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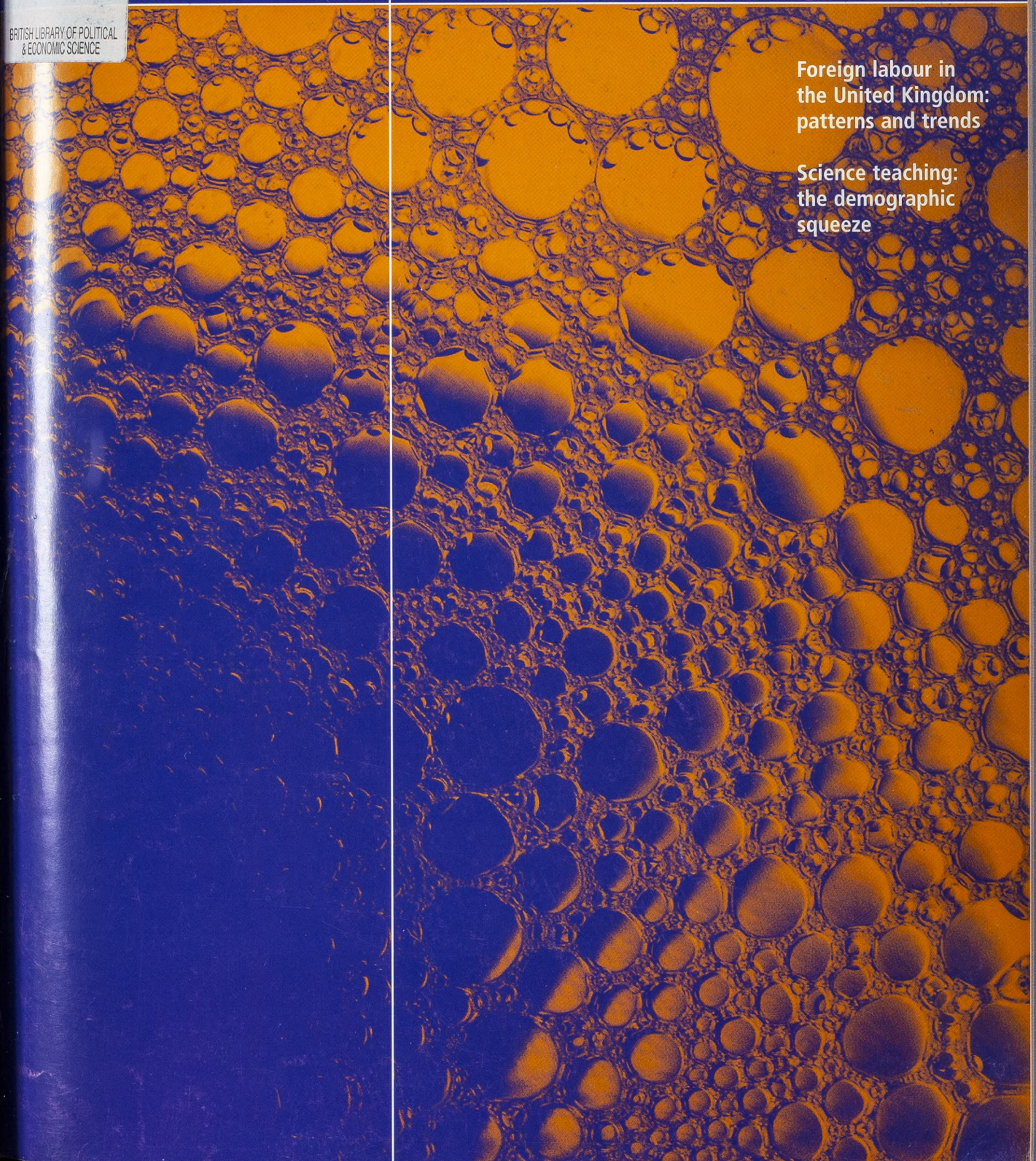
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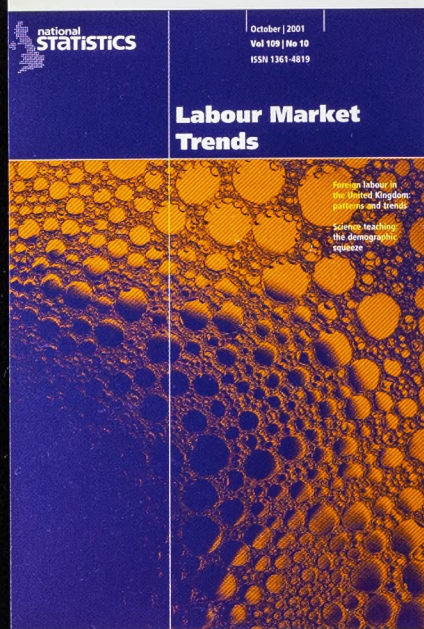
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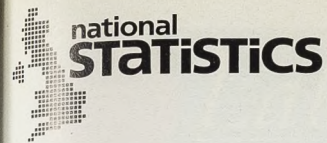
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Labour Market trends incorporating Employment GAZETTE

October 2001

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS100.

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 18 September 2001

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

Headlines

Employment rate down as indicated by May-July 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

ILO unemployment rate unchanged in May-July 2001 LFS. Fall in August 2001 claimant count.

The working age employment rate has fallen with little change in the number of people in employment. The ILO unemployment rate was unchanged but the number of people claiming employment-related benefits was lower. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for May to July 2001 show that the working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment rose by 13,000 over the quarter and by 191,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, unchanged over the preceding three months and down 0.3 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 6,000 in August 2001. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 10,000 over the past three months and 8,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in July 2001 was 4.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from June 2001.

New this month

July 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August 2001 data: Claimant count;

July 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

June 2001 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

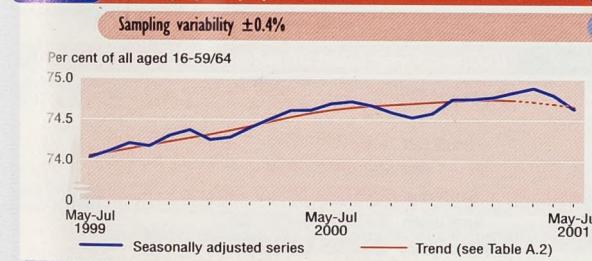


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

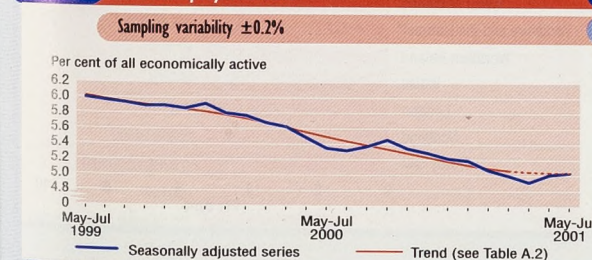
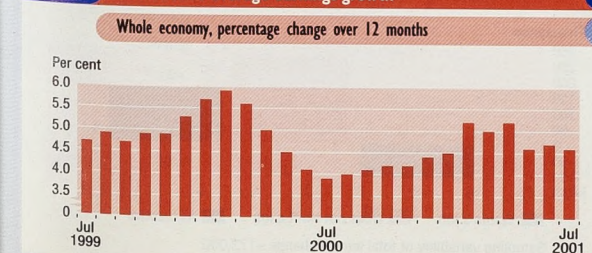


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2001 period, down 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2001 and down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.0 per cent in the May-July 2001 period, unchanged from February-April 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 28.15 million in May-July 2001, up 191,000 on the same period year earlier (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 165,000 over the year to 29.23 million in June 2001; this comprised a rise of 32,000 male jobs and a rise of 133,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.49 million in May-July 2001. This is 87,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 6,000 on the month to August 2001 to 945,600. Claimant count rate in August 2001 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from July 2001 (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in May-July 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points from May-July 2000 (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2001 period, up 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points from May-July 2000 (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.6 per cent in July 2001, up 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the revised June 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 on page S14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 15,000 since February-April 2001 to 15.50 million in May-July 2001, and women up 28,000 in the same period to 12.65 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 21,000 since February-April 2001 to 21.15 million in May-July 2001. People in part-time employment down 8,000 over the same period to 7.01 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 119,000 in the three months to July 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.83 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 924.7 million during May-July 2001, up 0.9 per cent from May-July 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.7 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 29,000 over the year to stand at 209,000 in May-July 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 65,000 over the year to stand at 379,000 in May-July 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 8,000 over the year to stand at 379,000 in May-July 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rates for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for East, North West and East Midlands. The highest rate is in the North East at 7.1 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.1 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 48,000 over the year to stand at 188,200 in August 2001 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 248,500 in August 2001, a fall of 24,900 since August 2000 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,600 in August 2001, a fall of 1,800 since August 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	39,162	-8,402
25 and over more than two years	89,064	-27,574
Total	128,226	-35,976

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.65 million in May-July 2001. Of this total, 16.42 million were men and 13.22 million were women (Table D.1).
- The number of economically inactive people of working age was up 72,000 over the quarter to 7.81 million in May to July 2001. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 171,000. The number not wanting a job was up 276,000 over the year to 5.60 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 106,000 over the year to 2.21 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 191,000 in the year to May-July 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 87,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 165,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 269,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in May-July 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2001, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the February-April 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

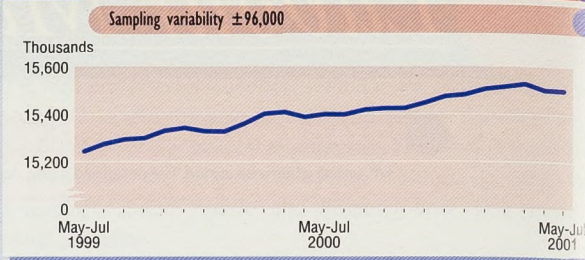


Figure 5 Female employment

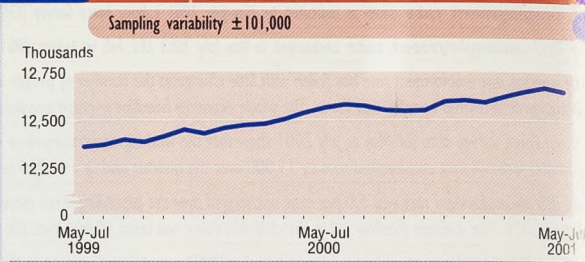


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

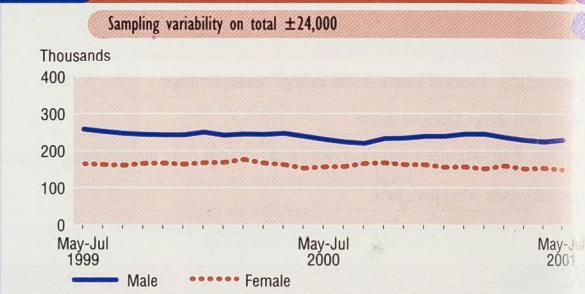


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

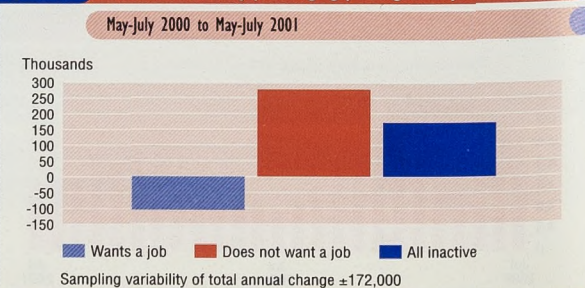


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

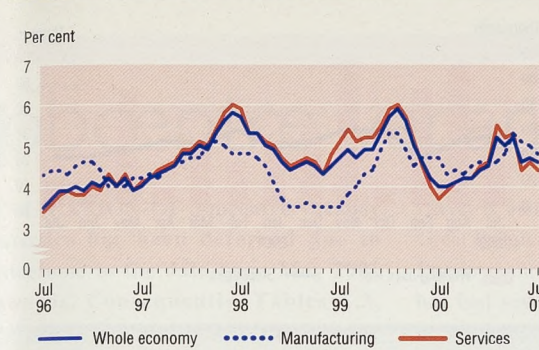


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

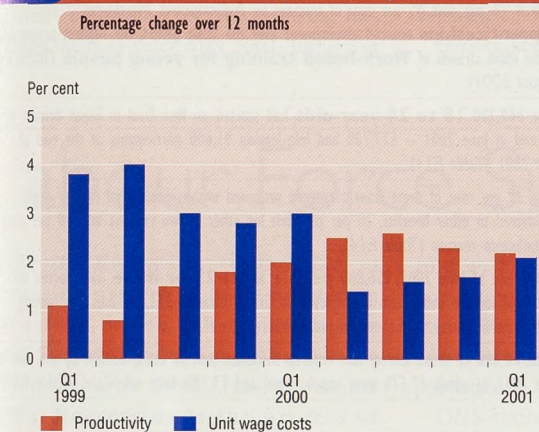
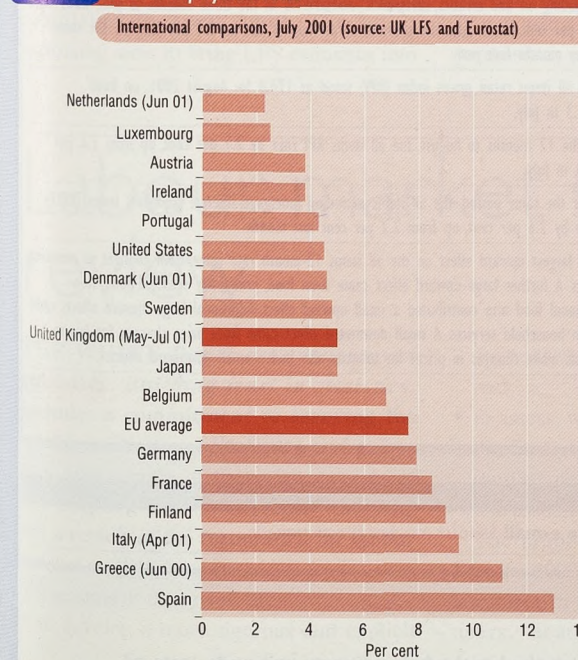


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 169,000 people made redundant in spring 2001 (March to May). This compares with 180,000 in spring 2000 (Table C.41, August 2001).
- Results for spring 2001 show that 9 per thousand male employees and 5 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 50 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, August 2001).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised June 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 2001 was 4.2 per cent, down 0.6 percentage points from the revised June 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for July 2001 was 4.8 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the revised June 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 4.0 per cent for July 2001, down 0.3 percentage points from the revised June 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.4 per cent in July 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from the revised June 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for July 2001 was 5.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised June 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for July 2001 was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.3 percentage points from the revised June 2001 rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.5 per cent lower in the three months ending June 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 2.6 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in May-July 2001 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in July 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 11.7 per cent in May-July 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July 2001, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.6 per cent.

VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics have been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on table A.3 on page S.14).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to July 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 674,000, from 232 stoppages. Some 27 per cent were lost in health and social work and 21 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in July 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 21,600, from 20 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 292,700, 1 per cent lower than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, August 2001).
- The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 34,500, a 2 per cent reduction over the previous 12 months. Numbers on **Basic Employability** increased 4 per cent, while **Occupational** numbers fell by 8 per cent (Table F.1, August 2001).
- The total number of starts in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales has increased for the second successive year, with 42 per cent beginning **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, 21 per cent **Other Training** and 33 per cent **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**. There is a small increase in **Work-based learning for adults** starts in England and Wales to total 113,400 in 2000-01, 42 per cent of which were identified as having **Basic Employability** needs (Table F.2, August 2001).
- The last 12 months (October 1999 to September 2000) in England saw a small increase in the proportion of leavers and completers entering employment compared with the previous year. There were similar increases for those gaining full or part qualifications (Tables F.3 and F.4, August 2001).
- Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** trainees in England achieving qualifications has continued. The latest quarter (July to September 2000) shows 55 per cent of trainees in England achieving at least level 3 qualification, the highest rate to

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



date. The figure for **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** for those achieving at least a level 2 qualification is 46 per cent, again the best to date. The rate of achievement for any qualification on **Work-based training for young people** is 56 per cent (Table F.5, August 2001).

- The level of trainees entering into employment in England in the year to September 2000 is 71 per cent. 85 per cent of trainees on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** entered employment over the same period, the highest proportion of the main strands of **Work-based training for young people** (Table F.6, August 2001).
- Some 669,300 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of June 2001 – 577,700 had left, leaving 91,600 participants at the end of June 2001 (Table F.11).
- Some 39 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 30 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of June 2001, 356,800 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 322,800 had left, leaving 34,000 participating at the end of June 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all, 60,800 of those leavers had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of June 2001, of which 47,670 were unsubsidised and 13,130 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the second quarter of 2001 grew by 0.3 per cent, down from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.1 per cent.
- Retail sales volumes** in the three months to July 2001 were 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to July 2001 was 2.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 2.4 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 2001 was 1.8 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than the same quarter a year earlier.
- Business investment** was 0.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than the second quarter of 2000.
- Government consumption** in the first quarter of 2001 was up 0.8 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to June 2001 was in deficit by £8.5 billion, up from a deficit of £7.4 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June 2001 were 2.5 per cent lower than the previous three months but 3.7 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June 2001 were 3.7 per cent lower than the previous three months but up 3.0 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 174.0 for August 2001, up from 173.3 in July.
- In the 12 months to August, the all items RPI rose by 2.1 per cent, up from 1.6 per cent in July.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.6 per cent, up from 2.2 per cent last month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in motoring costs. A further large upward effect came from food, principally seasonal food. Non-seasonal food also contributed a small upward effect. Additional large upward effects came from household services. A small downward effect came from price changes for leisure goods while changes in prices for tobacco also had a small downward effect.

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

Next month

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

Jobcentre vacancy statistics

PUBLICATION OF Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data from May 2001 onwards. Consequently, Tables A.3, A.1, G.1, G.2 and G.3 in the Labour Market Data section of this issue of Labour Market Trends contain vacancy data up to April 2001 only.

The introduction of Employer Direct, which involved transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, has affected the data since May 2001. Employer

Direct is being introduced gradually across Great Britain as part of the Modernising the Employment Service (ES) Programme and has had several consequences. There has been a temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers. There has also been an increase in the recorded level of newly notified vacancies. Both these effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

Investigations by ES have shown that the

effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While the effects cannot be quantified precisely, they are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons over time. It is expected that distortions will persist at least until early next year when Employer Direct is fully implemented in all regions. ONS and ES are continuing to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible. For more information, contact Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162, e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

Labour Force Survey regrossing

ONS INTENDS to undertake a regrossing project to be completed in April 2002, which will revise Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates back to the summer quarter 1998 (June to August 1998). Regrossing is the process of moving from one set of population data to another as a basis for grossing the LFS.

Summer 1998 is the last point at which mid-year population estimates were utilised in the previous regrossing project completed in April 2000. The latest regrossing aims to bring LFS estimates into

line with the most recently published population data, i.e. mid-year estimates to mid-2000, and 2000-based national population projections (which will be published in November 2001).

ONS therefore intends to revise LFS databases and published estimates back to summer 1998. The publication of revised LFS estimates will coincide with the publication of seasonally adjusted results based on the findings of the annual LFS seasonal adjustment review in April 2002. The timing of the release of all LFS databases is yet to be finalised.

A detailed plan for informing users of the implications of this regrossing project is being drawn up. It is anticipated that two *Labour Market Trends* articles will be produced. The first, to be published after the publication of the 2000-based national population projections in November, will describe the methodology and estimated effects in more detail. The second, planned for the May 2002 issue will describe the actual effects and the findings of the seasonal adjustment review. For further information, contact Allan Smith, tel. 020 7533 6140, e-mail allan.smith@ons.gov.uk.

Labour market statistics framework review

THE WHITE Paper on government statistics, *Building trust in statistics*, includes a commitment to assuring the quality of National Statistics and refers to a programme of thorough reviews of key outputs. ONS is currently carrying out a review of the framework for labour market statistics.

The aims of the review are:

- to develop a more rigorous and explicit

framework for labour market statistics; and

- to assess, within the idea of a framework, the fitness for purpose of the statistics of employment, unemployment, earnings and associated labour market variables.

The proposed completion date is end-January 2002. ONS has recently written to a number of people including government users, academics, and international

organisations seeking their views on the issues raised in the review. A seminar is also being considered for the autumn. Further details of the scope of the review are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/default.asp. Alternatively, for further details of the review, or to contribute to it, please contact Graham Thompson, tel. 020 7533 6118, e-mail graham.thompson@ons.gov.uk.

Consultation on new work plan for labour market statistics

THE LABOUR market theme working group is consulting users about the development of the National Statistics Work Programme for the years 2002/3 to 2004/5.

A consultation document accompanied by a set of questions has been published on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/yourviews/labour.asp. The consultation document outlines the major changes to last year's plan, including

how the challenges set out in the overall strategy for National Statistics are to be met and the key developments envisaged over the next three years. The group welcomes users' views and although it would be grateful for responses to the questions on the website it encourages users to elaborate their answers so their views may be fully understood. The closing date for receipt of responses is 5 November 2001.

The working group cannot guarantee to

provide an individual response to each item of feedback received, but it will consider all comments when developing the plan. A summary of all responses will be made available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. They will be reflected in the overall work plan for National Statistics, which will be determined by the National Statistician and published in spring 2002.

Regional Trends

The thirty-sixth edition of *Regional Trends* was published in September 2001. This annual compendium, which presents key statistics in tables, charts and maps, brings together data from a wide range of sources to paint a comprehensive picture of the regions and countries of the UK. As well as the labour market, topics covered include population, health, education, income and the environment.

The compendium also includes key sub-regional figures such as ILO unemployment rates, average gross weekly earnings and economic activity, and provides a set of key statistics for the UK alongside the other countries of the European Union comparing their similarities and differences. Some of the latest findings show that:

- Between spring 1998 and spring 2000, the proportion of men of working age who were economically active had increased in most areas but fallen in the West Midlands, East of England and Northern Ireland. The proportion of women of working age who were economically active had also increased in all regions except the East of England and Northern Ireland.
- In April 2000, average weekly earnings for full-time employees in England varied from £593 in London to £399 in the North East for men, and from £434 in London to £301 in the East Midlands for women. Although London had the highest earnings there was wide variation within the region. For example, among full-time male employees, some 10 per cent earned more than £1,010 per week but the bottom 10 per cent earned less than £259 per week.

- The proportion of full-time female employees in Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands and Northern Ireland that earned under £200 a week was 24 per cent while only 7 per cent of males in Yorkshire and the Humber and East of England, and 12 per cent of males in Northern Ireland, earned that amount.
- In spring 2000, the North East had the highest ILO unemployment rate at 9.2 per cent, compared with 3.4 per cent in the South East, the lowest rate in the UK. The ILO unemployment rate for 16 to 24-year-olds in the North East over the period 2000-2001 was 18.7 per cent, more than double the rate for the South East.
- The proportion of men that said the reason they were working part-time was because they could not find a full-time job was highest in the North East at nearly 35 per cent, over three times the proportion in the South East.
- The number of working days lost due to labour disputes per 1,000 employees doubled between 1997 and 2000 in the UK. The largest rise was in Scotland, up from 25 days to 136, while working days lost in the North East fell from 36 to 6 days. In 2000, only one working day was lost for every 1,000 employees in the South West.
- Sickness absence from work in spring 2000 was highest in Scotland and the West Midlands and lowest in the North East.
- In 2000, over two-thirds of all new starts on the New Deal scheme for young people aged 18-24 in Great Britain were male. The highest number of new starts was in London and the North West.

Other findings in the labour market chapter show that in December 1999 nearly three in ten employee jobs in London were in financial and business services compared with just over one in ten in the North East and Wales.

In spring 2000, in the UK, those working as managers and administrators worked on average more hours in a week than any other occupational group. The highest average hours worked were by managers and administrators in the East Midlands and South West, at 47 hours a week.

In autumn 2000, trade union membership among manual employees ranged from 41 per cent in the North East to 22 per cent in the South East and East of England, and from 44 per cent in Wales to 24 per cent in London for non-manual employees.

To complement the *Regional Trends* series, ONS also produces the *Region in Figures* series, a set of nine publications which presents a wide range of sub-regional data at lower administrative levels for each government office region in England. Further development of sub-regional data, which will also affect regional data, will be influenced by the neighbourhood statistics programme, which is being led by ONS. More information about this service can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood.

- *Regional Trends 36*, The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621464 3, £39.50. Data are available electronically, free of charge, from the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.



Employment tribunal statistics

BETWEEN 1997-98 and 2000-2001, the number of applications to employment tribunals in Great Britain rose by 60 per cent, according to the 2000-2001 annual report published by the Employment Tribunal Service (ETS). The report, which looks at the progress and performance of employment tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT), also shows that the tribunals are dealing with a greater number of types of complaint with greater levels of complexity.

Employment tribunals are independent judicial bodies which determine a wide range of disputes in the employment field. For example, of the 130 thousand applications registered in 2000-2001, one third were for unfair dismissal, one in six involved complaints of sex, race or disability discrimination and a further one in six were applications under the Wages Act.

The report lists the extensions to the tribunals' jurisdiction over the last two years, including certain complaints under the National Minimum Wage Act 1998. Between 1998-99 and 2000-2001, the

number of applications under the Working Time Directive almost tripled (to some 1,800) as did the number of sex discrimination cases (to some 17,000) - which included occupational pension claims by part-time workers following the House of Lords ruling in February 2001.

Furthermore, the complexity of cases has increased. Each application may include several different complaints and between 1997-98 and 2000-2001, the average number of jurisdictions per application increased from 1.4 to 1.7. In addition, hearings have got longer, even for single issue cases.

Two-thirds of all cases disposed of were withdrawn or settled by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). Looking at specific complaints, almost nine in ten cases for equal pay were settled by the ACAS or withdrawn, compared with just under half of redundancy pay claims.

The statistics presented also cover the success rates of different types of claim and compensation levels. Of all the claims disposed of, redundancy pay claims had the highest success rate at a tribunal (35 per

cent), while equal pay had the lowest success rate (1 per cent). The maximum award for compensation ranged from almost £70,000 for an unfair dismissal case to over £200,000 for a race discrimination case.

In 2000-2001, nearly 1,900 potential appeals were received by EAT, of which over 1,500 were registered.

ETS have continued to improve on the statistical information provided in their annual report. This year, in order to be more responsive to public requests for information, the statistical information contained in the report has been augmented. A new table on compensation awarded by the tribunals in respect of disability discrimination cases has been included. Other tables have been expanded to show outcomes by jurisdictions more clearly and to enable comparisons to be made with the previous two years.

- The *ETS Annual Report for 2000-2001* (price £12.55) is available from the Stationery Office, PO Box 29, Norwich NR3 1GN, tel. 0870 600 5522, fax. 0870 600 5533.

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Labour Market Spotlight

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

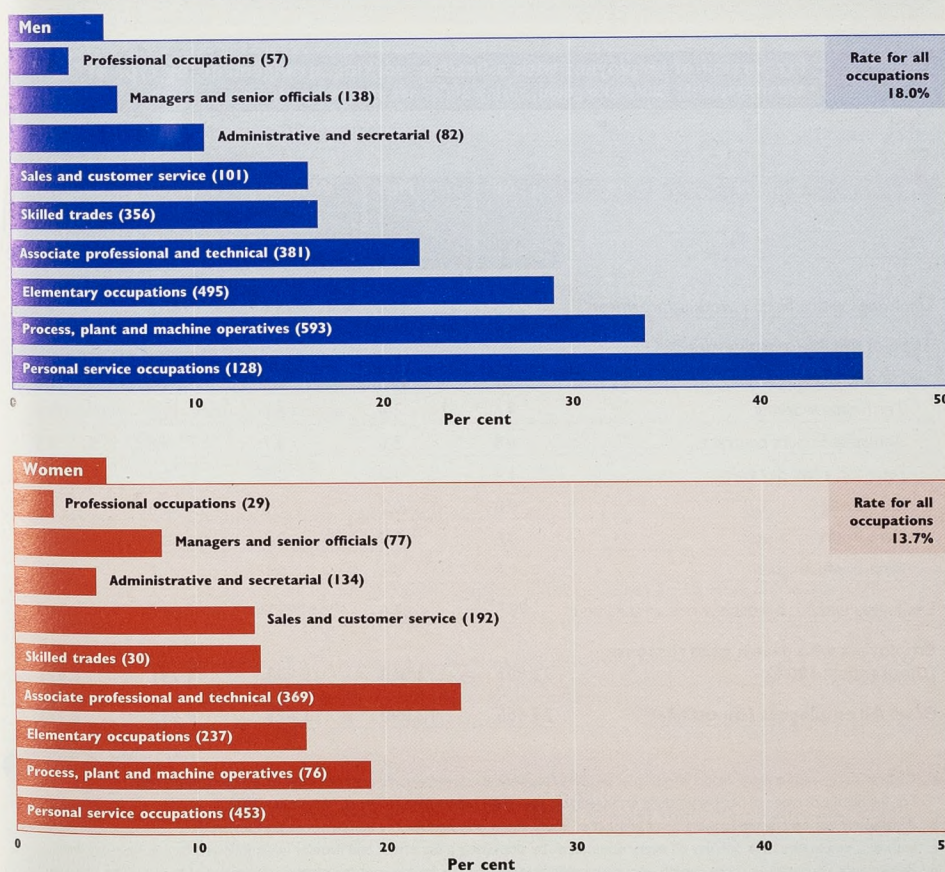
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Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

Working patterns

Figure 1 Percentage of employees who do shiftwork most of the time^a by occupation;^b United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



The spring quarter Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used to look at the prevalence of different working patterns.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of employees who worked shifts most of the time in their main job in spring 2001, by occupation (using SOC2000). Table 1 shows the shift patterns worked.

- For women, the highest proportions of employees working shifts most of the time occurred in personal services (29 per cent) - nearly half of whom were care assistants, home carers, nursing auxiliaries and assistants - and associate technical services (24 per cent) - almost two-thirds of whom were nurses.
- Almost half of male employees working in personal services worked shifts most of the time. Two-fifths of these were either care assistants, home carers, nursing auxiliaries and assistants: the remainder were mostly in travel and leisure occupations.

a Respondents are asked whether they do shiftwork 'most of the time', 'occasionally' or 'never' (see pp39-50, Labour Market Trends, January 2000).
 b Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000).
 c The figures in brackets give the numbers (in thousands) doing shiftwork most of the time in each occupation. They have been adjusted for non-response using the aggregate responses for all men and women who answered the shiftworking questions.

1 Working patterns (cont.)

- 1 A third of male employees in the plant and machine operatives group also did shiftwork most of the time.
- 2 In spring 2001, 3.9 million employees worked shifts most of the time, accounting for around 16 per cent of all employees.
- 3 The most frequently worked shift pattern for both men and women was a 'two-shift' system.
- 4 Women were more likely than men to work evening shifts and less likely to work 'sometimes nights/sometimes days'.

The LFS also asks respondents whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main job and respondents can give up to three types of arrangement. **Table 2** gives the proportion of employees in spring 2001 that had each type of flexible working arrangement.

- 1 In spring 2001, around 26 per cent of women had a flexible working arrangement compared with 17 per cent of men.
- 2 For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 9 per cent for men and 11 per cent for women.
- 3 Of women, 8.1 per cent gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements compared with only 1.4 per cent of men.
- 4 A greater proportion of women with dependent children than those without did term-time working (12.2 per cent compared with 5.6 per cent). In fact, term-time working was the most common flexible working arrangement for women with dependent children (12.2 per cent).
- 5 Women with dependent children were more than twice as likely to be job-sharing as women without dependent children (2.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively).

Table 1 Types of shift pattern for employees who work shifts most of the time in their main job; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Type of shiftwork ^a	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Two-shift system early/late-double day	29	27	32
Three-shift system	14	15	13
Sometimes nights sometimes days	12	14	10
Night shifts	10	9	10
Evening or twilight shifts	5	4	7
Continental shifts	4	7	1
Split shifts	4	4	4
Morning shifts	2	2	2
Weekend shifts	1	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%)	3,672	2,174	1,497
All employees who work shifts most of the time adjusted for non-response^c (thousands)	3,926	2,331	1,597

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table 2 Proportion of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Type of flexible arrangement ^a	Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Women with dependent children	Women without dependent children
Employees with a flexible work arrangement	21.5	17.4	26.1	30.6	23.3
Type of flexible arrangement^a					
Flexible working hours	9.9	8.7	11.4	11.5	11.3
Term-time working	4.6	1.4	8.1	12.2	5.6
Annualised hours contract	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5
Four and a half day week	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1
Job sharing	0.8	0.2	1.6	2.6	1.0
Zero hours contract ^b	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Nine-day fortnight ^c	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.2
Employees without a flexible work arrangement	78.5	82.6	73.9	69.4	76.7
Employees who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	22,983	12,060	10,923	4,246	6,677
Base: All employees (thousands)^d	24,665	12,990	11,675	4,482	7,193

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Table 3 Employees and self-employed whose work^a from home^b required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

A: Teleworker homeworkers ^c	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Employees	44	39	49
Self-employed	56	61	51
Full-time	55	76	36
Part-time	44	24	64
Managers and senior officials	23	28	18
Professional occupations	17	26	8
Associate professional and technical occupations	29	32	26
Administrative and secretarial occupations	24	*	41
Skilled trades occupations	*	*	*
Sales and customer service occupations	*	*	*
Other ^d	*	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)^e	332	161	172
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	347	165	180
B: Home-based teleworkers ^c	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Employees	44	43	48
Self-employed	56	57	52
Full-time	85	91	59
Part-time	15	9	41
Managers and senior officials	21	21	19
Professional occupations	18	18	20
Associate professional and technical occupations	24	20	36
Administrative and secretarial occupations	3	2	8
Skilled trades occupations	24	29	*
Sales and customer service occupations	3	3	*
Other ^d	6	6	8
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)^e	832	664	168
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	887	710	177
C: Occasional teleworkers ^c	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Employees	82	81	85
Self-employed	18	19	15
Full-time	90	96	81
Part-time	10	4	19
Managers and senior officials	35	41	24
Professional occupations	36	35	38
Associate professional and technical occupations	16	14	20
Administrative and secretarial occupations	4	*	10
Skilled trades occupations	4	6	*
Sales and customer service occupations	*	*	*
Other ^d	4	*	7
All who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)^e	513	338	176
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	549	362	187

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2000 (SOC2000). For full details of SOC2000 see pp357-64, *Labour Market Trends*, July, 2001.
 b In main job.
 c See red box for definitions.
 d Includes personal services occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.
 e Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the teleworking questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the total adjusted for non-response.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Definitions of teleworkers

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

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

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). **Table 3** shows the proportion of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution by different job characteristics) in spring 2001.

- 1 There were over a third of a million **teleworker homeworkers** in spring 2001, of whom over two-fifths worked part-time (64 per cent of the women and 24 per cent of the men).
- 2 Slightly more than half of **teleworker homeworkers** were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly male (80 per cent of **home-based** and 66 per cent of **occasional teleworkers** were men).
- 3 Whereas female **teleworker homeworkers** were split fairly evenly between employees and self-employed, the men were predominantly self-employed (61 per cent).
- 4 **Home-based teleworkers** were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups than the other two types of teleworkers.
- 5 Around three in ten male **home-based teleworkers** worked in the skilled trades occupations group (although skilled trades occupations had little representation among the other teleworker types). Of these, 80 per cent were employed in trades such as construction, electrical and building.
- 6 Unlike the other teleworking groups, **occasional teleworkers** were predominantly employees (82 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time workers (90 per cent).
- 7 Nearly nine out of ten **occasional teleworkers** were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers, professional and technical occupations).

3 Labour market status now and one year ago

In spring quarters the LFS asks all respondents about their labour market status 12 months previously (see red box). Comparing respondent's current status with that of 12 months ago allows an analysis of change over time, but it should be noted that a respondent's status might have changed several times in the intervening period. Some analyses of changes in labour market status between one quarter and the next, based on linking respondents between quarters appeared in *Labour Market Trends*, August 2001, pp399-405. **Table 4** displays people's labour market status 12 months ago by their current status in spring 2001.

- Over two-fifths (44 per cent) of the 790,000 men who were unemployed in spring 2000 were in employment in spring 2001. Two-fifths (41 per cent) were ILO unemployed.
- By comparison, the equivalent figures for women were half (51 per cent) in employment and 26 per cent currently ILO unemployed.
- Only one in 45 men (2 per cent) who had been in employment one year before were ILO unemployed in spring 2001.

Women who were previously looking after their family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'. **Figure 2** shows the age of the youngest dependent children of these women.

- Among the 3.0 million women who had been looking after their family or home a year before, 16 per cent (476,000) had returned to the labour market by spring 2001.
- Over two-fifths (45 per cent) of women returners had a youngest dependent child aged under 5 years.
- One in seven women returners in spring 2001 had no dependent children.

Table 4 Circumstances 12 months ago by present economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

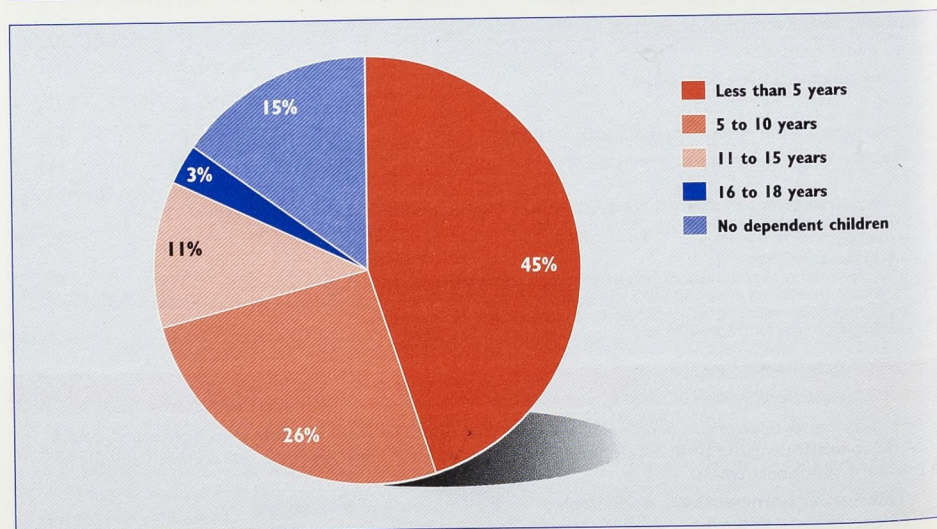
	Current labour market status (ILO definition)			Thousands Total
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
Circumstances 12 months earlier (main activity self-assessed)				
Men				
In employment ^a	14,402	330	387	15,119
Unemployed, actively seeking work	349	322	119	789
Full-time student	488	112	777	1,377
Looking after family or home	14	19	218	251
Temporarily sick or injured	29	15	35	79
Long-term sick or disabled	33	29	1,287	1,349
Retired	49	*	3,684	3,741
None of these	95	25	94	213
All	15,459	859	6,600	22,917
Women				
In employment ^a	11,284	184	604	12,072
Unemployed, actively seeking work	215	109	95	418
Full-time student	540	83	768	1,391
Looking after family or home	340	136	2,481	2,957
Temporarily sick or injured	37	*	52	98
Long-term sick or disabled	32	*	1,013	1,053
Retired	25	*	5,597	5,625
None of these	135	13	153	301
All	12,607	546	10,762	23,915

Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each labour market status, according to those people who responded to the question about their status one year ago.

^a Includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, on short-time in a firm, on a government-supported scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Figure 2 Age of youngest dependent child of women returners;^a United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



^a Women who were previously looking after a family or home but are now economically active.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Labour market status now and one year ago (cont.)

Table 5 Employment status now and one year ago^a; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Present status		Thousands and per cent Per cent with different status now compared with 12 months earlier
	Employee	Self-employed	
Status 12 months earlier (main activity self-assessed)			
All			
Employee	22,354	267	1.2
Self-employed	194	2,693	6.7
Men			
Employee	11,950	185	1.5
Self-employed	141	2,034	6.5
Women			
Employee	10,401	82	0.8
Self-employed	53	663	7.5

Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each gender group, according to those employees and self-employed people who responded to the question about their status one year ago. Columns do not add up exactly due to this.

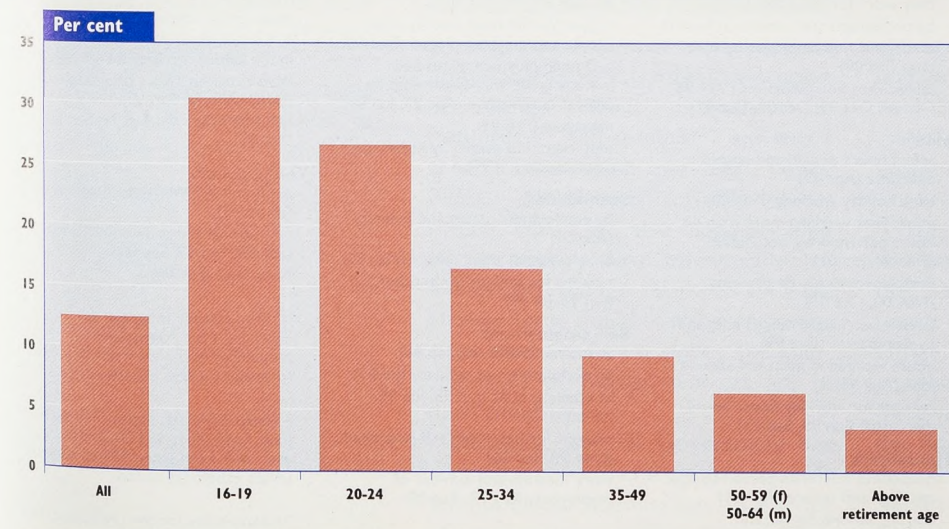
^a Of those people who were employees or self-employed in both periods (see red box).

Source: Labour Force Survey

Circumstances 12 months ago in the LFS

Every spring quarter the LFS asks what a person's situation was 12 months ago. The responses differ from the present economic activity, as they are based on recall and the respondent's assessment of their main activity rather than their activity on the ILO definitions. For example, a student with a job can classify themselves as either a student or in employment (but not both) when asked about circumstances 12 months ago; when asked about current status (assuming the status has not changed) they will be classified as both (their economic activity being 'in employment'). These data are therefore reliant on respondents' memories and their own interpretation of their situation a year before, and, as a consequence, they are somewhat less reliable and subject to a greater degree of uncertainty and non-response than other LFS data.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees^a by age who were working for a different employer compared with 12 months ago; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



^a Employees in both spring 2000 and spring 2001.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 shows the changes between employment statuses of those who were self-employed or employees in both spring 2000 and spring 2001. It should be noted that this analysis only considers those who were already employees or self-employed in spring 2000. It does not, for example, cover those who had been unemployed but who were self-employed by spring 2001.

- The self-employed were proportionately much more likely to have become employees than vice versa (6.7 compared with 1.2 per cent).
- Male employees were more than twice as likely to have become self-employed as their female counterparts (1.5 compared with 0.8 per cent respectively).
- A greater proportion of women who were self-employed in spring 2000 were employees in spring 2001 (7.5 per cent for women compared with 6.5 per cent for men).

Employees were also asked whether they were working for the same firm 12 months ago. **Figure 3** reveals that age was a major factor in determining the likelihood that an employee would change their employer between spring 2000 and spring 2001.

- A clear pattern can be seen - the older the employee, the less likely they were to have changed employer during the period under consideration. Among 16 to 19-year-olds, 30 per cent had changed their employer, compared with only 4 per cent of those who were above official retirement age.
- Those in the 20-24 age group were nearly three times as likely to have changed employer as those aged 35-49.

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employment rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99)
employment rates by region (Dec 00)
in Work-based Training for Young People (May 00)
proportion of all in employment who are self-employed by ethnic group (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00)

Graduates

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

Health Problems

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

Holiday entitlement and bank holidays

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

Homeworkers

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

Hours

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

Households

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

Job-related training

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

Job search methods

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

LFS regrossing

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

Managerial responsibilities

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

Nationalities

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

Older workers

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

Part-time workers

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

Qualifications

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

Second jobs

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

Self-employment

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

Shiftworking

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

Sickness absence

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

Size of workplace

small and medium enterprises (Jan 01)

Skills shortages

Employer Skills Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

Teleworkers

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

Temporary workers

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

Travel

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

Unemployment

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

Unions

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

Vacancies

Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99, Oct 00)

Women

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

Young people

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

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

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

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

Foreign labour in the United Kingdom: patterns and trends

By John Salt and James Clarke, Migration Research Unit, University College London

Key points

- All available sources on labour migration to the UK suggest that the inflow of foreign workers has been rising throughout the 1990s.
- Consistent net gains of non-British professional and managerial workers have offset consistent net losses of British professional and managerial workers.
- During the 1990s, the net flow of manual and clerical workers has generally been positive, with net gains of non-British compensating for net losses of British workers.
- In 2000 there were around 1.1 million foreign national workers (and around twice as many foreign-born workers), the number having grown by more than one-fifth since 1992.
- Foreign workers are generally more skilled than British workers although there are variations in the relative proportions among different citizenship groups.
- Two-thirds of all foreign workers are in the South East with nearly half in London.
- Over a quarter of all health professionals are foreign-born.
- Health, IT and management/administrative occupations account for around 60 per cent of all work permits issued.
- There have recently been large increases in work permit issues to people from India and the Philippines.

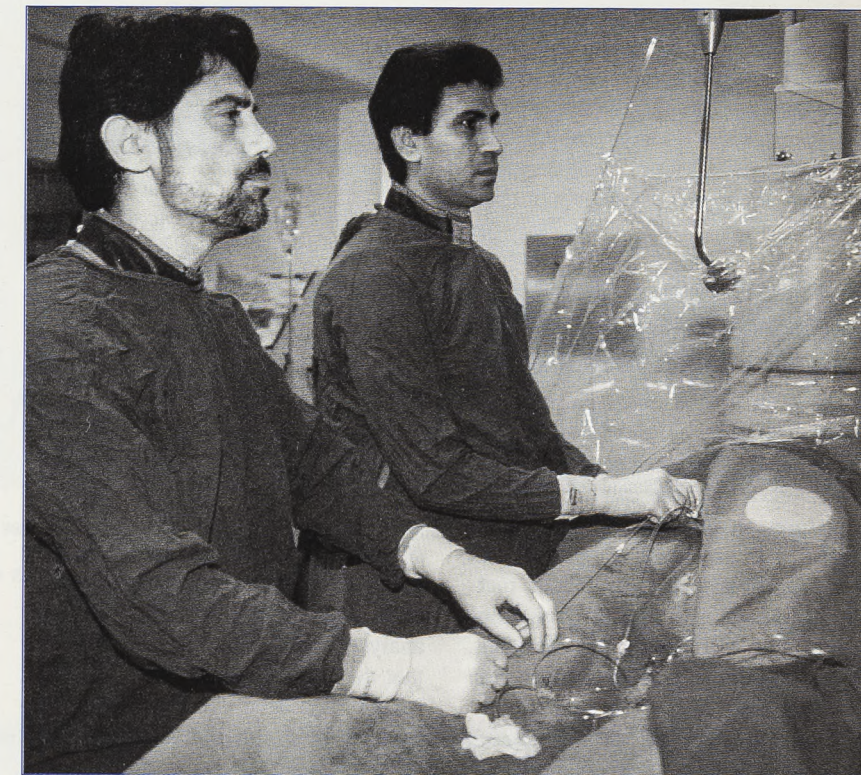


Photo: Ulfar Preuss/Foxtrot

Using various sources this article describes recent trends in international labour migration into the UK and its effects on the labour market.

Introduction

IN THE past few years there has been a growing move towards liberalisation of foreign labour recruitment in European and other advanced economies. For the most part, policy interest has focused on the highly skilled but it is also apparent that labour markets have an appetite for low-skilled foreign workers as well. Despite these trends it is by no means clear what the flows, stocks and characteristics of foreign workers are in most countries.

Recently, the UK Government has adopted a more liberal attitude towards foreign labour immigration. In a series of presentations, ministers have spoken and written of the benefits to the

national economy of labour immigration to ease skill shortages which hold back innovation and economic growth. In effect, the UK has been positioning itself to compete in what has become a global migration market.

This article follows two earlier ones¹ and presents the current situation for the UK. It is derived largely from a recent study completed for the Home Office, due to be published later this year² and uses special tabulations from three main sources. It focuses first on the flows of employed migrants using data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), before moving on to profile the scale and characteristics of foreign and foreign-born workers

described in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Finally, work permit statistics are used to indicate the occupational characteristics of non-European Economic Area (EEA)³ foreign workers. The article concludes with a summary table for 1999 indicating the numbers of foreign workers entering the UK coming through the main official routes and schemes. It should be noted that these are not the only groups that have rights to work in the UK, since students and family members will also have an impact on the labour market.

Comparison of labour flows data

A range of statistical sources exist which shed light on stocks and flows of the migrant population in the UK and which, taken together, can help to paint a picture of the main patterns and trends in international migration and their significance for the labour market. However, all have limitations which need to be taken into account. These sources are discussed in the *technical note*.

One indication of the differences between sources is the variation in labour flows they record (see *Table 1*). These reflect the coverage of the two administration systems (work permits and National Insurance data from the former Department of Social Security (DSS)) and the two surveys (LFS and IPS). No data are available from the DSS after 1997. The narrowing gap between the total issues of work permits and the LFS estimate of incoming foreign national workers reflects the

Table 1 Inflows of foreign national workers; United Kingdom; 1991, 1997 and 1999

	1991	1997	1999
Work permits ^a	28,978	42,844	58,245
Labour Force Survey ^b	51,000	59,000	64,000
International Passenger Survey ^c	75,000	79,000	127,000
National Insurance ^d	114,521	130,309	..

Sources: LFS; IPS; DWP; Home Office

- a Work permits, first permissions and Training and Work Experience Scheme permits; data are outside the scope of National Statistics.
 b Foreigners living and working in the UK, living outside the UK one year ago (to nearest thousand).
 c Estimated inflow of foreign workers (to nearest thousand).
 d Number of immigrant workers registering or re-registering (in financial year 1 April to 31 March); data are outside the scope of National Statistics.
 .. Not available.

growing importance of non-EEA labour inflows relative to the total. The rapid increase in total foreign immigration recorded in the IPS in the last few years is reflected in the data on worker inflows. Overall, *Table 1* makes it clear that the foreign worker inflow has been rising strongly during the 1990s.

Flows of employed migrants

Unlike the other statistical sources, the IPS provides data on those who leave as well as those who enter the country, thus making it possible to calculate net flows. However, owing to the small sample size, there is only limited detail in the citizenship breakdown. IPS data record two occupational categories for those who were in employment before migrating: professional and managerial (administrators, managers and people with professional and technological qualifications) and manual and clerical for those in all other occupations. In the following analysis, it is important to remember that the regular occupation of migrants before they leave a country is not necessarily the occupation they take up at their destination.

Total flows

Between 1975 and 1999, an aggregate of 2.850 million employed (British and non-British) migrants came into the United Kingdom and 2.992 million left, with a net loss of 142,000. However, there was a substantial shift over the period in the balance of migration. The net loss, totalling 171,000 in 1975-79, had

become a net gain of 163,000 during 1995-99.

Figure 1 shows the total net flows of employed migrants by citizenship for the period 1975 to 1999. Overall, the net flow of all citizenships can be divided into three periods: from the late 1970s to the early 1980s there were large net losses; throughout most of the 1980s there was fluctuation around zero with two periods of net gain and two of net loss; and finally in the 1990s there were generally large gains, especially after 1997.

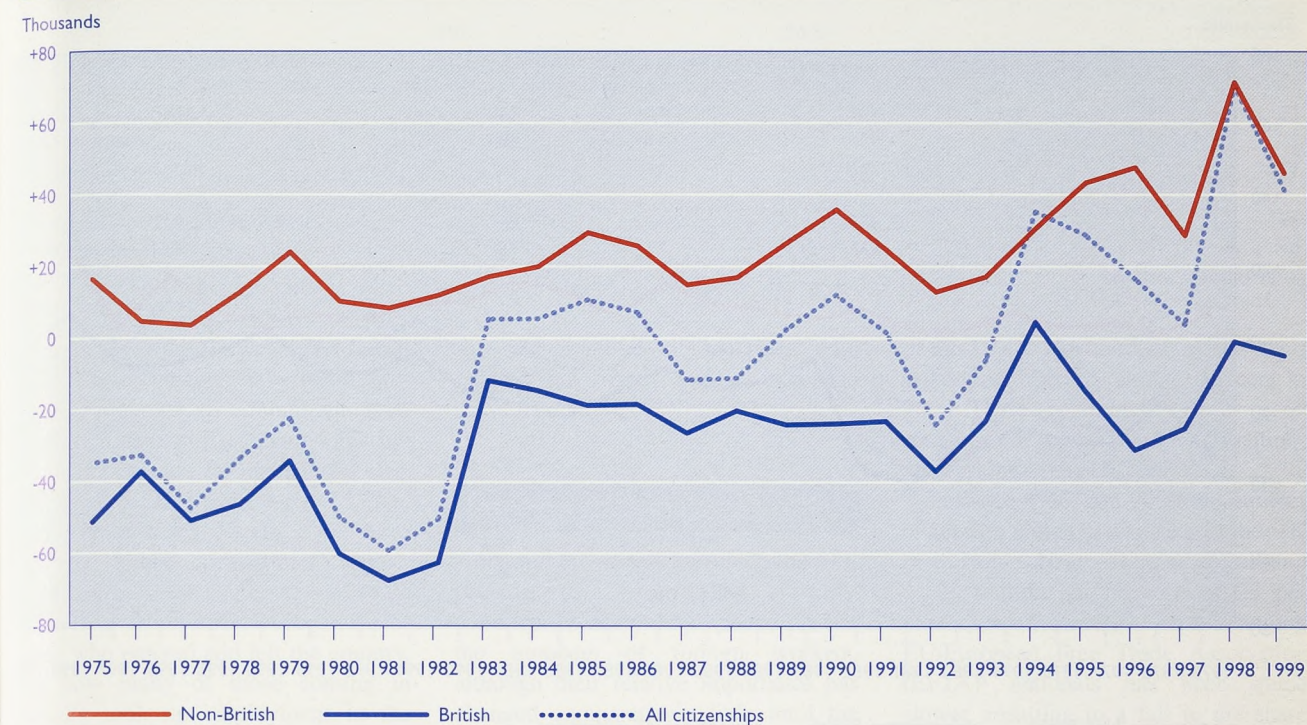
The trends of the two citizenship groups are very different. The net flow of British employed migrants, despite its overall rising trend, remained in net loss for every year with the exception of 1994. The greatest losses were in the late 1970s and early 1980s, closely following the total net flow trend. The rest of the 1980s saw a fairly stable period of net loss at around 20,000 a year. In the 1990s there was a return to a fluctuating trend, with four of the past six years seeing losses of under 20,000.

Among the non-British, every year throughout the period saw a net gain and despite fluctuations, such as the sharp rises and falls between 1996 and 1999, the graph shows an overall steady increase with the last two years having the highest net gains of the period. Overall, there was a low correlation in the fluctuations of the two citizenship groups ($r^2 = 0.43$) indicating different patterns over the period.

Net flows of professional and managerial workers by citizenship

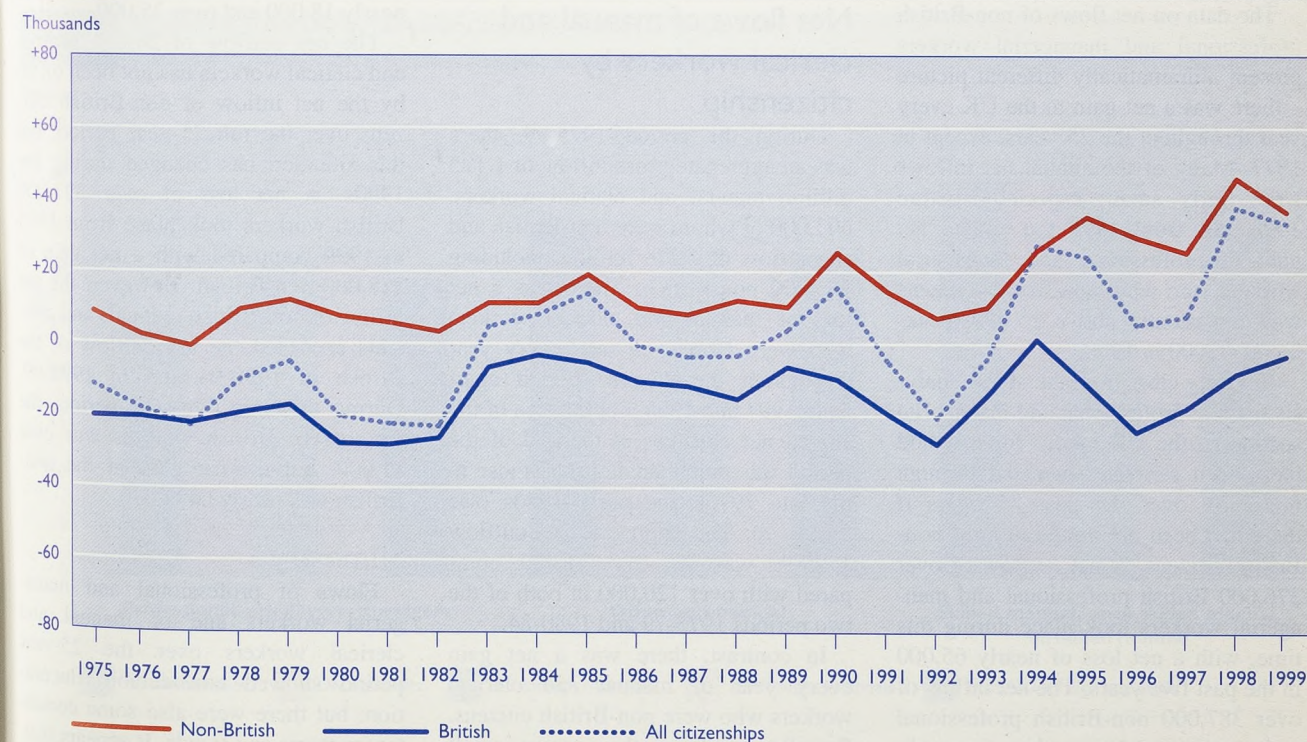
During the period 1975-99, there was an aggregate gross inflow of 1.727 million professional and managerial workers, 961,000 of whom were non-British and an outflow of 1.716 million, including 573,000 non-British. The combination of gross inflows and outflows produced very different net flows in respect of British and non-British citizens (see *Figure 2*). In the case of the British, there was a net loss of professional and managerial workers from the UK every year throughout the 25-year period, apart from 1994. Many

Figure 1 Total net flows of employed migrants by citizenship; United Kingdom; 1975-1999



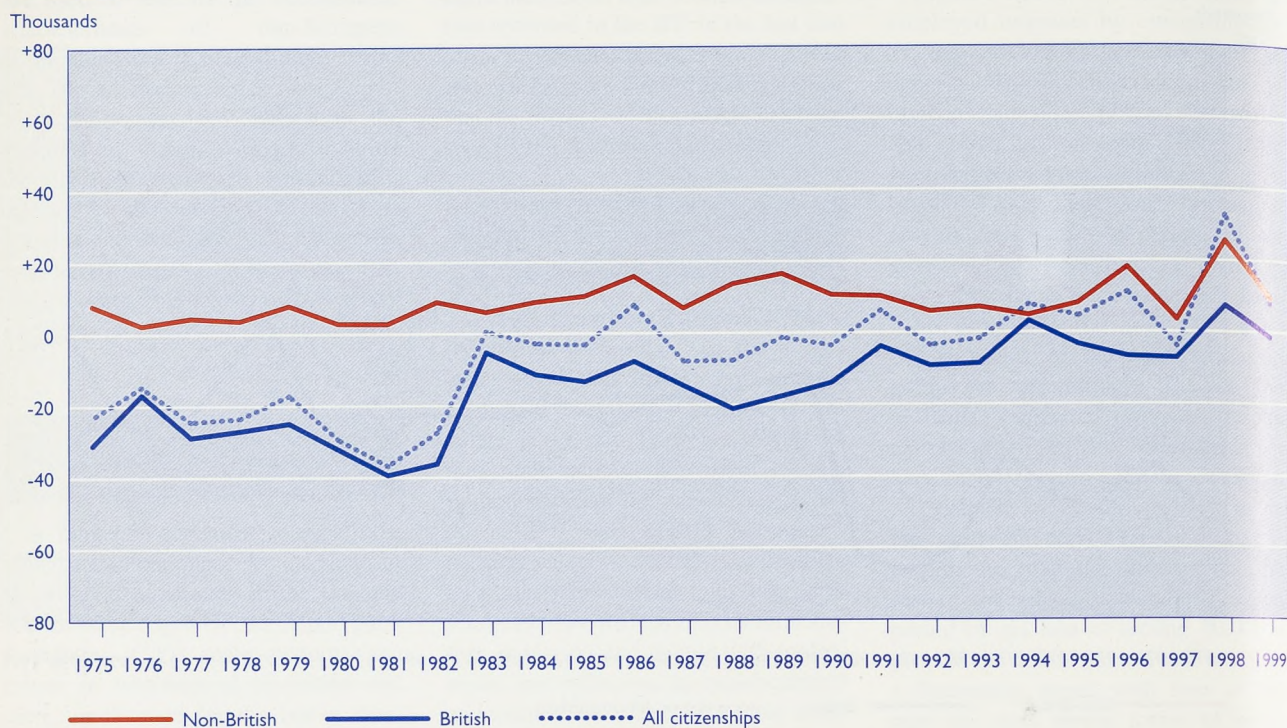
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 2 Net flows of professional and managerial workers by citizenship; United Kingdom; 1975-1999



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 3 Net flows of manual and clerical workers by citizenship; United Kingdom; 1975-1999



Source: International Passenger Survey

of the annual net outflows were also relatively small – the highest was 28,000 in 1981.

The data on net flows of non-British professional and managerial workers present a dramatically different picture – there was a net gain to the UK every year throughout the 25 years, except in 1977. Many of the annual net inflows were fairly small, especially before 1990, but from 1994 the annual net gain of professional and managerial workers who were non-British citizens was consistently above 25,000, peaking at 46,000 in 1998.

It is very clear from the above analysis that the professional and managerial section of the UK labour force would have been seriously depleted through migration over the past 25 years if there had been no immigration of non-British citizens. A net outflow of over 376,000 British professional and managerial workers took place during this time, with a net loss of nearly 65,000 in the past five years. The net inflow of over 387,000 non-British professional and managerial workers, nearly 174,000 during the past five years, has

more than offset the British outflow in terms of aggregate numbers.

Net flows of manual and clerical workers by citizenship

During the period 1975-99, there was an aggregate gross inflow of 1.123 million manual and clerical workers, 603,000 of whom were non-British and an outflow of 1.276 million, including 385,000 non-British. There was a net loss of manual and clerical workers who were British citizens every year throughout the 25-year period apart from 1994 and 1998, but the size of the annual net outflows at the end of the period was much smaller than those in the late 1970s and early 1980s (see Figure 3). The aggregate net outflow 1995-99 was just over 11,000, compared with over 120,000 in both of the two periods 1975-79 and 1980-84.

In contrast, there was a net gain every year of manual and clerical workers who were non-British citizens. Broadly speaking, there were small annual gains at the beginning and end

of the 25-year period and larger ones in the middle, but the two highest net inflows were in 1996 and 1998 – nearly 18,000 and over 25,000.

The net outflow of British manual and clerical workers has not been offset by the net inflow of non-British citizens over the full 25-year period, but this situation has changed during the 1990s. A net loss of over 371,000 British workers took place from 1975 to 1999 compared with a net gain of 218,000 non-British. However, the net inflow of non-British manuals and clericals exceeded the net outflow of the British in 1990-94 and in 1995-99. During this last five-year period, the net loss of British workers was over 11,000, but the net gain of the non-British was nearly 64,000.

Summary

Flows of professional and managerial workers and of manual and clerical workers over the 25-year period showed considerable fluctuation, but there were also some consistent patterns and trends. It appears that, for professional and managerial

Table 2 People living and working in the UK; 1992 and 2000

	1992		2000		Percentage change 1992 to 2000
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	
All foreign nationals	902	100	1,107	100	23
EU/EFTA nationals	438	49	462	42	5
Non-EU/EFTA nationals	464	51	645	58	39
of which:					
Advanced non-EU/EFTA economies	129	14	176	16	36
Other non-EU/EFTA economies	335	37	469	42	40

Source: Labour Force Survey

workers, over the 25-year period emigrant British citizens have been completely replaced by immigrant non-British citizens in the labour force but this is not the case for manual and clerical workers. However, for the 1990s, total replacement seems to have occurred for both occupational groups.

Of course, these aggregate figures do not tell us the specific occupations of those who entered and left the country, nor how many of those coming in actually took up employment in the UK. However, the net inflows of non-British citizens in 1995-99 were so much greater than the net outflows of British citizens in respect of both occupational groups, it seems likely

that the numbers of incomers who entered the labour market exceeded those who left it.

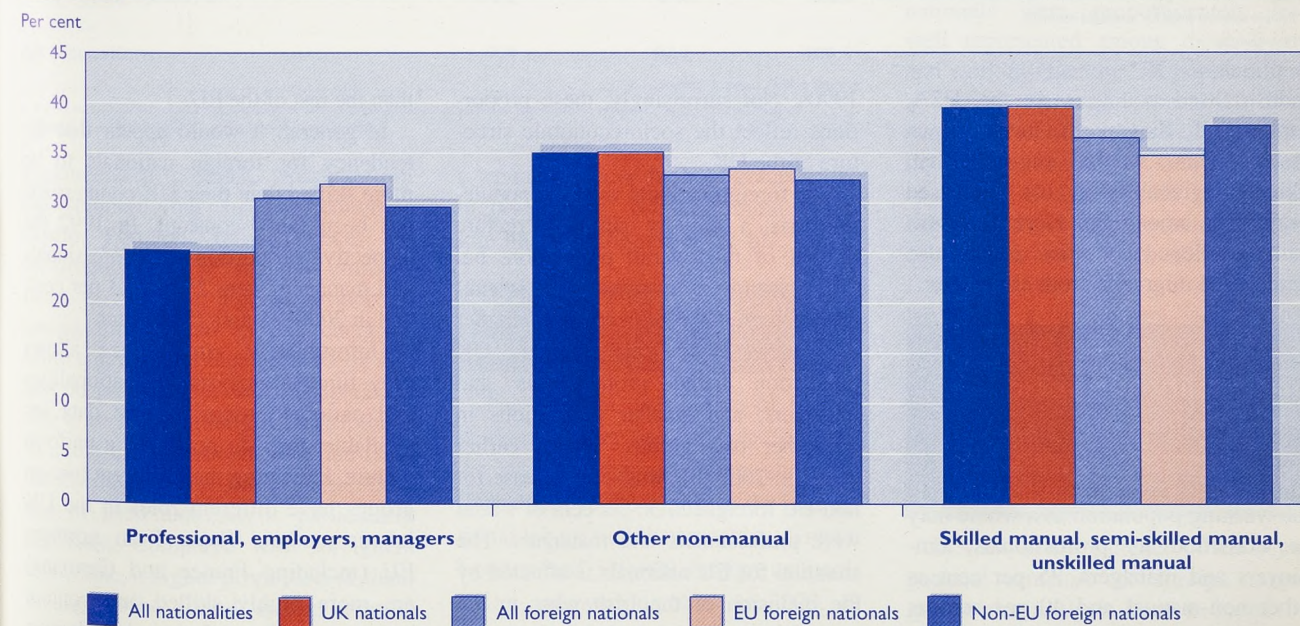
Foreign nationals at work

During the period for which the LFS provides data, from 1984 onwards, there has been a steady upward drift in the numbers of foreign workers, although their relative importance has changed comparatively little until the past few years. Foreign nationals (rather than the foreign-born)⁴ working in the UK accounted for 3.1-3.4 per cent of the total workforce during the 1980s and 3.3-3.6 per cent during much

of the 1990s. However, after 1997 their importance rose to reach 4 per cent in 2000. There are around twice as many foreign-born workers as foreign nationals working in the UK.

Between 1992 and 2000 the number of foreign nationals working in the UK rose from about 902,000 to around 1.107 million, an increase of 23 per cent (see Table 2). Growth among EU/European Free Trade Association (EFTA)⁵ nationals has been much slower, resulting in a fall in the share of this group to 42 per cent in 2000. Among non-EU/EFTA nationals, numbers of those from less advanced economies (this group excludes European and such other highly

Figure 4 All working in the UK, by nationality and socio-economic group; 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Socio-economic groups are based on the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

Table 3 People living and working in UK by nationality and where residing;^a 2000

Nationality	Greater London		Rest of south-east ^b		Region C ^c		Rest of UK		Total UK	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
All	3,367	12	5,650	20	7,843	28	10,708	39	27,568	100
UK	2,847	11	5,431	21	7,671	29	10,511	40	26,460	100
Foreign nationals	520	47	218	20	172	16	197	18	1,107	100
of which:										
Non-EU countries	338	52	112	17	103	16	103	16	656	100
EU countries	182	40	106	23	69	15	94	21	452	100
EU countries excluding Irish Republic	111	45	60	24	38	15	36	15	246	100
Irish Republic	71	34	46	22	31	15	58	28	206	100
France and Germany	33	41	25	31	13	16	10	12	81	100
Northern EU	21	38	14	25	*	..	11	20	56	100
Southern EU	56	51	21	19	16	15	15	14	109	100
Other Europe	32	51	13	21	*	..	10	16	63	100
Africa	85	61	24	17	15	11	16	11	140	100
Middle East	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..
Indian subcontinent	60	43	20	14	34	24	28	20	141	100
South-east Asia	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	31	100
Other Asia	40	83	*	..	*	..	*	..	48	100
North America	31	39	18	23	17	22	12	15	79	100
Caribbean/West Indies	16	52	*	..	*	..	*	..	31	100
Other Americas	*	..	*	..	*	..	..	..	*	..
Australia and New Zealand	43	54	14	18	*	..	13	16	79	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Residence is based on the former standard statistical regions.^b Includes Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex.^c Region C is East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands; South West.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

.. Not available.

industrialised countries as the USA, Japan and Singapore) have grown faster. This would suggest that, although globalisation has increased movement among the more economically developed countries, it has also speeded up migration from elsewhere.

Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic group

Using LFS data, about 25 per cent of the working population as a whole may be classified as professionals, employers and managers, 35 per cent as other non-manual and 40 per cent as manual (see Figure 4). This distribution across socio-economic groups has shown very little variation during the

1990s. Not surprisingly, these proportions reflect the socio-economic structure of the UK.

The foreign national working population has a broadly similar structure to that of the overall population, but differs in a number of ways. It is generally more skilled, with a higher proportion (31 per cent) than the UK population being professionals and managers, and smaller proportions in the other two groups. Unlike earlier years, in 2000 this was less the case for non-EU foreigners, 30 per cent of whom were professionals and managers. The situation for EU nationals is affected by the inclusion of the Irish who, in the past, have contained about the same proportion of the highest skilled as the total labour force, but considerably less

than the rest of the EU.

In general, it would appear that the tendency for foreign nationals to be more skilled than their UK counterparts has been fairly constant. In 1992 the respective proportions of professionals and managers were 25 and 23 per cent, and in 2000, 31 and 25 per cent.

Unfortunately sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. Those from northern EU (including France and Germany) are more highly skilled and contain lower proportions of manual workers; a similar situation prevails for North Americans, Australians and New

Table 4 Foreign-born and UK-born employment by occupation;^a UK; 2000

	Foreign born		UK born	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Managers and administrators	394	18.0	4,122	16.1
Professional	336	15.4	2,706	10.6
Associate professional and technical	288	13.2	2,607	10.2
Clerical	274	12.6	3,822	14.9
Personal and protective services	267	12.2	2,796	10.9
Craft and related	160	7.3	3,098	12.1
Plant and machine operatives	174	8.0	2,267	8.9
Sales	149	6.8	2,141	8.4
Other	141	6.5	1,996	7.8
Total	2,183	100.0	25,555	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupation is classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.Table 5 Proportions of foreign-born and UK-born people in employment by occupation;^a 2000

Occupation ^a	Foreign born	UK born	Per cent Total
	Health professionals	26.8	73.2	100.0
Natural scientists	15.1	84.9	100.0
Catering occupations	14.2	85.8	100.0
Computer analysts, programmers	13.3	86.7	100.0
Health associate professionals	13.1	86.9	100.0
Business and financial professionals	12.7	87.3	100.0
Textiles, garments, etc. trades	12.4	87.1	100.0
Professional occupations n.e.c.	12.1	87.4	100.0
Managers etc. service industry	11.9	88.2	100.0
Artistic, sports etc. professionals	11.5	88.5	100.0
NCOs etc. armed forces	11.5	87.5	100.0
Metal working operatives	10.2	89.8	100.0
All occupations	7.9	92.1	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Top 12 occupations ranked by proportion of each occupation accounted for by foreign-born workers. Occupation is classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

Zealanders. In contrast, workers from the southern tier of EU countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece) are over-represented in manual employment, having the highest proportion among those listed in this category. More emphasis on manual workers and less on professional and managerial is also to be found among Africans, those from the Indian subcontinent and from the Caribbean/West Indies. The situation of Irish nationals is particularly important. Compared with foreigners as a whole, a higher proportion of them is also to be found among manual groups (37 per cent in 2000), but this is now less than previously (44 per cent in 1998). In recent years there has been

a trend for more Irish migrants to be highly skilled, bringing them closer into line with the rest of the EU.

Nationality and region of residence

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (see Table 3). As ever, the figures clearly show the importance of the capital in the international labour mobility machine. Greater London had 520,000 foreign nationals living and working there in 2000, 47 per cent of the total number of foreign nationals and 36,000 up on the previous year. The rest of the south-east

accounted for another 218,000 foreign workers, about 20 per cent of the total and continuing the modest rising trend of the past few years. Hence, around two-thirds of foreign workers were in south-east England, the capital being the dominant focus. In comparison, only 11 per cent of UK nationals worked in Greater London and only 31 per cent in the south-east as a whole. The pattern seems overall to be very stable. Although there have been fluctuations in the 1990s, no clear trend towards greater or lesser concentration has emerged.

The concentration of foreign workers in Greater London applies to all national groups identified. Non-EU nationals are more likely than EU nationals to be in London. In part, this is due to the relative under-representation of Irish workers in the capital, 35 per cent in 2000, compared with 45 per cent of other EU nationals and 47 per cent of foreign nationals as a whole.

For most non-EU groups, concentration in London is common: about two-thirds of Africans, around half of those from Australia and New Zealand, from Asia (excluding the Indian subcontinent) and from the Caribbean/West Indies were there. In the other regions listed, the importance of the different nationalities varies. Outside London, almost without exception, foreign nationals were proportionately less well represented among those living and working than the UK population as a whole. Generally speaking, there were differences between northern (including France and Germany) and southern EU states, with the former being relatively more prominent in the rest of the south-east, the latter in London. Of the major groups only the Irish had a strong presence in the northern and western parts of the country.

Foreign-born workers by occupation

In view of the salience of the occupational structure of foreign immigrants, the analysis here is based on country of birth rather than citizenship as this increases the size of the LFS sample considerably. The larger, for-

Table 6 Applications cleared, approved and refused; United Kingdom; 1995-2000

	Work permits	First permissions	Extensions	Changes of employment	Supplementary employment	Total
Applications cleared^a						
1995	24,918	3,929	7,745	2,024	1	38,617
1996	26,747	4,215	7,977	2,772	0	41,711
1997	32,212	4,473	9,161	2,973	9	48,828
1998	37,970	5,490	11,180	3,697	263	58,600
1999	41,922	6,514	12,728	4,591	204	65,959
2000	60,848	10,625	14,121	7,863	95	93,552
Applications approved						
1995	21,688	2,473	6,841	1,701	1	32,704
1996	23,596	2,849	7,297	2,390	0	36,132
1997	28,675	3,059	8,471	2,630	9	42,844
1998	33,659	3,906	10,441	3,359	248	51,613
1999	37,269	4,696	11,937	4,161	182	58,245
2000	56,484	8,257	13,469	7,350	78	85,638
Applications refused						
1995	2,610	1,280	667	254	0	4,811
1996	2,562	1,217	503	293	0	4,575
1997	2,528	1,115	378	185	0	4,206
1998	2,799	1,213	422	162	5	4,601
1999	3,051	1,467	454	233	10	5,215
2000	2,741	1,843	317	168	6	5,075

^a Includes withdrawn and transferred.

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

foreign-born sample can be expected to have a different profile to the foreign nationals group. In 1992 the number of foreign-nationality workers was 902,000 while that of the foreign-born was 1,929 million; the equivalent figures for 2000 were 1,107 million and 2,190 million.

The skilled nature of the foreign-born as a whole is clear from Table 4. In 2000 just over a million of them (47 per cent) came into three categories: managers and administrators; professionals; and associate professionals. In 1992 the three accounted for 804,000, 42 per cent of the total. Thus, recent years have seen both rising numbers of foreign-born and a greater proportion of them in the more skilled occupational categories.

Comparison of the proportions of foreign-born and UK-born in each category allows us to identify where the former are relatively over-represented. In 2000 this was among managers and administrators (18 and 16 per cent respectively), professionals (15 and 11 per cent), associate professional and technical occupations (13 and 10 per

cent) and personal and protective service occupations (12 and 11 per cent). This indicates a relative concentration of the foreign-born in occupations at the high-skill (the first three of these categories) and lower-skill ends of the spectrum.

Table 5 identifies the top 12 occupational sub-groups ranked according to their foreign-born proportion of total employment in each sub-group in 2000. Health professionals topped the list, over a quarter of all employed being foreign-born. The other 11 occupational groups had over 10 per cent. Although this set was dominated by highly skilled occupations, there were lower-skilled ones, including catering, textile and garment trades and metal working operatives.

Work permits

Numbers of work permit applications and approvals

The entry of most non-EEA citizens primarily for work purposes is governed by the work permit system.

Table 6 shows that over the past five years the number of applications for a work permit has increased dramatically. In 1995 there were 38,617 applications, rising to 93,552 by 2000, a 142 per cent increase.

The trend in the numbers of work permit approvals between 1995 and 2000 has also been upward. In 1995, 87 per cent of all applications (excluding withdrawals and transfers) were approved and 24,161 work permits (including first permission and Training and Work Experience Scheme (TWES) permits but not extensions and changes of employment) were issued. In 2000, 64,741 of the 93,552 total applications were approved for work permits, with the overall approval rate further increasing to 94 per cent. Total numbers of work permit refusals increased between 1995 (4,811) and 1999 (5,215) but in 2000 dropped slightly to 5,075. The proportion of applications that are refused has also fallen.

Table 7 Work permits and first permissions granted by occupation;^a United Kingdom; 2000

	Number	Per cent
Managers and administrators	13,487	20.9
General managers – government, large organisations	511	0.8
Specialist managers	980	1.5
Managers etc. service industry	107	0.2
Managers, administrators n.e.c.	11,804	18.3
Professional occupations	15,187	23.5
Engineers and technologists	6,626	10.3
Health professionals	1,049	1.6
Teaching professionals	4,368	6.8
Legal professionals	1,089	1.7
Business and financial professionals	1,238	1.9
Architects, town planners, surveyors	588	0.9
Associate professional and technical occupations	33,715	52.2
Computer analysts, programmers	10,470	16.2
Health associate professionals	14,477	22.4
Business, finance associate professionals	3,876	6.0
Artistic, sports, etc. professionals	4,783	7.4
Clerical and secretarial occupations	53	0.1
Craft and related occupations	0	0.0
Personal and protective service occupations	1,587	2.5
Catering occupations	1,587	2.5
Sales occupations	0	0.0
Plant and machine operatives	0	0.0
Other occupations	545	0.8
All occupations	64,574	100

^a Occupation is classified according to SOC90.

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

Work permits and first permissions: occupational breakdown

Issues of work permits and first permissions for 2000 are classified here in the same way as the occupational breakdown in the LFS. Three categories were

dominant (see Table 7): associate professionals (52 per cent), professionals (24 per cent) and managers and administrators (21 per cent). Three others, craft and related, sales, and plant and machine operatives, recorded no issues.

Among the associate professionals, those in health occupations were the

largest group (22 per cent of all issues) and among them 11,897 (18 per cent) were nurses and a further 56 were midwives. Computer analysts and programmers were 16 per cent of issues. Amalgamating them with the 2,736 software and computer engineers recorded in the professional occupations category gives a total of 13,206 IT work permits, 21 per cent of all issues. Business and finance associated professionals were another large group with around 6 per cent of issues. Most of the large category of managers and administrators were recorded as unspecified managers and administrators, although nearly a thousand issues were to 'specialist managers'.

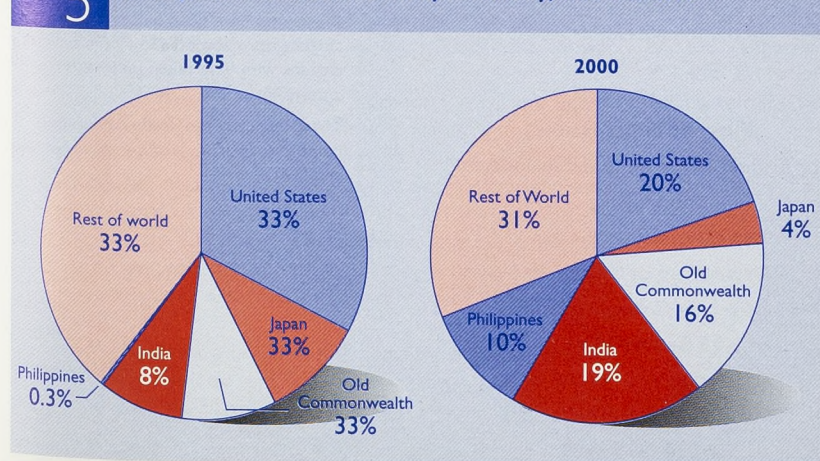
The third major category was professional occupations, within which several specialisms may be identified. The largest group is that of engineers and technologists who accounted for 6,626 issues, 10 per cent of the total. Teaching professionals accounted for 7 per cent (4,368) of all permits. Among them the largest group was researchers (2,060) with school and college teachers numbering 998. The health professionals group received 1,049 permits, 2 per cent of the total; of these only 322 (1 per cent) were for medical practitioners, a group outnumbered by pharmacists (373 permits). Numbers of work permits going to the health sector as a whole, i.e. health professionals and associated professionals, totalled 15,526, 24 per cent of all issues. Business and financial and legal professionals each had over a thousand permits.

Outside these three categories the only other occupations with a substantial number of permits were in catering, 3 per cent of the total.

Work permits and first permissions by country of origin

Figure 5 summarises the breakdown of work permits and first permissions issued by country of origin for 1995 and 2000 for selected countries. Some noticeable shifts have occurred. The USA still tops the list of work permit issues in 2000 but its proportion of the total has fallen. The proportion of permits issued to Japanese citizens fell from 10 to 4 per

Figure 5 Work permits issued in the UK by nationality; 1995 and 2000



Source: Work Permits (UK)

Table 8 UK labour immigration: routes of entry; 1999

	Number	Per cent
Work permits	55,494	30.2
Working holidaymakers	45,800	25.0
EU ^a	30,000	16.3
Domestic employees	14,900	8.1
Au pairs	14,600	8.0
UK ancestry	11,900	6.5
Seasonal agricultural workers	9,760	5.3
Ministers of religion	1,050	0.6
Total	183,504	100.0

Sources: Home Office, IPS, Work Permits (UK)

^a International Passenger Survey.

Note: Some of the data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics.

cent while numbers were almost static. The 'old Commonwealth' group had mixed experiences. Canadian numbers grew at a slower rate than average over the period as a whole in contrast to those from Australasia and South Africa.

The biggest change has been in the numbers of Indians granted permits, up from 1,997 in 1995 to 12,292 in 2000, an increase of over 500 per cent. Proportionately the biggest shift has been the increase (over 1,000 per cent) in the number of permits going to citizens of the Philippines, including a tripling in one year (1999-2000) making them the third largest national group.

What these figures suggest is that the work permit system has resulted in employers recruiting particular nationalities for specific occupational skills

and that this has resulted in a major shift in its geography. It is not clear how far this change is permanent or sustainable but it marks a significant departure from the origin pattern of recent decades.

Conclusion

Both the stocks and flows of foreign workers in the UK have risen considerably in the 1990s, especially in the past few years. It is not easy to produce a comprehensive figure for the number of foreign workers coming into the UK during any one year because of the diversity of 'routes of entry'. Table 8 lists the numbers entering through the various recorded routes in 1999. Work permit holders constituted the largest group, around 30 per cent of the total.

Further information

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A further 16 per cent were employed immigrants from the EU. This means that over half of the foreign workers entered under various other schemes. Of these, working holidaymakers were a quarter of the total. Domestic employees (domestic servants in the employ of other immigrants) and au pairs each accounted for 8 per cent. Foreigners with UK grandparent ancestry, entering specifically to work, accounted for 7 per cent, seasonal agricultural workers 5 per cent, and ministers of religion the smallest group at 1 per cent.

Overall, they sum up to around 183,500 labour immigrants in one form or another. This figure makes no allowance for whether those involved work full or part-time, nor the length of time spent in the country and working. Some will work continuously, others seasonally, others intermittently. A further unknown is the number working illegally.

Notes

- 1 Salt, J. 'Foreign workers in the United Kingdom: evidence from the Labour Force Survey', pp 11-19, *Employment Gazette*, January 1995; Salt, J. and Clarke, J. 'Flows and stocks of foreign labour in the UK', pp 371-85, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998.
- 2 Dobson, J., Koser, K., McLaughlan, G. and Salt, J. *International Migration and the United Kingdom: Patterns and Trends*. Final report to the Home Office, 2001
- 3 The European Economic Area comprises all 15 EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
- 4 This is a diverse group of people born outside the UK, who thus, by definition, have been immigrants at some point. It includes people with foreign citizenship, those who have been naturalised, British citizens born abroad and Commonwealth citizens who have taken up British citizenship.
- 5 The European Free Trade Association comprises Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a sample survey of households conducted by ONS. It was first conducted in 1973; the survey was biennial until 1983, annual from 1984 and quarterly since 1992. In 1992 the methodology of the survey changed, one consequence of which for international migration is that the data before and after that date are not directly comparable.

The LFS is a major source of both stock and flow data on international migration. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens. The nationality question means that all foreigners are included, and the LFS provides the only source on EU nationals working in the UK. The application of grossing factors means that one sample interviewee is aggregated up to about 400 people in total. Therefore a threshold of 10,000 (equating to a sample size of about 30 people and a relative standard error of about 20 per cent) is applied to LFS estimates, below which they are likely to be statistically unreliable. This, however, constitutes a major problem when dealing with foreign nationals. Both flow and stock figures may be below this threshold for individual nationalities, particularly when any disaggregation into migrant characteristics is attempted. Data are available on nationality, age, sex, occupation, industry, region of destination and ethnicity. With the exception of ethnicity, most of the tables relating to international migration are unpublished although databases of anonymised records are publicly accessible.

The LFS provides transition data on immigrants to the UK, by asking for address one year ago. It does not provide flow data. Because of small sample sizes, breakdowns showing the characteristics of individual nationalities are rarely possible. For only the major national groups (such as Irish) are total numbers of immigrants available.

International Passenger Survey

The IPS is a continuing voluntary sample survey conducted by ONS, which covers the principal air and sea routes between the UK and overseas. Until 1999 the IPS did not cover routes between the UK and the Irish Republic. Previously flows between the two countries were estimated using other sources. It is the only demographic source giving both immigration and emigration statistics. Thus it has considerable value.

Most of those surveyed are short-term travellers, but a sub-sample of 'migrants' is identified. A migrant into the UK is a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and on entering has declared the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more. A migrant from the UK is a person who has resided in the UK for a year or more and on leaving has declared the intention to reside abroad for a year or more. These definitions are coincidental with those of the United Nations.

Data are available on citizenship, country of origin, destination region, age, sex, and occupational status. Unfortunately, the sample size of migrants is small, around 2,500 in all.

Hence, most cross-tabulations of particular variables, such as country of origin or region of destination with individual characteristics, need to be treated with care because the standard errors may be high. Thus, its use as an indicator of the detailed characteristics of migrants is limited. Also, its definition is based on intention to stay, and there is no guarantee that those recorded as migrants do actually come or go for the specified period. There is a breakdown into those who are in the labour force and those who are not: the former are subdivided into two groups, professional and managerial workers, and manual and clerical workers.

Work permits

The employment of people who are subject to immigration control is regulated by the granting of work permits from the Home Office's Work Permits (UK). Under the 1971 Immigration Act a work permit is granted to a specific employer for a named person for a specific job.

All foreign nationals who are not EU citizens, and who wish to work in the UK, must obtain a work permit. From January 1993 a more relaxed approach was adopted towards citizens of EFTA countries in anticipation of the EEA. Some people do take up work illegally, without a permit. Their number is not known, but they are likely to be concentrated in labour intensive and low-paid occupations such as catering and cleaning. Work permits are granted to employers, not workers. There is no check on whether the nominated worker actually enters the UK, nor whether he/she stays for the full duration of the permit.

Not requiring Work Permits (UK) approval are certain permit-free categories (e.g. clergy), working holidaymakers (young Commonwealth citizens between 17 and 27), and dependants of work permit holders. These miscellaneous groups may, in fact, be quite significant in the short-term labour market.

Permits are issued for varying periods, but effectively they are either short-term (under one year) or long-term (one year or more). Most short-term permits go to entertainers and sports people, most long-term permits to managerial and professional staff. Some work permit data are published on the Work Permits (UK) website; unpublished data are available by nationality, occupation, and industrial group. These data do not fall within the scope of National Statistics.

National Insurance

The data, produced by the former Department of Social Security, have their origin in EU Regulations during the 1970s designed to collect homogeneous statistics on foreign workers, using social security records. They are based on the issue to all new workers, including those from overseas, of a National Insurance card. No data have been available since April 1997. They do not fall within the scope of National Statistics.

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Science teaching: the demographic squeeze

By Louisa Blackwell, Kevin Lynch and Sarah Jones, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education

Key points

- Despite the introduction of 'golden hellos' to attract more graduates into teaching science, maths and technology, recruitment by teacher training in these subjects continues to be below target.
- As the numbers of graduates in science, engineering and technology (SET) increased substantially over the 1970s and 1980s, particularly among women, proportionally fewer entered teaching.
- Following a sharp fall over the 1970s and 1980s in the recruitment of SET graduates into teaching, the profession relies heavily on those born 1947-56, currently aged 45-54, many of whom will retire over the next decade. Demographic ageing in teaching occupations will most strongly affect the secondary sector.
- Occupational mobility patterns reveal that while men moved between teaching and other SET employment between 1981 and 1991, women were more likely to move between teaching and full-time housework. Teaching enabled women with degrees in SET to combine professional and family life.
- Demographic changes, such as later childbearing and more childlessness, women's increased attachment to the labour market (and to non-teaching occupations) before childbearing, and higher rates of other SET and non-SET employment among women, will combine to reduce the 'recruitable pool' from which science teachers are normally recruited.

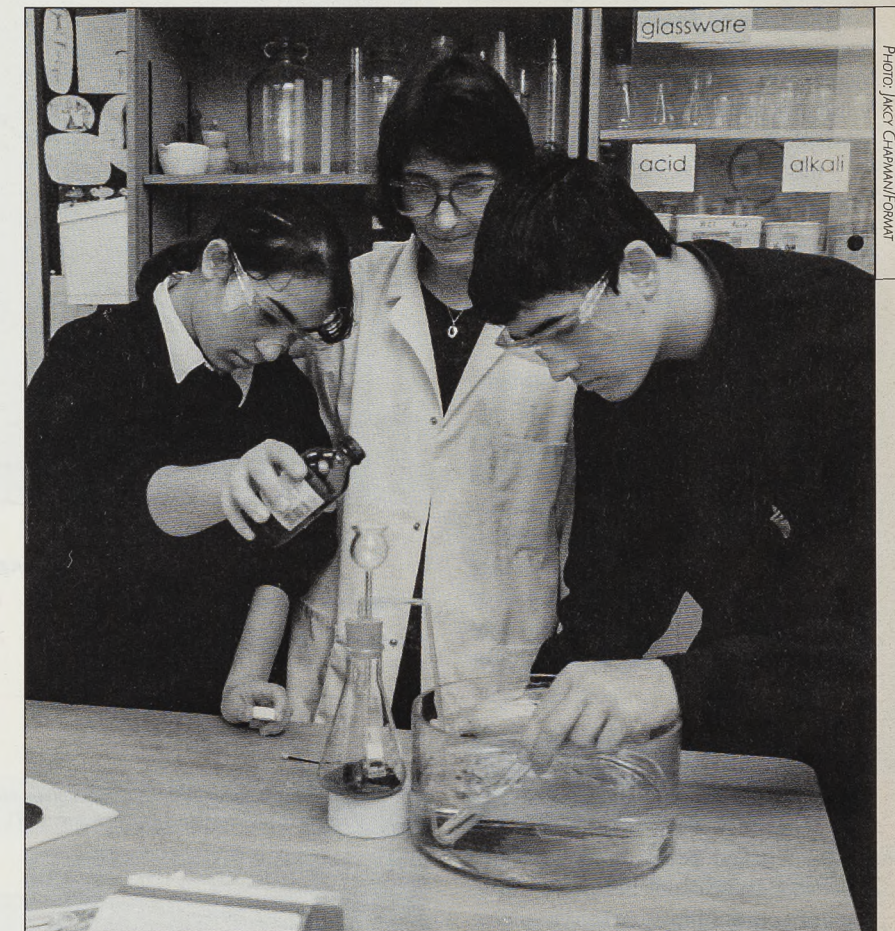


Photo: Jacki Chapman/Forum

This article illustrates how the ONS Longitudinal Study can be used to explore occupational change through the life course. It also shows how the age and gender structures within teaching occupations will affect future teacher numbers

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE examines the occupational destinations of women and men with degrees or graduate-level qualifications (the 'highly qualified') in science, engineering and technology (SET) and non-SET subjects using data from the ONS Longitudinal Study (LS). Focusing on teaching, it is expected that the shortage of science teachers will intensify as the unusually high number of male science teachers currently aged 45-54, and concentrated in secondary schools, move on to other

occupations and retire. The article assesses whether women will make up the shortfall.

The Longitudinal Study

The LS is a 1 per cent sample of the population of England and Wales, comprising about 500,000 people at each Census (1971, 1981 and 1991) and linking events such as births and deaths (for more details see Hattersley and Creeser, 1995²). Because of the ten-

yearly interval between observations, employment history between Censuses is not recorded. However, its size and the fact that it spans three decades (so far) makes the LS unique in permitting both cohort and period comparisons of employment transitions at different stages of life. It is also the largest longitudinal dataset in Britain, which is particularly important given the focus of this research. Graduates with degrees in SET are a small minority within the population as a whole. The LS permits some differentiation between different types of SET graduate, which is important given their different leanings towards teaching.

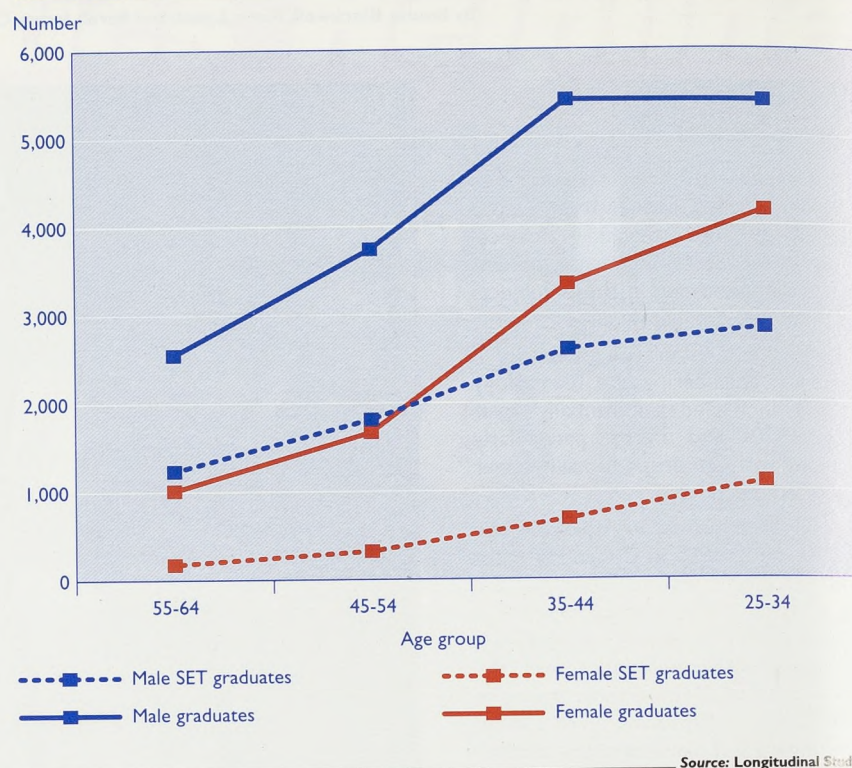
All reports from the LS contain only anonymised and aggregated information. For this reason some of the details that follow, where they involve small numbers, have been suppressed (for example in Table 2). It is also important to bear in mind that estimates and patterns in the data that are based on small numbers will have large sampling errors and will not necessarily be representative.

A shortage of science teachers

Smithers and Robinson (2000) found that secondary school heads were having difficulties filling teacher vacancies, particularly in mathematics, science, design and technology and computer studies.³ Each year the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) sets teacher training recruitment targets for the primary and secondary sectors. Since 1983, the secondary sector targets were only met during the recession years 1991-93. The relative earnings in teaching and non-teaching occupations exert a strong influence on graduates' career choices.⁴ In tight labour markets, graduates appear to prefer other employment.

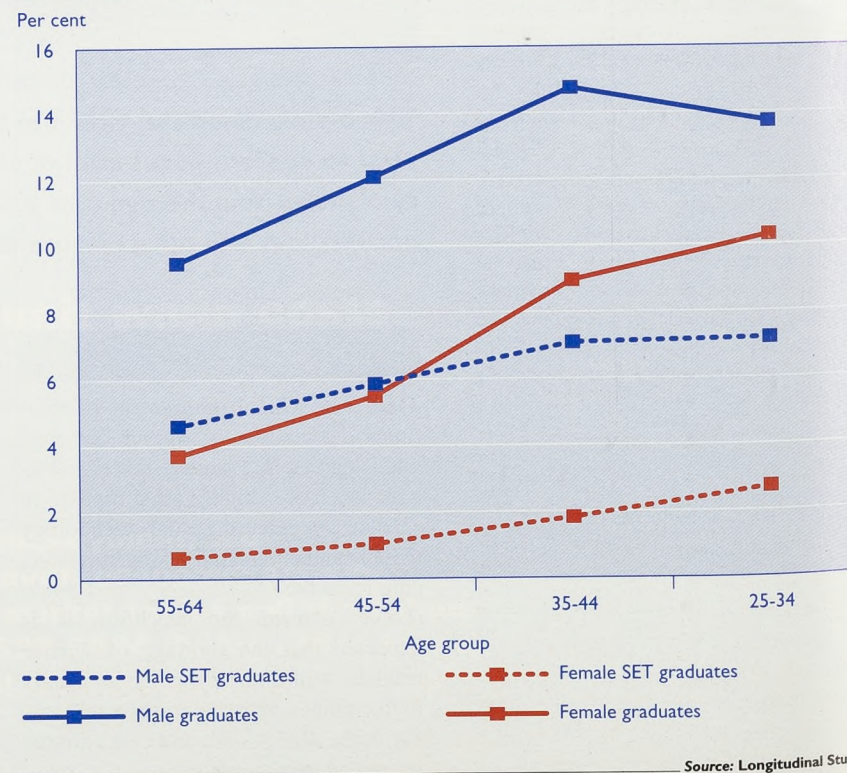
Concern about the shortage of maths and science graduates entering the profession led to the introduction of a 'golden hello' in 1999 for trainee teachers in these subjects. The following year these inducements were extended to include technology and modern languages. In spite of this, and a sharp reduction in teacher training

Figure 1 Graduates and SET graduates by age group and sex; England and Wales; 1991



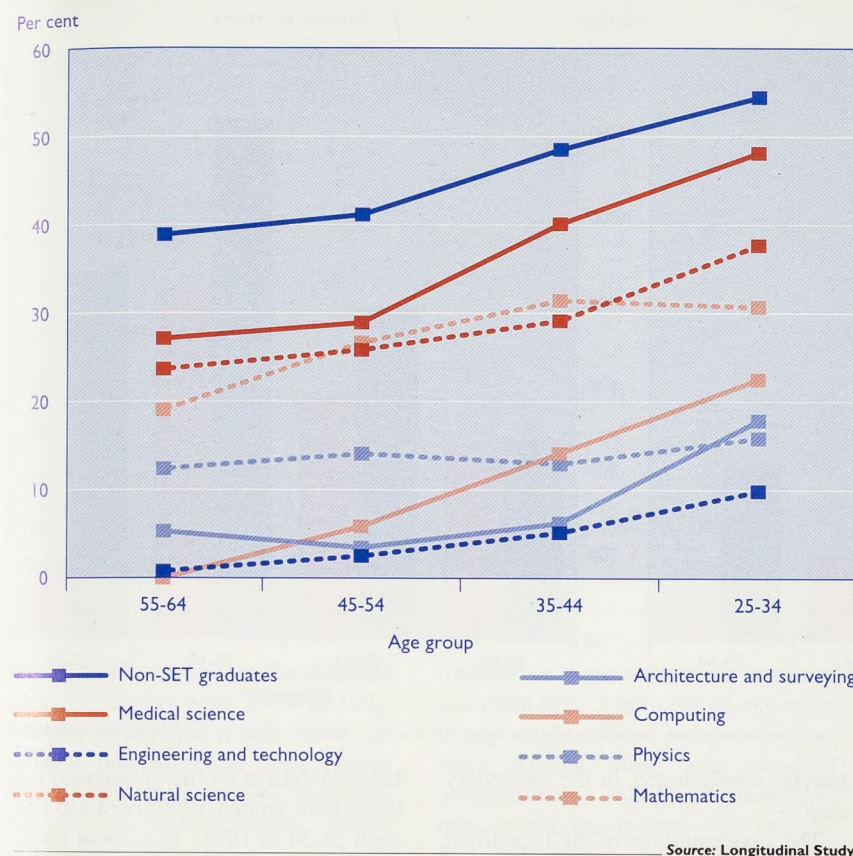
Source: Longitudinal Study

Figure 2 Graduates and SET graduates as a proportion of the population by age group; England and Wales; 1991



Source: Longitudinal Study

Figure 3 Proportion of women in each subject area by age group; England and Wales; 1991



Source: Longitudinal Study

recruitment targets, the intake to secondary science in 1999 was 3 per cent below target. In maths there was a 23 per cent shortfall, while in IT the shortfall was 41 per cent.⁵ In 2000/2001 maths, science and technology recruitment was still below target.⁶ Biologists dominate the intake of scientists to teacher training Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) courses, up from 29 per cent to 38 per cent between 1983 and 1999, while the proportions of physicists and chemists fell (from 32 per cent to 12 per cent, and from 30 per cent to 18 per cent respectively).⁷ The growth rate in biology teachers masks growing difficulties in recruiting physicists and chemists to teach science.

The pool of graduates from which prospective teachers could be recruited changed significantly over the 1970s and 1980s, with women in particular increasing their share of SET degrees. This is demonstrated using data from the LS.

The highly qualified work force: cohort, sex and subject differences

The expansion of higher education over the 1970s and 1980s led to substantial increases in graduate numbers, though there were important gender differences in both qualification rates and in subjects studied. By 1991 there were more highly qualified men than women (see Figure 1). There were more than four times as many women with SET qualifications at degree-level in the 25-34 years age group (born 1957-66) than among the 55-64 year-olds (born 1927-36). Despite this increase, men in the youngest age group were more than twice as likely to have SET qualifications as women of the same age (see Figure 2).⁸ There were also wide variations in the representation of women in the different SET subject areas, shown in Figure 3. Women in the later cohorts were better

represented in all SET subjects than those born earlier were, but in all the 'technology' subjects (computing, engineering, architecture and surveying) they continued to be a small minority. In the health science subjects women aged 25-34 years had almost achieved numerical parity with men. Physics differs from the other science subjects because women's representation changed little.

The ageing teaching population

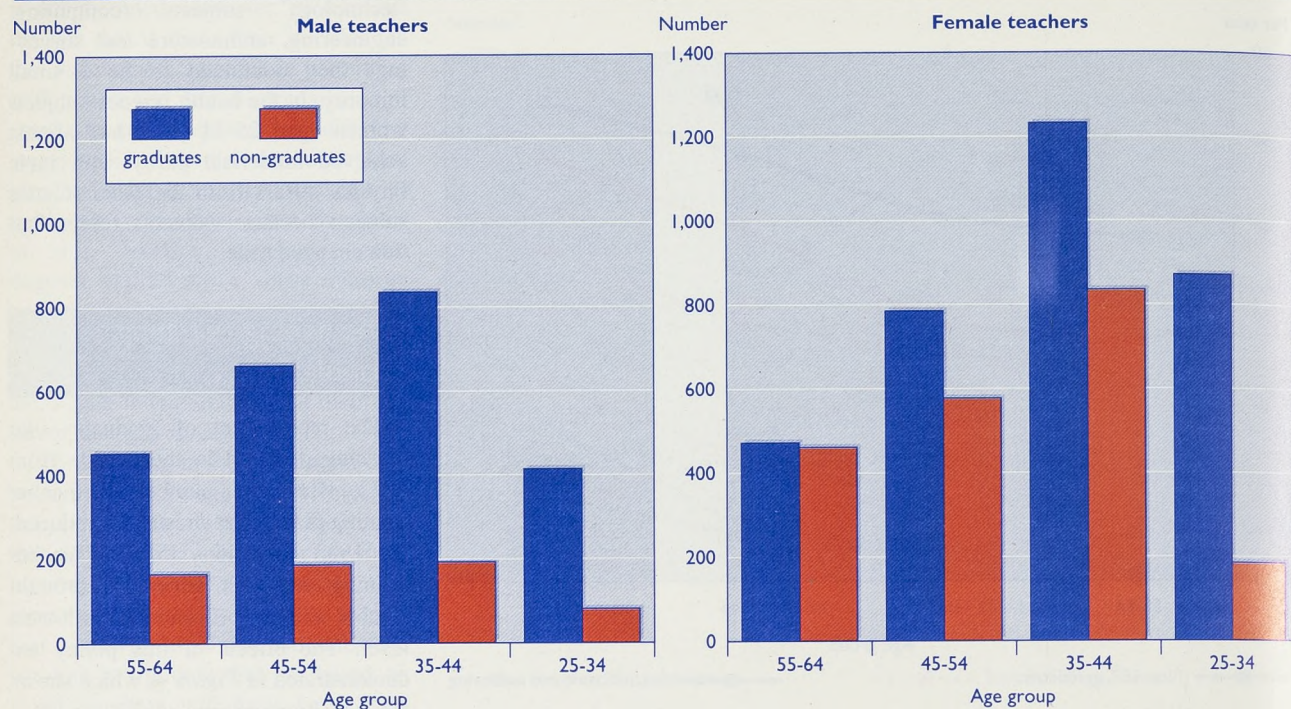
The recruitment of graduates into teaching declined in the decade from 1972, when the number of teacher training places was drastically reduced. By 1983 reductions in both teacher training and PGCE courses brought teacher training provision to its lowest level. The effects of this policy are demonstrated in Figure 4, which shows the age composition of LS members who were teachers in 1991 in all subjects and sectors.⁹ In the youngest age group, teaching was a mainly graduate profession. There were far fewer teachers, particularly male, among 25 to 34-year-olds compared with those born a decade earlier. Those aged 25-34 in 1991 were 17 to 26-year-old when teacher training was at its lowest level in 1983. The age imbalance within teaching persisted until 1999.¹⁰ The profession relies heavily on those who were aged 35-44 in 1991, born around 1950 (1947-56). They are now 45 to 54-years-old. Many will be retiring over the next decade.

A comparison of teaching and other graduate occupations revealed that while accountancy (SOC code 250) and computer analysis and programming (SOC 320) recruited growing numbers of young graduates over the 1980s, social and probation work (SOC 293), like teaching, saw graduate numbers decline.

Graduate employment in different teaching sectors

Graduates with SET degrees were more likely to teach in higher educa-

Figure 4 Teachers by qualification, age and sex; England and Wales; 1991



Source: Longitudinal Study

tion than graduates with non-SET degrees, but there were important gender differences. Women were less likely than similarly qualified men to teach in higher education, and more likely to teach in schools. Table 1 shows the 1991 sectoral distributions of teachers with SET and non-SET qualifications at degree level or above. Male teachers with degrees in non-SET subjects were most heavily concentrated in secondary education (48 per cent). Their representation in further education and the universities tended to increase with age. In contrast, women teachers with degrees in non-SET subjects were most likely to be in primary and nursery schools (46 per cent). The proportions of women with non-SET degrees in each sector were more stable across the age groups.

Men with SET degrees were much more likely to work in the universities (34 per cent across all age groups) than both women and men with non-SET degrees. Further education absorbed similar proportions of men with SET and non-SET degrees. Very few SET-qualified men taught at primary level or below. Those aged 35-44 in 1991 were distinctive because they were very

heavily concentrated in the secondary sector.

The concentration of SET-qualified women in secondary teaching is also noteworthy, and not cohort-specific. Women with SET degrees who were less than 45 years old in 1991 were more likely to work in higher education than women or men with non-SET degrees. Unlike women with non-SET degrees they were not heavily involved in primary and nursery education. In this respect they had more in common with men who had non-SET degrees, except that the latter were more likely to teach at post-secondary level in older age groups.

The distribution of SET graduates across the different teaching sectors in Table 1 is consistent with that in the 1994 LFS described in Glover (1996)¹¹ despite some differences in the way SET is defined in the two studies. If this stays constant, secondary science in particular will suffer human resource losses as the 1991 35 to 44-year-olds, now aged 45-54, move into retirement over the next decade.

The next section compares the 1991 employment outcomes of graduates born around 1950 (who produce the

bulge in the age profile of teachers) with those born around 1960 (born 1957-66, aged 25-34 in 1991), to account for the decline in teacher numbers.

Graduates' occupational choices: the demise of teaching in later cohorts

The following analysis explores the post-qualification employment of highly qualified women and men born around 1950 and 1960, with particular reference to their 'recruitability' into teaching. In subdividing SET graduates the subject of their first qualification at degree-level or above is used so, for example, someone with a degree in mathematics and a post-graduate qualification in engineering is classified with the natural scientists. The rationale was that investigating the destinations of different types of science graduates, and in this case the transition from mathematics into engineering, would be of interest.

There were significant variations in occupational outcomes for SET graduates depending on the subject of their degrees. Figure 5 compares employ-

Table 1 Graduate teacher employment by education sector, sex and age group; England and Wales; 1991

	Non-SET graduate teachers					SET graduate teachers					Per cent
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All ages	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All ages	
	Men										
University	2	4	5	*	12	8	9	11	6	34	
Further education	2	7	6	3	19	3	6	7	4	20	
Secondary	10	21	12	5	48	8	19	11	4	42	
Primary and nursery	5	9	4	2	21	2	2	*	*	5	
All sectors	19	41	28	12	100	21	35	30	15	100	
Number in sample											1,535
Women											
University	*	2	*	*	3	5	6	3	*	14	
Further education	3	6	4	*	14	4	9	3	*	17	
Secondary	11	15	9	3	37	16	21	15	4	57	
Primary and nursery	13	17	12	3	46	5	5	2	*	12	
All sectors	28	40	25	7	100	30	40	24	6	100	
Number in sample											2,569

Source: Longitudinal Study

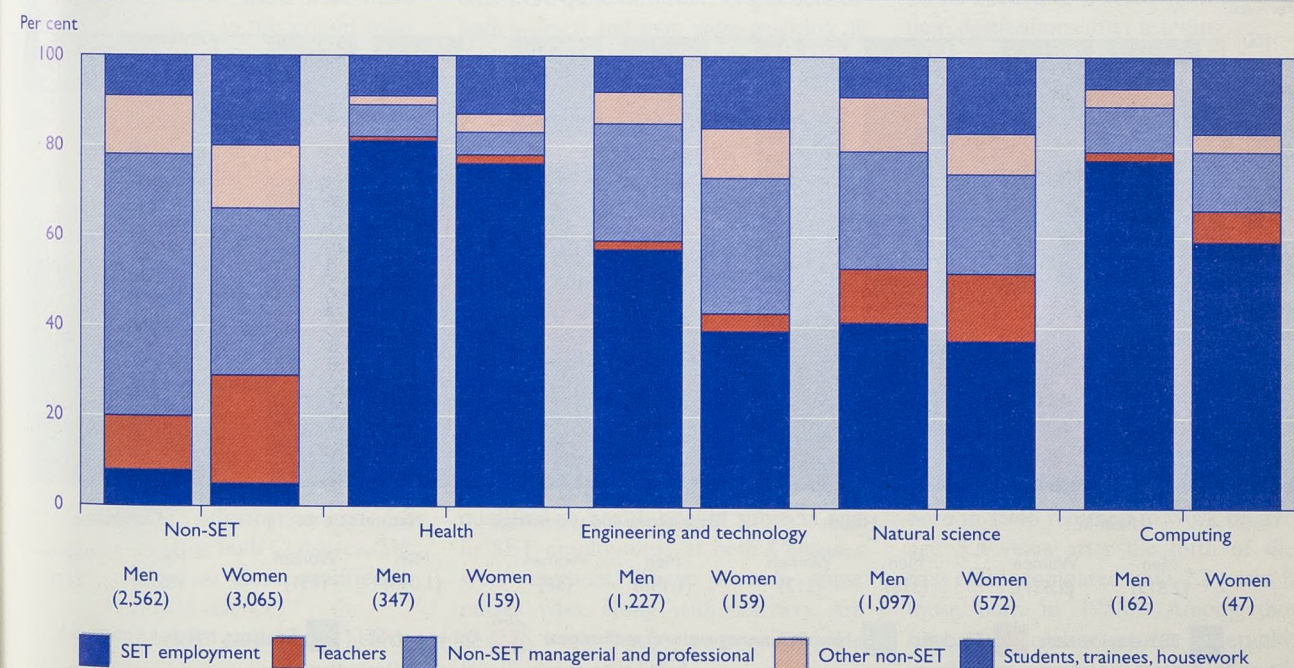
* Less than 1 per cent.

ment and other outcomes for different types of graduates aged 25-34 in 1991. Numbers along the x-axis show LS members present at the 1991 Census with different types of SET qualifications, and non-SET graduates. Those who were not working, students,

trainees or housewives are excluded (no more than 3 per cent of either sex in any single subject group were inactive). Among those with non-SET qualifications,¹² women outnumbered men, while the reverse was true for SET. SET occupations include natural

scientists, engineers and technologists, architects and surveyors, health and health associate professions, SET associate professions (technicians) and computing professions. SET employment rates were particularly high among those with health-related

Figure 5 Employment of 25 to 34-year-old graduates by qualification subject; England and Wales; 1991



Note: The number of people in the sample with each type of qualification is shown in brackets.

Source: Longitudinal Study

degrees (81 per cent of men and 76 per cent of women). They were fairly high among computing graduates (77 per cent for men, 59 per cent for women). Only 57 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women with degrees in engineering and technology were in SET employment, though the natural scientists had fewer still: 41 per cent of men and 37 per cent of women. Scientists working in universities are classified as teachers.

Teaching was more common among non-SET graduates (12 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women) than among SET graduates. Of the latter, those qualified in natural science were most likely to be teachers (12 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women). Teaching was fairly uncommon among graduates in the other SET subject groups. Women with engineering and technology degrees were marginally more likely to work in non-SET employment (at managerial, professional or other levels) than in SET employment. SET graduates often progressed into non-SET managerial positions, and this is demonstrated in Figure 5. However, there were also

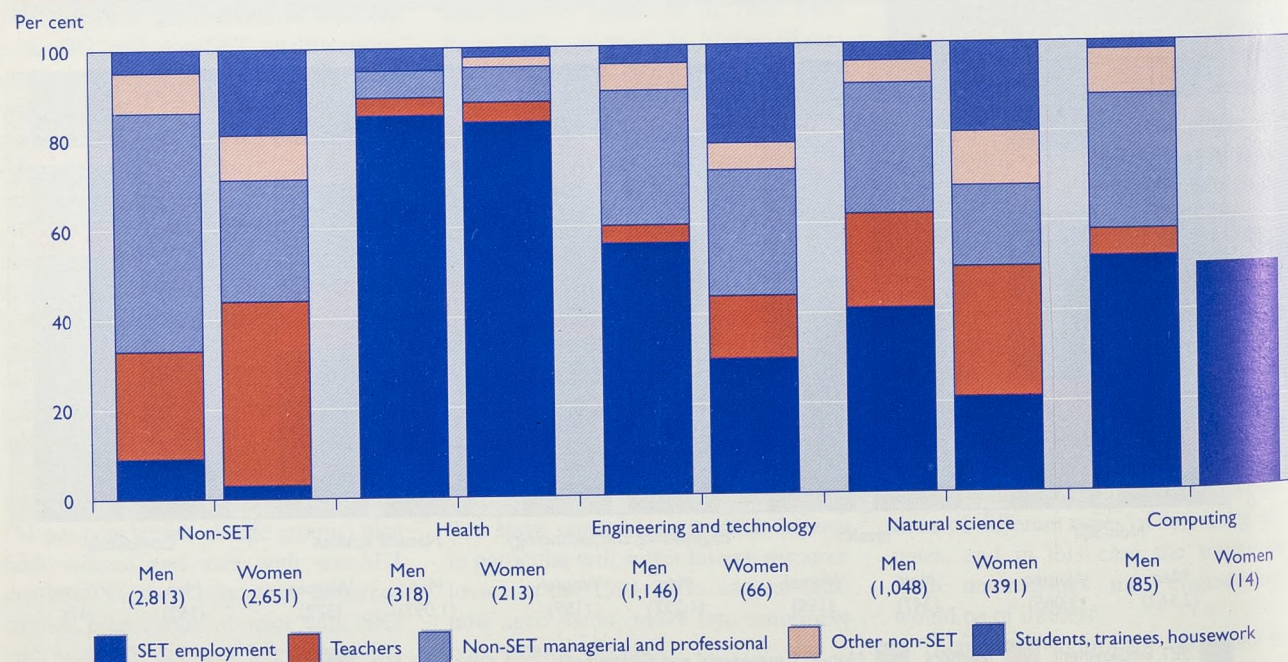
substantial numbers in non-professional and non-managerial non-SET employment. Further analysis, not shown here, revealed that finance-related occupations were popular non-SET destinations among SET graduates, and a minority of women with SET degrees were employed in clerical and administrative roles. Women were more likely than men to be in the residual category (including students, trainees, the unemployed and housewives) because many women in this age group were committed to full-time housework.

A 1991 report on teacher supply suggested three main reasons why teaching was losing out to other professions in the late 1980s.¹³ Cutbacks in teacher training between 1972-82 sent out discouraging messages to undergraduates about the employability of teachers. A dispute over pay and conditions between 1984-86 also damaged the image and standing of the profession, and the labour market for graduates was tighter from 1982 onwards: graduate unemployment halved by 1991. In 1986 undergraduates viewed teaching as a demoralised and unattractive profession.¹⁴ Until 1980, between a

quarter and a third of the intake to teaching were returners (qualified teachers who had left the profession but decided to return): by 1986, following the drastic cutbacks in teacher training described above, more than a half of the intake were returners. Of these, increasing numbers were women returning to the labour market after being housewives. These returners contributed to the increased number of teachers among those born around 1950, aged 35-44 in 1991.

Those born around 1950 were more likely to be in teaching in 1991 than those born a decade later. Figure 6 shows the occupational outcomes of those with SET qualifications born around 1950. There were more female natural scientists in teaching than in SET employment. However even among natural scientists there were proportionally fewer teachers (21 per cent and 29 per cent for men and women respectively) than among those with non-SET qualifications (24 per cent and 41 per cent). There was more non-SET employment in the later cohort for all SET subject groups except the health-related subjects,

Figure 6 Employment of 35 to 44-year-old graduates by qualification subject; England and Wales; 1991



a Too few women in computing for a detailed breakdown of non-SET employment. See note to Figure 5.

Source: Longitudinal Study

Table 2 Occupational mobility among health and natural science graduates aged 25-34 in 1981 and aged 35-44 in 1991; England and Wales

	SET employment		Teaching		Non-SET managerial and professional	
	At both Censuses	At one Census	At both Censuses	At one Census	At both Censuses	At one Census
Health						
Men	80	96	*	4	0	7
Women	63	84	*	6	*	9
Natural science						
Men	32	54	17	24	14	36
Women	11	29	17	38	10	25

Source: Longitudinal Study

* Less than 3 per cent.

which emphasises the vocational nature of these qualifications. There were more housewives within the earlier cohort. There were too few women in computing for detailed analysis.

A comparison of the 1981 statuses of the graduates born around 1950¹⁵ (not shown) with Figures 5 and 6 revealed that:

- those born around 1950 were more likely to be teachers at 25-34 than those born a decade later;
- for women, those born around 1960 were more likely to be in SET employment at 25-34 than those born a decade earlier;
- although there were proportionally fewer teachers among graduates born around 1960, there were more graduates overall in this cohort (particularly women with SET degrees); and
- the cohort born around 1950 tended to enter teaching and non-SET employment as they got older.

Teaching and the life course: male and female occupational mobility patterns

Here comparison is made of the 1981 and 1991 statuses of those born around 1950, aged 25-34 in 1981. This is longitudinal information on LS members present at both Censuses. The analysis focuses on those qualified in health and natural science.

The vocational nature of health-related qualifications is demonstrated again in Table 2. Of these, 80 per cent of men and 63 per cent of women were

in SET employment at both Censuses; and 96 per cent of men and 84 per cent of women were in SET employment at one or both of the Censuses. In contrast only 32 per cent of men and 11 per cent of women qualified in the natural sciences were in SET employment at both Censuses; and 54 per cent of men and 29 per cent of women were in SET employment at one or both Censuses. SET employment does not include university teaching.

There were too few health graduates in teaching at both Censuses to include in Table 2, and of health graduates only 4 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women were teachers at one or both Census dates. Again, the natural scientists were quite different: 17 per cent of both women and men were teaching at both Censuses and this rises to 24 per cent of men and 38 per cent of women who were teachers at one or both Censuses. Table 2 also shows that among the natural scientists, over a third of men and a quarter of women were in non-SET employment at a professional or managerial level at one or both of the Censuses.

Women with degrees in the natural sciences who were teachers at both Censuses were much more likely to be mothers (77 per cent) than those who stayed in SET employment (45 per cent). In contrast 77 per cent of those qualified in health-related subjects and in SET employment at both Censuses were mothers. These include some nurses who, along with teachers, are able to work flexibly to accommodate family responsibilities.

The association between teaching and family commitments is demon-

strated in patterns of occupational mobility around teaching. There were 43 women in the LS sample aged 35-44 in 1991 with qualifications in either health or natural science who entered teaching after 1981. Of these, 70 per cent had not been in employment in 1981: most (75 per cent) were housewives. 22 similarly qualified women in the same age group left teaching between 1981 and 1991. Half of these left paid employment, of whom two-thirds became full-time housewives. Thus, full-time housework was both an important source and destination for women teachers. In contrast, men tended to enter teaching from SET employment. Non-SET managerial and professional occupations were the most common destinations after teaching.

Women, SET employment and teaching: prospects for change

The cohort differences in propensities towards teaching are partially explained by contemporary cutbacks in teacher training provision. However demographic and employment participation changes that affected all women, and graduates in particular, may also be relevant. For example other longitudinal research has revealed that mothers born in 1946 returned to work on average 5.5 years after the birth of their first child, compared with 2.2 years for those born in 1958.¹⁶ Among those born later, earlier returns to employment were associated with higher educational qualifications, cohabitation and delayed childbearing. There was a

shift towards later childbearing and childlessness, and women who did have children had fewer of them later. Women with higher education in particular postponed childbearing.¹⁷ *Women's Scientific Lives* (Economic and Social Research Council project number R000223190) has also found that childlessness and the age at which women had their first birth were higher for science and technology graduates than for other types of graduate and non-graduates.

The cohort born around 1960 were less likely to be mothers at 25-34 than those born around 1950. The difference is likely to be more marked among SET graduates, and this will have affected propensities towards teaching. As this research has shown, teaching attracts mothers. In the late 1980s, SET employers were only just beginning to address the wastage of women graduates from industry. Extended and enhanced maternity leave schemes, career break schemes and increased flexibility were being considered by the major employers of SET graduates.¹⁸ However, take-up of these initiatives was low in the early 1990s, and their success in retaining skilled and experienced women had not been evaluated.

Women were wary of taking advantage of special provisions for mothers, because of the possible effects on future promotion. It has been argued that some women engineers resolved the cultural contradictions between their engineering careers and motherhood by remaining child-free.¹⁹ Teaching offered women scientists some of the flexibility that was not available in SET employment. Dolton and Makepeace²⁰ found that women teachers were more likely to remain in employment when they had heavy family responsibilities than similarly qualified mothers in non-teaching occupations.

Conclusion

Research shows that many women are attracted to teaching as their lives progress. School hours, flexible working and long school holidays are probably important incentives, especially for mothers. However, such factors may not bring adequate numbers of women into teaching because of demographic change. Highly educated women are now less likely to be married, are less likely to have children, or are likely to have their children at older ages. In

addition, younger women with SET degrees are more likely to work in non-SET occupations than older women were. If they do take career breaks, they are likely to be shorter. Being more established in their SET and non-SET occupations prior to family formation may make teaching a less attractive alternative for these women.

Paradoxically, this research suggests that the recruitability of women scientists into teaching is likely to be increasingly at the expense of SET employers and other employers of SET-qualified graduates. They have become more concerned to retain women through family formation, and the reservoirs of housewives from whom 'returners' can be recruited are drying up. The problem of recruiting more scientists to teaching is one that affects recruitment in all subjects: how to make teaching more attractive to graduates.

Acknowledgement

This research was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC grant no. R000223190). The views expressed in this article are not necessarily those of ONS or CLS.

Notes

- 1 SET subjects are: health and health-related including chiropody, physiotherapy, radiography, pre-clinical studies, clinical medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, pharmacology, nursing, optics, veterinary studies; technology and engineering including aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, mechanical, agricultural, automobile and marine engineering, chemical, fuel, and production technology, naval architecture, mining and combined technology subjects; natural science and maths including biology, botany, zoology, physiology and anatomy, biochemistry, statistics, chemistry, geology, environmental sciences and combined sciences; physics includes dynamics, applied dynamics, thermo-dynamics and physics with mathematics; architecture and building includes architecture, building and surveying; computing is computer science.
- 2 Hattersley, L. and Creeser, R., *Longitudinal Study 1971-91: History, organisation and quality of data*, (1995).
- 3 Smithers, A. and Robinson, P., *Coping with Teacher Shortages*, Centre for Education and Employment Research, Liverpool University, for the National Union of Teachers (2000).
- 4 Dolton, P., 'The economics of UK teacher supply: the graduate's decision', pp91-104, *The Economic Journal*, 100, (1990).
- 5 Smithers and Robinson, 2000, op cit, Table 2.2 p6.
- 6 Based on initial teacher training recruitment and Department for Education and Skills target data supplied by the DFES.
- 7 Smithers and Robinson, (2000), pp 10, 36.
- 8 The proportion of men aged 25-34 years in 1991 who were highly qualified was lower than among 35 to 44-year-olds because there were only marginally more highly qualified men in the late cohort, which also had more members overall. This pattern is also visible in the 10 per cent sample: Table 1, *1991 Census Qualified Manpower Great Britain, Volume 1*, OPCS (1994).
- 9 This includes the following SOC90 codes: 230 University and Polytechnic teachers; 231 Teachers in higher and further education; 233 Secondary school teachers; 234 Primary school teachers; 235 Special education teachers; 239 Other teaching professionals.
- 10 ONS / Department for Education and Employment, Table 26a, *Statistics of Education, Teachers England and Wales 2000 Edition* (2000).
- 11 Glover, J., Fielding, J. and Smeaton, D., 'What happens to women and men with SET degrees?', pp63-7, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1996.
- 12 'Non-SET graduates' includes those with degrees in education with other subjects, including science subjects.

Notes – continued

- 13 Smithers, A. and Robinson, P., *Teacher Provision: Trends and Perceptions*, School of Education, University of Manchester for the Department of Education and Science (1991).
- 14 Smithers and Robinson (1991), p57.
- 15 The 1981 Census did not ask a question about the subjects that graduates had studied, but subjects have been assigned to 1981 graduates using information given in 1991. The 1981 destinations used in this analysis are therefore those of a **longitudinal** sample, present in both 1981 and 1991, in contrast to the **cross-sectional** results shown in *Figures 5 and 6*, which are based on those present in 1991 only. Thus the 1981 analysis excludes those who were present in 1981 but were not enumerated in 1991 (emigrants, for example), which could affect the comparability of 1981 and 1991 destinations, though not by very much because a rough analysis demonstrates that the 1981 occupational profiles of those in the cross-sectional and longitudinal samples were very similar.
- 16 Macran, S., Joshi, H. and Dex, S., 'Employment after childbearing: a survival analysis', pp273-296, *Work, Employment and Society*, (1996).
- 17 Dale, A. and Egerton, M., *Highly Educated Women: Evidence from the national child development study*, London (1997).
- 18 McRae, S., Devine, F. and Lakey, J., *Women Into Engineering and Science: Employers' Policies and Practices*, London: Policy Studies Institute (1991).
- 19 Evetts, J., 'Careers and Motherhood in engineering: cultural dilemmas and individual solutions', pp177-85, *Journal of Gender Studies*, (1994).
- 20 Dolton, P. and Makepeace, G. H., 'Female labour force participation and the choice of occupation', pp1393-1411, *European Economic Review*, 37 (1993).

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Research brief

**Entry, retention and loss: a study of childcare
students and workers**

By Claire Cameron, Charlie Owen and Peter Moss, Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education

This study investigates issues of entry, retention and loss of childcare workers in registered day nurseries and among nursery students.

Key points

- Students and workers reported high levels of commitment to and satisfaction with childcare work.
- Nearly all nursery staff (97 per cent of nursery heads and 91 per cent of other staff) responding to the survey viewed their work as a longer-term career, as did many focus group participants.
- Given the distinctive profile of the workforce – 98 per cent female, with a low average age – combining childcare work and parenting is an issue for many workers. Many students envisage that, when they have children, they will work part time (43 per cent) or at home (21 per cent), or not work at all (25 per cent). Working full time was the least favoured option (9 per cent).
- A quarter of nursery heads (26 per cent) and a third of other nursery staff (34 per cent) expected to have time away from employment in the next few years for family or caring reasons.
- Three-quarters of nursery heads (73 per cent) but only half of other staff (48 per cent) expected still to be working in day nurseries in five years time. However, most of those expecting to leave day nursery work planned to stay in the early years sector comprising 13 per cent of heads and 35 per cent of other staff. Only 8 per cent of respondents did not expect to be working in childcare or early years related work at all.
- Most staff (83 per cent of nursery heads, 80 per cent of other staff) feel settled in their current jobs, enjoying working with children and as part of a staff team. However, 8 per cent of nursery heads and 14 per cent of other staff were actively thinking of leaving their present job, the main reasons being the nature of the job and the working conditions, with poor pay the most commonly mentioned factor (37 per cent of nursery heads thinking of leaving, 30 per cent of other staff). Most, however, were thinking of leaving for another childcare job.

Introduction

THE CHILDCARE workforce has a central role in achieving government policy of expanding childcare services and improving quality. This report presents the main findings from a study, which focused on one part of this workforce: workers in registered (private) day nurseries and nursery students. The main aim of the study, which took place in 1999 and 2000, was to investigate issues of entry, retention and loss for this group of workers. The study had several parts: secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS); focus groups with childcare workers in training; and national surveys of nursery students and day nursery workers.

A follow-up study of the students and nursery workers included in the national survey is currently underway to examine the extent and reasons for turnover in nursery work and leaving childcare work altogether.

Methodology

To provide a national context for the study, secondary analysis of the LFS was conducted. The LFS is a regular household survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics. It collects data from about 60,000 households each quarter. Because of the small numbers of childcare workers included in any one year, three years of data were combined: 1996-1998, spring quarter.

For the student survey, a random sample of 27 further education colleges was selected from more than 400 colleges offering the main qualifications in nursery work. A further six colleges were added to the sample from areas with relatively high minority ethnic populations. Students finishing their course in summer 1999 were asked to complete a questionnaire during a group teaching session. A total of 1,094 questionnaires were returned, 775 being students on the 'core' or two-year diploma courses, and 319 from 'non-core' or certificate and other courses. Since it was not possible to get reliable figures on the number of eligible stu-

dents in each college, it is not possible to calculate the overall response rate.

For the survey of day nursery staff, a sample of 251 registered day nurseries was randomly selected from the list supplied from a stratified random sample of 16 local authorities. Interviews were then conducted with all staff in these nurseries, fieldwork being undertaken in the first quarter of 2000 by Public Attitude Surveys, a market research company. The response rate from those nurseries contacted was 64 per cent.

Finally the focus groups, which were designed to augment the student survey findings, were also undertaken in the first quarter of 2000, and involved 30 students from six childcare and playwork courses.

**The workforce and the
nurseries**

Students and workers

Secondary analysis of the LFS for 1996-1998 found that there were almost 100,000 'nursery nurses' working in Great Britain. Almost all were female, most were White (95 per cent), and their average age was 32. Over half had a teaching (3 per cent) or nursing qualification (11 per cent) or a vocational qualification (which might or might not be in childcare) (39 per cent). Two-thirds worked full-time, and average gross pay per week was £142.

The nursery workforce survey was restricted to registered day nurseries – private and voluntary – so is slightly more narrowly defined than for the LFS. This workforce is very homogeneous, overwhelmingly female, mostly young (average age 24 for nursery workers), largely White, able-bodied, and with low levels of educational qualifications. Just over a third of nursery staff (37 per cent) had their own children and 36 per cent lived with their families (perhaps a reflection of low wages). Most nursery students lived with their parents (78 per cent). There were, however, some differences between particular groups. Heads of nurseries were older, most had their own children (74 per cent compared with 32 per cent of other staff) and only 6 per cent lived with

Entry, retention and loss: a study of childcare students and workers

their parents. Ethnic minority students were older than White students, more likely to live independently and to have their own children. Nearly three-quarters of White students but less than half of minority ethnic students were employed while studying; two-thirds of these students said that combining studying and employment was difficult.

Just over a fifth of nursery heads (22 per cent) and a third of other staff (33 per cent) had no relevant childcare or early education qualifications. The most common qualification (59 per cent of heads, 52 per cent of other staff) was a diploma or other NVQ Level 3 qualification. Most nursery staff expressed an interest in further training.

Most nursery staff worked full time (88 per cent of nursery heads, 77 per cent of other staff), with an average paid working week of 39 hours for nursery heads, and 35 hours for other staff. However, three-quarters of heads worked additional unpaid hours. Most staff had permanent contracts and paid holiday (averaging 20 days per year), but very few had pensions (45 per cent of nursery heads, 10 per cent of other staff) or were members of trade unions or professional organisations (22 per cent and 6 per cent). Pay was also low, with a gross annual salary of £13,400 for nursery heads and just £7,700 for other staff.

The nurseries

Three-quarters of the 251 nurseries in the survey of nursery workers were privately owned and most were open all day, although most children attended part time. The average size was 44 places, with an average of seven full-time and three part-time staff – though with considerable variation on both counts. Nearly all nurseries (96 per cent) said they would take children with special needs and nearly all (also 96 per cent) reported having at least one such child.

Entry, retention and loss

Entry

There was a strong commitment among students to working in the early years field, and many wanted to continue their studies. The most popular employment option by far among nursery students was school-based work in a nursery school or class (42 per cent). For White students, this was followed by work in a private day nursery (31 per cent) or as a nanny (24 per cent). Ethnic minority students preferred local authority day nursery (25 per cent) and special needs work (24 per cent) to private day nurseries (19 per cent) and very few chose to work as a nanny (8 per cent). However, few students

were likely to get their first choice of a school-based job.

Nearly a third of nursery heads (30 per cent) had at least one staff vacancy at the time of the survey, and nearly three-quarters of nurseries (71 per cent) had had at least one member of staff leave in the preceding 12 months. Nearly three-quarters of nursery heads who had recruited in the past year (72 per cent) felt there had been problems with applicants – either there were not enough or they lacked adequate experience or qualifications.

Retention

On average, heads of nurseries had worked 13 years in the childcare field, and other staff six years. Both focus group participants, which included some nursery workers, and nursery workers in the national survey, expressed positive views about the work. The former found childcare work and playwork rewarding, varied and stimulating; the latter expressed very high levels of job satisfaction. Nearly all nursery staff (97 per cent of nursery heads, 91 per cent of other staff) responding to the survey viewed their work as a longer-term career, as did many focus group participants.

However, participants in focus groups mentioned a range of constraints on achieving a career, including having children, priority given to partners' careers, hours of work and occupational mobility. They also emphasised two other issues that affected career progression: a devaluation of the work from many sources, including poor pay, lack of recognition of the level of skills and responsibility required of the work, parents' views and government policies; and a personal belief that mothers should be available for their children and not leave children to be cared for by others. A similar set of beliefs was apparent among the nursery students, who were most likely to say they would work part time when they had children (43 per cent), followed by not working at all (25 per cent) or working from home (21 per cent) – with full-time employment the least favoured option (9 per cent) (although minority ethnic students were more likely to consider this option (27 per cent)). In other words, childcare students expressed considerable doubts about using formal childcare for their own children, and suggested they would change their employment when they had their own children.

Loss

Most current nursery workers felt settled in their present post. Only 8 per cent of heads and 14 per cent of other staff were actively thinking of leaving – the most commonly cited factor being poor pay – but only a small minority planned to leave childcare

altogether. However, there was a longer-term risk of higher losses. The profile of the workforce – with a high proportion of young women workers – suggests a large number will have children in the next five years or so, while the attitudes of childcare workers to childcare suggest that many will leave full-time nursery work when they have their own young children. Asked to consider the next five years, a quarter of nursery heads (26 per cent) and a third of other staff (34 per cent) expected to have caring commitments (children or elderly kin) that would take them away from employment. Looking ahead to five years time, three-quarters of the heads but only half (48 per cent) of other staff expected still to be working in day nurseries, including some who expected to have moved into other areas of childcare or early education.

Conclusions

The study points to certain strengths in the workforce, in particular a high degree of commitment to childcare work and high levels of job satisfaction. However, the research also identifies concerns expressed by staff and students in relation to the difficulties of developing a career, poor pay, and how childcare workers themselves will opt to manage their relationship between employment and caring responsibilities. The research raises issues that might have an impact on the future of the workforce at a time of increasing demand for childcare (and social care) workers – just as the traditional sources of labour supply may be diminishing and have increased employment opportunities in other sectors.

These factors point to the likelihood of challenges around entry, retention and loss in the childcare workforce. The report identifies a number of responses that might reduce this possibility.

Copies of the full report Entry, Retention and Loss: A Study of Childcare Students and Workers (RR275) are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. Copies of the Research Brief are available free of charge from the above address. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/>. Further information about this research can be obtained from Jane Costello, Level 1, DfES, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail jane.costello@dfes.gsi.gov.uk

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Publication dates of main economic indicators October - December

Labour market statistics

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

October	17 Wednesday
November	14 Wednesday
December	12 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

October	16 Tuesday
November	13 Tuesday
December	11 Tuesday

MAIN SOURCES

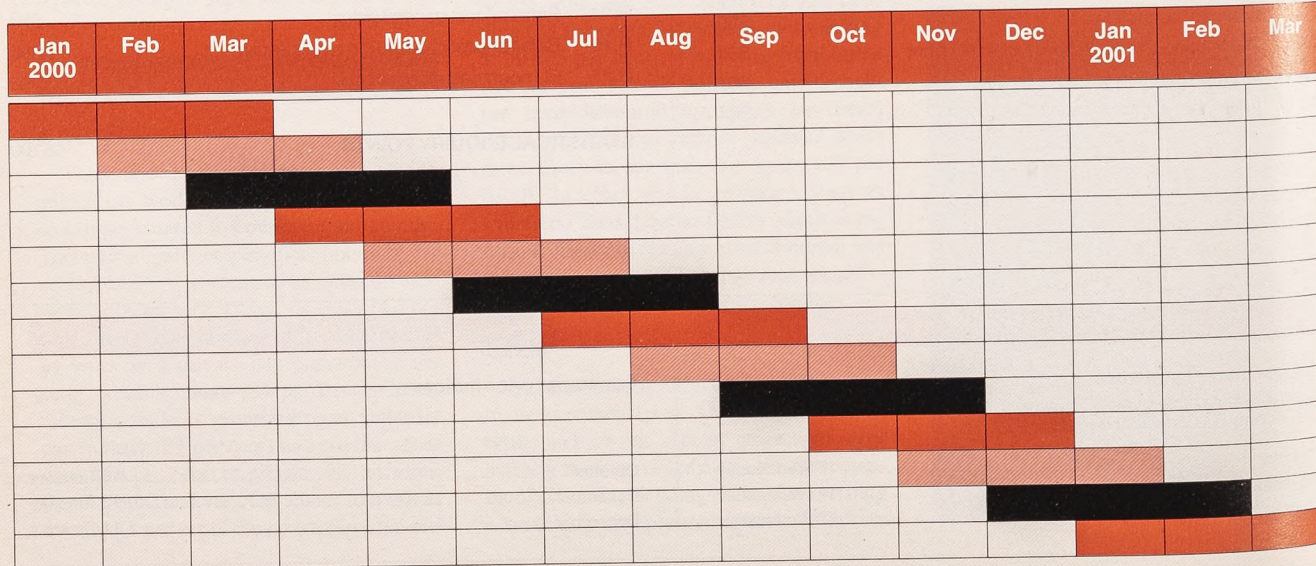
Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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



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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

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

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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 as detailed in Table H.12.

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.11
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
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Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
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Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
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Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
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Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
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Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
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Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
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Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
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UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
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Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
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Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
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Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

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Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 2001	A.11				
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Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2001	B.14				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2001	B.15				
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Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2001	F.4				
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 * Currently suspended.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active									
	All	Total in employment ^a			ILO unemployed		Economically inactive	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC	
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8	
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	60.9	6.9	35.6	
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0	
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7	
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1	
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2	
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3	
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2	
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0	
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2	
1999	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8	
2000	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5	
2001	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7	
3 month averages										
May-Jul 1999	46,458	29,359	27,601	1,758	17,098	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,394	27,643	1,751	17,077	63.3	59.5	6.0	36.7	
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,689	1,745	17,050	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7	
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,414	27,682	1,731	17,082	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,480	27,743	1,737	17,028	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6	
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	36.5	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6	
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6	
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5	
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6	
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6	
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6	
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	36.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7	
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	36.7	
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7	
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7	
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7	
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8	
Changes Over last 3 months	62	26	13	13	36	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2					
Over last 12 months	269	104	191	-87	165	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1	
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.7	-5.5	1.0					
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL	
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6	
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4	
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9	
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8	
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2	
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4	
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6	
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4	
1997	35,844	28,182	26,063	2,120	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4	
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6	
1999	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,852	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2	
2000	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,917	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9	
2001	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2	
3-month averages										
May-Jul 1999	36,200	28,537	26,798	1,739	7,663	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,566	26,836	1,730	7,646	78.9	74.1	6.1	21.1	
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,601	26,879	1,723	7,622	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0	
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,587	26,875	1,712	7,647	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,647	26,930	1,717	7,599	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0	
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	20.9	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1	
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0	
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9	
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0	
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0	
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0	
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2	
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,525	7,686	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1	
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2	
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2	
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,826	27,357	1,470	7,749	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2	
May-Jul	36,595	28,788	27,311	1,477	7,807	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3	
Changes Over last 3 months	61	-11	-27	17	72	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	
Percent	0.2	0.0	-0.1	1.2	0.9					
Over last 12 months	261	90	172	-82	171	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.6	-5.2	2.2					

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

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.
Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
See technical note on pS12.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active									
	All aged 16 and over	Total in employment ^a			ILO unemployed		Economically inactive	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Male aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD	
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9	
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1	
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7	
1992	21,924	16,255	14,372	1,883	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8	
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8	
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1	
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4	
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6	
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8	
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,369	71.8	68.2	6.9	28.2	
1999	22,657	16,318	15,210	1,108	6,339	72.0	67.1	6.1	28.0	
2000	22,754	16,411	15,409	1,0						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	Thousands	
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8		
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4		
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6		
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8		
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8		
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7		
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7		
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2		
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7		
1998	23,707	12,868	12,180	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	6.5	45.7		
1999	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2		
2000	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8		
2001	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7		
3-month average											
May-Jul 1999	23,784	13,035	12,357	678	10,749	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,050	12,368	682	10,739	54.9	52.0	5.2	45.1		
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,072	12,395	678	10,721	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1		
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,068	12,383	685	10,729	54.9	52.0	5.2	45.1		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,096	12,413	683	10,705	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0		
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8		
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.8		
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8		
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8		
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8		
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8		
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7		
May-Jul	23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6		
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6		
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.7		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8		
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	44.7		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8		
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.8		
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8		
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7		
Apr-Jun	23,922	13,253	12,671	582	10,669	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6		
May-Jul	23,929	13,225	12,652	573	10,705	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7		
Changes											
Over last 3 months	22	18	28	-10	5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0		
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.7	0.0						
Over last 12 months	95	33	88	-55	62	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.0		
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.7	-8.7	0.6						
Females aged 16 to 59											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8		
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4		
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7		
1992	16,792	11,906	11,084	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1		
1993	16,828	11,931	11,099	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.5		
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1		
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1		
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,864	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.8		
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2		
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0		
1999	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.8		
2000	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0		
2001	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1		
3-month average											
May-Jul 1999	17,244	12,504	11,837	667	4,740	72.5	68.6	5.3	27.5		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,519	11,849	670	4,730	72.6	68.7	5.3	27.4		
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,538	11,872	665	4,715	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3		
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,534	11,859	675	4,724	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,557	11,887	671	4,705	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3		
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,683	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.3		
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3		
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,575	11,907	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2		
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1		
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	72.9	69.2	5.1	27.0		
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1		
May-Jul	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5	4.9	27.0		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9		
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9		
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	27.2		
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	27.3		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	27.2		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2		
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4		
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1		
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,697	12,123	574	4,711	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1		
May-Jul	17,418	12,652	12,085	567	4,765	72.6	69.4	4.5	27.4		
Changes											
Over last 3 months	28	-3	4	-6	31	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1		
Percent	0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.7						
Over last 12 months	116	18	68	-50	98	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.4		
Percent	0.7	0.1	0.6	-8.2	2.1						

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

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
See technical note on p.12.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	Thousands	
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0		
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9		
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3		
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9		

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW	MGUF	MGUL		
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,098	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
2000	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
2001	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.2
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1999	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Changes Over last 12 months									
Percent	174	63	93	-30	111	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
	0.8	0.4	0.6	-3.2	1.7				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
2001	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1999	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Changes Over last 12 months									
Percent	145	62	92	-30	83	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
	0.8	0.4	0.6	-3.1	2.8				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	5.7	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
2001	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1999	23,784	13,043	12,354	689	10,741	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,125	12,411	714	10,664	55.2	52.2	5.4	44.8
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,156	12,438	718	10,637	55.3	52.3	5.5	44.7
Aug-Oct	23								

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for May-Jul 2001 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)	28,155	±161	13	±117	191	±206
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	-0.2%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,491	±52	13	±53	-87	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,646	±159	26	±115	104	±203
Economic activity rate	78.7%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.4%

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

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Adrian Jones, tel. 020 7533 6133.

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

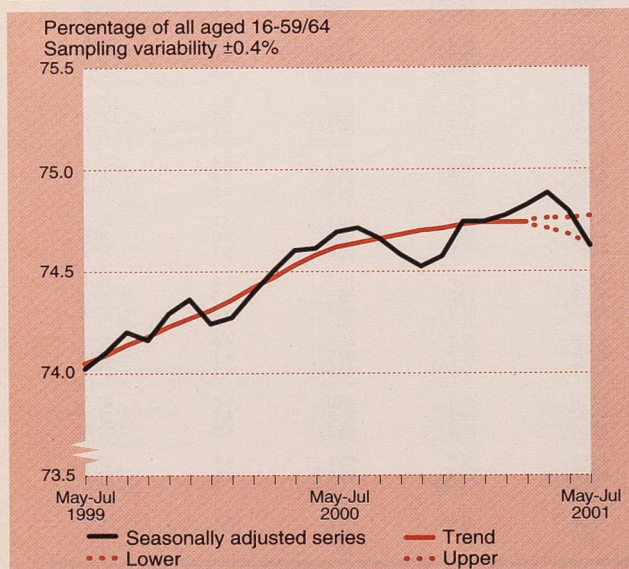
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

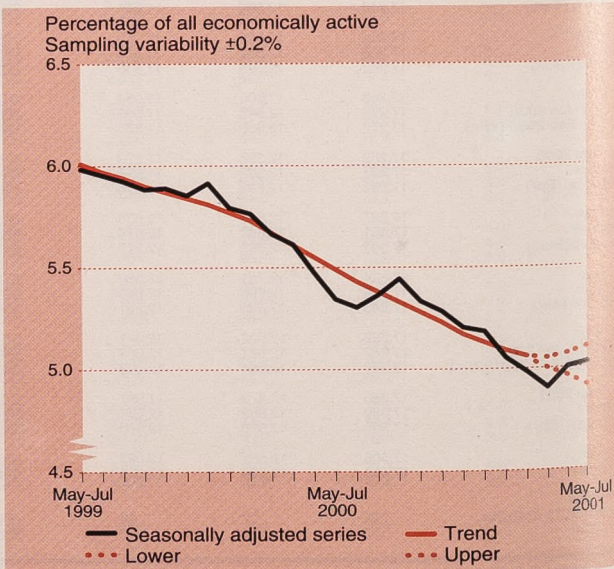
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

Employment



ILO unemployment



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
May-Jul 1993	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,574	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,644	70.5	2,920	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,883	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,649	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,950	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,001	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,535	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,478	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,314	71.8	2,448	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,335	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,425	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,400	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,387	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,373	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,133	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,101	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,071	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,041	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,952	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,120	73.2	1,898	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,140	73.3	1,876	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,161	73.3	1,859	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,847	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,210	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,835	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
May-Jul	27,300	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,334	73.6	1,829	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,402	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,435	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,465	73.9	1,822	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,491	73.9	1,820	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,817	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,552	74.0	1,805	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,795	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,783	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,759	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,666	74.1	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,694	74.2	1,740	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,722	74.2	1,732	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,749	74.3	1,725	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,776	74.3	1,716	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,805	74.4	1,705	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,835	74.4	1,691	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,865	74.5	1,675	5.7
Mar-May	27,895	74.5	1,657	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,923	74.6	1,638	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,620	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,968	74.6	1,603	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,987	74.7	1,588	5.3
Aug-Oct	28,004	74.7	1,573	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,021	74.7	1,559	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,038	74.7	1,544	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,057	74.7	1,531	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,077	74.7	1,518	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,097	74.7	1,509	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,115	74.7	1,502	5.1
Mar-May	28,132	74.7	1,497	5.0
Apr-Jun	28,148	74.7	1,495	5.0
May-Jul	28,163	74.7	1,493	5.0

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

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

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

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

All figures are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	June R	28,871	15,475	13,396
	September R	28,985	15,523	13,461
	December R	29,041	15,534	13,506
2000	March	29,028	15,513	13,515
	June R	29,064	15,528	13,536
	September R	29,075	15,505	13,569
	December R	29,164	15,545	13,619
2001	March R	29,172	15,531	13,641
	June	29,229	15,559	13,670
Change on quarter		56	28	28
Percent		0.2	0.2	0.2
Change on year		165	32	133
Percent		0.6	0.2	1.0

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	August	1,057.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
	September ^c	1,043.3	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
	October	1,046.8	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
2001	December ^c	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April ^e	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^e	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July R	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August P	945.6	724.0	221.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Change on month		-6.0	-3.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.6	-0.4	-1.3			
Change on year		-111.7	-86.4	-25.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Percent		-10.6	-10.7	-10.2			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2000	July R	124.0	4.0	2000	August	219.0
	August	124.8	4.0		September	225.6
	September	125.2	4.1		October	221.3
	October	125.8	4.2		November	220.2
2001	November	126.4	4.2	December	222.8	
	December	128.1	4.4	2001	January	224.9
	January	128.6	4.5		February	233.2
	February	131.1	5.2		March	232.8
	March	128.4	5.0		April	237.6
	April	128.9	5.2			
	May	128.8	4.6			
	June R	129.5	4.7			
July P	129.5	4.6				
Change on month		0.0	-0.1			
Change on year		5.5	0.6			

Sources: Employer surveys; DfES Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

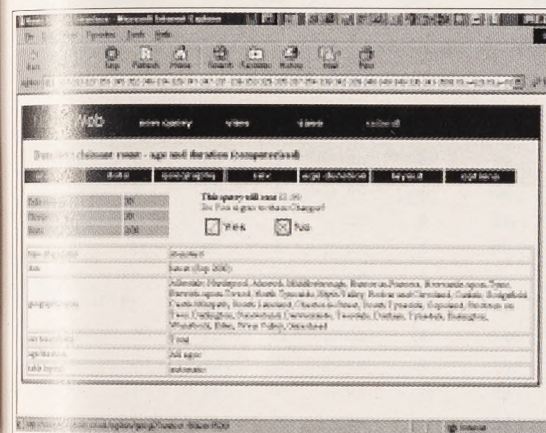
a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
 d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
 e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
 P Provisional

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (May to July 2001)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North East	2,032	1,180	73.6	657	523	1,096	68.4	602	72.7	493	63.6	84	7.1	54	8.3	30	5.7	
North West	5,367	3,300	76.9	1,824	1,476	3,121	72.7	1,713	76.7	1,409	68.2	178	5.4	112	6.1	67	4.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,969	2,463	77.8	1,366	1,098	2,328	73.4	1,280	77.2	1,048	69.2	136	5.5	86	6.3	50	4.5	
East Midlands	3,331	2,116	79.8	1,176	940	2,006	75.6	1,114	80.4	893	70.2	109	5.2	63	5.3	47	5.0	
West Midlands	4,181	2,610	78.2	1,474	1,136	2,469	73.9	1,378	79.0	1,091	68.2	142	5.4	96	6.5	46	4.0	
East	4,303	2,831	82.2	1,556	1,275	2,731	79.3	1,503	84.5	1,228	73.5	99	3.5	52	3.4	47	3.7	
London	5,733	3,707	76.3	2,093	1,614	3,480	71.5	1,951	77.8	1,530	64.7	227	6.1	143	6.8	84	5.2	
South East	6,391	4,277	83.0	2,355	1,922	4,146	80.4	2,280	85.8	1,866	74.4	131	3.1	75	3.2	56	2.9	
South West	3,937	2,512	82.2	1,368	1,143	2,416	79.0	1,315	83.0	1,101	74.6	96	3.8	53	3.9	42	3.7	
England	39,242	24,996	79.2	13,870	11,126	23,794	75.3	13,136	80.2	10,658	69.9	1,202	4.8	734	5.3	469	4.2	
Wales	2,317	1,329	72.8	735	594	1,250	68.4	683	72.1	568	64.3	79	5.9	53	7.2	26	4.4	
Scotland	4,042	2,555	78.8	1,382	1,173	2,391	73.7	1,281	77.1	1,110	69.9	164	6.4	100	7.3	63	5.4	
Great Britain	45,601	28,880	78.8	15,987	12,893	27,435	74.8	15,100	79.5	12,335	69.6	1,445	5.0	887	5.5	558	4.3	
Northern Ireland	1,272	766	72.9	434	331	720	68.5	403	75.2	317	61.4	46	5.9	31	7.1	15	4.5	
United Kingdom	46,873	29,646	78.7	16,421	13,225	28,155	74.6	15,503	79.4	12,652	69.4	1,491	5.0	918	5.6	573	4.3	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North East	0	-10	-0.8	-5	-6	-2	-0.3	0	-0.3	-2	-0.3	-8	-0.6	-4	-0.6	-4	-0.7	
North West	1	-6	-0.1	0	-6	-13	-0.3	-4	-0.2	-9	-0.4	7	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	-12	-0.4	-10	-2	-15	-0.5	-10	-0.7	-5	-0.3	3	0.1	0	0.1	3	0.3	
East Midlands	5	11	0.2	1	10	-2	-0.3	-5	-0.6	3	0.1	14	0.6	6	0.5	7	0.7	
West Midlands	2	-10	-0.4	-7	-3	-8	-0.3	-11	-0.7	3	0.0	-1	0.0	4	0.3	-6	-0.5	
East	8	-36	-1.1	-29	-7	-28	-0.8	-20	-1.2	-8	-0.5	-8	-0.2	-10	-0.6	2	0.1	
London	19	32	0.2	37	-5	39	0.3	29	0.6	10	0.0	-7	-0.2	8	0.3	-15	-0.9	
South East	13	21	0.0	21	0	29	0.1	21	0.5	7	-0.3	-7	-0.2	0	0.0	-7	-0.4	
South West	7	10	-0.1	0	10	7	-0.2	-1	-0.4	8	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	
England	57	1	-0.2	9	-8	6	-0.2	-2	-0.2	8	-0.2	-5	0.0	11	0.1	-16	-0.1	
Wales	2	-7	-0.8	-8	1	-4	-0.6	-8	-1.2	4	-0.1	-3	-0.2	1	0.2	-3	-0.6	
Scotland	1	20	0.3	5	15	-2	-0.4	-6	-0.7	4	0.0	22	0.8	11	0.8	11	0.8	
Great Britain	61	14	-0.2	6	7	0	-0.2	-17	-0.3	16	-0.2	14	0.0	23	0.1	-9	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	2	13	1.3	2	11	14	1.4	2	0.6	12	2.2	-1	-0.2	0	0.1	-1	-0.5	
United Kingdom	62	26	-0.2	9	18	13	-0.2	-15	-0.3	28	-0.1	13	0.0	23	0.1	-10	-0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North East	-1	-28	-1.6	-12	-16	-6	-0.2	4	0.8	-10	-1.2	-22	-1.7	-16	-2.2	-7	-1.1	
North West	4	-1	-0.2	-18	18	-14	-0.5	-30	-1.6	16	0.6	13	0.4	11	0.7	1	0.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	-35	-1.3	-23	-11	-22	-0.9	-14	-1.2	-8	-0.5	-12	-0.4	-9	-0.5	-3	-0.2	
East Midlands	20	-6	-0.6	-11	5	-18	-1.0	-17	-1.8	-1	-0.3	12	0.6	6	0.5	6	0.6	
West Midlands	8	-1	-0.2	28	-28	15	0.3	25	1.2	-10	-0.7	-16	-0.6	3	0.1	-18	-1.5	
East	31	43	0.7	13	30	40	0.6	17	0.5	23	0.8	3	0.1	-3	-0.2	6	0.4	
London	92	70	0.0	68	2	108	0.8	84	1.5	24	0.0	-38	-1.2	-16	-1.0	-22	-1.4	
South East	57	25	-0.6	17	8	31	-0.4	17	-0.2	14	-0.6	-6	-0.2	0	0.0	-6	-0.3	
South West	29	11	-0.4	1	10	19	-0.1	6	-0.4	13	0.3	-8	-0.3	-5	-0.3	-3	-0.3	
England	249	77	-0.4	62	16	152	-0.1	90	-0.1	62	-0.1	-75	-0.3	-28	-0.2	-46	-0.4	
Wales	7	-13	-1.8	-10	-4	-6	-1.4	-8	-1.8	2	-0.9	-7	-0.5	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.9	
Scotland	5	9	0.1	3	7	14	0.2	6	0.3	8	0.1	-5	-0.2	-3	-0.2	-2	-0.2	
Great Britain	262	73	-0.4	55	19	160	-0.1	88	-0.2	72	-0.1	-87	-0.3	-33	-0.2	-54	-0.4	
Northern Ireland	7	31	2.7	16	15	31	2.7	16	3.2	15	2.3	0	-0.3	1	-0.1	-1	-0.5	
United Kingdom	269	104	-0.3	71	33	191	-0.1	103	-0.1	88	-0.1	-87	-0.3	-32	-0.2	-55	-0.4	

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.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (August 2001)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (August 2001)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,066	540	526	61.2	5.3	49.2	8.0	12.0	2.3			
North West	3,140	1,638	1,502	120.5	3.6	94.7	5.3	25.8	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,291	1,197	1,094	94.5	3.9	73.5	5.6	21.0	1.9			
East Midlands	1,913	1,007	906	62.4	3.1	46.6	4.3	15.8	1.7			
West Midlands	2,531	1,347	1,184	95.8	3.6	73.6	5.0	22.2	1.8			
East	2,514	1,368	1,146	53.6	2.1	39.8	2.8	13.8	1.2			
London	4,521	2,428	2,093	150.3	3.2	110.8	4.4	39.5	1.9			
South East	4,130	2,202	1,928	64.3	1.5	48.5	2.1	15.8	0.8			
South West	2,359	1,250	1,109	51.6	2.1	38.4	2.8	13.2	1.2			
England	24,464	12,977	11,487	754.2	2.9	575.2	4.1	179.0	1.5			
Wales	1,237	636	601	49.7	3.8	38.6	5.6	11.1	1.8			
Scotland	2,362	1,246	1,116	102.7	4.1	80.5	5.9	22.2	1.9			
Great Britain	28,064	14,860	13,203	906.5	3.1	694.3	4.4	212.2	1.6			
Northern Ireland	750	405	345	39.0	4.9	29.7	6.7	9.3	2.7			
United Kingdom	28,814	15,266	13,548	945.6	3.1	724.0	4.4	221.6	1.6			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on July 2001)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on July 2001)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	-14	-9	-4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
North West	-31	-14	-18	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-34	-25	-10	-0.9	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0			
East Midlands	-17	-15	-3	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	-26	-20	-6	-1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0			
East	-19	-1	-18	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
London	-41	-19	-22	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
South East	-43	-10	-33	-0.9	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
South West	4	-1	4	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.0					

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258	
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190	
1999	27,560	24,084	3,214	101	162	20,718	6,843	18,084	6,000	2,523	690	1,283	
2000	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190	
2001	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 2000	27,964	24,529	3,171	115	150	20,965	6,999	18,384	6,145	2,474	696	1,165	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	24,552	3,159	115	154	20,959	7,021	18,376	6,176	2,475	683	1,170	
Jul-Sep	27,992	24,561	3,167	113	150	20,949	7,043	18,359	6,202	2,483	684	1,168	
Aug-Oct	27,977	24,565	3,165	108	139	20,970	7,007	18,381	6,183	2,489	676	1,173	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	24,584	3,153	105	133	20,960	6,995	18,390	6,195	2,477	676	1,182	
Oct-Dec	28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,197	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	24,667	3,167	101	140	21,039	7,035	18,443	6,224	2,495	672	1,200	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,170	
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,670	3,181	99	151	21,065	7,035	18,454	6,216	2,511	670	1,152	
Feb-Apr	28,142	24,722	3,174	96	150	21,127	7,015	18,519	6,203	2,507	666	1,165	
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182	
Apr-Jun	28,175	24,773	3,161	95	146	21,158	7,018	18,545	6,228	2,512	648	1,189	
May-Jul	28,155	24,756	3,157	95	147	21,148	7,007	18,547	6,209	2,499	658	1,190	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	13	34	-16	0	-4	21	-8	28	6	-8	-8	25	
Percent	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-2.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	2.2	
Over last 12 months	191	227	-13	-20	-3	184	7	163	64	25	-38	25	
Percent	0.7	0.9	-0.4	-17.1	-2.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	-5.5	2.2	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	552	
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	546	
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558	
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	33	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526	
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,128	258	546	
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506	
2001	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 2000	15,400	12,953	2,319	37	91	14,007	1,393	11,892	1,060	2,049	270	493	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	12,954	2,312	35	98	14,002	1,397	11,883	1,071	2,050	262	495	
Jul-Sep	15,419	12,969	2,315	37	97	14,020	1,398	11,893	1,076	2,057	258	492	
Aug-Oct	15,425	12,977	2,323	36	89	14,031	1,393	11,900	1,078	2,068	255	495	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	12,990	2,317	35	86	14,025	1,402	11,904	1,086	2,062	255	497	
Oct-Dec	15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	505	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	13,007	2,343	36	91	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	507	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	485	
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	479	
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,099	2,105	255	475	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488	
Apr-Jun	15,504	13,036	2,335	34	98	14,108	1,396	11,946	1,090	2,092	243	491	
May-Jul	15,503	13,039	2,332	32	100	14,098	1,405	11,947	1,092	2,080	252	493	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	-15	16	-28	-4	2	1	-16	24	-8	-25	-3	18	
Percent	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	-12.1	2.3	0.0	-1.1	0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-1.1	3.8	
Over last 12 months	103	86	13	-4	9	91	12	55	31	31	-19	1	
Percent	0.7	0.7	0.5	-12.1	10.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.9	1.5	-6.8	0.1	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,730	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	82	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663	
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,881	5,469	6,447	4,957	395	433	737	
2000	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684	
2001	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	413	694	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 2000	12,564	11,576	851	78	59	6,958	5,606	6,491	5,084	426	426	672	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	11,598	846	80	56	6,957	5,623	6,493	5,105	425	421	676	
Jul-Sep	12,574	11,592	852	76	53	6,928	5,645	6,466	5,126	426	426	675	
Aug-Oct	12,552	11,587	842	73	51	6,938	5,614	6,482	5,105	421	421	678	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	11,595	836	70	48	6,935	5,613	6,486	5,109	415	421	685	
Oct-Dec	12,551	11,608	825	67	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	11,660	824	65	49	6,984	5,615	6,541	5,120	407	417	693	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	11,675	820	60	48	6,997	5,607	6,561	5,113	403	417	685	
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	11,659	819	62	53	6,994	5,599	6,561	5,099	401	418	673	
Feb-Apr	12,624	11,699	813	59	52	7,030	5,594	6,595	5,104	402	412	689	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694	
Apr-Jun	12,671	11,737	825	61	48	7,050	5,622	6,599	5,138	420	406	698	
May-Jul	12,652	11,717	825	63	47	7,050	5,601	6,600	5,117	419	406	697	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	28	18	12	4	-6	20	8	4	14	17	-6	7	
Percent	0.2	0.2	1.5	6.7	-11.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.3	-1.4	1.0	
Over last 12 months	88	141	-26	-15	-12	92	-5	108	33	-6	-20	25	
Percent	0.7	1.2	-3.1	-19.5	-21.2	1.3	-0.1	1.7	0.6	-1.5	-4.6	3.7	

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,560	26,750	678	3,273	7,156	10,054	5,589	811
2000	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
2001	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	27,964	27,139	668	3,328	7,003	10,346	5,794	825
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	27,157	664	3,339	6,982	10,371	5,800	823
Jul-Sep	27,992	27,173	650	3,348	6,978	10,391	5,806	819
Aug-Oct	27,977	27,158	648	3,343	6,961	10,388	5,818	819
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	27,151	648	3,336	6,947	10,398	5,820	824
Oct-Dec	28,001	27,184	654	3,322	6,942	10,429	5,836	817
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	27,262	667	3,341	6,938	10,459	5,857	813
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	27,278	659	3,330	6,923	10,482	5,884	809
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	27,302	662	3,336	6,899	10,501	5,904	799
Feb-Apr	28,142	27,338	665	3,352	6,882	10,508	5,932	804
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
Apr-Jun	28,175	27,357	661	3,399	6,847	10,500	5,950	819
May-Jul	28,155	27,311	655	3,382	6,811	10,513	5,949	844
Changes								
Over last 3 months	13	-27	-9	31	-71	5	17	41
Percent	0.0	-0.1	-1.4	0.9	-1.0	0.1	0.3	5.1
Over last 12 months	191	172	-12	54	-192	167	155	19
Percent	0.7	0.6	-1.9	1.6	-2.7	1.6	2.7	2.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,210	14,925	335	1,752	4,025	5,459	3,355	285
2000	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	283
2001	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	15,400	15,122	330	1,778	3,935	5,636	3,443	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	15,125	330	1,794	3,914	5,638	3,449	274
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,798	3,913	5,651	3,456	274
Aug-Oct	15,425	15,147	323	1,783	3,914	5,660	3,467	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	15,149	325	1,780	3,910	5,668	3,466	278
Oct-Dec	15,449	15,177	325	1,784	3,902	5,684	3,482	272
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	15,208	325	1,792	3,898	5,693	3,494	268
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	15,215	325	1,790	3,889	5,703	3,509	269
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	15,249	332	1,790	3,886	5,718	3,524	259
Feb-Apr	15,518	15,257	334	1,794	3,875	5,718	3,535	261
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
Apr-Jun	15,504	15,234	327	1,823	3,848	5,697	3,539	270
May-Jul	15,503	15,226	323	1,819	3,830	5,716	3,537	278
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-15	-31	-11	25	-46	-2	2	16
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-3.2	1.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0	6.3
Over last 12 months	103	103	-7	41	-105	80	94	0
Percent	0.7	0.7	-2.0	2.3	-2.7	1.4	2.7	0.0
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,350	11,825	343	1,521	3,131	4,594	2,235	526
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
2001	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	12,564	12,017	338	1,550	3,069	4,709	2,351	548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	12,031	334	1,545	3,068	4,733	2,351	549
Jul-Sep	12,574	12,028	323	1,550	3,065	4,741	2,350	546
Aug-Oct	12,552	12,011	325	1,559	3,047	4,728	2,351	541
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	12,002	325	1,556	3,037	4,730	2,354	546
Oct-Dec	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	545
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	12,054	336	1,548	3,041	4,766	2,363	545
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	12,063	334	1,540	3,034	4,779	2,375	541
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	12,053	330	1,547	3,013	4,783	2,380	540
Feb-Apr	12,624	12,081	331	1,557	3,007	4,790	2,397	542
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
Apr-Jun	12,671	12,123	334	1,576	2,999	4,803	2,411	548
May-Jul	12,652	12,085	332	1,563	2,981	4,797	2,412	567
Changes								
Over last 3 months	28	4	1	5	-25	7	15	24
Percent	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.6	4.5
Over last 12 months	88	68	-6	13	-87	88	61	19
Percent	0.7	0.6	-1.7	0.8	-2.8	1.9	2.6	3.5

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted										
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP			
All											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6			
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7			
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8			
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5			
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8			
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.2	7.9			
1999	59.4	73.9	46.9	66.7	79.6	81.1	65.5	7.5			
2000	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0			
2001	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8			
3-month averages											
May-Jul 2000	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.1	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0			
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.1	67.7	80.4	82.0	67.1	8.0			
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.9	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0			
Oct-Dec	59.9	74.6	45.2	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0			
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	60.1	74.7	46.0	67.2	80.6	82.1	67.3	7.9			
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.7	45.4	67.0	80.6	82.1	67.5	7.9			
Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.8	45.5	67.0	80.5	82.2	67.6	7.8			
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	45.6	67.3	80.5	82.1	67.9	7.8			
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8			
Apr-Jun	60.1	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.8	67.9	8.0			
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.8	67.7	80.2	81.8	67.8	8.2			
Changes											
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.4			
Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-1.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.2			
Male											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1			
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8								

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Thousands Workforce jobs ^f	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted										
1997	Dec	12,422	1,606	12,186	5,623	24,608	3,555	211	163	28,538
1998	Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
	Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
	Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,748
	Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796
1999	Mar	12,582	1,623	12,253	5,861	24,835	3,467	209	124	28,635
	Jun	12,653	1,657	12,352	5,886	25,004	3,513	208	123	28,848
	Sep	12,797	1,690	12,466	5,936	25,263	3,432	208	131	29,033
	Dec	12,853	1,689	12,549	5,993	25,402	3,424	208	129	29,160
2000	Mar	12,737	1,688	12,422	5,930	25,159	3,412	208	123	28,901
	Jun	12,785	1,713	12,513	5,990	25,299	3,423	207	114	29,042
	Sep	12,825	1,741	12,571	6,015	25,396	3,397	205	124	29,122
	Dec	12,860	1,772	12,701	6,135	25,562	3,392	206	121	29,281
2001	Mar R	12,720	1,721	12,603	6,072	25,323	3,392	206	115	29,035
	Jun	12,793	1,747	12,655	6,087	25,448	3,425	204	110	29,188
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted										
1997	Dec	12,357	1,577	12,096	5,544	24,453	3,564	211	155	28,387
1998	Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,621
	Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,563
	Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	28,667
	Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	28,658
1999	Mar	12,650	1,638	12,325	5,877	24,975	3,464	208	122	28,770
	Jun	12,676	1,660	12,365	5,913	25,042	3,487	209	133	28,871
	Sep	12,756	1,697	12,456	5,968	25,212	3,436	208	128	28,980
	Dec	12,797	1,664	12,474	5,920	25,271	3,438	208	124	29,041
2000	Mar	12,800	1,701	12,490	5,943	25,290	3,409	208	121	29,020
	Jun	12,812	1,717	12,526	6,018	25,337	3,397	207	123	29,061
	Sep	12,784	1,747	12,562	6,047	25,345	3,403	206	120	29,070
	Dec	12,806	1,748	12,630	6,064	25,436	3,405	206	117	29,164
2001	Mar R	12,792	1,736	12,667	6,087	25,460	3,392	205	115	29,172
	Jun	12,820	1,755	12,676	6,112	25,496	3,411	204	117	29,220
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted										
1997	Dec	12,119	1,556	11,878	5,476	23,997	3,464	211	146	27,818
1998	Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,756
	Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,764
	Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	117	28,031
	Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	112	28,070
1999	Mar	12,274	1,571	11,940	5,712	24,214	3,379	209	111	27,913
	Jun	12,342	1,605	12,038	5,735	24,380	3,427	208	111	28,127
	Sep	12,483	1,638	12,150	5,785	24,632	3,346	208	119	28,305
	Dec	12,536	1,635	12,226	5,837	24,762	3,338	208	116	28,425
2000	Mar	12,421	1,635	12,102	5,777	24,523	3,326	208	111	28,163
	Jun	12,469	1,659	12,192	5,836	24,661	3,330	207	103	28,300
	Sep	12,506	1,687	12,250	5,862	24,757	3,304	205	112	28,379
	Dec	12,540	1,716	12,374	5,977	24,913	3,299	206	108	28,526
2001	Mar R	12,402	1,667	12,277	5,915	24,678	3,298	206	102	28,285
	Jun	12,474	1,691	12,329	5,929	24,803	3,332	204	99	28,438
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted										
1997	Dec	12,055	1,527	11,791	5,397	23,846	3,473	211	138	27,668
1998	Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,906
	Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
	Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,948
	Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,935
1999	Mar	12,341	1,587	12,012	5,728	24,353	3,377	208	109	28,047
	Jun	12,365	1,609	12,050	5,763	24,416	3,402	209	122	28,147
	Sep	12,442	1,646	12,139	5,817	24,581	3,351	208	115	28,255
	Dec	12,482	1,610	12,154	5,764	24,636	3,352	208	112	28,308
2000	Mar	12,484	1,648	12,170	5,790	24,653	3,323	208	109	28,293
	Jun	12,494	1,663	12,203	5,864	24,697	3,304	207	112	28,321
	Sep	12,466	1,694	12,239	5,894	24,705	3,310	206	108	28,329
	Dec	12,488	1,692	12,305	5,905	24,793	3,312	206	103	28,414
2001	Mar R	12,473	1,682	12,341	5,929	24,814	3,299	205	102	28,420
	Jun	12,500	1,699	12,349	5,955	24,848	3,318	204	106	28,477

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

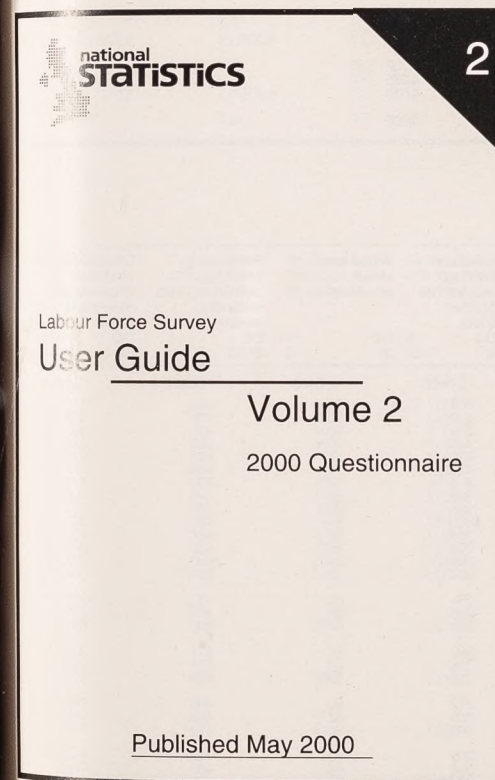
- a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
b Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
d HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
e Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).
f Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.

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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1988 Jun	23,563	23,560	4,920	4,926	5,361	5,402	6,575	6,612	
1988 Jul	23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623	
1988 Aug	24,265	24,265	4,779	4,794	5,227	5,271	6,452	6,496	
1988 Sep	23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,778	4,778	5,908	5,949	
1988 Oct	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,512	4,512	5,514	5,573	
1988 Nov	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243	
1988 Dec	23,317	23,334	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221	
1989 Jan	22,971	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266	
1989 Feb	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282	
1989 Mar	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406	
1989 Apr	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531	
1989 May	25,004	25,042	4,048	4,054	4,252	4,259	5,364	5,377	
1989 Jun	25,299	25,337	3,945	3,950	4,139	4,139	5,305	5,316	
1989 Jul	25,448	25,496	3,821	3,828	4,009	4,016	5,203	5,211	
1989 Aug			4,064	4,082	4,270	4,288			
1989 Sep			4,051	4,068	4,256	4,273			
1989 Oct			4,048	4,054	4,252	4,259	5,364	5,377	
1989 Nov			4,045	4,042	4,248	4,244			
1989 Dec			4,044	4,035	4,245	4,234			
1990 Jan	25,263	25,212	4,029	4,013	4,228	4,212	5,380	5,355	
1990 Feb			4,026	4,016	4,223	4,212			
1990 Mar			4,021	4,008	4,217	4,203			
1990 Apr			4,002	3,992	4,195	4,186	5,348	5,329	
1990 May			3,986	3,991	4,176	4,183			
1990 Jun			3,980	3,988	4,171	4,179	5,305	5,325	
1990 Jul			3,967	3,975	4,158	4,166			
1990 Aug			3,952	3,967	4,141	4,156			
1990 Sep			3,944	3,960	4,133	4,149	5,305	5,316	
1990 Oct			3,945	3,950	4,134	4,139			
1990 Nov			3,942	3,939	4,131	4,127			
1990 Dec			3,939	3,930	4,128	4,117	5,272	5,249	
1991 Jan	25,396	25,345	3,921	3,908	4,109	4,095			
1991 Feb			3,916	3,907	4,103	4,093			
1991 Mar			3,911	3,899	4,099	4,085	5,235	5,221	
1991 Apr			3,890	3,883	4,077	4,070			
1991 May			3,876	3,882	4,063	4,070			
1991 Jun			3,868	3,874	4,054	4,062	5,205	5,227	
1991 Jul			3,861	3,868	4,048	4,055			
1991 Aug			3,853	3,864	4,040	4,052			
1991 Sep			3,833	3,847	4,021	4,035			
1991 Oct			3,821	3,828	4,009	4,016	5,203	5,211	
1991 Nov			3,820	3,817	4,006	4,005			
1991 Dec			3,820	3,817	4,006	4,005			

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A, B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E 10-14, 40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24	LOKE
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted								
	YEJI	YEID	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1988 Jun	16,655	16,609	338	477	543	603	93	463	312	
1988 Jul	17,087	17,043	324	457	532	570	95	472	309	
1988 Aug	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	525	96	473	303	
1988 Sep	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277	
1988 Oct	17,421	17,312	311	386	500	430	85	454	270	
1988 Nov	17,328	17,283	300	319	486	423	91	445	267	
1988 Dec	17,466	17,413	281	281	474	414	92	459	261	
1989 Jan	17,793	17,738	273	255	468	390	86	466	254	
1989 Feb	18,051	18,031	265	233	474	398	83	466	254	
1989 Mar	18,460	18,472	257	231	468	383	85	466	254	
1989 Apr	18,844	18,872	248	217	468	369	87	466	254	
1989 May	19,323	19,353	235	204	468	359	86	466	254	
1989 Jun	19,674	19,707	225	198	468	344	84	468	249	
1989 Jul	19,947	19,994	210	188	468	324	84	468	249	
1989 Aug			206	204	468	311	82	473	252	
1989 Sep			204	204	468	308	83	469	251	
1989 Oct			202	202	468	304	84	469	246	
1989 Nov			200	200	468	304	84	469	246	
1989 Dec			198	198	468	315	83	469	246	
1990 Jan	19,559	19,553	304	202	503	300	84	471	248	
1990 Feb			294	198	503	318	83	471	247	
1990 Mar			294	198	497	315	83	469	246	
1990 Apr			294	196	506	312	82	469	245	
1990 May			294	195	507	309	82	468	245	
1990 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Aug			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1990 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Aug			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1991 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
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1992 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1992 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Aug			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1993 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Aug			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1994 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Aug			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Sep			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Oct			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Nov			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1995 Dec			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Jan	19,777	19,649	294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Feb			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Mar			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Apr			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 May			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Jun			294	193	499	306	82	470	243	
1996 Jul			294	193	499	306	82	470	2	

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	Thousands											
		June 2000			June 2001 R			2001					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Feb	Mar	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,004.9	1,129.1	4,134.0	2,924.7	1,083.9	4,008.7	4,054.1	4,048.2	4,040.3	4,021.0	4,008.7	4,006.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	61.1	9.0	70.2	61.5	9.1	70.7	69.3	69.9	70.2	70.5	70.7	70.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	5.4	43.2	38.9	5.5	44.5	43.2	43.8	44.1	44.3	44.5	44.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.3	3.6	27.0	22.6	3.6	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,859.4	1,065.4	3,944.8	2,780.9	1,039.7	3,820.7	3,867.5	3,861.4	3,852.7	3,832.8	3,820.7	3,818.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	314.2	180.0	494.3	311.4	176.7	488.1	488.9	487.5	487.4	487.6	488.1	493.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB 17	132.3	130.1	262.4	122.7	114.8	237.4	246.9	243.8	241.6	238.3	237.4	236.0
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	47.5	63.8	111.2	44.1	51.3	95.5	101.6	99.8	98.8	96.7	95.5	95.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.2	10.8	27.1	14.2	9.5	23.7	24.7	24.7	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	61.5	23.5	84.9	60.2	23.4	83.7	84.3	84.7	84.1	84.1	83.7	84.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	290.4	178.2	468.6	282.8	176.2	459.0	463.5	462.5	462.6	459.7	459.0	459.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	218.1	150.4	368.6	213.6	149.4	362.9	365.9	365.6	366.1	363.8	362.9	361.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.2	3.2	26.4	23.3	3.3	26.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.7	26.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.6	68.9	239.5	167.6	68.0	235.6	236.5	236.7	235.1	235.3	235.6	236.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	187.7	47.8	235.5	178.7	45.1	223.7	227.2	226.8	224.4	223.7	223.7	223.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.5	27.2	143.7	116.7	26.1	142.9	143.4	143.1	143.5	143.3	142.9	142.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals, except machinery	DJ 27	440.7	88.7	529.4	428.0	85.1	513.1	517.3	517.1	517.9	515.0	513.1	512.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	287.9	67.7	355.6	280.1	66.0	346.1	352.3	352.0	350.4	347.6	346.1	344.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt. watches	DL 30 31 32 33	346.5 36.6 127.7 87.9 94.2	146.2 15.9 52.3 41.7 36.3	492.6 52.4 180.1 129.6 130.6	339.1 35.1 123.9 85.6 94.5	139.1 15.2 48.8 39.3 35.7	478.2 50.3 172.7 125.0 130.2	490.1 51.2 176.7 132.6 129.6	489.2 50.8 176.5 132.1 129.9	487.2 51.0 175.3 130.2 130.8	482.2 50.1 173.6 127.7 130.8	478.2 50.3 172.7 125.0 130.2	473.9 49.9 170.7 122.1 131.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	323.3 175.0 148.4	48.8 28.6 20.2	372.2 203.6 168.6	306.2 161.1 145.1	45.7 25.6 20.1	351.9 186.7 165.1	357.0 190.7 166.3	357.5 189.7 166.8	355.9 189.7 166.1	355.4 185.7 165.8	351.9 186.7 165.1	352.0 186.8 165.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.4	64.3	212.7	149.8	60.8	210.6	209.5	211.0	211.2	210.1	210.6	211.2
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	84.4	34.7	119.0	82.3	35.1	117.3	117.3	117.0	117.4	117.7	117.3	117.7

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

P Provisional
R Revised

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands												
		June 2000 R			March 2001 R			June 2001						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,072.8	1,712.5	6,523.0	5,990.4	25,298.6	12,720.3	12,602.7	25,323.0	11,046.0	1,747.0	6,568.5	6,086.8	25,448.3
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	179.3	39.4	68.9	21.6	309.2	189.1	78.9	268.0	154.8	38.3	51.3	42.7	287.0
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	174.4	39.0	68.3	21.0	302.8	183.8	77.7	261.6	149.9	37.9	50.6	42.1	280.5
FISHING	B	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	11.0	9.2	1.8	10.9	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	60.5	0.7	7.7	1.4	70.2	60.5	9.3	69.9	61.1	0.4	7.7	1.5	70.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	0.3	4.9	0.6	43.2	38.1	5.7	43.8	38.7	0.2	4.9	0.6	44.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.0	0.4	2.8	0.8	27.0	22.4	3.7	26.1	22.4	0.2	2.7	0.9	26.2
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	139.6	5.8	32.5	11.2	189.2	140.6	46.3	186.9	139.1	4.7	32.9	11.3	188.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,773.4	86.1	843.2	242.2	3,944.8	2,796.2	1,065.2	3,861.4	2,692.5	88.4	806.0	233.8	3,820.7
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	302.6	11.6	127.2	52.8	494.3	312.5	174.9	487.5	299.8	11.6	125.5	51.3	488.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	126.4	5.8	104.6	25.6	262.4	124.7	119.2	243.8	116.8	5.9	92.7	22.1	237.4
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17	83.3	1.5	52.9	13.5	151.2	80.7	63.4	144.0	77.0	1.6	50.5	12.9	142.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	43.1	4.4	51.7	12.1	111.2	44.0	55.8	99.8	39.8	4.3	42.2	9.2	95.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DC	15.9	0.4	9.7	1.1	27.1	15.0	9.8	24.7	14.0	0.3	8.5	1.0	23.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DD (20)	59.6	1.8	15.8	7.7	84.9	59.7	25.0	84.7	58.2	2.0	16.1	7.3	83.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	268.2	22.3	133.9	44.2	468.6	284.9	177.6	462.5	261.2	21.6	132.9	43.3	459.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	70.0	2.3	21.7	6.0	100.0	69.6	27.2	96.8	66.3	2.9	20.8	6.1	96.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	22	198.1	20.0	112.2	38.2	368.6	215.3	150.3	365.6	194.9	18.6	112.1	37.2	362.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DF (23)	22.2	0.9	2.3	0.9	26.4	22.4	3.5	25.9	21.5	1.8	2.4	0.9	26.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG (24)	167.8	2.8	59.2	9.7	239.5	167.4	68.3	235.7	164.3	3.3	58.5	9.5	235.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH (25)	181.4	6.3	36.1	11.6	235.5	180.9	45.9	226.8	172.0	6.6	33.5	11.6	223.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DI (26)	114.9	1.5	22.5	4.7	143.7	115.9	27.1	143.1	115.0	1.7	22.0	4.1	142.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment and watches	DJ	425.3	15.5	60.4	29.3	529.4	427.3	89.8	517.1	409.5	18.5	57.1	28.0	513.1
of office machinery and computers	27	103.3	0.7	11.5	2.7	118.2	102.4	13.8	116.2	98.4	1.1	11.3	2.6	113.4
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	28	322.0	14.7	48.9	25.7	411.2	324.9	76.0	400.9	311.1	17.5	45.7	25.4	399.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. Manufacturing n.e.c.	DK (29)	285.3	2.6	56.7	11.0	355.6	285.9	66.2	352.0	277.1	3.1	54.9	11.1	346.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DL	341.4	5.1	124.7	21.4	492.6	341.3	147.9	489.2	335.5	3.6	116.8	22.2	478.2
of office machinery and computers	30	35.6	1.0	14.9	1.0	52.4	35.2	15.6	50.8	34.1	1.0	14.3	0.9	50.3
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	31	125.4	2.4	43.9	8.4	180.1	125.3	51.2	176.5	122.8	1.1	39.6	9.2	172.7
of office machinery and computers	32	86.9	1.0	36.6	5.0	129.6	90.2	41.9	132.1	85.0	0.7	34.3	5.1	125.0
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	93.5	0.8	29.3	7.0	130.6	90.6	39.3	129.9	93.7	0.9	28.6	7.0	130.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM	321.9	1.4	41.4	7.5	372.2	311.0	46.5	357.5	304.7	1.5	39.8	6.8	351.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	140.5	7.9	48.6	15.7	212.7	147.4	63.6	211.0	142.8	7.0	46.3	14.5	210.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	79.2	5.2	24.8	9.9	119.0	80.0	36.9	117.0	78.0	4.3	25.2	9.9	117.3
CONSTRUCTION	F	967.3	29.1	104.2	70.2	1,170.8	977.7	179.5	1,157.2	981.1	29.1	114.4	70.2	1,194.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	7,004.9	1,551.2	5,473.5	5,644.1	19,673.6	8,607.6	11,231.0	19,838.6	7,070.4	1,585.5	5,563.4	5,727.7	19,946.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,708.5	370.0	906.7	1,385.1	4,370.3	2,117.2	2,357.8	4,475.0	1,729.6	399.0	927.5	1,422.4	4,478.5
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	402.3	35.7	81.5	55.1	574.6	432.1	135.4	567.5	398.1	32.8	81.8	54.4	567.1
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	733.9	46.1	292.2	114.7	1,186.9	783.0	408.7	1,191.7	737.1	47.4	293.2	118.7	1,196.5
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	572.3	288.2	533.0	1,215.3	2,608.8	902.1	1,813.7	2,715.8	594.4	318.7	552.5	1,249.3	2,715.0
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	366.5	309.0	313.2	699.3	1,6								

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class A-Q	Thousands												
		June 2000 R				March 2001 R				June 2001				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,809.9	1,658.9	6,356.0	5,836.2	24,661.0	12,401.7	12,276.8	24,678.5	10,782.7	1,691.5	6,400.1	5,928.9	24,803.1
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	176.2	29.1	68.5	19.9	293.7	175.7	76.8	252.5	151.7	28.0	50.9	41.0	271.5
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	171.7	28.7	67.9	19.4	287.7	170.8	75.7	246.5	147.1	27.6	50.3	40.5	265.5
FISHING	B	8.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.8	9.0	1.7	10.8	8.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.8
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	58.8	0.6	7.5	1.3	68.3	58.9	9.2	68.0	59.4	0.4	7.5	1.4	69.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.3	0.3	4.8	0.6	43.0	37.9	5.6	43.6	38.5	0.2	4.9	0.6	44.2
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	25.6	0.1	4.4	0.3	30.4	25.6	4.9	30.5	26.3	0.0	4.4	0.3	31.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	0.3	2.7	0.8	25.3	20.9	3.5	24.4	20.9	0.2	2.6	0.8	24.5
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	134.8	5.8	32.0	11.2	183.8	136.0	45.8	181.8	134.5	4.7	32.4	11.3	182.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2,701.3	84.0	818.8	237.2	3,841.3	2,721.9	1,036.8	3,758.7	2,620.9	86.4	783.0	229.0	3,719.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	291.0	10.7	122.5	50.9	475.0	300.4	168.4	468.8	288.5	10.7	120.8	49.3	403.3
of food	15.1-15.8	253.7	10.5	109.9	46.6	420.6	282.9	151.1	414.0	250.8	10.5	107.4	44.9	418.6
of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	37.3	0.2	12.6	4.3	54.4	37.5	17.3	54.8	37.7	0.2	13.4	4.4	54.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	119.6	5.7	96.3	24.4	246.0	118.3	110.9	229.3	111.0	5.7	86.0	21.1	222.7
of made-up textile articles	17	78.3	1.3	50.3	12.8	142.6	75.8	60.1	135.9	72.4	1.4	48.1	12.3	133.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4	16.0	0.7	13.8	3.5	33.9	16.3	16.6	32.9	15.3	0.8	12.9	3.6	32.5
of wearing apparel, dressing of fur	Rest of 17	62.3	0.7	36.4	9.3	108.7	59.5	43.5	103.0	57.1	0.7	36.3	8.6	101.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.7	0.4	9.5	1.1	26.7	14.8	9.6	24.4	13.8	0.3	8.4	1.0	24.4
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	7.3	0.1	2.7	0.5	10.6	7.5	3.0	10.6	7.3	0.1	2.7	0.4	10.5
of footwear	19.3	8.4	0.2	6.8	0.6	16.1	7.3	6.6	13.8	6.5	0.2	5.7	0.6	13.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	56.9	1.7	15.5	7.5	81.6	56.8	24.6	81.4	55.4	1.9	15.8	7.2	81.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and printing products, publishing and printing	DE	264.2	22.2	132.2	43.8	462.3	280.8	175.3	456.2	257.3	21.4	131.1	42.9	432.7
of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	68.5	2.3	21.3	6.0	98.0	68.1	26.8	94.9	64.8	2.9	20.4	6.0	94.1
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21.21	26.0	1.9	9.2	3.3	40.4	27.1	11.3	38.4	23.2	2.6	8.8	3.3	37.9
of publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	42.5	0.3	12.1	2.7	57.6	41.1	15.4	56.5	41.6	0.3	11.6	2.7	56.2
printing and service activities related to printing	22	195.7	19.9	110.9	37.8	364.3	212.7	148.6	361.3	192.5	18.5	110.8	36.8	336.6
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	75.7	6.7	62.1	18.2	162.8	83.5	79.7	163.3	76.7	7.2	62.0	16.7	125.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.1	0.9	2.3	0.9	26.3	22.3	3.5	25.8	21.4	1.8	2.4	0.9	25.6
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	165.5	2.8	58.3	9.7	236.3	165.1	67.3	232.4	162.1	3.3	57.5	9.5	232.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	175.6	6.3	35.3	11.5	228.6	175.2	44.9	220.1	166.5	6.6	32.6	11.4	217.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.2	1.4	21.9	4.6	138.1	111.1	26.4	137.5	110.3	1.6	21.4	4.0	127.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	419.8	15.3	59.8	28.1	523.0	421.2	89.0	510.2	403.6	18.4	56.4	27.8	486.2
of basic metals	27	103.0	0.7	11.4	2.7	117.8	101.9	13.8	115.7	98.0	1.1	11.3	2.6	113.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	316.8	14.6	48.3	25.5	405.2	319.3	75.2	394.5	306.6	17.3	45.1	25.2	373.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	279.8	2.5	56.0	10.8	348.1	280.3	65.2	345.6	271.5	3.0	54.1	10.9	339.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	333.2	5.0	120.9	21.1	480.2	332.3	143.6	475.8	327.2	3.5	113.0	22.0	458.8
of office machinery and computers	30	34.0	1.0	14.5	0.9	50.5	33.6	15.2	48.7	32.5	1.0	13.9	0.9	33.3
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	122.7	2.4	43.3	8.4	176.7	122.5	50.6	173.1	120.2	1.1	39.1	9.2	169.5
of electric motors, etc., control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	71.5	1.4	25.6	4.6	103.0	72.0	29.8	101.8	70.8	0.4	22.9	4.9	99.0
of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	31.4-31.6	51.2	1.0	17.8	3.8	73.7	50.5	20.8	71.3	49.3	0.7	16.2	4.3	105.5
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32	83.9	0.9	34.2	4.8	123.8	86.4	39.0	125.4	81.7	0.7	31.8	4.9	119.1
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32.1	34.3	-0.1	15.7	2.1	52.0	36.2	19.1	55.3	34.9	-0.1	15.4	2.5	52.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	32.2-32.3	49.6	1.0	18.5	2.7	71.8	50.1	19.9	70.1	46.8	0.8	16.5	2.4	64.4
of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	33	92.7	0.7	28.9	6.9	129.2	89.8	38.8	128.6	92.9	0.8	28.2	7.0	128.9
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	DM	310.3	1.4	40.4	7.3	359.4	299.3	45.3	344.7	292.9	1.5	37.7	6.7	337.7
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	34	170.6	0.4	23.2	4.8	199.1	160.1	25.8	185.9	156.6	0.3	20.9	4.0	181.9
	35	139.6	1.0	17.2	2.5	160.3	139.2	19.5	158.7	136.3	1.2	16.8	2.7	159.9
	35.3	93.2	0.9	12.0	2.0	108.1	92.1	13.9	106.0	90.5	1.0	11.7	2.2	105.4
	Rest of 35	46.4	0.2	5.2	0.5	52.2	47.1	5.7	52.8	45.7	0.2	5.1	0.5	51.5
	DN	137.4	7.7	48.0	15.5	208.7	144.0	62.8	206.8	139.6	6.8	45.8	14.2	200.4
	36.1	84.0	4.6	30.1	7.0	125.6	87.7	37.0	124.7	83.1	4.5	29.6	6.6	133.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	76.0	5.2	24.5	9.8	115.5	77.2	36.7	113.8	75.2	4.3	24.9	9.8	114.2
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	65.6	0.6	18.0	4.2	88.5	63.1	24.0	87.1	64.5	0.6	18.2	4.1	87.4
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	10.4	4.6	6.5	5.6	27.0	14.0	12.7	26.7	10.6	3.7	6.7	5.7	26.8
CONSTRUCTION	F	937.8	27.9	102.0	69.0	1,136.8	946.5	176.0	1,122.4	951.2	27.9	112.1	69.0	1,180.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,851.7	1,511.2	5,334.0	5,497.8	19,194.7	8,412.5	10,939.6	19,352.2	6,916.1	1,543.6	5,421.0	5,577.5	19,458.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,670.8	368.5	884.8	1,351.4	4,265.4	2,067.5	2,300.9	4,368.4	1,692.2	387.0	905.9	1,387.6	4,372.5
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel	50	333.6	34.2	79.3	52.8	559.9	421.5	130.8	552.2	389.1	31.3	79.5	52.0	551.8
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	239.0	21.4	48.6	29.1	338.1	258.6	79.2	337.7	239.8	19.5	50.6	30.0	339.9
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	123.4	8.3	21.8	15.4	168.9	127.6	34.8	162.4	119.4	7.3	19.9	14.8	161.4
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	31.2	4.5	8.9	8.3	52.9	35.3	16.9	52.1	29.8	4.5	9.0	7.2	50.5
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	718.3	45.1	287.6	113.1	1,164.0	766.3	402.4	1,168.7	721.6	46.4	288.7	117.0	1,173.7
on fee or contract basis	51.1	38.4	2.3	14.6	4.9	60.2	42.9	19.7	62.6	38.8	2.9	14.9	4.7	61.2
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	13.8	1.1	5.2	2.5	22.6	14.8	7.8	22.5	14.2	1.0	5.5	2.7	23.4

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

EMPLOYMENT B.15

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands												
		June 2000 R				March 2001 R				June 2001				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,809.9	1,658.9	6,356.0	5,836.2	24,661.0	12,401.7	12,276.8	24,678.5	10,782.7	1,691.5	6,400.1	5,928.9	24,803.1
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	128.5	9.9	46.2	21.7	206.2	136.6	67.5	204.1	127.9	10.0	45.7	21.8	205.4
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.4	141.5	9.9	81										

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995	Jun	27,363	564	250	4,392	1,807	6,306	1,584	4,565	6,412	1,484	20,350
	Sep	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370
	Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589
	Dec	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628
1999	Mar	28,770	525	215	4,398	1,823	6,662	1,683	5,282	6,561	1,621	21,809
	Jun	28,870	518	211	4,347	1,824	6,680	1,698	5,332	6,574	1,688	21,972
	Sep	28,985	506	208	4,311	1,833	6,671	1,726	5,381	6,647	1,702	22,126
	Dec	29,041	498	205	4,288	1,811	6,708	1,754	5,410	6,646	1,719	22,237
2000	Mar	29,028	519	201	4,264	1,812	6,710	1,750	5,373	6,650	1,748	22,232
	Jun	29,064	513	199	4,218	1,867	6,714	1,759	5,398	6,672	1,723	22,267
	Sep	29,075	494	197	4,181	1,843	6,746	1,783	5,403	6,725	1,702	22,359
	Dec	29,164	513	196	4,138	1,852	6,797	1,815	5,430	6,701	1,722	22,464
2001	Mar R	29,172	494	197	4,116	1,884	6,805	1,822	5,453	6,694	1,708	22,482
	Jun	29,229	490	199	4,079	1,903	6,824	1,833	5,485	6,721	1,695	22,558
Change on quarter		56	-4	2	-37	19	19	11	31	27	-12	76
Per cent		0.2	-0.7	0.9	-0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3
Change on year		165	-23	0	-139	36	110	74	87	48	-27	291
Per cent		0.6	-4.5	-0.2	-3.3	1.9	1.6	4.2	1.6	0.7	-1.6	1.3
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1995	Jun	14,733	447	201	3,097	1,607	3,005	1,215	2,326	2,119	718	9,382
	Sep	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377
	Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
1996	Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
	Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
	Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
	Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
	Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
	Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
	Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997
	Dec	15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,732	1,971	796	9,981
1999	Mar R	15,443	400	168	3,173	1,623	3,209	1,242	2,818	2,002	808	10,080
	Jun	15,474	391	165	3,138	1,615	3,222	1,250	2,843	2,016	835	10,166
	Sep	15,523	387	161	3,116	1,629	3,211	1,266	2,886	2,028	840	10,231
	Dec	15,534	380	158	3,100	1,622	3,234	1,278	2,884	2,039	841	10,276
2000	Mar	15,513	384	155	3,085	1,616	3,206	1,283	2,895	2,050	839	10,273
	Jun	15,528	386	153	3,051	1,666	3,197	1,296	2,922	2,031	826	10,272
	Sep	15,505	370	152	3,030	1,646	3,209	1,311	2,926	2,049	813	10,306
	Dec	15,545	391	150	2,993	1,647	3,235	1,327	2,936	2,043	822	10,363
2001	Mar R	15,531	373	149	2,979	1,671	3,246	1,335	2,928	2,027	823	10,359
	Jun	15,559	365	152	2,968	1,692	3,252	1,336	2,961	2,023	810	10,382
Change on quarter		28	-8	3	-11	21	6	1	32	-4	-13	23
Per cent		0.2	-2.2	1.8	-0.4	1.3	0.2	0	1.1	-0.2	-1.5	0.2
Change on year		32	-21	-1	-83	26	55	40	39	-8	-16	111
Per cent		0.2	-5.5	-0.8	-2.7	1.6	1.7	3	1.3	-0.4	-1.9	1.1
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLO	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1995	Jun	12,630	118	49	1,295	200	3,301	369	2,239	4,293	766	10,969
	Sep	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,288	762	10,993
	Dec	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	11,069
1996	Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
	Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
	Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
	Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295
1997	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
	Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
	Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998	Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
	Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
	Sep	13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	4,409	843	11,592
	Dec	13,270	126	49	1,243	205	3,468	434	2,415	4,518	812	11,648
1999	Mar R	13,326	125	48	1,224	200	3,453	441	2,463	4,558	813	11,729
	Jun	13,396	127	46	1,209	209	3,458	448	2,488	4,558	853	11,805
	Sep	13,461	119	47	1,195	205	3,480	461	2,495	4,619	862	11,895
	Dec	13,506	119	48	1,188	190	3,473	476	2,526	4,608	878	11,962
2000	Mar	13,515	135	46	1,179	196	3,504	468	2,478	4,601	909	11,959
	Jun	13,536	127	46	1,167	201	3,517	463	2,476	4,641	897	11,985
	Sep	13,569	124	46	1,151	198	3,537	472	2,477	4,675	889	12,051
	Dec	13,619	122	46	1,145	205	3,561	488	2,493	4,658	900	12,101
2001	Mar R	13,641	121	48	1,137	213	3,559	487	2,525	4,666	885	12,122
	Jun	13,670	125	47	1,111	211	3,572	497	2,524	4,697	886	12,175
Change on quarter		28	5	-1	-26	<						

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
	YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.6	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
2001	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
3-month averages										
May-Jul 2000	472	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,456	15.9	14,094	50.4	6,800	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	482	1.7	2,144	7.7	4,461	15.9	14,140	50.5	6,753	24.1
Jul-Sep	466	1.7	2,126	7.6	4,484	16.0	14,132	50.5	6,784	24.2
Aug-Oct	456	1.6	2,110	7.5	4,492	16.1	14,151	50.6	6,767	24.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.4	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,189	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001	436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
Feb-Apr	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,027	7.2	4,583	16.3	14,339	50.9	6,802	24.1
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,034	7.2	4,600	16.3	14,307	50.8	6,794	24.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-17		-12		61		42		-61	
<i>Percent</i>	-4.0		-0.6		1.3		0.3		-0.9	
Over last 12 months	-52		-108		145		213		-6	
<i>Percent</i>	-11.0		-5.1		3.3		1.5		-0.1	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,481	36.0
2000	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
2001	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
3-month averages										
May-Jul 2000	112	0.7	471	3.1	909	5.9	8,360	54.3	5,547	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	467	3.0	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,501	35.7
Jul-Sep	113	0.7	460	3.0	904	5.9	8,411	54.5	5,531	35.9
Aug-Oct	108	0.7	462	3.0	906	5.9	8,427	54.6	5,523	35.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,423	54.4	5,576	36.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,418	54.3	5,578	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
Jan-Mar 2001	98	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1
Feb-Apr	97	0.6	459	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	456	2.9	913	5.9	8,531	55.0	5,512	35.6
May-Jul	92	0.6	458	3.0	929	6.0	8,504	54.9	5,519	35.6
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-5		-1		4		50		-63	
<i>Percent</i>	-5.5		-0.1		0.5		0.6		-1.1	
Over last 12 months	-21		-13		21		144		-28	
<i>Percent</i>	-18.4		-2.7		2.3		1.7		-0.5	
Female	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998	387	3.2	1,688	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3
1999	364	3.0	1,680	13.6	3,397	27.5	5,635	45.6	1,274	10.3
2000	358	2.9	1,652	13.2	3,526	28.2	5,725	45.8	1,242	9.9
2001	336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
3-month averages										
May-Jul 2000	359	2.9	1,671	13.3	3,547	28.2	5,734	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	362	2.9	1,677	13.3	3,557	28.3	5,732	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jul-Sep	353	2.8	1,666	13.2	3,580	28.5	5,721	45.5	1,253	10.0
Aug-Oct	348	2.8	1,648	13.1	3,586	28.6	5,725	45.6	1,244	9.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	348	2.8	1,637	13.0	3,607	28.7	5,702	45.4	1,254	10.0
Oct-Dec	346	2.8	1,616	12.9	3,612	28.8	5,728	45.6	1,251	10.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	349	2.8	1,625	12.9	3,607	28.6	5,757	45.7	1,260	10.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	342	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.6	5,774	45.8	1,274	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	338	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.7	5,766	45.8	1,275	10.1
Feb-Apr	340	2.7	1,587	12.6	3,614	28.6	5,810	46.0	1,273	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
Apr-Jun	333	2.6	1,571	12.4	3,670	29.0	5,808	45.8	1,289	10.2
May-Jul	328	2.6	1,575	12.5	3,671	29.0	5,803	45.9	1,275	10.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-12		-11		57		-8		2	
<i>Percent</i>	-3.5		-0.7		1.6		-0.1		0.2	
Over last 12 months	-31		-96		124		69		21	
<i>Percent</i>	-8.7		-5.7		3.5		1.2		1.7	

^a Main job only.

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

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b
	SIC 1992											
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	91.3	103.2	88.5	92.8	101.2	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	96.3	99.3	99.0	94.1	97.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.8	98.3	98.7	95.5	98.1	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.4	101.1	101.2	99.9	99.6	100.4	100.4	99.0	98.7
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.1	101.5	100.6	100.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.4
1998	109.1	104.6	104.3	105.0	102.9	101.4	101.5	102.3	102.2	101.7	100.5	100.1
1999	111.5	105.5	105.7	106.5	103.4	97.6	106.0	107.4	102.2	98.0	104.3	105.7
2000	114.8	106.1	106.2	109.4	105.0	93.8	112.0	112.7	103.8	94.4	110.0	111.0
2001	90.7	99.9	90.8	92.5	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.1	92.7	102.2	90.7	95.0
Q1	91.2	98.7	92.4	91.5	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.5	94.8
Q2	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.9	92.0	100.5</						

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total workforce hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
										All
Not seasonally adjusted										
1992 Jun	436.1	14.5	288.6	75.6	724.7	107.2	24.6	131.7	24.0	890.4
1992 Sep	425.0	15.3	279.7	72.8	704.7	107.4	24.7	132.0	24.0	860.8
1992 Dec	436.5	15.0	291.5	77.6	728.0	106.5	23.7	130.2	24.0	882.2
1993 Mar	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	699.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6
1993 Jun	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8
1993 Sep	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0
1993 Dec	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4
1994 Mar	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6
1994 Jun	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	726.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2
1994 Sep	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9
1994 Dec	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1
1995 Mar	418.9	16.2	288.1	77.7	707.0	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	851.7
1995 Jun	440.5	16.9	297.6	79.8	738.1	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	894.0
1995 Sep	423.1	18.2	283.2	75.2	706.3	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	858.6
1995 Dec	446.1	18.8	301.5	81.9	747.5	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	902.8
1996 Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0
1996 Jun	438.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	106.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2
1996 Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4
1996 Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7
1997 Mar	426.8	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	858.8
1997 Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.3	25.2	133.5	15.5	903.7
1997 Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9
1997 Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0
1998 Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4
1998 Jun	463.7	21.4	313.7	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5
1998 Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6
1998 Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	83.3	802.4	102.1	23.9	126.1	14.5	943.0
1999 Mar	444.3	22.1	303.3	87.1	747.6	92.9	21.3	114.2	13.7	875.4
1999 Jun	466.0	22.4	315.4	88.7	781.3	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.9	918.8
1999 Sep	459.1	24.1	304.2	85.5	763.3	99.7	22.2	122.0	13.9	892.2
1999 Dec	480.7	23.9	323.8	92.8	804.5	100.6	23.1	123.7	14.3	942.5
2000 Mar	445.3	22.5	303.3	87.9	748.6	89.8	22.2	112.0	13.7	874.2
2000 Jun	463.7	23.7	318.2	91.2	786.9	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.8	919.7
2000 Sep	456.4	24.8	308.4	87.6	764.8	97.5	22.8	120.3	14.0	899.1
2000 Dec	475.3	26.0	326.4	95.9	801.6	99.1	23.2	122.3	14.0	937.9
2001 Mar	447.8	25.0	310.6	91.0	758.4	91.8	21.1	112.9	13.3	884.6
2001 Jun	469.2	25.1	324.6	94.4	793.7	98.0	22.7	120.7	13.4	927.8
Seasonally adjusted										
1992 Jun	429.5	14.7	283.9	74.6	713.4	105.9	23.8	129.7	24.2	867.2
1992 Sep	431.9	15.0	287.9	75.9	719.8	105.7	24.6	130.4	23.9	874.0
1992 Dec	424.4	14.7	283.7	75.0	708.1	102.9	23.3	126.2	23.6	857.9
1993 Mar	421.6	15.2	284.2	75.3	705.8	102.6	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.1
1993 Jun	422.0	15.2	285.3	75.6	707.3	103.1	23.0	126.1	22.0	855.3
1993 Sep	421.9	15.6	286.4	76.6	708.3	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.8
1993 Dec	421.1	15.3	285.9	76.6	707.0	104.3	22.9	127.2	21.0	855.3
1994 Mar	424.6	16.1	288.3	77.1	712.9	107.8	23.9	131.6	20.8	865.4
1994 Jun	425.2	16.5	290.2	77.7	715.4	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.0
1994 Sep	427.6	16.1	288.2	77.0	715.8	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.1	869.1
1994 Dec	428.4	16.6	290.7	77.6	719.1	110.7	23.8	134.6	19.6	873.3
1995 Mar	431.5	16.8	293.3	78.4	724.7	110.6	23.4	134.0	18.9	877.6
1995 Jun	434.2	17.2	293.1	79.0	727.3	112.0	23.7	135.7	18.5	881.5
1995 Sep	430.5	17.8	291.5	78.3	722.0	109.4	23.1	132.6	18.1	872.7
1995 Dec	431.5	18.3	291.9	78.8	723.4	109.2	23.4	132.6	17.8	873.7
1996 Mar	432.2	18.4	293.3	79.7	725.5	107.2	23.6	130.8	17.2	873.6
1996 Jun	434.0	19.2	297.9	82.2	731.9	107.5	23.8	131.3	16.8	880.0
1996 Sep	434.8	19.8	298.5	82.6	733.3	109.7	24.3	134.0	16.2	883.5
1996 Dec	437.1	20.0	299.8	82.3	736.9	109.5	24.1	133.5	16.2	886.6
1997 Mar	441.6	20.2	299.7	81.2	741.3	107.4	23.6	131.1	16.1	888.5
1997 Jun	445.8	20.7	300.0	81.1	745.8	107.1	24.7	131.8	15.7	893.3
1997 Sep	449.1	21.4	304.7	83.8	753.8	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.0	900.5
1997 Dec	459.0	22.5	312.4	83.6	771.5	106.4	24.8	131.1	15.3	917.9
1998 Mar	456.5	21.8	310.3	82.6	766.8	104.3	24.7	129.1	14.8	910.7
1998 Jun	458.8	21.8	310.0	81.0	768.8	101.4	23.7	125.1	14.6	908.5
1998 Sep	467.6	20.9	317.5	83.1	785.1	99.0	22.9	121.9	14.8	921.8
1998 Dec	463.8	21.6	311.4	84.6	775.2	98.5	23.2	121.7	14.2	911.1
1999 Mar	460.6	22.7	311.5	88.2	772.1	98.9	22.4	121.3	14.0	907.5
1999 Jun	461.1	22.9	311.4	88.1	772.4	100.1	22.1	122.2	14.1	906.7
1999 Sep	463.5	23.6	310.8	88.8	774.3	98.3	22.2	120.5	13.8	908.5
1999 Dec	465.1	23.3	313.0	89.0	778.1	97.1	22.4	119.5	13.9	911.5
2000 Mar	461.7	23.1	311.7	89.1	773.3	95.6	23.3	118.9	14.0	906.3
2000 Jun	463.6	24.1	313.9	90.5	777.5	94.9	22.8	117.8	13.9	909.2
2000 Sep	460.4	24.3	315.0	90.9	775.5	96.1	22.7	118.8	13.8	908.1
2000 Dec	460.1	25.4	315.8	92.0	775.9	95.7	22.5	118.2	13.7	907.8
2001 Mar	464.1	25.6	319.0	92.3	783.2	97.5	22.2	119.7	13.6	916.5
2001 Jun	463.7	25.6	320.0	93.5	783.8	97.2	22.4	119.5	13.5	916.8
Changes Latest quarter	-0.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Year	0.2	1.5	6.1	3.0	6.3	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	-0.4	7.6

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

Millions

Government Office Regions	SIC92								
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			Production industries		Construction	Other services		Public admin, defence, education health and social work
	Male	Female	All	A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q	L - N	
Not seasonally adjusted									
North East									
2000 Sep	19.9	13.0	32.9	0.4	7.0	2.7	15.1	7.8	
2000 Dec	19.8	13.2	32.9	0.3	6.9	2.7	14.5	8.5	
2001 Mar	18.3	13.3	31.6	0.2	6.5	2.3	14.3	8.2	
2001 Jun	19.1	13.6	32.7	0.3	6.5	2.6	14.7	8.6	
North West									
2000 Sep	58.7	38.1	96.8	1.1	19.0	7.1	50.6	19.0	
2000 Dec	61.1	40.0	101.2	1.0	19.6	6.9	52.4	21.3	
2001 Mar	58.2	37.6	95.8	1.0	18.2	6.7	49.8	20.1	
2001 Jun	60.1	40.0	100.0	1.0	18.7	6.7	52.2	21.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber									
2000 Sep	43.5	24.6	68.0	1.8	14.5	5.7	33.2	12.8	
2000 Dec	45.5	26.3	71.7	2.2	15.4	5.9	33.9	14.2	
2001 Mar	42.6	25.2	67.8	1.9	14.0	5.4	33.1	13.4	
2001 Jun	44.2	26.2	70.3	0.9	15.4	6.5	33.4	14.1	
East Midlands									
2000 Sep	37.8	21.0	58.7	1.3	14.8	4.9	27.5	10.2	
2000 Dec	39.8	22.0	61.8	1.2	15.4	5.2	28.3	11.7	
2001 Mar	36.5	20.8	57.3	1.0	14.3	5.0	26.4	10.6	
2001 Jun	39.3	21.6	60.9	1.3	15.5	5.4	27.5	11.3	
West Midlands									
2000 Sep	51.3	27.5	78.9	1.4	19.7	6.6	38.1		

B.33

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 2001				March 2001			June 2000								
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
Seasonally adjusted																	
All sections	A-Q	530.4	30.5	243.1	99.3	903.3	561.6	341.2	902.9	529.2	29.3	240.2	96.5	885.3			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	15.1	1.0	2.8	0.8	19.7	16.9	3.8	20.7	16.1	1.0	3.5	0.5	21.2			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	116.3	1.8	30.4	4.6	153.2	118.3	35.7	154.0	120.3	1.6	31.6	4.8	158.2			
Construction	F	65.3	0.9	3.9	1.1	71.3	65.9	5.1	71.0	63.9	0.9	3.6	1.0	69.5			
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and restaurants, transport	G-I	154.2	13.2	61.3	35.8	264.5	169.3	97.0	266.3	152.6	12.4	60.1	34.4	259.4			
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	102.2	5.8	55.0	13.6	176.6	106.6	67.9	174.5	99.2	5.6	53.2	13.3	171.3			
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	53.4	5.0	74.2	36.8	169.4	57.9	109.7	167.6	53.5	5.0	73.0	35.9	167.3			
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	23.8	2.8	15.4	6.7	48.6	26.8	22.0	48.8	23.6	2.9	15.2	6.6	44.3			
Not seasonally adjusted																	
All sections	A-Q	537.1	30.1	246.9	100.4	914.4	539.6	331.7	871.3	535.7	28.9	244.0	97.4	938.0			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	15.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	19.8	15.0	3.4	18.4	16.2	1.0	3.6	0.5	21.3			
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.2	2.4	0.3	2.8	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.1			
Manufacturing	D	113.2	1.8	29.9	4.5	149.3	107.4	32.6	140.0	117.0	1.5	31.1	4.6	134.1			
Manufacture of:																	
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	12.3	0.2	4.5	1.0	18.0	11.5	5.1	16.6	12.9	0.2	4.8	0.9	18.8			
textiles and textile products	DB	4.8	*	3.6	0.5	9.0	4.8	4.0	8.9	5.0	*	3.9	0.6	9.6			
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.3	*	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0			
wood and wood products	DD	2.6	*	0.6	*	3.5	2.5	0.7	3.2	2.9	*	0.7	*	3.7			
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.9	0.4	5.0	0.8	17.1	10.6	5.5	16.1	11.5	0.2	4.9	0.9	17.4			
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	*	*	*	1.1	0.9	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	1.0			
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.4	*	2.0	0.2	8.7	6.3	2.2	8.5	6.6	*	2.0	0.2	9.0			
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.3	*	1.2	0.2	8.9	6.7	1.3	8.0	7.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	9.4			
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.7	*	0.9	*	5.7	4.5	1.0	5.5	5.1	*	0.9	*	6.1			
basic metals	DJ	17.8	0.3	2.1	0.5	20.8	16.8	2.3	19.1	18.2	0.3	2.2	0.4	21.1			
machinery and equipment n.e.c	DK	11.7	*	2.1	0.2	14.0	11.3	2.1	13.4	12.0	*	2.2	0.2	14.3			
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.9	*	4.3	0.4	18.7	13.2	4.6	17.8	14.1	*	4.5	0.4	19.2			
transport equipment	DM	12.5	*	1.4	*	14.1	11.4	1.5	12.9	12.9	*	1.5	*	14.5			
manufacturing n.e.c	DN	6.7	0.2	1.8	0.3	8.9	6.4	1.9	8.3	6.6	*	2.0	0.3	9.1			
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.0	*	0.9	0.2	4.1	3.0	1.1	4.0	3.1	*	0.9	0.2	4.3			
Construction	F	65.8	0.9	4.1	1.1	71.9	61.1	4.7	65.8	64.3	0.9	3.7	1.1	70.0			
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	85.7	6.3	36.3	23.6	151.9	90.5	59.4	149.9	85.7	6.0	35.3	22.7	149.7			
Hotels and restaurants	H	19.2	4.7	13.0	9.7	46.6	23.0	21.2	44.2	18.6	4.3	13.1	9.5	45.4			
Transport, storage and communication	I	50.3	1.9	12.7	2.1	66.9	51.6	14.3	65.9	49.3	1.8	12.3	1.9	65.3			
Financial intermediation	J	20.1	0.4	15.2	2.0	37.7	20.1	16.7	36.8	20.3	0.3	15.4	2.0	37.9			
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	82.8	5.4	40.1	11.7	140.0	83.0	49.2	132.2	79.5	5.3	38.1	11.4	134.3			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.7	0.7	16.8	3.8	44.0	22.7	19.6	42.3	23.1	0.6	16.4	3.6	43.7			
Education	M	17.0	2.2	24.3	12.2	55.7	17.5	32.8	50.3	16.6	2.1	22.8	11.6	53.1			
Health and social work	N	15.0	2.0	35.1	22.0	74.1	16.8	55.5	72.3	15.2	2.2	35.6	21.8	74.8			
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	24.2	2.7	15.5	6.8	49.2	25.5	20.9	46.4	24.0	2.8	15.4	6.7	48.9			

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	All aged 16-59/64							All aged 16-59/64						
		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
	1994	2,738	9.8	1,000	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
	1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,489	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
	1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
	1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
	1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
	1999	1,795	6.1	1,011	269	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	298
	2000	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
	2001	1,453	4.9	856	218	349	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
	3-month averages														
	May-Jul 2000	1,578	5.3	896	238	444	28.1	247	1,559	5.4	889	235	435	27.9	242
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,569	5.3	894	238	437	27.9	238	1,552	5.4	888	234	431	27.8	234
	Jul-Sep	1,587	5.4	928	234	425	26.8	239	1,573	5.5	923	231	420	26.7	235
	Aug-Oct	1,613	5.4	958	234	420	26.0	238	1,597	5.6	951	232	414	26.9	239
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	228
	Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	222
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,535	5.2	909	225	400	26.0	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	221
	Jan-Mar 2001	1,497	5.1	888	217	393	26.2	222	1,479	5.1	880	212	386	26.1	219
	Feb-Apr	1,478	5.0	866	222	390	26.4	222	1,460	5.1	858	218	384	26.3	219
	Mar-May (Spr)	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
	Apr-Jun	1,484	5.0	883	219	382	25.7	214	1,470	5.1	876	216	378	25.7	212
	May-Jul	1,491	5.0	903	209	379	25.4	212	1,477	5.1	895	208	374	25.3	211
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	13	0.0	37	-13	-11	-1.0	-9	17	0.1	37	-10	-10	-1.0	-8
	Percent	0.9		4.2	-5.7	-2.8		-4.2	1.2		4.3	-4.6	-2.6		-3.7
	Over last 12 months	-87	-0.3	7	-29	-65	-2.7	-34	-82	-0.3	6	-27	-61	-2.6	-31
	Percent	-5.5		0.8	-12.1	-14.7		-14.7	-5.2		0.7	-11.6	-14.0		-12.7
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
	1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
	1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
	1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
	1997	1,326	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577		

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	137	19.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	310	132	240	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	320	115	185	29.9	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	311	94	165	28.9	77
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	498	13.1	291	81	126	25.3	59
1998	159	18.6	130	19	10	6.1	*	446	12.0	289	71	86	19.4	37
1999	168	19.9	135	23	10	6.0	*	433	11.7	294	73	66	15.3	26
2000	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	67	16.4	26
2001	145	17.9	120	15	10	7.1	*	380	10.2	271	54	55	14.5	16
3-month averages														
May-Jul2000	151	18.4	118	23	10	6.8	*	387	10.4	264	57	66	17.2	25
Jun-Aug (Sum)	162	19.6	126	25	12	7.2	*	381	10.2	259	61	62	16.1	23
Jul-Sep	175	21.2	138	24	12	6.8	*	385	10.3	271	54	60	15.5	24
Aug-Oct	180	21.7	146	23	11	6.0	*	389	10.7	285	57	58	14.5	21
Sep-Nov (Aut)	173	21.0	141	22	10	6.0	*	396	10.6	284	57	55	13.9	23
Oct-Dec	164	20.1	132	22	10	6.1	*	401	10.8	285	62	54	13.4	21
Nov2000-Jan2001	162	19.5	131	21	10	6.1	*	394	10.5	279	62	53	13.4	20
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	160	19.6	129	21	10	6.5	*	400	10.7	283	61	56	14.1	22
Jan-Mar2001	153	18.8	126	17	11	7.0	*	395	10.6	278	59	58	14.6	22
Feb-Apr	145	18.0	123	14	10	7.1	*	395	10.5	281	58	58	14.2	22
Mar-May (Spr)	145	17.9	120	15	10	7.1	*	380	10.2	271	54	55	14.5	16
Apr-Jun	150	18.5	125	15	10	6.7	*	377	10.0	272	51	54	14.4	17
May-Jul	155	19.1	126	17	11	7.4	*	379	10.1	275	49	55	14.4	17
Changes														
Over last 3 months	9	1.2	3	4	*	*	*	-16	-0.5	-5	-9	-2	0.2	-5
Percent	6.5		2.7	26.3	*	*	*	-4.1		-1.9	-15.7	-3.0		-24.0
Over last 12 months	4	0.7	9	-6	1	0.6	*	-8	-0.3	12	-8	-12	-2.8	-8
Percent	2.6		7.4	-25.6	11.8		*	-2.1		4.4	-13.5	-17.9		-32.0
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	12	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	179	87	181	40.4	69
1995	81	20.9	62	12	10	12.5	*	397	18.0	187	75	134	33.9	70
1996	99	22.7	74	17	10	12.5	*	374	17.4	186	65	123	32.9	69
1997	91	21.0	69	14	10	12.5	*	316	15.2	171	51	94	29.7	47
1998	95	19.9	70	10	10	12.5	*	272	13.5	163	51	89	21.5	26
1999	101	23.2	80	13	10	12.5	*	260	12.9	166	49	45	17.4	24
2000	94	22.0	77	12	10	12.5	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	29
2001	84	20.3	68	10	10	12.5	*	229	11.3	151	37	41	17.8	18
3-month averages														
May-Jul2000	81	19.8	64	12	10	12.5	*	231	11.5	150	35	47	20.2	19
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.4	72	13	10	12.5	*	224	11.1	141	41	43	19.1	17
Jul-Sep	97	22.9	78	13	10	12.5	*	220	10.9	146	33	41	18.7	19
Aug-Oct	100	23.7	82	13	10	12.5	*	233	11.5	158	35	39	16.8	18
Sep-Nov (Aut)	97	23.0	77	13	10	12.5	*	234	11.6	161	35	37	16.1	16
Oct-Dec	94	22.4	72	15	10	12.5	*	239	11.8	161	39	38	16.1	16
Nov2000-Jan2001	94	22.1	72	15	10	12.5	*	239	11.8	159	41	39	16.3	16
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	97	23.0	75	15	10	12.5	*	245	12.0	163	40	42	17.3	16
Jan-Mar2001	91	21.4	73	11	10	12.5	*	245	12.0	162	40	43	17.6	16
Feb-Apr	86	20.4	71	11	10	12.5	*	236	11.6	158	38	41	17.2	16
Mar-May (Spr)	84	20.3	68	10	10	12.5	*	229	11.3	151	37	41	17.8	12
Apr-Jun	89	21.3	72	11	10	12.5	*	225	11.0	153	33	38	17.0	11
May-Jul	91	22.0	71	11	10	12.5	*	230	11.2	157	32	40	17.6	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	1.5	0	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.4	-1	-5	0	0.4	-6
Percent	6.1		-0.1	*	*	*	*	-2.6		-0.4	-14.3	-0.1		-36.2
Over last 12 months	10	2.2	8	-2	*	*	*	-1	-0.3	8	-3	-6	-2.6	-8
Percent	11.8		11.8	-12.6	*	*	*	-0.5		5.1	-7.6	-13.2		-45.4
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	62	17.7	42	11	10	12.5	*	270	13.6	141	54	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	10	12.5	*	235	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	10	12.5	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	10	12.5	*	196	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	15
1997	78	17.9	60	10	10	12.5	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	61	10	10	12.5	*	174	10.3	127	19	28	16.1	11
1999	67	16.3	55	10	10	12.5	*	173	10.2	128	23	21	12.1	11
2000	79	19.0	64	11	10	12.5	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	11
2001	61	15.5	52	10	10	12.5	*	151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	11
3-month averages														
May-Jul2000	70	17.1	54	11	10	12.5	*	156	9.1	114	22	20	12.7	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72	17.8	54	12	10	12.5	*	157	9.2	118	20	19	11.9	11
Jul-Sep	78	19.4	60	11	10	12.5	*	165	9.6	126	21	18	11.2	11
Aug-Oct	79	19.7	64	10	10	12.5	*	167	9.7	127	22	19	11.1	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	76	19.0	64	10	10	12.5	*	162	9.4	123	22	18	10.8	11
Oct-Dec	70	17.6	60	10	10	12.5	*	162	9.5	124	23	15	9.3	11
Nov2000-Jan2001	68	16.8	59	10	10	12.5	*	155	9.1	120	21	14	8.7	11
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	63	15.9	54	10	10	12.5	*	156	9.2	120	22	14	9.1	11
Jan-Mar2001	62	15.9	53	10	10	12.5	*	151	8.9	116	20	15	9.7	11
Feb-Apr	60	15.3	52	10	10	12.5	*	159	9.3	123	21	16	9.9	11
Mar-May (Spr)	61	15.5	52	10	10	12.5	*	151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	11
Apr-Jun	61	15.5	53	10	10	12.5	*	153	8.8	119	17	16	10.6	11
May-Jul	64	16.1	55	10	10	12.5	*	149	8.7	118	17	14	9.4	11
Changes														
Over last 3 months	4	0.8	3	*	*	*	*	-10	-0.6	-5	-4	-2	-0.4	*
Percent	7.1		6.7	*	*	*	*	-6.4		-3.8	-18.4	-10.5		*
Over last 12 months	-6	-0.9	1	*	*	*	*	-7	-0.4	4	-5	-6	-3.3	*
Percent	-8.0		2.1	*	*	*	*	-4.4		3.4	-22.9	-28.9		*

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
	1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	
	1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	
	1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.6	
	1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.9	2.6	
	1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.6	
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6	
	1999	6.1	6.2	19.9	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4	
	2000	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0	
	2001	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	
	3-month averages									
	May-Jul 2000	5.3	5.4	18.4	10.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.3	5.4	19.6	10.2	4.8	3.8	4.0	1.9	
	Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	21.2	10.3	4.7	3.9	4.1	1.6	
	Aug-Oct	5.4	5.6	21.7	10.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	1.8	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.4	21.0	10.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.0	
	Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	20.1	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.2	5.3	19.5	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.2	5.3	19.6	10.7	4.7	3.6	3.7	2.2	
	Jan-Mar 2001	5.1	5.1	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.3	
Feb-Apr	5.0	5.1	18.0	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.1		
Mar-May (Spr)	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9		
Apr-Jun	5.0	5.1	18.5	10.0	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.7		
May-Jul	5.0	5.1	19.1	10.1	4.8	3.6	3.3	1.8		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	1.2	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.6	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI	
	1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.8	
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0	
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	3.1	
	1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.5	
	1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.2	
	1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	3.1	
	1999	6.8	6.9	23.2	12.9	6.0	5.0	5.4	2.1	
	2000	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	1.8	
	2001	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	1.5	
	3-month averages									
	May-Jul 2000	5.8	5.9	19.8	11.5	5.1	4.0	5.0	2.1	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.8	5.8	21.4	11.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	1.8	
	Jul-Sep	5.8	5.9	22.9	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	1.8	
	Aug-Oct	5.9	5.9	23.7	11.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	1.8	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.8	5.9	23.0	11.6	5.1	3.9	4.7	1.8	
	Oct-Dec	5.8	5.8	22.4	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.7	1.8	
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.7	5.8	22.1	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	1.8	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8	5.8	23.0	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.4	1.8	
	Jan-Mar 2001	5.6	5.6	21.4	12.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	1.8	
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.5	20.4	11.6	4.9	3.7	4.0	1.8		
Mar-May (Spr)	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	1.8		
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.5	21.3	11.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	1.8		
May-Jul	5.6	5.6	22.0	11.2	5.4	3.8	4.0	1.8		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.5	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ	
	1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	
	1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0	
	1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0	
	1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	
	1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.2	
	1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2	
	1999	5.3	5.4	16.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0	
	2000	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	
	2001	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.5	
	3-month averages									
	May-Jul 2000	4.8	4.9	17.1	9.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	1.8	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.7	4.9	17.8	9.2	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	
	Jul-Sep	4.8	5.0	19.4	9.6	4.3	3.7	2.9	1.8	
	Aug-Oct	4.9	5.1	19.7	9.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.7	4.9	19.0	9.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.8	
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.8	17.6	9.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	1.8	
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	4.5	4.7	16.8	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.8	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.9	9.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.8	
	Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	4.5	15.9	8.9	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	
Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.8		
Mar-May (Spr)	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.8		
Apr-Jun	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	1.8		
May-Jul	4.3	4.5	16.1	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

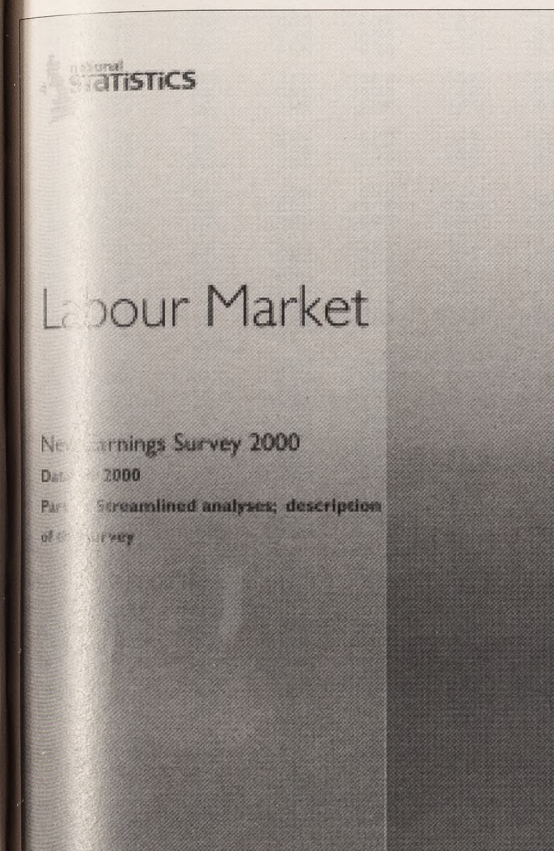
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Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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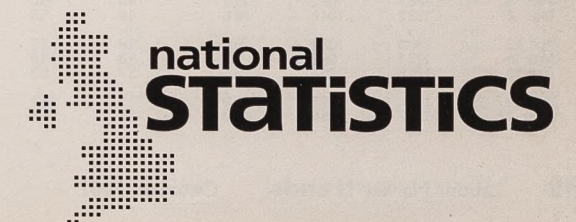
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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a													
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI					
1995) Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0					
1996) Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7					
1997) Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8					
1998) Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4					
1999) Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1					
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9					
1999) Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,225.5	-15.6	-16.2		939.7	285.8	4.1	5.7	2.1					
1999) Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	1,220.0	-5.5	-14.4		932.7	287.3	4.1	5.7	2.1					
2000) Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,201.6	-18.4	-13.2		918.5	283.1	4.0	5.6	2.1					
2000) Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,187.3	-14.3	-12.7		906.2	281.1	4.0	5.5	2.1					
2000) Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,164.0	-23.3	-18.7		887.3	276.7	3.9	5.4	2.0					
2001) Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1		896.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0					
2001) Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.0	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9		878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0					
2001) Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0		869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0					
2001) Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8		850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9					
2001) May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2		843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9					
2001) Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,094.4	-11.8	-15.2		835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9					
2001) Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-17.0	-14.6		819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8					
2001) Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3		810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8					
2001) Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0		798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8					
2001) Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1		801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8					
2001) Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8		795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8					
2001) Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,033.6	-6.3	-3.2		790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8					
2001) Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,006.3	-27.3	-13.5		768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7					
2001) Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.4		761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7					
2001) Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	986.0	-10.7	-15.9		753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7					
2001) Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	980.0	-6.0	-8.8		748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7					
2001) May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	975.7	-4.3	-7.0		743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2001) Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.1	-12.6	-7.6		733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2001) Jul 12 R	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.6	-11.5	-9.5		727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6					
2001) Aug 9 P	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	945.6	-6.0	-10.0		724.0	221.6	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJH	BCJJ	BCJL	BCJM	BCJN	BCJO				DPAG	DPAH	DPAL	DPAN	DPAP					
1995) Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0					
1996) Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6					
1997) Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7					
1998) Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3					
1999) Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.4	..	..	..	915.9	281.6	4.1	5.7	2.1					
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.4	..	..	..	799.6	246.8	3.6	5.0	1.8					
2000) Aug 10	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,016.7	-13.4	-15.7		779.2	237.5	3.5	4.9	1.8					
2000) Sep 14	1,000.4	753.9	246.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,002.4	-14.3	-16.8		767.8	234.6	3.4	4.8	1.7					
2000) Oct 12	968.7	735.7	233.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	1,005.5	3.1	-8.2		770.0	235.5	3.4	4.8	1.8					
2000) Nov 9	960.6	733.3	227.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	998.2	-7.3	-6.2		763.8	234.4	3.4	4.8	1.7					
2000) Dec 14	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	991.7	-6.5	-3.6		758.6	233.1	3.4	4.8	1.7					
2001) Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3		737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7					
2001) Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9		730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7					
2001) Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3		723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2001) Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5		718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2001) May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	935.7	-4.3	-6.9		713.2	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2001) Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	923.3	-12.4	-7.5		703.7	219.6	3.1	4.4	1.6					
2001) Jul 12 P	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	912.3	-11.0	-9.2		697.1	215.2	3.1	4.4	1.6					
2001) Aug 9 R	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	905.5	-5.8	-9.7		694.3	212.2	3.1	4.4	1.6					
North East	DPCF	DPCG	DPCI	DPCJ	DPCK	DPCL	DPCM				ZMPI	ZMPK	ZMPL	ZMPP	ZMPQ					
1995) Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	4.7					
1996) Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4					
1997) Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.1	11.8	3.6					
1998) Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.2	10.7	3.1					
1999) Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..	..	63.8	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1					
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7					
2000) Aug 10	71.1	55.8	15.3	6.2	9.0	2.9	70.6	-1.1	-1.1		56.9	13.7	6.1	9.2	2.6					
2000) Sep 14	68.2	53.7	14.5	5.9	8.7	2.7	69.1	-1.5	-1.3		55.4	13.7	6.0	9.0	2.6					
2000) Oct 12	67.1	53.5	13.5	5.8	8.7	2.5	69.9	0.8	-0.6		56.2	13.7	6.1	9.1	2.6					
2000) Nov 9	67.6																			

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1995) Annual averages	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.4	..	..	..	128.9	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2000 Aug 10	173.0	126.0	46.9	3.7	5.0	2.2	168.5	-3.3	-3.0	..	124.7	43.8	3.6	4.9	2.1
Sep 14	169.6	123.8	45.8	3.6	4.9	2.2	165.4	-3.1	-3.3	..	122.7	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0
Oct 12	164.6	120.9	43.7	3.5	4.8	2.1	165.1	-0.3	-2.2	..	122.4	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0
Nov 9	160.9	118.7	42.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	164.0	-1.1	-1.5	..	121.5	42.5	3.5	4.8	2.0
Dec 14	159.1	118.2	40.9	3.4	4.6	1.9	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	..	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0
2001 Jan 11	160.4	119.2	41.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	158.7	-3.6	-2.1	..	117.4	41.3	3.4	4.6	2.0
Feb 8	160.0	118.6	41.4	3.4	4.7	2.0	156.6	-2.1	-2.5	..	115.8	40.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Mar 8	156.4	116.0	40.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	153.8	-2.8	-2.8	..	113.7	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
Apr 12	153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	-1.4	-2.1	..	112.6	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 10	152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	0.0	-1.4	..	112.4	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jun 14	151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.5	-0.9	-0.8	..	111.5	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jul 12 R	152.0	111.1	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	150.5	-1.0	-0.6	..	110.7	39.8	3.2	4.4	1.9
Aug 9 P	154.7	112.0	42.6	3.3	4.4	2.0	150.3	-0.2	-0.7	..	110.8	39.5	3.2	4.4	1.9
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				ZMOU	ZMOV	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
1995) Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997) Annual averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	..	72.7	20.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0
2000 Aug 10	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	76.1	-1.7	-1.5	..	57.7	18.4	1.8	2.5	0.9
Sep 14	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.7	2.4	1.0	74.4	-1.7	-1.7	..	56.5	17.9	1.7	2.5	0.9
Oct 12	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	74.2	-0.2	-1.2	..	56.4	17.8	1.7	2.4	0.9
Nov 9	71.0	53.7	17.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	73.2	-1.0	-1.0	..	55.6	17.6	1.7	2.4	0.9
Dec 14	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	72.7	-0.5	-0.6	..	55.2	17.5	1.7	2.4	0.9
2001 Jan 11	75.9	57.9	18.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	68.8	-3.9	-1.8	..	52.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8
Feb 8	75.2	57.0	18.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	67.9	-0.9	-1.8	..	51.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
Mar 8	71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	67.3	-0.6	-1.8	..	51.0	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
Apr 12	68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	67.0	-0.3	-0.6	..	50.7	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
May 10	66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	-0.3	-0.4	..	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
Jun 14	63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.0	-0.7	-0.4	..	49.7	16.3	1.5	2.2	0.8
Jul 12 R	63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	-0.8	-0.6	..	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
Aug 9 P	64.9	47.7	17.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	64.3	-0.9	-0.8	..	48.5	15.8	1.5	2.1	0.8
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				ZMOY	ZMOZ	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ
1995) Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3
1997) Annual averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9
1999) Annual averages	78.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4
2000 Aug 10	59.1	43.3	15.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	59.9	-1.2	-1.2	..	44.6	15.3	2.4	3.3	1.4
Sep 14	57.3	42.2	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	58.8	-1.1	-1.4	..	43.8	15.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
Oct 12	55.7	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	58.2	-0.6	-1.0	..	43.4	14.8	2.3	3.2	1.3
Nov 9	56.0	41.3	14.7	2.3	3.1	1.3	57.3	-0.9	-0.9	..	42.7	14.6	2.3	3.2	1.3
Dec 14	56.4	42.0	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.2	-1.1	-0.9	..	41.8	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3
2001 Jan 11	61.4	45.4	15.9	2.5	3.4	1.4	54.0	-2.2	-1.4	..	40.2	13.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
Feb 8	60.6	44.8	15.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	53.2	-0.8	-1.4	..	39.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
Mar 8	58.0	43.0	14.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	53.5	0.3	-0.9	..	39.8	13.7	2.2	2.9	1.2
Apr 12	55.6	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	53.7	0.2	-0.1	..	39.8	13.9	2.2	2.9	1.2
May 10	53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	53.8	0.1	0.2	..	39.7	14.1	2.2	2.9	1.2
Jun 14	49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.2	-0.6	-0.1	..	39.4	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2
Jul 12 R	50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.3	-0.9	-0.5	..	38.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
Aug 9 P	51.1	37.4	13.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	51.6	-0.7	-0.7	..	38.4	13.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
England	VASR			VASS			IBWK				ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN
1995) Annual averages	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0
1996) Annual averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6
1997) Annual averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.1	7.1	2.7
1998) Annual averages	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.1	..	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
2000) Annual averages	882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	..	665.0	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2000 Aug 10	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	847.5	-12.8	-13.5	..	647.6	199.9	3.3	4.7	1.7
Sep 14	835.1	627.3	207.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	833.7	-13.8	-15.1	..	636.9	196.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
Oct 12	808.2	611.7	196.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	836.8	3.1	-7.8	..	639.1	197.7	3.3	4.6	1.7
Nov 9	800.2	608.8	191.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	830.6	-6.2	-5.6	..	633.8	196.8	3.2	4.6	1.7
Dec 14	808.0	620.4	187.5	3.2	4.5	1.6	824.7	-5.9	-3.0	..	629.1	195.6	3.2	4.5	1.7
2001 Jan 11	857.4	655.6	201.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	801.5	-23.2	-11.8	..	610.7	190.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
Feb 8	853.9	651.0	202.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	793.6	-7.9	-12.3	..	604.4	189.2	3.1	4.3	1.6
Mar 8	827.9	632.2	195.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	785.6	-8.0	-13.0	..	598.5	187.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
Apr 12	803.4	612.1	191.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	781.7	-3.9	-6.6	..	595.4	1			

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages						18-24							
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1999	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1
Aug 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	298.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
Jan 13	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	125.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Jan 11	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	255.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Feb 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Male 1999	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
Aug 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8
2000	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8
Jan 13	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
Feb 10	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Mar 9	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
Apr 13	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jun 8	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Aug 10	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Sep 14	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Oct 12	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Nov 9	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
Dec 14	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
2001	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Jan 11	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Feb 8	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
Mar 8	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
May 10	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
Jun 14	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
Female 1999	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6
Aug 9	296.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.4
2000	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
Jan 13	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Feb 10	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
Mar 9	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
Apr 13	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
May 11	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Jul 13	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Aug 10	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Sep 14	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Oct 12	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Nov 9	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
Dec 14	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
2001	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Jan 11	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Feb 8	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
Mar 8	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
Apr 12	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6									

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at August 9 2001

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,474	9,286	2,423	19,583	3,258	2,678	743	6,941	5,622	9,558	2,642	18,047	2,920	3,559	1,177	7,841
Over 13 and up to 26	2,783	4,421	1,114	8,411	1,061	1,080	323	2,571	1,621	4,146	1,215	7,028	708	1,233	521	2,521
26 and up to 52	2,043	5,209	1,146	8,452	753	925	318	2,035	891	3,792	1,134	5,836	344	941	408	1,709
52 and up to 104	188	4,138	1,087	5,413	59	634	270	963	84	2,338	832	3,254	37	522	308	868
Over 104	20	3,938	1,988	5,946	4	468	279	751	11	1,736	1,049	2,796	10	311	267	588
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	29.9	39.6	23.8	1.2	19.0	28.4	12.9	1.2	18.9	27.4	16.4	1.2	12.7	21.4	10.8
All	12,508	26,992	7,758	47,805	5,135	5,785	1,933	13,261	8,229	21,570	6,872	36,961	4,019	6,566	2,681	13,527
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	15,125	19,845	4,534	40,210	7,026	6,095	1,955	15,643	79,938	125,077	29,946	238,223	40,987	44,242	13,554	101,452
Over 13 and up to 26	5,412	10,002	2,242	17,838	2,096	2,327	808	5,369	28,195	63,141	15,025	107,170	12,787	17,578	6,031	57,191
26 and up to 52	3,810	11,302	2,257	17,436	1,492	2,063	636	4,242	18,919	67,686	14,937	101,876	7,984	15,441	5,306	29,031
52 and up to 104	342	8,259	1,859	10,463	165	1,298	515	1,979	2,040	48,320	12,247	62,616	953	9,891	4,111	14,959
Over 104	36	6,116	2,776	8,928	24	908	513	1,446	235	40,261	18,438	58,934	149	6,648	4,207	11,005
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	25.9	33.9	20.4	1.7	17.4	23.2	11.9	1.8	25.7	33.9	21.4	1.8	17.6	25.0	13.4
All	24,725	55,524	13,668	94,875	10,803	12,691	4,427	28,679	129,327	344,485	90,593	568,819	62,860	93,800	33,209	190,638
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	11,278	15,754	3,816	31,395	5,439	4,866	1,539	12,276	6,618	7,912	2,017	16,761	3,114	2,666	833	6,798
Over 13 and up to 26	3,849	7,724	1,926	13,596	1,767	2,006	679	4,568	2,090	3,571	927	6,620	868	923	354	2,168
26 and up to 52	2,502	8,604	1,895	13,038	1,037	1,750	616	3,441	1,402	4,134	929	6,475	537	818	340	1,707
52 and up to 104	207	5,888	1,528	7,624	96	1,051	445	1,592	80	3,026	838	3,944	42	545	234	821
Over 104	30	4,545	2,207	6,782	10	644	478	1,132	15	2,634	1,234	3,883	9	374	302	685
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	24.5	32.8	19.9	1.3	16.4	24.6	11.8	0.9	26.6	34.9	20.8	1.1	17.3	26.0	12.4
All	17,866	42,515	11,372	72,435	8,349	10,317	3,757	23,009	10,205	21,277	5,945	37,683	4,560	5,326	2,063	13,179
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	6,873	9,820	2,699	19,634	3,644	3,931	1,305	9,080	13,127	19,333	4,312	37,981	5,984	6,483	1,739	14,083
Over 13 and up to 26	2,402	4,983	1,406	8,847	1,109	1,543	662	3,375	4,276	8,253	1,998	14,835	1,709	2,111	715	4,793
26 and up to 52	1,684	5,246	1,294	8,241	714	1,196	528	2,453	2,714	8,729	2,057	13,612	947	1,709	649	3,384
52 and up to 104	184	3,697	1,066	4,947	73	718	382	1,174	171	6,373	1,782	8,338	66	1,087	473	1,638
Over 104	8	2,825	1,458	4,291	10	485	353	848	15	4,966	2,709	7,710	6	693	545	1,244
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	24.5	31.9	20.1	1.5	15.3	22.8	11.9	0.9	23.8	34.9	19.5	0.8	14.7	24.7	11.0
All	11,151	26,571	7,923	45,960	5,550	7,873	3,230	16,930	20,303	47,674	12,858	82,476	8,712	12,083	4,121	28,152
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,695	14,773	3,828	29,657	5,463	4,994	1,743	12,516	99,683	152,322	36,275	292,965	50,085	53,391	16,126	120,343
Over 13 and up to 26	4,007	7,769	2,007	13,909	1,889	2,006	733	4,736	34,561	74,965	17,950	128,625	15,354	20,612	7,100	44,152
26 and up to 52	2,687	8,688	1,989	13,420	1,155	1,936	723	3,866	23,035	80,549	17,923	121,963	9,468	17,968	6,295	34,122
52 and up to 104	329	6,453	1,666	8,450	158	1,222	559	1,940	2,291	57,719	14,867	74,898	1,061	11,523	4,818	17,418
Over 104	54	6,608	2,681	9,343	36	1,028	644	1,707	265	47,881	22,381	70,527	164	7,715	5,054	12,934
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	29.5	35.7	23.8	2.2	20.1	27.3	14.7	1.6	25.5	34	21.1	1.6	17.3	25.1	13.1
All	17,772	44,291	12,171	74,779	8,700	11,186	4,402	24,765	159,835	413,436	109,396	688,978	76,132	111,209	39,393	231,969
EAST																
13 or less	5,417	9,487	2,706	17,801	2,945	3,702	1,367	8,207	4,217	4,501	792	9,553	3,125	2,402	567	6,129
Over 13 and up to 26	1,690	4,430	1,207	7,382	847	1,356	594	2,856	1,585	2,505	566	4,668	683	731	234	1,680
26 and up to 52	995	4,251	1,152	6,416	440	1,012	424	1,898	1,445	3,401	826	5,680	664	715	295	1,678
52 and up to 104	116	2,614	855	3,586	55	587	315	957	462	3,618	932	5,013	213	685	339	1,238
Over 104	18	2,234	1,231	3,483	9	416	312	737	60	3,553	1,710	5,323	34	457	313	804
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	21.1	29.2	18.3	1.5	14.2	20.8	11.6	6.7	40.8	54.7	34.2	5.2	22.9	37.3	17.7
All	8,236	23,016	7,151	38,668	4,296	7,073	3,012	14,655	7,769	17,578	4,826	30,237	4,719	4,990	1,748	11,509
LONDON																
13 or less	11,092	23,688	3,803	38,907	6,875	9,748	2,096	19,041	103,900	156,823	37,067	302,518	53,210	55,793	16,693	129,472
Over 13 and up to 26	4,745	14,317	2,333	21,494	2,482	4,468	1,162	8,207	36,146	77,470	18,516	133,293	16,037	21,343	7,334	45,812
26 and up to 52	3,290	15,602	2,653	21,581	1,642	4,438	1,177	7,296	24,480	83,950	18,749	127,643	10,132	18,683	6,590	35,800
52 and up to 104	481	11,895	2,292	14,670	263	3,117	966	4,346	2,753	61,337	15,799	79,911	1,274	12,208	5,157	18,656
Over 104	47	9,855	3,516	13,418	38	1,958	973	2,969	325	51,434	24,091	75,850	198	8,172	5,367	13,738
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.7	28.9	39.8	25.5	2.7	21.4	30.4	17.5	1.8	26.2	34.9	21.7	1.8	17.5	25.6	13.3
All	19,655	75,357	14,597	110,070	11,300	23,729	6,374	41,859	167,604	431,014	114,222	719,215	80,851	116,199	41,141	243,478
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,362	12,866	3,495	22,989	3,417	4,669	1,629	9,907								
Over 13 and up to 26	1,686	5,349	1,575	8,665	828	1,559	549	2,988								
26 and up to 52	1,017	4,992	1,417	7,456	407	1,180	476	2,091								
52 and up to 104	109	3,038	1,062	4,209	47	742	351	1,140								
Over 104	11	2,404	1,532	3,947	9	430	388	827								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	19.0	28.6	17.3	1.2	13.7	21.8	11.6								
All	9,185	28,649	9,081	47,266	4,708	8,580	3,393	16,953								

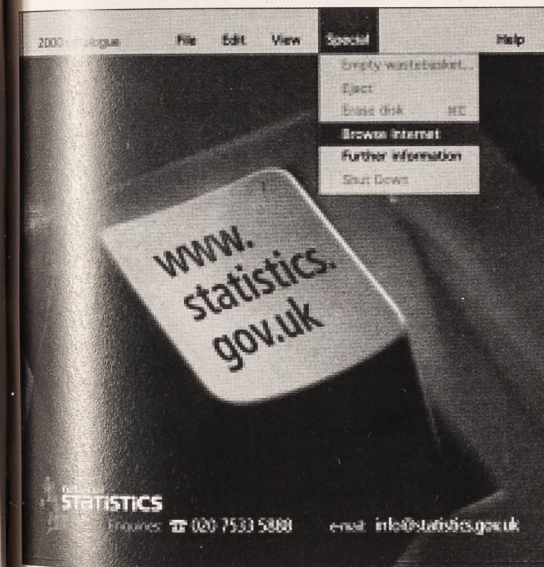
Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.
Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

National Statistics Website

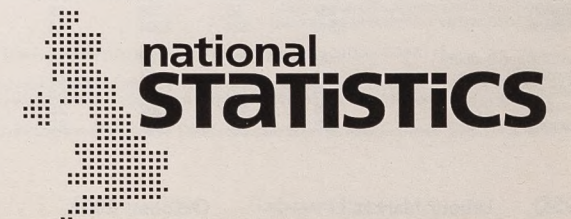
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C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	407	158	565	4.2	3.1	Holsworthy	83	35	118	3.6	2.7
Andover	305	130	435	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	105	69	174	2.4	1.9
Appleby	48	18	66	1.6	1.2	Huddersfield	3,156	1,082	4,238	4.4	3.8
Ashford	582	239	821	2.0	1.7	Hull	8,561	2,698	11,259	6.8	5.9
Axminster	112	38	150	2.2	1.7	Huntingdon	633	264	897	1.4	1.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,054	681	2,735	1.5	1.2	Ilfracombe	239	68	307	4.7	3.9
Banbury	388	203	591	1.0	0.9	Ipswich	2,498	805	3,303	2.8	2.4
Barnard Castle	109	43	152	2.3	1.8	Isle of Wight	1,487	453	1,940	4.4	3.8
Barnsley	3,439	1,208	4,647	5.9	5.1	Keighley and Skipton	1,384	481	1,865	3.4	3.0
Barnstaple	596	237	833	3.4	2.9	Kendal	223	94	317	1.3	1.0
Barrow-in-Furness	1,168	347	1,515	5.2	4.6	Keswick	30	13	43	1.0	0.9
Basingstoke	618	277	895	1.0	0.8	Kettering and Corby	1,240	467	1,707	2.6	2.3
Bath	930	428	1,358	1.6	1.3	Kidderminster	1,043	382	1,425	3.2	2.8
Bedford	1,846	675	2,521	3.0	2.4	King's Lynn	843	379	1,222	2.6	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	265	93	358	3.4	3.1	Kingsbridge	88	37	125	1.9	1.4
Bideford	555	207	762	5.1	3.8	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,950	602	2,552	4.7	4.0
Birmingham	33,195	10,498	43,693	5.3	4.7	Launceston	190	82	272	3.3	2.5
Bishop Auckland	2,890	941	3,831	6.9	6.0	Leeds	10,336	3,079	13,415	3.4	3.1
Blackburn	3,527	1,135	4,662	3.6	3.2	Leek	275	143	418	2.3	1.9
Blackpool	3,209	858	4,067	3.2	2.8	Leicester	7,934	3,036	10,970	3.9	3.5
Bolton	3,966	1,234	5,200	4.1	3.8	Leominster	198	70	268	3.0	2.5
Boston	319	151	470	1.9	1.7	Lincoln	1,847	647	2,494	3.4	3.1
Bournemouth	2,187	684	2,871	2.3	1.9	Liskeard	286	135	421	3.8	2.7
Bradford	9,704	2,776	12,480	5.2	4.7	Liverpool	23,149	6,565	29,714	7.6	6.8
Bridgwater	744	284	1,028	3.1	2.5	London	111,010	42,316	153,326	3.7	3.2
Bridlington and Driffield	1,026	397	1,423	7.5	6.0	Loughborough	1,191	519	1,710	3.5	3.0
Bridport	91	34	125	1.4	1.1	Louth	349	126	475	4.3	3.4
Brighton	4,564	1,782	6,346	3.5	3.0	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,535	515	2,050	5.2	4.5
Bristol	6,553	2,262	8,815	2.2	2.0	Ludlow	185	78	263	2.6	2.1
Bude	181	71	252	4.8	3.8	Luton	3,094	1,168	4,262	3.3	2.8
Burnley	998	302	1,300	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	5,619	2,094	7,713	2.8	2.4
Burton on Trent	1,513	598	2,111	2.7	2.5	Malton	156	79	235	2.0	1.6
Bury St Edmunds	366	205	571	1.5	1.3	Malvern	332	136	468	1.9	1.4
Buxton	435	197	632	2.8	2.2	Manchester	27,150	8,132	35,282	3.5	3.2
Calderdale	2,815	872	3,687	4.7	4.1	Mansfield	3,940	1,455	5,395	5.0	4.4
Cambridge	1,595	591	2,186	1.4	1.2	Matlock	376	152	528	1.7	1.4
Camelford	62	21	83	3.7	2.9	Melton Mowbray	222	98	320	2.0	1.5
Canterbury	1,095	402	1,497	2.2	2.0	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,891	3,047	13,938	6.9	6.2
Carlisle	1,280	477	1,757	3.3	2.9	Mildenhall	183	74	257	1.8	1.6
Chard	172	63	235	2.0	1.6	Milton Keynes	1,727	700	2,427	1.6	1.5
Cheltenham	1,340	462	1,802	2.2	1.8	Minehead	205	73	278	3.6	2.8
Chesterfield	3,189	1,056	4,245	6.0	5.4	Morpeth and Ashington	2,401	748	3,149	6.2	5.4
Chichester	979	377	1,356	1.5	1.2	Nelson and Colne	881	309	1,190	4.0	3.5
Chippenham	334	152	486	1.7	1.4	Newark	519	181	700	3.1	2.8
Cinderford	520	226	746	3.7	3.2	Newbury	322	148	470	0.8	0.7
Cirencester	210	75	285	1.1	0.9	Newquay	315	125	440	4.5	3.5
Clacton	838	235	1,073	5.5	4.3	Newton Abbot	500	201	701	2.6	1.9
Colchester	1,856	826	2,682	2.1	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	280	142	422	1.5	1.2
Coventry	6,309	2,081	8,390	3.4	3.2	Northampton	2,744	1,051	3,795	2.5	2.2
Crawley	1,501	528	2,029	0.8	0.7	Norwich	3,275	1,159	4,434	2.6	2.3
Crewe	2,262	841	3,103	3.0	2.6	Nottingham	10,110	3,272	13,382	4.2	3.8
Cromer	457	162	619	3.5	2.7	Okehampton	149	92	241	2.7	1.9
Darlington	1,616	503	2,119	4.6	4.2	Oswestry	411	191	602	3.5	2.9
Dartmouth	46	29	75	2.3	1.8	Oxford	2,008	754	2,762	1.2	1.0
Derby	4,743	1,560	6,303	3.8	3.5	Paignton and Totnes	1,007	394	1,401	5.3	4.3
Devizes	191	81	272	1.9	1.4	Penrith	147	69	216	1.4	1.2
Diss	224	113	337	2.0	1.6	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	795	334	1,129	5.7	4.6
Doncaster	4,718	1,596	6,304	5.8	5.1	Peterborough	1,936	681	2,617	2.6	2.4
Dorchester and Weymouth	677	238	915	2.0	1.6	Pickering	117	61	178	2.3	1.8
Dover	967	300	1,267	4.2	3.7	Plymouth	3,527	1,199	4,726	3.5	2.8
Dudley and Sandwell	8,801	2,736	11,537	4.9	4.5	Poole	855	337	1,192	1.3	1.1
Eastbourne	1,157	417	1,574	2.6	2.1	Portsmouth	3,983	1,384	5,367	2.5	2.1
Evesham	307	126	433	1.5	1.3	Preston	3,409	1,082	4,491	2.9	2.6
Exeter	1,846	668	2,514	2.1	1.8	Reading	2,616	948	3,564	1.2	1.1
Fakenham	158	70	228	2.3	1.8	Redruth and Camborne	752	242	994	5.7	4.0
Falmouth	502	166	668	5.8	4.8	Retford	464	228	692	4.7	4.2
Folkestone	1,078	343	1,421	4.0	3.3	Richmond	164	118	282	2.8	1.6
Gainsborough	579	236	815	6.8	5.7	Rochdale	2,313	679	2,992	4.8	4.2
Gloucester	1,792	583	2,375	3.2	2.9	Rugby	679	286	965	2.5	2.0
Goole and Selby	902	373	1,275	4.2	3.5	Salisbury	376	147	523	1.2	0.9
Grantham	492	204	696	2.5	2.1	Scarborough	1,194	340	1,534	4.4	3.7
Great Yarmouth	1,766	562	2,328	6.2	5.2	Scunthorpe	1,836	701	2,537	3.9	3.6
Grimsby	3,371	1,152	4,523	6.0	5.2	Settle	80	36	116	1.9	1.6
Guildford and Aldershot	1,567	613	2,180	0.9	0.7	Shaftesbury	210	90	300	1.4	1.0
Haltwhistle	95	43	138	4.1	3.3	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,478	3,950	17,428	5.4	4.8
Harlow	1,321	510	1,831	1.4	1.2	Shrewsbury	1,119	414	1,533	2.4	2.0
Harrogate and Ripon	816	337	1,153	1.5	1.3	Skegness and Mablethorpe	414	127	541	2.9	2.3
Hartlepool	2,077	581	2,658	7.7	6.9	Sleaford	225	111	336	2.3	1.8
Harwich	252	96	348	5.9	4.5	Slough and Woking	9,742	3,845	13,587	1.8	1.5
Hastings	1,810	524	2,334	4.4	3.4	South Molton	86	42	128	3.1	2.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	443	191	634	2.2	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	3,615	1,118	4,733	1.7	1.5
Hawes and Leyburn	47	27	74	2.1	1.2	Southend	6,369	2,374	8,743	3.7	3.1
Helston	260	120	380	5.8	4.1	Spalding and Holbeach	312	176	488	1.6	1.4
Hereford	988	404	1,392	2.5	2.1	St Austell	553	192	745	3.2	2.5
Hexham	273	96	371	2.8	2.3	Stafford	1,205	469	1,674	2.8	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.21

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
SCOTLAND											
Stamford	253	131	384	1.3	1.0	Aberdeen	2,441	867	3,308	1.9	1.7
Stenage	1,642	659	2,301	1.4	1.2	Annan	287	132	419	4.1	3.6
Stoke	5,358	1,961	7,319	3.9	3.5	Argyll Islands	97	40	137	4.7	3.6
Stroud	660	260	920	2.7	2.1	Ayr	1,910	602	2,512	5.7	5.1
Sunderland and Durham	8,486	2,265	10,751	5.9	5.4	Badenoch	138	34	172	3.5	3.0
Swindon	1,746	650	2,396	1.8	1.7	Banff	205	118	323	3.5	2.8
Taunton	665	283	948	1.9	1.6	Berwickshire	156	67	223	3.3	2.9
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,118	819	2,937	3.0	2.6	Brechin and Montrose	558	235	793	4.9	4.3
Thanel	2,092	634	2,726	7.3	6.6	Campbeltown	256	104	360	10.0	7.7
Thetford	307	149	456	1.9	1.6	Crieff	118	45	163	2.4	2.1
Tiverton	271	98	369	2.3	1.8	Dingwall	800	161	961	7.3	6.2
Torquay	1,010	313	1,323	4.8	4.1	Dufftown	64	27	91	3.3	2.3
Trowbridge and Warminster	522	249	771	1.7	1.4	Dumbarton	1,603	522	2,125	7.8	6.7
Truro	570</										

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,620	501	2,121	4.6	4.2	
Hartlepool UA	2,077	581	2,658	7.7	6.9	
Middlesbrough UA	4,071	1,056	5,127	7.1	6.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,957	825	3,782	8.3	7.1	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,723	1,104	4,827	6.1	5.5	
County Durham	7,094	2,223	9,317	5.8	5.2	
Chester-le-Street	669	153	822	7.7	6.8	
Derwentside	1,155	359	1,514	6.7	5.9	
Durham	942	323	1,265	3.1	2.8	
Easington	1,411	427	1,838	7.5	7.0	
Sedgefield	1,522	505	2,027	6.3	5.8	
Teesdale	201	72	273	3.4	2.6	
Wear Valley	1,194	384	1,578	7.7	6.3	
Northumberland	4,130	1,384	5,514	4.9	4.2	
Alnwick	346	141	487	4.4	3.2	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	277	100	377	3.2	2.9	
Blyth Valley	1,310	455	1,765	7.2	6.3	
Castle Morpeth	506	179	685	2.8	2.5	
Tynedale	518	187	705	3.2	2.6	
Wansbeck	1,173	322	1,495	8.2	7.0	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	22,458	5,702	28,160	5.8	5.3	
Gateshead	3,068	844	3,912	4.1	3.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,694	1,426	7,120	4.4	4.1	
North Tyneside	3,312	907	4,219	6.8	5.8	
South Tyneside	4,292	1,025	5,317	10.4	9.3	
Sunderland	6,092	1,500	7,592	6.5	5.9	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,282	661	2,943	4.7	4.3	
Blackpool UA	2,129	536	2,665	4.2	3.8	
Halton UA	2,087	639	2,726	5.2	4.8	
Warrington UA	1,766	645	2,411	2.2	2.0	
Cheshire	5,219	1,782	7,001	2.2	1.9	
Chester	924	302	1,226	1.7	1.6	
Congleton	555	219	774	2.3	2.0	
Crewe and Nantwich	990	334	1,314	2.8	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	784	210	994	2.8	2.7	
Macclesfield	802	275	1,077	1.3	1.1	
Vale Royal	1,174	442	1,616	3.4	3.0	
Cumbria	5,541	1,862	7,403	3.7	3.2	
Allerdale	1,355	466	1,821	5.4	4.7	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,005	280	1,285	6.1	5.6	
Carlisle	1,173	428	1,601	3.2	2.9	
Copeland	1,347	401	1,748	5.4	4.8	
Eden	224	98	322	1.6	1.3	
South Lakeland	437	189	626	1.5	1.1	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	35,020	10,512	45,532	3.9	3.5	
Bolton	3,529	1,098	4,627	4.0	3.6	
Bury	1,504	551	2,055	3.3	2.8	
Manchester	10,463	2,812	13,275	4.5	4.3	
Oldham	3,278	987	4,265	5.0	4.4	
Rochdale	2,925	864	3,789	5.0	4.4	
Salford	2,976	827	3,803	3.4	3.2	
Stockport	2,235	720	2,955	2.4	2.1	
Tameside	2,447	810	3,257	4.2	3.8	
Trafford	2,132	678	2,810	2.2	2.0	
Wigan	3,531	1,165	4,696	4.6	4.1	
Lancashire	11,057	3,604	14,661	3.3	2.9	
Burnley	941	279	1,220	3.4	3.1	
Chorley	774	299	1,073	3.4	2.8	
Fylde	315	108	423	1.0	0.9	
Hyndburn	694	242	936	3.3	2.8	
Lancaster	1,891	591	2,482	5.0	4.3	
Pendle	911	324	1,235	4.1	3.6	
Preston	1,939	544	2,483	3.2	2.9	
Ribble Valley	189	90	279	1.3	1.1	
Rossendale	522	195	717	2.8	2.4	
South Ribble	610	213	823	2.2	1.9	
West Lancashire	1,445	490	1,935	5.2	4.3	
Wyre	826	229	1,055	3.8	3.0	
Merseyside (Met County)	30,520	8,790	39,310	7.4	6.7	
Knowsley	3,928	1,137	5,065	10.5	9.6	
Liverpool	13,018	3,628	16,646	7.7	7.1	
Saint Helens	2,956	969	3,925	6.9	6.0	
Sefton	4,739	1,305	6,044	6.1	5.3	
Wirral	5,879	1,751	7,630	7.1	6.2	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,362	1,393	4,755	5.2	4.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,883	1,986	8,869	7.6	7.0	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,196	1,069	4,265	6.4	5.6	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,905	737	2,642	3.7	3.4	
York UA	1,560	527	2,087	2.2	2.0	
North Yorkshire	4,064	1,602	5,666	2.5	2.0	
Craven	314	126	440	1.9	1.5	
Hambleton	482	232	714	1.8	1.5	
Harrogate	713	291	1,004	1.6	1.4	
Richmondshire	219	152	371	2.6	1.5	
Ryedale	305	154	459	2.1	1.6	
Scarborough	1,481	420	1,901	4.6	3.9	
Selby	550	227	777	2.9	2.5	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	21,062	6,513	27,575	5.6	4.9	
Barnsley	3,158	1,108	4,266	5.8	5.0	
Doncaster	4,406	1,452	5,858	5.6	5.0	
Rotherham	3,872	1,222	5,094	6.0	5.2	
Sheffield	9,626	2,731	12,357	5.4	4.8	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	31,203	9,527	40,730	4.2	3.8	
Bradford	8,948	2,576	11,524	5.5	5.1	
Calderdale	2,815	872	3,687	4.7	4.1	
Kirklees	5,057	1,666	6,723	4.1	3.6	
Leeds	10,339	3,088	13,427	3.4	3.1	
Wakefield	4,044	1,325	5,369	4.4	3.9	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	3,968	1,222	5,190	4.2	3.9	
Leicester UA	5,913	2,130	8,043	5.1	4.7	
Nottingham UA	5,973	1,677	7,650	4.5	4.2	
Rutland UA	72	40	112	0.9	0.6	
Derbyshire	8,017	3,020	11,037	3.9	3.4	
Amber Valley	1,096	422	1,518	2.7	2.4	
Bolsover	1,016	403	1,419	7.5	6.6	
Chesterfield	1,925	626	2,551	5.1	4.7	
Derbyshire Dales	423	153	576	1.8	1.4	
Erewash	1,086	437	1,523	3.9	3.4	
High Peak	670	304	974	2.9	2.3	
North East Derbyshire	1,295	438	1,733	6.1	5.1	
South Derbyshire	506	237	743	3.3	2.7	
Leicestershire	4,112	1,853	5,965	2.6	2.2	
Blaby	491	220	711	2.2	1.9	
Charnwood	1,371	610	1,981	3.6	3.1	
Harborough	343	166	509	1.8	1.6	
Hinckley and Bosworth	638	324	962	2.3	2.1	
Melton	239	102	341	2.0	1.6	
North West Leicestershire	559	256	815	2.2	2.0	
Oadby and Wigston	471	175	646	3.5	2.9	
Lincolnshire	5,005	2,016	7,021	2.9	2.5	
Boston	309	138	447	1.9	1.6	
East Lindsey	913	355	1,268	3.3	2.6	
Lincoln	1,353	427	1,780	3.4	3.2	
North Kesteven	483	229	712	1.7	1.5	
South Holland	336	188	524	1.7	1.5	
South Kesteven	757	319	1,076	2.3	1.9	
West Lindsey	854	360	1,214	5.5	4.6	
Northamptonshire	5,287	2,052	7,339	2.5	2.2	
Corby	645	218	863	2.8	2.6	
Daventry	377	222	599	2.2	1.6	
East Northamptonshire	488	201	689	3.0	2.3	
Kettering	558	238	806	2.3	2.0	
Northampton	2,291	784	3,075	2.6	2.4	
South Northamptonshire	240	126	366	1.5	1.1	
Wellingborough	678	263	941	2.6	2.5	
Nottinghamshire	7,999	3,059	11,058	4.5	3.9	
Ashfield	1,612	600	2,212	5.4	4.8	
Bassetlaw	1,468	622	2,090	4.9	4.3	
Broxtowe	867	381	1,248	4.0	3.4	
Gedling	1,010	382	1,392	4.4	3.7	
Mansfield	1,464	485	1,949	5.9	5.3	
Newark and Sherwood	945	363	1,308	3.9	3.5	
Rushcliffe	633	225	858	2.5	2.0	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,260	530	1,790	2.5	2.1	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,750	1,295	5,045	4.3	4.0	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,738	664	2,402	3.0	2.7	
Shropshire	2,091	826	2,917	2.7	2.2	
Bridgnorth	345	142	487	2.7	2.4	
North Shropshire	436	165	601	3.1	2.9	
Oswestry	351	172	523	3.5	1.9	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	720	259	979	2.2	2.1	
South Shropshire	239	88	327	2.6	2.1	
Staffordshire	7,070	2,861	9,931	3.2	2.8	
Cannock Chase	847	375	1,222	4.0	3.6	
East Staffordshire	1,011	378	1,389	2.8	2.6	
Lichfield	643	299	942	2.6	2.2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,068	394	1,462	3.5	3.1	
South Staffordshire	988	363	1,351	4.5	3.7	
Stafford	1,086	420	1,506	3.3	2.6	
Staffordshire Moorlands	617	332	949	3.6	3.2	
Tamworth	810	300	1,110	1.1	1.0	
Warwickshire	3,488	1,315	4,803	2.1	1.8	
North Warwickshire	383	170	553	1.9	1.7	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	985	357	1,342	3.6	3.4	
Rugby	692	291	983	2.2	2.0	
Stratford-on-Avon	454	189	643	1.2	1.0	
Warwick	964	308	1,272	1.8	1.7	
West Midlands (Met County)	51,739	15,866	67,605	5.5	5.0	
Birmingham	24,491	7,157	31,648	6.3	5.7	
Coventry	4,473	1,329	5,802	3.9	3.5	
Dudley	4,930	1,550	6,480	5.0	4.5	
Sandwell	6,338	1,968	8,306	6.1	5.5	
Solihull	1,819	693	2,512	3.0	2.7	
Walsall	4,350	1,508	5,858	5.2	4.7	
Wolverhampton	5,338	1,661	6,999	6.2	5.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	4,247	1,645</				

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	5,010	1,977	6,987	2.6	2.1	
East Devon	516	205	721	1.7	1.3	
Exeter	1,111	343	1,454	2.1	2.0	
Mid Devon	385	173	558	2.5	2.0	
North Devon	923	348	1,271	3.6	3.0	
South Hams	431	226	657	2.2	1.7	
Teignbridge	734	301	1,035	2.7	2.0	
Torrington	659	258	917	4.8	3.6	
West Devon	251	123	374	2.3	1.7	
Dorset	1,551	606	2,157	1.5	1.2	
Christchurch	198	61	259	1.5	1.3	
East Dorset	270	136	406	1.5	1.1	
North Dorset	148	76	224	1.1	0.7	
Purbeck	129	51	180	1.1	0.9	
West Dorset	296	118	414	1.0	0.8	
Weymouth and Portland	510	164	674	3.9	3.1	
Gloucestershire	4,619	1,645	6,264	2.5	2.2	
Cheltenham	1,035	321	1,356	2.3	2.1	
Cotswold	264	96	360	1.1	0.9	
Forest of Dean	605	264	869	3.5	3.1	
Gloucester	1,498	458	1,956	3.2	3.0	
Stroud	756	297	1,053	2.5	2.0	
Tewkesbury	461	209	670	2.2	1.7	
Somerset	3,109	1,192	4,301	2.3	1.9	
Mendip	703	285	988	2.7	2.1	
Sedgemoor	802	315	1,117	3.1	2.6	
South Somerset	733	253	986	1.7	1.4	
Taunton Deane	625	250	875	1.8	1.5	
West Somerset	246	89	335	3.3	2.5	
Wiltshire	1,721	749	2,470	1.6	1.2	
Kennet	340	138	478	1.9	1.4	
North Wiltshire	496	240	736	1.7	1.3	
Salisbury	358	121	479	1.1	0.8	
West Wiltshire	527	250	777	1.7	1.4	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,406	424	1,830	8.2	7.5	
Bridgend	1,545	534	2,079	4.3	3.9	
Caerphilly	2,368	760	3,128	6.0	5.3	
Cardiff	4,256	1,129	5,385	3.1	2.8	
Cardiff South	2,063	725	2,788	5.9	4.7	
Ceredigion	743	308	1,051	4.5	3.1	
Conwy	1,315	403	1,718	4.9	3.9	
Denbighshire	1,027	322	1,349	3.9	3.1	
Flintshire	1,399	524	1,923	3.1	2.7	
Gwynedd	1,904	652	2,556	5.8	4.9	
Isle of Anglesey	1,352	509	1,861	9.9	7.5	
Merthyr Tydfil	940	301	1,241	6.2	5.9	
Monmouthshire	701	246	947	2.8	2.4	
Neath Port Talbot	1,858	645	2,503	5.6	5.0	
Newport	2,401	684	3,085	4.0	3.8	
Pembrokeshire	1,482	479	1,961	5.6	4.5	
Powys	1,060	485	1,545	3.5	2.4	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,819	951	3,770	4.9	4.5	
Swansea	3,472	953	4,425	4.7	4.2	
Torfaen	1,082	350	1,432	3.7	3.5	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,520	463	1,983	4.6	3.9	
Wrexham	1,325	475	1,800	3.4	2.9	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	1,999	659	2,658	1.9	1.8	
Aberdeenshire	1,167	592	1,759	2.5	1.9	
Angus	1,594	692	2,286	5.4	4.7	
Argyll and Bute	1,359	451	1,810	5.2	4.0	
Argyll and Shetland	822	310	1,132	8.0	7.3	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,282	909	3,191	5.1	4.4	
Dumfries and Galloway	4,051	1,152	5,203	8.2	7.9	
East Ayrshire	2,876	1,017	3,893	9.3	8.5	
East Dunbartonshire	1,029	405	1,434	5.4	3.9	
East Lothian	665	194	859	3.4	2.9	
East Renfrewshire	772	248	1,020	6.2	4.8	
Edinburgh, City of	5,469	1,602	7,071	2.5	2.3	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	601	147	748	6.3	5.9	
Falkirk	2,409	799	3,208	5.7	5.3	
Fife	6,926	2,300	9,226	6.7	6.1	
Glasgow City	14,675	3,866	18,541	5.1	4.8	
Highland	3,281	863	4,144	4.5	3.9	
Inverclyde	1,889	526	2,415	7.0	6.7	
Midlothian	648	198	846	3.5	3.0	
Moray	814	376	1,190	4.3	3.1	
North Ayrshire	3,383	1,164	4,547	10.2	9.2	
North Lanarkshire	6,189	2,070	8,259	6.9	6.4	
Orkney Islands	161	78	239	2.8	2.2	
Perth and Kinross	1,241	474	1,715	2.8	2.3	
Perth and Kinross	2,987	820	3,807	4.4	4.2	
Renfrewshire	1,083	382	1,465	3.2	2.8	
Scottish Borders	129	54	183	1.5	1.3	
Shetland Islands	2,093	660	2,753	5.9	5.2	
South Ayrshire	4,491	1,567	6,058	5.2	4.5	
South Lanarkshire	1,037	337	1,374	3.3	3.0	
Stirling	2,434	692	3,126	10.0	9.3	
West Dunbartonshire	2,450	799	3,249	5.1	4.7	

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

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	2,077	581	2,658	7.7	6.9	
Middlesbrough	3,135	775	3,910	6.2	5.9	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,788	562	2,350	10.9	9.8	
Redcar	2,105	544	2,649	8.0	6.9	
Stockton North	2,076	599	2,675	6.2	5.7	
Stockton South	1,647	505	2,152	5.9	5.3	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,362	417	1,779	5.6	4.7	
Darlington	1,536	468	2,004	4.8	4.4	
Durham, City of	942	323	1,265	3.1	2.8	
Easington	1,244	382	1,626	7.3	6.7	
North Durham	1,236	321	1,557	8.3	7.3	
North West Durham	1,142	378	1,520	6.9	5.9	
Sedgefield	1,252	435	1,687	6.1	5.6	
Northumberland						
Barwick-in-Tweed	824	292	1,116	4.2	3.5	
Blyth Valley	1,310	455	1,765	7.2	6.3	
Hexham	597	228	825	2.9	2.4	
Wansbeck	1,399	409	1,808	5.6	4.8	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	1,023	276	1,299	3.7	3.4	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,190	361	1,551	6.4	5.9	
Houghton and Washington East	1,485	479	1,964	5.5	5.0	
Jarrow	1,822	447	2,269	9.6	8.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,733	461	2,194	3.6	3.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,918	497	2,415	6.2	5.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,164	280	1,444	5.8	5.4	
North Tyne	1,597	419	2,016	7.5	6.4	
South Shields	2,607	613	3,220	11.3	10.1	
Sunderland North	1,940	415	2,355	6.1	5.6	
Sunderland South	2,258	475	2,733	8.5	7.8	
Tyne Bridge	2,437	619	3,056	3.5	3.2	
Tynemouth	1,284	360	1,644	6.1	5.3	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	901	249	1,050	1.6	1.5	
Congleton	555	219	774	2.3	2.0	
Croxteth and Macclesfield	924	308	1,232	3.2	2.7	
Eddisbury	718	290	1,008	3.1	2.8	
Eldersley, North and Neston	822	223	1,045	2.9	2.7	
Haltwhistle	1,366	419	1,785	5.5	5.1	
Macclesfield	480	164	644	1.6	1.3	
Tatton	453	163	616	1.3	1.1	
Warrington North	1,008	350	1,358	2.6	2.4	
Warrington South	758	295	1,053	1.8	1.6	
Weaver Vale	1,187	386	1,573	3.6	3.2	
Cumbria						
Barrow-in-Furness	1,149	336	1,485	5.4	4.8	
Carlisle	1,046	346	1,392	3.3	2.9	
Copeland	1,347	401	1,748	5.4	4.8	
Penrith and The Border	445	221	666	2.1	1.8	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	293	133	426	1.2	0.9	
Workington	1,261	425	1,686	5.5	4.9	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	611	205	816	1.9	1.7	
Ashton under Lyne	1,240	414	1,654	4.1	3.7	
Bolton North East	1,361	388	1,749	4.9	4.4	
Bolton South East	1,542	480	2,022	4.0	3.6	
Bolton West	626	230	856	2.8	2.6	
Bury North	770	276	1,046	2.7	2.3	
Bury South	734	275	1,009	4.2	3.6	
Cheadle	410	165	575	1.7	1.4	
Denton and Reddish	905	283	1,188	4.0	3.5	
Eccles	1,044	296	1,340	3.6	3.3	
Hazel Grove	518	167	685	2.5	2.2	
Heywood and Middleton	1,216	396	1,612	4.8	4.2	
Loughborough	1,087	373	1,460	4.7	4.2	
Makerfield	940	296	1,236	5.3	4.7	
Manchester Blackley	1,947	506	2,453	7.5	7.1	
Manchester Central	3,417	828	4,245	2.5	2.4	
Manchester Gorton	2,393	654	3,047	14.6	13.8	
Manchester Withington	1,442	481	1,923	6.2	5.9	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,276	419	1,695	5.7	5.0	
Oldham West and Royton	1,710	461	2,171	4.3	3.8	
Rochdale	1,629	435	2,064	5.2	4.6	
Salford	1,312	331	1,643	2.7	2.5	
Salford and Hyde	1,055	363	1,418	5.4	4.8	
Stockport	926	278	1,204	2.4	2.1	
Stretford and Urmston	1,311	4				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	533	211	744	2.1	1.8	
Gainsborough	892	374	1,266	5.5	4.6	
Grantham and Stamford	622	273	895	2.1	1.8	
Lincoln	1,375	438	1,813	3.4	3.2	
Louth and Horncastle	651	268	919	3.6	2.9	
Shearwater and North Hykeham	509	236	745	2.6	2.0	
South Holland and The Deepings	423	216	639	1.9	1.6	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	842	304	1,146	2.6	2.3	
Daventry	518	299	817	1.9	1.4	
Kettering	624	270	894	2.2	1.9	
Northampton North	1,285	430	1,715	4.6	4.1	
Northampton South	1,049	371	1,420	1.7	1.6	
Wellingborough	969	378	1,347	2.9	2.6	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,344	547	1,891	4.8	4.3	
Bassetlaw	1,271	487	1,758	5.2	4.6	
Broxtowe	722	310	1,032	4.0	3.4	
Gedling	832	318	1,150	4.4	3.7	
Mansfield	1,283	431	1,714	5.5	4.9	
Newark	896	373	1,269	3.8	3.4	
Nottingham East	2,446	647	3,093	7.0	6.6	
Nottingham North	1,780	547	2,327	9.3	8.8	
Nottingham South	1,747	483	2,230	2.2	2.1	
Rushcliffe	633	226	859	2.5	2.0	
Sherwood	1,018	367	1,385	5.7	5.0	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	829	336	1,165	2.4	2.0	
Leominster	476	216	692	2.7	2.2	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	486	198	684	2.7	2.0	
North Shropshire	787	337	1,124	3.2	2.6	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	720	259	979	2.2	1.9	
Telford	1,080	418	1,498	3.5	3.2	
Wrekin, The	756	278	1,034	2.5	2.2	
Staffordshire						
Burton	996	368	1,364	2.9	2.7	
Cannock Chase	899	391	1,290	4.2	3.7	
Lichfield	544	268	812	2.7	2.3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	820	286	1,106	3.5	3.1	
South Staffordshire	767	284	1,051	3.9	3.2	
Stafford	1,004	341	1,345	3.1	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	652	305	957	3.5	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,490	428	1,918	3.1	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent North	998	364	1,362	5.1	4.8	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,293	529	1,822	5.7	5.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	433	251	684	2.0	1.7	
Stone	433	251	684	2.0	1.7	
Tamworth	924	341	1,265	3.3	2.9	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	685	288	973	2.4	2.2	
Nuneaton	743	255	998	3.1	2.9	
Rugby and Kenilworth	753	313	1,066	2.3	2.0	
Stratford-on-Avon	422	182	604	1.2	1.0	
Warwick and Leamington	885	277	1,162	1.8	1.7	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	803	317	1,120	4.3	3.9	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,862	567	2,429	5.5	5.1	
Birmingham Erdington	2,104	610	2,714	6.9	6.3	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,399	481	1,880	12.6	11.5	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,144	561	2,705	14.6	13.3	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,150	1,339	6,489	3.4	3.1	
Birmingham Northfield	1,443	418	1,861	10.6	9.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,506	761	3,267	11.1	10.1	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,751	546	2,297	6.6	6.1	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,028	1,133	5,161	10.9	9.9	
Birmingham Yardley	1,366	435	1,801	5.4	5.0	
Coventry North East	1,834	517	2,351	5.4	5.0	
Coventry North West	1,224	391	1,615	6.0	5.6	
Coventry South	1,415	421	1,836	2.4	2.2	
Dudley North	1,684	514	2,198	6.2	5.6	
Dudley South	1,425	460	1,885	4.4	4.0	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,368	445	1,813	5.3	4.8	
Meriden	1,245	423	1,668	4.6	3.8	
Solihull	574	270	844	1.8	1.5	
Stourbridge	1,202	352	1,554	4.8	4.4	
Sutton Coldfield	738	306	1,044	3.4	3.1	
Walsall North	1,708	567	2,275	6.6	6.0	
Walsall South	1,839	624	2,463	4.8	4.3	
Warley	1,795	526	2,321	7.5	6.9	
West Bromwich East	1,776	573	2,349	6.3	5.9	
West Bromwich West	2,018	648	2,666	5.1	4.6	
Wolverhampton North East	1,739	563	2,301	7.8	7.9	
Wolverhampton South East	1,787	566	2,353	7.5	6.6	
Wolverhampton South West	1,813	532	2,345	4.5	4.0	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	764	253	1,017	2.8	2.5	
Mid Worcestershire	510	207	717	1.7	1.4	
Redditch	766	380	1,146	2.9	2.5	
West Worcestershire	405	160	565	1.9	1.4	
Worcester	800	276	1,076	2.4	2.2	
Wyre Forest	957	347	1,304	3.4	3.1	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,389	434	1,823	3.5	3.0	
Luton North	956	364	1,320	7.1	6.3	
Luton South	1,426	490	1,916	3.1	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	384	171	555	1.9	1.5	
North East Bedfordshire	393	200	593	2.3	1.8	
South West Bedfordshire	563	231	794	2.2	1.8	

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	773	250	1,023	1.6	1.5	
Huntingdon	500	214	714	1.3	1.2	
North East Cambridgeshire	893	325	1,218	3.0	2.5	
North West Cambridgeshire	614	217	831	2.8	2.6	
Peterborough	1,231	423	1,654	2.6	2.4	
South Cambridgeshire	304	129	433	0.9	0.8	
South East Cambridgeshire	412	183	595	1.5	1.2	
Essex						
Basildon	922	397	1,319	3.1	2.7	
Billerica	707	275	982	3.1	2.7	
Braintree	613	285	898	2.6	2.2	
Brentwood and Ongar	325	120	445	1.4	1.2	
Castle Point	540	208	748	3.9	3.0	
Colchester	655	285	940	1.7	1.4	
Epping Forest	532	304	836	2.8	2.3	
Harlow	759	284	1,043	2.7	2.5	
Harwich	1,035	322	1,357	5.6	4.4	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	468	207	675	2.8	2.4	
North Essex	373	158	531	2.8	2.2	
Rayleigh	479	228	707	3.0	2.5	
Rochford and Southend East	1,559	454	2,013	4.4	3.7	
Saffron Walden	309	119	428	1.1	0.9	
Southend West	785	285	1,070	4.6	3.9	
Thurrock	1,233	465	1,698	3.7	3.3	
West Chelmsford	565	252	817	1.5	1.3	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	533	244	777	2.4	2.0	
Hemel Hempstead	553	232	785	1.6	1.3	
Hertford and Stortford	292	122	414	0.8	0.7	
Hertsmer	514	193	707	1.6	1.3	
Hitchin and Harpenden	320	139	459	1.3	1.1	
North East Hertfordshire	287	129	416	1.3	1.2	
South West Hertfordshire	450	169	619	1.9	1.4	
St Albans	300	132	432	1.0	0.8	
Stevenage	606	239	845	1.9	1.7	
Watford	677	246	923	1.6	1.4	
Welwyn Hatfield	440	155	595	1.1	0.9	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	1,706	540	2,246	6.2	5.3	
Mid Norfolk	484	216	700	2.7	2.2	
North Norfolk	676	258	934	3.1	2.3	
North West Norfolk	761	297	1,058	2.6	2.0	
Norwich North	984	300	1,284	3.7	3.2	
Norwich South	1,406	461	1,867	2.2	2.1	
South Norfolk	516	248	764	2.5	2.0	
South West Norfolk	558	309	867	2.3	1.9	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	503	271	774	1.6	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	635	223	858	3.2	2.7	
Ipswich	1,384	395	1,779	3.2	3.0	
South Suffolk	498	183	681	2.4	2.0	
Suffolk Coastal	623	208	831	2.0	1.6	
Waveney	1,415	473	1,888	5.4	4.8	
West Suffolk	440	199	639	1.6	1.4	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,107	373	1,480	5.1	4.6	
Battersea	1,444	540	1,984	4.2	3.5	
Beckenham	1,081	364	1,445	4.9	4.1	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,676	1,064	4,740	5.4	5.1	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	534	253	787	3.1	2.6	
Brent East	2,008	650	2,658	9.7	8.1	
Brent North	940	353	1,293	5.1	4.3	
Brent South	2,049	713	2,762	5.3	4.5	
Brentford and Isleworth	703	337	1,040	1.4	1.3	
Bromley and Chislehurst	599	287	886	1.8	1.5	
Camberwell and Peckham	2,743	996	3,739	14.1	13.0	
Carshalton and Wallington	650	253	903	4.7	3.9	
Chingford and Woodford Green	705	318	1,023	4.3	3.6	
Chipping Barnet	636	350	986	3.3	2.6	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,614	660	2,274	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,543	565	2,108	3.0	2.6	
Croydon North	2,216	853	3,069	8.0	7.0	
Croydon South	643	270	913	2.9	2.5	
Dagenham	1,011	380	1,391	4.6	4.1	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,172	956	3,128	15.4	13.7	
Ealing North	1,246	484	1,730	6.2	5.5	
Ealing Southall	1,834	613	2,447	4.7	4.2	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,127	768	2,895	4.1	3.6	
East Ham	2,421	759	3,180	12.5	10.9	
Edmonton	1,645	605	2,250	7.9	6.5	
Eltham	1,069	452	1,521	9.9	8.0	
Enfield North	1,218	467	1,685	3.6	3.0	
Enfield, Southgate	1,062	453	1,515	6.2	5.2	
Erith and Thamesmead	1,774	718	2,492	9.7	8.2	
Feltham and Heston	795	303	1,098	1.9	1.7	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,137	451	1,588	4.2	3.3	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,232	918	3,150	7.1	6.2	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,565	964	3,529	15.7	13.8	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,003	1,108	4,111	5.8	5.1	
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,823	746	2,569	3.5	3.1	
Hampstead and Highgate	1,493	648	2,141	5.5	5.1	
Harrow East	1,018	461	1,479	3.2	2.6	
Harrow West	709	296	1,005	4.1	3.4	
Hayes and Harlington	775	344	1,119	1.4	1.2	
Hendon	1,404	494	1,898	4.1	3.4	
Holborn and St Pancras	2,410	921	3,331	1.5	1.2	
Hornchurch	563	216	779	3.4	2.8	
Hornsey and Wood Green	1,776	796	2,572	7.7	6.5	
Ilford North	813	333	1,146	5.0	4.5	
Ilford South	1,644	612	2,256	5.7	4.8	
Islington North	2,514	1,053	3,567	9.7	8.6	
Islington South and Finsbury	1,942	836	2,778	2.7	2.2	

	Male
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C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	866	263	1,129	4.5	4.0	
Alyn and Deeside	829	292	1,121	2.9	2.5	
Blaenau Gwent	1,406	424	1,830	8.2	7.5	
Brecon and Radnorshire	674	322	996	4.3	3.1	
Bridgend	866	313	1,179	3.2	2.8	
Caerffili	932	282	1,214	6.4	5.0	
Caerphilly	1,259	385	1,644	5.9	5.3	
Cardiff Central	1,153	340	1,493	2.1	1.9	
Cardiff North	445	160	605	1.7	1.5	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,501	369	1,870	4.1	3.7	
Cardiff West	1,364	315	1,679	6.7	6.1	
Cardiff West	692	278	970	6.8	5.3	
Cardiff West	841	263	1,104	4.3	3.5	
Cardiff West	743	308	1,051	4.5	3.1	
Ceredigion	688	254	942	5.2	4.3	
Clwyd South	729	223	952	4.7	4.0	
Clwyd West	1,084	363	1,447	4.6	3.6	
Conwy	864	317	1,181	7.6	6.8	
Cynon Valley	570	232	802	3.3	2.9	
Delyn	808	280	1,088	6.4	5.8	
Gower	837	318	1,155	5.6	5.1	
Islwyn	1,056	331	1,387	6.6	5.7	
Llanelli	536	212	748	5.9	4.7	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,212	368	1,580	6.6	5.9	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	636	212	848	2.5	2.3	
Monmouth	375	157	532	2.6	1.8	
Montgomeryshire	992	382	1,374	7.0	6.4	
Neath	1,106	342	1,448	5.4	4.8	
Newport East	1,438	396	1,834	3.5	3.1	
Newport West	843	279	1,122	6.1	5.4	
Ogmore	918	312	1,230	3.3	2.9	
Pontypridd	956	312	1,268	5.7	4.5	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	937	292	1,229	6.7	6.0	
Rhondda	1,315	309	1,624	5.3	4.7	
Swansea East	1,349	364	1,713	3.7	3.3	
Swansea West	1,004	330	1,334	3.9	3.5	
Torfaen	852	258	1,110	4.2	3.6	
Vale of Clwyd	1,249	380	1,629	4.8	4.3	
Vale of Glamorgan	761	266	1,027	2.6	2.2	
Wrexham	1,382	509	1,891	9.9	7.5	
Ynys Mon						
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	887	264	1,151	2.0	1.8	
Aberdeen North	526	183	709	1.9	1.7	
Aberdeen South	586	212	798	1.9	1.7	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,488	530	2,018	6.4	5.8	
Angus	1,218	506	1,724	5.9	5.2	
Argyll and Bute	1,019	317	1,336	5.6	5.1	
Ayr	1,384	442	1,826	5.6	5.0	
Banff and Buchan	488	243	731	2.4	2.1	
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,140	252	1,392	6.6	5.5	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,748	560	2,308	9.6	8.7	
Central Fife	1,813	620	2,433	7.9	7.2	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,301	374	1,675	8.7	7.9	
Clydesdale	1,169	505	1,674	6.5	5.9	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,293	380	1,673	8.6	7.8	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	945	346	1,291	5.6	5.0	
Cunninghame North	1,470	493	1,963	10.3	9.4	
Cunninghame South	1,913	671	2,584	10.1	9.1	
Dumfries	1,603	522	2,125	7.9	7.1	
Dumfries East	2,229	691	2,920	11.9	10.9	
Dumfries West	1,822	532	2,354	5.8	5.6	
Dumfries and Galloway	1,424	429	1,853	7.9	7.1	
Dunfermline East	1,217	365	1,582	5.2	4.7	
Dunfermline West	1,116	388	1,504	3.7	3.3	
East Lothian	599	159	758	3.9	3.5	
Eastwood	772	248	1,020	6.2	4.8	
Edinburgh Central	1,145	348	1,493	1.9	1.7	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	870	229	1,099	4.5	4.1	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,236	378	1,614	1.9	1.7	
Edinburgh Pentlands	852	270	1,122	4.7	4.2	
Edinburgh South	740	215	955	4.0	3.7	
Edinburgh West	722	197	919	1.6	1.5	
Falkirk East	1,160	389	1,549	6.2	5.7	
Falkirk West	1,249	400	1,649	5.2	4.9	
Falkirk West	1,016	418	1,434	6.0	5.2	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,385	314	1,699	10.3	9.4	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,587	433	2,020	9.9	8.9	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,149	313	1,462	8.8	8.0	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,643	455	2,098	5.4	4.9	
Glasgow Govan	1,600	487	2,087	1.2	1.1	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,848	516	2,364	6.4	5.8	
Glasgow Maryhill	1,583	356	1,939	12.1	10.9	
Glasgow Pollok	976	260	1,236	7.4	6.6	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,710	433	2,143	7.8	7.0	
Glasgow Shettleston	1,926	500	2,426	11.1	10.1	
Glasgow Springburn	401	208	609	2.6	2.2	
Gordon	1,356	383	1,739	6.1	5.5	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,458	508	1,966	4.2	3.7	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,124	348	1,472	11.0	9.9	
Hamilton South	943	275	1,218	2.6	2.2	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,827	675	2,502	8.2	7.4	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,810	565	2,375	8.4	7.6	
Kirkcaldy	1,175	352	1,527	5.8	5.3	
Linlithgow	1,275	447	1,722	4.6	4.2	
Livingston	538	152	690	3.5	3.1	
Midlothian	742	347	1,089	4.3	3.7	
Moray	1,394	446	1,840	8.1	7.3	
Motherwell and Wishaw	632	221	853	4.0	3.7	
North East Fife	728	316	1,044	3.8	3.4	
North Tayside	1,111	419	1,530	6.2	5.5	
Ochil	290	132	422	2.0	1.7	
Orkney and Shetland	1,237	339	1,576	4.2	3.8	
Paisley North						
Paisley South	1,370	345	1,715	6.4	5.9	
Perth	791	300	1,091	2.6	2.3	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,198	336	1,534	6.6	5.6	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	634	240	874	3.2	2.7	
Stirling	846	272	1,118	3.2	2.9	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	860	320	1,180	5.6	5.1	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	559	188	747	3.3	2.9	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	350	170	520	2.3	2.0	
West Renfrewshire	913	279	1,192	4.3	3.8	
Western Isles	601	147	748	6.3	5.9	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,300	426	1,726	4.2	3.6	
Belfast North	2,221	553	2,774	4.4	3.8	
Belfast South	1,582	668	2,250	3.2	2.8	
Belfast West	3,445	715	4,160	15.3	13.3	
East Antrim	1,470	597	2,067	6.7	5.8	
East Londonderry	1,780	749	2,529	7.9	6.8	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,704	774	2,478	6.9	5.6	
Foyle	3,632	1,190	4,822	11.1	9.6	
Lagan Valley	835	416	1,251	3.4	2.9	
Mid Ulster	927	623	1,550	6.1	5.0	
Newry and Armagh	1,970	775	2,745	7.3	6.1	
North Antrim	1,483	681	2,164	5.6	4.6	
North Down	1,138	460	1,598	6.8	6.1	
North Antrim	1,077	489	1,566	4.1	3.5	
South Down	1,466	716	2,182	8.0	6.6	
Strangford	1,086	412	1,498	5.2	4.5	
Upper Bann	1,434	553	1,987	4.7	4.0	
West Tyrone	2,064	833	2,897	10.1	8.2	

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

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

b The denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

P Provisional

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at August 9 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	21,542	6,290	27,832	6.4	5.7	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,800	1,685	7,485	6.5	6.0	
South Teeside	7,028	1,881	8,909	7.6	6.9	
Darlington	1,620	501	2,121	4.6	4.2	
Durham CC	2,223	704	2,927	5.8	5.2	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	25,588	7,086	32,674	5.6	5.1	
Northumberland	4,130	1,384	5,514	4.9	4.2	
Tyneside	16,366	4,202	20,568	5.6	5.1	
Sunderland	6,092	1,500	7,592	6.5	5.9	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	5,541	1,862	7,403	3.7	3.2	
West Cumbria	3,707	1,147	4,854	5.5	5.0	
East Cumbria	1,834	715	2,549	2.3	1.9	
Cheshire	9,072	3,066	12,138	2.5	2.3	
Hallam and Warrington	11,057	3,604	14,661	3.1	2.9	
Cheshire CC	5,219	1,782	7,001	2.2	1.9	
Greater Manchester	35,020	10,512	45,532	3.9	3.5	
Greater Manchester South	20,253	5,847	26,100	3.6	3.3	
Greater Manchester North	14,767	4,665	19,432	4.4	3.9	
Lancashire	15,468	4,801	20,269	3.5	3.1	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,282	661	2,943	4.7	4.3	
Blackpool	2,129	536	2,665	4.2	3.8	
Lancashire CC	11,057	3,604	14,661	3.3	2.9	
Merserside	30,520	8,790	39,310	7.4	6.7	
East Lancsideside	6,884	2,106	8,990	8.5	7.6	
Liverpool	13,018	3,628	16,646	7.7	7.1	
Selby	4,739	1,305	6,044	6.1	5.3	
Wirral	5,879	1,751	7,630	7.1	6.2	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,346	5,185	20,531	5.9	5.2	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	8,883	1,986	10,869	7.6	7.0	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,362	1,383	4,745	5.2	4.1	
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,101	1,806	6,907	5.0	4.5	
North Yorkshire	5,624	2,129	7,753	2.4	2.0	
York	1,560	527	2,0			

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female				
Month ending								
2000	Aug 10	257.0	175.0	81.9	236.4	6.0	170.4	66.0
	Sep 14	236.7	167.3	71.4	235.5	-0.9	169.4	66.1
	Oct 12	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.3	0.8	170.2	66.1
	Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	-1.8	168.1	66.4
	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.6	-4.8	157.7	59.9
	Aug 9 P	240.0	165.6	74.4	220.0	2.4	159.9	60.1

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female				
Month ending								
2000	Aug 10	256.7	182.1	74.6	251.4	-2.4	181.4	70.0
	Sep 14	278.8	192.4	86.5	245.8	-5.6	178.4	67.4
	Oct 12	283.1	197.6	85.5	239.4	-6.4	171.9	67.5
	Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	2.4	173.9	67.9
	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.0
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.6
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.4
	Aug 9 P	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.4	-4.4	162.8	61.6

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 -week month.
P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Leavers between 12 July and 8 August 2001 Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	61.7	15.8	12.2	3.9	1.9	95.6
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.8
Gone abroad	7.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	11.9
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.4
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	9.5
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.5
Full-time education	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Government-supported training	3.5	1.2	3.6	1.3	0.6	10.2
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	0.8
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	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.2
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	7.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	12.2
Failed to sign	32.1	8.2	6.7	1.9	0.9	49.8
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total	126.2	34.7	30.8	11.0	5.7	208.5
<i>As a percentage of those with a known destination</i>						
Found work	70.9	64.6	54.5	47.3	44.2	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	
Gone abroad	8.5	9.2	7.1	5.8	4.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.7	4.4	4.3	6.0	8.5	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	8.0	9.1	15.0	17.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.3	2.3	3.7	5.3	
Full-time education	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Approved training	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.2	
Government-supported training	4.1	5.1	16.1	15.9	12.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
New claim review	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2001

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.5	9.9	17.4	8	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	27.6	51.6	79.2	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	41.5	110.2	151.7	16	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	22.7	75.7	98.3	16	20	19	8	10	10
30-34	16.9	63.4	80.3	19	26	25	9	12	11
35-39	15.0	51.6	66.6	20	29	27	9	12	12
40-44	14.9	40.2	55.1	20	30	27	9	12	11
45-49	15.1	33.0	48.1	20	31	27	9	11	10
50-54	15.9	33.4	49.4	21	31	28	9	11	10
55-59	11.8	25.8	37.6	31	36	34	12	12	12
60 and over	n/a	10.0	10.0	n/a	32	32	n/a	12	12
All ages	188.9	504.8	693.7	17	23	21	9	10	10
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	1.9	3.9	5.8	15	15	15	10	10	10
20-24	2.5	8.1	10.6	14	15	15	8	9	9
25-29	1.1	4.7	5.7	16	21	20	10	11	11
30-34	0.8	3.8	4.7	21	28	27	9	12	11
35-39	0.7	3.0	3.8	22	31	30	9	11	10
40-44	0.8	3.0	3.8	19	29	27	7	9	9
45-49	0.8	2.5	3.3	23	29	28	8	8	8
50-54	0.8	2.5	3.3	24	30	29	11	8	9
55-59	0.5	2.0	2.5	38	33	34	14	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	37	37	n/a	8	9
All ages	10.5	35.5	46.0	18	23	22	9	10	10
North West									
16-17	1.0	1.5	2.5	18	17	17	13	13	13
18-19	3.9	5.6	8.4	28	29	29	18	19	19
20-24	5.4	11.6	15.5	27	29	29	16	19	16
25-29	2.5	7.7	9.5	35	43	42	18	24	22
30-34	1.9	6.2	7.7	43	60	57	20	28	27
35-39	1.7	4.9	6.2	41	68	62	19	29	29
40-44	1.7	3.7	5.0	48	68	63	18	26	23
45-49	1.8	3.0	4.4	41	73	63	18	25	22
50-54	1.9	3.1	4.5	52	67	63	22	22	22
55-59	1.3	2.3	3.3	57	71	67	27	23	24
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	66	68	n/a	21	21
All ages	23.2	67.6	90.8	36	49	46	17	22	21
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.3	2.3	8	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	3.0	5.8	8.7	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	4.2	12.1	16.3	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	2.0	7.9	9.9	16	20	20	9	10	10
30-34	1.5	6.4	7.9	19	25	24	10	12	12
35-39	1.3	5.0	6.3	19	25	24	9	12	12
40-44	1.3	3.9	5.2	20	27	25	9	11	11
45-49	1.4	3.3	4.7	19	28	25	9	12	11
50-54	1.4	3.4	4.9	21	28	26	10	11	11
55-59	1.0	2.6	3.6	32	29	30	13	12	12
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	30	30	n/a	11	13
All ages	18.2	52.7	70.9	17	21	20	9	10	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.1	8	7	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.4	5.4	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	2.9	7.6	10.5	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	1.5	5.1	6.6	16	19	19	8	11	10
30-34	1.1	4.1	5.2	18	24	23	9	12	12
35-39	1.2	3.4	4.6	17	25	23	9	11	10
40-44	1.2	2.7	3.9	16	26	23	8	11	10
45-49	1.2	2.2	3.4	19	25	23	9	11	10
50-54	1.4	2.3	3.7	19	25	23	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	1.9	2.9	26	31	29	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	28	28	n/a	12	12
All ages	13.8	34.3	48.1	16	21	19	9	10	10
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.2	9	10	10	8	7	7
18-19	2.9	5.2	8.1	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	4.1	11.1	15.2	15	15	15	9	9	9
25-29	2.0	7.2	9.2	17	22	21	9	11	11
30-34	1.5	6.0	7.5	19	29	27	10	14	13
35-39	1.3	4.7	6.0	19	32	29	8	12	11
40-44	1.3	3.6	4.9	20	32	27	9	12	11
45-49	1.4	3.1	4.5	19	30	28	10	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.2	4.8	21	30	27	10	11	10
55-59	1.2	3.9	5.1	35	39	38	15	13	13
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	30	30	n/a	13	13
All ages	17.9	48.5	66.4	18	24	23	9	11	10
East									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	1.9	2.9	4.8	11	12	12	7	8	8
20-24	2.5	6.2	8.7	12	13	12	7	8	8
25-29	1.5	4.7	6.2	15	18	17	8	9	9
30-34	1.2	4.1	5.3	16	22	21	9	11	10
35-39	1.0	3.3	4.4	18	24	23	8	11	10
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.7	18	27	24	8	10	10
45-49	1.1	2.2	3.3	19	25	23	9	11	10
50-54	1.3	2.3	3.7	19	26	23	11	11	10
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.0	27	32	31	11	12	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	26	26	n/a	12	12
All ages	13.1	31.6	44.7	16	20	19	8	10	9
London									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	9	7	7	7
18-19	2.7	4.3	7.0	15	14	14	10	9	10
20-24	5.4	11.0	16.4	16	16	16	10	11	11
25-29	4.0	9.6	13.6	18	24	22	9	13	12
30-34	2.9	9.1	12.1	24	33	31	11	16	15
35-39	2.4	7.2	9.6	26	39	35	13	18	17
40-44	1.9	5.1	7.0	27	41	38	13	18	16
45-49	1.7	3.6	5.3	30	41	39	14	18	16
50-54	1.7	3.0	4.7	29	47	41	17	18	16
55-59	1.3	2.4	3.6	42	53	49	17	18	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	45	45	n/a	16	16
All ages	24.6	56.8	81.4	22	31	28	11	14	13

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2001

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	8	8	8	6	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.6	5.4	11	10	11	7	7	7
20-24	2.9	7.7	10.6	11	12	12	6	7	7
25-29	2.0	6.1	8.0	15	17	17	7	9	8
30-34	1.4	5.2	6.6	17	22	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.3	4.5	5.8	17	25	23	8	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.5	4.7	18	24	22	8	10	9
45-49	1.3	3.1	4.4	18	28	25	7	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.2	4.7	18	27	24	7	10	9
55-59	1.2	2.4	3.6	26	34	31	10	11	10
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	24	24	n/a	8	8
All ages	15.2	40.8	56.0	16	20	19	7	9	8
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.7	3.2	5.0	11	11	11	8	7	7
20-24	2.7	6.9	9.5	11	12	11	7	7	7
25-29	1.7	5.2	6.9	14	17	16	8	9	9
30-34	1.3	4.3	5.6	15	20	19	8	9	9
35-39	1.0	3.5	4.6	16	23	22	8	10	9
40-44	1.1	2.7	3.8	17	24	22	7	10	9
45-49	1.2	2.2	3.5	16	24	21	8	10	9
50-54	1.3	2.5	3.8	19	26	23	8	10	9
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.1	24	28	27	11	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.						

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^a	Australia ^b	Austria ^b	Belgium ^c	Canada ^b	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^d	Germany ^{e,f} (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g												
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.6	10.4	6.6	
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.7	7.9	
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4	
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2	
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9	
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9	
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3	
1999	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	3.9	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6	
2000	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.7	9.8	9.5	7.9	
2000 Jul	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.8	4.7	9.6	9.4	7.9	
Aug	8.1	5.6	5.4	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.1	4.5	9.6	9.3	7.8	
Sep	8.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.6	9.2	7.8	
Oct	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	9.1	7.7	
Nov	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.4	8.9	7.7	
Dec	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.4	8.9	7.7	
2001 Jan	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.6	9.3	8.7	7.7	
Feb	7.7	5.7	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	8.6	7.7	
Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.7	9.1	8.6	7.8	
Apr	7.6	5.7	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.7	9.0	8.6	7.8	
May	7.6	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.5	7.8	
Jun	7.6	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.5	7.9	
Jul	7.6	5.8	..	6.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	..	9.0	8.5	7.9	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^h												
2000 Aug	..	..	1,057	596	187	477	1,141	150	248	2,320	..
Sep	..	..	1,043	582	183	472	1,101	152	247	2,258	..
Oct	..	..	1,047	588	185	470	1,113	154	246	2,215	..
Nov	..	..	1,040	606	186	465	1,110	153	245	2,175	..
Dec	..	..	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	243	2,165	..
2001 Jan	..	..	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	241	2,122	..
Feb	..	..	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	239	2,103	..
Mar	..	..	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	237	2,085	..
Apr	..	..	980	671	189	464	1,139	149	236	2,063	..
May	..	..	976	676	195	469	1,137	145	235	2,069	..
Jun	..	..	963	681	198	466	1,132	145	234	2,077	..
Jul	..	..	952	674	202	469	1,141	..	234	2,117	..
Aug	..	..	946	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.9	6.1	10.7	7.0	5.2	9.0	8.9	9.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDⁱ												
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	799	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2000 Aug	..	..	1,089	575	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781
Sep	..	..	1,043	597	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	3,685
Oct	..	..	1,009	558	171	485	1,020	141	225	2,267	3,611
Nov	..	..	1,001	577	193	464	1,040	138	224	2,226	3,645
Dec	..	..	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,809
2001 Jan	..	..	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,093
Feb	..	..	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,113
Mar	..	..	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000
Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	..	204	2,022	3,799
Aug	..	..	973	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.3	5.0	9.9	7.2	4.7	7.6	..	9.2

a The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.
b 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.
c The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to June for Netherlands and July for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to June.
d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
e ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
f Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{b,d}	Italy ^b	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^c	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^e	Switzerland	United States ^b
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.9	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.5
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	..	4.0
2000 Jul	..	4.1	10.4	4.6	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	14.0	5.8	..	4.0
Aug	..	4.1	10.3	4.6	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.2	13.9	5.8	..	4.1
Sep	..	4.0	10.2	4.7	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	13.8	5.6	..	3.9
Oct	..	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	4.0	13.6	5.6	..	3.9
Nov	..	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.9	13.6	5.5	..	4.0
Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	3.9	13.5	5.2	..	4.0
2001 Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.8	2.3	2.7	..	4.0	13.3	5.4	..	4.2
Feb	..	3.8	9.7	4.7	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.1	13.2	5.2	..	4.2
Mar	..	3.8	9.5	4.8	2.3	2.4	..	4.2	13.3	5.2	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	..	4.2	13.2	5.0	..	4.4
May	..	3.8	..	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.2	13.1	5.0	..	4.4
Jun	..	3.8	..	5.0	2.4	2.3	..	4.2	13.1	4.9	..	4.5
Jul	..	3.8	..	5.0	2.5	..	..	4.3	13.0	4.8	..	4.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^h												
2000 Aug	..	151	..	3,080	5.0	..	62	..	1,553	168	69	5,785
Sep	..	146	..	3,190	4.9	..	62	..	1,543	163	67	5,537
Oct	..	144	2380	3,210	4.8	..	63	..	1,539	152	66	5,536
Nov	..	144	..	3,270	4.8	..	65	..	1,535	142	66	5,658
Dec	..	139	..	3,320	4.8	..	66	..	1,536	143	65	5,653
2001 Jan	..	138	2341	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,558	148	66	5,956
Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,532	149	63	5,936
Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,525	148	62	6,088
Apr	..	139	2265	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,518	148	63	6,402
May	..	140	..	3,290	4.8	..	59	..	1,501	147	63	6,169
Jun	..	141	..	3,300	5.0	..	59	..	1,498	146	64	6,422
Jul	..	140	..	3,380	5.0	..	59	..	1,517	141	65	6,395
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,523	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	3.6	9.6	5.0	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.7	1.8	4.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDⁱ												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260			

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,782	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	29,542	28,697	819	3,715	7,365	10,758	6,042	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,549	28,709	826	3,721	7,336	10,782	6,045	840
Jul-Sep	29,579	28,746	824	3,733	7,325	10,812	6,052	833
Aug-Oct	29,590	28,755	828	3,742	7,313	10,801	6,064	835
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828
Jan-Mar 2001	29,598	28,780	815	3,732	7,230	10,894	6,110	818
Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
Apr-Jun	29,659	28,826	811	3,777	7,189	10,900	6,150	833
May-Jul	29,646	28,788	810	3,761	7,155	10,908	6,154	858
Changes								
Over last 3 months	26	-11	0	14	-61	14	21	37
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.3	4.5
Over last 12 months	104	90	-8	46	-210	151	112	14
Percent	0.4	0.3	-1.0	1.2	-2.9	1.4	1.9	1.7
Male	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,930	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
2001	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	16,350	16,063	411	2,009	4,147	5,872	3,624	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,344	16,063	420	2,018	4,127	5,872	3,626	281
Jul-Sep	16,365	16,087	424	2,018	4,123	5,888	3,633	279
Aug-Oct	16,387	16,103	424	2,016	4,122	5,900	3,641	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278
Jan-Mar 2001	16,428	16,160	422	2,035	4,088	5,941	3,674	267
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
Apr-Jun	16,406	16,129	416	2,048	4,056	5,924	3,686	277
May-Jul	16,421	16,135	414	2,049	4,046	5,940	3,685	286
Changes								
Over last 3 months	9	-8	-6	19	-27	3	2	17
Percent	0.1	0.0	-1.3	1.0	-0.7	0.1	0.0	6.1
Over last 12 months	71	72	3	40	-101	68	62	-1
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.0	-2.4	1.2	1.7	-0.3
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
2001	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	13,192	12,634	407	1,706	3,218	4,885	2,418	557
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,205	12,646	406	1,702	3,210	4,909	2,418	559
Jul-Sep	13,214	12,659	401	1,715	3,201	4,924	2,419	554
Aug-Oct	13,202	12,652	404	1,726	3,191	4,908	2,423	550
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550
Jan-Mar 2001	13,170	12,620	392	1,697	3,142	4,952	2,436	550
Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
Apr-Jun	13,253	12,697	395	1,729	3,133	4,977	2,464	556
May-Jul	13,225	12,652	396	1,712	3,108	4,968	2,469	572
Changes								
Over last 3 months	18	-3	6	-5	-34	11	20	21
Percent	0.1	0.0	1.5	-0.3	-1.1	0.2	0.8	3.7
Over last 12 months	33	18	-11	6	-110	83	51	15
Percent	0.3	0.1	-2.8	0.3	-3.4	1.7	2.1	2.7

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	8.1
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2
2001	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2000	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.3	84.5	85.3	69.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.2	75.4	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.3	75.5	84.5	85.2	69.9	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.1
Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.4	85.2	70.0	8.0
Feb-Apr	63.3	78.8	55.6	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.6	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1
May-Jul	63.2	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.3	-1.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	73.2	86.0						

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNNU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.6				103.0			
1997) Annual	108.0				105.3			
1998) averages	113.5				108.6			
1999)	119.0				113.0			
2000)	124.3				117.3			
1999 Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5
Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9
Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.9
Nov	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8
Dec	124.9	122.2	5.9	5.3	115.1	115.0	3.8	3.8
2000 Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.7	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0
Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2
Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1
Apr	122.5	122.9	4.6	5.0	116.7	117.2	4.2	4.1
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.9	3.2	3.7
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
Jul	123.6	124.0	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.5	3.4	3.4
Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4
Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4
Oct	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4
Nov	124.0	126.4	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.2	3.9	3.5
Dec	131.1	128.1	4.8	4.4	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.9
2001 Jan	128.6	128.6	4.3	4.5	119.0	119.8	3.3	3.8
Feb	133.8	131.1	6.5	5.2	119.5	119.9	3.0	3.5
Mar	134.7	128.4	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.3	4.5	3.8
Apr	128.4	128.9	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.7	5.5	4.9
May	127.6	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.5	123.6	5.8	5.3
Jun R	129.2	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.8	5.3	5.8
Jul P	128.8	129.5	4.4	4.6	125.2	124.4	5.9	5.8

SIC1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGU
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.7				103.5			
1997) Annual	108.7				108.8			
1998) averages	114.7				115.2			
1999)	120.4				121.4			
2000)	126.1				127.2			
1999 Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.6
Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.5
Dec	127.3	124.0	6.4	5.7	129.0	125.2	6.8	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.1	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.6
Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7
Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
Apr	123.9	124.6	4.7	5.3	124.6	125.4	5.0	5.5
May	123.7	124.7	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.5	3.8	4.8
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.8	3.5	4.1
July	125.1	125.6	4.0	4.1	125.7	126.6	3.9	3.8
Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	4.0
Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3
Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5
Nov	125.4	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.1	129.5	4.5	4.4
Dec	133.8	130.1	4.9	4.5	135.7	131.5	5.0	4.6
2001 Jan	131.0	130.6	4.5	4.6	133.3	132.2	4.9	4.8
Feb	137.4	133.8	7.3	5.6	141.8	136.7	8.4	6.1
Mar	138.3	130.1	4.2	5.3	141.1	131.0	3.9	5.7
Apr	129.6	130.6	4.8	5.4	129.9	131.1	4.5	5.6
May	128.7	130.1	4.3	4.4	128.6	130.5	3.9	4.1
Jun R	130.4	131.0	4.7	4.6	130.9	131.4	4.4	4.3
Jul P	129.8	130.6	4.0	4.3	129.7	131.2	3.6	4.0

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMM	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998) averages	113.4				113.7			
1999)	117.8				118.3			
2000)	122.9				123.8			
1999 Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5
Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8
Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0
Oct	118.3	119.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3
Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4
Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.2	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	4.9	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3
Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.2	4.7	4.3	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.7
Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
July	123.0	122.7	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7
Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.1	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.4
Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3
Nov	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.2	125.8	126.1	4.7	4.5
Dec	128.4	125.8	4.5	4.3	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.6
2001 Jan	125.4	125.7	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.6	3.8	4.5
Feb	127.9	127.2	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.9	5.2	4.6
Mar	131.8	127.4	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.4	5.3	4.8
Apr	128.1	127.7	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.7	5.3	5.3
May	127.3	127.7	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun R	127.5	128.3	5.0	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.1	5.0
Jul P	128.2	128.4	4.6	4.7	129.4	129.5	4.7	4.8

SIC1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual	107.9			
1998) averages	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
2000)	124.5			
1999 Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2
Dec	125.2	122.4	6.0	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	5.9
Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.0
Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
May	122.3	123.2	3.7	4.5
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
July	123.5	124.2	3.8	3.7
Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.9
Sep	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.1
Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2
Dec	131.6	128.4	4.9	4.5
2001 Jan	129.5	128.9	4.5	4.6
Feb	135.8	132.2	7.1	5.5
Mar	135.4	128.5	4.1	5.2
Apr	128.1	128.7	4.7	5.3
May	127.2	128.6	4.4	4.4
Jun R	129.1	129.3	4.6	4.6
Jul P	128.5	129.3	4.1	4.4

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	104.8	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999	Jan ^a	109.8	110.0	111.2	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	111.8
2000	Jan ^a	112.7	114.6	114.5	109.3	121.6	116.1	124.2	117.6	119.1	124.1	111.5	117.0	117.0
1998	Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
	Aug	108.2	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
	Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
	Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	110.0	110.0
	Sep	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	112.0	112.0
	Oct	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	112.4	112.4
	Nov	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	113.4	113.4
	Dec	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000	Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	114.4
	Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	114.6
	Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.1	115.1
	Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	116.0
	May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	116.3	116.3
	Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	117.1
	Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	117.8
	Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	118.0
	Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.5	117.5
	Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	117.4	117.4
	Nov	114.0	114.7	117.4	111.3	124.7	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.2	112.7	117.9	117.9
	Dec	114.1	115.5	117.1	112.0	125.9	118.3	126.0	119.3	118.9	125.9	113.2	118.4	118.4
2001	Jan	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.7	118.7
	Feb	113.7	116.4	116.7	113.3	126.8	118.2	127.8	119.6	120.5	125.8	113.1	119.1	119.1
	Mar	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	119.7	119.7
	Apr	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.9	128.4	119.1	128.8	120.1	121.1	126.3	115.0	120.3	120.3
	May	115.5	119.3	118.1	113.8	129.9	120.0	129.0	121.2	120.9	127.2	116.5	120.6	120.6
	Jun R	115.8	120.1	118.6	113.6	131.5	120.7	129.3	122.1	121.3	127.3	118.2	121.1	121.1
	Jul P	116.4	120.1	119.2	114.7	132.0	120.8	130.1	122.7	121.1	127.9	118.6	121.4	121.4
Per cent change on the year		LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1999	Jan ^a	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.7
	Feb ^a	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.1
	Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.9
	Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5
	May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.6
	Jun	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Jul	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
	Aug	3.3	1.2	1.7	3.8	1.3	3.2	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Sep	6.1	1.0	1.9	4.2	1.6	4.2	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Oct	9.6	1.0	2.3	4.7	2.5	5.3	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
	Nov	9.3	0.9	1.6	4.6	3.5	5.3	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.1
	Dec	6.8	0.3	1.2	5.2	3.9	5.7	6.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	1.5	3.9	3.9
2000	Jan	4.6	0.5	1.5	4.4	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1
	Feb	3.5	1.4	2.5	4.6	0.8	6.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.6	1.8	4.4
	Mar	5.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.2	2.7	5.0
	Apr	6.0	3.1	5.3	3.8	-1.6	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.0	7.7	2.1	5.3
	May	8.2	2.6	6.0	3.1	-3.3	5.9	3.4	5.3	3.5	7.1	6.5	1.9	5.2
	Jun	9.7	2.3	6.0	2.6	-3.0	5.5	3.0	4.4	4.3	7.1	6.6	1.4	5.2
	Jul	7.6	2.6	4.5	2.8	-3.1	5.2	3.1	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.5	1.7	5.4
	Aug	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6	-2.6	5.6	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.8	8.1	1.4	5.4
	Sep	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	-2.2	5.4	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	8.2	1.2	4.9
	Oct	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	-2.1	5.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	7.0	1.4	4.4
	Nov	5.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	-2.1	5.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	3.2	6.5	1.8	3.9
	Dec	4.8	2.8	3.9	2.4	-1.8	6.4	2.7	3.1	1.9	3.2	5.8	2.8	3.6
2001	Jan	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.4	0.4	7.3	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	4.4	2.8	3.7
	Feb	5.3	2.1	3.6	3.8	2.2	7.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.0
	Mar	4.1	2.1	3.2	5.2	4.4	7.1	3.7	4.7	4.2	1.9	4.4	2.8	4.0
	Apr	3.6	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.8	7.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	1.5	4.8	4.2	3.7
	May	4.7	3.1	3.0	4.9	6.1	9.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.6	4.8	5.2	3.8
	Jun R	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.5	5.6	10.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	0.6	3.7	6.5	3.4
	Jul P	4.6	3.7	4.6	3.9	6.1	9.8	4.4	5.1	3.7	0.9	1.7	6.0	3.1

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.
 b The average of the latest three months.
 c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.
 d Excluding sea transport.
 e The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.
 f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

R Revised
 P Provisional

EARNINGS E.2
Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^d	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^e	Other services<
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Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.6
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.1	0.0
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.6	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.6	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	4.1	2.9	1.2
	Mar	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.6	4.3	5.3	-0.9	123.5	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun R	129.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul P	128.8	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.2	6.6	6.7	-0.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	...	...
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	...	...
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	...	...
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	...	...
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	...	...
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	...	...
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	...	...
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	...	...
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	...	...
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	...	...
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	...	...
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	...	...
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	...	...
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.1	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.7	5.3	5.0	0.3
2001	Jan	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3	141.8	8.9	4.3	4.6
	Mar	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6	129.9	4.2	5.1	-0.9
	May	128.7	4.0	5.0	-1.0	128.6	3.5	4.8	-1.3
	Jun R	130.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	130.9	4.3	5.0	-0.7
	Jul P	129.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2	129.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.6	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	119.1	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	4.1	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	5.2	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun R	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul P	128.2	4.3	4.8	-0.5	129.4	4.4	4.9	-0.5

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUQ
1999	Jan ^a	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5
	Mar	135.4	4.0	4.9	-0.9
	Apr	128.1	4.6	5.4	-0.8
	May	127.2	4.0	5.1	-1.1
	Jun R	129.1	4.6	5.2	-0.6
	Jul P	128.5	4.0	5.3	-1.3

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
1993	94.9	-0.2	99.0	0.0	
1994	95.4	0.5	98.6	-0.5	
1995	100.0	4.8	100.0	1.5	
1996	105.3	5.3	101.8	1.8	
1997	108.9	3.4	104.7	2.9	
1998	113.1	3.9	107.9	3.1	
1999	113.4	0.3	111.6	3.4	
2000	112.5	-0.8	113.7	1.9	
1997 Q4	110.9	3.9	106.0	3.1	
1998 Q1	111.9	5.0	106.8	3.3	
Q2	112.7	3.6	107.1	2.7	
Q3	113.6	4.0	108.3	3.0	
Q4	114.1	2.9	109.6	3.4	
1999 Q1	114.3	2.2	110.8	3.8	
Q2	113.8	1.0	111.4	4.0	
Q3	112.5	-0.9	111.5	3.0	
Q4	113.0	-1.0	112.7	2.8	
2000 Q1	113.5	-0.7	114.1	3.0	
Q2	112.9	-0.8	113.0	1.4	
Q3	111.9	-0.6	113.3	1.6	
Q4	111.6	-1.2	114.6	1.7	
2001 Q1	112.8	-0.6	116.5	2.1	
Q2 P	115.3	2.1	..	..
1999 Feb	114.8	2.7	..	..
Mar	113.9	1.4	..	..
Apr	113.9	1.0	..	..
May	113.4	0.6	..	..
Jun	114.0	1.2	..	..
Jul	112.7	-0.4	..	..
Aug	112.6	-0.9	..	..
Sep	112.3	-1.6	..	..
Oct	113.2	-1.0	..	..
Nov	112.4	-1.6	..	..
Dec	113.3	-0.5	..	..
2000 Jan	114.3	0.1	..	..
Feb	113.5	-1.1	..	..
Mar	112.6	-1.2	..	..
Apr	113.1	-0.7	..	..
May	113.0	-0.3	..	..
June	112.5	-1.3	..	..
July	112.4	-0.2	..	..
Aug	111.3	-1.1	..	..
Sep	111.8	-0.5	..	..
Oct	111.6	-1.4	..	..
Nov	111.6	-0.8	..	..
Dec	111.7	-1.4	..	..
2001 Jan	112.0	-2.0	..	..
Feb	112.8	-0.6	..	..
Mar	113.6	0.9	..	..
Apr P	114.9	1.5	..	..
May P	115.8	2.4	..	..
Jun P	115.1	2.3	..	..
Jul P	115.8	3.0	..	..
Three months ending 1999 Feb	114.3	2.5	..	..
Mar	114.3	2.2	..	..
Apr	114.2	1.7	..	..
May	113.7	1.0	..	..
Jun	113.8	1.0	..	..
Jul	113.4	0.5	..	..
Aug	113.1	0.0	..	..
Sep	112.5	-0.9	..	..
Oct	112.7	-1.1	..	..
Nov	112.6	-1.4	..	..
Dec	113.0	-1.0	..	..
2000 Jan	113.3	-0.7	..	..
Feb	113.7	-0.5	..	..
Mar	113.5	-0.7	..	..
Apr	113.1	-1.0	..	..
May	112.9	-0.7	..	..
June	112.9	-0.8	..	..
July	112.7	-0.6	..	..
Aug	112.1	-0.9	..	..
Sep	111.9	-0.6	..	..
Oct	111.6	-1.0	..	..
Nov	111.7	-0.9	..	..
Dec	111.6	-1.2	..	..
2001 Jan	111.8	-1.4	..	..
Feb	112.2	-1.3	..	..
Mar	112.8	-0.6	..	..
Apr P	113.8	0.6	..	..
May P	114.8	1.6	..	..
Jun P	115.3	2.1	..	..
Jul P	115.6	2.6	..	..

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	109.9	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.0	118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	118.0
Q2	122.9	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.2	112.0	109.9	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.1	112.0	109.5	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	115.9	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	113.0	..	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	131.0	115.8	106.9	116.8	..	122.2	123.0
Q2	128.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Jan	118.4	..	107.7	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
Feb	119.1	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
Mar	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
Apr	120.1	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
May	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	117.0
Jun	121.2	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000 Jan	122.0	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
Feb	121.5	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
Mar	121.9	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
Apr	122.3	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	120.0
May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	115.5	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	115.7	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	121.0
Aug	124.0	..	110.1	121.8	..	115.9	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.8	..	119.4	120.0
Sep	124.8	112.0	109.6	..	116.4	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
Oct	125.2	..	109.5	..	116.4	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	121.0
Nov	126.1	..	109.1	122.9	116.5	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
Dec	127.1	112.0	110.0	..	117.2	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.6	..	..	..	117.3	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	116.5	..	121.9	123.0
Feb	127.9	..	..	124.4	117.9	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	116.5	..	122.2	123.0
Mar	128.4	113.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	117.4	..	122.4	124.0
Apr	128.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.9	118.0	..	..	124.0
May	129.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.2	106.3	118.4	..	..	..
Jun	129.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul P	129.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
Q3	4	3	4	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	3	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	..	2	1	3	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	..	4	4	2	..	..	2	0	3	..	2	4
Q2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1999 Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	-3	3	..	2	4
Aug	4	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	4
Sep	4	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	4
Oct	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	3
Nov	6	..	1	-1	..	..	..	..		

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Year/quarter/month	Thousands								
	Number on New Deal at quarter/monthend ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	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 2001	69.0	25.5	94.7	9.4	3.6	13.1	14.7	5.1	19.8
May 2001	70.0	25.7	95.9	8.2	3.3	11.6	14.6	5.0	19.6
Jun 2001	66.7	24.6	91.6	10.5	3.9	14.4	18.2	6.2	24.4

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January 2000 to June 2001 are not available.

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-June 2001^a

	Total	Gateway ^b	Options				Follow-Through ^c	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^d	91.6	49.1	27.04	4.62	10.70	6.35	5.37	15.50
Male	66.7	35.3	19.47	3.36	7.51	3.66	4.95	11.94
Female	24.6	13.5	7.55	1.27	3.18	2.68	0.42	3.55
People with disabilities ^e	11.5	5.3	3.92	0.55	1.58	1.04	0.75	2.32
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	14.1	8.3	3.71	0.40	1.94	1.04	0.33	2.16
White	72.5	37.6	22.17	4.07	8.21	5.03	4.87	12.70
Prefer not to say	4.4	2.6	1.15	0.15	0.54	0.28	0.17	0.65

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for June 2001 are not available.
b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

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

Year/quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	45.3	12.25	15.11	2.64	4.96	3.86	3.65	4.49	4.58	8.91
Apr 2001	13.0	4.01	3.52	0.78	0.95	0.96	0.84	1.19	1.39	2.88
May 2001	15.1	4.75	4.12	0.74	1.26	1.13	1.00	1.33	1.47	3.42
Jun 2001	20.8	6.60	4.51	0.77	1.36	1.27	1.11	1.89	2.54	5.24
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	32.4	8.84	11.23	1.89	3.63	2.30	3.42	2.44	3.26	6.65
Apr 2001	9.3	2.88	2.61	0.57	0.71	0.58	0.76	0.66	0.99	2.16
May 2001	10.9	3.46	3.05	0.55	0.96	0.63	0.92	0.73	1.07	2.61
Jun 2001	15.3	5.04	3.37	0.58	1.04	0.73	1.02	1.05	1.83	4.04
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.8	3.40	3.85	0.75	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.04	1.31	2.24
Apr 2001	3.7	1.12	0.91	0.21	0.24	0.38	0.08	0.53	0.40	0.72
May 2001	4.2	1.29	1.07	0.19	0.31	0.50	0.07	0.60	0.40	0.80
Jun 2001	5.4	1.56	1.14	0.19	0.33	0.54	0.08	0.84	0.71	1.19

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Year/quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination		Not known
				Other known destination	Not known	
GREAT BRITAIN						
All New Deal leavers						
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34		21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33		57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06		65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	48.59	17.66	5.98	10.39		14.57
Apr 2001	14.72	5.71	1.61	2.92		4.49
May 2001	16.88	6.66	1.83	3.24		5.16
Jun 2001	24.39	9.02	2.52	4.95		7.89
Those leaving before having a first interview						
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48		4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56		8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66		9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	5.06	1.66	0.47	0.79		2.13
Apr 2001	1.49	0.53	0.12	0.17		0.67
May 2001	1.75	0.58	0.15	0.20		0.83
Jun 2001	2.38	0.81	0.18	0.31		1.08
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79		14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58		25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46		25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	25.16	10.59	4.02	3.78		6.78
Apr 2001	7.98	3.48	1.07	1.20		2.23
May 2001	9.21	4.17	1.19	1.26		2.59
Jun 2001	13.89	5.79	1.71	2.22		4.17
Those leaving having started an option^a						
1998	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07		3.15
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15		24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15		25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	18.38	5.41	1.49	5.82		5.66
Apr 2001	5.25	1.70	0.41	1.55		1.59
May 2001	5.92	1.91	0.50	1.78		1.73
Jun 2001	8.12	2.42	0.63	2.42		2.65

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
1998		44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999		87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000		96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001		18.06	16.02	2.04	4.99	4.51	0.48
Apr 2001		5.74	5.12	0.62	1.53	1.36	0.17
May 2001		6.51	5.93	0.58	1.36	1.21	0.15
Jun 2001		8.74	7.99	0.76	0.93	0.89	0.05
Male							
1998		32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999		64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	24.89	0.84
2000		68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	0.99
Jan-Mar 2001		12.98	11.54	1.43	3.73	3.38	0.35
Apr 2001		4.14	3.70	0.43	1.16	1.02	0.14
May 2001		4.73	4.32	0.42	1.02	0.91	0.11
Jun 2001		6.60	6.04	0.56	0.71	0.67	0.04
Female							
1998		11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999		22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000		24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan-Mar 2001		5.07	4.47	0.61	1.27	1.13	0.13
Apr 2001		1.60	1.41	0.19	0.37	0.34	0.03
May 2001		1.77	1.61	0.16	0.34	0.30	0.04
Jun 2001		2.14	1.94	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1998		4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999		9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	0.08
2000		10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.10
Jan-Mar 2001		2.18	2.00	0.18	0.61	0.57	0.04
Apr 2001		0.66	0.61	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.01
May 2001		0.67	0.61	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.01
Jun 2001		0.91	0.85	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month			
	Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
1999		272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8
2000		245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.1
Jan-Mar 2001		160.7	29.4	191.9	23.5	4.7	28.5	26.2	4.9	31.4
Apr 2001		43.2	7.9	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.5	9.5
May 2001		36.1	6.6	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	1.4	9.3
Jun 2001		28.4	5.2	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.4	9.6

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-June 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	34.1	26.0	1.72	0.76	2.33	3.21
Male	28.4	21.7	1.48	0.64	1.92	2.72
Female	5.2	4.0	0.23	0.12	0.39	0.46
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	3.6	2.8	0.08	0.10	0.27	0.31
People with disabilities ^f	7.4	5.7	0.39	0.17	0.53	0.71

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^a	Still on New Deal			
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c		Not known ^d	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
All										
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80	
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30	
Jan-Mar 2001	28.7	4.03	3.80	1.51	2.04	13.71	1.24	2.18	0.17	
Apr 2001	8.3	1.14	0.88	0.35	0.56	4.92	0.33	0.08	0.01	
May 2001	8.1	1.06	0.71	0.45	0.44	5.14	0.21	0.05	0.01	
Jun 2001	8.5	1.03	0.70	0.58	0.51	5.50	0.18	0.02	0.01	
Male										
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27	
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98	
Jan-Mar 2001	24.0	3.34	3.09	1.20	1.69	11.59	1.08	1.86	0.15	
Apr 2001	6.9	0.95	0.71	0.28	0.46	4.19	0.27	0.07	0.01	
May 2001	6.8	0.89	0.58	0.38	0.36	4.36	0.18	0.04	0.01	
Jun 2001	7.2	0.88	0.57	0.48	0.44	4.67	0.15	0.02	0.01	
Female										
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51	
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31	
Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	0.63	0.68	0.28	0.31	2.04	0.15	0.30	0.02	
Apr 2001	1.3	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.71	0.05	0.01	0.00	
May 2001	1.2	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.77	0.03	0.01	0.00	
Jun 2001	1.3	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.80	0.03	0.01	0.00	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
- c At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
- d 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'.
- e Includes, for example, gone abroad.

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

F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
1999		23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000		26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan-Mar 2001		5.64	4.53	1.12	1.07	0.93	0.14
Apr 2001		1.57	1.26	0.31	0.25	0.22	0.03
May 2001		1.42	1.22	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.02
Jun 2001		1.40	1.22	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.01
Male							
1999		19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000		22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan-Mar 2001		4.75	3.77	0.97	0.90	0.79	0.12
Apr 2001		1.30	1.05	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.03
May 2001		1.19	1.02	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.02
Jun 2001		1.18	1.03	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.01
Female							
1999		3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000		4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan-Mar 2001		0.83	0.69	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.02
Apr 2001		0.25	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00
May 2001		0.21	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Jun 2001		0.21	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1999		2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000		2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan-Mar 2001		0.54	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.00
Apr 2001		0.13	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
May 2001		0.13	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
Jun 2001		0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands	
	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			
	DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.6			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6		
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.8
	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	0.8
	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	0.0
	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	-2.1
	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	0.9
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.5
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.0
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.6
	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	0.9
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.3
	April	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.0

Source: Employment Service administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp 159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

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

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	85
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	17	25	13.7	26.4	47.6	8.8
Apr	21	26	3.4	4.1	15.8	1.4
May	17	22	62.4	63.6	92.4	4.3
Jun	17 R	20 R	7.3 R	7.5	12.3	4.0
Jul	13	20	6.0	7.5	21.6	1.8

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal services activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	38
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001 Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	11.3	-	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
Mar	-	-	8.8	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
Apr	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
May	-	-	4.3	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-
Jun	-	-	4.0	0.4	-	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8
Jul	-	-	1.8	0.4	-	3.2	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-

a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to July 2000			12 months to July 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	100	200	1	800	2,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	3	100	100	2	200	500
textiles and textile products;	3	300	500	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	-	800	2	300	1,300
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	200	400	1	100	100
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	1	200	300
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	300	2	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	400	2,200	4	400	4,700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	900	1,200	4	3,300	3,500
electrical and optical equipment;	1	700	700	4	1,900	3,000
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	20	21,300	20,100	12	16,900	39,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	300	300	2	400	3,900
Construction	21	500	1,000	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	14,700	31,700	11	14,500	47,100
Hotels and restaurants	2	100	100	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	2	400	8,400	2	12,100	40,900
Financial intermediation	100	49,200	84,000	132	83,100	141,900
Real estate, renting and business activities	-	-	-	1	100	200
Public administration and defence	1	100	200	1	-	100
Education	9	11,900	24,500	19	36,600	83,000
Health and social work	17	4,500	10,200	16	45,300	78,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	6	1,600	5,700	12	29,600	180,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	6	1,200	1,500	16	13,100	38,500
All industries and services	201 ^a	110,600	195,700	232 ^a	259,800	674,400

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

^b Less than 50 workers involved.
^c Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: July 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	7,500	21,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	5,900 ^a	17,400
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,600 ^b	4,300

a All directly involved.
b Includes 100 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	64	139,600	387,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	1,600	3,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	8,700	14,300
Redundancy questions	25	32,600	138,800
Trade union matters	5	900	6,200
Working conditions and supervision	11	10,600	17,900
Manning and work allocation	59	45,000	76,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	45	20,700	29,200
All causes	232	259,800	674,400

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

May to July 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS												
All	16-17	798	321	477	630	234	396	168	87	81	666	78
	18-24	3,776	3,137	640	3,387	2,822	565	390	315	75	1,221	521
	All under 25	4,575	3,457	1,117	4,017	3,056	960	558	401	157	1,887	1,288
Male	16-17	409	193	216	311	134	176	98	58	40	341	41
	18-24	2,066	1,761	305	1,830	1,568	262	236	193	43	483	130
	All under 25	2,476	1,954	522	2,141	1,702	438	335	252	83	823	171
Female	16-17	389	128	261	319	100	219	70	28	42	325	37
	18-24	1,710	1,376	334	1,557	1,254	303	153	121	32	738	391
	All under 25	2,099	1,504	595	1,876	1,354	522	223	150	73	1,064	427
RATES(%)^c												
All	16-17	54.5	80.4	44.8	43.0	58.7	37.2	21.1	27.0	17.1	45.5	19.6
	18-24	75.6	85.8	47.7	67.8	77.2	42.1	10.3	11.7	24.4	14.2	52.2
	All under 25	70.8	85.2	46.4	62.2	75.3	38.9	12.2	11.6	14.0	29.2	14.8
Male	16-17	54.6	82.3	41.9	41.4	57.3	34.2	24.0	30.3	18.4	45.4	17.7
	18-24	81.1	93.1	46.4	71.8	82.9	39.8	11.4	11.0	14.2	18.9	6.9
	All under 25	75.0	91.9	44.4	64.9	80.1	37.4	13.5	12.9	16.0	25.0	8.1
Female	16-17	54.5	77.8	47.5	44.7	60.6	39.9	18.0	22.1	16.0	45.5	22.2
	18-24	69.8	77.9	49.0	63.6	71.0	44.4	9.0	8.8	9.5	30.2	22.1
	All under 25	66.4	77.9	48.3	59.3	70.1	42.4	10.6	10.0	12.3	33.6	22.1
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All	16-17	-12	1	-13	-15	-4	-12	3	5	-1	36	7
	18-24	43	41	2	56	55	-13	-14	1	15	-1	16
	All under 25	31	42	-11	40	52	-11	-10	-10	52	6	46
Male	16-17	0	1	-1	-10	-12	2	9	13	-3	13	2
	18-24	40	38	2	43	46	-2	-3	-8	5	-8	-2
	All under 25	40	39	1	33	34	-1	7	5	2	5	-4
Female	16-17	-11		-11	-5	8	-13	-6	-8	2	23	4
	18-24	2	3	-1	12	10	3	-10	-6	-3	23	5
	All under 25	-9	3	-12	7	18	-11	-16	-15	-2	46	9
RATES(%)^c												
All	16-17	-1.8	-1.3	-1.9	-1.8	-2.1	-1.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.8	1.3
	18-24	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
	All under 25	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
Male	16-17	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1	-2.1	-5.9	-0.3	2.3	6.4	-1.3	1.0	0.8
	18-24	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	1.4	-0.6	-0.4
	All under 25	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Female	16-17	-2.5	-2.1	-2.8	-1.5	3.4	-3.0	-1.0	-6.3	1.4	2.5	2.2
	18-24	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	0.2
	All under 25	-1.1	-0.3	-2.0	-0.5	0.5	-1.8	-0.7	-1.0	0.0	1.1	0.3

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

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

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

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 July - 3 August 2001

9,163^a

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres.
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Note: The figure for August to September is not available yet. It will be reported in next month's issue.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 2001^a

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	2	4	2	14	24	14	9	6	13	10	98	19	32	149
Value of offers (£,000)	103	278	73	1,845	9,331	1,808	366	1,815	1,729	768	18,116	10,153	5,420	33,689

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

a Date of first payment.

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 2001^a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Creasey Food Ltd	Lowestoft	95,000	B	Other acts related to printing
Total		95,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Dexion Materials Handling Ltd	Gainsborough	168,000	B	Manufacture of lifting handling equip
Total		168,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
George Pico	Liverpool	135,000	A	Accounting/bookkeeping/auditing/tax cons
Johnson Controls Automotive (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	700,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Smurfit UK Ltd	Liverpool	80,000	A	Accounting/bookkeeping/auditing/tax cons
Strategic Systems Solutions Ltd	Liverpool	150,000	A	Software consultancy supply
Croda Chemicals Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	245,000	A	Manufacture of glues gelatine
Paxar Europe Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	125,000	B	Prep/spinning other textile fibres
Stratum Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	150,000	A	Other computer related activities
Flowserve Ltd	Wirral and Chester	90,000	A	Manufacture of pumps compressors
Total		1,675,000		
NORTH EAST				
Britmag Ltd	Hartlepool	150,000	B	Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
Epigem Ltd	Middlesborough	75,000	A	RD on nat sciences engineering
ACS Doherty UK Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	2,000,000	B	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Bakebros Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	500,000	B	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Donwood (Double Glazing) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	120,000	A	Painting glazing
Hazel Lighting Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	A	Manufacture lighting equip elec lamps
Procter Gamble Technical Centres	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,500,000	A	Manufacture household, sanitary, toilet req
Schmitz Cargobull Curtainsiders (UK)	Newcastle upon Tyne	250,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Union Snack Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Premier Direct Group Plc	South Tyneside	500,000	A	Retail sale: books, nwsprsr, staty
Green Tyre Co Plc	Stockton-on-tees	180,000	A	Manufacture of rubber tyres tubes
Tetley GB Ltd	Stockton-on-tees	400,000	A	Prod'n of tea, coffee substitutes
Vixen Surface Treatments Ltd	Stockton-on-tees	75,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Express Holdings (Thompson) Ltd	Sunderland	850,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Foodline (North East) Ltd	Sunderland	100,000	A	Other meat poultry production
SSL International Plc	Sunderland	2,200,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments non-medicaments
Total		9,150,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Greenside Group Ltd	Manchester	85,000	A	Manufacture other office shop furniture
Robert Fletcher (Greenfield) Ltd	Oldham	230,000	B	Manufacture other arts of paper board n.e.s.
TP Railton Ltd	Oldham	95,000	A	Manufacture elec distrib'n control gear
Zetex Plc	Oldham	900,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Carrylift Materials Handling Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	88,000	B	Manufacture of lifting handling equip
Computronics Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	80,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Simply Fresh Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	100,000	B	Proc/preserving fruit veg n.e.s.
Total		1,578,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Seafrance Ltd	Dover and Deal	91,500	A	Sea coastal water transport
Trulape Selling Systems Ltd	Thanet	85,000	A	Retail sale: books, newspapers, staty
Total		176,500		
SOUTH WEST				
Small Tidmas Ltd	Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	225,000	B	Other textile weaving
Luhns Marine Ltd	Dorchester and Weymouth	600,000	A	Building/repairing pleasure/sport boats
Gleason Works Ltd	Plymouth	800,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
PTS (Europe) Ltd	Torbay	90,000	A	Manufacture elec equip for motor vehicles n.e.s.
Total		1,715,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Rockline Industries Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Manufacture household, sanitary, toilet req
Salt Son Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	B	Manufacture of medical surgical equip
TRW Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	B	Manufacture of aircraft spacecraft
City Analytical Services Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	120,000	A	Technical testing analysis
Wednesbury Catering Ltd	Walsall	90,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Utopia Furniture Ltd	Wolverhampton	200,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
Total		1,505,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Stanley Cole (Wainfleet) Ltd	Doncaster	340,000	A	Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
Medical House Plc	Sheffield	85,000	A	Recycling non-metal waste scrap
Spinflo Ltd	Sheffield	120,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
Total		545,000		
SCOTLAND				
Quality Machining Services Ltd	Arbroath	2,250,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Ethicon Ltd	Bathgate	700,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments non-medicamts
Terahertz Photonics Ltd	Bathgate	550,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Digital Bridges Ltd	Dunfermline	100,000	A	Software consultancy supply
Peebles Electrical Machines Ltd	Dunfermline	500,000	A	Manufacture elec motors/generators/transfm
York EMC Services Ltd	Dunfermline	82,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Enichem UK Ltd	Falkirk	600,000	B	Manufacture synth rubber in primary forms
Ambassador Frozen Foods Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	A	Production preserving poultry meat
Micron Europe Ltd	Glasgow	2,300,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Nobel's Explosives Co Ltd	Irvine	1,535,000	B	Manufacture of explosives
Peter Grieg Co Ltd	Kirkcaldy	200,000	B	Cotton-type weaving
Albert Bartlett Sons (Airdrie) Ltd	Lanarkshire	850,000	B	Processing preserving of potatoes
EMC Environment Eng Ltd	Lanarkshire	125,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Total		9,972,000		
WALES				
Cycle Citi Corporation Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of bicycles
International Safety Components Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	250,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Reflex Print Packaging Ltd	Cardiff	90,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Clifford Jones (Timber) Ltd	Denbigh	90,000	A	Forestry logging
Craig Bragdy Design Ltd	Denbigh	100,000	A	Manufacture of other ceramic products
O P Chocolate Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	269,000	A	Manufacture confectionery
R-Tek Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	200,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Rainbow Prints (Wales) Ltd	Merthyr Rhymney	130,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Bowman Research (UK) Ltd	Newport	90,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments non-medicamts
ITW Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	200,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Griffin Windows (Mid Glam) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	900,000	A	Shaping processing of flat glass
Teledu Avanti Cyf	Pontypridd and Rhondda	75,000	A	Motion picture video production
Snowdonia Press	Porthmadog and Ffestiniog	100,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Diehl Ako Stiftung Co KG	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	120,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
F E International Foods Ltd	Swansea	235,000	A	Manufacture macaroni/noodles/pasta/similar
Ledwood Mechanical Eng Ltd	Swansea	250,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Gillette UK Ltd	Wrexham	670,000	A	Manufacture accumulators, cells, batteries
Independent Twine Man Co Ltd	Wrexham	116,000	A	Manufacture of cordage/rope/twine/netting
Total		4,885,000		

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

^b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Output												
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries				
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB							
1993	93.2	665.4	2.5	93.3	94.1	92.5	3.1	97.1	-1.2	92.5	
1994	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	98.5	96.8	4.6	100.8	3.8	96.6	4.4	4.4	
1995	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0	3.6	3.6	
1996	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	101.7	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5	102.7	2.7	2.7	
1997	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	101.7	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2	107.9	5.1	5.1	
1998	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	102.2	106.1	4.2	106.1	1.3	110.4	2.3	2.3	
1999	111.5	795.7	2.3	103.4	102.2	108.6	2.9	108.6	0.8	113.5	2.8	2.8	
2000	114.9	820.2	3.1	105.0	103.8	119.5	3.4	108.6	1.6	119.4	5.2	5.2	
2000 Q2	114.5	204.4	3.4	105.2	103.4	119.0	3.6	108.8	2.5	119.3 R	6.2 R	6.2 R	
2000 Q3	115.5	206.1	3.0	105.9	104.2	120.3	3.5	106.8	-0.9	120.4 R	5.5 R	5.5 R	
2000 Q4	116.0	207.1	2.6	105.2	104.8	121.1	3.2	107.8	-0.6	120.6 R	4.1 R	4.1 R	
2001 Q1	116.5	208.0	2.7	104.5	104.0 R	122.2	3.7	109.6	-1.4	119.1 R	1.7 R	1.7 R	
2001 Q2	116.9 R	208.7 R	2.1	103.2 R	101.8 R	123.1 R	3.4	110.3	1.4	117.3	-1.7	-1.7	
Income													
Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^e		Prices		Producer Price Index ^{b,d,e,f}			Inventories				
1995=100		Change on year (%)		RPI		RPIX		Materials and fuels		Input prices		Output prices	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
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1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)</									

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
			Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
2000 Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3
Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.6
Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5
Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8
Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5
2001 Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9
Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	163.6	1.5
Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	164.1	2.0

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 14 August 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
			ALL ITEMS	CHAW		174.0	0.4	2.1	285.2	0.0	3.6
Food and catering	CHBS	162.8	-0.1	3.8	291.4	0.0	4.4
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	217.7	0.1	2.7	228.2	0.6	2.3
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	180.7	0.6	2.0	247.0	0.6	2.3
Personal expenditure	CHBV	134.2	1.4	-0.3	219.5	-1.0	-1.0
Travel and leisure	CHBW	173.3	0.0	1.6	163.1	1.0	1.0
Consumer durables	CHBY	103.8	1.4	-1.7	201.2	6.0	6.0
Seasonal food	CHBP	135.6	-2.2	10.0	268.9	4.0	4.0
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.6	0.2	2.4	235.6	7.0	7.0
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	175.0	0.5	1.9	157.1	2.0	2.0
All items excluding food	CHAY	178.7	0.4	1.9	213.5	3.0	3.0
Other indices							
All items excluding:							
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	172.0	0.4	2.6	136.7	0.0	0.0
Housing	CHAZ	164.1	0.3	2.0	128.2	0.0	0.0
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	164.6	0.4	3.1	119.7	0.0	0.0
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	170.9	0.4	2.5	151.0	0.0	0.0
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	170.0	0.3	2.3	140.6	0.8	1.2
Food	CHBA	148.5	-0.2	3.6	145.8	1.0	1.0
Bread	DOAA	138.6	0.0	2.0	148.8	1.0	1.0
Cereals	DOAB	132.2	0.0	1.0	89.6	-1.0	-1.0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	161.3	0.0	2.0	140.2	0.0	0.0
Beef	DOAD	135.3	0.0	2.0	161.8	0.0	0.0
Lamb	DOAE	154.0	0.0	3.0	153.5	0.0	0.0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	156.7	0.0	1.0	159.4	0.8	1.5
Pork	DOAG	142.1	0.0	4.0	158.7	0.0	0.0
Bacon	DOAH	173.6	0.0	9.0	89.6	-1.0	-1.0
Poultry	DOAI	113.1	0.0	3.0	224.0	0.0	0.0
Other meat	DOAJ	140.9	0.0	6.0	204.5	0.0	0.0
Fish	DOAK	154.0	0.0	2.0	105.2	2.6	-3.0
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	164.4	0.0	2.0	104.7	-2.0	-2.0
Butter	DOAM	165.8	0.0	0.0	82.1	-7.0	-7.0
Oil and fats	DOAN	131.3	0.0	-2.0	106.0	-2.0	-2.0
Cheese	DOAO	166.8	0.0	6.0	152.2	-2.0	-2.0
Eggs	DOAP	151.8	0.0	-1.0	113.8	1.0	1.0
Milk fresh	DOAQ	161.8	0.0	8.0	192.1	0.2	3.3
Milk products	DOAR	139.8	0.0	-1.0	128.7	4.0	4.0
Tea	DOAS	160.2	0.0	2.0	191.0	0.0	0.0
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.3	0.0	0.0	285.6	7.0	7.0
Soft drinks	DOAU	188.0	0.0	1.0	182.0	-0.3	0.4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	134.1	0.0	3.0	126.5	1.0	1.0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	161.3	0.0	2.0	223.1	5.0	5.0
Potatoes	DOAX	163.7	0.0	2.0	224.1	-4.0	-4.0
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	171.6	0.0	8.0	263.0	4.0	4.0
Vegetables	DOAZ	118.8	0.0	15.0	191.8	0.6	2.8
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	107.5	0.0	20.0	214.8	4.0	4.0
Fruit	DOBB	143.7	0.0	9.0	212.9	3.0	3.0
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	140.3	0.0	10.0	166.6	2.0	2.0
Other foods	DOBD	153.1	0.0	2.0	109.8	-0.2	-1.6
Catering	CHBC	213.3	0.2	4.3	35.3	-1.1	-1.1
Restaurant meals	DOBE	208.5	0.0	4.0	109.8	-2.0	-2.0
Canteen meals	DOBF	246.7	0.0	5.0	109.4	-1.0	-1.0
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	207.6	0.0	5.0	208.9	4.0	4.0
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	192.2	0.2	2.3	147.8	-1.0	-1.0
Beer	DOBH	207.7	0.0	2.0	222.7	0.5	6.6
on sales	DOBI	216.5	0.0	2.0	135.8	1.0	1.0
off sales	DOBJ	163.3	0.0	1.0	272.0	5.0	5.0
Wines and spirits	DOBK	171.4	0.0	2.0	150.1	9.0	9.0
on sales	DOBL	204.2	0.0	3.0	131.0	5.0	5.0
off sales	DOBM	153.0	0.0	2.0			
Tobacco	CHBE	285.2	0.0	3.6			
Cigarettes	DOBN	291.4	0.0	4.4			
Tobacco	DOBO	228.2	0.6	2.3			
Housing	CHBF	222.8	0.6	2.3			
Rent	DOBP	247.0	0.6	2.3			
Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	219.5	-1.0	-1.0			
Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	163.1	1.0	1.0			
Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2	6.0	6.0			
Water and other payments	DOBS	268.9	4.0	4.0			
Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	235.6	7.0	7.0			
Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	157.1	2.0	2.0			
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	213.5	3.0	3.0			
Fuel and light	CHBG	125.3	-0.1	2.3			
Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	136.7	0.0	0.0			
Electricity	DOBX	128.2	0.0	0.0			
Gas	DOBY	119.7	0.0	0.0			
Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	151.0	0.0	0.0			
Household goods	CHBH	140.6	0.8	1.2			
Furniture	DOCA	145.8	1.0	1.0			
Furnishings	DOCB	148.8	1.0	1.0			
Electrical appliances	DOCC	89.6	-1.0	-1.0			
Other household equipment	DOCD	140.2	0.0	0.0			
Household consumables	DOCE	161.8	0.0	0.0			
Pet care	DOCF	153.5	0.0	0.0			
Household services	CHBI	159.4	0.8	1.5			
Postage	DOCG	158.7	0.0	0.0			
Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	89.6	-1.0	-1.0			
Domestic services	DOCI	224.0	0.0	0.0			
Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	204.5	0.0	0.0			
Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	105.2	2.6	-3.0			
Men's outerwear	DOCK	104.7	-2.0	-2.0			
Women's outerwear	DOCL	82.1	-7.0	-7.0			
Children's outerwear	DOCM	106.0	-2.0	-2.0			
Other clothing	DOCN	152.2	-2.0	-2.0			
Footwear	DOCO	113.8	1.0	1.0			
Personal goods and services	CHBQ	192.1	0.2	3.3			
Personal articles	DOCP	128.7	4.0	4.0			
Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.0	0.0	0.0			
Personal services	DOCR	285.6	7.0	7.0			
Motoring expenditure	CHBK	182.0	-0.3	0.4			
Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	126.5	1.0	1.0			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	223.1	5.0	5.0			
Petrol and oil	DOCU	224.1	-4.0	-4.0			
Vehicle tax and insurance	DOCV	263.0	4.0	4.0			
Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	191.8	0.6	2.8			
Rail fares	DOCW	214.8	4.0	4.0			
Bus and coach fares	DOCX	212.9	3.0	3.0			
Other travel costs	DOCY	166.6	2.0	2.0			
Leisure goods	CHBL	109.8	-0.2	-1.6			
Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	35.3	-1.1	-1.1			
Tapes and discs	DODA	109.8	-2.0	-2.0			
Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	109.4	-1.0	-1.0			
Books and newspapers	DODC	208.9	4.0	4.0			
Gardening products	DODD	147.8	-1.0	-1.0			
Leisure services	CHBM	222.7	0.5	6.6			
Television licences and rentals	DODE	135.8	1.0	1.0			
Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	272.0	5.0	5.0			
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	150.1	9.0	9.0			
UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	131.0	5.0	5.0			

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on 14 August 2001

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg					
Best beef mince	CZPI	544	426	230-598	Cheddar type	CZNW	190	518	339-669
Topside	CZPH	462	645	449-749					
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	568	898	829-1058	Eggs				
Stewing steak	CZPE	456	477	299-778	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	141	172	125-250
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	170	151	115-218	
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk					
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	492	874	598-1169	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	238	37	28-41
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	353	324	248-435					
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea					
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	122</							

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non-seasonal ^a		
Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	76
1988	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1989	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77
1990	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1991	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1992	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	76
1993	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1994	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77
1995	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78
1996	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	78
1997	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	77
1998	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	77
1999	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	85
2000	1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	86
2001	1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	86
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHSD
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	109.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	111.6	116.5	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	116.4	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	138.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	146.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	151.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	168.5
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	181.2
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	179.9
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	178.8
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5
2000	170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	187.4
1987 Jan-13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan-12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	106.4	103.7	103.7
1989 Jan-17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan-16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	121.2	121.2	121.2
1991 Jan-15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	132.2
1992 Jan-14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993 Jan-12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994 Jan-18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	159.9
1995 Jan-17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1996 Jan-16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	170.0
1997 Jan-14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
1998 Jan-13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	178.5
1999 Jan-19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
2000 Jan-18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8
2001 Jan-16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	199.0
1999 Aug-17 Sep-14	165.5 166.2	169.7 170.6	166.8 167.4	158.9 159.6	164.5 165.2	-	110.5 112.7	142.6 142.4	116.2 147.2	147.6 147.2	197.8 198.1	185.3 185.3
Oct-19 Nov-16 Dec-14	166.5 166.7 167.3	171.0 171.1 171.8	167.7 167.8 168.4	159.6 159.7 160.1	165.4 165.6 165.9	-	111.6 112.3 113.2	142.1 142.7 142.9	119.8 122.2 122.4	146.3 146.5 146.7	198.7 198.9 199.3	185.5 185.0 184.5
2000 Jan-18 Feb-15 Mar-14	166.6 167.5 168.4	171.0 172.0 173.2	167.8 168.7 169.7	159.1 159.7 160.5	165.2 165.8 166.4	-	106.3 108.4 109.6	142.9 142.9 142.0	122.4 121.2 117.6	146.7 146.9 146.6	200.1 200.9 201.3	185.8 185.9 186.2
Apr-11 May-16 Jun-13	170.1 170.7 171.1	175.3 175.7 176.1	171.5 171.9 172.3	161.3 161.7 162.0	167.5 168.0 168.4	-	110.0 110.1 109.3	141.8 143.1 143.4	117.5 121.8 124.0	146.4 147.0 146.9	201.9 203.1 203.4	186.7 187.6 187.9
Jul-18 Aug-15 Sep-12	170.5 170.5 171.7	175.2 175.4 176.8	171.5 171.7 172.9	161.2 160.9 162.2	167.7 167.6 168.9	-	104.5 105.6 108.0	144.6 143.4 143.6	130.1 123.3 124.4	147.1 147.0 147.0	204.1 204.6 205.3	187.7 187.9 188.3
Oct-17 Nov-14 Dec-12	171.6 172.1 172.2	176.6 177.1 177.1	172.8 173.2 173.2	162.0 162.5 162.5	168.7 169.2 169.3	-	107.4 108.2 108.6	143.8 144.5 144.7	124.4 129.5 131.9	147.3 147.0 146.8	205.7 206.1 206.6	188.5 188.4 187.7
2001 Jan-16 Feb-13 Mar-20	171.1 172.0 172.2	175.8 176.9 176.9	172.1 173.0 173.2	161.1 162.0 162.7	168.1 169.0 169.6	-	102.8 104.9 106.7	145.1 145.1 146.7	129.7 129.5 131.7	147.7 147.8 149.3	207.1 207.9 208.7	189.0 189.3 189.8
Apr-10 May-15 Jun-12	173.1 174.2 174.4	177.9 178.6 178.7	174.1 174.8 174.9	163.2 164.7 165.1	170.8 172.1 172.5	-	105.7 106.4 106.3	147.1 151.6 151.5	134.5 149.9 153.8	149.1 149.9 150.4	209.8 210.9 211.9	190.9 191.3 191.8
Jul-17 Aug-14	173.3 174.0	177.9 178.7	174.2 175.0	163.6 164.1	171.4 172.0	-	102.4 103.8	148.8 148.5	138.7 135.6	150.3 150.6	212.8 213.3	191.9 192.2

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
35	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	184	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31	1996
34	186	41	72	48	56	40	128	20	47	31	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	31	1998
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31	1999
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	30	2000
29	205	29	71	57	53	43	140	23	49	30	2001
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages
100.0	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.3	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	104.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	107.4	1989
113.9	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	112.4	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	117.7	1991
144.0	154.7	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	120.8	

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	8.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999 Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
1999 Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
1999 Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
1999 Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
1999 Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
1999 Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2000 Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
2000 Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
2000 Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
2000 May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
2000 Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
2000 Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
2000 Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
2000 Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
2000 Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.3
2000 Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
2000 Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
2001 Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
2001 Mar 13	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
2001 Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
2001 May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2
2001 Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
2001 Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	6.5
2001 Aug 14	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	-3.0	3.3	0.4	2.8	-1.6	6.6

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	European Union (15) ^b	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999	104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000	106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
Monthly								
1999								
Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000								
Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001								
Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
Apr	108.8	106.7	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
May	109.4	107.5	107.1	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8	107.9
Jun	109.5	107.7	107.2	109.8	111.2	110.6	106.8	108.1
Jul	109.3	106.9	107.2	108.4	110.8	109.7	106.6	108.1
Percentage change on a year earlier								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages								
								Percent
1996	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000	2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Monthly								
1999								
Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000								
Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001								
Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
Apr	2.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
May	3.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.6
Jun	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.1
Jul	2.6	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6

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

RETAIL PRICES H.21

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ^c	Italy ^b	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNE	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.9	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000	115.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
Monthly								
1999								
Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
Oct	113.8	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000								
Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
Mar	115.9	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
May	116.8	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
Jun	115.7	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
Jul	115.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
Sep	116.4	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
Oct	117.3	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
Nov	116.1	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
Dec	118.3	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001								
Jan	118.5	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.6	112.0	111.8	105.2
Feb	116.1	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.6	112.2	112.2	105.6
Mar	116.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	112.9	112.7	112.7	106.4
Apr	120.3	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.7	113.4	113.2	107.5
May	121.2	115.9	111.2	110.7	114.1	113.4	113.6	108.3
Jun	121.7	116.7	111.5	111.0	113.7	114.7	113.9	108.1
Jul	118.7	116.4	111.6	109.6	113.7	114.9	114.1	107.4
Percentage change on a year earlier								
	CLNH	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages								
								Percent
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.3	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000	3.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
Monthly								
1999								
Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
Dec	2.1	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000								
Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
Feb	2.3	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
May	2.5	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3
Aug	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4
Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3
Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7</					

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

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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
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Unit wage costs and productivity	01633 812766
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002

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Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk	
Workforce jobs series - short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
steven.dunstan@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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labour.market@ons.gov.uk	
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics DataBank:

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Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disk from 01633 812079 as the *Historical Supplement*.

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Data are available through the website (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/downloads/theme_labour/HS2000.pdf).

Seasonally adjusted tables are available via StatBase.

ON-LINE

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

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S15. 0191 374 2468

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