110.4	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.9		Apr
108.0	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.4	110.9	111.2	110.5	118.4	111.2		May
106.3	114.6	120.2	117.6	100.3	112.4	111.9	111.3	119.6	112.6		Jun R
106.4	110.1	122.3	110.3	104.8	111.5	111.8	111.6	121.2	114.3	Per cent change of	Jul P on the year
JVZA 1.3 1.7 0.0	JVZB 2.6 1.9 2.8	JVZC 5.6 7.2 5.9	JVZD 1.7 3.8 2.4	JVZE 0.4 8.4 6.4	JVZF 3.7 4.5 5.3	JVZG 2.9 3.0 3.7	JVZH 3.5 2.4 2.2	5.2 5.7 5.4	10.3 8.8 6.1	2000	Jul Aug Sep
1.7	2.6	6.1	4.2	7.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	6.1	5.4		Oct
2.5	1.9	4.0	3.5	6.8	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.7	4.6		Nov
3.1	0.8	4.0	4.5	19.7	3.1	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.8		Dec
4.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	19.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.0	2.4	2001	Jan
1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3		Feb
3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	-0.2		Mar
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0		Apr
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.3	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8		May
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8		Jun
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.5	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1		Jul
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.1	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1		Aug
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		Sep
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1		Oct
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	22	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	32	-5.0	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb
1.9	4.8	8.3	27	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		Mar
1.6	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.6		Apr
3.9	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.2	4.3	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		May
2.7	6.6	5.8	5.6	-3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	6.4	3.0		Jun R
2.7 ±6.6 C	4.5 ±2.1 B	7.5 ±4.4 B	2.8 ±3.2 B	3.0 ±9.1 C	3.8 ± 3.8 B	3.3 ±1.5 A	0.7 ± 0.9 A	8.2 ± 0.8 A	3.8 ±7.2	Sampl	Jul P

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

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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.

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, 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;

D = sampling variability between 5 and 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.

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments Not seasonally adjusted

Public sector Whole economy (Division 01-93) GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Change on year (%) Change on year (%) Index including bonus Excluding bonus Bonus Bonus effect Excluding bonus 1995=100 LOUR 0.5 LOUO 3.9 LOJM 3.4 4.1 3.9 4.6 Jul Aug Sep 5.1 4.9 6.3 1.9 115.1 4.3 6.5 123.2 4.6 4.1 0.7 0.1 Feb Mar 4.9 4.5 116.3 115.1 125.3 129.3 0.0 -0.2 -0.1 -0.2 -0.1 -0.1 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Oct Nov Dec 4.7 4.2 3.8

		Private sector			A	of which: Private	sector servicesa		
			Cha	ange on year (%)		Index		Change on year (%)	
		Index including bonus	Including	* Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	including	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 May Jun	118.8 118.9 120.1	3.6 4.0 5.4	3.2 3.1 3.9	0.4 0.9 1.5	119.3 120.1 121.6	3.3 4.2 6.4	: 4	:
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.6	1.1 1.5 1.0	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8	::	:
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2	:	
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	22	126.9	7.6		
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.5 -1.7 -1.6
	Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	3.7 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.1	125.8 124.6 123.6	3.3 4.7 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.7	-1.0 -0.1 -0.1
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.1	4.1 4.2 5.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.5	124.0 125.0 136.2	4.2 4.1 5.6	5.2 5.2 5.1	-1.0 -1.1 0.8
2001	Jan Feb Mar	131.1 137.5 138.4	4.7 7.7 4.2	3.9 4.4 4.9	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.4 142.0 141.2	5.1 9.0 3.9	3.5 4.4 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.
	Apr May Jun	129.7 128.7 130.5	4.6 4.1 4.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.4	130.0 128.7 131.0	4.3 3.6 4.4	5.2 4.8 5.0	-0.1 -1.1 -0.1
	Jul Aug Sep	129.8 128.4 128.4	3.7 3.8 4.1	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.8	129.9 128.6 128.3	3.2 3.2 3.8	4.7 4.9 4.8	-1:
	Oct Nov Dec	129.1 129.7 136.0	4.1 3.5 1.5	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 -2.8	129.0 129.6 137.3	4.0 3.7 0.8	4.8 4.7 4.3	-0.1 -1.1 -3.1
2002	Jan Feb Mar	134.4 140.8 142.8	25 24 32	4.0 4.3 4.4	-1.5 -1.9 -1.2	136.4 145.0 144.9	23 2.1 2.6	4.1 4.3 4.7	-1. -2. -2.
	Apr May Jun R	134.8 133.6 135.3	4.0 3.8 3.7	42 4.0 42	-0.2 -0.2 -0.5	135.2 134.0 136.0	4.0 4.1 3.8	4.2 4.1 4.4	-0.: 0.: -0.:
	JulP	134.9	3.9	4.1	-0.2	135.1	4.0	4.0	0.

3.3

0.2

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

3.9

133.8

Jul P

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Production (I	Divisions 10-41)			of which: Man	ufacturing (Divisions	The second secon	Not seasonally		
		Index -	Cha	ange on year (%)	A CONTRACT	Index	Change on year (%)				
1995=1	100	including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	including	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus		
1999	Mar	LNMO 120.4	LOUL 3.4	LOJJ 2.4	LOUS 1.0	LNMN 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	4.2	1.8		
000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3		
2000	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		
001	Jan	125.4	3.5	42	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8		
	Feb	127.9	5.2	43	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6		
	Mar	131.8	5.1	44	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	42	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5		
	Aug	126.3	45	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3		
	Sep	126.8	43	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		
02	Jan	129.2	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7		
	Feb	130.5	2.1	3.6	-1.5	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1		
	Mar	136.4	3.4	3.5	-0.1	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4		
	Anr	122.4	24	0.0	0.4		0.1	0.0	-0.4		

134.3

	Services	(Divisions	50-93)
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4.0

133.1

JulP

		Index	Cha	ange on year (%)	
		including	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1999	Mar	LNMP 123.1	LOUM 5.2	LOJK 3.6	LOUU 1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb Mar	126.5 130.2	5.8 5.7	4.8 4.3	1.0
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	0.7
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0
	Jun	129.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.6	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Aug	127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	Oct	127.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Dec	134.4	1.9	4.5	-2.6
2002	Jan	133.2	28	4.3	-1.5
	Feb	139.5	26	4.3	-1.7
	Mar	139.5	29	4.5	-1.6
	Apr	133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1
	May	132.3	3.9	3.9	0.0
	Jun R	134.2	3.8	4.2	-0.4
	JulP	133.6	3.9	3.8	0.1

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

3.8 3.9 3.8

4.2

3.9

-0.4 -0.5 -0.1

-0.3

UNIT WAGE COSTSa Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole economy	1		
SIC 1992				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier		
995=100	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		UNNQ 94,9 94,8 95,3 100,0 105,0 108,5 112,4 112,6 111,7 114,3	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.2 -0.9 2.3	UNNK 99.1 99.4 98.4 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.6 110.9 113.4 117.9	LOJE 23 03 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.3 3.9		
	1998	Q4	113.4	27	109.0	2.7		
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.5 112.7 111.9 112.5	2.0 0.8 -0.9 -0.9	110.2 110.8 111.0 111.4	3.5 3.5 2.9 2.2		
	2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.8 111.6 111.2 111.1	-0.6 -1.0 -0.6 -1.2	112.1 112.3 114.1 115.3	1.7 1.3 2.7 3.5		
	2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.0 114.2 114.9 116.1	-0.7 2.4 3.3 4.5	116.9 117.4 118.1 119.2	4.3 4.6 3.5 3.4		
	2002	Q1 Q2 P	117.6 119.1	5.0 4.3	120.4	3.0		
	2000	Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	111.7 111.8 111.7 111.2 111.3 111.2 111.1 110.8 111.6	-1.2 -0.6 -0.4 -1.9 -0.4 -1.0 -0.5 -1.4				
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr	110.9 111.4 112.1 112.4 113.8	-1.9 -2.3 -0.5 0.6 1.7				
		May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	114.8 114.1 115.3 114.1 115.3 115.8 116.1 116.3	28 26 3.6 2.7 3.8 4.5 4.1 4.9				
	2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr P May F Jun P Jul P	117.8 117.1 117.9 117.4 116.6 123.4 117.4	5.7 4.5 4.9 3.2 1.6 8.2 1.8				
Three months ending	2000	Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1128 1121 1118 111.6 111.4 1112 111.0 111.2 111.1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.7 -1.0 -0.9 -1.1 -0.6 -1.0 -0.8				
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.3 111.5 112.0 112.7 113.7 114.2 114.7 114.5 114.9 115.1 115.8	-1.5 -1.6 -0.7 0.6 1.7 2.4 3.0 2.9 3.3 3.7 4.1				
	2002		116.7 117.0 117.6 117.5 117.3 119.1	4.9 5.0 5.0 4.2 3.2 4.3 3.8				

Customer Helpline: 01633 812766

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.

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) E.31

1995=1		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 av 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	verages	100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 116.0	100.0 103.2 103.8 105.8 107.3 110.1 111.8	100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3 126.5	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0 120.9	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8 114.5	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5 136.6	100.0 103.1 106.8 110.3 112.3 114.5 116.7	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.2 103.2 105.2 105.2	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.5 120.4	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.2 122.7	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4 121.3 124.9	100. 103. 106. 109. 112. 116. 120.
Quarterly															
1999 Q3 Q4	1	119.0 120.6	109.0 109.0	107.4 107.6	117.4 118.7	110.9 111.9	110.1 111.2		119.2 122.6	112.8 113.0	103.4 104.0	112.7 112.7	115.7 114.7	116.4 118.7	116. 117.
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3	121.8 122.8 124.2 126.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.9 110.3 110.1 109.9	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9	::	121.1 125.0 126.7 129.3	113.3 114.7 115.0 115.1	105.9 105.3 105.4 105.2	113.6 115.0 116.5 117.1	117.2 117.6 118.4 119.3	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119. 120. 121. 122.
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		127.7 128.8 129.8 130.1	113.0 115.0 117.0 118.0	110.6 111.6 111.9 113.1	124.4 126.2 127.2 128.3	119.4 120.3 121.6 122.3	113.4 114.6 115.0 115.0	::	130.7 136.3 137.8 141.8	115.8 116.1 117.4 117.5	106.3 105.9 105.2 104.6	118.0 120.2 121.2 122.1	121.0 121.5 123.2 124.8	123.2 126.3 124.7	123. 125. 126.
2002 Q1		131.4 133.3	119.0 120.0	114.5		124.0	114.5			118.3	104.7	123.0	129.3	125.5 127.6	127.0
2000 Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec	g p t	123.7 124.1 124.9 125.3 126.4 127.1	112.0	109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8 109.0	121.8	::	113.7 113.9			115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2	102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3	124.2 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 115.9	::	121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2	129. 120. 121. 121. 122. 122.
2001 Jan Feb Ma Apr Ma Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	n b b ar r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	126.9 127.9 128.2 128.5 128.8 129.0 129.2 129.9 130.2 130.0	113.0 115.0 117.0	108.9 109.7 110.9 111.6 111.6 111.8 111.9 112.1 112.5 113.0	124.4 126.2 127.2 		113.4 114.6 115.0 			115.2 115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.3 117.4 117.4 117.4 117.4	103.2 106.1 107.3 107.3 106.1 105.7 105.8 105.2 104.8 105.5 105.5	116.0 117.9 118.1 118.1 119.9 120.3 120.4 121.2 121.2 121.2 122.1 122.0		122.9 122.2 123.5 123.9 126.5 126.1 126.3 124.7 123.7 125.6 124.8	123.0 123.0 124.0 124.0 125.0 125.0 126.0 126.0
Dec 002 Jan Feb Mai Apr May Jun Jul	n o o o r y	130.8 131.3 132.1 132.8 133.2 133.8 134.1	118.0 119.0 120.0	113.6 114.3 114.5 114.5 114.7 114.8			114.5	::		117.6 117.8 117.8 119.2 119.7 119.7	102.9 103.0 105.7 105.4 106.5 105.1	122.0 122.7 122.9 123.3 124.2 124.2 124.2		126.8 126.4 127.3 129.1 129.0	127. 127. 128. 128. 128. 128. 129. 129.
	on a year ea														
Annual ave	erages														
996 997 998 999 000		4 4 5 4 5	2 2 2 2 3	3 1 2 1 3	4 4 4 4 3	3 3 2 3 5	4 2 2 3 3	9 8 4	4 4 5 5 5	3 4 3 2 2 2	3 3 -1 -1 2	2 3 3 3 4	5 4 3 3	7 5 4 2	3 3 3 4
001		4	5	2	4	4	2		9	2	ō	4	2 4	3	3
Quarterly a 999 Q3	iverages	4	3	1	4	3	3		6	2	0	0			
04 000 01 02 03 04		5 5 4 5	3 2 3	3 4 3	4 4 3 4	3 5 5 5	3 2 3		7 4 6 6	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	3 3 4 3	3 3 2 2	3 4 4	4 4 4 4
001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		5 5 4 3	3 5 4 5	1 1 2 3	4 5 4 4	5 4 4 4 4	2 2 1		5 8 9	2 1 2	0 1 0	4 4 5 4	-5 3 4	3 2 3 3	3 4 4
002 Q1		3	5	4		4	1		10	2	-1 -2	4	5	3	4
lonthly		3	4									3			3
000 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		4 4 5 4 5 5	3	2 4 5 3 3	4 4	::	3 2	::	::	3 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 2 1 0	4 3 3 3 3 3	::	5 3 4 3 2	7 7 6 8 4
DO1 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov		455555545443	 3 5 4	-1 -1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3	5 4		2				-1 0 0 -1 -1 1 3 -1 -1	. 44455555456		1 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Dec X2 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul P		3 3 3 3 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 3 3 3 3		::	1			2 2 2 3 3 3 3	-3 -1 -2 0 -1	5 5 4 4 4 4 3 3		3 3 3 4 2	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

TL	 	 	-

	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts ^b in quarter/m	onth	Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
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	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	. 5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan-Mar 2002 P	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0
	71.4	25.9	97.7	10.0	4.0	14.0	10.2	4.0	14.2
Apr2002P		25.9	94.9	12.5	4.7	17.3	14.6	5.4	20.0
May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	69.3 63.7	23.6	87.8	7.7	3.0	10.7	13.2	4.7	17.9

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741

Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.

Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

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.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-June 2002^a

T	h	o	u	S	a	n	d	5

GREAT BRITAIN P T	otal	Gatewayb	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
Alld	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	172	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	32	2.0	0.72	0.12	0.30	0.20	0.11	0.46

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for June 2002. Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview. Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.

Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. 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. 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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other	NI T	ASASSI SE
Year/quarter/month of lea	ving		Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary		Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
All 1998 1999 2000	129.7 210.4 206.5	33.97 53.19 58.35	57.23 86.69 67.70	13.31 14.05 11.13	28.67 36.02 25.12	7.90 18.63 16.33	7.34 18.09 15.12	9.73 16.52 16.98	9.88 17.76 20.85	18.89 36.37 42.66
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	44.7 42.7 44.5 36.0 43.8 13.3 19.1 15.7	12.01 12.63 11.88 9.47 11.68 3.84 5.63 4.77	15.19 12.85 14.20 10.86 12.16 3.75 5.20 3.15	2.70 2.51 2.22 1.58 1.73 0.75 0.91 0.57	4.97 3.80 5.67 3.79 4.07 1.25 1.69 0.99	3.87 3.50 3.29 2.89 3.36 0.90 1.42 0.87	3.65 3.05 3.01 2.60 3.01 0.85 1.19	4.44 4.04 3.94 3.36 4.09 1.19 1.62 1.43	4.36 3.97 4.97 3.77 4.98 1.22 1.83	8.71 9.17 9.52 8.49 10.89 3.28 4.82 4.35
Male 1998 1999 2000	92.9 151.9 148.5	24.83 39.30 42.73	42.11 64.05 49.87	9.91 10.28 8.16	20.61 25.85 18.03	4.72 11.00 9.58	6.87 16.92 14.09	5.31 8.73 8.96	6.73 12.57 14.77	13.88 27.22 32.14
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	31.9 30.7 31.9 25.4 31.6 9.5 13.8 11.4	8.66 9.18 8.64 6.70 8.65 2.78 4.13 3.55	11.29 9.55 10.42 7.93 9.13 2.76 3.83 2.33	1.93 1.86 1.65 1.17 1.33 0.56 0.70 0.44	3.64 2.86 4.09 2.70 3.02 0.91 1.24 0.72	2.30 2.03 1.89 1.65 1.99 0.52 0.80 0.51	3.42 2.81 2.79 2.41 2.80 0.78 1.08	2.40 2.18 2.13 1.81 2.17 0.64 0.84 0.81	3.10 2.85 3.48 2.69 3.53 0.89 1.32	6.49 6.90 7.19 6.32 8.16 2.43 3.65 3.33
Female 1998 1999 2000	36.8 58.5 57.9	9.14 13.89 15.59	15.11 22.64 17.81	3.40 3.67 2.97	8.05 10.17 7.08	3.18 7.63 6.74	0.48 1.18 1.03	4.42 7.79 8.01	3.14 5.19 6.07	5.00 9.04 10.44
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	12.7 12.0 12.6 10.5 12.1 3.8 5.3 4.2	3.34 3.45 3.24 2.76 3.02 1.05 1.49 1.22	3.88 3.30 3.77 2.92 3.00 0.98 1.35 0.81	0.77 0.65 0.57 0.41 0.40 0.19 0.20 0.14	1.32 0.94 1.58 1.08 1.03 0.33 0.43 0.26	1.56 1.47 1.40 1.24 1.36 0.39 0.62 0.37	0.23 0.24 0.22 0.19 0.21 0.07 0.10	2.03 1.86 1.82 1.55 1.92 0.55 0.78	1.26 1.12 1.49 1.08 1.44 0.33 0.51 0.55	2.21 2.25 2.30 2.15 2.71 0.85 1.17

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWF Enquiries: 01142595741

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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.

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. P Provisional

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
All New Deal leavers 1998 1999 2000	80.01 193.43 215.55	36.40 74.42 81.23	10.51 21.80 23.01	11.34 39.33 46.06	21.77 57.88 65.25
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	47.26 45.75 47.33 41.03 47.88 14.20 20.05 17.87	17.80 17.92 17.57 14.41 16.32 441 261 6.26	5.92 5.36 5.31 4.66 5.59 1.59 2.15	9.77 9.444 9.444 9.403 9.222 33.55	13.78 14.04 15.01 13.56 16.34 4.78 6.89 6.15
Those leaving before having a first interview 1998 2000	13.14 20.51 22.15	4.98 7.08 7.09	1.20 1.77 1.87	2.48 3.56 3.66	4.48 8.11 9.54
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	4.87 4.78 4.96 4.03 5.52 1.72 2.33 2.01	1.59 1.62 1.58 1.06 1.64 0.53 0.72 0.59	0.46 0.41 0.41 0.33 0.46 0.12 0.18	0.77 0.56 0.71 0.58 0.91 0.21 0.32 0.29	2.05 2.18 2.26 2.05 2.51 0.86 1.11 0.96
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had a 1998 2000	t least one inte 59.22 99.47 99.17	28.83 44.67 43.51	8.47 14.57 14.38	7.79 14.58 15.46	14.13 25.66 25.84
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	24.65 25.04 25.36 21.07 26.12 7.82 11.57 10.50	10.42 11.01 10.30 8.41 10.04 3.31 4.91 4.18	3.98 3.65 3.54 3.65 1.07 1.42	3.58 3.36 4.25 3.19 4.06 1.02 1.51	6.67 7.02 7.27 6.44 8.38 2.43 3.71 3.39
Those leaving having started an option® 19989 2000	7.64 73.25 81.88	2.58 22.61 25.13	0.84 5.45 6.09	1.07 21.15 25.15	3.15 24.04 25.52
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	17.75 15.93 17.02 15.94 16.24 4.66 6.15 5.35	5.79 5.269 4.945 1.568 1.49	1.47 1.30 1.36 1.36 1.49 0.40 0.53 0.48	5.42 4.52 4.48 4.64 4.64 1.59	5.52 5.06 4.83 5.48 5.07 5.46 1.50 2.06 1.80
	72				nformation Centre, DWP

Enquiries: 01142595741

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 both 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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deala

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained	employment ^b	Nur	Number into other employment ^c					
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede			
All ^f 1998 1999 2000	44.40 87.10 96.89	36.27 76.06 86.62	8.14 11.04 10.27	16.96 32.78 22.37	16.22 31.57 20.99	0.74 1.21 1.39			
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	18346 19865 19867 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 198	16.37 17.36 17.01 14.67 14.18 4.72 5.37	1.96 1.84 1.84 1.50 0.57 0.58	4.85 4.85 4.86 3.61 7.45 0.53	4.40 4.43 4.50 3.40 2.34 1.49 1.41 0.50	0.45 0.46 0.46 0.22 0.27 0.15 0.15			
Male 1998 1999 2000	30.70 61.73 55.79	27.15 57.39 52.41	3.56 4.34 3.38	10.40 17.42 15.73	9.80 16.51 14.90	0.61 0.92 0.83			
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	12.41 12.42 12.17 19.35 11.61 3.80 5.38 4.40	11.75 11.74 11.38 8.51 10.48 3.39 4.79 3.96	0.66 0.69 0.79 0.85 1.13 0.41 0.59 0.44	331 357 367 367 198 499 116 0.39	306 370 347 178 088 037	0.26 0.23 0.23 0.21 0.20 0.12 0.17 0.02			
Female 1999 2000 =	11.35 22.18 21.43	10.05 20.64 20.16	1.30 1.55 1.27	2.98 5.21 4.84	2.75 4.88 4.54	0.23 0.32 0.31			
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	4,85 4,73 4,81 4,01 4,06 1,48 1,38 1,55	4.61 4.52 3.65 3.23 1.40	0.25 0.25 0.36 0.37 0.16 0.17	1.08 1.23 1.23 1.23 0.34 0.34 0.14	0.99 1.04 1.14 1.22 0.56 0.31 0.36 0.13	0.10 0.07 0.10 0.07 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.01			
People from ethnic mine	ority groups ⁹ 4.80 9.53 9.22	4.34 8.88 8.72	0.46 0.66 0.50	1.60 2.72 2.61	1.53 2.60 2.53	0.07 0.11 0.08			
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan-Mar 2002 P Apr 2002 P May 2002 P Jun 2002 P	2.12 1.55 2.04 1.82 1.30 0.70 1.04 0.83	2.02 1.84 1.93 1.71 0.66 0.96	0.10 0.11 0.12 0.12 0.04 0.07 0.05	0.57 0.57 0.57 0.65 0.30 0.17 0.20 0.08	054 051 054 028 016 020 0.08	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.07 0.01 0.01			

Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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.

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 been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.

Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Do year/quarter/mont		7	Number of starts	in year/quarter/m	Number of leavers in year/quarter/month			
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
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

Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.

Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

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.

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. P Provisonal

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN P	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAPa	BET/BSb	Self- employment	ETO°	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Otherd	Follow- throughe
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	23	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!	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

Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.

Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.

Education & Training Opportunity- available for up to 12 months.

Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.

Individuals join the Follow-Through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within three months.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New De	eal	Left New Deal Left JSA				Return to JSA
Quarter/month of leaving		Employer subsidy	IAPb	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Otherd	Not knowne	rictarii to ooa
All								
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.59	0.67	1.85	1.59	0.48	1.00	0.17
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.25	4.91	4.64	3.30	1.39	2.00	1.62
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.27	8.11	4.85	3.74	1.46	2.34	3.67
Jan-Mar 2002 P	31.6	1.28	10.07	5.56	4.22	1.95	3.37	5.15
Apr 2002 P	8.6	0.47	2.83	1.65	1.16	0.65	0.82	1.07
May 2002 P	11.5	0.48	3.68	2.18	1.56	0.91	1.10	1.58
Jun 2002 P	8.5	0.35	2.18	1.83	1.12	0.97	0.92	1.18
Male								
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.47	0.54	1.51	1.23	0.35	0.78	0.13
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.01	4.01	3.73	2.55	1.08	1.64	1.29
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.05	6.79	3.84	2.95	1.17	1.90	2.90
Jan-Mar 2002 P	25.9	1.07	8.48	4.55	3.35	1.58	2.82	4.06
Apr 2002 P	7.1	0.39	2.39	1.39	0.91	0.50	0.65	0.87
May 2002 P	9.3	0.39	3.10	1.78	1.19	0.71	0.89	1.26
Jun 2002 P	6.9	0.28	1.81	1.50	0.85	0.77	0.75	0.92
Female								
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.09	0.10	0.28	0.32	0.12	0.17	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.20	0.77	0.80	0.68	0.29	0.32	0.31
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.20	1.16	0.91	0.72	0.26	0.39	0.73
Jan-Mar 2002 P	5.3	0.20	1.45	0.92	0.81	0.34	0.51	1.04
Apr 2002 P	1.4	0.07	0.41	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.20
May 2002 P	1.8	0.08	0.53	0.32	0.29	0.18	0.16	0.30
Jun 2002 P	1.3	0.05	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.11	0.23

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.

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.

Includes those leaving terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will not a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will not so the properties of the properties of

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)

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employmentb		Number into oth	Number into other employment ^c					
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e				
Allf						mayAS YES				
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	0.00				
Oct-Dec 2001	6.79	5.55	1.23	2.02	1.87	0.16				
an-Mar2002	8.43	6.96	1.47	1.33	1.22	0.11				
Apr2002	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				
lun 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				
ul-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				
an-Mar 2002	6.98	5.75	1.23	1.14	1.04	0.13				
lpr2002	2.27	1.83	0.44	0.55	0.40					
May 2002	2.93	2.42	0.51	0.55	0.48	0.06				
lun 2002	2.44	2.03	0.41	0.54 0.23	0.48 0.22	0.06 0.01				
emale			0.41	0.23	0.22	0.01				
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01				
ul-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				
an-Mar2002	1.32	1.11	0.22	0.17	0.01	0.00				
Apr2002	0.37	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.00				
May 2002	0.52	0.43	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.00				
un2002	0.40	0.33	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00				
eople from ethnic minority group	089									
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00				
ul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.00				
Oct-Dec 2001	0.73	0.65	0.08	0.20	0.14	0.01				
an-Mar 2002	0.86	0.78	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.00				
pr2002	0.27	0.24	0.03	0.06	0.00					
Aay 2002	0.40	0.36	0.04		0.06	0.00				
lun 2002	0.40	0.29	0.02	0.07 0.03	0.07	0.00				
HILOUL	0.51	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00				

Enquiries: 01142595741

Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment always takes priority.

A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not necessary to be a sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

Excluding those who have been in sustained unsubsidised employment.

Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

Т				

UNITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	and Made In control	of which PLACING	S
	THE STATE OF THE S	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 1998 1999 2000		283.3 295.8 314.2 359.1			226.5 218.3 230.4 223.1		225.3 217.2 227.2 221.1		140.0 115.5 121.4 111.6	
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	42	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, 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 live-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

ne 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 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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, 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

Vacar	and the same of th	East	West	and the Humber	Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	waics	Scotland	Britain	Ireland	United Kingdor
· aoai	ncies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	всом
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		250.0
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6						***
.000		10.7	71.2	02.0	22.0	30.5	24.4	30.4	40.0	34.0	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9		**
000	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		
												10.0	00.7	010.0	.,	
	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		
		2.10	10.1	07.0	24.0	00.0	20.4	50.2	40.5	30.0	310.4	20.4	45.4	304.1		
	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		
		20.0	41.0	00.1	20.4	01.0	20.0	30.3	40.4	34.0	301.2	- 10.0	45.4	304.5		
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		
						07.0	20.2	00.0	44.2	34.0	231.3	13.4	40.9	300.0		
	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	.,	
	cies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	. 1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3						0.3	19.0
2001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9			1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
		0.0	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8		
001	Aug	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	22	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	20.7	0.4	1.7	22.8		
	Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4		
								2.0	0.0	1.0	15.4	0.4	1.0	21.4		
	Oct	0.4	22	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0		
	Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8		
	Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1					
	500	0.2	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3		
002	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3		
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2	0.8	14.9		
	Mar	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9					
		0.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.74	2.2	2.1	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9		
	Apr	0.3	1.9	3.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5		
	May	0.4	22	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8		
	Jun	0.4	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	1.6	18.1					
		0.4	2.1	0.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	. 0.0	1.0	10.1	0.4	2.0	20.5		
	Jul	0.4	2.9	3.3	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.3	18.7	0.3	2.0	21.0		
	Aug	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.4	18.1	0.3	1.3	19.7		

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

- 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).

 About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, 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.

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

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:

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

 Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	dell'acceptant dise	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il stoppages in progress in
		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 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		232 230 206 159 200 207 187	235 244 216 166 205 212 194	170 353 129 91 140 182 167	174 364 130 93 141 183 180	415 1303 235 282 242 499 525	65 97 86 34 57 52 43
1999	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 12 13 15 36 15	21 14 18 23 41 22	6.1 3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7 11.4	6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 10 20 13 19 8 24 16 12 24 27 19	20 13 23 20 24 11 28 26 19 30 30 26	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	6.4 7.1 6.9 5.2 9.2 2.9 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	10.8 6.4 17.7 10.6 13.6 7.0 36.2 114.9 93.1 14.4 115.1 59.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 23 18 21 17 18 18 19 11 10 14	23 30 26 27 23 22 27 14 16 16 19	10.1 13.8 13.9 3.5 62.4 7.3 6.3 5.7 3.4 3.7 6.5 30.1	232 235 265 44 63.8 7.7 8.0 6.3 6.2 6.8 11.4 34.4	52.5 35.6 47.8 16.1 92.6 12.5 23.6 17.6 23.8 38.9 62.1	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8
2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	13 3 13 13 5 10	18 12 21 19 8 15 R	9.4 3.2 54.6 3.7 62.8 3.8 619.9	33.4 6.4 58.2 7.1 64.0 35.4 621.9	91.7 23.8 79.6 15.0 81.4 57.0 520.9	40 20 22 12 12 0.4

UNITE		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, e; storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 19	92	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001			1 2 2	65 97 86 34 57 52 43	10 8 17 13 49 49	6 5 1 7 10 40 40	120 884 36 139 50 97 107	10 11 23 9 2	95 158 29 28 35 50 216	67 129 28 6 25 50 43	16 8 7 16 5 122 73	23 3 5 30 7 36 4
1999	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	32 0.5 16.1 0.4 1.1 1.8	0.2 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	0.1 0.1	1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1 11.5	0.5 - 0.1 0.6 0.9	0.4	0.2 0.1 0.1
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun		1.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7	0.1 2.5 3.7 4.2 1.0	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 -	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.7 8.2 5.4 24.2		22	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6	32 1.4 - 0.5 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.6
	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		2.1	10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9	0.1 12.3 9.7 11.6 4.0	10.4 10.4 12.5 4.0	18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5 11.1	0.1	14.4 12.9 15.3 4.9	11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	25.1 29.5 6.7 37.0 18.1	9.1 9.0 0.2 11.7 4.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		3.3 5.6 6.1 0.6 9.6	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.7 2.5 4.8	3.7 4.5 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.3	3.0 0.5 - - - 0.5	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.7 1.5 2.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	5.5 4.7 6.5 1.6 0.4 0.8 16.2 6.5 12.7 25.6 52.4 82.9	4.7 0.1 1.2 0.4 30.9 0.1 - - - 5.5	18.2 9.4 12.7 11.1 10.1 2.3 0.1 2.2 1.1 3.2 2.1 0.1	2.6 0.6 0.8 - 0.1 0.1
2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul		02	4.0 2.0 2.2 1.2 0.4 0.3	0.7	0.1 - 4.2 8.5 43.3	23.1 4.3 7.3 4.0 6.8 12.7 6.6	4.0	62.8 16.5 17.0 5.4 3.5 7.2 72.3	1.0 0.8 47.1 0.3 57.5 7.9 195.1	2.0 1.8 5.0 11.0	0.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 4.4 9.3 80.1

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

Stoppages	in	progress:	industry	1
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UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	to July 200	1	12 months	to July 200	2
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing	-		-	-		-
Mining and quarrying	1	800	2,100	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						.0,100
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile					100	0,100
products;	-	-		1	100	100
leather and leather					100	100
products;	-					
wood and wood						
products;	2	200	1,200	2	300	700
pulp, paper and paper	-	200	1,200	2	300	700
products; printing						
and publishing	1: 2	200	800	7	0.000	0.000
coke, refined petroleur		200	000	/	2,600	3,300
	11					
products, nuclear	0	000				
fuels;	2	300	500		-	-
chemicals, chemical						
products and man	-					
made fibres;				-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	2	100	200	-	-	-
othernon-metallic						
mineral products;	2	800	5,300	1		**
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;	12	17,000	39,000	8	5,100	8,900
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and						
watersupply	-	-	-	3	2,500	10,400
Construction	11	14,500	47,100	3	17,000	17,000
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			,		50,.00	00,000
communication	134	83.300	142.200	52	27,700	75,800
Financial intermediation	1	100	200		2,,,,,,	10,000
Real estate, renting and		100				
business activities	1		100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and			100	2	1,200	3,400
defence	19	36,600	83.000	45	105 100	2004 0000
Education	16	45,300	78,400	15	125,400	364,900
Health and social work	13			14	320,400	315,300
		29,800	180,300	13	136,800	135,800
Other community, social ar	IU					
personal service	40	40 400				Lane Table
activities	16	13,100	38,500	- 11	98,500	95,200
Allindustries						
All industries and services	2200	200 500	677.400	4000	000 000	
andservices	239a	260,500	677,100	130a	808,200	1,113,900

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 Continuing from earlier months	12 7	619,900 ^a 1,900	518,400 2,500	

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

extra wage and fringe benefits ration and pattern of hours worked fundancy questions de union matters riking conditions and supervision and work allocation missal and other disciplinary measures	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 5	9,900	14,900					
	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					

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.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

		May to J	uly 200	2					-		Thousands ar	nd per cent, se	asonally adju
UNITED		Econo	mically activ	re	Total in	employmen	t	ILO une	employed		Econor	nically inacti	ve
KINGDO	OM	Total Not	t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total No	t in FTEb	In FTEb
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EVELS													
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	380	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
CHANG	ES 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	12	-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

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

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

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 (Mancheste	South East er)	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				
oroadblue Catamarans Ltd	Lowestoft and Beccles	95,000	A	Building/repairing pleasure/sports boats
otai		95,000		
AST MIDLANDS				
Pentriquip Ltd	Chesterfield	95,000	A	Manufacture attended and a second and a second at the seco
otal	Chocomolo	95,000	A	Manufacture other general purpose mechanical n.e.s.
		30,000		
ONDON				
Smoked Salmon Unitd TAH Forman and Sons	London	128,000	В	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
otal		128,000		ven epse molecule en loca and beverages
ORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
lantic Steel Processing Ltd	Liverpool	180,000	A	Casting of steel
ertelmann Services UK Ltd	Liverpool	900,000	A	Retail sale: electrical household appliances
obert Smith (Steel) Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	В	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
otal		1,180,000		
ORTH EAST				
arkers Engineering Ltd	Middlesbrough and Stockton	250,000	В	General mechnical engineering
J Stone Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	110,000	A	Manufacture other arts of concrete/plaster
SK Steering Systems Europe Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	600,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
erospace Systems and Technologies 2000 Ltd	Tyneside	750,000	В	Manufacture of machine tools
ookson Fukuda Ltd	Tyneside	200,000	В	Copperproduction
alziel Ingredients Ltd	Tyneside	175,000	В	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
xplorer Group Ltd	Tyneside	175,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
tegrated Packaging Ltd	Tyneside	240,000	A	Packaging activities
Fishwick and Sons Ltd	Tyneside	200,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and vegetable n.e.s.
otal		2,700,000		
ORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
lwers Eng Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
olgate-Palmolive Ltd	Manchester	240,000	В	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preps
flite Ltd	Manchester	750,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
HW (Components) Ltd tchen Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	245,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
otal	Wigan and St Helens	550,000	A	Packaging activities
otal		1,875,000		
OUTH EAST				
over Packaging and Assembly Ltd	Dover	400.000		
otal	Dover .	100,000	A	Packaging activities
· ·		100,000		
OUTH WEST				
accore Ltd	Falmouth	500.000		T-14W
prasive Technology Ltd	Plymouth	500,000	A	Test drilling and boring
incess Yachts International Plc	Plymouth	165,000 875,000	В	Manufacture of tools
tal	- symbols	1,540,000	Α	Building/repairing pleasure/sports boats
		1,010,000		
EST MIDLANDS				
ank Dudley Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
atsons Glass and Mirrors Ltd	Wolverhampton and Walsall	97,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
tal		247,000		
RKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
nco Plastics Ltd	Barnsley	85,000	A	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
International Plc	Doncaster	100,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipt
to-Trail V R Ltd	Grimsby	160,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipt Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
nold Laverand Co Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	340,000	A	Agents: sale of timber and building mat
N Fletcher and Sons Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	400,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
kin-Flathers Ltd	Wakefield	90,000	A	Manufacture of tools
		22,000		The farmed of tools

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

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
SCOTLAND				
Petroleum Manuf Services Ltd	Edinburgh	560,000	A	Manufacture of taps and valves
Composite Panels Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	В	Insulation work activities
Gavin Watson Ltd	Glasgow	218,000	В	Printing n.e.s.
Geotechnical Eng (Site Inv) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Ardmel Automation Ltd	Kirkcaldy	170,000	В	Manufacture of workwear
Ashgill Electronics Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	120,000	В	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	В	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
Kilbagie Recycled Fibres Ltd	Stirling	240,000	A	Manufacture of pulp
Field Group Plc	Glasgow	2,400,000	В	Packaging activities
Diageo Scotland Ltd	East Ayrshire	1,000,000	В	Manufacture distilled alcoholic beverages
Total		7,424,000		
WALES				
ASA Creditsafe Com UK Ltd	Cardiff	500,000	Α	Other business activities n.e.s.
C and J Food product sucts Ltd	Cardiff	98,000	A	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
Gallery Home Fashion Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	В	Manufacture of wallpaper
Valuestays Ltd	Cardiff	95,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Varlin Ltd	Cardiff	250,000	A	Other business actvities n.e.s.
Hyder Business Services Group Plc	Cwmbran and Monmouth	900,000	A	Other business actvities n.e.s.
Great Lakes (UK) Ltd	Flint	650,000	В	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	В	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 Talbort	825,000	В	Manufacture of motorcycles
County Contractors (Wales) Ltd	Neath and Port Talbort	150,000	A	Agricultural service activities
Fairwood Lifting Services Ltd	Neath and Port Talbort	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	В	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	Α	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
RF Shielding Automated Finishing Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	120,000	A	Manufacture of other general purpose mechanical n.e.s.
Recticel Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	230,000	В	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Gower Chemicals Ltd	Swansea	217,000	В	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
Total		21,704,000		

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.

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

		Output													
UNIT	ED	GDP 1995 price	oe.	GDP market pri	icas	Index of o	output UK							Index of	
	GDOM	roso price		marketpii	ices	Productio		Manufact		Service industries		Construct	ion	production OECD Countries	
		1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	1995=100 C	hange or
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.9 115.3 117.6		ABMI 698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 785.8 804.7 829.5 845.6	4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 2.9 2.4 3.1 1.9	98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.6 R	5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.6 -2.2 R	98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.2 102.7 F	4.7 1.5 0.7 1.3 0.8 0.3 2.0 4 -2.4 R	96.9 100.0 103.6 108.1 112.9 116.6 120.8 124.8	4.8 3.2 3.6 4.3 4.4 3.3 3.6 3.3	GDQB 100.0 100.0 102.7 105.7 107.0 107.8 109.7 113.7	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7 1.8 3.6	100.0 103.0 108.5 110.9 114.5 120.8 117.6	3.0 5.3 2.2 3.2 5.5 -2.6
2001	O2 O3 O4	117.5 117.9 118.0		211.3 212.0 212.2	2.4 2.0 1.5	104.4 R 103.3 R 101.0		103.4 102.1 F 99.8 F	-1.3 -3.4 R -6.1 R	124.5 125.2 126.1	3.6 3.1 3.2	113.1 114.1 116.1	3.1 5.7 6.3	118.3 117.0 115.2	-2.0 -3.9 -5.3
2002	Q1 Q2	118.2 118.9 I	R	212.5 213.7 F	1.1 1.2 R	99.8 100.1 R	-5.7 - 4.1	98.6 F 97.9 F	-6.6 R -5.3 R	126.4 127.2	2.4	119.6 121.4	7.3 7.3	116.2 R 117.5	-3.5 R -0.7
		Income				Prices			Producer Pri			12.1.7	7.0	Inventories	
		Real house disposable £ billion		Gross trac profits of	ding companies ^c	RPI	RPIX		All manufactindustries	turing	Exc	cluding FBT	Pf	Changes o year 1995 prices ⁹	-
		1						-	Input prices	Outpu		out ces ^f	Output prices ^f		
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)		ge on Chang r (%) year		Change on year (%)	Chang		ange on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£billion	
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		97.4 100.0 102.4 106.8 106.7 110.8 115.8 123.5	1.6 2.7 2.4 4.3 -0.1 3.8 4.5 6.6	117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.2 154.9	17.3 6.6 6.7 9.1 3.6 2.1 0.5 -1.6	2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 1. 3. 1.	4 2 5 2 4 3	.0 .0 .0 .8 .6 .3	8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9 1.5 11.5 -0.3	PLLI 2 4. 2 0. 0. 1. 2.	5 1 6 9 6 2	RNNQ 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	PLLV 22 4.2 1.9 0.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.8 0.2	4.8 4.5 1.8 4.0 4.8 6.3 6.0 0.4	
2001	O2 O3 O4	122.5 123.3 125.4	7.0 7.4 6.5	38.0 37.8 38.9	-1.1 -5.1 4.4	1.	9 2 8 2 0 2	.3 .4 .0	5.2 -2.6 -8.2	0. 0. -1.	0	3.8 -0.2 -2.2	0.2 0.1 0.0	0.4 0.3 -0.4	
2002	Q1 Q2	124.7	1.6	40.7	7.7	1.	2 2 1	.4	-6.6 -2.2 R	-0. 0.	7	-3.1 -2.0	-0.1 0.4	0.4	
		Expenditu	ıre					Fixed inve	estments			4			11111
		Househol consump expenditu	tion	Retail sale	es volume	Retail sales	s value ^d	All industries	sh	Manufacti	uring	Service in	dustries	General go final consu	vernment mption
		1995 price	=======================================					1995 price	es	1995 price	s			1995 prices	
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion Ch	nange on year (%)
994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001		ABJR 435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.2 519.2 545.8 567.9	3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.6 5.1 4.1	98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8 128.0	3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5 6.0	96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3 124.7 132.6	4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4 3.7 6.3	NPEL 71.8 77.4 84.5 93.1 110.2 112.0 114.0 113.1	4.8 7.8 9.1 10.2 18.4 1.6 1.8 -0.7	APIN 15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7 17.7 17.9 17.0	17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.6 1.0 -4.9	APIT 56.8 59.8 66.7 73.3 89.5 94.3 96.1 96.2	5.3 11.5 9.9 22.1 5.3 2.0 0.1	NMRY 138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.4 152.5 155.9	1.0 1.7 1.2 0.1 1.5 3.1 2.1
1001	Q2 Q3 Q4	141.1 142.6 144.2	5.2 5.4 4.2	126.8 128.8 R 130.4	6.1 6.3 R 6.3	127.4 128.2 155.1	7.1 6.7 6.7	29.0 27.5 27.4	-1.0 -8.5 -9.0	4.4 4.0 4.1	2.9 -9.6 -9.5	24.6 23.5 23.4	-1.7 -8.3 -9.0	38.5 38.9 39.7	1.1
002	Q1 Q2	144.9 146.6	3.5 3.9	131.7 133.9	5.4 5.6	127.1 132.3	6.1	26.6 26.6	-8.9 - 8.3	3.8	-14.7 -17.8	22.7 23.0	-7.9 - 6.6	40.5 40.1	3.9 4.2 4.2
		Financialin	ndicators						Trade in goo		17.0	23.0	-0.0	Balance of pa	
		Effective ex	abana.	Base	FTSF									Dalanceorpi	ayments

		Financial in	ndicators						Trade in go	oods			Balance of	fpayments
		Effective ex	change	Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money su growth	pply M4	Export vol	ume	Import vo	lume	Trade in goods balance	Current
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		AJHX 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9 103.8 107.5 105.8	0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3 -0.1 3.6 -1.6	AMIH 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34 5.97 5.13	HSEL 1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674 3,242 2,984 2,524	-9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9 21.2 -8.0 -15.4	6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1 7.4 R 8.0 7.1	5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8 5.5 6.6 7.9	91.3 100.0 107.6 116.7 118.2 123.3 137.5 140.7 R	9.9 9.5 7.6 8.5 1.3 4.3 11.5 2.3	BQKV 94.5 100.0 109.5 120.3 131.1 141.2 158.3 164.1	4.4 5.8 9.5 9.9 9.0 7.7 12.1 3.7	BOKI -11.1 -12.0 -13.7 -12.3 -21.8 -27.4 -30.3 -33.5 R	HBOP -6.8 -9.0 -8.7 -1.7 -4.8 -19.7 -19.2 -20.5
2001	01 02 03 04	104.5 106.4 106.1 106.1	-3.6 -1.2 -0.3 -1.4	5.86 5.36 5.05 4.23	2,711 2,728 2,340 2,524	-12.8 -10.0 -22.7 -15.4	6.8 7.0 R 7.1 R 7.5 R	9.0 7.6 7.6 P 7.5 P	146.5 R 142.5 R 138.0 R 135.8 R	11.6 R 3.6 R -0.6 R -5.1 R	168.7 R 165.8 R 161.1 R 162.1 R	13.1 R 5.1 R -0.4 R -2.1 R	-7.9 R -8.9 R -8.4 R -8.4 R	-4.3 -6.1 -3.6 -6.5
2002	Q1 Q2	106.9 105.3	23 -1.0	4.00 4.00	2,557 2,263	-5.7 -17.0	7.5 8.9	6.1 6.2	135.0 R 141.9 R	-7.8 R -0.4 R	163.4 R 164.9 R	-3.1 R -0.5 R	-7.9 R -6.5 R	

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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 SW1H0ET (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).

Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.

Not seasonally adjusted.

Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.

Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.

Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

Average of daily rates.

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.

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)	The same of the sa	All items excluding						
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	- minded	Mortgage interest pay and indirect taxes (RP	ments IY)			
		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	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX			
2000	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5			
2000	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	29	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	22			
	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	22	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			

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

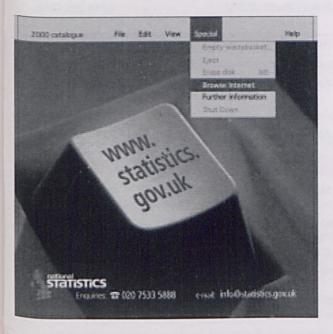
		United Kingdom		European Unionb		Monetary Union Area	averageb
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	21
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.
	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
001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
2001	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	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.
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.0	109.5	3.1
	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.
	Oct	107.4	12	109.5	22	109.5	2.
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.
	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
LOUL	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	23	110.2	2:
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	23	110.8	2.5
	ividi	107.7	1.0	110.0	2.0	110.0	2.0
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	22	111.4	2.
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.1
	Jul	108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8	111.3	1.9

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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aei@ons.gov.uk

nes@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

Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers

020 7533 6094

International comparisons of earnings and labour costs
01633 819002

productivity@ons.gov.uk

Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094

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Annual Employment Statistics 01633 812038
Annual and sub-regional estimates 01633 812038

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)

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 General ONS enquiries
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 Labour disputes
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 Labour Force Survey
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Skills and Enterprise Network

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

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0191 374 2468 0845 6013034

National Statistics Time Series Data service.

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

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 Jobcentre vacancy statistics
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- Small area estimates of ILO unemployment

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