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Labour Market Trends

The economically inactive who look after the family or home

Labour disputes in 2001

Trends in female employment 2002

Review of statistics on distribution of earnings

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incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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ket Update

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reweighted Labour Force Survey estimates following the 2001 Census: num wage; the state of the labour market; and National Statistics

ogramme quarterly update

ket Spotlight

cs include: economic activity and participation in education and people; women in the labour market; sickness absence; and work and ong households.

nically inactive who look after the family or home n a series on economic inactivity focuses on this diminishing group. our Market Division, Office for National Statistics

This article presents detailed analyses of the disputes and compares the 2001 data with

Jackie Davies, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National

emale employment 2002

ics from the 2002 Labour Force Survey and compares with five and ten

eld, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Work and

Review of statistics on distribution of earnings

This National Statistics review has made a range of recommendations that will increase the value of these data and improve their quality.

Derek Bird, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National

SI-92 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies and labour disputes plus statistical enquiry points.

Labour Force Survey data in this issue of Labour Market Trends were compiled before the publication of interim reweighted LFS estimates on 30 October. Please see p567



Labour Market

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 24 October 2002 All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section. LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

Headlines

• Little change in the employment rate as indicated by June-August 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results. ILO unemployment rate unchanged in June-August 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in September 2002. Based on ILO definitions, the level of employment rose while the unemployment level fell. The working-age employment rate changed very little and the unemployment rate remained unchanged. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits fell slightly. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate also fell slightly. The working-age employment rate for June-August 2002 was 74.6 per cent, little changed over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 19,000 over the quarter. The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition fell by 5,000 over the quarter. The claimant count fell by 200 in September 2002. The average monthly fall has been 2,200 over the last three months and 300 over the past six months. The headline rate of growth of average earnings in August 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from July.

New this month

June-August 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

September 2002 data: Claimant count:

Aug 2000

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



Geoff Francis

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points is available on pS92.

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SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 2002 period, virtually unchanged from March-May 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent in the June-August 2002 period, unchanged from March-May 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.53 million in June-August 2002, up 211,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Workforce jobs rose by 0.1 per cent (20,000) between March and June 2002, and showed little change (up by 3,000) over the year to 29.52 million in June 2002 (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.57 million in June-August 2002. This is 46,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A. I).
- Claimant count down 200 on the month to September 2002 to 946,000. Claimant count rate in September 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the August 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- D Economic activity rate was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in June-August 2002, virtually unchanged from March-May 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 (Table A.1).
- D Economic inactivity rate was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 2002 period, virtually unchanged from March-May 2002 but down 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.8 per cent in August 2002, down 0.8 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the July 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 14,000 since March-May 2002 to 15.69 million in June-August 2002, and women up 6,000 in the same period to 12.84 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 72,000 since March-May 2002 to 21.33 million in June-August 2002. People in part-time employment up 91 000 over the same period to 7.20 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 4.3 per cent (163,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.66 million in the three months to August 2002 (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 918.4 million during June-August 2002, down 11.6 million from June-August 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.7 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 2.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

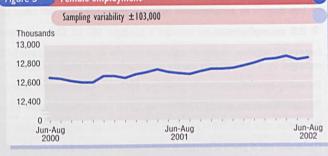
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 9,000 over the year to stand at 223,000 in June-August 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 45,000 over the year to stand at 335,000 in June-August 2002 (Figure 6, Table C. I).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 23,000 over the year to stand at 416,000 in June-August 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions was unchanged over the year in Yorkshire and the Humber and down in the East, East Midlands, North East, Scotland and Wales; other regions showed increases. The highest rate was in London at 7.0 per cent and the lowest was in the Eastern region at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 34,400 over the year to stand at 148,800 in September 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 246,800 in September 2002, a rise of 8,000 since September 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,500 in September 2002, a rise of 800 since September 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

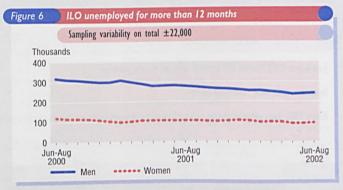
Sept	ember 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	38,294	+1,851
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,829	-581
25 and over, more than two years	55,213	-30,998
Total	123,336	-29,728

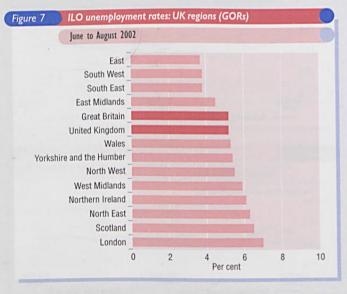
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

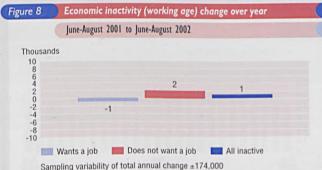
- Number of economically active people was 30.10 million in June-August 2002. Of this total, 16.64 million were men and 13.46 million were women (Table D.1)
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 26,000 over the guarter to 7.85 million in June-August 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 1,000. The number not wanting a job was up 2,000 over the year to 5.58 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 1,000 over the year to 2.27 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 268,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to June-August 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 211,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 46,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 11,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in June-August 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from March-May 2002, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, virtually unchanged from the March-May 2002 period (Table D.1).

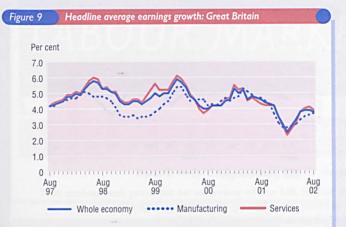


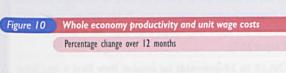


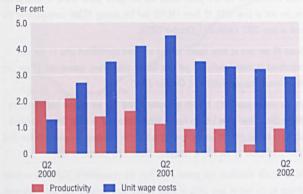


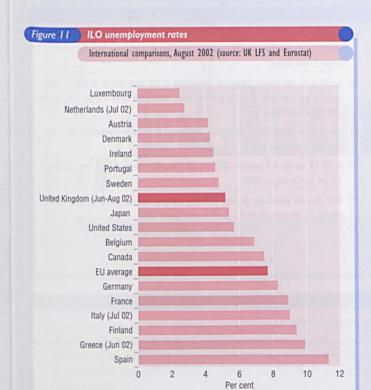












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 178,000 people made redundant in lune to August 2002. This compares with 180,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41)
- Results for June to August 2002 show that 9.1 per thousand of male employees and 5.0 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 47.5 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the July 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E. I).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to August 2002 was 3.4 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the July 2002 rate (Table E.I).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for August 2002 was 3.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the July 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for August 2002 was 4.1 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the July 2002 rate (Table F I)
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for August 2002 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the July 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for August 2002 was 3.4 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the July 2002 rate. This is down 2.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for August 2002 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the July 2002 rate. This is down 0.4 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 4.9 per cent lower in the three months ending August 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.3 per cent lower in the three months ending August 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B 32)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 4.1 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.9 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.9 per cent higher in the second guarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in June-August 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in August 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent in June-August 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.9 per cent over the 12 months to August 2002, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.1 per cent.

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to August 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 1,109.000 from 133 stoppages. Some 33 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 28 per cent were lost in education and 12 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost in August 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 12,600 from 20 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

Around 57 per cent of those who left Advanced Modern Apprenticeships in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level three or above, compared with 49 per cent the previous quarter. However, this rise is not surprising; Advanced Modern Apprenticeships qualification rates for July-September leavers, when most courses come to a natural conclusion, are always larger than in other quarters (Table F.5, August 2002).

---- Stoppages

Number

30

25

20

15

10

Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disput

Thousands

600

500

400

8 300

200

Aug Sep Oct

Working days lost

200

\$ 100

- Some 826,700 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of lune 2002. Of these 738,900 had left, leaving 87,800 participants at the end of June 2002 (Table F.11, October 2002).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14, October 2002).
- By the end of June 2002, 353,500 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (pre-April 2001). A further 143,600 people have started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of June 2002 (Table F.16, October 2002).
- In all 38,300 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered programme in Great Britain by the end of June 2002, of which 31,000 were sustained jobs and 7,300 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, October 2002).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices rose by 0.6 per cent in the second guarter of 2002 compared with the previous guarter. Compared with the second guarter of 2001, GDP has risen by 1.3 per cent.
- In September the seasonally adjusted estimate of Retail Sales Volume was 135.6. This was 0.4 per cent above the August figure of 135.0 and 4.6 per cent higher than the September 2001 level.
- In the three months to August 2002, manufacturing output fell by 1.7 per cent compared with the previous three months and fell by 4.9 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The revised estimate of total business investment in the second guarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,049 million, down by £57 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 0.2 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to August 2002 was in deficit by £8.0 billion, up from a deficit of £6.5 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £9.4 billion a year earlier.

- D Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to August 2002 were 3.1 per cent lower than the previous three months unchanged from the same period a year earlier
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to August 2002 were 3.2 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 1.3 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 177.6 for September 2002, up from 176.4 in August 2002.
- In the 12 months to September 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.7 per cent, up from 1.4 per cent in August 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.1 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent in August 2002.

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

Next month

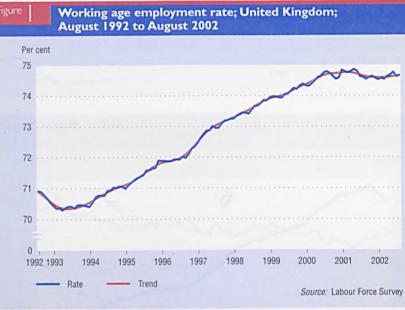
The next Labour Market Update will contain the usual labour market statistics.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

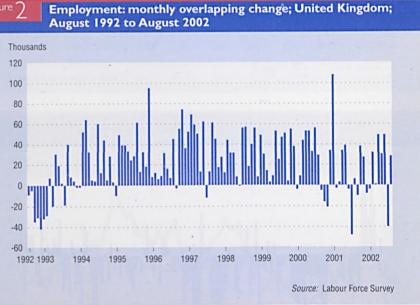
16 October 2002 LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates (see p567).

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

This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account. For further information, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5896.

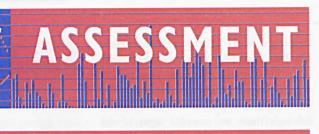


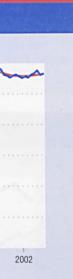
August 1992 to August 2002



Overlapping change

Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where (M2+M3+M4)/3-(M1+M2+M3)/3 = [(M2-M1) + (M3-M2) + (M4-M3)]/3. They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping changes can be found on pp59-63, Labour Market Trends, February 1998.





Summary

The latest set of labour market data does little to change the picture of recent months. The level of employment has continued to increase steadily. The rate remains flat, although there are tentative signs of the trend turning upwards. Unemployment appears to have been rising marginally over the past year and the trend remains slightly upward. The level of redundancies has fallen back to the lowest level since spring 2001. Generally, data are consistent with the pickup in output growth shown in gross domestic data (GDP) data for quarter two. However, the signals are difficult to interpret. Reports on output remain mixed and there has been a reduction in total hours worked. However, care should be taken when interpreting these recent changes because of the effect of the Queen's Golden Jubilee. Earnings growth appears to be levelling off at a rate which is subdued by the standards of the past decade. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Underlying this is the fact that the labour market tends to lag output: output slows first, employment levels adjust later. Nevertheless, while employment continued to grow, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving rates flat from May-July 2001 until the present. The rate of GDP growth did pick up in the second quarter of 2002, and there are signs that employment growth may be starting to pick up now - for example, the employment rate trend is now marginally upward. However, the signals are still tentative and the latest employment figures for June to August show the working-age employment rate

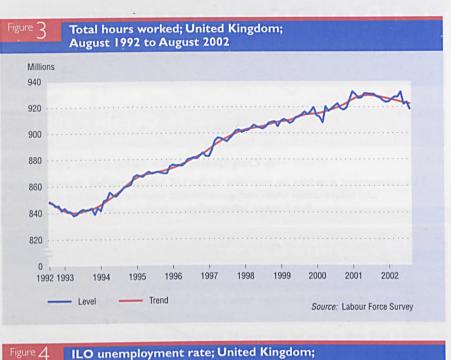
Labour Market trends 563

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

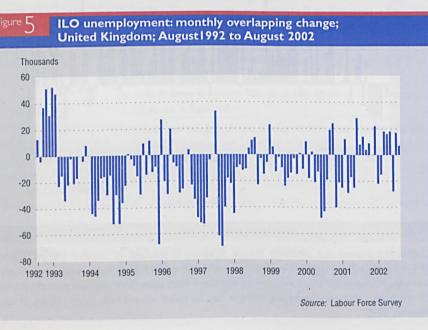
unchanged on the quarter at 74.6 per cent. The level is up 36,000 (compared with the 128,000 quarterly increase reported in August's labour market assessment). The latest trend in employment is basically flat, although there are tentative signs of the trend turning upwards. (see Figure 1).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see Figure 2). The overlapping changes have been volatile with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 28,000 between May-July and June-August. This may suggest that the fall between April-June and May-July reported last month was an erratic. However, any single month's figure needs to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 20,000 between March and June 2002. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that both the employment rate and level are rising slowly.

Output growth in the second quarter was 0.6 per cent; however, there were signs that growth in the final month of the quarter (June) and in the first month of third quarter (July) were weaker than expected. For example, official data on manufacturing output showed a sharp downturn into June, although the data were severely affected by the Jubilee. Reports for July were mixed, with commentators outside ONS reporting slowdown but the official Index of Production showing a bounce back after the weak June figure. Moving into August and September, the manufacturing picture remains mixed. The Index of Production for August remained largely flat. By comparison, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing has recorded a recovery in output growth and orders in both August and September, although it remains marginal and manufacturing employment continues to fall. Away from manufacturing, CIPS also reported a pick-up in services activity as output grew for the ninth consecutive



gure 🖊 August 1992 to August 2002 Per cent 11 1997 1998 2000 1999 2001 2002 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 Trend Source: Labour Force Survey



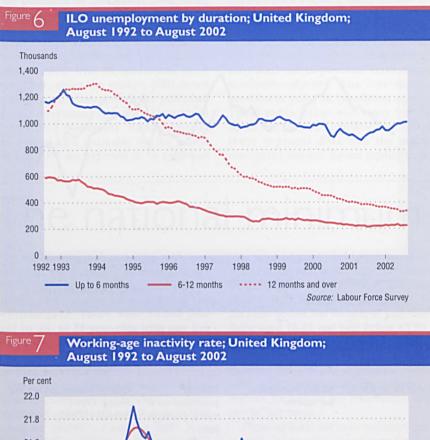
month. Nevertheless, employment in service industries fell for the twelfth month running, contracting at its fastest rate since January 2002.

Alongside the employment picture, LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level. There has been continued growth over much of the past decade, reflecting the growth in employment and output. Similarly, over the past year total hours worked have followed a similar pattern to GDP growth, with a weakening in the level over 2001 followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002. The level rose to 931.6 million hours in March-May 2002. The figure for the April-June period, at 922.1 million hours, was significantly lower and the latest

figure for June-August remains lower at 918.4 million hours. However, there is strong evidence to suggest that these falls are linked to the extra bank holiday for the Oueen's Golden Jubilee. For example, many factories were closed for longer periods than expected, and in some cases the whole week. The latest estimate of trend suggests that the series has peaked and is now on a flat trend, but given the effect of the Jubilee this should be treated with caution (see Figure 3).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for June-August suggest that unemployment may be rising slightly. The trend in the unemployment rate has been steadily





downwards since 1993. However, it has risen slightly over the past year and the latest trend estimate is upwards. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see Figure 4). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 5,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.568 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 7,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between May-July and June-August (see Figure 5). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is rising

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 200 in the latest month (September). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, equal to the lowest since August 1975, and continues to look as if it has been flat for around a year. Inflows to the claimant count increased by 800 on the month, whereas outflows fell by 5,500.

The latest rise in ILO unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under six months). The number of ILO unemployed for up to six months increased by 12,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.009 million, and is up 82,000 on the year. By comparison, longer-term unemployment continues to fall: the number of people unemployed for over 12 months is down 8,000 on the quarter and 45,000 on the year (see Figure 6).

Economic inactivity

Looking at working age inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate rose back to 21.4 per cent, and total working age inactivity rose from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to stand at 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back, and the inactivity rate, at 21.2 per cent, appears to be on a downward trend, though the level has risen slightly on the quarter (up 26,000 to 7.848 million) (see Figure 7).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, the trend is driven predominantly by female inactivity.

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LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years. Yet, the trend is less clear in recent times with female inactivity rising from summer 2000 to a peak in summer 2001. However, it has been falling steadily since and though female inactivity is up 6,000 on the quarter, overall it still appears to be on a downward trend.

Redundancies

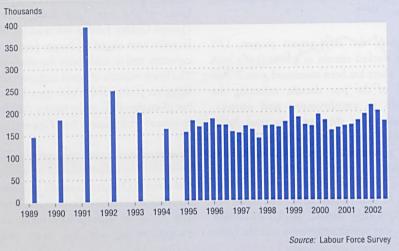
The last set of LFS redundancy data (summer 2002) shows a fall on the quarter, the second consecutive fall. Redundancies were down 11 per cent on the quarter, and down 1 per cent on the year (see Figure 8). The recent upward trend seems to have been halted by a drop in redundancies across a number of sectors. Both services and manufacturing saw redundancy levels fall back to their lowest levels in a year or more. Both redundancy levels and rates are at their lowest since spring 2001. Within this, manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, the ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

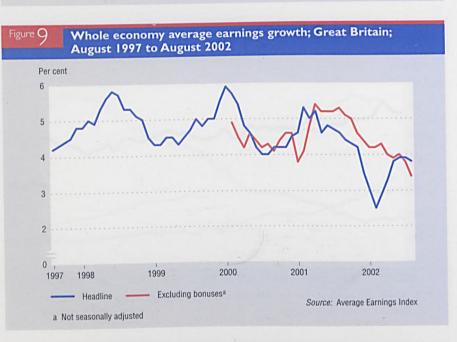
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.8 per cent in the three months to August, down from 3.9 per cent. Looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 3.4 per cent in August 2002 (see Figure 9).

The overall picture is of earnings growth flattening out at a healthy, if somewhat historically subdued, rate. However, within this there are a number of stories. Both the public sector and private sector services have seen marked falls in growth this month. The public sector earnings growth figure is 3.0 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent in July. This, however, appears to be due to timing effects, with some pay settlements awarded in July and August 2001 not being awarded vet this year. Private sector services growth in August fell to 3.8 per cent, down from 4.4 per cent in July and driven by changes in the timing of bonus payments in the financial sector and slowing growth in the real estate, renting, and business activities sector.

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





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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

a LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Interim reweighted Labour Force Survey estimates following the 2001 Census

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the UK to take account of the recently published interim revised mid-year population estimates and interim 2001based national population projections that are consistent with the results of the 2001 Census. These interim estimates are being published on the National Statistics website.

Interim reweighted LFS estimates from March-May 1992 to June-August 2001 were published on 30 October 2002, using the interim revised mid-year population estimates that were published on 10 October 2002. Interim LFS estimates for the period July-September 2001 to June-August 2002 will be published on 8 November, using the interim 2001-based national population projections published by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) on 1 November. Annual interim reweighted LFS estimates for the period 1984 to 1991 are expected to be published

ONS IS publishing interim reweighted on 11 November. For these earlier years, data will be published at a greater level of aggregation than for more recent years since LFS data for these years are not published seasonally adjusted by age.

The next labour market statistics First Release on 13 November 2002 and December's Labour Market Trends will publish LFS estimates for the UK for the period July-September 2002 consistent with the historical data series recently released.

No interim revised mid-year estimates for 1982-2000 are available below national level. and it is therefore not possible to produce reweighted LFS series below national level at this stage. The regional labour market First Releases from November 2002 until early 2003 will be published containing 'not seasonally adjusted' data consistent with pre-Census mid-year population estimates. These publications will carry warnings about the lack of comparability between these regional data and the interim, reweighted national figures published in the

The national minimum wage

less than the national minimum wage (NMW) held by people aged 18 or over in spring 2002, a rise of 80,000 on the previous year. There were 50,000 jobs held by 18- to 21-year-olds with pay less than £3.50 per hour, and 290,000 jobs held by those aged 22 and over with pay less than £4.10 per hour.

The Low pay estimates Spring 2002 First Release, published in October, includes analyses of people paid less than the NMW based on analyses from the 2001 New Earnings Survey (NES) and the spring 2002 quarter results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It should be noted that the LFS data used in these estimates have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see above.

In spring 2002, 1.3 per cent of all jobs were paid at less than the NMW, compared with 1.0 per cent of jobs in spring 2001 paid the then current NMW rate.

The national minimum wage rate was raised in October 2001 from £3.70 to £4.10 per hour for those aged 22 and over, and from £3.20 to £3.50 for those aged 18-21.

THERE WERE 330,000 jobs with pay The number of jobs held by those aged 22 and over and paid below £4.10 per hour fell by 1.2 million - from 1.46 million in spring 2001 to 0.29 million in spring 2002. Over the same period, the number of jobs held by those aged 18-21 and paid below £3.50 per hour fell by 50,000 - from 100,000 to 50,000. Information released on the website to support the low pay estimates includes analyses by sex, occupation, industry and regions, as well as the distribution of low

pay by 10p bands.

These national statistics estimates cannot be used as a measure of non-compliance with the NMW legislation. Information published by the Department of Trade and Industry in September shows that although the vast majority of employers are complying with the legislation, £10 million worth of wages had not been paid by employers since the introduction of the NMW.

The National Minimum Wage Annual Report 2001/2002 reveals that over a third of employers investigated by compliance officers were found not to be paying the minimum wage in 2001/2002 compared with a fifth in 1999/2000, demonstrating improved efficiency in targeting non-payment. The

News and research

labour market statistics First Release.

In February 2003, ONS will publish final mid-year population estimates for 1991 to 2000, and in March 2003 the equivalent estimates for the period 1982 to 1990. These will be incorporated in the LFS interim estimates as soon as possible thereafter. The availability of a full set of population mid-year estimates for these earlier years will enable interim reweighted series to be published at regional level which are consistent with the interim national LFS series.

ONS will complete a full reweighting of all LFS series and databases by summer 2003 as originally planned. At this time the interim reweighted LFS series will be replaced by final LFS estimates.

· Further information and printed copies of the revised LFS tables may be obtained from Alex Clifton-Fearnside, Labour Force Survey reweighting, tel. 020 7533 6140, fax 020 7533 6173, e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.

regions with the highest number of complaints at failure to pay the NMW were the North West, and Yorkshire and the Humber. The sector with the highest number of complaints was market services (including car and other repairs, taxi firms and communications) followed by hospitality.

As well as obvious cases of noncompliance there were cases involving poor understanding of the more complex areas of the legislation. Examples include an employer who had misunderstood the rules for apprentices, and employees with free accommodation who were not being paid any wage.

- Low pay estimates Spring 2002 First Release is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lpe1002.pdf. Details of the low pay methodology are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/ Product.asp?vlnk=9449. For further information contact Nigel Stuttard, 020 7533 6167, e-mail nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk.
- The National Minimum Wage Annual Report 2001/2002 is available on the DTI website at www.dti.gov.uk/er/nmw.

National Statistics Online

National Statistics Online - was launched on 30 September 2002. The new website incorporates a new, more user-friendly design with a range of functional improvements.

The page layout and method of navigation have changed considerably. Themes such as the 'Labour Market' remain as one method of navigation, entered by selecting 'Labour Market' from the 'Index of Contents' box on the left hand side of the homepage.

However, there are no longer 'Theme' homepages. Selecting 'Labour Market' takes the user to a page divided into boxes each containing links to 'Topics', 'Stories', 'Articles', 'Data', 'Products' and 'Sources'. Each box will show the five most recently updated items. To access older items, the user will need to click on 'Show all' at the end of each box. The right-hand side of each page is reserved for links to documents related to items on the page and other websites.

The topics are arranged in a hierarchy. Selecting one of the headings will take the user lower down the hierarchy. If there are underlying topics within the heading selected these will be listed. Pages follow the same format at each level of the hierarchy.

Beneath the topic headings are the links to the topic-based summaries; these are listed

THE NEW National Statistics website - as 'Story' results. The 'Story' is a new feature added to the website. It provides a clear and accessible description of key subjects, for example a summary of the latest employment and unemployment data.

Articles originally published in Labour Market Trends will be listed in the 'Article Results' box. This feature allows users to view or download single articles, previously only accessible by purchasing the hardcopy publication or downloading the entire issue. Currently only those articles produced from January 2002 are available as separate entities on the website. Complete issues of Labour Market Trends will still be available to view or download.

Users can now access all of the datasets, products and sources accessed through TimeZone or StatBase® on the old website by drilling down through the topic headings within the themes. Users can still enter TimeZone by selecting 'Time Series Data' in the 'Quick links' box on the right-hand side of the homepage, however, StatBase® Statstore datasets can only be accessed by using either the 'Search' facility or the topic headings within the theme. Users should note that many of the labour market data tables are stored as products rather than data.

The search facility has been improved. It now searches the entire contents of the

website. Using the 'Advanced Search' facility enables the user to search for products, data and time series using the identifier code.

The 'Bookshelf' has been superseded by the 'Virtual Bookshelf' (in the 'Quick links' box on the right-hand side of the homepage). This area will include links to products such as the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey as well as online publications.

Selecting 'Information about National Statistics' in the 'Related websites' box, on the right-hand side of the homepage will give the user access to quality and methodology information, for example information on the Standard Industrial Classification, Quality Reviews or the National Statistics Code of Practice. These are actually held on a sibling site, hence the difference in appearance.

The website is continually being improved and ONS welcomes feedback from users. If users have any comments or suggestions please click on the 'Feedback or Enquiries' text located at the foot of each web page.

• For further information on the labour market statistics theme on the website, contact Gloria Bird, Office for National Statistics, tel. 020 7533 6148, e-mail gloria.bird@ons.gov.uk.

The state of the labour market

in 2001 with ongoing employment growth, historically high employment, low unemployment and underlying earnings growth of over 4 per cent. This is despite an overall gradual slowdown in the labour market, reflecting the slowdown in growth in the economy more generally, according to new ONS analysis.

The report, The State of the Labour Market 2001, has been developed as a new

THE UK labour market remained robust offering from ONS and is the first in what is intended to be an annual series providing a major review of the UK labour market over the preceding year. It looks at the whole breadth of labour market issues, providing an overview of developments over the past year, and their context both historically and in terms of recent economic developments. The piece also covers the social aspects of the labour market, including earnings patterns, for example the

experience of women, different age groups, groups with different levels of educational attainment, households and families, and ethnic groups within the labour market. Finally, in analysing both the economic and social changes the paper looks at additional dimensions such as the international context and subnational variations.

• The State of the Labour Market 2001 is available at www.statistics.gov.uk.



Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Work and Pensions; the Department of Trade and Industry; and the Department for Education and Skills.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENS LONE PARENTS, OLDER WO

WAE126	Jobseeker Direct Customer Satisfaction Survey Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651	WA
WAEI27	Evaluation of New Deal 25 Plus: Qualitative Interviews with Employment Service Staff, Providers, Employers and Clients Contact: Gillian Burgess, tel. 0114 259 6703	WA
WAE128	Evaluation of the Work-Based Learning for Adults – Action Research Qualitative Interviews with Employment Service Staff, Providers and Employers Contact: Karl Olsen, tel. 0114 259 6702	WA
WAE129	Processes involved in implementing the National Basic Skills Programme Contact: Andrea Kirkpatrick, tel. 0114 259 6304	WA
WAE130	New Deal 50 Plus Regional Marketing Evaluation Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328	WA
WAE131	Evaluation of Work Based Learning for Adults – Qualitative Research with non-Jobseeker's Allowance Clients Contact: Karl Olsen, tel. 0114 259 6702	WA
WAE132	Early Findings from Lone Parent Personal Adviser Meetings: Qualitative Research with Clients and Case Studies on Delivery Contact: Vicki Brown, tel. 0114 259 5055	
For details	of specific projects, please contact the names listed after	each

0114 259 6278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk.

valuation of the permitted work rules for Incapacity Benefit claimants	Com
Attitudes towards electronic service delivery	Savi
DTV for pensions project – pilot evaluation	Emp
	Euro

RR172	Social Fund use amongst older people in Britain	WP5	Researchers Guide to Using the British
RR 173	Disabled for life? Attitudes towards and experiences of disability in Britain	WI S	Household Panel Survey and other International Longitudinal Datasets
RR 174	A Comparison of Child Benefit Packages in 22 Countries	WP6	Encouraging and maintaining participation in the Families and Children Survey: understanding why people take part
In-house R101	Evaluation of the Initial Implementation of ESF Co-financing in England	WP7	Longitudinal qualitative research approaches in evaluation studies
In-house R102	The Organisation and Provision of British Sign Language/English Interpreters in England, Scotland and Wales		conners alle soles, et

DWP research reports (RR) are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY. A research summary presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge from Paul Noakes, Research Support, Room 426, The Adelphi, London, WC2N 6HT, tel. 020 7962 8557, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. Research working papers (WP) and in-house reports are available free of charge from the above address. Research publications can also be found on the DWP website at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/.

	a set as a set of the	ANALYSIS DIVISION AND
ORKER	AND DISAB	ILITY ANALYSIS DIVISION
		Reports published since August

E133 Evaluation of 6 and 12 Month Enhanced Jobseeker's Allowance Process Contact: Chris Anderson, tel. 0114 259 6366

- New Deal for Partners: Characteristics and F134 Labour Market Transitions of Eligible Couples Contact: James Calverley, tel. 0114 259 5323
- E135 Good Practice in Work Preparation: Lessons from Research Contact: Andrew Birtwhistle, tel. 0114 259 5612
- E136 Work Preparation and Vocational **Rehabilitation: A Literature Review** Contact: Andrew Birtwhistle, tel. 0114 259 5612
- E137 The Re-Engineered New Deal 25 Plus: A Summary of Recent Evaluation Evidence Contact: Gillian Burgess, tel. 0114 259 6703
- E138 Evaluating the Impact of Access to Work: A Case Study Approach Contact: Martin Hill, tel, 0114 259 5225
- E139 Personal Advisers in New Deal 25 Plus and **Employment Zones** Contact: Bill Sheppard, tel. 0114 259 3663

project. For copies of DWP reports, please telephone

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS – SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION Projects started since | August

> mmunicating information about the funding of upational pension schemes to scheme members ings and life events

ployer engagement and the London labour market

opean Social Fund - a feasibility/development study

Reports published since | August

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY- EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Report published since | August

URN 02/1051 Full and fulfilling employment: creating the labour market of the future

Ongoing projects

Employee voice and its influence over training provision

How employers manage absences

Employers survey on support for working parents Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home

Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary analysis and international case study research

Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund

Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers

Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey

Survey of redundancy practices

Evaluation of the partnership at work fund

Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer

The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices

Stakeholder Perceptions

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR website www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar. The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500.

DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS – RESEARCH PROGRAMME TEAM

started since I August		
Teacher status survey	2002103	Literature review on impact of design and technology in schools
Impact of behaviour support plans	2002102	Curriculum on-line evaluation
Capital modernisation funding for electronic registration in selected secondary schools	2002102	Evaluation of laptops for teachers initiative
Impact of out-of-school childcare provision	2002133	Adults who are 'unengaged' in basic skills learning
Connexions – stakeholder survey	2002119	Evaluation of excellence in cities, ethnic
Parents and the engagement and achievement of pupils: a literature review		minority achievement grant (Eic/Emag) pilot project
Minority ethnic exclusions and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000		
s completed since I August		and a second sec
Scoping study of the mapping of the funding of adult learning	1182001	Methods for sharing neighbourhood regeneration skills between residents of differen communities
An investigation into the use of the Connexions assessment, planning implementation and review (APIR) framework	2002033	What works extension project: exploring the impact of rurality in pathfinder areas
s published since August		
	RR372	Employers Skill Survey 2002
Further Analysis of the Returns to Academic	RR373	Transport for Students in Further Education: Final Report 2002
Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant: Analysis of LEA Action Plans	RR376	The Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) Teaching Pilot: An Investigation of Key Stakeholder Perceptions
	 Teacher status survey Impact of behaviour support plans Capital modernisation funding for electronic registration in selected secondary schools Impact of out-of-school childcare provision Connexions – stakeholder survey Parents and the engagement and achievement of pupils: a literature review Minority ethnic exclusions and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 s completed since 1 August Scoping study of the mapping of the funding of adult learning An investigation into the use of the Connexions assessment, planning implementation and review (APIR) framework s published since 1 August Mentor Points: Evaluation of the Pilot Year Further Analysis of the Returns to Academic and Vocational Qualifications Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant: Analysis of 	Teacher status survey2002103Impact of behaviour support plans2002102Capital modernisation funding for electronic2002105Impact of out-of-school childcare provision2002133Connexions - stakeholder survey2002119Parents and the engagement and achievement of pupils: a literature review2002119Minority ethnic exclusions and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 20001182001s completed since 1 August2002033S published since 1 August2002033s published since 1 August2002033s published since 1 August2002033Se published since 1 AugustRR372Further Analysis of the Returns to Academic and Vocational QualificationsRR373Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant: Analysis ofRR376

DfES research publications are available from DfES Publications Centre, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Full reports are priced at £4.95. A Research Brief presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge by quoting RB and the relevant number. For details on projects in the DfES research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593232 or e-mail dfes.research@dfes.gsi.gov.uk. Research reports and briefs are also published on DfES' website at www.dfes.gov.uk/research.

Economic activity and participation in education and training by young people (LFS and DfES) Women in the labour market (LFS) Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3). Economic activity and participation in education and training by young people Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)					Thousands
		Il persons	auernic age	All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	16-18	16-18	16-18
In employment						
All	408	431	481	1,320	670	650
Not in FTE	158	268	348	773	417	357
In FTE	250	163	134	547	253	294
ILO unemployed						
All	88	79	80	246	146	100
Not in FTE	51	54	56	160	98	62
In FTE	37	25	24	86	48	38
Economically inactive						
All	266	213	178	656	322	334
Not in FTE	38	64	66	169	70	98
In FTE	227	148	112	487	251	236
Total						
All	761	722	739	2,222	1,138	1,085
Not in FTE	247	386	469	1,102	585	517
In FTE	514	336	270	1,120	553	567
Economic activity rate (%)						
All	65.1	70.5	75.9	70.5	71.7	69.2
Not in FTE	84.4	83.3	85.9	84.7	88.0	81.0
In FTE	55.8	55.8	58.5	56.5	54.5	58.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)						
All	17.7	15.4	14.2	15.7	17.9	13.3
Not in FTE	24.4	16.7	13.8	17.2	19.0	14.9
In FTE	12.9	13.2	15.2	13.6	16.1	11.3

a Age on previous 31 August. Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183 e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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Labour Market Spotlight

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

LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further in

Contents for November 2002

Sickness absence (LFS)

Work and worklessness among households (LFS)

Thousands

education and training often changes as they reach school leaving age and become eligible to join the labour market. Many young people who remain in full-time education (FTE) may also have a job, while those who leave may participate in training (government-supported, employer-supported or other training) or part-time study. Based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for the UK, Table 1 shows the economic activity and basic educational status in summer 2002 of people who were aged between 16 and 18 on the previous 31 August.

Young people's participation in

- Of the 2.2 million people aged 16-18, 1.1 million (50 per cent) were in FTE in summer 2002.
- Young women were more likely than young men to be in FTE (52 per cent, compared with 49 per cent).
- Of young people not in FTE, 85 per cent were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 57 per cent were economically active of whom 14 per cent were ILO unemployed.

Each year the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) releases more detailed figures on the participation in education, training and employment of 16 to 18-year-olds in England. These combine LFS data with figures from administrative sources to get more accurate estimates and allow analysis of the specific types of education and training being undertaken by different groups of young people. Table 2 shows participation in education and training by economic activity status for each age at the end of 2001 (see red box).

- Some 76 per cent of all 16 to 18-year-olds in England were in some kind of education or training. The proportions ranged from 86 per cent of 16-year-olds to 60 per cent of those aged 18. The figure was highest among the economically inactive (89 per cent).
- Among the employed, the proportion of 18-year-olds taking part in employerfunded training was over twice that for 16-year-olds (13 per cent, compared with 6 per cent).
- Fewer than half of unemployed 16 to 18-yearolds were participating in any education or training (42 per cent).
- Some 20 per cent of 18-yearolds who were economically inactive were not taking part in any education or training compared with 5 per cent of 16-year-olds.

Leonomic activity and participation in education and training by young people (cont.)

Participation in education and training of 16-18-year-olds^a by economic activity status; England; December 2001

				Percentag
ln e	employment IL	O unemployed ^b	Inactive	All
Aged 16				
Education and training				
Full-time education	63	37	88	71
Government-supported training (GST) ^c	14			7
Of which GST in full-time education	1			0
Employer-funded training (EFT)	6			3
Other education and training ^d	4	13	7	. 6
Total in education and training ^e	86	50	95	86
Not in any education or training ^f	14	50	5	14
All (thousands)	307,400	59,300	265,200	631,900
Aged 17				
Education and training				
Full-time education	52	19	82	58
Government-supported training (GST) ^c	16			9
Of which GST in full-time education	1			0
Employer-funded training (EFT)	8			5
Other education and training ^d	5	19	7	7
Total education and training ^e	81	38	90	79
Not in any education or training ^f	19	62	10	21
All (thousands)	361,400	58,500	190,300	610,200
Aged 18				
Education and training				
Full-time education	23	25	73	37
Government-supported training (GST) ^c	13			8
Of which GST in full-time education	1			0
Employer-funded training (EFT)	13			8
Other education and training ^d	7	12		8
Total education and training ^e	56	37	80	60
Not in any education or training ^f	44	63	20	40
All (thousands)	384,000	65,500	164,700	614,200
	501,000		101,700	014,200
Aged 16-18				
Education and training	45	27	02	
Full-time education	14		82	56
Government supported training (GST) ^c				8
Of which GST in full-time education	9			0
Employer-funded training (EFT)	5			5
Other education and training ^d		15	7	7
Total education and training ^e	73 27	42	89	76
Not in any education or training ^f		58	11	24
All (thousands)	1,052,700	183,300	620,200	1,856,200

a Age on previous 31 August. b Available to start work in the next two weeks and has either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a job already obtained.

The analysis by age for all years is provisional. Includes part-time education not funded by employers or through GST; also full- or part-time education in independent institutions. Total of all full-time education and GST (less GST in full-time education) plus EFT and other education and training.

f The remainder of the age group. Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Not applicable

Participation in education, training and employment

Figures from DfES on participation in education, training and employment are produced annually. They combine LFS data with data from the nationally collated administrative records from educational and training institutions to provide a more accurate measure of participation in education, training and employment. The figures for 2001 use LFS data from the winter quarter (December 2001 to February 2002). These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. Further information about data sources and definitions can be found on the DfES website: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/SFR/s0341/index.html. This includes a link to an article describing the methodology for producing the participation estimates that appeared in Labour Market Trends, June 2001 (pp335-43).

Table I, which has been published every quarter for ages 16-19, has been changed to match the education and training policy target group (ages 16-18).

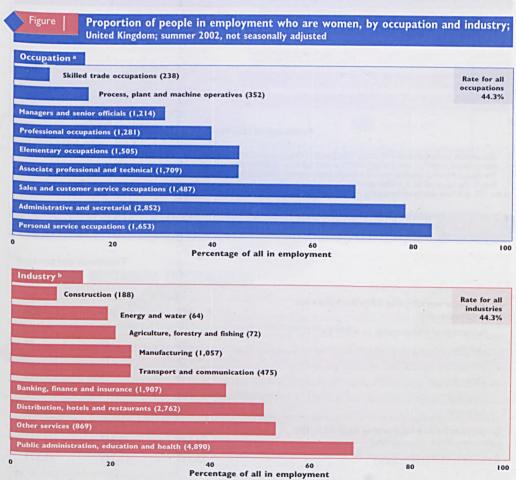
2 Women in the Labour market

Labour market and family status of women;

United Kingdom;	summer 2	2002, not se	asonally	adjusted			1 Martin Star	
						Th	ousands and	per cen
	All women		Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)				No dependent children	All Men
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	50.600	16-64
All in employment	12,301	4,903	1,546	1,657	1,264	436	7,398	15,481
Full-time	7,064	1,979	512	612	615	240	5,085	14,139
Part-time	5,234	2,923	1,033	1,045	648	197	2,311	1,337
Employees	11,438	4,496	1,408	1,510	1,177	401	6,943	13,093
Temporary employees	846	278	70	110	78	19	568	763
Self-employed	779	379	124	139	85	31	400	2,301
Unpaid family workers	49	23	12	*	*	*	25	27
Home workers	402	229	96	75	41	17	173	218
ILO unemployed	636	232	95	71	50	16	404	978
ILO unemployed I year or mor	re 92	39	*	16	13	*	52	234
All economically active	12,937	5,135	1,641	1,728	1,313	453	7,802	16,459
Economically inactive	4,676	2,374	1,276	651	341	107	2,302	2,982
Total	17,613	7,510	2,917	2,379	1,654	560	10,104	19,441
Employment rate (%)	69.8	65.3	53.0	69.7	76.4	78.0	73.2	79.6
Economic activity rate (%)	73.5	68.4	56.2	72.7	79.4	80.9	. 77.2	84.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	5.2	5.9
* Sample size too small for reliable estin	mate					-	Source: Labour Fo	orce Survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.



Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment. Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of women and the different occupations and industries in which they work. Table 2 shows the labour market status of women with different family responsibilities in the UK in summer 2002.

- There were 12.3 million women of working age in employment in summer 2002.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69.8 per cent (compared with 79.6 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.8 per cent).

Figure 1 displays the proportion of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- More than two-thirds of the people who worked in the personal service occupations, administrative and secretarial and sales and customer service occupations were women.
- There were also marked differences between industries. In the construction, energy and water, agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, and transport and communication industries, less than one quarter of all people in employment were women.
- More than two-thirds of those in public administration, education and health were women.

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3 Sickness absence

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week.

• There were 1.7 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the summer quarter. This accounts for 1.7 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

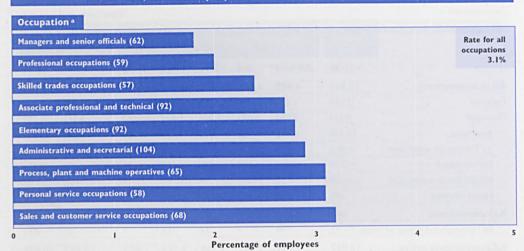
Figure 2 shows the proportions of employees in different occupation and industry groups in summer 2002 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

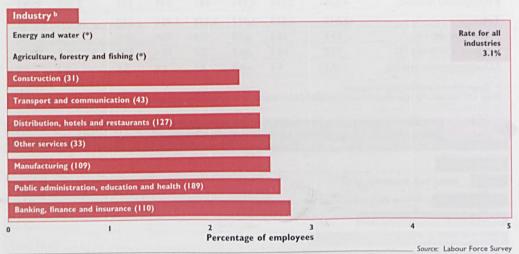
- For all employees, this rate was 3.1 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 1.8 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.2 per cent for sales and customer service occupations.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries o from 2.3 per cent for construction to 2.8 per cent for banking, finance and insurance.

Table 4 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. It is worth noting that a day off by a parttime employee may not be equivalent in terms of lost output to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- 657,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In summer 2002, 3.0 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (356,000), compared with 2.3 per cent of men (301,000).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 39 per cent were away for just one day.

Proportions of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference Figure 7 week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted





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

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; Table 4 United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

		Thousands and per cen		
	All	Men	Women	
At least one working day off in the reference veek (thousands)	657	301	356	
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:				
One day	39	41	37	
Two days	20	19	20	
Three days		9	12	
Four days	5	5	6	
All week ^b	25	26	24	
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,509	12,947	11,562	
All employees ^c (thousands)	25,167	13,249	11,918	
Provide the selection of accessence and day there who did not state		Source: L	abour Force Su	

a Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 b Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state if they had taken a day of in the reference week due to sickness or injury.
 Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Work and worklessness among households

Working-age households; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2002,

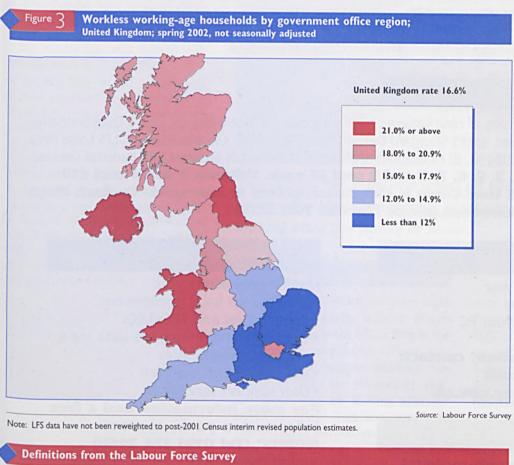
	All working-age households	Households with all persons in employment ^a	Workless households ^a	Working-age people in workless households ^{b,c}	Children in workless households ^d
Thousands					
Spring 1997	18,309	9,986	3,271	4,719	2,163
Spring 2001	18,902	10,887	3,063	4,333	1,830
Spring 2002	19,108	10,987	3,133	4,412	1,889
Per cent					
Spring 1997	100	54.5	17.9	13.2	17.9
Spring 2001	100	57.6	16.2	. 11.8	15.3
Spring 2002	100	57.5	16.4	11.9	15.9
Banana	to proportion of total way			Source:	Labour Force Surve

ercentages refer to proportion of total working-age households

Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
 Working-age refers to men aged between 16 and 64 and women between 16 and 59.

d Children refers to all children under 16. Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households. Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Figure 2



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

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

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

For further information and ideas for future releases, contact: Jeremy Reuben, Office for National Statistics, Room B2/06, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, e-mail jeremy.reuben@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6320.

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re

There is considerable interest in the extent to which employment is concentrated in certain households while other households have no one in employment (workless households - see red box). Work and worklessness among households is a news release published twice a year giving information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) household dataset. It contains data on workless households; the numbers of working-age people and children living in workless households, and households where all are in work (see red hox)

Table 5 shows summary data for working-age households in the UK in spring 2002.

- In spring 2002 the rate of worklessness for working-age households was 16.4 per cent, a decrease from 17.9 per cent five years earlier.
- The proportion of workingage households where all persons were in employment was 57.5 per cent, up from 54.5 per cent in spring 1997.
- The remainder, the proportion of working-age households with at least one adult in work and one adult not in employment, decreased from 27.6 in spring 1997 to 26.1 in spring 2002.
- Since spring 1997 the proportion of children who were living in workless households has decreased from 17.9 per cent to 15.9 per cent in spring 2002.

Figure 3 shows workless working-age households by country and government office region.

- The region with the highest proportion of workless households was the North East at 22.4 per cent followed by Wales at 22.1 per cent.
- The South East and East had relatively low proportions of workless working-age households, 11.1 and 11.4 per cent respectively.

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The economically inactive who look after the family or home

Key points

 In autumn 2001, 2.4 million working-age people in the UK were economically inactive and looking after the family or home. Of these, 2.2 million were women.

 Around 12 per cent of all working-age women were economically inactive looking after the family or home in spring 2002, compared with 17 per cent in spring 1992.

• The changes over time are particularly notable for women aged 25-34, women who have children under school age, and women who have partners in employment.

 Around one in 20 working-age women educated to degree level or equivalent were economically inactive for domestic reasons in autumn 2001, compared with around one in five working-age women without any qualifications.

 Although still a very small proportion, men were almost twice as likely to be economically inactive for domestic reasons in autumn 2001 as in autumn 1992, and more than half of these men were caring for an adult or relative.



This article, the third in a series on economic inactivity, focuses on the diminishing economic inactivity levels of those people looking after the family or home.

Introduction

million economically inactive people of working age in the UK, a fifth of the working-age population. These are mainly retired people, students, the long-term sick, the temporarily sick, and those who are looking after the family or home. This is a very large and disparate portion of society, with each group having a differing, and often complex relationship with the labour market. With record levels of employment and a growing economy, consideration needs to be given to alternative sources of labour supply for the future other than just the unemployed.

An article that previously appeared in Labour Market Trends described the overall patterns in economic inactivity

National Statistics feature

By Guy Weir, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

CURRENTLY THERE are some eight

over the past 20 years (see pp69-88, Labour Market Trends, February 2002). A further two articles focused on inactive older men (see pp301-10, Labour Market Trends, June 2002). and the flows into and out of economic inactivity (see pp187-94, Labour Market Trends, April 2002). This article will examine the characteristics of the economically inactive looking after the family or home. Future articles will look at economic inactivity among students, and at regional and international differences.

Throughout the 1980s economic inactivity rates appeared to track the overall economic cycle in the same manner as the unemployment rate did. However, in more recent years, as the overall unemployment rate has

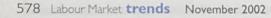
The economically inactive who look after the family or home

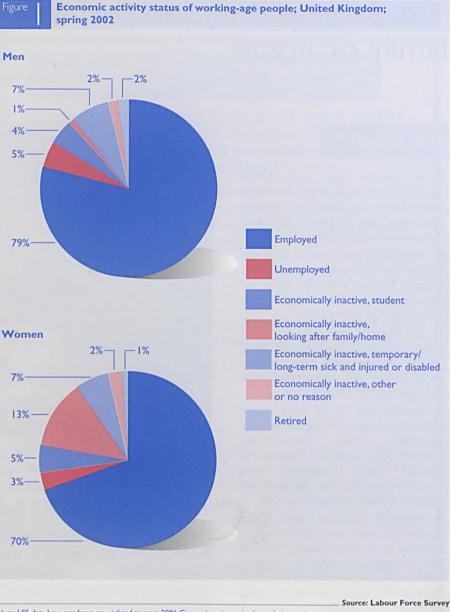
declined from 8 per cent to just under 5 per cent, the economic inactivity rate has remained level at around 22 per cent of the working-age population. There are now about five times as many economically inactive people as there are unemployed people. In 1984 there were around twice as many.

This stable economic inactivity rate is in fact masking large shifts in proportions of inactive men and women, due to approximately the same numbers of men leaving the labour market as women are joining it. Economic inactivity for men has increased from 12 per cent in spring 1984 to 16 per cent in spring 2002, and these men are mainly long-term sick or disabled (see *Figure 1*). The economic inactivity rate for women has decreased from 35 per cent in spring 1984 to 28 per cent in spring 2002. The most common reason for economic inactivity among women is domestic responsibilities. Table 1 confirms that more than nine out of ten economically inactive working-age people looking after the family or home in autumn 2001 were women, and more than half of these women were economically inactive because they have a child under school age. A much smaller proportion of men were economically inactive for this reason, and over half were caring for a dependent adult or relative (this will be explored in more detail later). As the changes in levels of economic inactivity for those looking after the family or home are so specific to sex, this article will mainly focus on economically inactive women who look after the family or home.

Why are economically inactive people who look after the family or home important?

The UK workforce is ageing.¹ This is because the 'baby boomers' and their children are progressing through the age distribution, and there is a decline in the nation's birth rate, resulting in a top-heavy age distribution. This means that over time, there will be a much higher proportion of women in the labour market of child-bearing age.



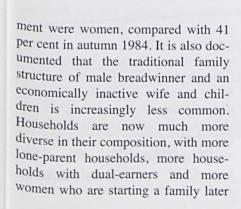


Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates

Consequently, the number of working women could potentially decrease if women choose to become economically inactive after having children. If the birth rate remains at the current rate, population levels will be unsustainable, and the UK workforce will have to tap into alternative sources of labour supply. Migrants are one such source, as are the unemployed, and so are the more significant numbers of the economically inactive.

One of the most significant socioeconomic changes of the past fifty years has been the increase in the proportions of economically active women in the working-age population (either with a job or actively seeking a job).

Equal opportunities for women have been actively promoted by legislation such as the Equal Pay Act 1970, the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and Maternal and Parental Leave Regulations 1999. Huge changes have manifested themselves in society. The average woman may follow a very different path in life to that of 20 or even ten years ago. Today the average female school leaver achieves better results at school than her male peer, gender gaps in pay have narrowed significantly, and the proportion of women in employment is greater than ever before. According to Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, in autumn 2001, 44 per cent of people in employ-



in life (the average age of mothers is up from 28 in 1992 to 29 in 2000).²

However, there are still many economically inactive women in the UK. Around 2.2 million working-age women cited family and home responsibilities as their reason for economic inactivity. This is about 12 per cent of all working-age women and a significant potential source of labour supply. Indeed, just under one in five women

Economically inactive Men Women Reason for inactivity One or more children below school age 39 1,101 One or more other children 41 606 Caring for dependent adult or relative 229 96 Other reason 262 13 Total 190 2.199 Source: Labour Force Survey Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population est Working-age women by economic activity status; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 2002 Per cent 80 70 60 50 Employment Unemployment 40 Economically inactive, looking after the family/home - - - - Economically inactive, other 30

20 Spring 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates

National Statistics feature

			Thousands
	Economic	ally inactive	
	Men	Women	All
inactivity			
ore children below school age	39	1,101	1,140
ore other children	41	606	648
dependent adult or relative	96	229	326
son	13	262	276
	190	2,199	2,389



Source: Labour Force Survey

(17 per cent) of working age who reported that they were economically inactive for domestic reasons 12 months previously were economically active (either employed or unemployed) at the time of interview. This represents 432,000 women. The number of women who were economically inactive and looking after the family or home at time of interview, and were economically active a year before, was 233.000.

Women's economic activity status

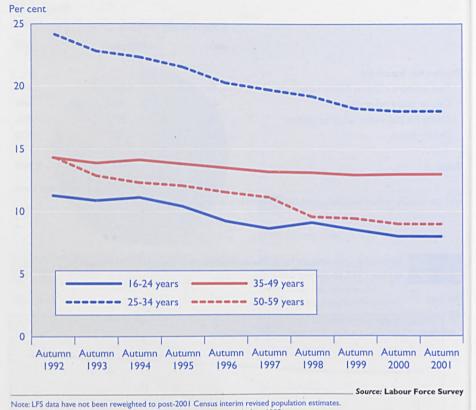
Between 1992 and 2002, the proportion of working-age women who work increased by just over 4 per cent. Yet, as the equivalent unemployment rate is only down by 2.9 per cent over this period, so economic inactivity levels have also reduced. As Figure 2 shows, there are conflicting trends in economic inactivity rates for working-age women. Economic inactivity for those who look after the family or home has reduced by about 4.4 percentage points between spring 1992 and spring 2002, while in contrast other forms of economic inactivity have increased by about 2.3 percentage points. When broken down by age as in Figure 3, it is clear that the overall reduction in the rate of economically inactive women looking after the family or home is age related. It is the prime childbearing ages from 25 to 34 that have seen the most change, with all other groups remaining more stable over the nineyear period. This cannot be explained purely by a reduction in the underlying birth rate for mothers in this age group (see Figure 4). A slight decrease in the birth rate can be observed for mothers aged 25-34. However, the change in birth rates for mothers under 25 is slightly greater, which would imply a more significant reduction to economic inactivity rates for women of this age. Also, if birth rates were shifting due to the fact that the average mother is now older, then an increase in economic inactivity for women in the 35-49 age group might be expected (see Figure 3). But this group is the most stable. More plausible is the possibility that those women who are having children

are not becoming economically inactive (women on maternity leave are counted as in employment according to ILO definitions). Also women becoming economically inactive remain so for a shorter period of time than was previously the case. Research carried out by the former Department of Social Security³ found that the proportion of women returning to employment within 11 months of childbirth increased from 45 per cent to 67 per cent between 1988 and 1996. The proportion of women returning to work who went back to their previous employer increased from 75 per cent to 86 per cent over the same period.

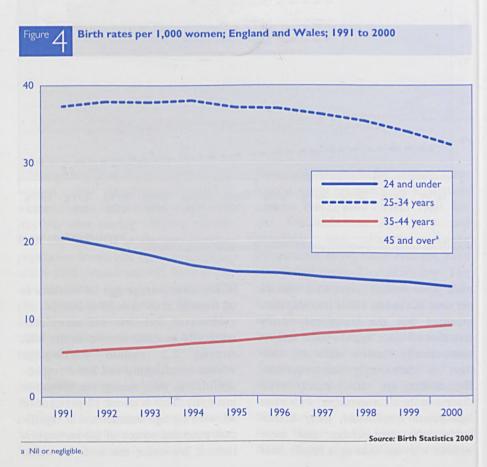
Proximity to the labour market

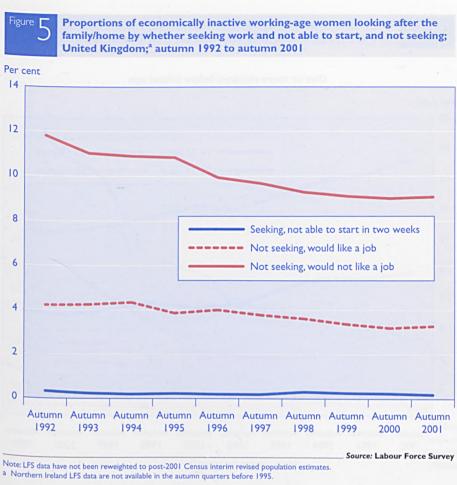
The economic activity questions asked of LFS respondents are structured in order to measure the degree to which an economically inactive individual is attached to the labour market (for an overview of the concept of labour market attachment see pp407-14, Labour Market Trends, October 1997). A three-tier hierarchy of proximity to the labour market can be constructed consisting of those 'seeking work but unable to start within two weeks', those who state that they 'would like a job but are not actively looking', and 'those who are not seeking, and would not like to work'. Three-quarters of women who are economically inactive and looking after the family or home are not looking for a job and do not want one, while the remainder would like a job, but they are not actively seeking one. If fewer women are becoming economically inactive in order to look after the family or home, then, in terms of labour market attachment, a more dramatic reduction in the numbers of women who are 'closer' to the labour market would be expected. This is because those who would have previously liked a job, but were economically inactive, would have been attracted back into work before those who were not seeking work and would not like a job. Figure 5 illustrates this. However, the most dramatic changes have occurred to the group not seeking work and not wanting a job, where the economic inactivity Proportions of economically inactive working-age women looking after the family/home by age; United Kingdom;^a autumn 1992 to autumn 2001

The economically inactive who look after the family or home



a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn guarters before 199.





rate has fallen by around 2 percentage points between autumn 1992 and autumn 2001. This change is consistent with gradual demographic changes where the working-age population is losing the attitudes of a generation of women born in the 1930s/1940s and is gaining the attitudes of women of the 1970s/1980s. These younger women have grown up in an environment of greater sexual equality, are better educated, more independent, and generally expect to have a longer interaction with the workplace. As a result, they are largely more economically active than the generation of women they are replacing. So, one possible explanation for the change could be that this attrition is resulting in the diminishing numbers of economically inactive women looking after the family or home as opposed to behavioural changes occurring within the same groups of women. Perhaps inactive women who look after the family or home are influenced less by the degree of attachment they have to the labour market, and more by the real obstacles that stand in their way. These

include availability of affordable childcare and whether working would prove to be of financial benefit.

The effect of having children on economic inactivity

The most common reason for economic inactivity given by women with domestic responsibilities was looking after children, especially children under school age: just under 3 per cent of all working-age women were economically inactive for this reason in autumn 2001 (see Table 1). If the economic inactivity types are then further divided by age, some interesting patterns can be observed. Figure 6 shows the changes in the size of age groups for economically inactive women looking after the family or home for two of the four possible reasons given. Women aged 25-34 with children under school age are almost twice as likely to be economically inactive as any other age group across

National Statistics feature

the entire period. Clearly in both charts

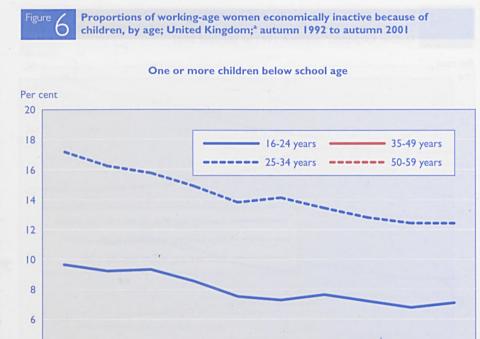
the 25-34 age groups show the most significant reduction, with all other age groups changing much less over the ten-year period. Another point to note when inspecting these two charts is the relative stability of the rate of economically inactive women with one or more children of school age, compared with the larger decline in numbers of economically inactive women with one or more children below school age. Lower economic inactivity rates might be predicted for women with children of school age than for women with preschool age children, as the level of care required of the mother is reduced, and this is seen to be the case. However, if the labour market were actively attracting economically inactive women back to work, then one would expect the immediate supply also to be from women with children of school age. This does not appear to be true, at least for the timeframe under observation here. Some possible explanations for this are that perceived barriers to the workplace are not as significant as the age group of the individual; recent changes to those barriers have occurred; or that the labour market may have already attracted the majority of women with children of school age back into it. Data from the LFS published in The State of Working Britain⁴ show that the employment rate for women with children over age five has grown only slightly since 1981, but the employment rate for women with children under school age has grown very steeply over this period. It appears that the reduction in numbers of economically inactive women with children of school age did not happen in the 1980s either. Research also found that for women with a youngest child under two, employment rates increased from 19 per cent to nearly 56 per cent between 1981 and 1998, and from 33 per cent to 64 per cent for women with a youngest child between three and five years of age.

There appear to be two major factors influencing the decline of economically inactive women looking after the family/home in the past ten years: the changing attitudes, expectations and levels of education of younger women;

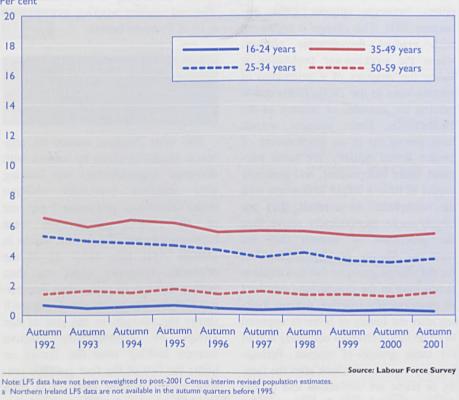
and the increase in availability of pre-

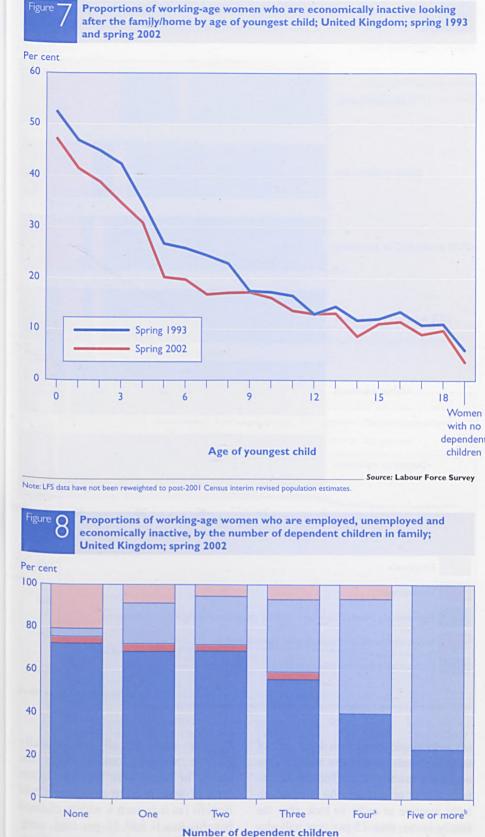
school child care. The Institute for Fiscal Studies⁵ has found evidence to support this and has established that there is a link between childcare availability and the likelihood of a mother working. Figure 7 shows the proportions of working-age women who are economically inactive because they are looking after the family or home by age of their youngest child for both spring 1993 and 2002. The differences between the two years are clear, especially for women with very young children. In 1993, 52 per cent of all women with children under one were economically inactive and looking after the family or home - by spring 2002 the corresponding figure was only 47 per cent. The two lines converge when the age of the youngest child is nine, and both show similar proportions as the ages of youngest children increase from then on. Clearly, the younger the child the greater the likelihood of economic inactivity, but the differences between the two years emphasise the fact that the greatest changes between the two years has been for those with younger children. This supports the theory that women are spending less time away from the workplace after having children. The age of a mother's youngest child is a significant barrier to the labour market for those women, but the nature of this barrier is that of a continuum which reduces as the youngest child's age increases, with a clear break point when the youngest child is five years, presumably caused by children's eligibility for primary school at this age. It appears that the removal of childcare responsibilities for a few hours in a day gives mothers more free time to take up employment. In the same way that the age of the

youngest child affects the labour market activity of mothers, so does the number of children that a women has. Figure 8 illustrates this by showing basic types of economic activity by the number of dependent children in a woman's household. Interestingly, the number of dependent children in a household has a fairly gradual effect on the probability that a mother will be economically inactive for domestic reasons. The proportion of economical-











a Sample size for unemployed women too small for a reliable estimate.

b Sample sizes for unemployed women and economically inactive for other reasons are too small for reliable estimate Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

National Statistics feature

Source: Labour Force Survey

ly inactive women looking after the family or home with no children was 4 per cent in spring 2002, rising to 19 per cent with one dependent child, and to 77 per cent for households with five or more children. The proportion of women in employment is slightly less for women with one child compared with having no children (69 per cent and 72 per cent respectively). There is no discernible difference in the proportions of women who work between those who have two dependent children and those who have only one; the employment rate only starts to diminish for women with three children (56 per cent). This pattern is replicated for the same analysis of spring 1993 data, although with higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity.

Current and future implications

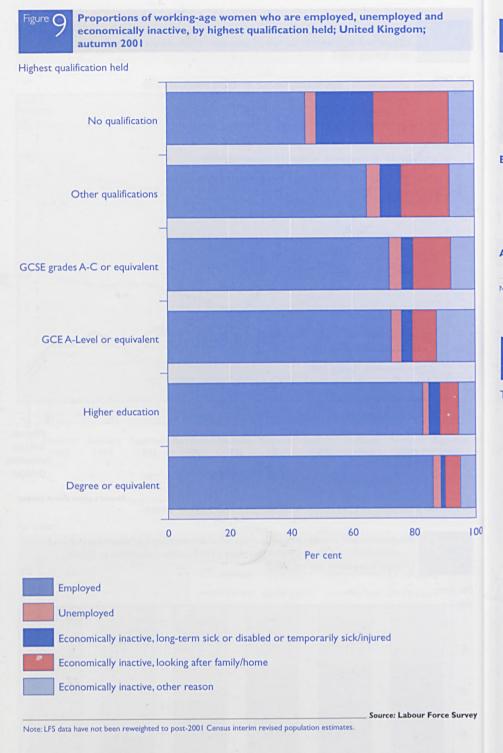
As more and more women gain dependent employment, what are the characteristics of women who are still economically inactive and looking after the family or home?

According to autumn 2001 LFS data, the average age of economically inactive women looking after the family or home was 37, compared with autumn 1993 when the average age was 36. This change reinforces the observation that women are having children later in life and that younger mothers may be less likely to leave the labour force when having children. Family/home economic inactivity rates by ethnicity range from 28 per cent for working-age women who class themselves as Asian or Asian British to 13 per cent for those who class themselves as Black and Black British and 12 per cent for those that class themselves as White.

Figure 9 shows the economic activity of all working-age women by the highest qualification held in autumn 2001. There is a relationship between educational attainment and economic inactivity among women, especially for those who look after the family or home. Only one in 20 women educated to degree level or higher is economically inactive because of domestic rea-

sons, compared with one in five for women with no qualifications at all. There has been a reduction in the total numbers of women (and men) without qualifications over the time period discussed here. However, despite this, the probabilities of being economically inactive by qualification are largely unaltered since autumn 1993. If these patterns continue, further increases in educational attainment are likely to raise the economic activity rates of women. Higher overall educational attainment has coincided with the incidence of less domestic economic inactivity and no proportional increase in economic inactivity for women with lower qualifications - it does not appear that qualifications have devalued in the eyes of the labour market. Further to this, the major occupation groups (SOC2000) of the previous jobs held by economically inactive women looking after the family or home depict some differences to the overall distribution of SOC2000 groups in the working-age female population as a whole. The less skilled occupations make up a much greater proportion for economically inactive women than they do for the general female working population. Former employment in elementary occupations made up 22 per cent of the major SOC2000 breakdown for economically inactive women looking after the family or home in autumn 2001. The comparative figure for all working-age women was 11 per cent. Around 56 per cent of economically

inactive women looking after the family or home have a partner in employment compared with 63 per cent of all women in employment. Also, nearly a quarter of these women live in a household with no partner (25 per cent) (see Table 2). Research by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth⁶ found that there has been a polarisation into work-rich and workless households over the past 20 years due in part to the increasing number of singleperson households, but also due to the fact that household occupants tend to have many characteristics in common. A recent Eurostat release7 concluded that in most European nations people's employment status is closely related to that of their partner (especially for women). As Table 2 shows, if a wife or female part-



ner is in employment then 4 per cent of their husbands or partners will be economically inactive. If the household contains a wife or partner who is economically inactive in order to look after the family home, then 15 per cent will also contain an economically inactive husband or partner. This rises to 22 per cent if the economically inactive woman has never had a paid job.

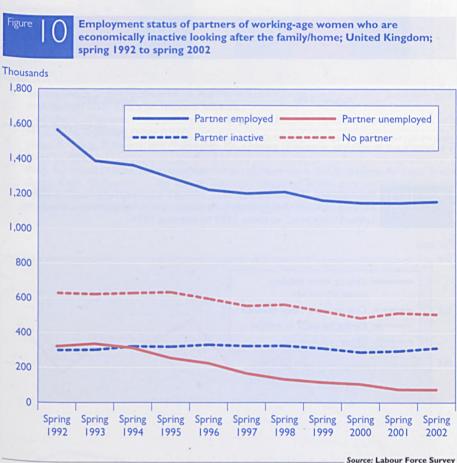
Clearly much of this group has a strong reliance on the benefits system. According to LFS spring 2002 data, 81 per cent of all economically inactive women looking after the family or home were receiving some form of benefit. Even excluding Child Benefit (as it is such a widely claimed benefit) this is still 35 per cent, compared with 19 per cent of all workingage women.

The changes over the past 11 years (see Figure 10) show that the groups that have decreased most are both economically inactive women with partners who are employed and partners

	Partners of:	
	All women in employment	Econor looking
Economic activity status of p	artner	
Employed	63	
Unemployed	1	
Economically inactive	4	
No partner	32	
All	100	

family/home; United Kingdom; spring 2002

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates



Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimate

who are unemployed (economically active). These two groups together made up 86 per cent of the reduction in numbers of economically inactive women looking after the family or home from spring 1992 to spring 2002. The remainder comprises women with economically inactive partners, whose

number is largely unaltered over this period, and women who have no partner, who have also remained more constant in number. This in part reflects the unchanging employment rates for single mothers and women with an unemployed partner as reported by Desai et al. (1999),⁴ and strengthens

National Statistics feature

Economic activity status of partners of all women in employment and economically inactive women looking after the

Per cent

mically inactive women g after the family/home

Economically inactive women looking after the family/home who have never had a paid job

	Source: Labour Force Survey
100	100
25	30
15	22
4	8
56	40

the claim that not having a working partner acts as a barrier to the labour market for women with children.

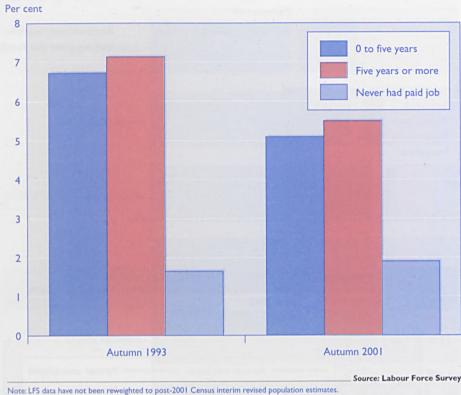
Figure 11 shows the rates of economically inactive women looking after the family or home grouped by the length of time since they last had paid employment. Inspection of this reveals that there is a group of economically inactive women looking after the family or home whose numbers are growing - those who have never had a paid job. In autumn 1993 there were about 270,000 economically inactive women looking after the family or home who had never held a paid job: by autumn 2001 there were about 330,000. This represents around 15 per cent of all economically inactive women looking after the family or home. Two-thirds of these women held no qualifications, and almost a third lived in London. Also they are not the youngest age groups. The age distribution is steady until the 35-39 group, after which the frequency of women never having a paid job starts to diminish. Looking at the economic activity status of partners of these economically inactive women who have never worked (see Table 2), 30 per cent of women are partnerless, 40 per cent have partners who are in employment, 22 per cent have partners who are also economically inactive and 8 per cent are unemployed. So, potentially, just under two-thirds of these women could be fully reliant on the benefits system.

Trends in economic inactivity of those looking after the family or home to date suggest that women are increasingly less likely to become economically inactive for domestic reasons, or if they do, it will be for a shorter length of time than has previously been the case. If the current trend continues, then a potential future labour force resource from this sub-group is likely to be made up of women aged 25-34 with qualifications and who have a partner in employment. Again, on the basis of current trends, those who will stay away from the labour market are more likely to be women with few qualifications, or those without a partner (or with a partner not in employment). Also more people will become economically inactive in order to care for a dependent adult or relative.

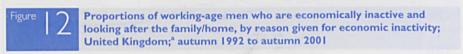
Economically inactive men who look after the family or home

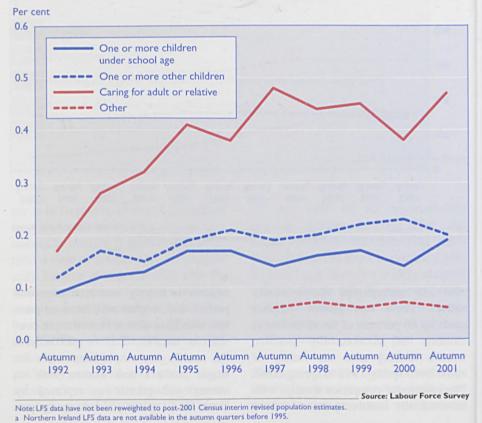
Among men who are not working for domestic reasons, very different patterns emerge. Although the subgroup of males who are economically inactive and looking after the family or home makes up only 3 to 8 per cent of all economomically inactive people looking after the family or home over the past ten years, there is an increase in the incidence of economic inactivity among men due to family or home responsibilities. Figure 12 divides this group into the types of home responsibilities reported by these economically inactive men. Interestingly these men most commonly look after an adult or relative and do not look after children. This shows that there is very little incidence of men 'swapping roles' with the women in their household in order to fill the childcare gap left by mothers returning to work. This group of men looking after adult relatives is also growing at a very fast rate having nearly tripled in size over the ten years since autumn 1992. Their economic inactivity rate has grown from almost 0.2 per cent to almost 0.5 per cent. When broken down by age it comes as no great surprise that around half of these men are aged between 50 and 64. The increased incidence of men in this

Proportions of working-age women who are economically inactive ooking after the family/home, by time since last job; United Kingdom;^a autumn 1993 and autumn 2001



Ireland LES data are not available in the autumn guarters before 1995





category may be related to the increase in economic inactivity in older men generally (see pp301-10, Labour Market Trends, June 2002). Alternatively, it could be related to a shift in elderly/disabled relative care patterns, a direct result of the ageing of the population, or a combination of both. The economic inactivity rate for women looking after adult relatives has also increased, but not quite as much (from 1.1 per cent in autumn 1992 to 1.2 per cent in autumn 2001).

Conclusion

Over nine in ten people who are economically inactive in order to look after the family or home are women. Having a dependent child is the main reason

women give to explain this economic inactivity. The more children women have and the younger those children are, the greater the probability that a mother will be economically inactive. This type of economic inactivity appears to be strongly related to education levels. One in 20 women educated to at least degree standard are economically inactive because of domestic responsibilities, compared with one in five with no qualifications. Women who are economically inactive for domestic reasons are more than three times as likely to have a partner who is also not in employment as all women.

This analysis has also shown that between 1992 and 2002 the economic inactivity rate for women looking after the family or home has fallen by 4.4

Notes

- See population projection pyramids at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/economic_activity_population_pyramids/pop_pyramid_2002_2010.asp.
 - Birth Statistics 2000, Office for National Statistics.
 - No. 67, The Stationery Office (1997).
- Desai, T., Gregg, P., Steer, J. and Wadsworth, W., Chapter 10, Gender and the Labour Market in The State of Working Britain, ed. Desai, T., Gregg P. and Steer, I., 1999. 5
- Paull, Taylor and Duncan, Mothers employment and childcare use in the UK, Institute for Fiscal Studies (2002).
- Working Paper No. 1099, 2000. http://www.ecn.bris.ac.uk/www/ecpaxg/polar7.pdf.
- Franco, A. and Winqvist, K., More women than men living in workless households, Eurostat, 2002.

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per cent. The sub-groups which display this trend most markedly are women aged 25-34, those with children under school age and those who have a partner in employment.

Technical note

Latest spring 2002 LFS data have been used where possible, but some key variables were only available for autumn guarters.

LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates (see p567).

Callender, C., Millward, N., Lissenburgh, S. and Forth, J., Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996, Department of Social Security Research Report

Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., Two Sides to Every Story. Measuring Worklessness and Polarisation at Household Level, Centre for Economic Performance

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Labour disputes in 2001

Key points

In the calendar year 2001:

 Some 525,000 working days were lost through labour disputes - slightly more than both the total lost in 2000 (499,000), and the average for the ten years 1991 to 2000 (519,000). It is the highest annual total since 1996. One dispute accounted for 30 per cent of the working days lost in 2001.

• There were 194 stoppages of work because of labour disputes fewer than the 2000 and 1999 totals of 212 and 205 respectively and also than the annual average of 232 for the ten years 1991 to 2000.

 Working days lost through strikes accounted for just one in every 10,100 potential working days in the year - little changed from the 2000 figure of one in every 10,500.

 Of the working days lost, 41 per cent were from 22 stoppages in public administration, 20 per cent were from 94 stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group, and 14 per cent were from 12 stop-Pages in health and social work.

 The regions with the highest number of days lost per 1,000 employee jobs were the West Midlands and the North West; the regions with the lowest were Northern Ireland and the South East.

 Stoppages over pay were less significant during 2001 compared with previous years, and accounted for 27 per cent of the working days lost. Working conditions and supervision accounted for 33 per cent of the working days lost.

 Some 48 per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than one working day.

 There were 19 stoppages involving the loss of more than 5,000 working days and accounting for 82 per cent of the total number of working days lost.

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In 2001, 525,000 working days were lost in the UK as a result of labour disputes. This article presents detailed analyses of the disputes and compares the 2001 data with previous years.

Introduction

IN 2001, 525,000 working days were lost in the UK from 194 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes. The working days lost total was slightly higher than the total lost in 2000, and was the highest annual total since 1996. This article analyses the disputes by industry, region, cause, size and duration, and also compares the 2001 figures with previous years.

Annual changes

A comparison of statistics on labour disputes in 2000 and 2001 is shown in Table 1. There are three core components to the data: the number of work-

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By Jackie Davies, Employment Earnings and Productivity Division, Office For National Statistics



ing days lost through stoppages, the number of workers involved in those stoppages, and the number of stoppages.

The 2001 total of 525,000 working days lost through labour disputes was the highest calendar year total since 1996. The 2001 total is slightly higher than the figure for 2000 (499,000), and is more than double the figure for 1999 (242,000). The 2001 total is 20 per cent lower than the average number of working days lost per year in the 1990s (660,000), and is considerably lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million). Stoppages that began in 2000 and conLabour disputes in 2001

tinued into 2001 accounted for 86,700 of the 525,000 working days lost. Stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 2001 and continued into 2002 resulted in the loss of 104,000 days in the first six months of 2002.

The 194 stoppages total in 2001 was the second lowest annual total on record; lower than the 2000 and 1999 totals of 212 and 205 respectively, but higher than the 1998 total of 166, which was the lowest annual total on record. Of the 2001 total, seven stoppages started in 2000 and five stoppages continued into 2002. The number of stoppages has fallen sharply since the 1980s when the average annual number was 1,129; the average number in the 1990s was 273.

There were 180,000 workers involved in labour disputes during 2001; this compares with 183,000 in 2000. To put the figure into context, the average number of workers involved in labour disputes in the 1990s was 202,000.

Review of 1981-2001

Table 2 presents labour dispute data for the period 1981 to 2001, and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate working days lost and the number of stoppages. The unusually high number of days lost in 1984 was due to one very large stoppage, which shows the impact that large disputes can have on the statistics. This was also evident in 1996 when one dispute in the transport, storage and communication group accounted for 61 per cent of the total days lost over the year. Again in 2001, one dispute in public administration accounted for 30 per cent of the total days lost over the year.

Both Figures 1 and 2 show a substantial decline in strike activity in the 1990s. Figure 2 in particular shows that the number of strikes has been on a downward trend over the past 20 years, and has been at a relatively constant level since 1992.

The second column of *Table 2* shows working days lost per 1,000 employees for each year from 1981 to 2001. This is the standard method that has been used to convert working days lost into a strike rate that takes account of the Number of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year ^a	498,800	525,100
Beginning in year	492,700	438,300
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	183,200	179,900
Of which:		
directly involved	182,000	178,600
indirectly involved	1,200	1,300
Beginning in year	180,700	165,000
Of which:		
directly involved	179,500	163,700
indirectly involved	1,200	1,300
Stoppages		
In progress in year	212	194
Beginning in year	207	187

a Stoppages that began in 2000 and continued into 2001 accounted for 86,700 days lost in 2001. Stoppages that began in 1999 and ued into 2000 accounted for 3,500 of the days lost in 2000.

Table 2	Table 2 Number of stoppages and working days lost; United Kingdom; 1981-2001						
	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees ^b	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages ^b	Stoppages involving the loss of 100,000 working days or more		
1981	4,266	184	1,513	1,344	7		
1982	5,313	234	2,103	1,538	7		
1983	3,754	168	574	1,364	6		
1984	27,135	1,207	1,464	1,221	11		
1985	6,402	282	791	903	4		
1986	1,920	85	720	1,074	2		
1987	3,546	155	887	1,016	3		
1988	3,702	157	790	781	8		
1989	4,128	172	727	701	6		
1990	1,903	78	298	630	3		
1991	761	32	176	369	1		
1992	528	23	148	253	-		
1993	649	28	385	211	2		
1994	278	12	107	205			
1995	415	18	174	235			
1996	1,303	55	364	244	2		
1997	235	10	130	216	-		
1998	282	11	93	166	-		
1999	242	10	141	205	-		
2000	499	20	183	212	1		
2001	525	20	180	194	1		
				Source: Office	for National Statistics		

a Based on the mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs. b Stoppages in progress during year



Working days lost; United Kingdom; 1981-2001





size of the labour force. This also enables comparisons to be made across industries and regions that differ in size. Since the number of employee jobs has not changed substantially over the past 20 years, the rates for the UK as a whole show the same pattern of general decline and occasional peaks that can be seen in the working days lost series. The 525,000 working days lost in 2001 is equivalent to 20 days lost per 1,000 employees - equal to the strike rate for 2000, but lower than the average annual rate of 28 in the 1990s.

An alternative way of putting the strike statistics into a wider context is to consider working time lost through

strikes as a proportion of time actually worked. In 2001 an estimated 41,000 million hours were worked in the UK.1 Comparing this with 4.1 million hours lost through strikes shows that approximately one in every 10,100 potential working days was lost through strikes in 2001. The equivalent figure for 2000 was one in every 10,500.

Industrial analyses

Historically, certain industries have been more prone to strike than others, and breaking the strike statistics down into separate industries can reveal some interesting patterns and shifts

Source: Office for National Statistics

National Statistics feature

over time. However, it should be noted that comparisons between industries can also be affected by the methodology that is used for compiling the data. For example, because small stoppages are excluded from the figures, it is more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. Similarly, better reporting arrangements exist for some industries than others.

Table 3 shows labour dispute statistics for 2001 broken down into 27 industrial groups (classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992) and Table 4 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees

ource: Office for National Statistics

Table 🤿

Number of stoppages and working days lost by industry; United Kingdom; 2001

	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) ^a	Workers involved (000s) ^a	Stoppages ^b	
Industry group (SIC92)					Industry group (SIC92)
All industries and services ^c		525.1	179.9	194	All industries and services
and the second		25.2	25		Mining, energy and water
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	25.3	2.5	3 32	Manufacturing
Manufacturing	15-37	42.8		154	Services
Services	50-99	447.2	157.8	154	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-		
Mining and quarrying	10, 14	15.1	0.3	1	Mining and quarrying
					Manufacturing of:
Manufacturing of:					Food products, beverages and tobacco
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	5.6	0.6	3	Textiles and textile products
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	-		-	Leather and leather products
Leather and leather products	19	-	-		Wood and wood products
Wood and wood products	20	0.8	0.2		Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publi
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	1.4	0.4	3	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fue
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	0.5	0.3	2	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibre
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-		-	Rubber and plastic products
Rubber and plastic products	25	0.1	0.1	- I -	Other non-metallic mineral products
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	4.7	0.1	2	Basic metals and fabricated metal products
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	6.0	0.2	3	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	29	4.1	1.9	3	Electrical and optical equipment
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	2.7	1.7	5	Transport equipment
Transport equipment	34, 35	13.3	11.0	8	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	3.6	0.2	1	and actualing not elsewhere classified
					Electricity, gas and water supply
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	10.2	2.2	2	
					Construction
Construction	45	9.8	2.9	9	
					Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,					motorcycles and personal and household goods
notorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	0.5	0.1	2	erey cles and personal and nousehold goods
iotorcycles and personal and nousehold goods	50 52				Hotels and restaurants
Hotels and restaurants	55	3.6	0.8	5	and restaurants
iotois and restaurants		5.0		Shere a result	Transport, storage and communication
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	107.0	69.1	94	appris storage and communication
ansport, scorage and communication	00-04	101.0	07.1		Financial intermediation
Einansial intermediation	65-67	0.2	0.1	1	intermediation
Financial intermediation	00-07	0.2	0.1	del bill to make	Real ottage
	70.74	0.2	0.2		Real estate, renting and business activities
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	0.2	0.2	1	Public
					Public administration and defence;
Public administration and defence;	the data and have a				compulsory social security
compulsory social security	75	215.9	46.2	22	Edu
antiper and a set to deal the set of the set	10,101,001 per	and the support of the		the pare 20 years	Education
Education	80	42.9	33.7	16	No. 1 Construction of State and States and
	wit entited town	Min Sill Instant	total lancestage has	sallesh himse	Health and social work
Health and social work	85	72.6	6.3	12	0
					Other community, social and personal service activiti
Other community, social and personal service activities,					Private households with employed persons, extra-
private households with employed persons, extra-					territorial organisations and bodies
territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	4.3	1.2	10	and the second



Working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	SIC class
Industry group (SIC92)	
All industries and services	
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41
Manufacturing	15-37
Services	50-99
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05
Mining and quarrying	10, 14
Manufacturing of:	
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16
Textiles and textile products	17, 18
Leather and leather products	19
Wood and wood products	20
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24
Rubber and plastic products	25
Other non-metallic mineral products	26
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33
Transport equipment	34, 35
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41
Construction	45
Wholesele and any the later of the later	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,	50.52
motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52
Hotels and restaurants	55
Transport, storage and communication	60-64
^{-inancial} intermediation	65-67
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74
Public administration and defence;	
Compulsory social security	75
Education	80
Health and social work	85
Other community, social and personal service activities,	
private households with employed persons, extra-	
erritorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99
Sansations and bodies	10-13, 13, 11

c Stoppages in progress during year.Nil or negligible.

National Statistics feature

working a	ays lost per 1,000 employees ^a
2000	2001
20	20
17	141
13	11
20	22
-	
33	201
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21	10
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4	12
8	12
6	6
103	34
2	17
8	98
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24	20
	20
47	26
	20
28	3

November 2002 Labour Market trends 593

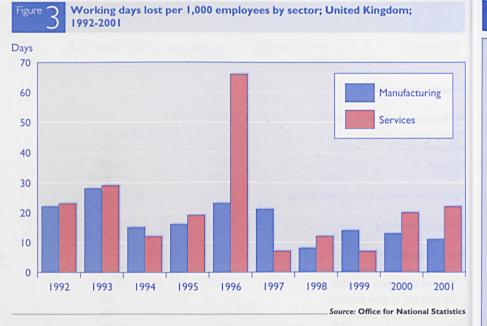
Labour disputes in 2001

in 2000 and 2001 for the same industries.

Some 41 per cent of the working days lost in 2001 were as a result of 22 stoppages in public administration; 20 per cent of the days lost were from 94 stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group, and a further 14 per cent were from 12 stoppages in health and social work. There were also 16 stoppages in education, which resulted in 42,900 working days lost. Of the 42,800 days lost in manufacturing, 31 per cent were from eight stoppages in the manufacturing of transport equipment. There was also one stoppage in mining and quarrying, which resulted in 15,100 working days lost, two stoppages in the electricity, gas and water supply industries (10,200 days lost), and nine stoppages in construction (9,800 days lost).

Table 4 presents the strike rates for 2000 and 2001. It shows a slight overall decrease in the rate for all manufacturing industries between 2000 and 2001; the most significant of which was in the manufacturing of transport equipment. Six individual industry groups within manufacturing experienced a rise in their strike rates between 2000 and 2001, five groups experienced a fall and three had no change in their strike rates. There were notable increases in the strike rates for the mining, energy and water supply industries, and public administration. The strike rate for the service industries was twice the level for manufacturing during 2001, and the days lost to public administration was the most significant contributor to the overall figure. The strike rates for the hotel and restaurant group, other community, social and personal service activities, construction, and health and social work were all notably lower.

Table 5 shows strike rates over time for the mining, energy and water supply industries, manufacturing and service sectors. In 1992 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year. The rates in this sector dropped to particularly low levels between 1994 and 1999, but experienced a rise in 2000 and a further substantial increase in 2001. The rates for manufacturing



Working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry group;" United Kingdom; 1992-2001

	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
	and water			and services
1992	97	22	23	23
1993	90	28	29	28
1994	4	15	12	12
1995	4	16	19	18
1996	8	23	66	55
1997	9	21	7	10
1998	1	8	12	11
1999	-	14	7	10
2000	17	13	20	20
2001	141	11	22	20
			Source: Office	for National Statistic

a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs

b Figures for 1992-93 are classified according to SIC80; figures for 1994-2001 are classified to SIC92 Nil or negligib

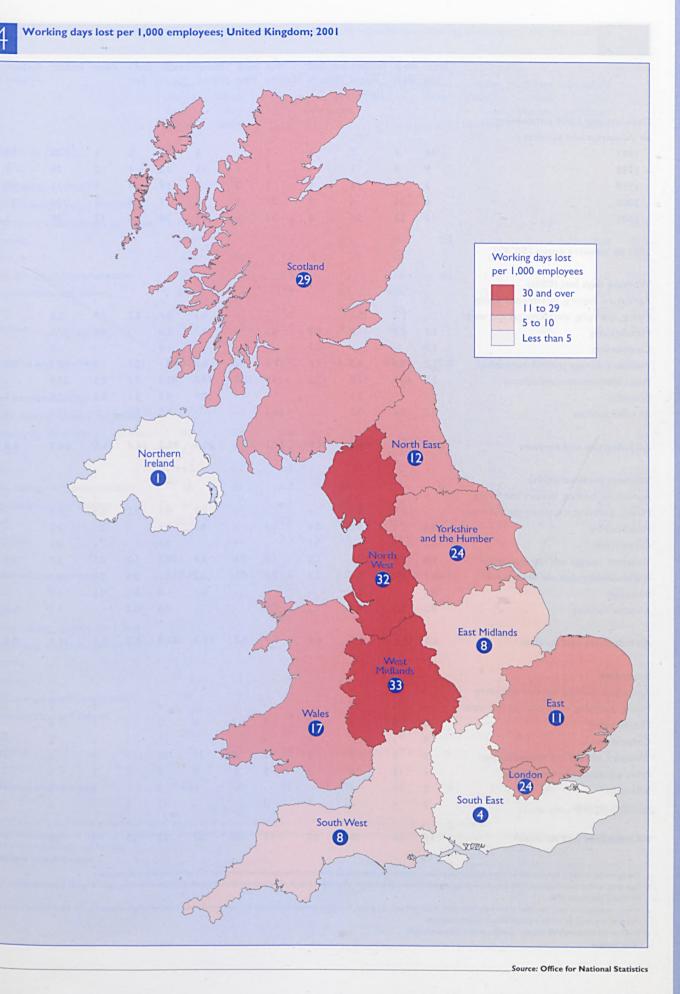
and the service sector have been relatively low and fairly similar since 1992, with the exception of the service sector rate in 1996, when due to one dispute it was over three times the average rate for the ten years 1992 to 2001. The generally low and fairly constant rates make it difficult to work out any particular pattern between the two sectors. It is worth noting that in 1999, the mining, energy and water supply industries group had a nil strike rate for the first time on record, although the number of employee jobs in these industries was also at a record low. *Figure 3* shows the strike rates for the manufacturing and services sectors

separately for the period between 1992 and 2001.

Regional analyses

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for government office regions (GORs) between 1997 and 2001 and a further breakdown of the data for 2001 by industry. The rates for 2001 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of employment in a region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. In 2001 there were 48,000 (9 per cent) working days





Labour disputes in 2001

National Statistics feature

		North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands		South West	East of England	London	South East	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Days lost per 1,000 employees:													
all industries and services													
1997	36	7	7	3	7	-	5	12	2	3	25	23	10
1998	9	9	1	1	7	1	11	12	1	2	23	6	11
1999	3	4	- 11	1	1	2	2	15	4	4	21	10	10
2000	6	20	4	5	20	1	6	7	4	6	136	33	20
2001	12	32	24	8	33	8	11	24	4	17	29	1	20
2001 by industry group (SIC92)													
Working days lost (000s)													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	5.2	15.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.5	-	25.3
Manufacturing	3.9	4.9	11.5	0.9	4.6	-	3.2	1.6	-	4.6	7.5	-	42.8
Construction	1.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	-	9.8
Transport, storage and communication	2.2	29.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	6.2	40.1	10.1	1.9	7.1	0.8	107.0
Public administration and defence	3.5	46.7	17.8	12.1	13.8	15.8	14.6	42.4	3.3	9.5	23.8	-	215.9
Education	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.6	7.6	-	42.9
All other services	0.3	2.6	0.5	-	54.1	-	-	9.0	0.6	-	13.9	-	81.4
All industries and services	11.7	88.9	49.4	14.6	74.1	17.1	25.2	98.2	14.4	18.5	64.2	0.8	525.1
Workers involved (000s)													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-		-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	2.5
Manufacturing	0.4	7.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	-	4.1	0.1	-	0.1	2.2	-	16.8
Construction	1.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.4		-	0.3	-	2.9
Transport, storage and communication	1.8	15.9	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	3.4		5.2	2.1	5.7	0.5	
Public administration and defence	0.7	8.2	5.4	2.8	2.7	4.1	3.2		0.5	2.0	6.5	-	
Education	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	-	33.3
All other services	0.2	2.9	0.8	-	0.6	-	-	2.8	0.2		1.2	-	8.
All industries and services	4.5	35.3	9.9	4.9	5.7	4.7	11.3	37.9	6.2	5.1	17.7	0.5	179.9
Stoppages													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	
Manufacturing	2	5	4	2	3	-	6	2	-	1	8	-	30
Construction	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
Transport, storage and communication	3	7	7	5	5	4	14	31	17	2	6	3	9
Public administration and defence	4	12	4	3	3	6	5	7	3	3	3	-	2
Education	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	5	-	10
All other services	2	4	3	1	2	-	-	13	3	-	6	-	3

Working days lost, workers involved and stoppages in progress by main cause and broad industry group; United Kingdom; 2001

	Wage dispu			Other causes						All caus
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	Total	Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions		Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	
Industry group (SIC92)										
Working days lost (000s)*										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	15.1	0.6	15.7	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	25
Manufacturing	28.4	-	28.4	0.4	8.0	5.5	-	-	0.6	42
Construction	6.8	0.2	7.0	-	2.6	-	0.3	-	-	9
Transport, storage and communication	7.8	1.8	9.6	1.1	1.6	0.3	17.6	55.0	21.8	107
Public administration and defence	27.9	-	27.9	8.5	10.8	-	155.0	13.4	0.4	215
Education	39.2		39.2	0.1	3.0	-	-	0.4	0.2	42
Other services	15.3	-	15.4	3.1	62.2	-	-	0.6	0.1	81
All industries and services	140.5	2.6	143.1	13.2	88.1	5.8	172.9	79.0	23.0	525
Workers involved (000s) ^a										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.6	0.9	-		-	-	1.6		2
Manufacturing	4.2		4.3	0.4	11.3	0.6		-	0.3	16
Construction	1.3	0.2	1.5	-	1.3	-	0.2	-		2
Transport, storage and communication	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	9.7	38.2	15.8	69
Public administration and defence	6.1	-	6.1	2.9	7.0	-	28.5	1.5	0.3	46
Education	32.5		32.5	0.1	0.8	-		0.2	0.2	33
Other services	2.0	-	2.0	3.5	2.9	-	atosty pa-	0.2	0.1	8
All industries and services	50.0	1.5	51.5	7.3	23.8	0.7	38.4	41.6	16.7	179
Stoppages ^b										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-					1000		later indexed	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1	1	2					Courts 1	Section (1995)	
Manufacturing	21	1	22	1	6	1	i andm	utt set	2	
Construction	4	1	5		3		1	1111	-	
Transport, storage and communication	15	2	17	- 1	2	1	9	40	24	
Public administration and defence	4		4	2	12			2	1	
Education	10		10	2	2			2	2	
Other services	13	1	14	5	7	1	ter line	2	2	
All industries and services	63	6	69	10	24	3		46	31	19

Source: Office for National Statistics

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 b Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to government office regional level are included in the UK total but excluded from the regional figures in the table above. This accounts for 48,000 days lost in 2001.

c When a stoppage has been identified as covering more than one broad industry group, the actual number of working days lost and workers involved will be allocated to the specific broad industry group. However, the stoppage will be included in each industry category. d Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimate of employee jobs.

- Nil or negligible.

National Statistics feature

Labour disputes in 200

Source: Office for National Statistics

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
 b The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than one broad industry group have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
 Nil or negligible.

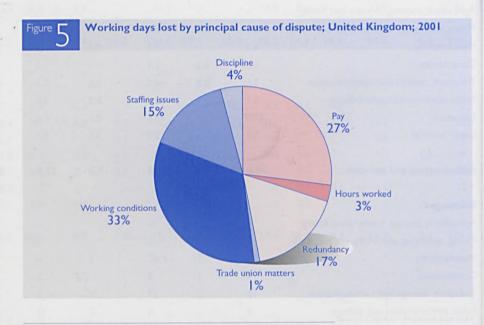
Working days lost by main cause in all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1991-2001

	Wage disputes			Other causes	Other causes							
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	Total	Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures			
1991	306	3	309	16	248	4	66	62	56	761		
1992	182	14	196	3	193	10	49	52	24	528		
993	145	5	150	34	391	4	3	62	6	649		
1994	154	6	160	8	14	1	2	82	12	278		
1995	119	83	202	30	72	3	1	88	18	415		
1996	1,028	34	1,063	52	39	6	91	35	18	1,303		
997	103	26	128	7	69	2	8	18	4	235		
1998	147	19	166	2	54	2	14	16	28	282		
1999	159	8	166	5	35	2	15	6	14	242		
2000 ^b	375.5	7.8	383.3	6.3	56.1	0.4	10.9	23.4	18.3	498.8		
2001	140.5	2.6	143.1	13.2	88.1	5.8	172.9	79.0	23.0	525.1		
								So	urce: Office for N	ational Statistic		

a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs

b Unrounded data unavailable before 2000. Nil or negligible.

widespread and cannot be allocated to any particular region. Bearing this in mind, the regions with the highest number of working days lost per thousand employee jobs in 2001 were the West Midlands (33), the North West (32) and Scotland (29), and the regions with the lowest were Northern Ireland (1) and the South East (4). Only Scotland and Northern Ireland saw their strike rates fall between 2000 and 2001. The most significant increases in regional strike rates between 2000 and 2001 occurred in the South West, Yorkshire and the Humber and London. However, it is worth noting that due to a couple of especially large stoppages during 2001, which affected various parts of the country, the overall strike rate for all industries and services within each government office region of Great Britain is particularly high. Two stoppages in all other services accounted for over 73 per cent of the total number of days lost in the West Midlands. Some 92 per cent of all days lost in the South West, 83 per cent of all days lost in the East Midlands, and 53 per cent of all days lost in the North West were in public administration. London had 27 per cent of the 194 stoppages in progress in 2001, and 33 per cent of all stoppages in the transport, storage and communication



group. Causes of disputes

Table 7 shows stoppages in 2001 by

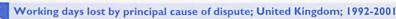
principal cause and industry group and Table 8 provides a time-series of working days lost by cause. Figure 5 illustrates the number of working days lost in 2001 by principal cause of dispute. In 2001, 33 per cent of working days lost were due to disputes over working conditions and supervision, but accounted for only 6 per cent of all stoppages. In comparison, staffing and work allocation issues accounted for only 15 per cent of the total days lost, but 24 per cent of all stoppages. Pay accounted for 27 per cent of days lost and 36 per cent of all stoppages, while redundancy issues accounted for 17 per cent of the total days lost, and 12 per cent of all stoppages. Trade union matters accounted for only 1 per cent of working days lost, and only 2 per cent of all disputes. Of the working days

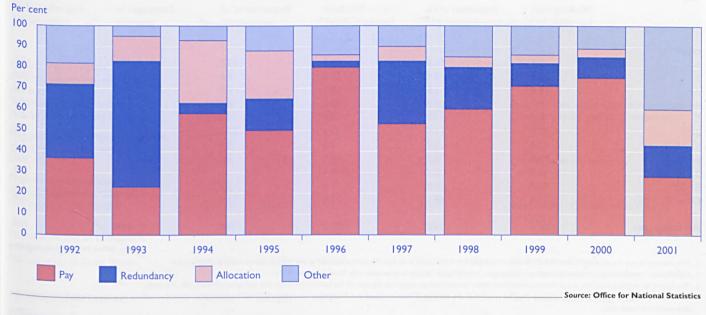
lost in public administration, 72 per cent resulted from 1 stoppage over working conditions and supervision; of the days lost in transport, storage and communication, 51 per cent resulted from 40 stoppages over staffing and work allocation. It is interesting to note the relatively high number of stoppages under the headings of staffing and work allocation, and dismissal and other disciplinary measures, attributed to the transport, storage and communication group. The combined total from these two cause headings accounts for 68 per cent of all stoppages for the transport, storage and communication industries group. Pay issues accounted for 91 per cent of all the working days lost in education, and 69 per cent of all stoppages in manufacturing.

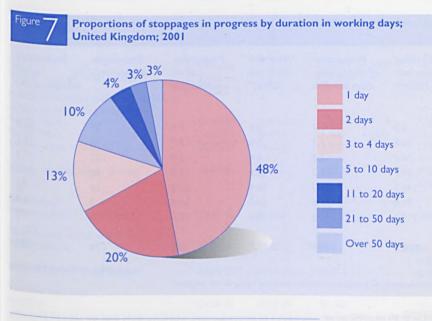
Figure 6 shows the distribution of working days lost by cause in each year from 1992 to 2001 for four causes: pay; redundancy; staffing and work allocation; and other. This shows the decline in the proportion of days lost because of disputes over pay in 1992 and 1993 and the subsequent general











National Statistics feature

rise in 2000. In 2001, other causes accounted for 41 per cent of the total days lost, while pay accounted for only 27 per cent. This will, in part, reflect the lower priority employees place on pay during periods of job insecurity. However, it should also be noted that disputes over pay also include stoppages over feared or alleged reductions in earnings as well as disputes over pay increases. Also, the data are often dominated by one or two very large strikes which will, in turn, dominate all of the detailed analyses and can make comparisons over time difficult.

Disputes by duration

The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the dispute were actually in disagreement. Table 9 shows the duration of the stoppages in progress in 2001, and this information is displayed in Figure 7. Some 48 per cent of stoppages lasted just one day, involved 60,800 workers and accounted for 12 per cent of the total working days lost. Five stoppages lasted over 50 days, involved 29,600 workers and accounted for 44 per cent of the total working days lost.

Table O Stoppages in progress in 2001 by duration^a in working days; United Kingdom; 2001

Workers involved in the whole period

Direct Indirect

300

400

100

8 100

600

1,000

5,000

8,500

29,000

1,500

1 300

3.800

28.500

30,000

600

400

83.000

4,000

100

100

1,600

Table	
and services in	

equipment

Construction

communication North West

London

North West

North West

Education

West Midlands

London

Various services Scotland

Various areas of Great Britain

Yorkshire and the Humber

Transport, storage and

Various areas of Great Britain

Health and social work

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

nufacturing of transport

Stoppages resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; United Kingdom; 2001

Date

ended

31.10.01

19.12.01

29.11.01

31.07.01

23 02 01

28.03.01

12.02.01

23.01.01

29.03.01

27.05.01

30.03.01

26 07 01

14.12.01

11.04.02

22.05.01

20.05.01

07.11.01

15.01.01

01.05.01

Date

began

15.08.01

04.12.01

28.09.01

12.04.01

12.12.00

01.02.01

29.01.01

05.01.01

04.02.01

18.05.01

01.02.01

13.07.01

20.08.01

04.09.01

22.05.01

01.08.00

07.06.01

29.08.00

20.12.00

	Working days lost (000s) ^{b,c,d}	Proportion of all working days lost (%)	Workers involved (000s) ^c	Proportion of all workers (%)	Stoppages in progress	Proportion of all stoppages (%)	
Days ^a							
1	60.4	11.5	60.8	33.8	94	48.5	Industry and region
2	28.5	5.4	17.3	9.6	38	19.6	Mining, quarrying, electricity,
3	18.4	3.5	16.3	9.1	16	8.2	gas and water
4	4.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	9	4.6	Yorkshire and the Humber
5	8.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	5	2.6	Various areas of Great Britain
6-10	93.8	17.9	42.6	23.7	15	7.7	Manufacturing of food products,
11-15	15.9	3.0	1.6	0.9	4	2.1	beverages and tobacco
16-20	15.8	3.0	2.1	1.2	3	1.5	Scotland
21-30	1.5	0.3	0.1	-	1	0.5	Manuf
31-50	46.1	8.8	5.6	3.1	4	2.1	Manufacturing of basic metals
Over 50	231.4	44.1	29.6	16.4	5	2.6	and fabricated metal products Yorkshire and the Humber
All stoppages	525.1	100	179.9	100	194	100	Manufacturing of transport

Source: Office for National Statistics

Stoppages in progress

Source: Office for National Statistic

a The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the dispute were actually in disagreement b Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost includes only those days lost in 2001.

c The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals. d The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved because some workers would not have been involved throughout the

dispute (see technical note).

Nil or negligible.

Stoppages in progress by size of dispute; United Kingdom; 2001

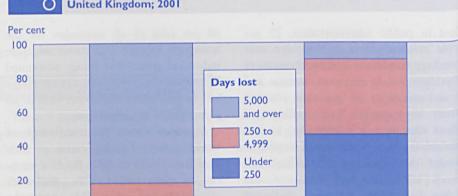
	Working days lost (000s)*	Proportion of all working days lost (%)	Workers involved (000s) ^a	Proportion of all workers (%)	Stoppages in progress	Proportion of all stoppages (%)
Working days lost in each-dispute						
Under 250 days	9.0	1.7	9.6	5.3	89	45.9
250 and under 500	10.8	2.1	7.0	3.9	34	17.5
500 and under 1,000	14.6	2.8	8.9	5.0	22	11.3
1,000 and under 5,000	59.3	11.3	28.6	15.9	30	15.5
5,000 and under 25,000	140.3	26.7	36.4	20.3	14	7.2
25.000 and under 50,000	71.6	13.6	59.0	32.8	2	1.0
50,000 days and over	219.5	41.8	30.4	16.9	3	1.5
All stoppages	525.1	100	179.9	100	194	100
All stoppages	525.1	100	179.9	100		for National St

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

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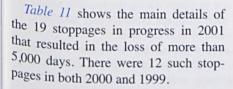
Disputes by size

Table 10 shows disputes in 2001 by size and Figure 8 illustrates the main finding, which is that the majority of days lost result from large stoppages, but that very few stoppages are large. The chart shows that 82 per cent of working days lost in 2001 resulted from stoppages where more than 5,000 days were lost in total, but that only 10 per cent of stoppages were that large. By contrast, 46 per cent of stoppages involved the loss of less than 250 days, but only 2 per cent of all days lost came from stoppages of this size.



Working days lost

Proportions of stoppages in progress and working days lost by size of dispute; igure 8 United Kingdom; 2001



Note

Labour Market Trends, July 2002, page S33.

Further information For further information, contact: Joanne Monger, Room 1063, Office for National Statistics, Cardiff Road, Newport NP9 IXG, e-mail joanne.monger@ons.gov.uk, tel. 01633 819205.



Labour disputes in 2001

National Statistics feature

Working days lost in 2001	Cause or object
15,100 9,600	Over changes in the basic payment system Over temporary staffing arrangements
5,100	Over straight pay increase
5,800	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings
4,200 (total days lost 11,100)	Over the handling of a particular case of redundancy
5,500	Over trade union recognition
5,000	Over straight pay increase
8,300 14,100	Against disciplinary measures short of dismissal Over health and safety issues
41,600	Over temporary staffing arrangements
7,100 13,100 23,000 155,000 (total days lost 251,200)	Over basic hours of work Over staffing or work allocation Over pay increases to give parity with other sites Over health and safety issues
30,000	Over straight pay increase
54,100 (total days lost 92,100) 8,100	Over privatisation and cuts in services Over straight pay increase
10,400 (total days lost 273,400) 16,400 (total days lost 20,400)	Over straight pay increase Over cuts in services

Source: Office for National Statistics

Technical note

Coverage

Information about labour disputes in the UK is collected by ONS from a number of sources. Certain major industries and public bodies provide regular centralised returns, but more often the information is collected directly from the employer or trade union involved after ONS has been notified of a dispute from press reports. Up until September 1996, this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on behalf of ONS. ONS publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear in the labour market statistics First Release and are published in Tables G.11 and G.12 in the Labour Market Data section of Labour Market Trends.

Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in progress in the UK during a year caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment. A distinction can be drawn between stoppages that started in the current year and those that started in earlier years.

The statistics exclude disputes that do not result in a stoppage of work, for example work-to-rules and go-slows; this is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are also excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to terms and conditions between workers and employers are omitted, although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The next known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders who, after increased rent and changes to the market rules, kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs', that is, where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work, and 'unlawful', that is, unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and a 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding which category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

Working days lost

Working days lost are defined as the number of days not worked by people involved in a dispute at their place of work. In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's

duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents. Similarly, days lost by part-time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is generally less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both directly and indirectly involved at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at other sites who are indirectly affected (for example, because of a shortage of material from a supplier who is in dispute). This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. Part-time workers are counted as whole units.

The statistics try to record the number of workers that are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day; 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350: the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers taking strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily

Technical note

ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Take another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved,

Labour disputes in 2001

National Statistics feature

although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may underestimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.



Trends in female employment 2002

By Melanie Duffield, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Work and Pensions

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Key points

 Female employment stands at a record high level of 12.9 million. The working-age employment rate for women is also at its highest ever level

 The UK has the third highest female employment rate of all the countries in the EU, and no region within the UK has a female employment rate below the EU average.

• Women's employment rates are lower for ethnic minority groups, and are particularly low for Bangledeshi and Pakistani women.

• Women's employment rates generally increase with age but fall beyond the age of 50.

• Women in couples have higher employment rates than single women, and for both groups women without children are more likely to be in employment.

• Women's qualification levels are increasing over time, and women with higher qualifications are more likely to be in employment than those with lower qualifications or none

 The majority of women work full time but they are more likely than men to be working part time or in temporary jobs. However, only a minority do so because they cannot find a full-time or permanent job.

 Female employment is concentrated in the service industries. Women with children and women working part time are more likely to work in occupations that are typically lower paid and lower skilled.



Introduction

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT is at its highest recorded level. In spring 2002 there were 12.9 million women aged 16 and over in employment in the UK.1 Of all those in employment 45 per cent were women, compared with around 41 per cent in 1984. Male employment was also at a record high level.

The workforce jobs series (based on employer surveys) showed a slightly different trend. In March 2002 the number of workforce jobs held by women stood at record high levels (13.8 million) but the number of male jobs (15.7 million) was below the peak of 16.2 million in 1990.

This article examines key trends in female employment using results from the spring 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS). It also makes comparisons where possible with previous spring

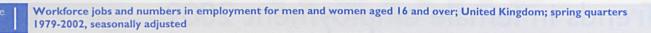
Special feature

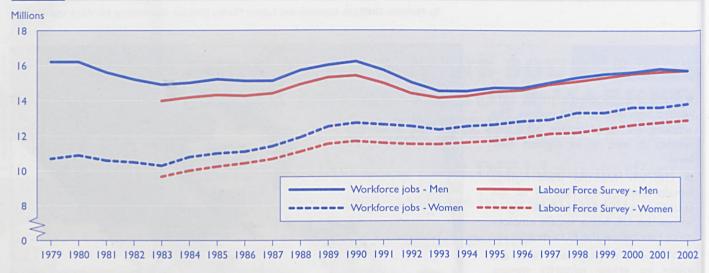
A range of statistics from the 2002 Labour Force Survey reveal key trends in female employment. Comparisons are made over five and ten years and, where relevant longer time periods.

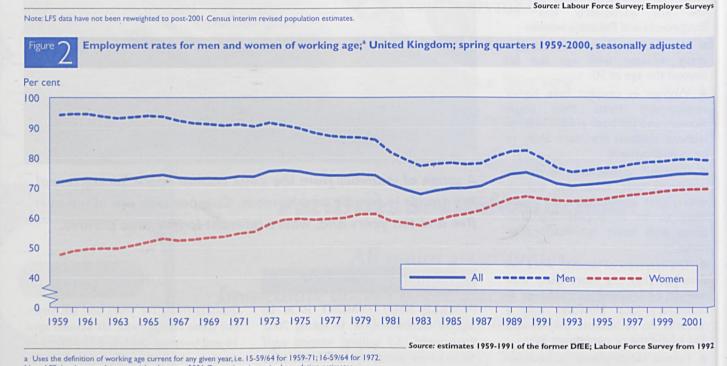
quarters over five years and ten years. For some comparisons all women aged 16 and over are used, and for others all women of working age (16-59). For consistency with earlier articles (see pp107-18, Labour Market Trends, February 2001) the individual LFS datasets were used throughout.

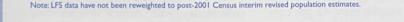
In some sections the workforce jobs series has been used. The number of workforce jobs will differ from the number of people in employment measured by the LFS due to differences between the two surveys and because many people in employment have more than one job.

The number of women in employment rose by 1.39 million between spring 1992 and spring 2002 and by 0.77 million between spring 1997 and spring 2002 (see Figure 1). Over the past ten years









employment growth has been faster for women, although over the past five years it has been faster for men. This was due to a greater increase in men's employment between 1997 and 1998.

The working-age employment rate for women in the UK in spring 2002 was at its highest ever level, standing at 69.6 per cent (seasonally adjusted), 2.8 percentage points above its former peak in 1990 (see Figure 2). The rate has increased by 2.2 percentage points over the past five years and 1.0 percentage point over the past three years. The working-age employment rate for men

was 9.7 percentage points above that for women in spring 2002, although the gap has closed by 1.5 percentage points over the past ten years.

Women in ethnic minority groups had lower employment rates than White women. Some 50 per cent of ethnic minority women were in employment. This rate differed across the broad ethnic minority groupings, ranging from 45 per cent for Asian or Asian British women to 57 per cent for Black or Black British women. These groupings disguise larger differences for individual ethnic minority groups. Less than

20 per cent of Bangledeshi women were in employment compared with around 60 per cent of Indian women. Of Black African women, 47 per cent were in employment compared with 64 per cent for women of Black Caribbean descent. White women had a much higher employment rate of 71 per cent.

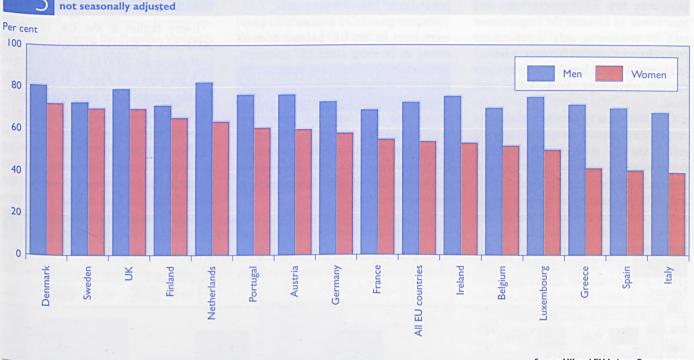
Trends within the European Union

Comparisons here are made between the UK LFS data for spring 2002 and

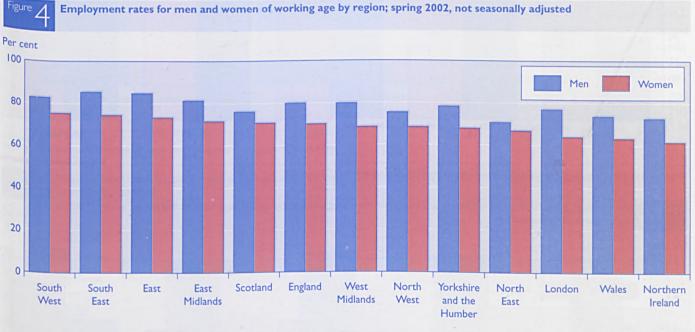
Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates the EU LFS data for 2000.

The UK employment rate for women stood at 70 per cent (not seasonally adjusted), 16 percentage points above the EU average. Women perform better than men relative to the EU average employment rate - the employment rate for men in the UK was only 7 percentage points higher than the EU average. Figure 3 shows that the UK

had the third highest women's employment rate of all the EU countries, behind Denmark (72 per cent) and Sweden (70 per cent). For this comparison, spring 2002 data have been used for the UK, whereas data for other EU countries are for 2000. If 2000 data were used for the UK, the women's employment rate would be the fourth highest in the EU, behind Denmark,







Special feature

Employment rates for men and women of working age by EU country; spring 2002 United Kingdom; and 2000 EU countries.

Source: UK and EU Labour Force surveys

Source: Labour Force Survey

Sweden and Finland. Italy, Spain and Greece had the lowest women's employment rates at 39 per cent, 40 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

While women's employment rates are lower than men's in every EU country, there is significant variation in the differences between men's and women's employment rates across countries. The differences tend to be

Special feature Trends in female employment

greatest in countries where women have very low employment rates and vice versa. In Sweden the employment rate for women is only 3 percentage points lower than that for men, whereas in Greece women have an employment rate 30 percentage points lower than men.

Overall, there is greater variation in employment rates for women than men across the EU countries. For women the variation between the highest, Denmark (72 per cent), and the lowest, Italy (39 per cent) was 33 percentage points. For men it was 15 percentage

points, between the Netherlands (82 percent) and Italy (68 per cent).

Recent growth in women's employment rates in the UK has not been as strong as in most other EU countries. Between 1999 and 2000 employment rates for women grew in all countries except Austria. The average growth across the EU was 1.2 percentage points, ranging from 3 percentage points in Spain to nil in Austria. Countries with higher female employment rates tend to show lower employment growth rates.

Regional trends

Every region in the UK in spring 2002 had a female employment rate well above the 2000 EU average rate of 53.8 per cent (see *Figure 4*). In the UK female employment rates ranged from 75.4 per cent in the South West to 61.7 per cent in Northern Ireland.

The largest differences between male and female employment rates occurred in London (12.9 percentage points) and the East region (11.5 percentage points) and the smallest differ-

ences were in Scotland (5.4 percentage points) and the North East (4.0 percentage points). The difference in employment rates among the regions was similar for men and women.

Every region, apart from London and Wales, has seen an increase in female employment rates over the past five years. Seven regions saw a percentage point increase in the female employment rate higher than the UK average of 1.8 percentage points - Scotland (+4.4 points), East (+3.6 points), South

Couple

Single

ave not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised po

Per cent

90

80

70

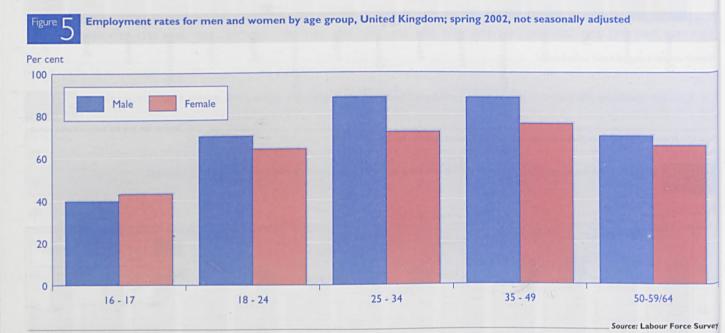
a Working age. Note: these de

West (+3.4 points), the North East (+3.3 points), the North West (+2.9 points) South East (+2.5 points) and the West Midlands (+2.2 points).

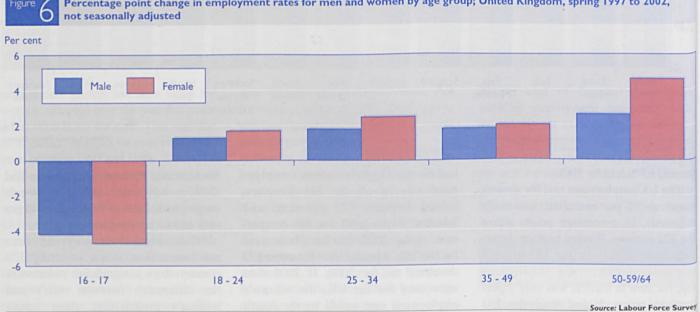
Characteristics of women in employment

Age

In spring 2002 69.5 per cent of all women of working age were in employment. The likelihood of a



Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.



Percentage point change in employment rates for men and women by age group; United Kingdom, spring 1997 to 2002,



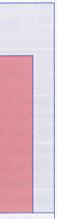
Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates

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Special feature



Employment rates for partnered and single women^a with and without dependent children; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



woman's being in employment varied with age; from 75.7 per cent for women aged 35-49 to 43.1 per cent for 16 to 17-year-olds (see Figure 5). The female employment rate rises with age up to and including 35 to 49-year-olds, then falls to 65.3 per cent for women aged 50 to retirement age.

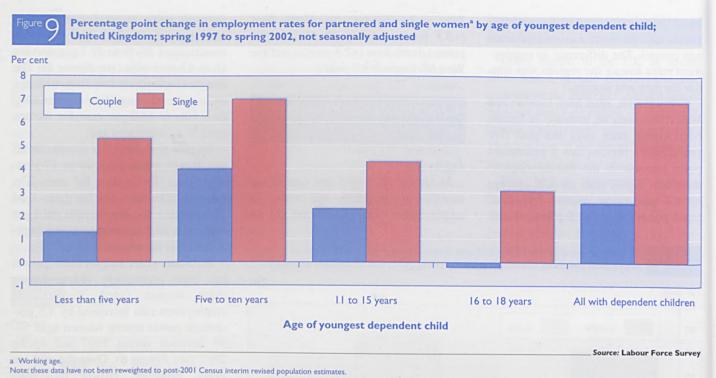
Employment rates for women in all age groups (apart from 16 to 17-yearolds) were lower than for men. The greatest difference was for those aged 25-34, where the rate for men (88.1 per cent) was 16.5 percentage points higher than that for women.

In recent years employment growth has been particularly strong among older women (aged 50-59). The employment rate increased by 4.5 percentage points among women aged 50-59 between spring 1997 and spring 2002 (see Figure 6). Over the past ten

November 2002 Labour Market trends 609

Source: Labour Force Survey

Special feature Trends in female employment



spring 2002 was 3.9 percentage points lower than in spring 1992.

Marital status

Partnership (taken to include marriage and cohabitation) has a positive correlation with the employment rate for women (see Figure 7). In spring 2002, the working-age employment rate of partnered women stood at 73.5 per cent, 11 percentage points higher than the rate for single women.

This association was most marked for women living in a family with dependent children. For women with children there was a 20 percentage point difference between the employment rate of partnered and single women (70.2 per cent compared with 50.3 per cent). For women without children this gap was much lower at 10 percentage points (77.1 per cent compared with 67.2 per cent). For both partnered and single women employment rates were higher for those living in a family without children.

Men follow a similar pattern to women - employment rates were higher for married men. However, the employment rate for both partnered and single men was higher for those with children than for those without.

Dependants

Employment rates for women are

closely linked to the presence of, and ages of, dependent children in the family (see Figure 8). The employment rate for women with dependent children in spring 2002 was 65.4 per cent, compared with 72.4 per cent for women without dependent children.

The employment rate for women living in a family with pre-school children (under five years of age) stood at 52.9 per cent. This rate rose to 70.0 per cent for those with children of primary school age (5-10) and to 76.1 per cent for those with children aged 11-15.

The employment rates for each group have risen over the past five years; by 1.8 percentage points for those with children aged 0-5, by 4.1 percentage points for those with children aged 5-10, by 1.9 percentage points for those with children aged 11-15 and by 0.3 percentage points for those with children aged 16-18. The increase was most marked for those with children of primary school age.

Employment rates for those in a family with dependent children were much lower for single women than for partnered women, although lone mother employment rates have seen a rapid increase over the past five years. In spring 2002 the employment rate for partnered women with children stood at 70.2 per cent, around 20 percentage points above the rate for single women

with children (standing at 50.3 per cent). The difference is most marked for women with children of pre-school age; for this group the employment rate for partnered mothers was 25 percentage points higher (with the employment rate for lone mothers with preschool age children standing at 33.5 per cent). For mothers with children aged 5-10 the partnered mothers' employment rate was 21.8 percentage points higher; and 16.0 percentage points higher for those with children aged 11-15.

The gap between partnered mothers' and lone mothers' employment rates has closed by 4.3 percentage points between spring 1997 and spring 2002 (see Figure 9). This closing of the gap has been driven by a strong narrowing of the gap between single women and partnered women living in a family with the youngest dependent child aged 0-5 years (narrowed by 4 percentage points) and 5-10 years (narrowed by 3 percentage points).

Men's employment rates were significantly higher for those living in a family with dependent children; 89.3 per cent of men with dependent children were in employment, compared with 73.8 per cent for those without children. This rate stayed fairly constant in relation to the age of the youngest child for men living in a couple. For lone fathers Economic status by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom 2002; spring quarters 1997 and 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Level of higher	st qualification he
	Higher ^b	Other
1997		
Women aged 16-59		
All	100	100
Employed	84	69
ILO unemployed	2	5
Inactive	14	26
Men aged 16-64		100
All	100	79
Employed	89 317	. 7
ILO unemployed	317	14
Inactive	0	14
2002		
Women aged 16-59 All	100	100
	85	70
Employed ILO unemployed	2	4
Inactive	13	26
Living in family with youngest de		
0-18	pendene ennu ageu	
All	100	100
Employed	82	66
ILO unemployed	2	4
Inactive	16	30
0-4		ed state provide
All	100	100
Employed	72	52
ILO unemployed	2	4
Inactive	25	44
5-10		
All	100	100
Employed	86	. 72
ILO unemployed	2	4
Inactive	12	24
11-15	il personali in an	100
All	100	78
Employed	90 *	78
ILO unemployed	9	18
Inactive	7	10
16-18	100	100
All	90	81
Employed	*	*
ILO unemployed	9	17
Inactive	toslusopli referile	
Without dependent children	100	100
All	88	74
Employed	2	4
ILO unemployed Inactive	10	23
	A house and a local house has	
Men aged 16-64 All	100	100
Employed	89	81
ILO unemployed	3	5
Inactive	, 8	15
		Source

a There are some small discontinuities in the classification between 'higher' and 'other' between 1991 and 1998.

b 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-Level and equivalent.

^c 'Other' qualifications are those above GCE A-Level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualifications which cannot be

classified. * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates

Trends in female employment

Special feature

Per cent

eld

None

Source: Labour Force Survey

55

37

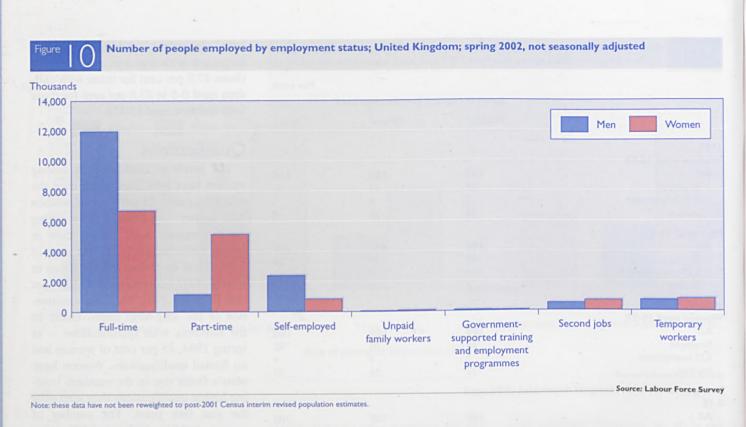
with dependent children the rate increased with the age of the child (from 47.7 per cent for those with children aged 0-5 to 73.8 per cent for those with children aged 11-15).

Oualifications

The levels of qualifications among women have been increasing over the past five years; 24 per cent of women had 'higher'2 qualifications in spring 2002 compared with 19 per cent in spring 1997. Similarly, 17 per cent of women had no formal qualifications in spring 2002, compared with 22 per cent in spring 1997. This is a continuation of the long-term improvement in the numbers with qualifications - in spring 1984, 45 per cent of women had no formal qualifications. Women have seen a faster rise in the numbers holding higher qualifications than men over the past five years. The number of women holding higher qualifications increased by 26 per cent between spring 1997 and spring 2002, compared with a 17 per cent increase among men.

Women with higher qualifications are more likely to be in employment and less likely to be unemployed or inactive (see Table 1). In spring 2002, 85 per cent of women with higher qualifications were in employment, compared with only 45 per cent of those with no formal qualifications. Women with higher qualifications have similar employment rates to men - 89 per cent of men with higher qualifications were in employment. Those with other or no qualifications experienced employment rates significantly below those for men, although men's employment rates displayed the same pattern as women's, with very low employment rates of around 55 per cent for those with no formal qualifications.

Over the past five years employment rates for women with higher and other qualifications have risen while employment rates for those with no formal qualifications have fallen. This suggests that, while the number of women without qualifications has been falling, those that remain in this group are now more disadvantaged. Employment rates for men without qualifications have also fallen slightly over the past five years



(by 1.5 percentage points, compared with 2.9 percentage points for women).

Patterns and types of employment

Employment

Figure 10 shows the levels of employment for men and women broken down by employment status. It should be noted that these categories are not all mutually exclusive; there will be some overlap between those working in second jobs or as temporary workers with the other categories.

The vast majority of women in work (92.6 per cent) were employees. (This compares with 84.0 per cent for men.) The remaining 7 per cent of working women were split between selfemployment (6.5 per cent), unpaid family workers (0.5 per cent) and those on government-supported training and employment programmes (0.4 per cent).

Around 57 per cent of female employees worked full time. The incidence of part-time working among female employees has remained stable since the 1980s, at around 43-44 per cent. Part-time working has a higher incidence among women than men. Only around 9 per cent of men worked

part time, although this figure has been rising steadily since the 1980s. In 1984 less than 4 per cent of male employees worked part time.

Only around 7 per cent of female employees were in temporary work. The share of temporary employees rose slightly between 1992 and 1997 and has since fallen. Only a minority worked temporarily because they could not find a permanent job, and this was a less common response than several years ago; in spring 1999 31 per cent took temporary work because they could not find a permanent job, compared with 24 per cent in spring 2002. Female temporary employees were now most likely to state 'some other reason' as their reason for temporary working (39 per cent), with a further 33 per cent stating that they did not want a permanent job and the remaining 4 per cent working temporarily because of a contract with a period of training. A slightly lower share of male employees (around 5-6 per cent) worked temporarily. A higher share of these (around 33 per cent) did so because they cannot find permanent employment.

Hours worked

There were substantial differences between the patterns of usual hours worked by women living in families with and without dependent children and by men (see Figure 11). One in three women without dependent children worked 'standard' hours of 36-40 hours a week and around one in five worked between 16 and 30 hours per week. Only around 11 per cent worked less than 15 hours, and an increasing share, around 13 per cent, worked very long hours of 46 hours a week or more. Women living in a family with dependent children tended to work shorter hours, with nearly 60 per cent working less than 30 hours, the majority of whom worked 16-30 hours. Around 19 per cent worked 36-40 hours. The likelihood of working longer hours increased with the age of the youngest dependent child in the family. For women whose youngest child was aged 16-18 years, 46 per cent worked 36 hours or more compared with 27 per cent of women whose youngest child was aged 0-4 years.

Men tended to work longer hours than women. Some 35 per cent worked 46 hours or more a week, 20 per cent worked 41-45 hours and 32 per cent worked 36-40 hours. Only 9 per cent of working men worked 30 hours or less a week.

While large numbers of women worked part-time hours, the majority

Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

All	in part-time	Stu
	employment	at s
	(000s)	(00
Women aged 16-59	F 171	
	5,171	6
Living in family with youngest dependent child age		
0-18	2,907	
0-4	1,021	
5-10	1,039	
11-15	648	
16-18	199	
Without dependent children	2,259	
Men aged 16-64	1,268	5
Women aged 16-24	798	5
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged	1	
0-18	119	
Without dependent children	679	
Men aged 16-24	556	4
Women aged 25-39	1,821	
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged		
0-18	1,640	
0-4	817	
5-10	655	
11-15	161	
16-18	*	
	181	
Without dependent children	101	
Mon and 25 20	215	
Men aged 25-39	215	
W/	1 205	
Women aged 40-49	1,385	
Living in family with youngest dependent child age		
0-18	994	
0-4	94	
5-10	357	
11-15	414	
16-18	130	
Without dependent children	380	
Men aged 40-49	136	
Women aged 50-59	1,167	
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged		
0-18	154	
Without dependent children	1,010	
and a dependent enner en		
Men aged 50-64	361	
	the second second second	

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimat Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census inter

(80 per cent) did so because they did not want a full-time job (see Table 2). This was especially true of women in families with dependent children. Some 95 per cent of women with dependent children chose to work part time, compared with 79 per cent of women with none. The proportion not

wanting a part-time job varied with the age of the youngest child: from 97 per cent for those with a youngest child aged 0-4 to 93 per cent for those with a youngest child aged 11-15. It also varied with age, with the share much lower for 16 to 24-year-olds at around 20 per cent. Of those working part time

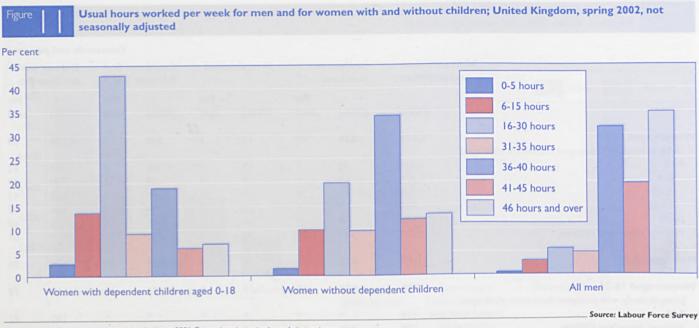
Part-time employment by reason for working part-time, age of respondent and by age of youngest dependent child; United

r cent	Did not	ot find	Could no	abled	Ill or disa	or	udent
	full-time		full-time	ibieu	in or use		schoo
Per	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	00s)
80	4,128	7	340	1	75	12	628
95	2,749	4	108	1	19	1	30
97	990	2	19	*	*	*	*
95	983	4	40	*	*	1	11
93	601	5	34	*	*	*	*
88	175	8	15	*	*	*	*
61	1,374	10	231	2	49	26	597
36	454	18	229	5	64	41	521
20	160	10	82	*	*	69	550
92	109	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	51	11	76	*	*	80	545
5	30		63	*	*	83	459
91	1,652	5	91	Ŀ	18	3	59
95	1,564	3	52	*	*	1	16
98	797	2	13	*	*	*	*
94	618	4	26	*	*	*	*
90	145	7	12	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45	81	17	31	*	*	22	39
36	77	34	72	5	12	25	54
91	1,257	7	93	2	21	1	14
94	932	5	45	*	*	*	*
98	92	*	*	*	*	*	*
95	339	4	13	*	*	*	*
94	388	5	19	*	*	*	*
87	112	10	12	*	*	*	*
84	318	12	45	3	10	*	* .
51	70	31	42	*	18	*	*
91	1,059	6	74	*	30	*	*
94	145	*	*	*	*	*	*
90	912	7	67	3	28	*	*
76	276	14	52	9	31	*	*

in this age group, 69 per cent did so to fit it in with their studies.

Length of time in job

In general, men tended to stay with the same employer for longer than women (see Table 3). In spring 2002 70 per cent of men had been with their cur-



Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

2 Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2002

ar-indiana party along	Womer	n aged 16-59						Per cent Men
	All	Living in family with youngest dependent child Without						aged 16-64
		0-18 years	0-4 years	5-10 years	11-15 years	16-18 years	dependent children	10-04
Less than two years	35	32	36	34	29	22	38	30
Less than three months	5	4	5	5	4	3	6	5
Three months but less than six months	5	5	6	5	3	3	6	4
Six months but less than 12 months	. 11	10	11	10	9	7	12	9
One year but less than two years	14	14	14	15	13	9	15	12
Two years or more	65	68	64	66	72	78	63	70
Two years but less than five years	23	25	23	28	24	22	22	21
Five years but less than 10 years	.15	17	17	15	20	18	13	15
10 years but less than 20 years	20	20 .	22	17	20	29	19	20
20 years or more	7	6	2	6	8	9	9	14
							Source: Lab	our Force Survey

Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

rent employer for two years or more, 49 per cent for five years or more and 35 per cent for 10 years or more.

Some 63 per cent of women without dependent children had been with their current employer for more than two years, compared with 68 per cent of women with dependent children. Around 26 per cent of women with dependent children had been with their current employer for ten years or more, little different from women without dependent children (28 per cent).

Two-fifths of women living in a family with the youngest dependant

aged 0-4 had been with their current employer for at least five years, suggesting that many women take maternity leave and return to their employer when they have a child. As a rule, though, the length of time mothers had spent with their current employer increased with the age of the youngest dependent child.

Women working full time were likely to have been with their current employer longer: 67 per cent had been with their current employer for two years or more compared with 62 per cent for those working part time.

Industries

This section looks at the workforce jobs series, which is the most common measure used to study employment by industry. Female employment is concentrated in the service industries – 90 per cent of jobs taken by women are in services. Some 35 per cent in March 2002 worked in public administration, education and health; 26 per cent worked in distribution, hotels and restaurants; and 19 per cent worked in finance and business services. Less than one in ten women's jobs were in the manufacturing sector.

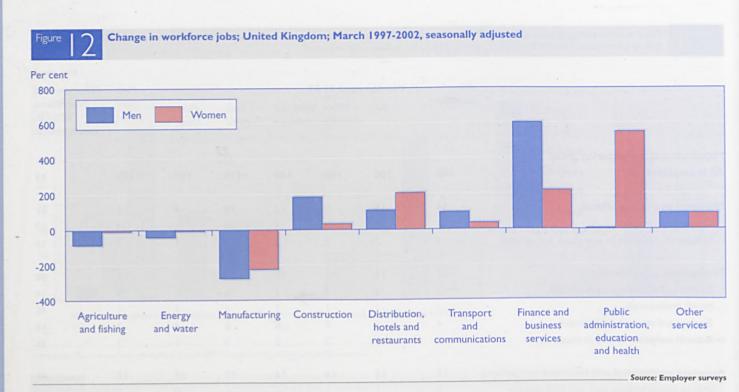
1	People of working-age in employment by	r
	full or part-time; United Kingdom; spring	g

Note: these data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates

	All	Women	n aged 16-	59			Men	Women as a
	persons	All		Without children	Full- time ^c	Part- time ^c	aged 16-64	proportion of all in employment
Major/sub-major occupation group								
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	44
Managers and senior officials	14	10	9		15	4	18	31
Corporate managers	11	7	7	8	11	2	14	29
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	3	3	2	3	4	-L	3	38
Professional occupations	12	н		10	14	6	12	40
Science and technology professionals	3	1	- 1	1	2	0	5	14
Health professionals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46
Teaching and research professionals	4	6	7	6	8	4	3	64
Business and public service professionals	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	- 35
Associate professional and technical occupations	14	14	14	14	17	10	14	45
Science and technology associate professionals	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	22
Health and social welfare associate professionals	3	6	7	5	7	6	1	83
Protective service occupations	1	0	0	0	1	*	2	13
Culture, media and sports occupations	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	37
Business and public service associate professionals	5	5	4	6	7	2	6	4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	13	23	22	23	24	21	5	78
Administrative occupations	10	16	16	16	18	14	5	73
Secretarial and related occupations	3	7	7	7	7	7	0	97
Skilled trades occupations	12	2	` 2	2	2	2	20	
Skilled agricultural trades	1	0	*	0	0	*	2	10
Skilled metal and electrical trades	5	0	*	0	0	*	9	
Skilled construction and building trades	4	*	*	*	0	*	7	1
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	34
Personal service occupations	7	13	16	12	п	16	2	8!
Caring personal service occupations	5		13	9	9	13	1	9
Leisure and other personal service occupations	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	60
Sales and customer service occupations	8	12		12	7	19	4	68
Sales occupations	7	10	9	10	5	17	4	68
Customer service occupations	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	. 68
Process, plant and machine operatives	8	3	2	3	4	2	13	11
Process, plant and machine operatives	4	3	2	3	3	1	6	2!
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Elementary occupations	12	12	13	12	6	21	12	45
Elementary trades, plan and storage related occupatio		1	11	1	1	1	5	1
Elementary administration and service occupations	8	11	1	10	4	20	6	58
No answer/does not apply	0	0	*	0	*	*	0	34

occupation, women in employment with or without children, and whether working 2002, not seasonally adjusted

Special feature Trends in female employment



Men were less likely to work in services than women (67 per cent of whom worked in the service sector), with the largest differences being in public services (administration, education and health) where only 14 per cent of men were employed. In contrast, nearly one in five men's jobs were in the manufacturing sector.

The number of jobs filled by women increased by 890,000 over the five years to March 2002 (see *Figure 12*). Growth in the number of women's workforce jobs since 1997 accounted for two-thirds of the total increase in women's jobs between 1992 and 2002. Since 1997 the number of women's jobs in manufacturing has fallen by 225,000, easily offset by an increase of 1.1 million in the number of service jobs occupied by women.

There were 580,000 more women in jobs in finance and business services and 660,000 more women in jobs in public administration, education and health than there were in 1992. Over half the net loss of manufacturing jobs over the past ten years has been in women's jobs, as have over half the jobs gained in distribution, transport and communications.

Occupations

Traditional areas of female employment, such as secretarial and administrative occupations and caring occupations remain predominated by women (see *Table 4*). In spring 2002 97 per cent of those in secretarial and related jobs and 91 per cent of those in caring personal service occupations were women. They also predominated sales and customer service occupations with 68 per cent of all in employment being women.

Women remained underrepresented in manual occupations, in particular within skilled trades occupations and among process, plant and machine operatives. They were also underrepresented among managers and senior officials, where only 31 per cent of those employed were women.

Women with children had similar occupations to women without children. Women with children were slightly more likely to work in personal service and elementary occupations. Women without children were more likely to work as managers and senior officials.

There was a stronger relationship between hours of work and occupation. Women working part time were more likely to work in personal service occupations, sales and customer service occupations and in elementary occupations. Women working part time rather than full time were three times as likely to work in sales and customer service occupations and four times as likely to work in elementary occupations. Women working full time were four times as likely to work as managers or senior officials and twice as likely to work in professional occupations.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to thank Courtney Hoilett and his colleagues in the Labour Market Statistics team, also in the Department for Work and Pensions, for their help in producing this article.

Notes

- I LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates (see p567 for further information).
- 2 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-Level or equivalent.

Further information

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Review of statistics on distribution of earnings

By Derek Bird, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

• The review of the distribution of earnings statistics was published on the National Statistics website on 10 October 2002. It makes six key recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the National Statistician.

• The six recommendations recognise the diverse uses to which earnings statistics are put, and set out proposals for a wide-ranging body of work. This work will include:

- producing better estimates of the low-paid;
- improving earnings survey designs and outputs;

 assessing the feasibility, within the constraints of confidentiality, of developing the linkage and integration potential of New Earnings Survey data with administrative records to provide better information on employees;

• improving the ways in which pay and hours data can be obtained in household surveys;

• development of short-term indicators of earnings better to meet the needs for coherent indicators of inflationary pressures emanating from the labour market; and

• development of a comprehensive framework for earnings statistics to help users understand the concepts and data.

• ONS intends to publish an action plan before the end of January 2003 describing how each of the recommendations in the review should be addressed.



A fundamental review of ONS's earnings statistics has made a range of recommendations that will increase the value of these important data and improve their quality.

Introduction

ONS PUBLISHES earnings data from a range of sources. The primary sources, and those which form the basis of the review, are the New Earnings Survey (NES), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS).

The National Statistics quality review of the distribution of earnings (DOER) began as a fundamental review of the NES. However, the steering group overseeing the review recognised that constraining the review to a single source would yield an assessment of earnings data that was too narrow in the context of the user requirement. Therefore, the scope of the review was extended to include the

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Review of statistics on distribution of earni

LFS, and subsequently the Average Earnings Index (AEI) which is based on the MWSS. The latter extension was made in light of the practice of users of earnings data to compare the growth rate in data obtained from structural surveys with the ONS's key short-term indicator of pay growth.

The DOER's prime focus is on surveys that yield a picture of the distribution of earnings, but, perhaps inevitably in a review of this magnitude, it also encompasses other indicators of earnings growth that are used to make comparisons with the distributional data. The review describes the user requirement for earnings statistics, assesses the degree to which the exist-

The review team made six key recommendations, identifying areas of work that should increase the value of the earnings data produced by ONS and improve its quality. Following the procedures laid down for National Statistics quality reviews (see Box 1), ONS will compile and release an action plan based on the review's recommendations before the end of January 2003.

The review

The review included a comprehensive consultation process with users of earnings data. That consultation process, conducted over an extended period, has been used to generate a detailed statement of the user requirement for earnings statistics. The review then considered the existing sources of earnings statistics (setting them in the context of the user requirement) and identified their strengths and deficiencies. The review concluded by looking at ways in which the identified shortcomings might be addressed.

The main source for data on the distribution of earnings is the annual NES that has been run, broadly in the same form, every year since 1970. It measures the earnings of employees in the UK across the whole economy in April of each year. The NES is conducted by ONS for Great Britain and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland (DETI-NI). The majority of the 1 per cent random sample of employees is drawn, by the Inland Revenue, from the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system by reference to the last two digits of an employee's National Insurance number. A small proportion of the sample is identified using the same selection criterion directly by employers, who return their information electronically to ONS. The sample design creates what is effectively a panel of employees.

In addition to the NES, the other main source of data on the distribution of earnings is the LFS, a quarterly survey of households that asks individuals in the selected households a wide range

Box I National Statistics quality review programme

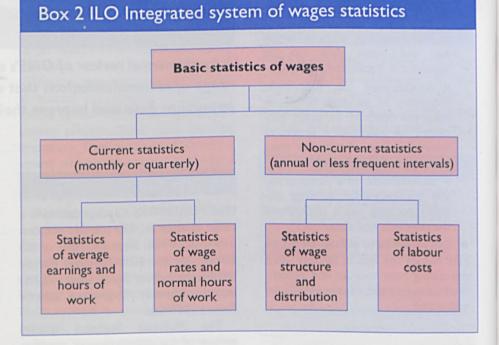
The White Paper Building Trust in Statistics sets out the framework for quality assuring National Statistics. A key component of the framework is:

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

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

The quality review of distribution of earnings statistics is the third such review to have been published under the National Statistics theme on labour market statistics. The first two reviews, looking at the overall framework for labour market statistics and the Labour Force Survey, were published on 5 August and 4 September 2002 respectively see news releases at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/rld0802.pdf and www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lfs0902.pdf. Summaries of both reviews appeared in previous issues of Labour Market Trends (see pp485-92, Labour Market Trends, September 2002 and pp549-55, Labour Market Trends, October 2002).

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



of labour market questions, some of which focus on earnings. The data are collected via interview and each household remains in the survey for five quarters, although information on earnings is requested only in quarters one and five.

The review was required to consider all major sources of earnings data because of the need to assess the degree of coherence between them, which was identified as an important issue from the users' perspective. Given this requirement, the scope of the review includes the existing short-term indicator of earnings growth, which is the AEI. However, it was not within the remit of the review to assess the quality of the AEI, rather, it attempts to look at

BOV SLICAR	requirements	tor oproince d
	' requirements	TOT EATTINES O
	Contraction in the local data	

Priority	Need
1	Monthly aggregate level data on average earn
	development of fiscal policy. There are a few
	growth in average labour costs per hour wor
	input to assessments of unit wage costs and
	existing measure (the AEI) to allow consistent
1	Annual structural data for: national minim
	allocation amounting to £100 billion; pay revie
1	Systems with sufficient flexibility to provide
	policy imperatives.
1	Biennial structural data on earnings and labour
2	Annual longitudinal data showing transitions l
e a substa	assessment.
2	Employee identifiers to allow linkages with ac
-	tate downstream research.
3	
5	Annual price of labour assessments.

b The EU regulations require data for the Structure of Earnings Survey each four years, with reference dates such as 2002 and 2006, and the Labour Costs Survey each four years with reference dates, for example 2000 and 2004

its adequacy from a conceptual perspective, again setting it in the context of the identified user requirement.

tion paths of individuals over time, rather than net outcome across groups of individuals over time. With this in mind, the user require-

The main findings

Summary of user requirement

A statement of the user requirement was developed in light of the types of earnings data that would best meet the needs identified by the consultation process. The data types can be set within a simple framework, such as that developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The ILO framework1 sets earnings statistics in the scheme shown in Box 2.

While this gives a broad framework it is too imprecise to cover all aspects of earnings data. Given that, the review developed an alternative approach that described the data as:

- aggregate where an overall average per job (or similar) is generated without reference to the attributes of the employee;
- structural where an employee's characteristics contribute to the definition of the outputs, for example by occupation, sex, region or industry; and
- longitudinal where a panel of individuals is observed in different time periods and the interest is in transi-

ment can be distilled as shown in Box 3. The priorities attempt to reflect absolute need rather than 'wish lists' from users. Thus, data that have a regulatory basis or are essential from a policy perspective are given the highest priority. Those data that are suggested as complements to existing sources, but which are not essential, are given a lower priority in the list of requirements.

Basic statistics of wages

Having identified the user requirement and established the priorities, the review assessed the fitness for purpose of the existing range of earnings data. The assessment was built on a quality framework where the attributes against which the data were judged were: relevance, accuracy, coherence, completeness, timeliness, accessibility and comparability. The key findings for each of these attributes are given below.

Relevance

The NES, having been designed in the late 1960s, now has some attributes that are outdated and inefficient. This is particularly true in respect of the sample, which is sub-optimal in its design.

ata

nings for assessing potential inflationary pressures and the 'needs' here: a more transparent and relevant measure of rked, to meet EU regulations; an average earnings ratio for total wages and salaries; and not least, maintenance of the t time series analysis.^a

num wage (NMW) evaluation; local authority resource ew purposes; and labour market policy assessment. robust estimates to answer questions arising from new

r costs to meet EU regulations.^b

between states for policy evaluation, modelling and impact

dministrative systems and other data sources, and to facili-

The existing range of short-term indicators of earnings growth is insufficient to meet users' needs.

Accuracy

The LFS and the NES both produce data that have inherent weaknesses, which need to be addressed if the user requirement is to be met with statistics that are fit for purpose.

The range of uses to which data from the LFS and the NES are put is extensive, but in some cases inappropriate because of limitations on the statistics derived from the surveys.

The absence of an adequate weighting methodology for the NES results reduces the value of the data.

Coherence

In the absence of adequate explanations, the conflicting messages given by complementary earnings surveys undermine confidence in all sources of earnings statistics.

Completeness

The impact of proxy response on the LFS estimates of earnings-related data is not adequately understood.

The absence of some demographic data in the NES and the variable quality of business data in the LFS inhibit the ability of either survey to fully meet the user requirement.

Timeliness

The timeframes to which the outputs are produced meet most user requirements and are faster than most other leading European national statistical institutes.

Accessibility/transparency

The ease of access to data from earnings surveys is inadequate to satisfy all users' needs.

The communication process between ONS and users of earnings statistics needs to be improved so that ONS can offer a better service and advice on the appropriate use of its data.

Comparability

The NES has been conducted in broadly the same form since 1970, and yields data with few structural breaks. The longitudinal element is important in this respect.

Changes in classification systems mean long-run time series on a consistent basis are not always available.

Key recommendations

These key findings lead the review team to conclude that there are a limited number of topics that should be addressed in order for ONS to produce earnings data that are fit for purpose. Each of the following topics will sponsor a body of work covering the issues identified with the topic, which should lead to recommendations for improvements to one or more of the existing statistics on earnings:

- measuring low pay, hours and parttime employment;
- survey designs, outputs, frequency and respondent burden;
- data linkages and integration;
- quality and data collection;
- short-term indicators; and
- developing a framework for earnings statistics.

The following sections look at the issues that are pertinent for each topic.

Measuring low pay, hours and part-time employment

The review has found that the current data sources used to generate estimates of low pay each have weaknesses that mean the statistics are not wholly fit for purpose. The low pay estimation requirement places fairly extreme demands on the datasets, since it requires delineation between employees earning below specific thresholds. When considering £4.10 per hour, the difference between £4.09 and £4.10 is potentially as important as the difference between £4.00 and £4.10. But the analysis of low pay is also dependent on the ability to accurately measure pay rates across the full earnings distribution so that the impact of changes in the NMW on those higher up the distribution can be assessed. These and associated issues need to be addressed in a study that should look at how best each source might produce data for the low paid.

For the NES they include:

- sample frame coverage the extent to which the PAYE system is not representative of the population of employees, particularly low-paid and part-time employees, and how this might be addressed with a supplementary survey;
- non-response bias the extent to which the response is not representative of the PAYE sample, particularly for the smallest businesses where part-time and low-paid employees may be more densely concentrated;
- survey exemptions the extent to which those employees exempt from the survey are atypical when compared with respondents;
- inadequate weighting procedures;
- derivation of estimated hourly rates of pay;
- whether data on employees earning below the NMW can be captured in a business survey; and
- whether respondents are able to provide the relevant information at reasonable cost, particularly hours worked.
- For the LFS the issues include:
- the quality of earnings and hours data that are provided without recourse to documentary evidence;
- the impact of proxy responses on earnings and hours estimates;
- the classification of occupation and industry;
- the estimation process whereby hourly rates are produced using 'donor data';

- the exclusion of employees in communal establishments;
- the combination of business and household survey data in generating estimates for low-paid employees; and
- poor/falling response rates.

Survey designs, outputs, frequency and respondent burden

The review has found that the current survey designs are sub-optimal and can be improved. A study should be conducted to assess whether a new sample would improve efficiency while maintaining robust estimates of the required outputs. In this context the fitness for purpose of the data also suffers because they are used beyond their limitations. Thus, estimates for employees within a specific occupation in a small area might have an acceptable standard error, but may suffer from extensive bias caused by nonresponse or non-survey errors. Adequate weighting methods can compensate for some of these deficiencies, but only to a limited extent since a comprehensive population distribution of employees by, for example, occupation, region, industry and age is not available on a regular basis. Thus, alternative, sub-optimal population frames have to be used and this introduces further sources of error into the statistics. Additionally, the review found that the estimation of standard errors for the NES has yet to be developed. Thus, users do not have the means to assess the quality of an estimate of growth in a statistical sense, which undermines the degree of confidence with which the data can be used.

The review recommends, therefore, that a study be undertaken into these issues, covering:

- how, while retaining its current sampling base of specific National Insurance numbers to yield the benefits of data linkages, the representativeness and efficiency of the NES sample can be improved in terms of sample efficiency and respondent load distribution:
- what alternative sample frames might be available for a supplementary business survey, and how these

might be linked to other sources, for example through personal identification numbers, to improve accuracy and coherence, and minimise respondent burdens:

- the level at which multi-way analyses are required, can be produced, and their frequency (for example, are occupation by industry data required less frequently than annually; and are sector level data more important than industry data in the context of assessing pay?):
- how should the load on the smallest businesses be managed when the unit of selection is the employee?
- cognitive research into the quality of different data from different sources;
- population frames;
- estimating standard errors for survey outputs, including growth estimates;
- whether a sample identification process that takes repeat extracts from a dynamic sample frame would improve response and representativeness; and
- how multiple survey frames can be linked, and the associated implications for estimation systems.

Data linkages and integration

The review found that the use of the National Insurance number as the basis for drawing the NES sample yields significant benefits in allowing data to be linked with administrative systems. But the full scope of this opportunity has yet to be mapped out, and thus tapped into. The ever increasing demands for earnings data to be described by reference to both the personal characteristics of the employee and the attributes of the employing business mean that more inventive uses of the existing datasets are called for. The basic scheme underpinning the NES already provides the opportunity for the survey results to be used in a flexible way to meet existing and emerging policy imperatives. This flexibility is a key requirement of any system of earnings data and is something that needs to be further developed. Therefore, the review recommends that a study is undertaken to assess the feasibility of developing the linkage and integration Potential of the NES data even further.

The NES is at the heart of this project, and this explicitly recognises the strengths offered by the basic survey design. However, the issues of data linkages and integration extend to all sources of earnings data, and so the issues for the study to encompass include:

- the NES identifiers:
- be addressed in the longer term;
- government departments;
- how business data, for example on hold survey context:
- micro-dataset;
- whether there are options for using larger datasets;
- whether a household survey can be earnings, and vice versa:
- can the business and household surfor data linkages? and
- used to impute for non-response.

Quality and data collection

Ultimately, quality depends on both the source and the way in which earnings and hours data are collected. For example, it may not be possible to capture in a business survey data on hourly rates for employees being paid below the NMW. Asking an employer to give an explicit hourly rate might cause him or her either to provide false information, inflated to show the employee was paid the legal minimum, or equally

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• what business and employee data are available in other administrative and statistical systems for matching with

• what legal and confidentiality impediments and limitations imposed by the National Statistics Code of Practice exist to extending the amount of data linkage that can be undertaken, and how these might

• how data linkages at the level of the individual might be achieved, from a methodological and practical perspective, between ONS and other

the industrial classification of an enterprise, might be used in a house-

• whether the NES data can be linked with the Census of Population

data fusion techniques to generate

used to generate a sampling frame for a business survey of employees'

veys that yield earnings data be better coordinated to improve coherence and provide better possibilities

• whether longitudinal data can be

as likely, to fail to respond at all. But deriving an hourly rate from pay and hours data introduces other measurement errors and creates problems for analysis, especially from household surveys and for respondents at the bottom end of the pay distribution. When business- and household-based estimates for this key target group of employees are compared, small differences in survey responses can become politically sensitive when the data are weighted to the population.

The way in which data are captured and processed also has an effect on their quality. For example, it may be possible to reduce the bias in the NES sample by obtaining more data directly from employers' payroll systems. These are not subject to the timing and exclusion effects that pertain to the PAYE system, but still allow employees to be selected using the same criteria.

The review has identified concerns about the quality of both the earnings and hours data obtained in the LFS. These issues are well known, and ONS has made gains in addressing the quality of data obtained from the LFS in the recent past. Key among these has been the use of the 'hourly rate' question as a source for all estimates of hourly rates of pay. The use of regression estimates has allowed ONS to move away from using data for hourly pay rates that were derived from data on pay and hours of work, which had inconsistent coverage. But the issues of proxy response and the general problem of capturing in a household survey data on a subject as sensitive as pay remain. This was considered from a broader perspective in the LFS quality review. However, that review deliberately left issues around pay to the DOER and so it is here that further work needs to be commissioned. Therefore, the review recommends that a body of work be undertaken to look at the ways in which pay and hours data can be obtained in household surveys. The issues that should be considered are: • the use of proxy responses:

- the use of payslips and other documentary evidence for earnings data;
- integration of household surveys;
- identification of the economic classification of respondents' employers:

- the treatment of multiple jobs; and
- the ability of time use surveys to provide quality assurance by allowing comparisons at aggregate levels to check the quality of reported hours data.

Short-term indicators

The review found that one of the top priorities for earnings statistics was the provision of a monthly estimator of inflationary pressures emanating from the labour market. In this respect the AEI is currently used, but was found to be short of the ideal. The review found that the presentation of the AEI including bonuses as the 'headline rate' placed too great an emphasis on this more volatile measure. Similarly, the reliance on growth estimates that compare periods 12 months apart means the signalling of turning points may be delayed. The review also noted that the methodology underpinning the AEI was felt to be complex, and alternatives could meet the user requirement in a better way. There are a number of complementary indicators that might be developed to augment the short-term data currently available, and these should be explored further.

Briefly, the MWSS, which is used to generate the AEI, was identified as a potential vehicle for developing two other types of index. The first, an Average Earnings Ratio (AER), has already been identified as a potential output from the survey by the Turnbull/King report2 (termed a 'true average earnings index' by them). An AER, which essentially produces an estimate of total wages and salaries and total employment, should be developed from the MWSS. This will not only meet domestic needs but also allow ONS to meet the requirements of the European Short-Term Indicators Regulation.

A second indicator that can be built from the existing MWSS is a Labour Cost Index (LCI), which could be developed using the same basic data but a different underlying methodology. A sub-index of a LCI would be an index of wages growth, similar in scope to the AEI. Extending the coverage beyond wages and salaries can be achieved either by modelling the effects of growth in non-wage labour

costs, or capturing the data directly within the MWSS. These options should be explored. A second aspect of the introduction of complements to the AEI concerns the frequency with which each one might be needed. While the basic users' need is for an indicator of wages growth each month, which would be met with the sub-index of the LCI, it is conceivable that a LCI need be produced only each quarter to meet users' needs.

Finally, the user requirement identified a need for indices of labour prices, although there was insufficient demand for a short-term indicator of this type. This conclusion stems from the complex nature of a survey design that would allow ONS to produce reliable estimates of growth in labour prices, which requires sufficient data to hold the quality and quantity of labour inputs constant over time, and so allow the estimation of a pure price effect independent of changes in composition or quality of the workforce. However, the demand does not disappear simply because the burden or complexity of the issues is deemed high. Consequently, an alternative approach to the problem might be considered as part of this research topic. Options include the use of existing data sources from either business or household surveys, together with analytical techniques like hedonic regression, to produce statistics that go part way to meeting the requirement.

Therefore, the issues to be considered in respect of short-term indicators are:

- methodology for LCI, AER and
- labour price indices (LPIs) in comparison with the AEI; • frequency of outputs for comple-
- mentary short-term indicators;
- compliance of new indicators with legal requirements (EU regulations on short-term indicators and LCIs);
- coherence of complementary indicators, explaining the differences between them:
- resource implications for parallel running of complementary indicators;
- presentation of analyses and growth rates:
- discontinuing long-run time series;
- burdens on business; and
- cognitive research.

Developing a framework for earnings statistics Finally, the review looked at the user

requirement from the perspective of the framework in which earnings data sit. A basic framework was described above but, as has already been noted, that is at too high a level to allow users of these data to see the interactions and linkages that exist, and the potential uses that can be made of data of various types from a number of different sources. With this in mind, the review recommends that ONS develops a comprehensive framework for earnings statistics. In making this recommendation the review is aware of the work already undertaken by the ILO, and believes this should form the base for the framework, since taking this approach will add greater credibility to any emerging exposition. Ultimately though, the framework should position the subject matter within a wider framework, identify the linkages, offer a means for describing how the data are used and allow the exploration and resolution of issues of coherence of different statistics within the framework. The issues to be considered in this respect are:

- defining the concepts;
- identifying the interrelationships between data on 'pay', 'income', and 'labour costs' to name a few;
- the treatment of gross and net earnings, and how items like workingfamily tax credits should be handled;
- the impact on the concept of the social security system;
- the impact on the concepts of the economic/financial systems;
- the inputs to the topic from government:
- analytical concepts such as geographies, social/corporate sub-groups, averages/distributions, and the treatment and measurement of bonuses;
- measurement concepts: gross/net, annual/weekly/hourly; and
- data types: aggregate versus crosssectional (of which: time series, longitudinal).

Conclusion

This article has detailed the main recommendations from the review, which form a foundation for developing better earnings statistics in the future.

The review has found that the current collection of earnings statistics is being used to meet a wide range of users' needs. But inappropriate uses are being made of some data, and others fall short of the ideal. The review has recommended that additional short-term indicators be developed to complement and probably eventually replace the existing AEI. The LFS earnings data also have their weaknesses and their continued inclusion in the survey needs to be justified in light of further research recommended by the review.

The main focus of the review, however, has been on the NES. While the report seeks to demonstrate that the review has looked very critically at this survey, in particular its sample size and periodicity, the review has nevertheless recommended that a reformed NES using its existing sampling frame

Notes

International Labour Organization, An integrated system of wages statistics: a manual on methods, Geneva, 1979. Turnbull, A. and King, M., Review of the Revisions to the Average Earnings Index, report submitted to The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Stationery Office, March 1999

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Register.

Technical report

should indeed form part of the future of earnings statistics. Most of the recommendations in the report are designed to renew the relevance of the NES to the modern economy and to address known weaknesses in its coverage. But, having been refreshed in this way, the review found that certain features of the NES make it a vehicle well equipped to bear down on compliance cost and take advantage of new frontiers in 'joined-up' government such as the planned Comprehensive Business

Much of the work associated with implementing these recommendations has already started. For example, ONS is developing a methodology for conducting a supplementary survey to the NES to obtain data on employees from businesses that do not run a PAYE system, including research into the use of multiple survey frames. Work is underway to improve the methodology for the low pay estimates and to develop a

weighting methodology for the NES results. Allied to this, the ONS is currently reviewing data obtained in the NES for 2001 on employees' hourly rates of pay in expectation that this will improve the quality of data at the bottom of the distribution.

Work is also underway in respect of the short-term indicators on earnings. ONS is working to deliver an AER, which could be published in an experimental form in 2003. Work is also ongoing to develop a LCI to respond to the requirements of European legislation. Similarly, research has begun into the development of a labour price index.

What happens next?

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

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



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

For information Tel 01206 872001

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Publication dates of main economic

Labour market statistics

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

November	13 Wednesday
December	18 Wednesday
January	15 Wednesday

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Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

The LES 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 guarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each threemonth period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month Around 9,000 production enterprises are samnled 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 Jobcentre Plus. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support on 7 October 1996. Up to 6 October the claimant count figures included those who claimed Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. A seasonally adjusted consistent claimant count series is available from 1971. The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits on one particular day each month. Claimant count figures are announced five weeks after the date to which they refer

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

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

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Jan 2001	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2002	Feb	Mar
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Definitions

EMPLOYMENT Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

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

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

iobs in the area.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Economically active The economically active population are those who are

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
- final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series revised
- R
- 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.

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

either in employment or ILO unemployed.

nil or negligible (less than half the

series revised from indicated entry

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	-		
UK summary	М	Nov 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based			
Trends	М	Nov 2002	A.2	learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.1
Other headline indicators	М	Nov 2002	A.3	Number of starts on Work-based learning			
Working-age households	Q	Nov 2002	A.4	programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.2
Regional labour market summary	М	Nov 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Nov 2002	F.3
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Work-based learning for young people:			
Employment by category	М	Nov 2002	B.1	qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.5
Employment by age	M	Nov 2002	B.2	Work-based learning for young people:	-	9	
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 2002	B.3	destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.6
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Nov 2002	B.11	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Aug 2002	F.7
			B.12	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Oct 2002	E.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Nov 2002		Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2002	F.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	М	Nov 2002	B.13				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2002	B.14	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2002	F.13
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2002	B.15	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Oct 2002	F.14
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 2002	B.16	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 2002	B.17	from New Deal	Q	Oct 2002	F.15
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Nov 2002	B.18	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Oct 2002	F.16
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 2002	B.21	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2002	F.17
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 2002	B.22	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Oct 2002	F.18
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per		1101 2002		Number of people into employment from New			
	MO	Nov 2000	B.32	Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2002	F.19
filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Nov 2002		Deal 20T	CK.	0012002	1.10
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Oct 2002	B.33				
Total workforce hours worked per week:				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			0.1
by region and industry group	Q	Nov 2002	B.34	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Nov 2002	G.1
Job-related training	Q	Nov 2002	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	М	Nov 2002	G.2
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 2002	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
				by region	M	Nov 2002	G.3
JNEMPLOYMENT				Labour disputes: summary	M	Nov 2002	G.11
LO unemployment by age and duration	М	Nov 2002	C.1	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	М	Nov 2002	G.12
LO unemployment rates by age	M	Nov 2002	C.2	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
LO unemployment rates by previous occupation		Nov 2002	C.4	International labour disputes	А	Apr 2001	195
				Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
Claimant count by region	M	Nov 2002	C.11		~	0602001	400
Claimant count by age and duration	М	Nov 2002	C.12	Labour market and educational status of young		NI	G.21
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	М	Nov 2002	C.13	people	M	Nov 2002	
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 2002	571
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	М	Nov 2002	C.21	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2002	464
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 2002	C.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	М	Nov 2002	C.23	employment	M	Nov 2002	G.22
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	М	Nov 2002	C.24	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2002	461
Claimant count flows	M	Nov 2002	C.31	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual			
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2002	C.32	report	A	Jan 2001	29
	Q		C.33	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 2002	573
Interval between claims		Sep 2002		Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Nov 2002	C.34			Sep 2002	463
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2002	C.35	Job-related training	Q		
Redundancies	Q	Nov 2002	C.41	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 2002	G.31
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 2002	C.42	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 2002	G.32
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2002	C.43	Sickness absence	Q	Nov 2002	574
Redundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339	Seasonal adjustment review	А	May 2002	259
International comparisons	М	Nov 2002	C.51				
				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	5		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Background economic indicators	М	Nov 2002	H.1
	14	Nov 2002	D.1	Retail prices: summary	M	Nov 2002	H.11
Economic activity by age	M		D.2	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12
Economic inactivity	M	Nov 2002					H.13
Economic inactivity by age	M	Nov 2002	D.3	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.14
				Retail prices: general index	М	Mar 2002	
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	М	Nov 2002	E.1	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Nov 2002	H.12
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Nov 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Nov 2002	E.4	Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp	ilation cho	wn in bracks	ats if
					nation sho	WITH DIACKE	1011
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2002	E.11	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Monthly			
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129	* Currently suspended.			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.12	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more informat	on on whe	ere to access	these
Average earnings and hours: non-manual					SH OIT WITE		
employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.13	data.			
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Nov 2002	E.21				
	М	Nov 2002	E.31				
Earnings: international comparisons	IVI	1404 2002					

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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 (%)
All people aged 16 and over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	5	MGWG	MGSR	8	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002	45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,253 46,253 46,506 46,782 47,771 47,346	28,699 28,565 28,578 28,618 28,006 29,004 29,049 29,419 29,737 29,804 30,083	25,868 25,568 25,5780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332 28,332 28,511	2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,822 1,808 1,684 1,684 1,684 1,684 1,572	16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,045 17,045 17,267	63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 63.0 63.0 63.6 63.3 63.6 63.3	57.1 56.3 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.5 58.9 59.4 60.0 60.2 60.2	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.3 6.1 5.7 4.9 5.2	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.2 37.2 36.7 36.4 36.7 36.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,226	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,14	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,883	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,322	30,025	28,472	1,554	17,297	63.4	60.2	5.2	36.6
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Apr-Jun	47,368	30,096	28,553	1,544	17,271	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
May-Jul	47,390	30,070	28,509	1,561	17,320	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,412	30,097	28,530	1,568	17,315	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	67 0.1	14 0.0	19 0.1	-5 -0.3	52 0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	268 0.6	257 0.9	211 0.7	46 3.0	11 0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002	35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,249 36,500 36,500 36,759 36,997	27,855 27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,584 28,891 28,972 29,175	25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,457 26,796 27,224	2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,802 1,88 1,667 1,457 1,551	7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768 7,665 7,609 7,787 7,822	79.2 78.8 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.4 78.9 79.2 78.9 78.9	71.2 70.4 70.8 71.9 72.9 73.4 73.9 73.4 73.9 74.6 74.9 74.7	10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.3 5.8 5.0 5.3	20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.1 20.8 21.2 21.1
3 month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	36,563	28,900	27,342	1,558	7,663	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,585	28,916	27,337	1,579	7,669	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,606	28,921	27,321	1,600	7,685	79.0	74.6	5.5	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,860	27,300	1,560	7,768	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,872	27,334	1,538	7,778	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,957	27,442	1,514	7,715	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,964	27,439	1,525	7,730	78.9	74.8	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar2001	36,716	28,938	27,442	1,496	7,777	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,956	27,476	1,480	7,781	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,997	27,511	1,486	7,784	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	28,977	27,469	1,507	7,848	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,843	28,972	27,459	1,513	7,871	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,018	27,497	1,521	7,845	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,043	27,524	1,519	7,839	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,057	27,516	1,541	7,844	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,921	29,031	27,512	1,519	7,890	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	29,051	27,544	1,507	7,888	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	29,066	27,545	1,522	7,892	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,130	27,594	1,536	7,848	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,175	27,624	1,551	7,822	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Apr-Jun	37,016	29,196	27,673	1,523	7,821	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
May-Jul	37,035	29,172	27,633	1,539	7,863	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37,054	29,206	27,661	1,546	7,848	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	57 0.2	31 0.1	36 0.1	-5 -0.3	26 0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	230 0.6	229 0.8	191 0.7	38 2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

Thousands

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

November 2002

A.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3 MGSA	4 MGSD	5 MGSJ	6 MGWH	7 MGSS	8 MGSY	9 YBTD
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MGSM 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881 23,060 23,229	MGSG 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,136 16,136 16,184 16,184 16,519 16,525 16,525 16,529	14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630 15,674	1,893 2,014 1,854 1,659 1,574 1,574 1,574 1,574 1,574 1,179 1,119 1,021 889 955	5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,342 6,356 6,541 6,600	74.2 73.9 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1 72.1 72.2 71.6 71.6	65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.3 66.8 67.1 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.5	11.6 12.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.2 5.4 5.7	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9 27.8 28.4 28.4
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,940 22,954 22,970	16,470 16,493 16,477	15,518 15,528 15,524	952 965 953	6,470 6,461 6,493	71.8 71.9 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.8 5.8 5.8	28.2 28.1 28.3
- Oct-Dec - Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	22,985 22,999 23,014	16,495 16,525 16,540	15,550 15,592 15,587	946 933 953	6,489 6,474 6,474	71.8 71.8 71.9	67.7 67.8 67.7	5.7 5.6 5.8	28.2 28.2 28.1
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,030 23,044 23,060	16,533 16,517 16,519	15,605 15,607 15,630	929 910 889	6,497 6,527 6,541	71.8 71.7 71.6	67.8 67.7 67.8	5.6 5.5 5.4	28.2 28.3 28.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,075 23,090 23,105	16,521 16,538 16,566	15,606 15,609 15,629	915 929 937	6,554 6,552 6,539	71.6 71.6 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.5 5.6 5.7	28.4 28.4 28.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,118 23,132 23,146	16,572 16,585 16,596	15,637 15,640 15,657	936 946 939	6,546 6,547 6,551	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.6 5.7 5.7	28.3 28.3 28.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,160 23,174 23,187	16,607 16,581 16,591	15,662 15,644 15,656	945 937 935	6,552 6,592 6,596	71.7 71.6 71.6	67.6 67.5 67.5	5.7 5.7 5.6	28.3 28.4 28.4
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,201 23,215 23,229	16,581 16,601 16,629	15,627 15,643 15,674	954 958 955	6,620 6,614 6,600	71.5 71.5 71.6	67.4 67.5	5.8 5.8 5.7	28.5 28.5 28.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,243 23,256 23,270	16,634 16,638 16,639	15,692 15,684 15,687	942 954 951	6,608 6,619 6,631	71.6 71.5 71.5	67.5 67.4 67.4	5.7 5.7 5.7	28.4 28.5 28.5
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	41 0.2	10 0.1	14 0.1	-4 -0.4	31 0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	165 0.7	73 0.4	58 0.4	15 <i>1.6</i>	92 1.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001	18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279 19,410	15,949 15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070 16,272 16,246 16,327	14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,295 14,795 14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364 15,382	1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,110 1,014 882 945	2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,920 2,920 2,907 3,033 3,082	86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.2 84.3 84.3 84.6 84.8 84.3 84.4	76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.2 78.5 78.5 79.5 79.5 79.5	12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 5.4	13.2 14.0 14.4 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.7 15.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5		15.6 15.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,187 19,198 19,210	16,191 16,208 16,192	15,244 15,250 15,247	947 958 945	2,996 2,990 3,018	84.4 84.4 84.3	79.5 79.4 79.4	5.9 5.8	15.6 15.7 15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,216 16,251 16,263	15,280 15,326 15,319	937 925 945	3,005 2,982 2,981	84.4 84.5 84.5	79.5 79.7 79.6	7 5.7 5 5.8	15.5 15.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,256 19,268 19,279	16,263 16,245 16,246	15,343 15,342 15,364	920 903 882	2,993 3,023 3,033	84.5 84.3 84.3	79. 79. 79.	5.6 7 5.4	15.5 15.7 15.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,291 19,303 19,314	16,242 16,250 16,282	15,334 15,329 15,352	908 921 930	3,050 3,053 3,033	84.2 84.3 84.3	79. 79 .	4 5.7 5 5.7	15.8 15.8 15.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,284 16,297 16,303	15,355 15,359 15,371	929 938 932		84.3 84.3 84.3	79. 79.	4 5.8 5 5.7	15.7 15.7 15.7
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,306 16,282 16,295	15,367 15,352 15,367	938 930 927	3,085 3,082		79. 79.	3 5.7 3 5.7	15.8 15.9 15.9
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,388 19,399 19,410	16,289 16,305 16,327	15,343 15,356 15,382	946 949 94 5	3,095 3,082	84.0 84.1	79. 79 .	2 5.8 3 5.8	16.0 15.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,420 19,431 19,441	16,333 16,339 16,339	15,400 15,393 15,397	933 945 94 2	3,092	84.1 84.1 84. 0	79.	2 5.8	15.9 15.9 16.0
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	32 0.2	12 0.1	15 0.1	-0.3		1			
Over last 12 months Percent	127 0.7		45 0.3				-0.	.3 0.1	0.3

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

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 p512. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. Note:

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

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 (%)
Females aged 16 and over	1 MGSN	2 MGSH	3 MGSB	4 MGSE	5 MGSK	6 MGWI	7 MGST	8 MGSZ	9 YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002	23,386 23,415 23,438 23,438 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011 24,011	12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285 13,454	11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,264 12,549 12,702 12,837	938 942 943 879 820 760 708 663 563 563 563	10,952 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,805 10,833 10,744 10,688 10,744 10,688	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 54.3 54.3 54.3 54.9 55.3 55.3	49.2 49.0 49.3 50.3 51.0 51.3 52.0 52.5 52.9 52.5 52.9 53.2	7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4	46.8 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.1 44.7 44.7
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	23,926	13,274	12,647	627	10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,937 23,946 23,955	13,279 13,265 13,222	12,637 12,613 12,598	641 652 624	10,658 10,681 10,733	55.5 55.4 55.2	52.8 52.7 52.6	4.8 4.9 4.7	44.5 44.6 44.8
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,209 13,262 13,253	12,598 12,664 12,664	611 598 589	10,756 10,711 10,731	55.1 55.3 55.3	52.6 52.8 52.8	4.5	44.9 44.7 44.7
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	23,992 24,002	13,229 13,267	12,643 12,681	585 586	10,764 10,734	55.1 55.3	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.7
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	24,011 24,021 24,030	13,285 13,315 13,282	12,702 12,730 12,703	583 585 579	10,726 10,706 10,748	55.3 55.4 55.3	53.0 52.9	4.4 4.4	44.6 44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	24,039 24,048 24,056	13,275 13,271 13,298	12,690 12,680 12,709	585 590 589	10,764 10,777 10,758	55.2 55.2 55.3	52.8 52.7 52.8	4.4 4.4	44.8 44.8 44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,065 24,074 24,083	13,329 13,345 13,337	12,733 12,733 12,740	596 611 597	10,736 10,729 10,746	55.4 55.4 55.4	52.9 52.9 52.9	4.6 4.5	44.6 44.6 44.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	24,090 24,099 24,107	13,349 13,376 13,424	12,764 12,793 12,829	586 583 595	10,741 10,723 10,683	55.4 55.5 55.7	53.0 53.1 53.2	4.4 4.4	44.6 44.5 44.3
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	24,117 24,125 24,133	13,454 13,462 13,432	12,837 12,861 12,826	617 601 607	10,662 10,663 10,701	55.8 55.8 55.7	53.2 53.3 53.1	4.6 4.5	44.2 44.2 44.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	24,142	13,459	12,843	616	10,683	55.7	53.2		44.3
Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	25 0.1 103	4 0.0 184	6 0.0 153	-1 -0.2 31	21 0.2 -81	0.0	0.0		-0.5
Females aged 16 to 59	0.4	1.4	1.2	5.3	-0.8				
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	YBTH 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479 17,588	YBSM 11,906 11,931 11,937 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,2514 12,659 12,726 12,248	YBSG 10,984 10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,682 11,836 12,006 12,151 12,242	YBSJ 922 961 928 869 811 748 697 678 653 575 606	YBSP 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,824 4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753 4,740	MGSQ 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5 72.9 72.8 72.9 72.8 72.9 72.8 73.0	MGSW 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6 69.2 69.5 69.6 69.6	$\begin{array}{c} 7.7\\ 8.1\\ 7.7\\ 7.2\\ 6.7\\ 6.1\\ 5.6\\ 5.4\\ 5.2\\ 4.5\end{array}$	YBTN 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.2 28.0 27.5 27.1 27.2 27.0 27.2 27.0
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	17,387	12,717	12,099	617	4,670	73.1	69.6	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,725 12,713 12,668	12,092 12,070 12,053	632 643 615	4,673 4,695 4,750	73.1 73.0 72.7	69.5 69.3 69.2	5.1	26.9 27.0 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,655 12,706 12,701	12,054 12,116 12,121	601 590 580	4,773 4,732 4,748	72.6 72.9 72.8	69.2 69.5 69.5	4.6	27.4 27.1 27.2
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,459 17,469 17,479	12,675 12,711 12,726	12,099 12,134 12,151	576 577 575	4,784 4,758 4,753	72.6 72.8 72.8	69.3 69.5 69.5	5 4.5	27.4 27.2 27.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,755 12,707 12,695	12,177 12,134 12,118	578 573 578	4,735 4,793 4,815	72.9 72.6 72.5	69.6 69.3 69.2	4.5	27.1 27.4 27. 5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,688 12,721 12,740	12,104 12,139 12,153	583 582 587	4,831 4,806 4,796	72.4 72.6 72.7	69.1 69.3 69.3	3 4.6	27.6 27.4 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,545 17,554 17,562	12,751 12,749 12,756	12,148 12,159 12,176	603 589 580	4,793 4,805 4,806	72.7 72.6 72.6	69.2 69.3 69.3	3 4.6	27.3 27.4 27.4
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,570 17,579 17,588	12,778 12,826 12,848	12,202 12,238 12,242	576 587 606	4,793 4,753 4,740	72.7 73.0 73.0	69.4 69.6 69. 6	4.5 4.6	27.3 27.0 27.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,596 17,604 17,613	12,862 12,833 12,867	12,273 12,239 12,264	589 594 603	4,734 4,771 4,74 6	73.1 72.9 73.1	69.7 69.5 69. 6	7 4.6 5 4.6	26.9 27.1 26.9
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	25 0.1	19 0.1	22 0.2	-2 -0.4	6 0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Over last 12 months Percent	103 0.6	172 1.4	146 1.2	26 4.4	-69 -1.4	0.6	0.4	a 0.1	-0.6

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

Labour Market trends November 2002 S6



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

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

A.1

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

NITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active er	Total in mployment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
DJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 	9
Il people aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE		
(Mar-May) 1992	45,310 45,400	28,582 28,447	25,812 25,511	2,769 2,936	16,729 16,954	63.1 62.7	57.0 56.2 56.5	9.7 10.3 9.6	36.9 37.3 37.4
1993 1994 1995	45,488 45,641	28,455 28,486	25,717 26,026	2,738 2,460	17,032 17,155	62.6 62.4 62.5	57.0 57.4	8.6 8.2	37.6 37.5
1996 1997	45,835 46,036	28,663 28,852	26,323 26,814	2,340 2,037 1,776	17,172 17,184 17,361	62.7 62.5	58.2 58.6	7.1 6.1	37.3 37.5
1998 1999	46,253 46,506	28,892 29,255	27,116 27,500 27,943	1,755	17,251 17,211	62.9 63.2	59.1 59.7	6.0 5.5	37.1 36.8
2000 2001	46,782 47,071	29,571 29,638 29,934	28,225 28,415	1,413	17,432 17,412	63.0 63.2	60.0 60.0	4.8 5.1	37.0 36.8
2002 3-month averages	47,346 46,851	29,936	28,295	1,641	16,915	63.9	60.4	5.5	36.1
Jul-Sep	46,876 46,900	29,966 29,879	28,301 28,231	1,666 1,648	16,910 17,021	63.9 63.7	60.4 60.2	5.6 5.5 5.3	36.1 36.3 36.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,776	28,191	1,584	17,149 17,214	63.5 63.3	60.1 60.1	5.1	36.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,949 46,973 46,998	29,735 29,753 29,684	28,226 28,246 28,155	1,509 1,507 1,529	17,214 17,220 17,314	63.3 63.2	60.1 59.9	5.1 5.2	36.7 36.8
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	47,022 47,046	29,649 29,676 29,638	28,121 28,187 28,225	1,528 1,489 1,413	17,374 17,370 17,432	63.1 63.1 63.0	59.8 59.9 60.0	5.2 5.0 4.8	36.9 36.9 37.0
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	47,071 47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456 1,507	17,382 17,294	63.1 63.3	60.0 60.1	4.9 5.1	36. 36.
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,120 47,144	29,827 30,036	28,320 28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3 60.3	5.3 5.3	36. 36.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,166 47,189 47,211	30,060 30,005 30,001	28,463 28,436 28,456	1,597 1,570 1,545	17,106 17,183 17,210	63.7 63.6 63.5	60.3 60.3	5.2 5.1	36. 36.
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002	47,233 47,256	29,987 29,887	28,474 28,373	1,513 1,514	17,246 17,369 17,445	63.5 63.2 63.1	60.3 60.0 59.9	5.0 5.1 5.1	36. 36. 36.
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	47,277 47,300	29,832 29,847	28,323 28,295	1,509 1,552	17,454	63.1 63.2	59.8 60.0	5.2 5.2	36 36
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	47,322 47,346	29,924 29,934	28,376 28,415	1,548 1,519	17,398 17,412	63.2 63.3	60.0	5.1	36
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,368 47,390 47,412	29,983 30,074 30,291	28,481 28,516 28,657	1,502 1,559 1,635	17,385 17,315 17,121	63.5 63.9	60.2 60.4	5.2 5.4	36 36
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	268 0.6	256 0.9	206 0.7	50 3.1	12 0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters) YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Mar-May) 1992	35,174	27,734 27,640	24,997 24,738	2,738 2,902	7,440 7,602	78.8 78.4	71.1 70.2	9.9 10.5	21 21 21
1993 1994	35,242 35,337 35,483	27,648	24,936 25,230	2,712 2,443	7,690 7,810	78.2 78.0 78.2	70.6 71.1 71.6	9.8 8.8 8.3	22
1995 1996	35,663 35,844	27,873 28,026	25,552 26,012	2,321 2,015	7,790 7,818	78.2 78.2 78.0	72.6	7.2	2
1997 1998	36,026 36,249	28,097 28,419	26.341	1,757 1,736	7,929 7,830	78.0 78.4 78.7	73.6 74.3	6.1 5.6	22
1999 2000 2001	36,500 36,759	28,726 28,809	26,684 27,115 27,411 27,531	1,611 1,398 1,498	7,774 7,950 7,968	78.4 78.5	74.6 74.4	4.9 5.2	2 2
2002 3-month averages	36,997	29,029			7,471	79.6	75.1	5.6	2
Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	36,563	29,092 29,137	27,466 27,485	1,626 1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7 5.6	2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,585 36,606 36,628	29,046	27,414 27,369	1,632 1,566	7,561 7,693	79.3 79.0	74.9 74.7	5.4	2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,650 36,671 36,694	28,925	27,408 27,436 27,349	1,491 1,489 1,511	7,751 7,746 7,833	78.9 78.9 78.7	74.8 74.8 74.5	5.2 5.1 5.2	2022
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716 36,737	28,827	27,318 27,377	1,508 1,473	7,887	78.5 78.5	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.2 5.1 4.9	4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,377 27,411	1,398		78.4 78.5	74.6	5.0	2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,781 36,803 36,824	28,957	27,429 27,463 27,594	1,494 1,572	7,846 7,658	78.7 79.2	74.6 74.9	5.4	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,843 36,863 36,882	29,144	27,608 27,588 27,590	1,584 1,556 1,528	7,719	79.2 79.1 78.9	74.9 74.8 74.8	5.3 5.2	2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,901 36,921 36,939	29,086 29,002	27,588 27,505 27,452	1,498 1,497 1,495	7,919	78.8 78.6 78.4	74.8 74.5 74.3	5.2	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	36,959 36,978	28,958 29,032	27,424 27,502 27,531	1,534 1,530 1,498	7,945	78.4 78.5 78.5	74.2 74.4 74.4	5.3	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	36,997	29,082	27,601	1,48	7,934	78.6 78.8	74.6 74.6	5.3	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	37,035 37,054	5 29,170	27,633 27,783	1,538 1,61 4		79.3	75.0) 5.5	
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	230	0 230 6 0.8	188 0.7			0.1	0.0	0 0.1	

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

Thousands

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Econor inactiv rate (
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSM	2 MGTT	<u>3</u> MGTN	4 MGTQ	5 MGTW	6_	7 MGUF	<u>8</u> MGUL	-
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	21,924 21,985	16,187 16,021	14,322 14,035	1,865 1,986	5,737 5,964	73.8 72.9	65.3 63.8	11.5 12.4	
1994 1995	22,049 22,156	16,000 16,009	14,173 14,397	1,826 1,612	6,050 6,146	72.6 72.3	64.3 65.0	11.4 10.1	
1996 1997	22,283 22,412	16,052 16,098	14,503 14,792	1,549 1,306	6,230 6,314	72.0 71.8	65.1 66.0	9.6 8.1	
1998 1999	22,547 22,708	16,096 16,276	14,999 15,178	1,098	6,450 6,432	71.4 71.7	66.5 66.8	6.8 6.7	
2000 2001	22,881 23,060	16,433 16,427	15,435 15,562	998 864	6,448 6,633	71.8 71.2	67.5 67.5	6.1 5.3	
2001	23,229	16,538	15,604	933	6,691	71.2	67.2	5.6	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	22,925	16,590	15,606	984	6,335	72.4	68.1	5.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,940 22,954 22,970	16,608 16,565 16,499	15,625 15,598 15,561	983 967 937	6,332 6,390 6,471	72.4 72.2 71.8	68.1 68.0 67.7	5.9 5.8 5.7	
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,499	15,581	918	6,486	71.8	67.8	5.6	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,999 23,014	16,512 16,480	15,577 15,522	935 958	6,488 6,534	71.8 71.6	67.7 67.4	5.7 5.8	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	23,030 23,044	16,466 16,452	15,524 15,543	942 909	6,564 6,592	71.5 71.4	67.4 67.4	5.7 5.5	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	23,060 23,075	16,427 16,456	15,562 15,561	864 895	6,633 6,619	71.2	67.5 67.4	5.3	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,090 23,105	16,538 16,688	15,612 15,718	927 970	6,552 6,417	71.6 72.2	67.6 68.0	5.6 5.8	
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,709	15,744	965	6,409	72.3	68.1	5.8	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,132 23,146	16,658 16,618	15,708 15,694	950 924	6,475 6,528	72.0 71.8	67.9 67.8	5.7 5.6	
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002	23,160 23,174	16,614 16,571	15,694 15,629	920 942	6,546 6,603	71.7 71.5	67.8 67.4	5.5 5.7	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,532	15,589	943	6,655	71.3	67.2	5.7	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,201 23,215 23,229	16,514 16,535 16,538	15,544 15,577 15,604	970 958 933	6,688 6,680 6,691	71.2 71.2 71.2	67.0 67.1 67.2	5.9 5.8 5.6	
Apr-Jun	23,243	16,567	15,645	922 953	6,676	71.3	67.3	5.6 5.7 5.9	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,256 23,270	16,635 16,760	15,682 15,773	953 987	6,621 6,510	71.5 72.0	67.4 67.8	5.7 5.9	
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	165 0.7	72 0.4	55 0.4	17 1.7	94 1.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1992 1993	18,382 18,414	15,871 15,754	14,021 13,780	1,850 1,974	2,511 2,661	86.3 85.6	76.3 74.8	11.7 12.5	
1994 1995	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735 2,828	85.2 84.7	75.3 76.1	11.5 10.2	
1996	18,541 18,641	15,713 15,776	14,109 14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	
1997 1998	18,744 18,852	15,818 15,813	14,523 14,725	1,294 1,088	2,926 3,038	84.4 83.9	77.5 78.1	8.2 6.9	
1999 2000	18,991 19,139	15,979 16,139	14,890 15,148	1,089 991	3,012 3,000	84.1 84.3	78.4 79.1	6.8 6.1	
2001 2002	19,279 19,410	16,154 16,236	15,297 15,314	857 923	3,126 3,173	83.8 83.7	79.3 78.9	5.3 5.7	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	19,175	16,306	15,329	976	2,870	85.0	79.9	6.0	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	19,187 19,198	16,329 16,282	15,351 15,321	978 961	2,858 2,917	85.1 84.8	80.0 79.8	6.0 5.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	19,210	16,213	15,285 15,310	929	2,997 3,003	84.4 84.4	79.6 79.6	5.7 5.6	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,219 16,239 16,207	15,313 15,257	927 950	2,994 3,038	84.4 84.2	79.6 79.3	5.7 5.9	
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256 19,268	16,198 16,181	15,265 15,279	933 902	3,059 3,086	84.1 84.0	79.3 79.3	5.8 5.6	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	19,291 19,303	16,175 16,247	15,287 15,328	887 918	3,116 3,056	83.8 84.2	79.2 79.4	5.5 5.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,402	15,439	963	2,912	84.9	79.9	5.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,421 16,372 16,324	15,463 15,428 15,407	958 944 917	2,903 2,964 3,023	85.0 84.7 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	5.8 5.8 5.6	
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,310	15,397	913	3,046	84.3	79.5	5.6	
Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,367 19,377	16,273 16,239	15,339 15,304	934 935	3,094 3,138	84.0 83.8	79.2 79.0	5.7 5.8	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	19,388 19,399	16,224 16,240	15,264 15,291	960 949	3,164 3,159	83.7 83.7	78.7 78.8	5.9 5.8 5.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	19,410	16,236	15,314	923	3,173	83.7 83.7	78.9	5.7	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,420 19,431 19,441	16,264 16,332 16,459	15,351 15,389 15,481	913 943 978	3,156 3,099 2,982	84.1 84.7	79.0 79.2 79.6	5.6 5.8 5.9	
Changes									
Over last 12 months	127	57	43	15	70	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	

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Labour Market trends November 2002

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



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

November 2002

A.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	23,386 23,415 23,438 23,438 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011 24,117	12,395 12,426 12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,979 13,138 13,212 13,396	11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,322 12,508 12,663 12,663 12,810	904 949 912 849 791 732 679 657 630 549 586	10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911 10,819 10,763 10,799 10,721	$\begin{array}{c} 53.0\\ 53.1\\ 53.1\\ 53.5\\ 54.0\\ 54.0\\ 54.5\\ 55.0\\ 55.0\\ 55.5\end{array}$	49.1 49.0 49.3 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.3 52.7 53.1	7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3 5.1 4.8 4.2 4.4	47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 46.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 44.5
2002 3-month averages		13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	23,926 23,937 23,946 23,955	13,358 13,315 13,277	12,676 12,633 12,630	683 681 647	10,578 10,631 10,678	55.8 55.6 55.4	53.0 52.8 52.7	5.1 5.1 4.9	44.2 44.4 44.6
- Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,236 13,241 13,204	12,646 12,670 12,633	591 571 571	10,728 10,732 10,780	55.2 55.2 55.1	52.8 52.8 52.7	4.5 4.3 4.3	44.8 44.8 44.9
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,183 13,224 13,212	12,597 12,644 12,663	586 580 549	10,810 10,778 10,799	54.9 55.1 55.0	52.5 52.7 52.7	4.4 4.4 4.2	45.1 44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,021 24,030 24,039	13,257 13,288 13,347	12,696 12,708 12,732	561 580 615	10,764 10,742 10,692	55.2 55.3 55.5	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.2 4.4 4.6	44.8 44.7 44.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,048 24,056 24,065	13,351 13,347 13,383	12,719 12,727 12,762	632 620 621	10,697 10,709 10,681	55.5 55.5 55.6	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.7 4.6 4.6	44.5 44.5 44.4
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,373 13,316 13,300	12,780 12,744 12,734	593 572 566	10,700 10,767 10,790	55.6 55.3 55.2	53.1 52.9 52.9	4.4 4.3 4.3	44.4 44.7 44.8
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	24,099 24,107 24,117	13,333 13,389 13,396	12,751 12,799 12,810	582 590 586	10,766 10,718 10,721	55.3 55.5 55.5	52.9 53.1 53.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	44.7 44.5 44.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,125 24,133 24,142	13,416 13,439 13,531	12,837 12,833 12,883	580 606 648	10,709 10,694 10,611	55.6 55.7 56.0	53.2 53.2 53.4	4.3 4.5 4.8	44.4 44.3 44.0
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	103 0.4	184 1.4	151 1.2	33 5.4	-81 -0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.5
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters	YBTH	, YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	увтв	MGUD	MGUJ		
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479 17,588	11,863 11,887 11,923 11,960 12,098 12,208 12,284 12,440 12,587 12,656 12,793	10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,793 11,966 12,114 12,218	888 928 896 839 783 720 668 647 620 542 575	4,818 4,774 4,824	70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1 72.5 72.4 72.7	65.4 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.9 69.3 69.5	7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9 4.3 4.5	29,4 29,4 29,4 29,4 28,9 28,6 28,5 27,9 27,5 27,6 27,3
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2000 (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,808 12,764 12,722	12,134 12,093 12,084	674 671 638	4,644	73.6 73.3 73.0	69.7 69.5 69.4	5.3 5.3 5.0	26.4 26.7 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,680 12,686 12,654	12,099 12,124 12,093	581 562 561	4,752	72.8 72.7 72.5	69.4 69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.3 27.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,459 17,469 17,479	12,629 12,668 12,656	12,098	576 571 542	4,801	72.3 72.5 72.4	69.0 69.3 69.3	4.5 4.3	27.7 27.5 27.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,697 12,710 12,764	12,135	555 576 609	4,790	72.6 72.6 72.9	69.4 69.3 69.4	4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,771 12,772 12,794	12,160	620 612 61	4,755 4,742	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.3 69.4 69.5	4.8 4.8	27.1 27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,545 17,554 17,562	12,776 12,728 12,708	12,166	58 56 56	4,825 4,854	72.8 72.5 72.4	69.5 69.3 69.2	4.4 4.4	27.2 27.5 27.6
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,570 17,579 17,588	12,734 12,792 12,793	12,211 12,218	58 57	4,786 5 4,795	72.5 72.8 72.7	69.2 69.5 69.5	4.5 4.5	27.2 27.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,596 17,604 17,613	12,838	3 12,244	56 59 63	5 4,766	72.8 72.9 73.5	69.6 69.5 69.8	4.6	27.1
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	103 0.6					0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.6

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

Thousands

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 Jun-Aug 2002 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling
In employment (000s)	28,530	±164	19	±119	211	±211
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.5%
LO unemployment (000s)	1,568	±55	-5	±55	46	±73
LO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.1%	+0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,097	±162	14	±117	257	<u>+</u> 207
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.1%	+0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,848	±136	26	±98	1	±174
Economic inactivity rate	21.2%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.4%
nactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,582	±62	38	±44	2	±79
nactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,267	+62	-12	+45	-1	+79

Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

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

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

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

SIO Labour Market trends November 2002

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

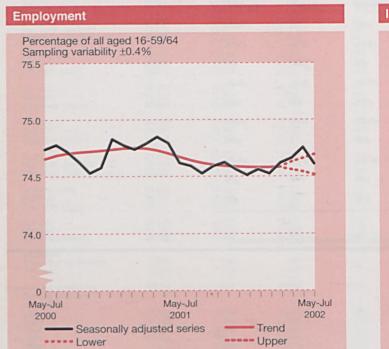
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2 Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

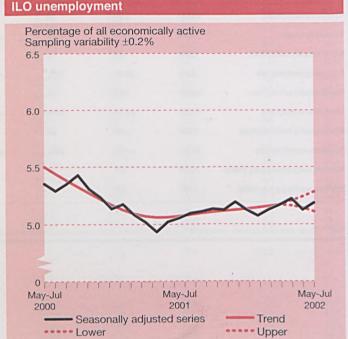
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

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

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





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

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employmentb		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
-month averages	 			
lun-Aug 1994	 25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
ul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Dct-Dec	25,927 25,951	71.1 71.0	2,617 2,589	9.2 9.1
lov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.0	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,549	8.9
an-Mar 1995	00 000	71.0	0.505	
eb-Apr	26,030 26,061	71.2 71.3	2,535 2,525	8.9 8.8
lar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
pr-Jun lay-Jul	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
iay-Jul un-Aug	26,162	71.4 71.6	2,496	8.7
ul-Sep	26,197 26,230	71.6	2,487 2,477	8.7 8.6
ug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,468	8.6
ep-Nov	 26,290	71.6	2,457	8.6
ov 95-Jan 96	26,314 26,335	71.9	2,446	8.5
ec 95-Feb 96	26,333	71.9 71.9	2,435 2,423	8.5 8.4
	20,000	71.5	2,420	0.4
an-Mar 1996	26,369	71.9	2,411 2,399	8.4
eb-Apr lar-May	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Dr-lun	26,400 26,419	71.9 71.9	2,386 2,372	8.3 8.2
lay-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
un-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,343 2,327	8.1
ul-Sep ug-Oct	26,511	72.0	2,327	8.1
ep-Nov	26,554 26,602	72.1 72.3	2,308 2,286	8.0 7.9
ep-Nov Oct-Dec	26,655	72.3	2,260	7.8
ov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,230	7.7
ec96-Feb97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
an-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5
eb-Apr	26,873	72.9	2,134	7.4
lar-May	26,920	72.9	2,104	7.4 7.2 7.1
pr-Jun lay-Jul	26,962 26,999	73.0	2,074	7.1
Jn-Aug	26,999	72.9 73.0	2,045 2,015	7.0 6.9
ul-Sep ug-Oct	27,058	73.1	1,985	6.8
ug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1955	6.7
ep-Nov Oct-Dec	27,102 27,122	73.2 73.2	1,927 1,901	6.6
lov 97-Jan 98	27,122 27,142	73.2	1,901	6.5 6.5
ec97-Feb98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
an Martoon				
an-Mar 1998 eb-Apr	27,186	73.4	1,848	6.4
eb-Apr Iar-May	27,211 27,238	73.4 .73.4	1,839 1,833	6.3 6.3
pr-Jun lay-Jul	27,268	73.4	1,829	6.3
lay-Jul	27,301	73.5	1,827	6.3
un-Aug ul-Sep	27,337	73.7	1,826	6.3
ug-Oct	27,376 27,415	73.7 73.7	1,825 1,824	6.3 6.2
ep-Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2
Ct-Dec	27,489	73.8	1,823	6.2
ov 98-Jan 99 ec 98-Feb 99	27,522	* 73.9	1,822	6.2
	27,550	74.0	1,820	6.2
an-Mar 1999	27,577	74.0	1,816	6.2
eb-Apr	27,602	73.9	1,809	, 6.2
lar-May pr-Jun	27,627	73.9	1,799	6.1
av- lut	27,655 27,686	74.0 74.1	1,788 1,775	6.1 6.0
JN-AUG	27.721	74.1	1.763	6.0
ul-Sep ug-Oct	27,757 27,794	74.2	1,752 1,742	5.9
ep-Nov	27,794 27,830	74.2 74.3	1,742 1,735	5.9
Ct-Dec	27,865	74.3	1,735	5.9 5.8
ov 99-Jan 2000	27,900	74.3	1,721	5.8
ec99-Feb2000	27,935	74.3	1,713	5.8
an-Mar 2000	27,971	74.4	1,702	5.7
eb-Apr lar-May	28,008	74.5	1,688	5.7
lar-May	28,044	74.6	1,672	5.6
pr-Jun lay-Jul	28,077	74.6	1,655	5.6
ID-Aue	28,108 28,134	74.7 74.8	1,636 1,618	5.5 5.4
JI-Sep	28,156	74.7	1,600	5.4
ug-Oct	28,175	74.6	1,583	5.3
ep-Nov Ict-Dec	28,192	74.5	1,567	5.3
ov 2000-Jan 2001	28,209 28,226	74.6 74.8	1,551 1,537	5.2 5.2
ec2000-Feb2001	28,244	74.8	1,525	5.2
		747		
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	28,261 28,277	74.7 74.8	1,516 1,511	5.1
lar-May	28,291	74.9	1,511 1,509	5.1 5.1
pr-Jun lay-Jul	28,303	74.8	1,511	5.1
lay-Jul Jn-Aug	28,316	74.6	1,514	5.1
ul-Aug ul-Sep	28,329 28,344	74.6 74.5	1,519 1,523	5.1
ug-Oct	28,360	74.5 74.6	1,523	5.1 5.1
ep-Nov	28.376	74.6	1,527 1,530	5.1
ct-Dec	28,393	74.6	1,533	5.1
ov 2001-Jan 2002 ec 2001-Feb 2002	28,409 28,425	74.5 74.6	1,537 1,541	5.1 5.1
	EU, rep	14.0	1,041	5.1
an-Mar 2002	28,441	74.5	1,547	5.1
eb-Apr lar-May	28,458	,74.6 ,74.7	1,552	5.2 5.2
Pr-Jun	28,475 28,491	74.7 74.8	1,558 1,562	5.2 5.2
pr-Jun lay-Jul un-Aug	28,508	74.6	1,565	5.2
	28,524	74.6	1,568	5.2

Market Trends, April 1999. Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age. Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active

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, of LO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS 12. All figures are revised.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information November 2002

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	KINGDOM	Workforcejobs			and a second		
		Levels	The second	Male		Female	
1		DYDC		LOLA		LOLB	
				15 655		13,644	
000	June	29,299 29,295		15,655 15,614		13,681	
	September December	29,295 29,425		15,798		13,627	
				15,819		13,618	
001	March	29,438 29,516		15,867		13,649	
	June September	29,456		15,857		13,598 13,655	
	December	29,482		15,826		13,655	
002	March	29,499		15,836		13,662	
002	June	29,519		15,838		13,681	
		20		2		18	
ercent	on quarter	0.1		0.0		0.1	
		3		-29		32	
hange of	onyear	0.0		-0.2		0.2	
		Claimant counta	2				
NITED	KINGDOM	Levels			Rates (%)b	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female			
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
		951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
001	September ^c	301.0					17
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5 230.6	3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7
	November	958.6 960.3	728.0 728.5	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Decemberc	900.3	720.0				
2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7
	Februaryc	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1 3.1	4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3	229.3	5.1	4.4	
	4-1	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	April May	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Junec	952.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
		0407	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
	July	949.7 946.2	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
	August R September ^c P	946.0	716.4	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
			-1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change Percent	on month	* -0.2 0.0	-0.2	0.4			
Percent					0.0	-0.1	0.0
-	on year	-5.8 -0.6	-9.6 -1.3	3.8 1.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent					UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies
GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ea					
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d				Level
		LNMQ	LNNC				
			4.6				
2001	August R September	130.4 130.9	4.4				
	October November December	131.4 131.5 131.5	4.3 4.2 3.5				
2000		132.1	3.0				
2002	January February March	133.0 133.2	2.5 2.9				
		133.8	3.3				
	April May June	134.1 134.5	3.8 3.9				
	July R	134.9 135.1	3.9 3.8				
	August P	0.2	-0.1				
Chang	e on month						
		4.7	-0.8				

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

R Revised Provisional

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c.f.}			
Thousands								
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613			
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219			
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2.288			
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398			
1								
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339			
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300			
Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344			
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281			
Spring 1007	0.000	2 071	700	4,719	2,163			
Spring 1997 Autumn 1997	9,986 10,217	3,271 3,210	732 742	4,719	2,163			
	10,217	5,210	142	4,007	2,100			
Spring 1998	10.227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156			
Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062			
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086			
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997			
					1 000			
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896			
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680 *	4,298	1,842			
Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830			
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862			
	10,014	0,000	714	4,010	1)com			
Spring 2002	10,987	3,133	703	4,412	1,889			
Percent								
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9			
Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8			
Spring 1992	51.0	17.5	54.5	13.6	19.2			
Spring 1993	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0			
	01.0	10.7	0110					
Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4			
Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1			
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4			
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9			
Part in a				100	170			
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9 17.9			
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9			
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9			
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1			
	00.0	10.0	10.0					
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3			
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.3	11.8	16.6			
-								
Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7			
Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3			
Spring 2004		100		110	150			
Spring 2001	57.6	16.2 16.2	44.0 44.7	11.8 11.7	15.3 15.6			
Autumn 2001	57.7	10.2	44./	11.7	15.0			
Spring 2002	57.5	16.4	43.5	11.9	15.9			
	0110	1011	1010		1010			

A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.
 A workless household is nousehold with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
 Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households with dependent children.
 Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
 Children refers to all children under 16.
 Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.

Note: All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households within each household type category. The adjustment method involves taking each main household type in turn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to other household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for more details.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Working-age households^a



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

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

							Labour For	ce Surve	y (June to A	August 20	002)						
1	Total aged 6 and over		Economi	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	A	11	Male	Female	A	II	Ma	ale	Fer	nale	AI	I	Ma	ale	Fei	male
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,030	1,181	73.7	645	535	1,107	69.1	595	71.6	512	66.3	74	6.3	50	7.8	23	4.4
North West	5,412	3,301	76.3	1,818	1,483	3,118	72.0	1,705	75.7	1,413	67.9	182	5.5	113	6.2	69	4.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,994	2,493	77.9	1,399	1,094	2,358	73.6	1,312	78.3	1,046	68.4	135	5.4	87	6.2	48	4.4
East Midlands	3,361	2,170	80.7	1,198	972	2,072	77.0	1,144	81.7	928	71.7	98	4.5	54	4.5	44	4.5
Nest Midlands	4,177	2,652	79.2	1,480	1,171	2,495	74.5	1,388	79.5	1,107	68.9	156	5.9	92	6.2	64	5.5
East	4,379	2,880	82.3	1,591	1,289	2,773	79.1	1,528	84.5	1,245	73.3	107	3.7	63	3.9	44	3.4
ondon	5,915	3,834	76.1	2,159	1,675	3,566	70.8	1,998	76.5	1,568	64.4	268	7.0	161	7.4	107	6.4
South East	6,456	4,338	83.2	2,390	1,948	4,173	80.0	2,296	85.2	1,877	74.2	165	3.8	95	4.0	71	3.6
South West	4,012	2,576	82.4	1,403	1,173	2,478	79.2	1,344	82.9	1,134	75.1	98	3.8	59	4.2	39	3.3
England	39,737	25,424	79.3	14,084	11,340	24,141	75.3	13,311	80.0	10,830	70.1	1,283	5.0	774	5.5	510	4.5
Vales	2,333	1,344	73.8	752	592	1,273	69.9	706	74.4	567	64.8	71	5.3	46	6.1	25	4.2
Scotland	4,053	2,558	78.8	1,370	1,188	2,391	73.7	1,266	76.2	1,125	70.9	167	6.5	103	7.5	63	5.3
Great Britain	46,124	29,326	79.0	16,206	13,120	27,805	74.9	15,283	79.4	12,522	69.9	1,521	5.2	. 923	5.7	598	4.6
Northern Irelan	nd 1,288	772	71.9	433	339	725	67.4	404	73.6	320	60.9	47	6.1	29	6.6	18	5.4
Inited Kingdo	om 47,412	30,097	78.8	16,639	13,459	28,530	74.6	15,687	79.2	12,843	69.6	1,568	5.2	951	5.7	616	4.6
Change																	

Tota 16 ar	al aged		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	A	1	Male	Female	AI	1	Ma	ale	Fer	nale	AI	1	M	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	0	-6	-0.4	4	-10	1	0.1	8	0.8	-6	-0.7	-8	-0.6	-4	-0.6	-4	-0.7
North West	4	-14	-0.2	0	-14	-10	-0.1	5	0.3	-16	-0.5	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.3	2	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	10	0.2	4	6	9	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.5	1	0.0	3	0.2	-2	-0.2
East Midlands	5	23	0.5	9	14	16	0.3	9	0.3	8	0.2	7	0.3	1	0.0	6	0.6
West Midlands	0	7	0.2	-10	17	-2	0.0	-14	-0.5	12	0.4	9	0.3	, 4	0.3	5	0.4
East	10	5	-0.1	3	2	3	-0.2	0	-0.3	2	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.2	-1	-0.1
London	16	0	-0.2	-9	10	-3	-0.2	-10	-0.6	7	0.3	4	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1
South East	12	-13	-0.3	-4	-9	-7	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.3	-6	-0.1	-2	-0.1	-4	-0.2
South West	10	5	0.0	8	• -3	1	-0.1	9	0.1	-8	-0.3	4	0.2	-1	-0.1	5	0.5
England	60	17	0.0	5	12	7	-0.1	5	-0.1	1	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1
Wales	3	0	0.3	2	-1	12	0.9	6	0.5	6	1.3	-11	-0.8	-4	-0.6	-7	-1.2
Scotland	2	-6	-0.2	-2	-4	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	-9	-0.3	-2	-0.2	-7	-0.6
Great Britain	64	11	0.0	5	7	21	0.0	11	-0.1	10	0.1	-10	0.0	-7	. 0.0	-3	0.0
Northern Ireland	3	3	-0.2	5	-2	-2	-0.6	2	0.1	-4	-1.4	5	0.7	3	0.6	2	0.7
United Kingdom	67	14	0.0	10	4	19	0.0	14	-0.1	6	0.0	-5	0.0	-4	0.0	-1	0.0
Change or	vea	r															

Change on year

T	otal aged Sand over		Econom	ically acti	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	loyment		
Government	All	A	11	Male	Female	A	11	Ма	ale	Fen	nale	All		Ma	le	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	-1	-2	-0.1	-10	8	9	0.5	-7	-1.0	16	2.3	-11	-0.9	-3	-0.3	-8	-1.6
North West	16	6	0.0	-19	25	1	-0.1	-19	-1.0	21	0.8	5	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	21	0.0	24	-3	20	0.0	26	1.0	-5	-1.0	1	0.0	-1	-0.2	2	0.2
East Midlands	20	42	0.8	16	26	44	0.9	20	0.9	25	0.9	-3	-0.2	-4	-0.4	1	0.0
West Midlands	2	35	0.7	-5	41	19	0.3	-5	-0.4	24	1.0	16	0.5		0.0	16	1.3
East	41	. 21	0.0	11	9	23	0.1	5	-0.6	19	0.8	-3	-0.1	7	0.4	-10	-0.8
London	63	44	-0.1	14	29	19	-0.5	9	-0.8	10	-0.2	25	0.6	5	0.2	19	1.1
South East	46	37	0.1	20	18	15	-0.4	6	-0.5	9	-0.2	23	0.5	14	0.6	8	0.4
South West	40	34	0.2	18	15	30	0.1	10	-0.3	20	0.5	4	0.1	8	0.5	-4	-0.4
England	241	237	0.1	70	167	181	0.0	43	-0.4	138	0.4	57	0.2	27	0.2	30	0.2
Wales	10	12	0.8	14	-3	18	1.2	20	1.7	-2	0.6	-6	-0.5	-6	-0.9	-1	-0.1
Scotland	7	4	0.0	-12	16	10	0.3	-7	-0.6	17	1.2	-5	-0.2	-5	-0.3	-1	-0.1
Great Britain	257	253	0.2	73	181	209	0.1	56	-0.3	152	0.5	45	0.1	16	0.1	28	0.2
Northern Ireland	1 11	3	-1.0	0	3	2	-1.0	2	-1.1	0	-1.0	1	0.1	-2	-0.4	3	0.8
United Kingdo	m 268	257	0.1	73	184	211	0.1	58	-0.3	153	0.4	46	0.1	15	0.1	31	0.2

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

 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.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

	Em	ployer survey	/s		Jobc	entre Plus adn	ninistrativesys	stem		Jobcentre	Plus administ	rative system
		kforce jobs (Ju sonally adjus			Cla	imant count (September 20	02)		Jobcentre v	vacancies ^{d,f} (Se	eptember 2002)
Government	All	Male	Female		All	Ма	le	Fem	ale			
Office Regions	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,042	543	499	57.3	5.0	45.4	7.4	11.9	2.2	1000		
North West	3,176	1,702	1,474	117.3	3.5	91.4	5.1	25.9	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,323	1,209	1,114	88.2	3.6	67.9	5.2	20.3	1.8			
ast Midlands	1,974	1,063	911	58.3	2.9	43.6	4.0	14.7	1.6			
West Midlands	2,548	1,367	1,180	93.0	3.5	71.1	4.8	21.9	1.8			
ast	2,602	1,423	1,179	57.4	2.2	42.3	3.0	15.1	1.3			
ondon	4,568	2,503	2,065	168.2	3.6	121.7	4.8	46.5	2.2			
South East	4,177	2,230	1,946	73.0	1.7	54.6	2.4	18.4	0.9			
South West	2,444	1,298	1,146	49.3	2.0	36.3	2.7	13.0	1.2			
Ingland	24,853	13,338	11,515	762.1	3.0	574.4	4.1	187.7	1.6			
Vales	1,241	655	586	47.0	3.6	36.3	5.3	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,427	1,227	1,199	101.5	4.1	78.6	5.8	22.9	2.0			
areat Britain	28,521	15,220	13,300	910.6	3.1	689.3	4.3	221.3	1.6			
lorthern Ireland	758	406	351	35.4	4.5	27.1	6.1	8.3	2.4			
Inited Kingdom	29,278	15,627	13,651	946.0	3.1	716.4	4.4	229.6	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Emp	oloyer surveys			Job	centre Plus adm	ninistrative	system		Jobcentre	Plus administ	rative system
	Civilian wo March 2002	rkforce jobs (c); not seasonall	hange on y adjusted		Claim	ant count (cha	ange on Au	gust 2002)			obcentre vacar ange on Augu	
Government		All	Male	Female		All		Male		Female		- /
Office Regions	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	7	5	3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
North West	5	-3	8	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	0	11	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	4	0	- 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Vest Midlands	1	2	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
ast	7	3	4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
ondon	-3	-9	6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
South East	20	8	12	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0			
South West	32	21	12	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
ingland	84	25	59	-0.4	0.0	-0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0			
Vales	18	16	3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Scotland	7	3	4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0			
Great Britain	110	43	66	-0.3	0.0	-1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0			
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1			
Jnited Kingdom	111	44	67	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0			

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

d The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.
 e National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 f See footnote e on Table A3.

Note: These data have not been re ighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: June to August 2002

Government Office Regions	Employment level(000s) level(000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active inactive	Working age economically level (000s)	Em
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	
North West	± 60	± 19	± 59	± 59	
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	±16	± 46	± 45	
East Midlands	± 38	± 13	± 38	± 41	
West Midlands	±48	±17	± 47	± 46	
East	±49	± 15	± 48	± 44	
London	±62	±24	± 59	± 59	
South East	± 58	±17	± 57	±51	
South West	±48	± 14	± 47	± 43	
Wales	±38	± 12	± 37	± 38	
Scotland	± 47	± 17	± 45	± 44	

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.11

justed

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

ILO unemployment	rate (%) rate (%)
±1.0%	±1.8%
±0.6%	±1.2%
±0.6%	±1.2%
±0.7%	±1.3%
±0.6%	±1.2%
±0.5%	±1.1%
±0.6%	±1.1%
±0.4%	±0.9%
±0.5%	±1.1%
±0.9%	±1.7%
±0.7%	±1.2%

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

B .1

EMPLOYMENT Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Some other reason

YCCR

627

627 646 632

625 614 613

606 595 **593**

607 612 **640**

47 7.9

13 2.2

YCCS

283

296 304 296

285 278 271

259 258 **264**

278 277 **280**

16 6.1

-1.2

344

331 342 336

340 336 343

347 337 **330**

329 335 **361**

31 9.4

17

YCCT

19

Had a contract with period of training

18

97

98 102 105

99 94 87

87 88 **89**

81 81 78

-12 -13.0

-20 -20.2

YCCP

46

53

53 58 58

54 50 48

49 51 **51**

44 44 44

-7 -14.3

-9 -17.4

YCCQ

44

45 47 50

454393

38 38 38

37 37 34

-11.2 -10

YCCO

Johnson Johnson <t< th=""><th>t Did H not want con permanent job peri 5 17 YCCL Y 402</th></t<>	t Did H not want con permanent job peri 5 17 YCCL Y 402
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BACK BALE	535 543
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Dial Data Data Data Data Data Data Data Da	490
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Mary Junk Aug (sum) 22.505 25.607 3.207 66 96 21.306 7.243 18.726 6.333 2.243 7.18 11.86 12.86 6.43 4.30 11.87 11.88 12.86 6.43 4.30 11.88 12.86 6.43 4.30 11.88 12.86 6.43 4.30 12.85 6.43 4.30 12.86 6.43 4.30 12.86 6.43 4.30 12.86 6.43 4.30 12.86 6.43 4.30 4.31 12.86 6.43 4.30 4.31 12.86 12.86 12.86 12.85	471
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mining mining<	-29 -6.1
Base 14.224 11.470 24.255 46.255 13.256 11.255 13.256 11.255 12.251 23.251 23.255	J YCCM
1507 1958 14857 12583 12187 12583 1218 12533 2444 211 11505 12533 1218 1253 2233 1253 556 526 556 525 556 527	1 131 1 155 158
2001 15.629 13.132 2.382 33.132 2.382 34.133 14.144 14.144	1 155 4 158 7 203 5 192 6 218
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 15.629 13.100 2.776 32 69 14.211 1.418 12.028 1.102 2.118 260 472 754 5.7 218 Aug-Ort Au	2 222 2 209 4 191
Lingent Sep-Nov (Aut) 15647 15657 13156 13156 2339 2339 30 37 77 14213 1449 14213 12025 1443 1118 2205 2177 14223 283 2119 444 270 4453 776 280 4464 489 776 280 650 489 230 753 650 557 230 230 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-4an 2002 15662 13154 2.397 34 77 14,199 1,443 12,027 1128 2,111 283 449 776 5.6 230 Jan-Mar 2002 15,662 13,150 2,395 31 77 14,199 1,443 12,005 1,112 2,111 2283 449 776 5.6 234 Jan-Mar 2002 15,667 13,169 2,395 31 77 14,199 1,4467 12,007 1,142 2,110 293 449 748 5.6 234 Jan-Mar 2002 15,667 13,170 2,414 30 61 14,194 1,447 1,207 1,14 2,101 30 490 748 5.6 224 Jan-Mar 2007 15,667 13,170 2,415 3	0 200
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Jun-Aug (Sum) 15,687 13,170 2,422 34 61 14,174 1,513 12,008 1,162 2,122 301 489 738 5.6 240 Changes Over last 3 months 14 1 9 4 -1 -255 39 -24 25 1 8 9 -11 -0.1 -3 Over last 3 months 0.1 0.0 0.4 14.6 -1.1 -0.2 2.6 -0.2 2.2 0.0 2.7 2.0 -1.4 -0.1 -3 Percent 0.4 0.3 1.9 6.0 -31.8 -0.3 6.7 -0.2 5.4 0.2 15.6 3.5 2.2 -0.1 21 Percent 0.4 0.3 1.9 6.0 -31.8 -0.3 6.7 -0.2 5.4 0.2 15.6 3.5 2.2 0.1 21 9.8 Female MGSB MGRP MGRS MGRV MGRY YCBG YCBJ YCBP YCBS YCBY YCBS YCCB YCCB YCCH YC <td>9 189 8 179</td>	9 189 8 179
Over last 3 months 14 0.1 0.0 0.4 14.6 -1.1 -0.2 2.6 -0.2 2.2 0.0 2.7 2.0 -1.4 -1.1 -1.1 Over last 12 months 58 40 45 2 -28 -37 95 -20 60 4 41 17 -17 -0.1 21 Percent 0.4 0.3 1.9 6.0 -31.8 -0.3 6.7 -0.2 5.4 0.2 15.6 3.6 -2.2 -0.1 21 Percent 0.4 0.3 1.9 6.0 -31.8 -0.3 6.7 -0.2 5.4 0.2 15.6 3.6 -2.2 -0.1 21 Market MGSB MGRP MGRS MGRV MGRY YCBG YCBJ YCBP YCBV YCBY YCCB YCCE YCCH YC 1995 11.650 10.527 817 96 101 6.498 5.151 6.012 <td>5 174</td>	5 174
Operation 0.4 0.3 1.9 6.0 -31.8 -0.3 6.7 -0.2 5.4 0.2 15.6 3.6 -2.2 -0.1 9.8 Percent MGSB MGRP MGRS MGRV MGRY YCBG YCBJ YCBP YCBS YCBV YCBY YCCB YCCE YCCH YC 1994 11.556 10.527 817 96 116 6.402 5.154 5.911 4.616 421 396 639 827 7.9 307 1994 11.556 10.527 817 96 116 6.402 5.154 5.911 4.616 421 396 639 827 7.9 307 1995 11.649 10.642 828 84 93 6.539 5.311 6.047 4.798 417 411 745 918 8.5 327 1997 12.060 11.032 864 80 84 6.679 5.381 6.191	1 -17 -8.9
Spring quarters Mode	6 -25 -12.8
1996 11,850 10,845 828 84 936 6,539 5,311 6,047 4,798 417 411 745 978 8.5 327 1997 12,060 11,032 864 80 84 6,679 5,381 6,191 4,841 427 411 745 978 8.5 327 1997 12,060 11,032 864 80 84 6,679 5,381 6,191 4,841 427 437 700 961 8.7 323 1998 12,160 11,155 871 72 62 6,736 5,424 6,264 4,891 423 448 663 957 8.6 238 1999 12,364 11,415 830 66 73 57 6,986 5,563 6,513 5,050 430 426 684 922 800 7.8 268 2000 12,702 11,757 831 62 52 7,080 5,622 6,628 5,129 419 412 696 920 7.8 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
1998 12,160 11,155 871 72 62 6,736 5,424 0,204 4,031 423 440 003 957 8,6 298 1999 12,364 11,415 830 66 53 6,893 5,471 6,458 4,957 396 434 736 890 7.8 268 2000 12,549 11,563 856 73 57 6,986 5,563 6,513 5,050 430 426 684 922 8.0 237 2001 12,702 11,757 831 62 52 7,080 5,622 6,628 5,129 419 412 696 920 7.8 221 2002 12,837 11,891 835 67 44 7,200 5,637 6,756 5,135 417 419 672 839 7.1 192	1 271 1 303 6 313
2001 12,702 11,757 831 62 52 7,080 5,622 6,628 5,129 419 412 696 920 7.8 221 2002 12,837 11,891 835 67 44 7,200 5,637 6,756 5,135 417 419 672 839 7.1 192	6 340 1 343 1 325 7 340 0 310
	7 340 0 310 9 280
	.3 279
Aud-Oct 12,709 11,777 824 65 43 7,128 5,580 6,682 5,095 415 409 668 879 7,5 203	.8 285 .1 287 .7 299
Oct-Dec 12,733 11,799 818 71 45 7,145 5,588 6,704 5,096 411 407 686 860 7.3 186 Nov 2001-Jan 2002 12,740 11,811 807 72 51 7,129 5,610 6,694 5,116 401 405 693 852 7.2 183	.6 289 4 290 .8 287
Jan-Mar 2002 12,793 11,865 818 68 42 7,183 5,610 6,749 5,116 405 414 681 855 7.2 187 Feb-Apr 12,829 11,894 826 67 41 7,204 5,625 6,767 5,128 409 417 669 837 7,0 186	.9 283 2 277
Mar-May (Spr) 12,837 11,891 835 67 44 7,200 5,637 6,756 5,155 417 419 672 839 7.1 192 Apr-Jun 12,861 11,910 841 67 43 7,194 5,666 6,751 5,159 415 426 660 834 7.0 186	.9 280 .3 282 .276
Jun-Aug (Sum) 12,843 11,887 856 61 38 7,154 5,688 6,715 5,172 412 444 669 861 7.2 191	4 276 1 276
Changes Over last 3 months 6 -4 21 -6 -5 -46 52 -41 37 -5 26 -3 21 0.2 -1 Percent 0.0 0.0 2.5 -8.9 -12.1 -0.6 0.9 -0.6 0.7 -1.2 6.2 -0.4 2.5 -0.8	.7 -4 -1.5
Over last 12 months 153 139 25 -4 -7 39 114 57 82 -13 38 -13 -9 -0.2 -12 Percent 1.2 1.2 3.0 -6.5 -15.6 0.6 2.0 0.9 1.6 -3.1 9.4 -1.9 -10 -5.8	.1 -4 -1.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

S18 Labour Market trends November 2002 Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Total	Could	% that	Did not	lllor	Student	
	not find full-time job	could not find full-time job	want full-time job	disabled	or at school	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters
5,961	841	14.1	4,355	89	675	(Mar-May) 1994
6,061 6,337	835 815	13.8 12.9	4,398 4,580	92 85	735 858	1995 1996
6,516	818	12.6	4,660 4,742	91 112	948 969	1997 1998
6,604 6,698	781 701	11.8 10.5	4,887	117	992	1999
6,823 6,893	672 632	9.8 9.2	4,966 5,051	122 141	1,063	2000 2001
6,983	589	8.4	5,144	143	1,107	2002 3-month averages
6,858	595	8.7	5,060	141	1,063	Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum
6,867 6,885	591 592	8.6 8.6	5,073 5,088	135 133	1,069 1,073	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct
6,901	594	8.6 8.4	5,109 5,113	131 132	1,068	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec
6,914 6,914 6,923	582 585 572	8.5 8.3	5,125 5,133	132 131	1,071 1,086	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win
6,926	572	8.3	5,129	134	1,091	Jan-Mar 2002
6,965 6,983	580 589	8.3 8.4	5,127 5,144	140 143	1,117 1,107	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
7,034	601	8.5	5,198	141	1,094	Apr-Jun
7,022 7,079	595 590	8.5 8.3	5,188 5,239	139 135	1,101 1,114	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
96	2	-0.1	95	-7	7	Changes Over last 3 months
1.4	0.3		1.8	-5.2	0.6	Percent Over last 12 months
220 3.2	-5 -0.8	-0.3	179 3.5	-5 -3.6	51 4.8	Percent
YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
949 1,034	266 288	28.0 27.8	350 387	31 32	302 328	1994 1995
1,128 1,238	294 306	26.1 24.7	420 476	29 42	384 415	1996 1997
1,264 1,307	303 284	23.9 21.7	490 552	46 40	426 431	1998 1999
1,346	268 244	19.9 18.1	564 590	47 53	467 464	2000 2001
1,429	235	16.4	625	67	503	2002
1,362	228	16.7	609	56	469	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sun
1,371 1,381	223 226	16.3 16.3	615 616	57 59	476 481	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,393 1,411	237 235	17.0 16.7	619 623	58 61	479 491	Oct-Dec
1,392 1,397	239 234	17.1 16.8	613 614	60 62	481 487	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win
1,396	229	16.4	611	64 65	491 505	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr
1,421 1,429	233 235	16.4 16.4	618 625	67	503	Mar-May (Spr)
1,449 1,449	250 246	17.2 17.0	641 649	61 61	498 494	Apr-Jun May-Jul
1,462	245	16.7	665	58	495	Jun-Aug (Sum)
33	10	0.3	40	-9	-7	Changes Over last 3 months
2.3	4.3 17	0.0	6.4 56	-14.0 2	-1.5 26	Percent Over last 12 month
7.4	7.4		9.2	3.0	5.6	Percent
YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
5,012	575	11.5	4,005	59	373	(Mar-May) 1994 1995
5,026 5,209	547 520	10.9 10.0	4,012 4,159	60 56	407 474	1996
5,278 5,339	512 478	9.7 9.0	4,184 4,251	49 67	532 543	1997 1998
5,391 5,476	418 404	7.7 7.4	4,335 4,402	77 74	561 596	1999 2000
5,541 5,554	388 354	7.0 6.4	4,461 4,519	88 76	604 605	2001 2002
5,497	367	6.7	4,451	85	595	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Su
5,496 5,504 5,508	368 366	6.7 6.7	4,457 4,472	78 74	593 592	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct
5,508	357	6.5	4,489	73	589	Sep-Nov (Aut)
5,503 5,522 5,526	346 347 338	6.3 6.3 6.1	4,490 4,512 4,519	71 72 69	595 591 599	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (M
5,530 5,544 5,554	343 347 354	6.2 6.3 6.4	4,517 4,510 4,519	70 75 76	600 613 605	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
5,585	351	6.3	4,557	80	596	Apr-Jun
5,573 5,616	349 345	6.3 6.2	4,538 4,574	79 78	607 619	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
62 1.1	-8	-0.2	55 1.2	2 2.6	14 2.4	Changes Over last 3 month Per cent
11	-2.4		1.2	2.0	2.4	1 or com

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

.2 B EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 65+ (M) 60+ (F) UNITED All aged 16 and over 25-34 35-49 16-59/64 16-17 18-24 6 8 4 5 1 2 3 7 YBTU YBTX MGUW MGUZ YBTO YBTR MGRZ YBSE All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2000 2001 2002 6,932 7,048 7,091 7,247 7,225 7,189 7,131 6,971 6,745 4,684 4,799 4,905 5,154 5,400 5,589 5,747 5,960 6,033 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332 28,511 9,312 9,463 9,645 9,724 9,874 10,065 10,332 10,545 10,733 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,457 26,796 27,224 27,515 27,624 778 792 767 798 770 815 829 816 886 584 607 660 699 695 677 672 663 648 3,491 3,390 3,345 3,295 3,263 3,276 3,342 3,376 3,465 3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 27,469 648 3,404 6,880 10,558 5,980 850 28,319 6,862 6,859 6,838 5,971 5,983 6,004 28,317 28,349 28,390 27,459 27,497 27,524 655 664 669 3,383 3,407 3,423 10,589 10,584 10,590 858 851 866 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 6,806 6,790 6,783 10,599 10,623 10,650 6,015 6,007 6,015 880 872 876 28,396 28,384 28,419 27,516 27,512 27,544 3,427 3,431 3,428 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 669 660 668 6,777 6,753 **6,745** 10,674 10,708 **10,733** 6,009 6,023 **6,033** 876 878 **886** 27,545 27,594 **27,624** 3,424 3,448 **3,465** Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 28,420 28,472 **28,511** 660 663 **648** 3,471 3,435 **3,441** 6,735 6,717 **6,697** 10,767 10,767 **10,793** 6,055 6,060 **6,080** 880 876 **869** 28,553 28,509 **28,530** 27,673 27,633 **27,661** 645 653 **650** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months **60** 0.6 -17 -1.9 **47** 0.8 -25 -0.7 -**48** -0.7 **19** 0.1 **36** 0.1 2 0.3 -183 -2.7 **235** 22 **100** 1.7 **20** 23 37 1.1 Over last 12 months Percent **191** 0.7 **211** 0.7 2 0.3 MGUX MGVA MGSA YBSF YBTP YBTS YBTV YBTY Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 Male 2,838 2,896 2,969 3,125 3,245 3,355 3,423 3,551 3,574 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630 15,674 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364 15,382 264 288 265 268 272 287 286 265 291 298 306 335 343 346 335 336 331 320 1,854 1,811 1,771 1,766 1,748 1,757 1,798 1,813 1,851 3,932 4,002 4,013 4,086 4,093 4,047 4,025 3,935 3,802 5,037 5,148 5,208 5,268 5,363 5,466 5,636 5,733 5,835 3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 5.739 3.567 277 15,629 15,352 332 1,834 3,880 5,765 5,757 5,761 3,560 3,567 3,580 15,355 15,359 15,371 1,820 1,823 1,833 3,875 3,873 3,857 282 281 286 15,637 15,640 15,657 335 338 339 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 1,835 1,836 1,839 3,844 3,838 3,829 5,773 5,774 5,802 3,576 3,573 3,569 295 292 288 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 15,662 15,644 15,656 15,367 15,352 15,367 339 332 329 5,802 5,823 **5,835** 3,565 3,566 **3,574** Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 15,627 15,643 **15,674** 15,343 15,356 **15,382** 321 325 **320** 1,839 1,848 **1,851** 3,816 3,793 **3,802** 284 287 **291** 15,692 15,684 **15,687** 15,400 15,393 **15,397** 1,849 1,831 **1,831** 5,847 5,859 **5,878** 3,583 3,594 **3,597** 292 290 **290** 323 321 **316** 3,798 3,789 **3,775** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months Percent **43** 0.7 **23** 0.6 -1 -0.4 -28 -0.7 -4 -20 -1.1 14 0.1 15 0.1 -106 -2.7 140 2.4 **30** 0.8 13 4.7 **58** 0.4 45 0.3 -16 -4.8 -3 -0.2 Over last 12 months Percent MGVB YBTT YBTW YBTZ MGUY MGSB YBSG YBTQ ale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Female 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702 12,837 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,662 11,836 12,006 12,151 12,242 514 504 502 530 498 528 543 551 595 4,275 4,316 4,438 4,455 4,511 4,599 4,696 4,812 4,898 1,845 1,904 1,936 2,029 2,155 2,234 2,324 2,409 2,459 286 300 324 356 349 342 336 332 328 1,637 1,579 1,573 1,529 1,515 1,519 1,544 1,562 1,614 3,000 3,046 3,078 3,161 3,132 3,142 3,142 3,106 3,036 2,943 3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 3,000 4,820 2,413 572 12,690 12,118 316 1,570 2,986 2,986 2,980 12,104 12,139 12,153 1,563 1,584 1,590 4,823 4,827 4,829 2,411 2,416 2,424 576 570 579 12,680 12,709 12,733 320 326 330 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 2,439 2,434 2,445 585 580 588 2,962 2,952 2,954 4,825 4,850 4,848 12,148 12,159 12,176 1,591 1,595 1,589 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 12,733 12,740 12,764 330 328 339 4,871 4,884 **4,898** 2,961 2,960 **2,943** Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 12,202 12,238 **12,242** 2,444 2,456 **2,459** 592 590 **595** 12,793 12,829 **12,837** 339 338 **328** 1,586 1,600 **1,614** 4,920 4,909 **4,914** 588 586 **579** 2,937 2,929 **2,923** 2,472 2,466 **2,483** 12,861 12,826 12,843 12,273 12,239 **12,264** 322 332 334 1,622 1,604 **1,610** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months Percent 17 0.3 -16 -2.7 -21 -0.7 **24** 1.0 6 0.0 **22** 02 6 1.8 -4 Over last 12 months Percent **95** 2.0 **40** 2.6 -77 -2.6 **70** 29 7 1.1 153 1.2 146 **18** 5.7

INITED	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17
	9	10	11
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)			
1994 1995	56.7 57.2	70.8 71.3	45.0 45.1
1996 1997	57.6 58.5	71.9	46.4
1998	58.9	72.9 73.4	47.9 47.7
1999 2000	59.4 60.0	73.9 74.6	46.8 46.7
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4
2002	60.2	74.7	43.2
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	60.0	74.5 74.6	44.5 45.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1 60.1	74.5 74.6	44.4 44.9
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	60.1 60.2	74.5 74.6	44.3 44.4
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.7	43.2
Apr-Jun	60.3	74.8	42.9
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.2 60.2	74.6 74.6	43.4 43.1
Changes			
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-1.0
ale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB
1994 1995	64.5	75.6	44.8
1996	65.2 65.3	76.4 76.7	44.4 46.0
1997 1998	66.3 66.8	77.8 78.5	46.0
1999	67.1	78.8	46.4 45.2
2000 2001	67.8 67.8	79.5 79.7	45.5 44.3
2002	67.5	79.7	44.3 41.7
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	67.6	70 F	44.0
		79.5	44.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	44.4 44.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	44.8
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	67.6	79.4	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5 67.5	79.3 79.3	43.6 43.2
Jan-Mar 2002	67.4	79.1	42.0
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	67.4 67.5	79.2 79.3	42.5
			41.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul	67.5 67.4	79.3 79.2	42.0 41.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.4	79.2	40.9
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1		
over last s montins	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	-3.2
male Spring quarters	MGST	MGSW	YBUC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)			
1994 1995	49.4 49.6	65.6 65.8	44.8 45.9
1996	50.3	66.7	46.7
1997 1998	51.0 51.3	67.4 67.9	50.0 49.1
1999	52.0 52.5	68.6	48.5
2000 2001	52.9	69.2 69.5	47.9 46.6
2002	53.2	69.6	44.8
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.0
Jul-Sep	52.7	. 69.1	44.6
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.8 52.9	69.3 69.3	45.3 45.8
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	52.9 52.9	69.2 69.3	45.7 45.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	53.0	69.3	45.3 46.7
Jan-Mar 2002	53.1	69.4	46.6
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	53.2 53.2	69.6 69.6	46.4 44.8
		69.7	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	53.3 53.1	69.5	· 44.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.2	69.6	45.3
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.5
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	1.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B.2 EMPLOYMENT Per cent, seasonally adjusted

			Per cent,	seasonally adjuste
18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) . 50-59 (F)	65+ (M)
12	13	14		60+ (F)
12			15	16
YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
63.7 64.2	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
65.8	75.6 75.9	79.4 79.7	63.0 63.5	7.8 7.5
66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
66.5 66.6	78.7 79.6	80.7 81.1	65.5 66.2	7.5 7.9
67.7	80.5 80.5	81.7	66.7	8.1
67.5 68.1	80.5 80.0	81.9 82.0	68.0 67.9	7.9 8.6
67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
67.3	79.9	81.8	67.7	8.3
67.7 67.9	80.1 80.0	81.6 81.6	67.7 67.8 68.0	8.2 8.4
67.8	79.8	81.5	68.0	8.5
67.8 67.7	79.8 79.9	81.6 81.7	67.9 67.9	8.4 8.5
67.5 67.8	80.0 80.0	81.7 81.9	67.8	8.5
68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9 67.9	8.5 8.6
68.1 67.3	80.1 80.1	82.1 82.0	68.1 68.1	8.5 8.5
67.3	80.0	82.1	68.2	8.4
-0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2
-0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
67.1 68.2	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
69.9	84.6 86.4	85.9 86.4	65.9 67.3	7.3 7.3
69.8	87.5 87.8	87.3	67.9	7.4
70.0 71.2	87.8 88.8	87.5 88.5 88.3	68.6 68.8	7.7 7.7
71.2 70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
71.5	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3
70.8	88.2	88.2	70.2 .	7.4
70.8 71.1	88.3 88.2	88.0 87.9	70.2 70.2 70.4	7.4 7.5
71.1 71.0	88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8	70.3 70.2	7.8 7.7
71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
70.9	88.0	88.0	69.9	75
71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9	7.5 7.5
71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
71.0 70.2	88.2	88.2	70.1	7.6
70.2	88.2 88.1	88.3 88.4	70.2 70.2	7.6 7.6
-1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
-1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	
YBUF			-0.2	0.3
TBOF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
61.3	66.0	72.5	59.9	7.8
61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
61.3 61.2 63.3 63.2	67.0 69.2	73.5 73.6	60.2 60.6	7.7 8.1
63.1	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.6
63.2 63.9	71.1 71.7	74.6 74.9	62.8 63.9	8.1 8.3
63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
64.0	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8
63.6	71.3	75.2	64.5	8.8
64.4	71.4	75.2	64.5	8.7
64.5	71.5	75.1	64.7	8.9
64.4	71.2	75.0	65.0	9.0
64.5 64.2	71.1 71.3	75.2 75.1	64.8 65.0	8.9 9.0
63.9 64.4	71.7	75.4	64.9 CF 1	9.1
64.8	71.8 71.6	75.5 75.6	65.1 65.1	9.0 9.1
65.0	71.6	75.8		
64.2	71.6	75.6	65.4 65.2	9.0 9.0
64.3	71.6	75.5	65.6	8.9
-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2
			0.4	-0.2
0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1

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

November 2002

EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation **B.3**

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Process

Elementary occupations 9	plant and machine operatives 8	Sales and customer services 7	Personal services 6	Skilled trades 5	Administrative and secretarial 4	Associate professional and technical 3	Professional occupations 2	Managers and senior officials 1	All in employment ^a	UNITED KINGDOM
								A TRACE	- Locary	All
3,522	2,417	2,179	2,008	3,412	3,802	3,866	3,253	3,941	28,450	Summer 2001
3,434	2,422	2,194	2,009	3,414	3,742	3,901	3,286	4,005	28,456	Autumn2001
3,408	2,393	2,216	1,985	3,418	3.755	3,864	3,297	3,936	28,323	Winter 2001/2002
3,459	2,362	2,214	2,013	3,365	3,703	3.915	3,288	4,047	28,415	
3,485	2,400	2,236	2,050	3,384	3,768	3,879	3,318	4,098	28,657	Spring2002 Summer2002
1,919	0.000									Male
1,919	2,009	674	319	3,137	817	2,137	1,949	2,725	15,718	Summer 2001
1,836	2,024	682	310	3,134	785	2,133	1,959	2,780	15,694	Autumn2001
	2,007	684	313	3,139	771	2,117	1,965	2,726	15,589	Winter 2001/2002
1,844	1,992	690	310	3,087	791	2,133	1,946	2,781	15,604	Spring2002
1,856	2,031	690	331	3,120	788	2,113	1,988	2,830	15,773	Summer 2002
1,604	408	1 505	1.000	075						Female
1,573	399	1,505	1,689	275	2,985	1,729	1,304	1,217	12,732	Summer 2001
1,573	399	1,512	1,699	280	2,958	1,767	1,327	1,225	12,762	Autumn2001
1,572	380	1,532	1,673	279	2,984	1,747	1,332	1,210	12,734	Winter2001/2002
1,610		1,524	1,703	278	2,913	1,782	1,342	1,266	12,810	Spring2002
1,629	369	1,545	1,720	264	2,981	1,766	1,330	1,267	12,883	Summer 2002

Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-64, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

		Employee	e jobs				Self-	HM Forces ^d	Government-	Workforce
		Male		Female		All	employment jobs (with or without	Forces	supported trainees ^e	jobs ^f
UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b		employees)c			
	easonally adjusted	BCAE 12,651	1,624	BCAF 12,332	5,874	BCAD 24,982	BCAG 3,490	BCAH 210	DYCZ 127	DYDA 28,809
1999	Mar	12,561	1,630	12,266	5,853	24,827	3,475	209	124	28,635
	Jun	12,636	1,671	12,409	5,918	25,045	3,524	208	123	28,900
	Sep	12,820	1,718	12,536	5,968	25,356	3,446	208	131	29,140
	Dec	12,920	1,714	12,576	5,995	25,496	3,441	208	129	29,274
2000	Mar	12,787	1,685	12,516	5,962	25,302	3,433	208	123	29,066
	Jun	12,855	1,722	12,614	6,036	25,469	3,448	207	112	29,236
	Sep	12,908	1,759	12,703	6,078	25,611	3,420	205	121	29,357
	Dec	13,136	1,778	12,676	6,017	25,812	3,416	206	118	29,552
2001	Mar	13,002	1,734	12,571	5,937	25,573	3,417	206	111	29,307
	Jun	13,071	1,761	12,636	5,965	25,707	3,453	204	96	29,460
	Sep	13,125	1,776	12,665	5,972	25,789	3,431	203	91	29,514
	Dec	13,133	1,828	12,749	6,068	25,882	3,425	204	95	29,606
2002 UNIT	Mar Jun ED KINGDOM	13,017 13,010	1,817 1,837	12,626 12,651	6,020 6,048	25,642 25,661	3,433 3,525	205 204	92 93	29,372 29,482
Seas	onally adjusted	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1998	Dec	12,557	1,600	12,281	5,860	24,838	3,498	210	121	28,667
1999	Mar	12,626	1,647	12,339	5,885	24,965	3,480	208	122	28,776
	Jun	12,684	1,678	12,430	5,919	25,114	3,521	209	131	28,974
	Sep	12,804	1,717	12,494	5,950	25,297	3,437	209	129	29,072
	Dec	12,833	1,691	12,529	5,980	25,363	3,447	208	124	29,142
2000	Mar	12,849	1,702	12,584	5,994	25,433	3,439	207	122	29,201
	Jun	12,900	1,728	12,634	6,039	25,533	3,441	207	119	29,299
	Sep	12,888	1,759	12,664	6,061	25,553	3,416	206	120	29,295
	Dec	13,055	1,756	12,629	5,999	25,684	3,421	206	114	29,425
2001	Mar	13,064	1,751	12,636	5,967	25,700	3,423	205	110	29,438
	Jun	13,113	1,766	12,656	5,971	25,769	3,442	204	101	29,516
	Sep	13,100	1,776	12,631	5,958	25,731	3,430	204	90	29,456
	Dec	13,058	1,805	12,698	6,044	25,757	3,430	204	91	29,482
2002	Mar	13,080	1,835	12,688	6,049	25,767	3,436	204	91	29,499
	Jun	13,045	1,841	12,673	6,055	25,718	3,500	204	97	29,519
GRE	AT BRITAIN									
Not s 1998	easonally adjusted Dec	DYCA 12,341	1,572	DYCB 12,017	5,724	DYCM 24,358	DYCT 3,402	DYCU 210	DYDE 112	DYDF 28,082
1999	Mar	12,253	1,578	11,953	5,704	24,206	3,387	209	111	27,914
	Jun	12,326	1,620	12,095	5,768	24,421	3,438	208	111	28,179
	Sep	12,506	1,666	12,220	5,817	24,726	3,360	208	119	28,412
	Dec	12,607	1,660	12,253	5,839	24,860	3,355	208	116	28,540
2000	Mar	12,471	1,632	12,195	5,809	24,666	3,348	208	111	28,332
	Jun	12,537	1,668	12,292	5,881	24,829	3,355	207	103	28,494
	Sep	12,589	1,705	12,380	5,924	24,969	3,327	205	111	28,611
	Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,796
2001	Mar	12,682	1,679	12,244	5,779	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,556
	Jun	12,751	1,706	12,308	5,807	25,059	3,357	204	89	28,709
	Sep	12,804	1,721	12,336	5,814	25,140	3,336	203	81	28,760
	Dec	12,809	1,771	12,415	5,904	25,224	3,330	204	84	28,843
2002	Mar	12,696	1,761	12,293	5,858	24,989	3,338	205	84	28,616
	Jun	12,687	1,780	12,318	5,885	25,005	3,429	204	86	28,725
GRE	AT BRITAIN									
Seaso 1998	Dec	DYCF 12,249	1,548	DYCG 11,970	5,709	DYCN 24,219	DYZO 3,410	LOJW 210	LOJT 106	DYDH 27,945
1999	Mar	12,317	1,596	12,026	5,735	24,343	3,392	208	109	28,053
	Jun	12,372	1,627	12,115	5,769	24,487	3,435	209	119	28,251
	Sep	12,490	1,666	12,176	5,799	24,666	3,351	209	117	28,343
	Dec	12,522	1,637	12,210	5,824	24,731	3,362	209	112	28,413
2000	Mar	12,532	1,649	12,263	5,840	24,794	3,353	207	110	28,465
	Jun	12,581	1,674	12,310	5,884	24,892	3,347	207	109	28,555
	Sep	12,569	1,705	12,341	5,908	24,909	3,323	206	110	28,548
	Dec	12,735	1,700	12,303	5,840	25,038	3,328	206	103	28,674
2001	Mar	12,742	1,695	12,308	5,809	25,050	3,330	205	101	28,686
	Jun	12,792	1,711	12,327	5,813	25,119	3,347	204	94	28,764
	Sep	12,780	1,721	12,301	5,800	25,080	3,335	204	81	28,700
	Dec	12,737	1,748	12,367	5,881	25,104	3,335	204	81	28,723
2002	Mar	12,758	1,778	12,355	5,887	25,112	3,341	204	84	28,741
	Jun	12,722	1,784	12,338	5,893	25,060	3,405	204	90	28,760

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

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R Revised

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3. Workforce jobs figures have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2000 and revised results for 1999. Data have been revised from March 1999.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITE	DKINGDOM	All industries and s A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing ind D	ustries	Production industr C-E	ries	Production and co industries C-F	nstruction
SIC 19 Sectio		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	BCAD 23,198 22,846 22,846 22,847 23,624 23,624 24,569 25,045 25,469 25,045 25,661	BCAJ 23,178 22,821 22,900 23,264 24,270 24,649 25,738 25,769 25,718	YEJG 4,141 3,952 3,970 4,072 4,119 4,176 4,205 4,051 3,961 3,834 3,668	YEJL 4,147 3,952 3,968 4,072 4,138 4,191 4,209 4,060 3,967 3,838 3,671	YEJH 4,468 4,238 4,222 4,301 4,339 4,395 4,406 4,256 4,146 4,146 4,012 3,845	YEJF 4,499 4,257 4,237 4,314 4,359 4,411 4,418 4,265 4,152 4,017 3,848	LOJY 5,527 5,200 5,184 5,233 5,260 5,372 5,504 5,326 5,328 5,213 5,031	LOJZ 5,560 5,222 5,201 5,249 5,249 5,525 5,388 5,525 5,382 5,382 5,381 5,223 5,040
2000	Apr May Jun	25,469	25,533	3,970 3,964 3,961	3,981 3,972 3,967	4,157 4,149 4,146	4,168 4,158 4,152	5,328	5,341
	Jul Aug Sep	25,611	25,553	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,952 3,942 3,928	4,141 4,137 4,117	4,135 4,124 4,109	5,291	5,274
-	Oct Nov Dec	25.812	25,684	3,932 3,926 3,904	3,922 3,911 3,903	4,111 4,105 4,081	4,101 4,090 4,080	5,243	5,231
2001	Jan Feb Mar	25,573	25,700	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,898 3,888 3,882	4,067 4,058 4,052	4,076 4,066 4,060	5,213	5,233
	Apr May Jun	25.707	25,769	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,875 3,855 3,838	4,043 4,024 4,012	4,054 4,034 4,017	5,213	5,223
	Jul Aug Sep	25,789	25,731	3,829 3,815 3,797	3,824 3,805 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	4,002 3,983 3,971	5,213	5,197
	Oct Nov Dec	25,882	25,757	3,782 3,771 3,745	3,773 3,758 3,745	3,962 3,950 3,924	3,953 3,937 3,924	5,170	5,161
2002	Jan Feb Mar	25.642	25,767	3,728 3,715 3,703	3,736 3,723 3,709	3,907 3,895 3,882	3,916 3,902 3,888	5,093	5,112
	Apr May Jun	25,661	25,718	3,687 3,673 3,668	3,696 3,683 3,671	3,866 3,851 3,848	3,875 3,861 3,848	5,031	5,040
	Jul P Aug P	noise .		3,665 3,659	3,658 3,649	3,842 3,835	3,836 3,825		

UNITE SIC 19	ED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
Sectio	on, ection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	197 202 211 234 252 254 244 238 227 222	735 693 705 707 719 720 699 674 660 631 605	413 372 370 384 390 389 390 369 358 353 353 353 338	445 423 437 475 499 508 519 497 497 497 477 417	407 353 349 374 393 394 413 404 402 389 377	203 201 221 236 237 239 244 249 242	1,060 965 964 935 933 987 1,107 1,117 1,190 1,206 1,191	3,917 3,895 3,989 4,051 4,157 4,293 4,339 4,339 4,330 4,398 4,460 4,499	1,398 1,360 1,364 1,431 1,502 1,553 1,552 1,629 1,669 1,654 1,673
2000	May Jun	239 238	662 660	359 358	495 494	402 402	242 244	1,190	4,398	1,669
	Jul Aug Sep	237 236 235	655 653 650	359 359 358	494 495 493	399 398 397	243 243 244	1,165	4,437	1,654
	Oct Nov Dec	233 233 232	647 645 640	358 359 359	494 493 492	396 396 395	244 244 244	1,151	4,421	1,656
2001	Jan Feb Mar	232 231 230	641 639 637	358 358 358	493 491 489	394 393 394	246 246 248	1,173	4,460	1,649
	Apr May Jun	229 228 227	639 635 631	357 355 353	487 482 477	392 392 389	249 248 249	1,206	4,460	1,654
	Jul Aug Sep	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 348	471 464 459	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,226	4,460	1,649
	Oct Nov Dec	225 225 224	624 621 620	347 344 343	453 449 445	387 385 384	246 246 245	1,237	4,498	1,665
2002	Jan Feb Mar	224 224 224	618 615 612	342 341 341	437 432 428	385 383 380	244 245 244	1,223	4,497	1,670
	Apr May Jun	224 223 222	609 606 605	340 339 338	424 421 417	380 378 377	243 243 242	1,191	4,499	1,673
	Jul P Aug P	222 222	604 603	336 334	413 411	377 377	240 240			10000

		Service industries G-Q	1	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and
IC 199		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	 forestry and fishing A,B 01-05 	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001 001 002	Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	YEJI 17.359 17.317 17.451 17.451 17.797 18.065 18.488 18.743 19.362 19.835 20.216 20.375	YEID 17,307 17,272 17,398 17,741 18,166 18,557 18,802 19,415 19,888 20,270 20,426	YEHU 311 327 300 273 281 315 322 315 322 317 304 276 252	YEJJ 352 305 268 243 221 220 210 220 210 220 185 179 178	LÓKA 500 484 472 472 474 500 509 506 499 493 491	LOKB 442 434 422 404 396 388 372 325 285 285 285 225 228	LOKC 85 91 93 84 85 88 85 84 83 84 80 80 80	LOKD 451 442 457 465 464 464 464 464 464 450 442	LOKE 289 256 246 254 254 251 257 249 235 229
000	Apr May Jun	19,835	19.888	304	187 186 185	501 498 499	293 289 285	83 82 83	465 465 464	239 239 239
	Jul	20,006	19,982	296	183 182 181	498 497 496	282 278 274	83 83 83	463 462 461	238 238 239
	Sep Oct Nov Dec	20,289	20,159	294	179 179 177	496 493 498	272 269 265	84 83 83	459 459 457	238 238 237
001	Jan Feb Mar	20,098	20,199	268	178 177 178	497 495 495	260 260 258	83 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr May Jun	20.216	20,270	276	178 179 179	494 494 493	256 253 251	81 81 80	455 452 450	235 235 235
	Jul Aug Sep	20.303	20,278	. 257	179 179 181	492 491 492	248 246 243	81 80 81	450 449 449	235 234 233
	Oct Nov Dec	20,459	20,330	266	- 179 180 178	490 490 492	241 239 237	80 81 80	447 445 445	233 232 231
	Jan Feb Mar	20,294	20,396	260	180 180 179	494 493 493	235 234 232	80 80 80	445 445 443	231 231 230
	Apr May Jun	20,375	20,426	252	179 178 178	492 491 491	231 230 228	80 80 80	443 443 442	230 229 229
	Jul P Aug P	20,010			177 176	490 487	227 225	79 80	441 441	228 227

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

ab

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

Thousands

		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation	Realestate	Re re co
SIC 19 Sectio subse	92 n, ction, group	l 60-63	1 64	J 65-67	K 70	ac K 71
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	L
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun R Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	949 924 920 915 933 954 982 1,017 1,024 1,010	462 437 439 440 457 459 467 480 502 536 517	1,050 1,016 1,024 1,043 1,024 1,039 1,048 1,075 1,070 1,072 1,067	222 256 270 281 275 291 292 313 345 345 368 373	
2000	May Jun	1,017	502	1,070	345	
	Jul Aug Sep	1,024	506	1,067	342	
	Oct Nov Dec	1,015	529	1,080	358	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	1,024	533	1,075	366	
	Apr May Jun	1,024	536	1,072	368	
	Jul Aug Sep	1,023	525	1,073	366	
	Oct Nov Dec	1,020	519	1,073 *	366	
2002	Jan Feb Mar	1,010	516	1,074	371	
	Apr May Jun	1,010	517	1,067	373	
	Jul Aug					

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

B.12

Thousands

Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L ^a 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
2,482 2,544 2,709 2,878 3,040 3,159 3,287 3,384 3,570 3,567	1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,401 1,401 1,408 1,409 1,443	1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,859 1,859 1,841 2,036 2,118 2,133 2,176	2,500 2,510 2,521 2,558 2,593 2,593 2,699 2,699 2,692 2,751 2,805	1,042 1,069 1,061 1,073 1,126 1,150 1,154 1,240 1,281 1,291 1,296
3,384	1,408	2,118	2,692	1,281
3,422	1,405	2,137	2,712	1,273
3,552	1,404	2,129	2,729	1,292
3,533	1,409	2,129	2,728	1,292
3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
3,557	1,420	2,155	2,759	1,289
3,536	1,428	2,163	2,775	1,292
3,558	1,443	2,171	2,789	1,296
3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted **B.1** 3

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES C-E MINING AND QUARRYING C Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials CB (13) Manufacture of lood products, beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of tood products, beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of textiles and textile products DB of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and leather products including tootwear Manufacture of leather and leather products including tootwear Manufacture of wood and wood products DD (20)		Female 1,085.0 8.5 5.8 2.7 1,047.8 183.2 127.6 67.0 60.6	Total 4,012.4 75.1 44.7 30.4 3,833.7 488.8 229.1 138.2	Male 2,817.2 65.2 38.1 27.1 2,679.4 315.3 114.5	Female 1,028.1 10.0 6.1 3.9 988.5 171.3	Total 3,845.2 752 44.3 31.0 3,667.9	Mar 3,882.1 755 44.7 30.8 3,702.9	Apr 3,866.3 755 44.4 31.1 3,687.5	May 3,851.5 752 44.2 31.0 3,673.7	Jun 3,845.2 752 44.3 31.0 3,667.9	Jul P 3,841.5 75.1 43.9 31.2 3,664.5	Aug P 3,835.4 74.9 43.7 31.2 3,659.3
MINING AND QUARRYING C Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials CA (10) Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials CB (13) MANUFACTURING D Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of textiles and textile products DB of textiles 17 of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear DC Manufacture of wood and wood DC	666 12) 38.9 14) 27.7 2,785.9 305.7 101.5 71.2 30.2	 8.5 5.8 2.7 1,047.8 183.2 127.6 67.0 	751 44.7 30.4 3,833.7 488.8 229.1	65.2 38.1 27.1 2,679.4 315.3	10.0 6.1 3.9 988.5	752 44.3 31.0 3,667.9	75.5 44.7 30.8	75.5 44.4 31.1	752 44.2 31.0	752 44.3 31.0	75.1 43.9 31.2	74.9 43.7 31.2
Ining and quarying of energy producing materials CA (10) Ining and quarying except of energy producing materials CB (13) IANUFACTURING D Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of textiles and textile products DB of wearing apparel; resing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear DC	12) 38.9 14) 27.7 2,785.9 305.7 101.5 71.2 30.2	5.8 2.7 1,047.8 1832 127.6 67.0	44.7 30.4 3,833.7 488.8 229.1	38.1 27.1 2,679.4 315.3	6.1 3.9 968.5	44.3 31.0 3,667.9	44.7 30.8	44.4 31.1	44.2 31.0	44.3 31.0	43.9 31.2	43.7 31.2
producing materials CA (10- fining and quarrying except of energy producing materials CB (13) IANUFACTURING D Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of textiles and textile products DB of textiles 17 of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear DC Manufacture of wood and wood DC	14) 27.7 2,785.9 305.7 101.5 71.2 30.2	2.7 1,047.8 183.2 127.6 67.0	30.4 3,833.7 488.8 229.1	27.1 2,679.4 315.3	3.9 968.5	31.0 3,667.9	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.2
energy producing materials CB (13/ IANUFACTURING D Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco DA tanufacture of textiles and extile products DB of textiles 17 of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and eather products including footwear DC Manufacture of wood and wood	2,785.9 305.7 101.5 71.2 30.2	1,047.8 183.2 127.6 67.0	3,833.7 488.8 229.1	2,679.4 315.3	968.5	3,667.9						
Anufacture of food products, DA Anufacture of textiles and textile products DB of textiles and textiles and textile products DB of textiles 17 of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Anufacture of leather and teather products including footwear DC Anufacture of wood and wood	305.7 101.5 71.2 30.2	1832 127.6 67.0	488.8	315.3			3,702.9	3,687.5	3,673.7	3,667.9	3,664.5	3650.3
beverages and tobacco DA Manufacture of textiles and textile products DB of textiles 17 of wearing apparel; _ dressing and dyeing of fur 18 Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear DC Manufacture of wood and wood	101.5 71.2 30.2	127.6 67.0	229.1		171.3							3,009.3
extile products DB oftextiles 17 of wearing apparel; _ dressing and dyeing of fur 18 lanufacture of leather and eather products including footwear DC lanufacture of wood and wood	71.2 30.2	67.0		114.5		486.5	487.2	485.6	485.0	486.5	491.7	491.9
of wearing apparel; _ dressing and dyeing of fur 18 tanufacture of leather and eather products including footwear DC tanufacture of wood and wood	30.2		10012	73.6	94.8 52.8	209.3 126.5	211.9 128.6	210.9 128.0	209.5 127.1	209.3 126.5	209.0 126.1	206.9 125.7
eather products including footwear DC lanufacture of wood and wood	10.9		90.9	40.9	42.0	82.9	83.3	82.9	82.4	82.9	82.9	81.2
	10.5	10.8	21.7	11.7	7.5	19.2	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.0	18.8
	65.5	15.4	80.9	60.5	20.4	80.8	80.3	80.1	80.3	80.8	79.4	80.4
tanufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing DE of pulp, paper and paper products 21	275.3 69.2	175.3 26.3	450.5 95.5	275.8 65.7	165.9 24.3	441.7 90.1	442.9 90.3	443.0 90.1	442.4 90.0	441.7 90.1	442.8 91.1	442.0 91.1
ublishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media 22	206.1	148.9	355.0	210.0	141.6	351.6	352.6	352.9	352.4	351.6	351.7	350.9
lanufacture of coke, refined DF (23	28.8	2.6	31.4	25.2	5.9	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.2
lanufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG (24) 165.6	69.8	235.5	157.7	71.0	228.7	229.7	229.6	. 229.1	228.7	228.9	228.3
lanufacture of rubber and blastic products DH (25		52.5	227.1	171.4	50.3	221.7	224.7	224.0	222.5	221.7	222.8	223.0
lanufacture of other non-metallic mineral products DI (26)	108.5	27.6	136.1	107.0	25.0	132.0	133.0	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.8	131.6
fanufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products DJ	424.3	72.7	497.0	392.1	82.6	474.7	479.3	476.7	474.8	474.7	474.4	474.4
of basic metals . 27 of fabricated metal products,	98.2	11.7	109.9	89.0	12.6	101.5	103.4	102.3	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.2
except machinery 28	326.1	61.0	387.1	303.2	70.0	373.2	375.8	374.5	373.0	373.2	373.1	373.2
anufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. DK (29	292.6	59.4	352.1	274.9	62.4	337.3	341.0	339.6	338.4	337.3	334.9	334.0
anufacture of electrical ind optical equipment DL of office machinery and computers 30	330.4 37.2	147.6 14.7	478.0 52.0	299.2 31.3	119.3 12.5	418.5 43.9	429.2 45.3	424.9 44.4	421.0 43.8	418.5 43.9	414.3 43.2	411.8 43.1
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. 31	113.3	54.5	167.8	106.8	41.3	148.1	152.9	151.1	149.5	148.1	146.2	145.4
of radio, television and communication eqpt. 32	82.5	41.4	123.8	67.9	30.4	98.4	102.4	100.5	99.1	98.4	97.4	96.
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches 33	97.4	37.0	134.4	93.1	35.1	128.2	128.7	128.9	128.6	128.2	127.5	127.
anufacture of transport	341.2	47.1	388.4	329.2	46.7	375.9	381.1	379.7	377.3	375.9	375.7	375.
quipment DM of motor vehicles, trailers 34 of other transport equipment 35	341.2 188.6 152.7	47.1 25.4 21.8	213.9 174.5	184.6 144.6	46.7 26.1 20.6	210.7 165.2	212.3 168.8	211.9 167.8	211.1 166.1	210.7 165.2	210.8 164.8	210. 165.
of other transport equipment 35 anufacturing n.e.c. DN	160.9	56.2	217.1	144.8	65.5	210.3	212.0	210.8	211.0	210.3	208.7	209.
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY E	74.9	28.7	103.7	72.5	29.5	102.1	103.7	103.4	102.6	102.1	101.9	101.2

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EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by region and industry^a **B.1**

Thousands

Government Office	Unadjuste	ed				Seasonall	yadjusted		Notseasor	nally adjusted				_	sonally adjus						
Region	Male		Female		Totalb	Male	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and construc-	Produc- tion in- dustries	Manu- facturing industries	Service industries	Agricul- ture, hunting,	Mining and quarry-	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construct	 Wholesale, retail trade and 			Fin
	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time					tion in- dustries C-F	C-E	D	G-Q	forestry & fishing A,B	ing C	D	supply E	F	repairs G	н	commun- ication I	J
SIC 1992 North East		-					475	949	233	184	172	709	5	. 4	172	9	49	150	57	47	
2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	415 417 422 422 420	57 58 55 54 56	244 245 246 242 243	231 230 236 229 231	947 950 958 947 949	474 473 474 479 477	473 473 480 474 474	946 954 953 951	232 230 230 229	184 181 181 179	171 169 169 168	713 723 712 715	5 5 5 5	4 3 4 3	171 169 169 168	9 9 9 9	48 49 49 49	149 155 148 148	57 56 57 59	46 45 46 47	
North West 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	1,249 1,272 1,264 1,259 1,257	176 181 187 184 187	727 727 719 710 713	664 666 682 670 672	2,815 2,846 2,853 2,822 2,829	1,431 1,447 1,444 1,451 1,449	1,391 1,387 1,397 1,389 1,386	2,822 2,833 2,841 2,840 2,835	636 647 643 632 630	496 491 483 480 475	487 482 474 471 466	2,161 2,180 2,193 2,173 2,182	19 18 17 17 17	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	487 482 474 471 466	6 6 6 5 5 5	140 156 160 152 155	505 507 521 501 501	182 182 181 181 186	160 160 158 158 159	
Yorkshire and the H 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	lumber 896 900 890 877 871	140 142 140 139 143	493 497 497 492 489	542 542 555 548 552	2,070 2,081 2,083 2,056 2,055	1,041 1,037 1,026 1,020 1,019	1,034 1,036 1,052 1,043 1,041	2,075 2,073 2,078 2,063 2,060	497 499 480 474 464	391 390 382 378 376	377 376 368 365 363	1,553 1,563 1,585 1,564 1,573	20 19 18 18 18	7 7 7 6 6	377 376 368 365 363	7 7 7 7 7 7	107 109 98 95 88	360 361 374 359 362	129 131 133 129 132	124 123 123 121 123	
East Midlands 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	749 756 770 765 762	120 121 125 123 122	423 423 417 412 411	441 440 443 439 440	1,734 1,740 1,756 1,739 1,736	875 882 883 891 890	864 859 862 854 850	1,739 1,740 1,745 1,746 1,741	473 475 482 474 466	386 383 382 376 373	370 367 365 359 356	1,235 1,241 1,251 1,242 1,247	න න න න න න	9 9 9 9	370 367 365 359 356	7 7 8 8 8	87 91 100 98 93	303 304 314 303 304	100 99 97 95 99	89 89 89 90 89	
West Midlands 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	1,023 1,027 1,027 1,019 1,017	144 145 149 150 148	570 578 568 566 564	537 542 545 543 543	2,274 2,291 2,288 2,277 2,273	1,173 1,173 1,165 1,172 1,171	1,109 1,113 1,115 1,111 1,109	2,282 2,286 2,279 2,284 2,280	589 593 586 578 571	504 498 497 492 487	485 480 478 472 468	1,663 1,678 1,682 1,679 1,682	22 21 19 20 20	3 3 3 3 3	485 480 478 472 468	16 16 16 16 16	86 94 90 87 85	400 399 409 398 397	129 130 129 125 129	132 139 133 132 134	
East 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	1,007 1,009 1,007 994 990	151 151 155 156 160	542 538 536 530 533	536 537 549 549 549 546	2,235 2,235 2,246 2,228 2,229	1,160 1,157 1,156 1,157 1,152	1,080 1,074 1,077 1,085 1,081	2,240 2,231 2,232 2,242 2,233	467 467 466 459 454	353 350 346 344 341	334 331 327 325 322	1,730 1,730 1,747 1,735 1,741	38 38 34 34 34 34	4 4 4 4 4	334 331 327 325 322	15 15 15 15	114 117 120 115 113	430 429 446 435 434	134 133 134 133 140	151 150 150 147 148	
London 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	1,882 1,883 1,867 1,838 1,827	284 288 305 297 301	1,251 1,248 1,259 1,246 1,238	646 654 671 663 672	4,063 4,074 4,102 4,044 4,038	2,174 2,171 2,161 2,139 2,135	1,912 1,910 1,902 1,915 1,925	4,086 4,081 4,062 4,054 4,060	436 429 427 412 406	295 291 287 286 283	284 281 277 276 273	3,622 3,640 3,670 3,628 3,628	5 5 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	284 281 277 276 273	6 6 6 6	141 138 140 126 123	612 613 638 621 619	270 267 267 264 268	348 343 344 331 333	
South East 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	1,574 1,582 1,568 1,541 1,536	261 261 277 279 287	902 904 909 897 902	870 865 876 874 872	3,607 3,611 3,630 3,591 3,596	1,839 1,837 1,835 1,832 1,825	1,775 1,767 1,772 1,781 1,778	3,615 3,604 3,607 3,613 3,603	619 623 615 606 595	452 448 442 436 432	437 433 427 421 417	2,941 2,942 2,973 2,944 2,960	47 46 41 41 41	4 4 4 4 4	437 433 427 421 417	11 11 11 11 11	168 175 173 169 163	687 687 717 698 700	226 225 224 221 227	222 221 221 213 214	
South West 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	857 862 858 853 859	168 169	481 479 487 482 479	539 541 544 543 556	2,047 2,057 2,047	1,018 1,021 1,026 1,030 1,028	1,018 1,016 1,030 1,032 1,033	2,036 2,036 2,056 2,063 2,061	403 407 412 405 399	314 312 306 301 296	299 297 291 286 281	1,603 1,608 1,615 1,613 1,635	33 32 30 30 30	6 6 6 6	299 297 291 286 281	99999	90 95 107 104 103	373 377 390 383 385	173 170 165 168 184	96 97 96 94 96	
England 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	9,630 9,687 9,650 9,567 9,539	1,511 1,562 1,552	5,642 5,648 5,647 5,576 5,573		21,864 21,960 21,752	11,165 11,179 11,148 11,171 11,146	10,665 10,643 10,696 10,687 10,677	21,830 21,821 21,844 21,857 21,823	4,349 4,366 4,336 4,269 4,214	3,371 3,344 3,302 3,274 3,242	3,241 3,214 3,173 3,144 3,114	17,211 17,289 17,434 17,290 17,363	213 208 191 192 192	44 45 44 45 44	3,241 3,214 3,173 3,144 3,114	86 86 85 86 84	980 1,022 1,034 996 972	3,818 3,825 3,963 3,846 3,852	1,398 1,395 1,385 1,375 1,425	1,369 1,367 1,358 1,331 1,340	
Wales 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	463 460 462 455 462	68 70 69	262	267 275 272	1,069 1,073 1,061	529 532	538	1,073 1,062 1,069 1,070 1,069	261 258 258 255 255	204 202 201 197 194	197 195 193 189 187	795 796 801 792 798	15 15 14 14 14	3 3 3 3 3 3	197 195 193 189 187	4 4 4 4 4	56 56 57 58 62	168 169 175 168 167	70 68 65 64 67	44 44 43 44	
Scotland 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	952 936 927 910 907	i 142 139 140	598 597	529 528 530	2,207 2,191 2,176	1,076 1,060 1,055	1,121 1,131 1,130	2,216 2,197 2,191 2,185 2,168	461 449 437 431 423	331 327 317 309 307	294 288 280 272 270	1,718 1,724 1,721 1,712 1,711	36 35 33 34 34	26 27 27 26 26	294 288 280 272 270	11 11 11 11 11	129 122 119 122 116	334 332 342 337 336	169 167 163 162 165	117 117 118 112 113	
Great Britain 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	11,048 11,080 11,033 10,939 10,900	3 1,721 9 1,771 5 1,761	6,522 6,510 6,435	5,814 5,904 5,858	25,140 25,224 24,989	12,780 12,737 12,758	12,301 12,367 12,355	25,119 25,080 25,104 25,112 25,060			3,732 3,697 3,646 3,605 3,571	19,724 19,809 19,956 19,794 19,872	264 258 238 240 240	73 75 74 74 73	3,732 3,697 3,646 3,605 3,571	101 101 100 101 99	1,165 1,200 1,210 1,176 1,150	4,320 4,326 4,480 4,351 4,355	1,637 1,630 1,613 1,601 1,657	1,530 1,528 1,520 1,486 1,497	
Northern Ireland 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	26 26 26 26 26	5 55 6 57 4 57	171 171 170	150 160 160	650 657 2 653	321 321 322	330 331 333	650 651 653 655 657	140 140 138	105 104 103	99 97	503 501	15 15 15 15 15	2222	102 100 99 97 97	33333	888888	107 109 114 111 111	39 39 40 39 39	27 27 27 27 27 27 27	
United Kingdom 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun	11,31 11,34 11,30 11,19 11,17	0 1,761 9 1,776 5 1,826 9 1,817	6,694 6,681 6,605	2 5,97 1 6,06 5 6,02	2 25,789 3 25,882 0 25,642	13,100 13,058 13,080) 12,631 3 12,698) 12,688	25,769 25,731 25,757 25,767 25,718	5,213 5,170 5,093	3,978 3,924 3,882	3,797 3,745 3,703	20,294	279 273 252 255 255	75 77 78 78 78	3,834 3,797 3,745 3,703 3,668	104 104 103 104 102	1,200 1,235 1,246 1,211 1,186	4,427 4,435 4,593 4,462 4,466	1,676 1,669 1,653 1,640 1,696	1,557 1,556 1,547 1,513 1,524	

See tootnotes to Table B.11. The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

Please note that the government office regions data series began in September 1995, prior to this date figures for standard statistical regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our helpline number for further information.

Note: Labour Market trends **S28**

November 2002

EMPLOYMENT B Employee jobs by region and industry^a

.16

	Financial intermed- iation	Real estate renting and business activities K	admin. and defence; compulsory social securit	Education ty M	Health and social work N	Other commun- ity, social and person activities O-Q	Government Office Region al SIC 1992
-	21 22 22 22 21	101 102 104 103	69 69 70 70	85 84 87 87	128 130 133 130	51 54 52 49	North East 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R
	22 95 95 94	102 358 369 365	70 166 168 169	88 252 250 260	130 317 321 322	50 126 127 124	Jun North West 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R
	93 93 65 69 69	359 361 249 250 246	170 170 115 116 117	260 260 187 185 191	324 326 231 234 237	127 127 93 94 96	2002 Mar R Jun orkshire and the Humber 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R
	69 68 36 35	246 248 209 213	118 118 81 81	191 192 150 148	239 239 194 196	92 91 74 76	2002 Mar R Jun East Midlands 2001 Jun R Sep R
	35 34 34 70	210 210 211 277	82 83 83	156 157 157 208	194 195 196 237	74 74 74 74	Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun West Midlands 2001 Jun R
	70 72 72 71	281 282 284 282	104 104 105 105	208 210 213 213	241 241 244 245	105 102 104 106	Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun East
	78 77 77 78 77	354 357 353 356 355	91 92 93 93 93	176 177 177 179 178	219 220 222 219 220	96 96 94 94 95	2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	339 343 341 336 331	1,005 1,013 1,010 1,005 1,000	210 212 212 214 214	247 246 248 247 249	325 329 333 335 339	266 274 277 274 275	London 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	138 137 137 138 137	681 686 685 689 690	166 168 168 170 170	295 294 294 298 298	350 352 356 350 352	175 173 171 168 172	South East 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	81 82 81 81 81	248 249 250 245 246	123 123 123 125 125	187 186 190 191 190	226 229 230 232 234	97 95 92 95 96	South West 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	921 930 926 923 913	3,478 3,517 3,502 3,497 3,494	1,127 1,132 1,136 1,148 1,148	1,786 1,779 1,812 1,823 1,824	2,230 2,253 2,269 2,268 2,281	1,083 1,094 1,084 1,077 1,087	England 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	33 32 33 33 33 33 33	98 100 101 96 94	76 74 75 75 75	104 103 105 106 106	146 147 147 149 149	57 57 56 59 61	Wales 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	98 97 100 101 99	277 274 273 268 266	146 157 157 159 159	183 182 186 186 186	270 275 264 267 268	124 121 119 120 120	Scotland 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	1,052 1,059 1,059 1,057 1,045	3,853 3,891 3,876 3,861 3,854	1,349 1,363 1,368 1,382 1,382	2,073 2,064 2,103 2,115 2,116	2,646 2,675 2,680 2,684 2,698	1,264 1,272 1,259 1,256 1,268	Great Britain 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	16 16 16 17 17	អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អូ អ	60 59 59 60 60	67 65 67 68 67	96 97 97 98 98	23 23 23 23 30 30 30	Northern Ireland 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun
	1,068 1,075 1,075 1,074 1,062	3,905 3,944 3,929 3,913 3,907	1,408 1,422 1,427 1,442 1,443	2,140 2,129 2,170 2,183 2,183	2,742 2,772 2,777 2,782 2,796	1,293 1,301 1,288 1,286 1,298	United Kingdom 2001 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar R Jun

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

EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain **B.17**

GREA	T BRITAIN	Hotels and	Restaurants,	Bars, public	Travel agencies/	Libraries/	Sport	All tourism	n-related industries	
		other tourist	cafes etc.	houses and nightclubs	tour operators	other cultural activities	and other recreation activities	All	of which:	
SIC 19	002	accommodation 551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927		employeejobs	self-employment
Emple	oyee jobs and self-	employment jobsa,b								
1996	Mar	340.7	462.4	482.1	94.2	71.0	348.8	1,799.2	1,584.1	215.1
	Jun	399.1	487.9	506.4	104.0	73.9	352.1	1,923.4	1,706.3	217.0
	Sep	381.5	493.8	511.5	100.5	73.9	366.7	1,928.0	1,696.2	231.8
	Dec	355.8	481.5	535.6	106.2	73.0	360.9	1,912.9	1,696.7	216.3
		050.0	1705	530.7	108.3	70.1	346.5	1,887.4	1,672.8	214.6
1997	Mar	353.3	478.5		115.8	75.4	359.2	1,980.3	1,762.1	218.2
	Jun	371.0	505.1	553.9			364.3	2,008.6	1,780.5	228.1
	Sep	371.0	511.4	572.5	112.7	76.8				
	Dec	351.7	516.1	576.0	106.2	72.2	361.8	1,983.9	1,771.7	212.1
1998	Mar	360.3	519.7	549.8	104.1	67.7	354.2	1,955.8	1,762.5	193.3
1990		385.0	520.8	555.3	111.0	74.8	347.1	1,994.0	1,809.0	185.0
	Jun		523.5	558.3	115.6	74.1	353.4	2,021.7	1,843.0	178.7
	Sep	396.8		547.6	115.1	69.0	343.4	1,964.2	1,811.4	152.8
	Dec	372.3	516.8	547.0	115.1	05.0	040.4	1,004.2	1,011.4	TOELO
1999	Mar	373.4	522.0	542.8	119.2	69.6	349.7	1,976.8	1,826.2	150.5
	Jun	409.9	535.1	555.6	123.2	76.2	367.3	2,067.3	1,906.7	160.6
	Sep	403.8	536.8	558.9	129.0	82.1	377.7	2,088.3	1,938.9	149.4
	Dec	379.5	537.2	573.3	125.3	82.2	380.0	2,077.4	1,913.1	164.3
					105.1	82.0	384.2	2,063.9	1,898.4	165.5
2000	Mar	379.3	540.5	552.8	125.1				1,971.6	171.9
	Jun	406.2	555.2	576.1	131.4	88.9	385.6	2,143.5		168.5
	Sep	406.3	548.5	567.6	133.9	87.7	389.0	2,132.9	1,964.4	
	Dec	383.9	553.6	538.8	137.2	78.0	409.2	2,100.7	1,927.7	173.0
2001	Mar	383.6	539.1	520.3	137.7	78.4	409.1	2,068.1	1,900.9	167.2
2001	Jun	410.2	550.8	533.0	141.7	80.0	406.7	2,122.5	1,962.5	160.0
	Sept	410.2	556.8	528.2	141.3	81.8	414.8	2,134.0	1,955.8	178.2
	Dec	387.3	542.9	523.5	133.0	• 79.6	415.1	2,081.4	1,924.1	157.4
			500.0	5100	100.0	70 7	408.2	2.056.2	1,908.2	148.0
2002	Mar	388.7	533.8	518.0	128.8	78.7			1,908.2	148.0
	Jun	418.0	545.4	535.9	133.6	81.4	412.9	2,127.2	1,904.0	103.2
Chan	ges:									
Jun 2	001-2002	7.8	-5.4	2.9	-8.1	1.4	6.2	4.7	1.5	3.2
Perce	ant	1.9	-1.0	0.5	-5.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.0

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Enquiries:02072112189

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job). Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Employee jobs data have been revised due to the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry. Revised estimates for tourism-related industries are not available prior to 1996. h

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
	sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All job 1996	Jun Sep Dec	DYDC 27,778 27,699 27,787	LOLI 555 563 578	LOLL 231 227 224	LOLO 4,459 4,459 4,470	LOLR 1,786 1,750 1,739	LOLU 6,385 6,354 6,393	LOLX 1,579 1,576 1,593	LOMA 4,801 4,749 4,797	6,446 6,457 6,429	LOMG 1,535 1,564 1,564	LOMJ 20,747 20,701 20,776
1997	Mar	27,982	554	229	4,463	1,762	6,494	1,630	4,903	6,386	1,561	20,974
	Jun	28,272	577	231	4,500	1,754 •	6,566	1,634	5,005	6,410	1,595	21,209
	Sep	28,219	582	224	4,470	1,775	6,586	1,597	5,020	6,371	1,594	21,168
	Dec	28,336	579	222	4,497	1,821	6,593	1,590	5,059	6,363	1,613	21,218
998	Mar	28,535	571	221	4,538	1,830	6,619	1,616	5,112	6,411	1,618	21,375
	Jun	28,489	565	220	4,531	1,813	6,601	1,626	5,135	6,416	1,582	21,360
	Sep	28,527	546	219	4,507	1,799	6,651	1,631	5,153	6,437	1,583	21,455
	Dec	28,667	528	221	4,452	1,827	6,652	1,667	5,207	6,523	1,591	21,640
999	Mar	28,776	523	215	4,393	1,825	6,657	1,678	5,277	6,590	1,618	21,819
	Jun	28,974	521	213	4,362	1,827	6,675	1,690	5,350	6,644	1,693	22,051
	Sep	29,072	508	209	4,317	1,832	6,659	1,707	5,413	6,711	1,716	22,206
	Dec	29,142	496	205	4,301	1,825	6,714	1,731	5,445	6,700	1,725	22,316
000	Mar	29,201	516	199	4,281	1,830	6,697	1,736	5,440	6,732	1,769	22,376
	Jun	29,299	504	196	4,246	1,886	6,713	1,746	5,465	6,797	1,745	22,467
	Sep	29,295	497	191	4,192	1,858	6,736	1,759	5,496	6,847	1,719	22,557
	Dec	29,425	492	186	4,153	1,857	6,739	1,781	5,642	6,836	1,741	22,738
001	Mar	29,438	472	186	4,133	1,889	6,740	1,795	5,647	6,837	1,739	22,757
	Jun	29,516	474	189	4,095	1,919	6,744	1,799	5,701	6,871	1,724	22,838
	Sep	29,456	450	190	4,042	1,936	6,728	1,781	5,687	6,898	1,743	22,837
	Dec	29,482	463	189	4,009	1,985	6,761	1,773	5,652	6,918	1,732	22,836
002	Mar	29,499	455	192	3,959	1,975	6,754	1,761	5,692	6,963	1,748	22,917
	Jun	29,519	432	188	3,941	1,953	6,795	1,765	5,675	6,995	1,774	23,005
hang	e on quarter	20 0.1	-23 -5.1	-4 -21	-18 -0.5	-22	41 0.6	4 0.2	-17 -0.3	32 0.5	26 1.5	88 0.4
	e on year	3 0.0	-42 -8.9	-1 -0.5	-154 -3.8	34 1.8	51 0.8	-34 -1.9	-26 -0.5	124 1.8	50 2.9	167 0.7
Male jo 996		LOLA 14,660 14,637 14,671	LOLJ 439 447 460	LOLM 186 182 182	LOLP 3,120 3,122 3,112	LOLS 1,574 1,570 1,552	LOLV 2,885 2,871 2,893	LOLT 1,290 1,296 1,329	LOMB 2,459 2,416 2,447	LOME 2,000 2,007 1,985	LOMH 706 725 712	LOMK 9,341 9,316 9,366
997	Mar	14,842	435	182	3,118	1,575	2,980	1,337	2,511	1,984	721	9,532
	Jun	15,041	460	182	3,145	1,577	3,030	1,328	2,588	1,991	740	9,677
	Sep	15,003	444	176	3,124	1,574	3,072	1,298	2,601	1,967	748	9,686
	Dec	15,131	433	170	3,184	1,605	3,134	1,198	2,641	1,989	778	9,739
98	Mar	15,233	431	169	3,205	1,618	3,125	1,239	2,697	1,974	774	9,810
	Jun	15,199	430	169	3,189	1,605	3,100	1,270	2,734	1,949	754	9,806
	Sep	15,196	413	169	3,166	1,588	3,106	1,304	2,767	1,941	742	9,860
	Dec	15,355	401	169	3,184	1,623	3,172	1,271	2,789	1,960	786	9,978
999	Mar	15,429	398	161	3,157	1,626	3,191	1,259	2,838	1,993	805	10,086
	Jun	15,515	394	160	3,140	1,619	3,217	1,259	2,869	2,021	836	10,202
	Sep	15,566	388	156	3,123	1,629	3,207	1,266	2,911	2,035	851	10,270
	Dec	15,573	377	155	3,103	1,627	3,188	1,298	2,951	2,053	822	10,311
000	Mar	15,580	381	155	3,087	1,626	3,220	1,295	2,895	2,058	863	10,331
	Jun	15,655	379	153	3,067	1,676	3,229	1,304	2,895	2,097	854	10,380
	Sep	15,614	373	150	3,028	1,652	3,245	1,310	2,900	2,112	845	10,411
	Dec	15,798	373	147	2,999	1,653	3,240	1,345	3,028	2,147	866	10,626
01	Mar	15,819	356	146	2,996	1,676	3,243	1,347	3,028	2,155	870	10,645
	Jun	15,867	352	149	2,980	1,709	3,249	1,345	3,073	2,154	857	10,677
	Sep	15,857	343	149	2,949	1,727	3,243	1,336	3,081	2,167	862	10,690
	Dec	15,826	349	149	2,926	1,763	3,245	1,342	3,043	2,156	855	10,640
102	Mar	15,836	346	150	2,898	1,755	3,233	1,336	3,075	2,183	861	10,688
	Jun	15,838	331	145	2,883	1,737	3,264	1,331	3,075	2,199	872	10,742
hang	e on quarter	2 0.0	-15 -4.3	-5 -3.3	-15 -0.5	-18 -1.0	31 1.0	-5 -0.4	0.0	16 0.7	11 1.3	54 0.5
ang	le on year	-29 -0.2	-21 -6.0	-4 -2.7	-97 -3.3	28 1.6	15 0.5	-14 -1.0	2 0.1	45 2.1	15 1.8	65 0.6
emale 196	ejobs Jun Sep Dec	LOLB 13,119 13,062 13,115	LOLK 116 117 118	LOLN 45 44 42	LOLQ 1,340 1,337 1,358	LOLT 212 179 187	LOLW 3,500 3,483 3,500	LOLZ 289 280 263	LOMC 2,341 2,333 2,349	LOMF 4,446 4,450 4,444	LOMI 829 839 853	LOML 11,406 11,385 11,410
97	Mar	13,140	119	47	1,346	186	3,514	294	2,393	4,402	840	11,442
	Jun	13,231	117	48	1,355	177	3,536	306	2,417	4,419	855	11,533
	Sep	13,216	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,420	4,403	846	11,482
	Dec	13,206	146	52	1,313	216	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	836	11,479
96	Mar	13,302	141	52	1,333	212	3,494	377	2,415	4,436	844	11,565
	Jun	13,290	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,402	4,467	827	11,553
	Sep	13,330	133	49	1,341	211	3,545	327	2,386	4,497	840	11,595
	Dec	13,312	127	52	1,267	203	3,480	396	2,417	4,563	805	11,662
99	Mar	13,347	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,439	4,597	814	11,733
	Jun	13,459	127	53	1,222	208	3,458	431	2,481	4,623	857	11,849
	Sep	13,506	119	53	1,194	204	3,452	441	2,502	4,676	865	11,936
	Dec	13,569	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	904	12,004
000	Mar	13,621	134	44	1,194	204	3,477	442	2,545	4,674	907	12,045
	Jun	13,644	125	43	1,179	210	3,484	442	2,570	4,700	891	12,087
	Sep	13,681	124	41	1,164	206	3,492	449	2,596	4,735	874	12,146
	Dec	13,627	119	39	1,153	204	3,498	436	2,614	4,689	875	12,112
001	Mar	13,618	116	40	1,137	213	3,496	448	2,618	4,681	869	12,113
	Jun	13,649	122	40	1,114	210	3,494	454	2,628	4,718	867	12,162
	Sep	13,598	107	41	1,093	209	3,485	445	2,606	4,731	881	12,148
	Dec	13,655	114	40	1,083	222	3,516	431	2,609	4,763	877	12,197
02	Mar	13,662	109	42	1,062	220	3,521	425	2,617	4,780	887	12,230
	Jun	13,681	101	43	1,058	217	3,531	434	2,600	4,797	902	12,263
hang	e on quarter	19	-8	1	-4	-3	10	9	-17	17	15	33
er <i>cen</i>		0.1	-7.3	24	-0.4	-1.4	0.3	2.1	-0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3
hang	e on year	32 02	-21 -172	3 7.5	-56 -5.0	7 3.3	37 1.1	-20 -4.4	-28 -1.1	79 1.7	35 4.0	101 0.8

Labour Market trends November 2002 \$30

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R Revised

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work B.21

Hours, seasonally adjusted

Total weekly hours (millions) ^a YBUS 853.2	All workers ^a YBUV	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Secondjobs	
853.2	YBUV				
853.2		YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
	33.2	38.5 38.7	15.0 15.1	9.2 9.2	
870.7 876.9 896.1	33.2 33.5 33.3 33.4	38.7 38.7 38.7	15.1 15.2	8.9 9.4	
905.0 908.8	33.3 33.0	38.7 38.2	15.2 15.3	9.1 9.1	
916.9	32.7 32.9	37.9 38.1	15.4 15.7	8.9 9.4	
931.6	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.4	
930.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5	
928.1 927.2	32.8 32.7	37.9 37.8	15.6	9.4	
		37.7	15.5	9.4	
924.1 926.1	32.6 32.6	37.7 37.7	15.5 15.5	9.4 9.4	
927.8 927.7	32.7 32.6	37.8 37.8	15.6 15.6	9.4 9.5	
922.1 923.8 918.4	32.3 32.4 32.2	37.4 37.6 37.4	15.6 15.5	9.3 9.3	
121	-0.5	-05	-0.1	-0.1	
-13.1 -1.4	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	
-11.6 -1.2	-0.7 -2.1	-0.6 -1.6	-0.2 -1.3	-0.2 -1.8	
YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
550.4	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5	
563.5 565.4	39.2 39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6	
583.4	38.9 38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7	
587.0	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3	
589.8	30.0 37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3	
592.8	38.0	39.9	15.3	10.4	
591.3 590.3	37.9 37.8	39.8 39.7	15.2 15.1	10.3 10.3	
587.1 587.6	37.5 37.6 37.6	39.5 39.5	14.9 14.9	10.5 10.5	
587.6	37.7	39.6 39.5	15.0 15.1	10.5 10.6	
589.8	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3	
582.3 583.9	37.2 37.3	39.1 39.2	15.1	10.1	
581.7	37.1	39.1	15.2	10.2	
-8.1 -1.4	-0.6 -1.5	-0.5 -1.4	0.0 0.3	-0.1 -1.4	
-11.1	-0.9	-0.8 -1.9	-0.2 -1.2	-0.2 -2.1	
YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
000.7	26.2	24.5	15.0	85	
307.3	26.4	34.4	15.2 15.1	8.5 8.2	
319.6	26.6	34.7	15.3 15.3	8.4 8.7	
327.2 329.8	26.5 26.3	34.5 34.1	15.3 15.5	8.5 8.6	
337.3 341.8	26.6 26.7	34.4 34.4	15.7 15.8	8.9 8.8	
337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0	
336.8	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1 8.9	
330.9 337.2	26.5 26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7	
336.8 337.0 338.5	26.5 26.5 26.6	34.2 34.2 34.2	15.7 15.6 15.7	8.6 8.6 8.7	
340.2 340.9	26.6 26.6 26.7	34.3 34.3 34.4	15.7 15.7 15.8	8.7 8.8 8.8	
	26.5	34.1	15.7	8.8	
339.9 336.8	26.5 26.2	34.3 34.1	15.7 15.6	8.7 8.8	
-5.0 -1.5	-0.4 -1.6	-0.3 -0.9	-0.2 -1.2	0.0 0.1	
-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	
	916.9 930.6 930.0 923.1 927.2 925.2 923.8 924.1 927.7 931.6 927.8 927.7 931.6 927.8 927.7 931.6 927.7 931.6 1.1 1.4 -1.2 YBUT 550.4 556.4 556.4 556.4 556.4 556.3 556.3 556.3 556.3 557.0 557.6 5	916.9 32.7 930.0 32.9 920.0 32.9 927.2 32.6 927.2 32.6 927.2 32.6 927.2 32.6 927.2 32.6 927.1 32.6 927.2 32.6 927.3 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.6 927.7 32.7 921.1 32.7 922.1 32.7 922.1 32.7 923.3 32.7 921.4 32.6 922.5 32.7 923.5 39.2 925.5 32.7 923.5 37.7 923.5 37.7 924.5 37.7 925.5 37.7 </td <td>916.9 32.7 37.9 930.0 32.9 38.0 923.1 32.8 37.9 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.2 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.4 931.5 32.7 37.9 922.1 32.4 37.4 931.5 32.7 37.9 933.3 37.4 32.4 37.4 1.1.5 -0.7 -0.6 YBUY YBUW YBUZ 50.4 39.9 503.3 37.7 39.3 39.3 503.3 37.7 39.5 39.5 503.5 37.6 39.5 39.5</td> <td>9169 327 379 154 9000 929 380 157 9272 326 377 155 9272 326 377 155 9273 327 378 155 9274 326 377 155 9273 327 378 155 9274 326 377 155 9274 327 378 155 9274 327 378 155 9271 327 378 155 9271 327 378 155 111 45 42 17 112 27 46 41 112 27 46 41 114 46 42 14 904 300 399 153 905 302 403 145 905 302 302 151 905 302 153 151</td> <td>9015 927 379 155 94 9000 329 360 157 95 9022 926 979 155 94 9000 229 979 155 94 9001 926 977 155 94 9004 926 977 155 94 9004 9004 926 977 155 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 9004 927 9004 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 926 927 926 926 927 9004 927 926 927 926 927 927 9004 927 926 927 927 927 927 9005 927 926</td>	916.9 32.7 37.9 930.0 32.9 38.0 923.1 32.8 37.9 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.2 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.7 923.1 32.6 37.4 931.5 32.7 37.9 922.1 32.4 37.4 931.5 32.7 37.9 933.3 37.4 32.4 37.4 1.1.5 -0.7 -0.6 YBUY YBUW YBUZ 50.4 39.9 503.3 37.7 39.3 39.3 503.3 37.7 39.5 39.5 503.5 37.6 39.5 39.5	9169 327 379 154 9000 929 380 157 9272 326 377 155 9272 326 377 155 9273 327 378 155 9274 326 377 155 9273 327 378 155 9274 326 377 155 9274 327 378 155 9274 327 378 155 9271 327 378 155 9271 327 378 155 111 45 42 17 112 27 46 41 112 27 46 41 114 46 42 14 904 300 399 153 905 302 403 145 905 302 302 151 905 302 153 151	9015 927 379 155 94 9000 329 360 157 95 9022 926 979 155 94 9000 229 979 155 94 9001 926 977 155 94 9004 926 977 155 94 9004 9004 926 977 155 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 9004 927 9004 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 926 979 156 94 9004 927 926 927 926 926 927 9004 927 926 927 926 927 927 9004 927 926 927 927 927 927 9005 927 926

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Less than 6	5 hours	6 up to 15 ho	urs	16 up to 30	hours	31 up to 45 l		Over 45 hou	asonally adjusted
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
	1994 1995 1996	506 531 541	2.0 2.0 2.0	2,107 2,088 2,135	8.2 8.0 8.1	3,647 3,677 3,904	14.1 14.1 14.8	12,977 13,031 12,902	50.3 49.9 48.8	6,544 6,772 6,930	25.4 25.9 26.2
	1997 1998	541 502 504	1.9 1.8	2,173 2,154	8.1 7.9	4,056 4,160	15.1 15.3	13,110 13,360	48.7 49.1	7,075 7,049	26.3 25.9
	1999 2000	495 477	1.8 1.7	2,147 2,149	7.8 7.7	4,307 4,440	15.6 15.8	13,887 14,104	50.3 50.3	6,775 6,883	24.5 24.5
	2001 2002	428 412	1.5 1.4	2,058 2,039	7.3 7.2	4,575 4,732	16.1 16.6	14,386 14,642	50.8 51.4	6,885 6,686	24.3 23.5
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct		1.5 1.5	2,011 2,037	7.1	4,637 4,635	16.4 16.4	14,422 14,444	50.9 51.0	6,832 6,816	24.1 24.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	419	1.5	2,065	72 7.3	4,632	16.3	14,510	51.1	6,764	23.8
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	420 422 426	1.5 1.5 1.5	2,078 2,057 2,037	7.3 7.2 7.2	4,628 4,669 4,674	16.3 16.4 16.4	14,517 14,514 14,568	51.1 51.1 51.3	6,753 6,722 6,715	23.8 23.7 23.6
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	408 405 412	1.4 1.4 1.4	2,047 2,074 2,039	72 7.3 7.2	4,675 4,672 4,732	16.4 16.4 16.6	14,559 14,606 14,642	51.2 51.3 51.4	6,732 6,714 6,686	23.7 23.6 23.5
	Apr-Jun	412	1.4	2,049	72	4,752	16.7	14,661	51.3	6,671	23.5
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	410 422	1.4 1.5	2,061 2,100	72 7.4	4,734 4,753	16.6 16.7	14,664 14,600	51.4 51.2	6,641 6,655	23.3 23.3
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	9 22		. 62 3.0		21 0.4		-42 -0.3		-31 -0.5	
	Over last 12 months Percent	10 2.4		78 3.9		132 2.8		202 1.4		-211 -3.1	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
	1995 1996	134 131	0.9	407 426	2.8 2.9	668 738	4.6 5.1	7,605 7,538	52.6 51.8	5,637 5,729	39.0 39.3
	1997 1998	129 117	0.9 0.8	462 466	3.1 3.1	800 818	5.4 5.4	7,657 7,864	51.5 52.2	5,808 5,802	39.1 38.5
	1999 2000	131 118	0.9 0.8	466 492	3.1 3.2	904 898	5.9 5.8	8,246 8,360	54.1 53.9	5,500 5,636	36.1 36.4
	2001 2002	93 101	0.6 0.6	466 504	3.0 3.2	927 959	5.9 6.1	8,555 8,740	54.7 55.8	5,588 5,369	35.8 34.3
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	90	0.6	474	3.0	948	6.1	8,561	54.8	5,556	35.6
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	92 96 101	0.6 0.6 0.6	481 490 499	3.1 3.1 3.2	954 938 936	6.1 6.0 6.0	8,564 8,577 8,616	54.8 54.8 55.0	5,546 5,538 5,505	35.5 35.4 35.2
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	104 104	0.7	514 499	3.3 3.2	935 945	6.0 6.0	8,626 8,652	55.1 55.3	5,483 5,444	35.0 34.8
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	109	0.7	495 494	3.2 3.2	939 946	6.0	8,682 8,660	55.5 55.4	5,430 5,421	34.7 34.7
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	100 101	0.6 0.6	519 504	3.3 3.2	941 959	6.0 6.1	8,702 8,740	55.6 55.8	5,381 5,369	34.4 34.3
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	101 104 106	0.6 0.7 0.7	508 506 510	3.2 3.2 3.3	976 980 1,000	6.2 6.3 6.4	8,757 8,761 8,724	55.8 55.9 55.6	5,350 5,332 5,347	34.1 34.0 34.1
	Changes Over last 3 months	5		6		41		-17		-22	
	Percent Over last 12 months	4.9 16		1.3 37		4.3 53		-0.2		-0.4 -210	
Earn	Percent	18.1	LWYW	7.7	1 100/2	5.6		1.9		-3.8	
Fema	ale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
	1994 1995	386 396	3.3 3.4	1,722 1,681	14.9 14.4	3,002 3,010	26.0 25.8	5,319 5,426	46.0 46.6	1,127 1,136	9.8 9.7
	1996 1997	410 373	3.5 3.1 3.2 2.9	1,710 1,710	14.4 14.2	3,166 3,256	26.7 27.0	5,364 5,453	45.3 45.2 45.2	1,200 1,267 1,248 1,275	10.1 10.5
	1998 1999 2000	387 365 359	29 29	1,688 1,682 1,657	13.9 13.6 13.2	3,342 3,402 3,542	27.5 27.5 28.2	5,496 5,641 5,745	45.6	1,248	10.3 10.3
	2001 2002	335 311	2.6 2.4	1,592 1,534	12.5 12.0	3,648 3,773	28.7 29.4	5,830 5,902	45.8 45.9 46.0	1,247 1,296 1,317	9.9 10.2 10.3
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	322	2.5	1,548	12.2	3,674	28.9	5,837	46.0	1,310	10.3
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	323 320	2.6 2.5	1,530 1,547	12.1 12.2	3,683 3,697	29.0 29.1	5,858 5,868	46.2 46.2	1,286 1,278	10.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	318 316	2.5 2.5	1,565	12.3 12.3	3,697 3,692	29.0 29.0	5,894 5,891	46.3 46.3	1,259	9.9 10.0
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	317 316	25 25	1,558 1,541	12.2 12.1	3,725 3,735	29.2 29.3	5,862 5,886	46.0 46.1	1,278 1,285	10.0 10.1
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	301 305 311	2.4 2.4 2.4	1,554 1,555 1,534	12.1 12.1 12.0	3,729 3,731 3,773	29.1 29.1 29.4	5,899 5,904 5,902	46.1 46.0 46.0	1,310 1,333 1,317	10.2 10.4 10.3
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	310 307 315	24 24 25	1,541 1,555 1,590	12.0 12.1 12.4	3,784 3,753 3,752	29.4 29.3 29.2	5,904 5,902 5,876	45.9 46.0 45.8	1,322 1,309 1,309	10.3 10.2 10.2
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	4 1.4		55 3.6		-20 -0.5		-26 -0.4		-8 -0.6	
	Over last 12 months	-6		41 2.7		79 21		40 0.7		-1 -0.1	

Main and second jobs. Main job only. ab

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

a Main job only. Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. S32 Labour Market trends November 2002

EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work^a

November 2002

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

Labour Market trends S33

B.32

PRODUCTIVITY Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production	Manufacturi	ngindustries						asonany adjusted
	economy	industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	<u>DM</u>
Output 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	92.8 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.5 111.8 115.3 117.3	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.6	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.2 102.7	99.2 101.7 100.0 100.9 103.2 101.5 100.8 99.6 101.2	101.1 103.0 100.0 98.2 96.8 89.0 82.5 78.4 68.7	96.0 98.5 100.0 98.2 98.9 99.1 98.9 99.1 98.9 97.2	90.4 95.1 100.0 100.6 102.4 104.0 107.4 111.8 115.8	94.6 99.8 100.0 95.8 95.7 90.1 90.2 91.1	83.4 93.5 100.0 104.9 108.1 114.8 126.1 144.5 132.6	98.1 100.8 100.0 107.7 112.1 118.2 120.2 115.5 112.4
1997 Q3	106.4	102.6	102.1	102.8	96.5	99.7	103.3	95.5	107.7	112.5
Q4	107.3	102.4	102.2	103.7	94.7	98.9	101.4	95.1	109.8	113.5
1998 Q1	108.2	102.9	102.9	102.4	92.1	98.6	103.6	98.3	113.1	115.5
Q2	109.2	103.9	103.5	101.7	90.5	100.1	105.0	96.0	113.7	118.8
Q3	110.0	103.7	102.9	101.2	88.7	98.2	104.4	95.1	115.4	120.1
- Q4	110.5	103.1	102.0	100.7	84.8	98.7	103.1	93.8	116.8	118.5
1999 O1	110.4	102.7	101.9	100.6	82.7	98.6	102.9	90.2	123.0	119.0
O2	111.2	103.6	102.5	101.0	82.5	98.9	105.9	89.7	123.6	119.3
O3	112.3	105.1	104.0	101.1	82.1	99.8	109.2	90.2	127.4	122.1
O4	113.5	105.3	104.2	100.5	82.6	99.0	111.7	90.2	130.2	120.5
2000 Q1	114.1	104.8	104.0	100.3	79.9	99.1	109.9	88.6	130.7	120.5
Q2	115.0	106.2	105.0	99.4	79.0	99.8	110.6	89.8	141.6	116.7
Q3	115.8	106.4	105.5	99.7	78.4	98.5	112.0	90.5	151.3	111.8
Q4	116.2	106.3	106.3	99.0	76.3	98.1	114.6	91.7	154.5	113.1
2001 Q1	117.0	105.8	105.6	100.6	70.4	98.1	113.9	93.5	150.6	113.3
Q2	117.2	104.4	103.4	101.2	69.5	97.1	115.2	92.5	136.4	112.0
Q3	117.4	103.3	102.1	101.5	67.9	96.9	117.1	91.1	125.0	114.4
Q4	117.5	101.0	99.8	101.3	67.0	96.8	117.1	87.2	118.5	109.9
2002 Q1	117.5	99.8	98.6	102.4	65.5	97.1	117.2	85.6	110.3	107.4
Q2	118.1	100.1	97.9	102.9	64.4	96.0	116.9	85.5	110.7	107.0
Productivity jobs 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.7 107.0 107.6	99.0 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 97.9 94.6 90.9	97.8 98.0 100.0 101.3 101.8 101.6 98.2 94.9 90.9	103.4 100.8 100.0 100.2 98.7 97.4 96.6 95.5 93.2	105.4 104.4 100.0 97.6 97.2 93.7 85.3 75.8 64.0	97.6 99.9 100.0 101.3 100.4 101.1 97.0 94.2 91.9	101.0 98.8 100.0 98.9 99.7 101.5 100.6 95.9 93.1	96.4 95.6 100.0 100.3 99.9 98.4 91.4 88.8 86.5	89.9 93.4 100.0 105.4 106.2 106.8 103.5 101.7 96.7	96.1 94.8 100.0 104.1 106.4 107.8 104.2 100.5 99.0
1997 Q3	103.0	101.5	101.7	98.0	97.1	99.8	100.2	100.2	105.9	106.9
Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.7	95.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	106.2	107.9
1998 Q1	104.2	102.0	102.2	98.0	95.7	100.9	101.0	99.5	107.3	108.8
Q2	104.5	101.9	102.1	98.1	94.9	101.2	101.3	98.9	107.6	108.2
Q3	104.8	101.4	101.6	97.3	93.2	101.6	101.5	98.2	107.2	107.8
Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	96.1	90.9	100.8	102.3	97.1	105.1	106.3
1999 Q1	105.0	99.2	99.6	96.2	88.3	99.2	102.0	94.7	103.9	104.9
Q2	105.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	86.1	97.4	101.1	92.1	103.3	104.3
Q3	106.0	97.4	97.8	96.9	84.2	96.3	100.2	90.3	103.1	104.1
Q4	106.3	96.7	97.2	96.8	82.8	95.2	99.0	88.7	103.7	103.6
2000 Q1	106.5	95.8	96.3	96.6	80.3	94.7	97.5	88.9	102.8	101.9
Q2	106.8	95.0	95.4	95.8	76.9	94.5	96.6	89.0	101.9	101.0
Q3	107.1	94.1	94.4	95.1	74.1	94.1	95.5	88.6	101.3	100.0
Q4	107.4	93.2	93.5	94.7	71.7	93.6	94.2	88.5	100.8	99.3
2001 Q1	107.6	92.5	92.6	94.3	67.6	92.5	93.7	88.4	100.5	99.8
Q2	107.7	91.6	91.7	93.6	65.1	92.1	93.2	87.3	98.8	99.3
Q3	107.6	90.4	90.4	92.7	62.7	91.7	92.8	85.8	95.5	98.9
Q4	107.7	89.3	89.0	92.4	60.5	91.4	92.7	84.5	92.1	98.3
2002 Q1	107.7	88.5	88.2	92.9	59.1	91.3	92.5	83.2	88.7	97.0
Q2	107.5	87.6	87.4	92.9	58.4	90.9	91.6	82.2	86.6	95.7
Output per filled joba 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	94.5 96.2 100.0 101.7 103.1 104.7 105.8 107.8 109.0	94.3 99.7 100.0 100.2 100.9 101.9 106.5 112.0 113.9	96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 105.0 110.8 112.9	95.9 100.9 100.0 100.6 104.5 104.2 104.3 104.2 104.3	95.9 98.7 100.0 100.6 99.6 95.0 96.7 103.6 107.5	98.4 98.6 100.0 96.8 97.8 97.8 102.1 104.9 105.8	89.6 96.4 100.0 101.7 102.7 102.5 106.8 116.5 124.4	98.2 104.4 100.0 97.7 95.9 97.3 98.6 101.6 105.3	92.7 100.1 100.0 99.5 101.8 107.5 121.8 142.1 136.9	102.1 106.2 100.0 103.5 105.3 109.6 115.3 114.8 113.4
1997 Q3	103.3	101.1	100.3	104.9	99.4	99.9	103.1	95.4	101.7	105.2
Q4	103.6	100.9	100.3	106.1	98.8	99.2	101.5	95.2	103.4	105.1
1998 O1	103.8	100.9	100.7	104.4	96.3	97.7	102.6	98.8	105.4	106.1
O2	104.5	102.0	101.3	103.6	95.3	98.9	103.6	97.1	105.7	109.7
O3	104.9	102.3	101.3	104.0	95.2	96.7	102.8	96.8	107.6	111.4
O4	105.4	102.7	101.3	104.7	93.3	97.9	100.8	96.6	111.1	111.4
1999 O1	105.1	103.5	102.3	104.5	93.7	99.4	100.9	95.3	118.3	113.4
O2	105.5	105.5	104.1	104.5	95.8	101.5	104.7	97.4	119.6	114.3
O3	105.9	107.9	106.4	104.3	97.5	103.6	108.9	99.9	123.5	117.3
O4	106.7	108.9	107.2	103.8	99.7	103.9	112.8	101.7	125.5	116.3
2000 C1	107.1	109.4	107.9	103.8	99.6	104.6	112.8	99.7	127.1	118.2
C2	107.6	111.7	110.0	103.8	102.7	105.6	114.5	100.9	138.9	115.5
C3	108.2	113.0	111.7	104.8	105.8	104.7	117.2	102.2	149.4	111.8
C4	108.2	114.0	113.6	104.5	106.4	104.8	121.6	103.7	153.2	113.9
2001 Q1	108.8	114.4	114.0	106.7	104.1	106.1	121.6	105.8	149.9	113.5
Q2	108.9	114.0	112.7	108.1	106.8	105.5	123.5	106.0	138.1	112.8
Q3	109.1	114.2	112.9	109.4	108.2	105.6	126.2	106.2	130.9	115.6
Q4	109.1	113.0	112.1	109.6	110.7	105.9	126.3	103.2	128.7	111.8
2002 Q1	109.1	112.8	111.8	110.2	110.8	106.3	126.7	102.9	124.4	110.6
Q2	109.8	114.2	112.0	110.7	110.3	105.6	127.7	104.0	127.9	111.7

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

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Whole	Total production	Manufacturin	gindustries						
		economy	industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Sectio	n		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Outpu	It per hour worked	- Cristing			1	B197	a de la compañía de la				
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		96.0 98.8 100.0 101.6 102.8 105.2 106.4 109.3 110.1	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.7 102.6 107.6 113.3 114.6	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.2 101.9 106.1 112.2 113.7	95.5 100.9 100.0 99.4 103.6 102.2 102.5 104.2 108.4	100.7 100.8 100.0 99.9 98.4 95.3 99.3 105.2 104.1	102.7 100.1 100.0 97.7 98.0 99.1 102.6 107.3 107.7	91.0 98.1 100.0 101.8 102.1 103.9 106.1 118.6 127.2	97.1 105.7 100.0 95.7 94.8 98.0 100.8 102.4 106.2	94.2 102.0 100.2 101.4 109.5 124.4 143.0 139.4	108.1 110.3 100.0 104.4 107.6 111.3 116.9 117.7 115.2
1997	Q3	103.0	100.8	100.1	103.9	97.1	100.4	102.0	94.0	100.9	106.8
	Q4	103.7	101.0	100.6	104.8	97.4	100.7	101.5	93.6	103.7	108.2
1998	01	104.2	102.3	102.2	104.9	95.0	99.0	105.5	100.4	107.8	108.6
	02	105.1	102.3	101.7	101.5	94.1	101.7	105.0	97.2	107.2	111.6
	03	105.4	102.6	101.5	101.3	96.3	96.7	103.1	95.8	110.3	113.1
	04	106.2	103.4	102.1	101.0	95.7	99.1	101.9	98.6	112.6	112.1
1999	Q1	105.6	104.9	103.7	102.8	97.7	100.9	99.7	98.2	120.0	114.2
	Q2	106.1	106.8	105.2	104.0	97.7	101.6	102.5	98.7	122.2	116.4
	Q3	106.6	108.6	107.1	100.3	100.1	104.6	108.7	102.8	126.9	118.8
	Q4	107.4	110.1	108.4	103.1	101.8	103.4	113.6	103.6	128.4	118.0
2000	Q1	109.3	110.6	109.3	102.0	101.6	105.9	114.2	101.1	128.9	119.5
	Q2	108.9	112.6	111.1	101.7	104.6	107.8	116.5	102.0	141.6	118.8
	Q3	109.6	114.4	113.2	106.1	107.1	107.8	120.7	102.6	146.8	115.1
	Q4	109.2	115.5	115.4	107.0	107.5	107.9	123.0	103.8	154.7	117.4
2001	01	109.9	115.7	115.5	109.4	102.6	108.4	121.5	106.3	152.1	117.1
	02	109.6	114.3	113.3	107.8	104.8	107.1	127.5	106.9	138.6	113.0
	03	110.1	114.3	113.1	107.6	101.7	106.2	127.9	106.9	135.8	117.7
	04	110.7	114.1	113.0	108.8	107.3	109.0	131.6	104.5	131.3	112.8
2002	Q1	110.2	112.1	111.2	107.8	102.7	106.7	133.3	102.1	126.4	112.1
	Q2	111.5	114.8	112.7	110.0	103.6	108.2	133.6	103.6	130.7	114.0

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

Note: 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.

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of revisions made to the data in the Blue Book 2002 and to the regrossing of the Labour Force Survey. For information on this table, please e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

nings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633812766

B

.34 B

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

Government Office Regions		inductify		SIC 92 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and
Not seasonally adjusted	Male	Female	All	A/B	C - E	F	G-K/O-Q	social work L - N
North East 2001 Sep Dec	18.6 19.4	12.0 12.8	30.6 32.3	0.3 0.2	6.4 7.1	2.4 2.6	14.2 13.9	7.3 8.5
2002 Mar Jun	18.2 19.5	12.2 12.7	30.4 32.3	0.2 0.2	6.5 7.1	2.2 2.6	13.4 13.9	8.1 8.4
North West 2001 Sep Dec	60.8 61.7	36.6 38.7	97.3 100.4	1.2 1.1	18.1 18.2	8.0 8.7	50.0 49.9	20.0 22.5
2002 Mar Jun	57.8 62.7	36.1 37.7	93.9 100.4	0.9 1.1	16.8 18.2	7.7 8.7	47.9 50.5	20.6 21.9
Yorkshire and the Humber 1001 Sep Dec	44.1 46.5	25.0 27.1	69.1 73.6	1.0 1.2	14.6 15.1	6.5 6.8	33.6 35.2	13.3 15.3
2002 Mar Jun	42.7 44.6	26.1 27.8	68.8 72.5	1.1 1.0	13.2 14.4	5.8 5.8	34.5 35.0	14.2 16.2
East Midlands 2001 Sep Dec	40.1 41.1	22.0 22.3	62.1 63.4	1.3 1.2	15.0 15.1	5.8 6.3	29.1 28.9	10.9 12.0
2002 Mar Jun	38.5 40.7	20.9 21.5	59.4 62.2	1.1 1.1	14.4 14.9	5.8 6.1	27.0 28.5	11.1 11.7
West Midlands 2001 Sep Dec	50.3 53.0	28.3 29.6	78.7 82.5	1.6 1.4	18.5 19.1	5.5 6.1	38.5 40.2	14.6 15.9
2002 Mar Jun	47.7 51.6	28.0 29.2	75.7 80.7	1.2 1.0	17.5 19.0	5.1 5.9	36.8 39.0	15.2 15.8
East 2001 Sep Dec	52.6 54.2	26.8 28.2	79.4 82.5	2.7 2.7	13.9 14.2	7.7 7.6	43.3 44.6	11.9 13.4
2002 Mar Jun	49.6 53.5	27.0 28.4	76.6 81.9	1.3 1.3	12.8 14.1	7.1 8.2	42.5 44.4	12.9 13.9
London 2001 Sep Dec	90.8 91.7	59.0 61.7	149.8 153.3	0.3 0.3	12.1 12.0	8.4 8.1	107.0 107.7	22.1 25.3
2002 Mar Jun	86.1 89.7	57.9 61.3	144.0 151.0	0.3 0.3	11.1 11.2	7.6 7.7	101.7 107.4	23.3 24.4
South East 2001 Sep Dec	81.0 * 81.9	47.5 48.4	128.5 130.4	2.3 2.1	17.6 17.7	11.2 11.8	76.0 75.9	21.3 22.9
2002 Mar Jun	77.1 80.3	45.6 48.7	122.8 129.0	2.0 1.7	16.9 17.4	10.5 11.1	71.7 75.2	21.6 23.5
South West 2001 Sep Dec	46.1 47.5	26.9 28.0	73.0 75.5	2.0 1.8	12.3 12.5	6.5 7.2	38.1 38.3	14.2 15.7
2002 Mar Jun	43.8 46.4	26.1 27.8	69.9 74.1	1.9 3.0	11.4 12.0	6.4 6.9	35.8 37.2	14.4 15.0
Wales 2001 Sep Dec	23.3 24.2	14.3 15.0	37.5 39.2	1.7 1.4	7.5 7.9	3.4 3.2	16.4 17.2	8.5 9.5
2002 Mar Jun	22.1 23.2	14.3 14.7	36.5 37.9	1.7 1.8	7.1 7.3	3.1 3.4	14.8 15.7	9.7 9.8
Scotland 2001 Sep Dec	45.9 46.6	29.6 31.6	75.5 78.2	3.1 2.8	11.8 12.2	6.5 6.1	38.5 39.1	15.6 17.9
2002 Mar Jun	42.2 44.6	29.4 31.2	71.5 75.9	2.6 2.5	10.9 11.4	5.2 6.0	35.5 37.6	17.4 18.4
Great Britain 2001 Sep Dec	553.7 567.8	327.9 343.5	881.6 911.3	17.4 16.2	147.9 151.1	72.0 74.4	484.6 490.7	159.7 178.8
2002 Mar Jun	525.9 556.9	323.7 341.1	849.6 898.0	14.3 15.2	138.8 147.1	66.6 72.4	461.5 484.3	168.5 179.0
Northern Ireland 2001 Sep Dec	13.7 15.2	8.3 9.4	22.1 24.6	1.9 2.3	3.4 3.6	2.1 2.2	9.3 10.0	5.4 6.5
2002 Mar Jun	14.0 14.6	9.0 9.1	23.0 23.7	2.3 2.8	3.4 3.6	1.9 2.0	9.2 9.4	6.1 6.1

Customer helpline: 01633812766

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995. Data in this table have been revised due to changes caused by regrossing of the Labour Force Survey and revisions made to the workforce jobs data.

1,412 1,509 1,643 1,674 1,777 1,850 1,968 Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000 Spring 2001

Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002

All Spring 1992 Spring 1993

Spring 1994 Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000 Spring 2001

Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002

Male Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994

Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000 Spring 2001

Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002

Female Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994

Millions

Per cent of all employees

UNITED KINGDOM All who received job-related training in the last four weeks

2,481 2,475

2,700 2,864 3,051 3,255 3,389 3,539 3,679 3,793

3,838 3,867 3,853 3,870 3,870 3,837

1,313 1,282 1,371

1,452 1,542 1,611 1,714 1,762 1,829 1,825

1,860 1,873 1,874 1,884 1,859

1,169 1,192 1,329

1,978 1,995 1,978 1,986 **1,978**

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

All of working agea

3,124 3,114

3,332 3,088 3,271 3,472 3,599 3,733 3,858 3,961

3,562 4,021 3,809 4,033 **3,549**

1,636 1,601 1,682

1,557 1,643 1,709 1,806 1,837 1,889 1,872

1,762 1,959 1,841 1,930 **1,754**

1,489 1,513 1,650

1,531 1,628 1,763 1,793 1,897 1,970 2,089

1,800 2,063 1,968 2,103 **1,795**

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

	1000	and and	Age groups ^b					
	All of wo	orking age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.4 13.5 14.5	14.6 14.7 15.6	19.1 19.2 19.1	20.7 20.9 22.1	20.5 20.7 21.8	16.0 16.0 17.6	14.0 14.3 14.8	7.5 7.4 8.3
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000 Spring 2001	13.2 13.8 14.4 14.7 15.0 15.3 15.6	14.2 14.8 15.4 15.6 15.9 16.1 16.4	14.9 19.0 23.8 21.4 22.7 23.4 20.4	19.5 21.6 23.1 23.4 23.9 24.7 24.2	18.9 21.2 23.2 23.1 23.7 24.5 23.6	16.2 16.6 16.8 17.1 16.9 16.9 17.6	13.7 14.1 14.4 14.7 15.1 15.3 15.7	8.1 7.7 8.5 9.2 9.9 10.2 10.5
Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002	15.8 15.9 15.9 16.0 15.7	14.6 16.5 15.7 16.6 14.5	16.6 25.4 23.7 20.8 17.9	20.4 23.0 23.7 25.2 20.3	19.8 23.4 23.7 24.5 19.9	16.0 17.8 16.4 17.8 15.7	14.0 15.7 14.8 15.8 14.1	9.8 10.9 10.3 10.4 9.3
Male Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.2 13.1 13.8	14.3 14.3 14.9	21.4 21.6 17.6	21.6 22.0 21.5	21.6 21.9 21.1	16.1 15.7 17.4	13.6 13.4 14.0	6.9 7.0 7.5
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1998 Spring 2000 Spring 2001	12.6 13.1 13.4 13.9 14.0 14.2 14.1	13.6 14.1 14.3 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.5	14.7 20.9 24.5 22.4 24.2 24.6 20.0	19.5 22.2 22.3 23.4 23.7 23.7 23.7 23.3	18.9 22.0 22.6 23.2 23.8 23.8 23.8 23.8	15.9 16.4 15.8 16.4 16.1 15.8 16.2	12.7 12.7 12.9 13.6 13.5 13.7 13.3	72 65 7.7 7.7 8.3 8.3 8.4
Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002	14.3 14.4 14.5 14.6 14.2	13.5 15.0 14.2 14.9 13.4	18.5 28.8 26.8 23.7 20.4	20.3 22.1 23.9 24.8 20.4	20.0 23.1 24.3 24.6 20.4	14.7 16.7 15.0 16.2 14.4	12.5 13.8 12.9 13.7 13.0	88 92 83 84 7.7
Female Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.7 13.9 15.1	14.9 15.1 16.4	17.0 17.2 20.4	19.7 19.8 22.7	19.4 19.4 22.5	15.9 16.3 17.8	14.5 15.1 15.5	8.5 8.1 9.5
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000 Spring 2001	13.8 14.5 15.5 15.6 16.2 16.6 17.4	15.0 15.6 16.7 17.3 17.8 18.5	15.2 17.2 23.1 20.5 21.2 22.1 20.8	19.5 21.0 24.1 23.4 24.2 25.8 25.2	18.9 20.4 23.9 23.7 25.1 24.5	16.4 16.8 17.9 17.9 17.9 18.1 19.4	14.8 15.5 15.9 16.9 17.0 18.3	92 92 96 11.2 12.0 12.5 13.0
Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002	17.6 17.6 17.5 17.5 17.3	15.9 18.2 17.4 18.5 15.7	14.7 22.0 20.9 18.1 15.6	20.4 24.0 23.5 25.6 20.1	19.5 23.7 23.1 24.4 19.3	17.7 19.2 18.1 19.8 17.3	15.7 17.7 16.9 18.0 15.3	11.0 13.1 12.7 12.9 11.3

Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group. ab

Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

Age groups

94 79

51 40 37

817628876

43 38 44

36 47

1284888

428 50

16-17

8-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
723	816	936	1,082	291
689	768	957	1,108	281
696	777	1,078	1,158	319
598	667	1,009	1,100	314
656	759	1,052	1,154	306
700	837	1,089	1,190	355
708	835	1,111	1,248	405
730	862	1,099	1,315	457
769	907	1,096	1,369	486
769	883	1,120	1,441	517
684	784	1,007	1,288	483
754	916	1,111	1,449	546
760	909	1,012	1,375	513
818	939	1,096	1,475	522
685	795	957	1,327	470
380	431	514	536	155
369	410	511	530	150
344	381	581	560	160
307 343 354 373 380 393 387	340 400 421 438 448 463 443	538 567 560 582 570 566 566 566	523 530 547 596 605 637 631	157 147 181 190 214 222 232
362	417	505	597	243
380	471	570	661	256
401	481	507	625	228
422	489	547	663	232
361	421	481	635	216
342	385	422	546	135
320	358	446	578	131
352	396	497	598	159
291 312 346 335 350 377 378	327 359 417 397 415 443 443	470 485 529 530 530 530 530 554	577 625 643 652 710 732 810	157 159 174 215 242 265 285
322	367	502	691	240
374	445	541	788	289
359	428	505	751	284
396	451	550	812	290
323	374	476	691	254

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

Labour Market trends

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria _{b,d,e}	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^{b,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{f,g}	Ireland ^g
		a,b,c		R		R		R	R	R		
QUARTE	RLY FIGURES: seasonall	y adjusted unles	sstated	10.00			•					Thousands
Civilian la	bourforce											
1999	22 23 24	29,442 29,530 29,619	9,420 9,473 9,536	3,901 3,913 3,909	::	15,713 15,764 15,792	::	2,549 2,552 2,556		39,741 39,872 39,879	·· ·· ··	1,688 1,770 1,736
2000	01 (2) (2) (3) (4)	29,676 29,721 29,748 29,704	9,600 9,674 9,741 9,705	3,920 3,911 3,916 3,924	 	15,895 15,940 16,030 16,139		2,569 2,571 2,591 2,588		39,718 39,798 39,835 39,990		1,732 1,746 1,816 1,779
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	29,762 29,836 29,843 29,952	9,772 9,819 9,862 9,864	3,906 3,954 3,940 3,961		16,178 16,226 16,244 16,347	·	2,591 2,590 2,593 2,613		39,901 40,083 40,029 40,134		1,776 1,782 1,866 1,826
2002	Q1 Q2	29,598 30,096	9,938 9,921	3,976		16,490 16,605		2,617 2,587		39,981 40,072		1,826 1,827
Civiliane	mployment											
1999	02 03 04	27,658 27,781 27,894	8,753 8,826 8,906	3,714 3,738 3,728	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14,550 14,855 14,668		2,284 2,296 2,298	23,058 23,210 23,368	36,260 36,429 36,505		1,591 1,669 1,647
2000	01 02 03 04	27,958 28,084 28,155 28,148	8,981 9,054 9,146 9,086	3,738 3,733 3,740 3,753	··· ··· ··	14,486 14,950 15,196 15,007	:	2,301 2,316 2,344 2,343	23,527 23,672 23,819 23,946	36,451 36,550 36,615 36,797	 	1,651 1,671 1,738 1,710
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28,248 28,336 28,317 28,396	9,118 9,156 9,194 9,192	3,750 3,766 3,759 3,779		14,724 15,161 15,349 15,074	::	2,355 2,354 2,356 2,372	24,044 24,080 24,103 24,143	36,675 36,779 36,702 36,765		1,710 1,717 1,787 1,753
2002	Q1 Q2	28,420 28,553	9,283 9,305	3,785		14,879 15,429		2,375 2,355	24,136 24,135	36,567 36,588		1,746 1,750
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGURES: 200	l unless stated										Thousands
Civilian la	abourforce											
Male Female All		16,629 13,454 30,083	5,481 4,315 9,796	2,219 1,721 3,940	2,399 1,934 4,333	8,769 7,477 16,246	1,500 1,335 2,835	1,349 1,248 2,597	14,195 12,243 26,438	22,186 17,702 39,888	2,607 1,756 4,362	1,066 746 1,812
Civiliane	employment											
Male Female All		15,674 12,837 28,511	5,096 4,034 9,130	2,107 1,656 3,763	2,190 1,668 3,858	8,110 6,967 15,077	1,434 1,264 2,698	1,232 1,127 2,359	13,152 10,961 24,113	20,346 16,235 36,581	2,431 1,486 3,917	1,023 718 1,741
Civilian	employment by sector											Per cen
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	2.1 30.1 67.8	5.8 30.1 64.1	5.4 42.6 52.0		4.0 32.5 32.5	::	7.5 39.5 52.9	 	3.0 44.6 52.4	··· ···	10.8 38.8 50.4
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	0.9 10.0 89.1	3.4 9.9 84.2	6.1 13.8 80.1	·· ·· ··	1.6 11.4 87.1	 	3.7 13.8 82.5	 	2.1 17.9 80.1	 	1.8 14.9 83.4
All:	Agriculture Industry Services	1.6 21.0 77.4	4.8 21.2 74.1	5.7 29.9 64.4	2.2 24.7 73.0	2.9 22.7 74.4	3.3 25.4 71.1	5.7 27.2 67.1	3.7 24.1 72.2	2.6 32.7 64.7	16.0 22.8 61.2	7.1 28.9 64.0

a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to product to the services sector.

Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
Annual figures for Belgium refer to 1999; Luxembourg to 2000; UK to 2002.
Quarterly figures for Austrialia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Switzerland; and there sorking in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
h Quarterly data for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised

		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^{c,e}	Nether- lands ^b	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- land ^{b,e}	United States ^b
- 1143		and the second	R							R	
QUARTE	ERLY FIGURES: seasonal	ly adjusted unless state	d								Thousands
CivilianI	abourforce										
1999	02 03 04	23,146 23,191 23,179	67,793 67,839 67,743			2,304 2,307 2,321	5,020 5,020 5,010	17,208 17,335 17,481	4,309 4,306 4,327	3,983 3,987 4,001	139,173 139,507 140,036
2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,231 23,293 23,412 23,536	67,586 67,560 67,568 67,925	 	 	2,325 2,326 2,328 2,328	5,072 5,059 5,102 5,093	17,646 17,804 17,932 18,045	4,340 4,365 4,341 4,396	4,005 4,004 4,022 4,048	140,656 140,877 140,697 141,257
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,610 23,462 23,579 23,615	67,818 67,461 67,341 67,447	:		2,337 2,339 2,340 2,354	5,143 5,151 5,182 5,192	18,157 18,256 18,330 18,450	4,416 4,414 4,403 4,422	4,072 4,072	141,749 141,549 141,700 142,291
2002	Q1 Q2	23,793 23,798	67,210 66,747			2,373 2,361	5,224 5,348	18,169 18,308	4,422		141,869 142,605
Civiliane	employment										
1999	02 03 04	20,457 20,520 20,581	64,590 64,623 64,596			2,232 2,230 2,239	4,776 4,806 4,822	14,494 14,659 14,852	4,070 4,069 4,085	3,862 3,871 3,886	133,238 133,581 134,292
2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	20,628 20,772 20,940 21,150	64,361 64,389 64,398 64,684			2,240 2,250 2,251 2,247	4,842 4,855 4,893 4,915	15,044 15,290 15,472 15,673	4,107 4,154 4,155 4,210	3,892 3,902 3,921 3,945	134,995 135,246 134,987 135,649
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	21,279 21,211 21,323 21,383	64,632 64,153 63,879 63,818		::	2,256 2,256 2,254 2,267	4,922 4,939 4,968 4,992	15,772 15,858 15,999 16,153	4,234 4,237 4,243 4,240	3,965 3,973 3,986 3,973	135,804 135,221 134,839 134,308
2002	Q1 Q2	21,607 21,647	63,688 63,160			2,276 2,274	4,989 5,099	16,115 16,222	4,243	3,957 3,955	133,894 134,149
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000	unless stated									Thousands
Civilian la	abourforce										
Male Female All		14,306 9,261 23,567	39,917 27,603 67,518	169.0 113.0 282.0	4,571 3,539 8,109	1,241 1,101 2,342	2,794 2,373 5,167	11,016 7,283 18,298	2,302 2,113 4,414	2,312 1,708 4,020	75,696 66,078 141,774
Civilian e	mployment										
Male Female All		13,240 8,060 21,300	37,829 26,293 64,121	166.0 111.0 277.0	4,469 3,419 7,888	1,195 1,063 2,259	2,703 2,253 4,956	10,029 5,916 15,946	2,211 2,036 4,239	2,289 1,685 3,974	72,042 62,994 135,036
Civilian e	mployment by sector										Percent
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	5.8 39.2 55.0	4.6 37.3 58.0			5.6 33.1 61.2	11.5 44.4 44.1	7.5 41.4 51.1	3.3 35.5 60.6	4.8 35.7 59.5	3.3 31.8 64.9
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	4.5 20.4 75.1	5.3 20.7 74.1			2.1 9.1 88.8	14.2 22.9 63.0	4.5 14.6 80.9	1.1 11.0 87.8	3.3 13.2 83.5	1.4 11.6 87.0
All:	Agriculture Industry Services	5.3 32.1 62.6	4.9 30.5 64.6	1.5 23.3 75.6	2.9 21.2 73.4	3.9 21.8 74.1	12.7 34.6 52.7	6.4 31.5 62.1	2.3 23.8 73.7	4.2 26.1 69.7	2.4 22.4 75.2

EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries

Enquiries: 02075336119

C.1

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Second American			AI	l aged 16 an	dover					All	aged 16-59/	64			
		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
All	Spring quarters	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA	
1	Mar-May) 1994 1995	2,798 2,518	9.8 8.8	1,080 1,038	467 403	1,251 1,077	44.7 42.8	735 669	2,771 2,499	10.0 9.0	1,072 1,032	464 400	1,235 1,068	44.6 42.7	726 663 578	
1	1996 1997	2,394 2,087	8.3 7.2	1,060 992	404 310	930 785	38.9 37.6	585 496	2,373 2,063 1,802	8.5 7.3 6.4	1,051 982 978	400 309 252	922 773 572	38.9 37.5 31.7	485 355	
	1998 1999	1,822 1,808	6.3 6.1	987 1,022	254 270 245	581 516 452	31.9 28.5 26.8	363 304 253 219	1,788 1,667	6.3 5.8	1,013 979	268 243	507 445	28.4 26.7	299 249	
2	2000 2001 2002	1,684 1,472 1,572	5.7 4.9 5.2	987 871 997	245 220 232	382 343	25.9 21.8	219 183	1,457 1,551	5.0 5.3	863 984	216 230	378 336	25.9 21.7	217 179	
	3-month averages						25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210	
	Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) Jul-Sep	1,522	5.1 5.1	927 931	215 219	380 376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211	
1	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535 1,535	5.1 5.1	948 952	219 219	368 363	24.0 23.7	207 201	1,521 1,519	5.2 5.2	939 942	217 217	364 360	23.9 23.7	205 198	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	1,557	5.2 5.1	974 946	219 226	364 362	23.4 23.6	195 191	1,541 1,519	5.3 5.2 5.2	964 936	217 224	360 359	23.4 23.6	192 188	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507		936 953	219 224	352 345	23.4 22.7	185 179	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	1,538	5.1 5.2	961 982 997	226 224 232	350 348 343	22.8 22.4 21.8	183 185 183	1,536 1,551	5.2 5.3 5.3	971 984	222 230	342 336	22.3 21.7	181 179	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	1,572	5.2 5.1	996	220	328	21.2	177	1,523	5.2	983	219	320	21.0 20.9	172 175	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,561	5.2 5.2	1,007 1,009	223 223	330 335	21.2 21.4	181 184	1,539 1,546	5.3 5.3	994 998	223 222	322 326	20.9 21.1	175	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-5	0.0	12	-8	-8	-0.5	1	-5	0.0	. 14	-8	-10	-0.6	0 -0.2	
	Percent	-0.3		1.2	-3.6	-2.4		0.5	-0.3 38	0.1	1.4 79	-3.7 9	-3.0 -50	-3.8	-0.2	
	Over last 12 months Percent	46 3.0	0.1	82 8.8	9 4.0	-45 -11.8	-3.6	-28 -13.2	2.5		8.6	4.4	-13.3		-14.9	
Male	Spring quarters	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB	
	(Mar-May) 1994	1,854	11.5	615 580	302 258	938 802	50.6 48.9	572 518	1,843 1,631	11.7 10.3	612 577	300 256	931 797	50.5 48.9	569 515	
	1995 1996	1,639 1,574 1,328	10.2 9.8 8.2	580 605 553	259 190	710 585	40.9 45.1 44.0	472 387	1,562	9.9 8.3	602 549	256 190	704 577	45.1 43.8	467 380	
	1997 1998 1999	1,114	6.9	532 576	167 170	416 374	37.3 33.4	277 232	1,105 1,110	6.9 6.9	528 571	166 168	411 370	37.2 33.4	274 229	
	2000 2001	1,021 889	6.2 5.4	544 476	145 136	332 277	32.5 31.1	195 167	1,014 882	6.2 5.4	541 473	144 134 156	328 275 241	32.4 31.2 25.5	193 166 134	
	2002	955	5.7	554	157	244	25.6	137	945	5.8	549	100				
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	937		* 526	135	276		160	930		523	134	273		158 156	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	936 946	5.7	537	138 141 142	272 267 263	28.3	158 155 153	929 938 932	5.8	523 534 530	137 140 141	269 264 261	28.1	150 154 151	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	939 945		534 542	141	261	27.7	150	938	5.8	538	141	259	27.6		
	Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Wir	937	5.7	532	148 143	257 252	27.4	145 138	930 927	5.7 5.7	528 536	147 142	255 250		135	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	954 958		560	149 150	253 248	25.9	135 135	946 949	5.8	549 555	148 149	249 244	25.7	133	
	Mar-May (Spr)	955	5.7	554	157	244	25.6	137	945		549 550	156 150	241 233			
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	942 954	5.7 5.7 5.7	564	151 150 147	236 239 241	25.1	133 134 138	933 945 942	5.8	559	151	235	5 24.9	132	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	951														
	Over last 3 months Percent	-4	t 0.0	8 1.5		-3 -1.2		1 1.0	-0.3	0.0	10 1.8		-1.2	2	0.9	
	Over last 12 months Percent	15 1.6		37 6.9	13 9.3	-34 -12.5	-4.1	-22 -13.7	13 1.4		36 6.8	13 9.4	-36 -13.0	-4.2	-23 -14.5	
Female		MGSE			MGYN	MGYP			YBS	увтк	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	увхс	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)			465	165	313	33.2	162	928	3 7.7	460	163	304			
	1994 1995 1996	943 879 820	9 7.0	458	146	275	5 31.2	151 113	869 811	7.2	455 449	144 144	270	0 31.1 8 26.9	111	
	1996 1997 1998	760	0 5.9 8 5.5	439 5 455	120 87	200	26.4	109 85	748	8 6.1 7 5.6	433 450	86	16	1 23.1	82	
	1999 2000	685	9 5.3 3 5.0	3 447) 443	101 100	141	20.5	72 58	678 653	3 5.4 5.2	442	99	111	7 17.9) 56	
	2001 2002	583	3 4,4	4 394	84	105	5 18.0	52	575 600	4.5	390		100			
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	585	5 4.4	401	80	104	17.8	52	570	3 4.5	396	75	10	3 17.8	3 51	
	Jul-Sep	590	0 4.4	404	82	104	17.7	56	58	3. 4.6	400		10	3 17.3 0 17.3	55 51	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	585 594	9 4.4				1 17.1 0 16.8		583 587	2 4.6 7 4.6	412	2 76	6 9	9 16.8	3 47	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	61 59			78	105	5 17.5	46	600 585	9 4.6	409	7	7 10	4 17.6	6 46	
	Dec2001-Feb2002(W	in) 58	6 4.4	4 404	78	100	3 17.6	5 51	58							
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	58 59	5 4.	4 423	3 73	96	9 16.7	49	57 58 60	7 4.6	416	5 7.	3 9	6 16. 6 15.	7 48	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	61 60				9	1 15.2	44	58	9 4.6	430	3 6	9 8	8 14.	9 42	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	60 61	7 4.	5 443	3 73	9	1 15.0) 47	59 60		43 43		6 8	7 14. 9 14.	6 43 7 43	
	Changes Over last 3 months		1 0.	0 3		-	5 -0.8	3 0	-)	4		7 -1.	1 -2	
	Percent	-0.	2	0.3	7 1.3	-5	4	-1.0	-0.	4	0.				-3.5 1 -8	
	Over last 12 months Percent	35.	n 0.	2 4 11.		-10.		5 -6 -11.5	24.		10.	9 -4.	0 -13	.9 -3.	-16.1	

Denominator = economically active for that age group. a

Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. Note:

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

	-				16-17							18-24			
UNITE	ED DOM	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	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	Spring guarters	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	(Mar-May) 1994 1995	145 146	19.9 19.4	110 111	19 23	16 12	11.1 8.0	:	682 619	16.4 15.4	310 320	132 115	240 185	35.1 29.9	120 94
	1996 1997 1998	167 169 159	20.2 19.5 18.6	128 129 130	23 27 23 19 24 24	12 17 10	7.2 9.9 6.1	:	570 498 446	14.6 13.1 12.0	311 291 289	94 81 71	165 126	28.9 25.3	77 59 37
	1999 2000	171 178	20.2 21.0	137 144	24 24	10 10	5.9 5.5	:	437 415	11.8 11.0	297 291	71 73 57 54 72	86 67 68 56	19.4 15.2 16.3	120 94 77 59 37 27 29 18 13
	2001 2002	147 163	18.1 20.1	121 130	15 22	10 11	6.9 6.4		385 406	10.2 10.5	275 288	54 72	56 46	14.6 11.2	18 13
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	157	19.6	130	17	10	6.6	•	393	10.4	284	52	57	14.6	17
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	161 163 162	19.7 19.7 19.5	131 133 129	20 22 22	10	6.3	:	396 406 411	10.5 10.6 10.7	290 299 308	50 53 49	57 54 55	14.3 13.2 13.3	19 17 21
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	160 154 152	19.3 18.9 18.5	130 122 124	19 18 15	11 14 12	6.8 9.0 8.0	:	419 412 407	10.9 10.7 10.6	308 300 297	55 55 54	57 57 56	13.6 13.8 13.7	21 20 19
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	156 159 163	19.1 19.3 20.1	128 130 130	17 18 22	11 11 11	6.9 6.9 6.4	:	418 409 406	10.9 10.6 10.5	304 297 288	63 64 72	51 48 46	12.1 11.7 11.2	15 15 13
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	160 155 157	19.9 19.2 19.5	130 127 131	20 19 18	10	6.1	:	395 416 416	10.2 10.8 10.8	291 311 314	59 61 57	45 44 45	11.5 10.6 10.8	13 13 18
	Changes Over last 3 months`	-6	-0.6	1	-5			:	10	0.3	25	-15	0	-0.4	5
	Percent Over last 12 months	-3.7	-0.1	0.8	-20.9				2.6 23	0.4	8.8 30	-20.3	-0.8 -12	-3.7	36.9
Male	Percent	-0.1 YBVI	YBVL	0.8 YBXE	6.3 YBXH	үвхк	YBXN	YBXQ	5.9 YBVO	YBVR	10.5 YBXT	10.7 YBXW	-21.2 YBXZ	YBYC	8.7 YBYF
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	78	20.7	60		10	12.5		447	19.4	179	87	181	40.4	93
	1995 1996 1997	81 99 91	20.9 22.7 21.0	62 74 69	12 17 14	:	:	:	397 374 316	18.0 17.4 15.2	187 186 171	75 65 51	134 123 94	33.9 32.9 29.7	83 FO 82 FO
	1998 1999	86 102	19.9 23.4 22.3	70 81	14 10 14	:	:	:	272	13.5 13.1	163 169	75 65 51 51 50 34 37	54 58 46	21.5 17.3	28 21
	2000 2001 2002	97 85 90	22.3 20.3 22.0	78 68 67	13 17	:	:	:	253 234 257	12.3 11.4 12.2	170 155 175	34 37 50	58 46 50 42 33	19.7 17.8 12.8	22 13
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	90	21.3	70	11	•	•	•	246	11.8	168	35	43	17.5	11
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	88 90 88	20.9 21.0 20.6	68 71 68	12 12 13	:	:	:	249 255 256	12.0 12.3 12.2	173 179 185	34 35 29	42 41 41	16.9 16.2 16.2	11 11 15
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	90 91 90	20.9 21.5 21.5	71 70 73	11 11	10	10.6	:	258 254 252	12.3 12.2 12.0	182 179 176	33 35 36	42 40 40	16.4 15.9 15.8	15 13 12
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	94 91 90	22.7 21.8 22.0	76 72 67	11 13 17	:	:	:	257 254 257	12.3 12.1 12.2	182 177 175	39 43 50	36 35 33	13.9 13.6 12.8	:
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	91 89 90	22.0 21.8 22.2	70 69 73	15 15 11	:	:	:	249 261 252	11.9 12.5 12.1	172 185 176	43 42 42	34 34 34	13.7 12.9 13.5	10 14
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	0	0.3	6 9.6	-6 -34.9	:		:	-5 -2.1	-0.1	2 0.9	- 8 -16.0	1 3.3	0.7	:
	Over last 12 months Percent	0 0.4	0.9	3 4.5	0 2.8	:	•	:	5 22	0.2	8 4.9	7 18.7	-9 -21.6	-4.1	:
Femal		YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	үвхо	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
	(Mar-May) 1994	68	19.1	50	11	:	:	:	235 223	12.6	131	45	59	25.2 22.7	27
	1995 1996 1997	64 68 78	17.7 17.3 17.9	49 54 60	11 10	:	:		196 182	12.4 11.1 10.6	133 126 120	39 29 30 19	51 42 32 28 21	22.7 21.3 17.6	27 24 15 12
	1998 1999 2000	78 73 88 82	17.4 16.8 19.5	61 56 66	10 11	:	· :	:	174	10.3 10.2 9.5	127 128 121	19 24 23	28 21 18	16.1 12.1 10.9	:
	2001 2002	62/73	15.8 18.3	53 63	:	:	:	:	162 151 149	8.8 8.4	119 114	24 23 17 23	15 13	9.6 8.5	:
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	67	17.6	60	•		· ·		147	8.5	116	17	14	9.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	72 73 74	18.4 18.2 18.3	63 61 62	10 10	:	:	:	147 150 156	8.6 8.7 8.9	117 119 123	16 18 20	14 12 13	9.8 8.2 8.5	:
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	70 63	17.4 16.1 15.4	59 52 51	.:	:	:	:	162 157 155	9.2 9.0 8.9	126 121 121	21 20 18	15 17 16	9.2 10.6 10.2	:
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	61 68 73	15.3 16.8 18.3	52 58 63	:	:	:	:	161 154 149	9.2 8.8 8.4	123 120 114	23 21 23	15 13 13	9.3 8.6 8.5	:
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	69 65	17.7 16.5	60 58	:	:	:	:	146 155	8.3 8.8	119 126	16 18	11	7.8 6.9	:
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months	-6	-1.6	-5					165	9.3 0.8	137 24	16 -7	11	6.8	:
	Percent	-8.7		-8.5 -2					10.6	0.7	21.1	-29.7	-11.4		•
	Over last 12 months Percent	- 1 -0.9	-0.9	-3.6					12.2	0.7	22 18.7	- 1 -5.9	-3 -19.8	-2.7	

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

November 2002

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration **C.1**

2 3

1

UNITED KINGDOM

25-49

Over 6 and All Percent All Up to 6 up to 12 over 12 over 12 over 24 All Rate (%)^a months months months months

4 5

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

12 13 14

50 and over

8 9 10

 Over 6 and up to 12
 All over 12
 Per cent over 12
 All over 24

 All Rate (%)^a
 months
 months
 months
 months

11

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age

UNI	TED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17
All	Coring quarters	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994			
	1995	9.8 8.8	10.0 9.0	19.9 19.4
	1996 1997	8.3 7.2 6.3	8.5 7.3	20.2 19.5
	1998 1999	6.3	6.4	18.6
	2000	6.1 5.7	6.3 5.8	20.2 21.0
	2001 2002	4.9 5.2	5.0 5.3	18.1 20.1
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	5.1	5.2	19.6
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.7 19.7
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1	5.2	19.5
	Oct-Dec	5.2	5.3	19.3
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	18.9 18.5
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	5.1 5.2	5.2 5.3	19.1 19.3
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.2	5.3	20.1
	Apr-Jun	5.1	5.2	19.9
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.2 5.2	5.3 5.3	19.2 19.5
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.6
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL
	Spring quarters	maor	1010	IDIL
	(Mar-May) 1994	11.5	11.7	20.7
	1995 1996	10.2 9.8	10.3 9.9	20.9 22.7
	1997	8.2	8.3	21.0
	1998 1999	6.9 6.8	6.9 6.9	19.9 23.4
	2000	6.2	6.2	22.3
	2001 2002	5.4 5.7	5.4 5.8	20.3 22.0
	3-month averages			
	Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	5.7	5.7	21.3
	Jul-Sep	5.6	5.7	20.9
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7 5.7	5.8 5.7	21.0 20.6
	Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.9
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	5.7	5.7	21.5
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.6	5.7	21.5
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	5.8 5.8	5.8 5.8	22.7 21.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.7	5.8	22.0
	Apr-Jun	5.7	5.7	22.0
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.7 5.7	5.8 5.8	21.8
		5.7	5.6	111
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	0.9
Femal		MGSZ		
rema	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM
	(Mar-May) 1994	7.5	7.7	19.1
	1995	7.0	72 6.7	17.7
	1996 1997	6.5 5.9	6.1	17.7 17.3 17.9
	1998 1999	5.5 5.3	5.6 5.4	17.4
	2000	5.0	5.2	16.8 19.5
	2001 2002	4.4 4.6	4.5 4.7	15.8 18.3
	3-month averages		4.5	170
	Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	4.4		17.6
	Jul-Sep	4.4	4.6 4.6	18.4 18.2
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.5	4.6	18.3
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	17.4
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	4.5 4.4	4.6 4.5	16.1 15.4
	Jan-Mar 2002	4.4	4.5	15.3
	Feb-Apr	4.4	4.6	16.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.6	4.7	18.3
	Apr-Jun	4.5	4.6 4.6	17.7 16.5
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.5 4.6	4.0 4.7	16.5
	Changes			
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.6
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	-0.9
	over last 12 months	0.2		

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

. Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5;8=10+11+12. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim révised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

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

		1	2	3	4	5					10				
	Spring quarters	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
1	(Mar-May) 1994 1995	1,483 1,350	8.4 7.6	532 491	242 212	709 647	47.8 47.9	427 417	487 403	8.2 6.7	128 117	73 54	286 233	58.7 57.8	187 158
	1996 1997	1,280 1,079	7.1 6.0	503 453	226 165	552 461	43.1 42.7	361 297	377 341	6.2 5.4	119 118	54 57 41	202 182 154	53.4 53.3 53.5	147 139 112
	1998 1999	928 910	5.1 5.0	463 464 431	135 139 122	331 307 259	35.6 33.8 31.8	214 177 149	289 290 279	4.5 4.3 4.1	104 124 120	30 35 42	131 116	45.4 41.6	100 75
2	2000 2001 2002	812 733 763	4.4 4.0 4.2	431 384 448	117 113	239 232 201	31.7 26.3	145 145 113	207 241	3.0 3.4	90 130	33 24	83 86	40.2 35.9	56 56
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	742	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2	110	34	85	37.2	57
1	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	737 740 748	4.0 4.1 4.1	400 409 416	114 112 116	223 219 216	30.2 29.6 28.9	134 130 125	232 227 213	3.3 3.2 3.0	110 108 99	35 32 33	88 88 82	37.7 38.6 38.4	60 59 53
(Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	760 756	42 42 4.1	433 424 421	113 122 123	214 210 200	28.2 27.7 26.9	122 118 114	217 212 218	3.1 3.0 3.1	104 99 102	32 32 28	82 81 88	37.6 38.3 40.3	53 53 56
i	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	745 758 763	4.1 42 42	423 441 448	119 112 113	203 204 201	27.2 26.9 26.3	113 112 113	220 229 241	3.1 3.2 3.4	106 114 130	28 30 24	86 85 86	39.1 37.2 35.9	54 57 56
,	Apr-Jun May-Jul	748 743	4.1 4.1	449 442	113 114	186 187	24.9 25.2	107 108	241 246	3.4 3.4	127 127	28 30	86 90	35.7 36.6	56 58
,	Jun-Aug (Sum)	747	4.1	449	113	186	24.8	105	247	3.4	115	36	96	38.9	61
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-16 -2.1	-0.1	0 0.0	- 1 -0.6	-15 -7.6	-1.5	-7 -6.6	7 2.8	0.1	-15 -11.4	12 49.2	10 11.3	3.0	8.1
	Over last 12 months Percent	5 0.7	0.0	46 11.4	0 0.1	-41 -18.2	-5.7	-32 -23.3	18 7.8	0.2	5 4.6	2 5.8	11 12.7	1.7	3 5.9
le	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
	1994 1995	970 862	9.8 8.6	289 251	152 133	530 479	54.6 55.5	332 323	359 299	10.4 8.6	87 81 76	55 38 43	217 181 163	60.5 60.4 57.9	147 124 119
	1996 1997 1998	821 681 553	8.2 6.8	270 240 233	134 96 84	416 345 235	50.7 50.7 42.6	291 231 164	281 239 203	8.0 6.6 5.5	76 72 66	30	137 116	57.5 57.0	109
	1999 2000	549 477	5.5 5.5 4.7	245 220	84 84 70	235 220 187	40.1 39.3	132 114	204 194	5.3 5.0	81 76	22 29 22 13	101 89	49.5 46.2	75 55 44
1	2001 2002	423 453	4.2 4.5	192 235	68 77	163 141	38.5 31.2	108 84	147 155	3.7 3.9	60 78	13	65 65	44.3 41.7	44
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	442	4.4	216	69	157	35.6	102	159	4.0	72	20	67	42.1	4
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	436 444 450	4.3 4.4 4.5	214 221 222	69 73 77	154 151 151	35.2 33.9 33.5	99.55 95.93	162 156 145	4.0 3.9 3.6	71 66 59	22 22 23	68 68 63	42.2 43.9 43.7	44
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	452 448 445	4.5 4.5 4.4	227 218 222	75 83 84	150 147 139	33.1 32.8 31.2	92 90 83	146 144 148	3.6 3.6 3.7	62 65 68	21 19 14	62 60 66	42.5 41.9 44.7	44444
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	456 463	4.5 4.6 4.5	228 240 235	84 78 77	143 144 141	31.5 31.2 31.2	82 82 84	148 151 155	3.7 3.8 3.9	67 71 78	14 17 13	67 64 65	45.1 42.2 41.7	4 4 4
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	453 443	4.5	235	76	132	29.8	80	160	4.0	79	17	64	40.2	4
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	442 445	4,4 4,4	234 244	76 71	132 130	29.9 29.2	78 76	161 164	4.0 4.1	76 69	18 23	68 72	42.0 43.7	44
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-8 -1.7	-0.1	9 3.9	-6 -7.3	-11 -8.0	-2.0	-8 -9.2	9 5.8	0.2	-9 -11.0	10 <i>81.4</i>	7 11.1	2.1	9.
	Over last 12 months Percent	3 0.7	0.0	28 13.1	2 3.1	-27 -172	-6.3	-26 -25.5	6 3.6	0.1	-3 -4.2	4 18.3	5 7.7	1.7	2
nale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZ
	(Mar-May) 1994 1995	513 488	6.6 6.2	243 240	91 80	179 168	35.0 34.4	94 94	128 104	5.1 4.1	41 36	18 16	68 52	53.3 50.3	43
	1996 1997	459 398	5.8 5.0	233 213	91 69	136 115	29.5 29.0	69 65	96 102	3.8 3.8	43 46	14 12	39 45	40.5 43.6	COLUCIAL COL
	1998 1999	375 362	4.7	229 220 211	51 55 52	95 87 71	25.4 24.2 21.3	51 44 35	85 86 86	3.1 3.0 2.9	38 43 45	13 14	39 30 27 18	45.2 35.5 31.4	421
	2000 2001 2002	334 310 310	4.1 3.8 3.8	192 214	49 37	69 60	22.3 19.2	37 29	8 59 85	2.0 2.7	30 52	11 11	18 22	29.9 25.5	1
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	300	3.7	187	44	70	23.2	35	71	2.3	38	14	19	26.3	1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	300 295 298	3.7 3.6 3.7	186 188 194	45 39 39	69 68 65	23.0 23.1 21.9	35 35 32	70 71 68	2.3 2.3 2.2	39 42 40	13 10 10	19 19 18	27.3 26.8 27.1	-
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	309 308) 299	3.8 3.8 3.7	206 206 199	38 39 39	65 63 61	20.9 20.4 20.5	30 29 31	71 68 70	2.3 2.2 2.2	41 35 34	11 13 14	20 21 22	27.5 30.5 31.0	1
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	289 295 310	3.6 3.6 3.8	195 201 214	35 34 37	59 60 60	20.5 20.2 19.2	31 30 29	72 78 85	2.3 2.5 2.7	39 43 52	14 13 11	19 22 22	26.9 27.7 25.5	1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	305 301 302	3.7 3.7 3.7	214 208 205	37 38 42	54 55 56	17.8 18.2 18.4	27 30 29	81 85 83	2.6 2.7 2.6	48 51 46	11 12 12	22 22 24	26.9 26.3 29.3	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-8 -2.6	-0.1	-9 42	5 13.4	-4 -6.6	-0.8	0 1.0	-2 -2.9	-0.1	- 6 -12.0	1 11.8	3 11.7	3.8	4

6 7

Per cent,	seasonally	adjusted
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	(M) (H+(F) GXH 333 226 29 24 226 24 226 24 24 21 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.6 1.8
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0 1.8 2.4 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.8
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23 26 29 26 24 20 1.8 24 1.7 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.8
	1.5 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.5 1.8
	1.6 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.5 1.8
10.6 5.0 3.5 3.3	1.7 1.5 1.8
100	
10.9 5.0 3.5 3.3 10.6 5.2 3.5 3.4 10.5 5.1 3.6 3.5	2.0 2.4
10.2 4.8 3.6 3.5 10.8 4.8 3.6 3.6 10.8 4.8 3.6 3.6 10.8 4.8 3.6 3.6	2.3 2.4 2.5
0.3 -0.2 0.0 0.1	0.1
0.4 0.0 0.0 0.1	0.8
YBVR YCGQ YCGW MGXF N	IGXI
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11.8 5.2 3.8 4.1	
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11.9 5.0 4.0 4.0 12.5 4.9 4.0 4.1 12.1 5.0 4.0 4.1	:
-0.1 -0.3 0.1 0.2	•
0.2 -0.2 0.2 0.1	•
YBVS YCGR YCGX MGXG M	GXJ
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.9
8.5 4.2 3.4 2.6	•
8.6 4.5 3.2 2.6 8.7 4.4 3.1 2.6 8.9 4.4 3.2 2.4	:
9.2 4.5 3.4 2.5 9.0 4.6 3.3 2.4 8.9 4.4 3.2 2.5	:
92 4.3 3.1 2.6 8.8 4.4 3.1 2.8 8.4 4.7 3.2 2.9	: 1.9
8.3 4.7 3.2 2.7 8.8 4.7 3.1 2.9 9.3 4.6 3.2 2.7	2.0 2.1 2.2
0.8 -0.1 -0.1 -0.2	0.3
0.7 0.3 -0.2 0.2	

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

November 2002

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
					-	-				
All						07	00	5.5	6.0	8.0
Summer 2001	5.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.5	5.4	8.2
Autumn2001	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5		5.6	8.2
Winter 2001/2002	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	5.1		8.4
Spring2002	5.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.4	5.7	7.9
Summer 2002	5.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.8	5.1	7.9
Male								70	5.7	10.3
Summer 2001	5.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	7.0		10.3
Autumn2001	5.6	2.1	1.8	22	4.4	3.8	4.7	6.2	5.1	
Winter 2001/2002	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.4	10.3
Spring2002	5.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.8	5.3	10.4
Summer 2002	5.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.2	7.6	4.6	9.9
Female									70	5.1
Summer2001	4.6	22	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	4.8	7.2	
Autumn2001	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.8		3.3	5.0	6.7	5.6
Winter2001/2002	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	5.6
Spring2002	4.4	22	1.0	2.0	2.7		3.0	4.7	7.9	6.0
Summer 2002	4.8	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.9	7.9	5.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation. Includes those who did not state their previous occupation. a b

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. .

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

	CLAIM	ANT COUNT	NOTSEAS	RATE ^b	USTED	
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
United Kingdon 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	2.325.6	DPAA 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7 963.5 839.6 746.8	DPAB 555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5 262.6 236.2	BCJB 7.7 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2 3.7 3.3	DPAC 10.6 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9 5.1	DPAI 4. 3. 2. 2. 2. 1. 1.
2001) 2000 Sep 14	1,042.8	740.8	230.2	3.5	4.6 4.8	1.
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,009.2 1,000.6 1,011.4	766.3 763.9 779.4	243.0 236.7 232.1	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.7 4.7 4.8	1.
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,077.8 1,073.4 1,041.1	826.7 820.6 797.5	251.1 252.7 243.6	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	1,006.4 980.9 947.9	769.1 751.4 722.9	237.3 229.5 225.0	3.3 3.3 3.1	4.5 4.7 4.6 4.4	1
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	961.8 973.2 940.4	724.1 726.7 705.4	237.8 246.5 235.0	32 32 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	940.4 918.4 926.2 948.5	692.4 700.9 724.4	235.0 226.1 225.2 224.1	3.0 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.2 4.3 4.4	1
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	1,021.5 1,024.0 998.2	778.4 778.1 759.5	243.1 246.0 238.7	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.4 4.7 4.7 4.6	1
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	982.7 954.5 937.0	745.9 724.8 710.0	236.8 229.7 227.0	3.3 3.2 3.1	4.6 4.4 4.3	1
Jul 11 Aug 8 F Sep 12 F	956.4 962.7	715.7 715.2 697.6	240.6 247.6 238.6	32 32 31	4.4 4.4 4.3	1
Great Britain 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	BCJG 2,237,4	BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8 924.2 807.6 716.8	BCJJ 536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0 252.5 226.6	BCJH 7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.5 9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
2001 Sep 13 Oct 11	900.2 880.5	675.7 663.8	224.5 216.7	3.1 3.0	4.2 4.2	1
Nov 8 Dec 13	889.3 911.9	672.8 696.1	216.7 216.5 215.8	3.0 3.1	4.2 4.2 4.4	-
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	983.0 985.8 960.7	748.7 748.4 730.3	234.3 237.4 230.3	3.3 3.4 3.3	4.7 4.7 4.6	1
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	945.6 918.7 901.1	717.1 697.0 682.6	228.5 221.7 218.5	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.5 4.4 4.3	1
Jul 11 Aug 8 F Sep 12 P		687.3 687.1 670.3	230.5 237.3 229.2	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3 4.2	
North East 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1998) 2000) 2000)	DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0 73.4 63.9	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4 58.6 50.9	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6 14.7 12.9	DPDA 10.9 10.2 8.2 7.3 7.1 6.4 5.6	15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3	4 4 696969
2001 Sep 13 Oct 11	59.4	46.7 47.0	12.7 12.0	5.2	7.6	2
Nov 8 Dec 13	59.0 60.3 61.7	48.4 50.0	11.8 11.7	5.1 5.2 5.4	7.6 7.9 8.1	
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	66.6 65.4 63.1	53.7 52.3 50.3	12.8 13.1 12.8	5.8 5.7 5.5	8.7 8.5 8.2	
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	61.9 59.2 58.2	49.2 47.0 46.1	12.7 12.2 12.1	5.4 5.2 5.1	8.0 7.6 7.5	and a started
Jul 11 Aug 8 F Sep 12 P North West		45.8 44.7 43.0	13.0 13.1 12.5	5.1 5.0 4.8 DPDB	7.4 7.2 7.0	CALCULA .
1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	IBWB 271.7 250.7 194.4 1662 156.0 139.0 125.4	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	87.6 5.9 5.2 4.7 4.2 3.8	11.6 10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	40000001
2001 Sep 13	119.7	92.5	27.3 25.8	3.6	5.2 5.0	1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	115.6 115.8 119.8	89.8 90.3 94.4	25.5 25.4	3.5 3.5 3.6	5.1 5.3	1
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	130.6 130.2 126.5	102.1 101.7 99.0	28.4 28.5 27.5	3.9 3.9 3.8	5.7 5.7 5.6	1
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	124.3 120.5 117.7	97.0 94.1 91.7	27.3 26.4 26.0	3.8 3.6 3.6	5.4 5.3 5.1	1
Jul 11 Aug 8 F Sep 12 P	119.5 119.6 115.5	91.9 91.4 88.7	27.6 28.2 26.9	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	1

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent

C.11

CLAIN	MANT COUN	лт	SEASO	NALLY ADJU	And in the owner of		u per cent
All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
BCJD 2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1 1,088.5 970.0	 	··· ·· ·· ··	DPAE 1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.4 955.0 831.6 739.8	DPAF 537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3	BCJE 7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2 3.6 3.2	DPAH 10.5 9.8 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	DPAI 4.0 3.7 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.9 1.7
1,048.4	-14.7	-15.7	802.1	246.3	3.5	4.9	1.8
1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5	800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5	785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7
1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7
994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7
984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
958.6	3.2	1.7	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
960.3	1.7	2.8	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
945.6	-4.8	-4.3	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
947.6	2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
952.7	1.6	1.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
949.7	-3.0	-0.6	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
946.2	-3.5	-1.6	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
946.0	-0.2	-2.2	716.4	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
DPAG 2,201.8 2,003.7 1,521.1 1,290.3 1,197.3 1,046.5 930.6	 	 	1,683.6 1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6 915.7 799.6 709.8	518.2 475.5 356.1 305.7 281.7 246.9 220.8	DPAJ 7.5 6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.4 9.6 7.3 6.2 5.7 5.0 4.5	4.0 3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6
913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	216.5	.3.1	4.4	1.6
916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6
920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6
909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.7
916.0	2.0	2.0	693.6	222.4	3.1	4.3	1.7
913.6	-2.4	-0.2	692.5	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
910.9	-2.7	-1.0	690.4	220.5	3.1	4.3	1.6
910.6	-0.3	-1.8	689.3	221.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
DPDG 128.5 116.4 93.3 83.3 79.9 72.2 62.7	··· ·· ·· ··	::	ZMPI 103.3 92.9 74.7 66.8 63.7 57.9 50.3	25.2 23.5 18.5 16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4	DPDM 10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	ZMPJ 15.7 14.8 11.8 10.7 10.3 9.4 8.2	ZMPL 4.7 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.1 2.7 2.3
61.2	-0.4	-0.3	49.1 49.4	12.1	5.3	8.0	2.3
61.5 61.5 61.8	0.3 0.0 0.3	0.0 0.0 0.2	49.3 49.4	12.1 12.2 12.4	5.4 5.4 5.4	8.0 8.0 8.0	2.3 2.3 2.3
60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3
59.7	-0.9	-0.6	47.8	11.9	5.2	7.8	2.2
59.3	-0.4	-0.8	47.3	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
59.1	-0.2	-0.5	47.1	12.0	5.1	7.6	2.3
58.5	-0.6	-0.4	46.5	12.0	5.1	7.5	2.3
59.0	0.5	-0.1	46.9	12.1	5.1	7.6	2.3
58.4	-0.6	-0.2	46.4	12.0	5.1	7.5	2.3
57.9	-0.5	-0.2	46.0	11.9	5.0	7.5	2.2
57.3	-0.6	-0.6	45.4	11.9	5.0	7.4	2.2
IBWA 267.3 246.4 191.9 164.2 153.8 136.9 123.6	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	ZMPU 208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5 107.2 96.8	ZMPW 58.9 54.2 41.3 35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7	IBWC 8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7	ZMPV 11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4 6.6 6.0 5.4	ZMPX 4.0 3.6 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7
121.5	-0.2	-0.6	95.3	26.2	3.7	5.3	1.7
121.9	0.4	0.0	95.5	26.4	3.7	5.4	1.7
122.1	0.2	0.1	95.5	26.6	3.7	5.4	1.7
122.2	0.1	0.2	95.6	26.6	3.7	5.4	1.7
120.7	-1.5	-0.4	94.3	26.4	3.6	5.3	1.7
119.5	-1.2	-0.9	93.4	26.1	3.6	5.2	1.7
119.1	-0.4	-1.0	92.9	26.2	3.6	5.2	1.7
118.8	-0.3	-0.6	92.5	26.3	3.6	5.2	1.7
118.8	0.0	-0.2	92.6	26.2	3.6	5.2	1.7
118.9	0.1	-0.1	92.6	26.3	3.6	5.2	1.7
118.1	-0.8	-0.2	92.1	26.0	3.6	5.2	1.7
117.3	-0.8	-0.5	91.6	25.7	3.5	5.1	1.7
117.3	0.0	-0.5	91.4	25.9	3.5	5.1	1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATEb CLAIMANT COUNT CLAIMANT COUNT RATE Change since previous month Female All Male Female All Average change over 3 months ended Male All Male Female All Male Female Government Office Regions Yorkshire and the ZMPZ ZMQB ZMPY ZMQA DPBI DPAX вскв DPAM Humber 204.5 188.3 150.0 133.2 123.0 107.0 96.0 11.4 10.7 8.7 4.1 3.8 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1 74.3 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7 108.5 97.5 160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6 83.9 75.1 11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 45.6 8.1 7.6 4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.2 2.0 47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1 24.5 22.4 8.3 7.7 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0 42.1 33.3 29.7 6.1 5.4 3.0 2.7 2.5 27.4 23.9 21.7 50 4.4 4.0 6.3 5.7 2.2 6.4 5.7 2000) 2001) 72.8 21.2 3.9 5.5 1.9 -0.8 94.0 -0.8 22.1 3.8 5.4 2.0 2001 Sep 13 92.7 70.6 5.5 5.5 5.4 1.9 1.9 1.9 21.2 21.2 21.0 72.5 72.0 71.2 3.9 93.7 93.2 92.2 -0.3 -0.5 -1.0 -0.6 -0.5 -0.6 68.5 69.2 71.4 3.7 3.7 3.8 5.2 5.3 5.4 1.9 1.9 1.8 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 20.9 20.7 20.4 89.4 3.8 3.8 89.9 91.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 -1.5 -1.1 -0.2 -1.0 -1.2 -0.9 70.1 69.1 68.8 20.6 20.5 20.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 5.3 5.3 5.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 90.7 4.1 4.0 3.9 5.8 5.7 5.6 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 98.5 97.7 94.9 76.5 75.4 73.2 22.1 22.3 21.7 2002 89.6 89.4 5.2 5.2 5.2 1.9 1.8 1.8 89.1 88.9 89.3 -0.3 -0.2 0.4 -0.5 -0.2 0.0 68.5 20.6 20.5 20.5 3.7 3.7 3.7 5.4 5.2 5.1 1.9 1.8 1.8 21.3 20.5 20.2 3.8 3.7 3.6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 92.5 71.3 68.4 68.8 89.0 87.4 68.5 67.2 3.7 3.6 **3.6** 5.2 5.2 **5.2** 1.8 1.8 **1.8** -0.1 -0.2 **-0.4** 20.3 20.2 **20.3** -0.6 -0.5 **0.0** 68.4 89.3 89.8 **87.4** 3.7 3.7 **3.6** 5.2 5.1 **5.0** 1.9 2.0 **1.9** 88.7 88.2 **88.2** Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 67.9 67.6 **66.1** 21.4 22.2 **21.3** 68.0 67.9 ZMPA ZMPC DPBJ ZMPB ZMPD DPAY DPAN BCKC East Midlands 34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.3 17.2 16.2 112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2 111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 3.4 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2 148.3 133.6 97.4 35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5 7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2 9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.4 3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.9 1.8 81.1 77.0 70.2 64.4 69.4 63.7 52.2 47.5 2000) 4.3 1.7 15.5 3.1 46.3 44.5 16.0 3.0 4.1 1.7 61.8 -0.5 -0.8 60.5 2001 Sep 13 1.7 1.7 1.7 4.3 4.3 4.2 0.2 -0.1 -0.8 -0.4 -0.1 -0.2 46.1 46.0 45.3 15.9 3.1 4.0 4.0 4.1 1.7 1.6 1.6 62.0 15.3 15.0 14.9 2.9 2.9 3.0 Oct 11 58.3 58.1 59.2 43.0 15.9 15.8 3.1 3.0 61.9 61.1 43.1 44.3 Nov 8 Dec 13 3.0 2.9 2.9 4.1 4.1 4.1 1.7 1.6 1.6 -1.2 -0.9 -0.2 -0.7 -1.0 -0.8 15.3 15.0 15.0 44.6 3.2 3.3 3.1 4.5 4.5 4.4 1.8 1.8 1.7 59.9 65.0 65.3 63.0 16.5 16.5 15.8 48.5 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 2002 59.0 58.8 44.0 43.8 48.8 47.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 1.6 1.6 1.6 2.9 2.9 2.9 15.1 15.0 14.9 59.0 58.8 58.7 0.2 -0.2 -0.1 -0.3 -0.1 0.0 43.9 3.1 3.0 2.9 4.3 4.1 4.0 1.7 1.6 1.6 61.7 59.8 57.8 15.6 15.1 14.7 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 46.1 44.7 43.1 43.8 43.8 2.9 2.9 **2.9** 4.0 4.0 **4.0** 1.6 1.6 **1.6** -0.3 -0.1 **0.0** -0.2 -0.2 **-0.1** 43.7 43.6 **43.6** 14.7 14.7 **14.7** 1.7 1.7 **1.6** 58.4 58.3 **58.3** 4.0 4.0 **3.9** Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 58.5 59.1 **57.3** 43.2 43.4 **42.1** 15.3 15.8 **15.2** 2.9 3.0 **2.9** ZMPH ZMPF DPBN DPBC ZMPE ZMPG DPAR BCKG West Midlands 157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.7 108.1 99.0 10.3 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1 4.3 3.8 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.9 West Midlands 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001) 158.6 142.0 108.2 51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 50.2 45.2 7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7 10.4 9.4 7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6 5.2 4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 7.8 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7 210.3 188.6 33.6 142.3 29.6 28.3 25.6 23.3 123.5 93.4 120.9 92.1 82.4 75.7 109.2 100.1 83.1 76.3 26.1 23.8 5.0 1.9 -1.0 73.4 22.6 3.6 5.0 2.0 96.0 -0.6 97.2 73.2 24.0 3.6 2001 Sep 13 5.0 5.0 5.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 -0.6 -0.3 0.0 73.2 73.0 72.9 22.7 22.8 23.0 3.6 3.6 3.6 -0.1 -0.1 0.1 3.5 3.4 3.5 4.8 4.7 4.9 1.9 1.8 1.8 95.9 95.8 95.9 92.9 91.6 93.7 70.3 69.7 71.7 22.6 22.0 22.0 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 4.9 4.9 4.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 3.6 3.5 3.5 72.6 71.9 71.4 22.6 22.3 22.4 5.2 5.2 5.0 2.0 2.0 1.9 95.2 94.2 93.8 -0.7 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 -0.5 -0.7 76.5 76.3 74.0 23.6 23.6 22.8 3.7 3.7 3.6 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 100.2 99.9 96.8 2002 4.8 4.8 4.8 1.9 1.9 1.8 3.5 3.5 3.5 -0.2 -0.3 0.0 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 71.0 70.9 71.0 22.6 22.4 22.3 1.9 1.8 1.8 93.6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 95.9 93.6 92.4 73.0 71.5 70.4 22.8 22.2 21.9 3.6 3.5 3.5 5.0 4.9 4.8 93.3 93.3 4.8 4.8 **4.8** 1.8 1.8 **1.8** 3.5 3.5 **3.5** -0.2 -0.1 **-0.1** 71.1 71.1 **71.1** 22.0 21.9 **21.9** 3.5 3.6 **3.5** 4.8 4.9 **4.8** 1.9 2.0 **1.9** 93.1 93.0 **93.0** -0.2 -0.1 **0.0** 71.2 72.0 **71.0** 23.1 23.9 **23.2** Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 94.3 95.9 **94.3** DPDP ZMOL ZMON ZMOK ZMOM DPDJ DPCI DPDD East 41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3 164.8 146.2 104.4 6.2 5.7 8.4 7.7 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3 124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9 41.0 42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0 14.7 8.5 7.8 5.5 3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.3 123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5 40.7 3.5 32 22 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 6.3 5.8 4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5 2.1 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5 2.1 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.8 44 84.2 76.5 64.1 55.0 4.0 64.9 55.7 2000) 2001) 2.8 1.2 40.1 14.1 2.1 2.7 1.2 54.2 0.0 -0.2 14.5 2.0 52.9 38.3 2001 Sep 13 14.2 14.4 14.4 21 21 21 2.8 2.8 2.8 12 12 12 40.1 40.1 40.2 -0.1 0.1 0.1 12 12 12 54.3 54.5 54.6 0.1 0.2 0.1 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.6 2.7 2.8 51.7 52.4 53.8 37.6 38.2 39.8 14.1 14.2 12 12 13 0.1 0.0 0.1 40.0 40.1 40.2 14.5 14.5 14.7 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.3 1.4 1.3 -0.1 0.1 0.3 44.1 44.9 43.7 23 23 23 3.1 3.1 3.0 54.5 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 59.7 61.0 59.4 15.6 2002 54.6 54.9 16.1 15.7 41.0 41.6 42.2 15.0 15.2 15.3 29 29 29 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1 0.8 0.7 0.5 0.7 0.9 21 22 22 23 22 2.1 56.0 56.8 57.5 3.0 2.9 2.9 1.3 1.3 1.3 58.7 57.1 55.9 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 43.0 41.9 41.1 15.6 15.1 14.8 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.5 0.3 **0.0** 42.4 42.4 **42.3** 15.2 15.2 **15.1** 22 22 22 1.3 1.4 1.3 57.6 57.6 **57.4** 0.1 0.0 -0.2 3.0 3.0 29 29 **29** Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 57.0 57.7 56.4 41.5 41.8 **40.9** 15.4 22 16.0 15.5 3.0 22

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT RATE Government Office Begions All Male Female All Male Female London DPCJ DPDE 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001) 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3 175.5 155.9 292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5 114.2 102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8 9.0 8.3 6.2 5.1 4.5 3.8 3.4 5.3 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0 12.0 11.1 8.4 6.8 6.1 5.1 4.5 averages 46.0 41.7 2001 Sep 13 112.3 43.0 3.3 4.4 155.3 2.0 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 155.7 157.8 161.0 112.5 113.8 116.6 43.2 43.9 44.4 3.3 3.4 3.5 4.4 4.5 4.6 2.0 2.1 2.1 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 45.3 45.9 45.7 3.5 3.6 3.6 4.7 4.8 4.8 2.2 2.2 2.2 2002 165.0 11,9.7 166.7 166.6 120.8 120.9 4.8 4.8 4.8 167.5 166.7 166.4 46.1 45.8 45.5 3.6 3.6 3.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 121.4 120.9 120.9 121.3 121.2 **121.3** 46.9 47.9 **48.1** 3.6 3.6 **3.6** 4.8 4.8 **4.8** 2.2 2.3 **2.3** Jul 11 168.2 Aug Sep 8 R 12 P 169.1 169.3 DPCK DPDF South East South 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001) 173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2 50.6 5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6 3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 7.9 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6 2.2 Annual 229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8 averages 96.1 79.7 67.4 1.2 0.9 2001 Sep 13 63.3 46.5 16.8 1.5 2.0 0.9 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 63.2 64.8 68.4 46.6 48.0 51.3 16.6 16.8 17.1 1.5 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.1 2.2 0.8 0.9 0.9 2.4 2.5 2.4 2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 55.7 56.6 55.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 18.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 74.4 75.9 74.4 19.2 18.7 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 73.3 71.4 69.4 18.5 17.9 17.3 1.7 1.7 1.6 2.4 2.3 2.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 54.8 53.5 52.1 Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 18.2 19.1 **18.9** 2.3 2.3 **2.3** 70.7 71.8 **71.2** 52.5 52.7 **52.3** 1.7 1.7 1.7 0.9 1.0 **1.0** South West DPAQ BCKF
 South West

 1995)
 Annual

 1996)
 average

 1997)
 1998)

 1999)
 2000)

 2001)
 2001)
 124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6 53.4 3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2 9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9 averages 1.4 1.2 2001 50.0 Sep 13 36.5 13.4 2.0 2.7 1.2 Oct 11 48.8 13.0 13.3 13.3 35.8 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.6 2.7 2.8 1.1 1.2 1.2 Nov 8 Dec 13 50.1 51.6 36.9 38.3 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 2002 56.8 57.7 55.1 42.1 14.8 15.1 14.1 2.3 2.3 2.2 3.1 3.1 3.0 1.3 1.3 1.2 42.6 41.0 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 52.7 50.1 48.1 39.2 37.3 35.8 13.5 12.8 12.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 2.9 2.8 2.7 1.2 1.1 1.1 Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 12.8 13.6 **13.2** 2.0 2.0 **1.9** 48.4 49.4 **47.9** 2.6 2.6 **2.6** 35.7 35.8 1.1 34.7 1.2 VASS VASR England 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001) 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7 7.6 6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0 4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 Annual 10.4 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3 averages 770.9 670.7 593.3 3.5 3.1 882.8 783.6 212.1 190.2 1.8 2.9 4.0 189.9 1.6 2001 Sep 13 561.1 751.0 2.9 2.9 3.0 4.0 4.0 4.2 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 734.6 740.8 761.0 551.1 557.5 577.8 183.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 183.3 183.2 197.7 200.4 194.7 3.2 3.2 3.1 4.5 4.5 4.4 1.7 1.7 1.7 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 816.7 819.8 799.9 619.0 619.4 605.1 2002 3.1 3.0 2.9 4.3 4.2 4.1 1.7 1.6 1.6 193.4 187.9 184.8 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 788.4 767.3 753.3 595.0 579.4 568.5 Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P 571.1 570.6 560.1 193.5 199.7 **194.8** 3.0 3.0 **3.0** 4.1 4.1 4.0 1.7 1.7 1.7 764.6 770.3 **754.9**

Thousands and per cent

S46 Labour Market trends

November 2002

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

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IMANT CO	UNT	N. S. S. A. S. L.		LITOOTHILL	Y ADJUSTED RATE ^b		
II Cha	ange since rious onth	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
ĸ			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
0 8			290.1 263.3	99.9 92.5	8.9 8.2	11.9 11.0	· 5.1 4.8
7			198.9 165.9	70.8 59.5	6.2 5.0	8.4 6.8	3.6 2.9
1			149.9 129.0	53.2 45.5	4.5 3.8	6.0 5.1	2.6 2.2
9			113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0
6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9
1	2.5 2.6	1.5 2.0	113.8 115.2	42.3 43.5	3.4 3.4	4.5 4.5	2.0 2.1
2	3.5	2.9	117.6	.44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
2	-1.0	1.7 1.3	116.5 117.6	44.7 44.9	3.5 3.5	4.6 4.6	2.1 2.1
0 6	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2
0 3 3	1.6 0.7 1.0	1.5 1.3 1.1	119.4 120.1 121.0	46.2 46.2 46.3	3.6 3.6 3.6	4.7 4.7 4.8	2.2 2.2 2.2
7	0.4	0.7	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2
8 2	0.1	0.5 0.3	121.5 121.7	46.3 46.5	3.6 3.6	4.8 4.8	22
L			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
7			172.2 149.8	53.5 47.3	5.6 4.9	7.8 6.8	3.0 2.6
8			102.9 80.8	31.9 25.3	3.3 2.6	4.6 3.6	1.7 1.3
3 9 7			72.7 59.8	22.6 19.1	2.3 1.9	3.2	1.2
3	0.1	-0.3	50.2 49.0	16.5 16.3	1.6 1.5	2.2	0.8
9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8
6 6	0.7 1.0	0.5 0.8	49.7 50.3	16.9 17.3	1.6 1.6	2.2	0.9
7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
6 8	0.9 1.2	0.7 0.7	51.1 52.0	17.5 17.8	1.6 1.6	2.2 2.3	0.9 0.9
7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
6 9	0.9 0.3	1.0 0.7	53.2 53.7	18.4 18.2	1.7 1.7	2.3 2.3	0.9 0.9
4	0.5	0.6 0.3	54.2 54.2	18.2 18.2	1.7 1.7	2.4 2.4	0.9
0	0.6	0.4	54.6	18.4	1.7	2.4	0.9
B 5			2MOW 122.7	2MOY 40.8	DPBM 6.5	ZMOX 8.9	ZMOZ 3.6
6 3			109.0 78.4	36.7 25.9	5.9 4.2	8.1 5.7	3.3 2.3
0 3			62.5 56.0	21.5 19.3	3.4 3.1	4.6 4.2	1.9 1.7
9 7			45.9 39.1	16.0 13.6	2.5 2.1	3.4 2.9	1.4 1.2
6	-0.4	-0.5	38.2	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
5	-0.1 -0.1	-0.3 -0.2	38.1 38.1	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
3	-0.1	-0.2	38.0	13.3 13.3	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2
6	-0.7 0.1	-0.3 -0.2	37.7 37.7	12.9 13.0	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8	1.1 1.2
7	0.0	-0.2	37.7	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2
5 8	-0.2 0.3	0.0	37.4 37.6	13.1 13.2	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8	1.2
6	-0.2	0.0	37.5	13.1	2.0	2.8	1.2
3	-0.3	-0.1 -0.3	37.2 36.8	13.1 13.1	2.0 2.0	2.7	1.2
3	-0.6	-0.4	36.3 ZMQK	13.0 ZMQM	2.0 VASQ	2.7 ZMQL	1.2 ZMQN
7			1,447.7 1,303.5	449.9 409.6	7.5 6.8	10.3 9.5	4.0 3.6
7			981.6 824.4	304.0 258.7	5.1 4.3	7.1 6.0	2.7
B 9			764.8 665.0	238.0 208.0	3.9 3.4	5.5 4.8	2.1
2		••	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
2 B	-1.9	-4.2	576.9	182.3	3.0	4.2	1.6
5 7 9	3.6 2.9 3.2	-0.4 1.5 3.2	578.0 578.9	184.8 186.8	3.0 3.0	4.2	1.6 1.6
1	-7.8	-0.6	580.5 574.8	188.4 186.3	3.0 3.0	4.2 4.1	1.6
3	-2.8 1.4	-2.5 -3.1	572.6 572.5	185.7 187.2	3.0 3.0	4.1	1.6 1.6
6	2.9	0.5	573.5	189.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
B 2	1.2 2.4	1.8 2.2	574.7 577.3	189.1 188.9	3.0 3.0	4.1 4.2	1.6
		0.8	576.9		3.0		
9 5	-1.3	-0.4	575.2	188.0 187.3	3.0	4.2	1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

UNITED

2000 Sep 14

2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14

Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14

Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13

Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

2000 Sep 14

2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14

All

Allages

Over 6 and up to 12

months

GEYX

169.4

160.0 153.4 152.7

168.0 166.7 166.3

171.3 174.2 170.7

163.4 163.4 155.6

149.5 143.1 143.4

157.7

159.8 162.4

168.9 171.3 171.6

164.9 165.3 **160.3**

GEZI

132.0

125.5 120.8 119.7

130.9 130.0 129.5

132.9 135.6 133.7

Over 12 and up to 24

months

116.0

111.7 108.5 106.7

107.5 106.2 103.8

102.0 101.8 100.2

99.4

98.6 96.4

94.7 94.0 94.0

96.8 96.5 95.6

96.4 94.6 93.8

93.9 93.5 **93.1**

93.6

90.3 87.9 87.0

87.7 86.6 84.7

83.3 83.2 81.7

Percent claiming over 12

months

22.2

22.2 21.8 21.1

19.8 19.6 19.7

19.9 20.3 20.6

20.0 19.5 19.7

19.5 18.9 18.0

16.8 16.4 16.3

16.6 16.7 16.7

16.2 15.9 **16.1**

24.4

24.2 23.7 22.8

21.5 21.3 21.4

21.7 22.0 22.4

Over 13 weeks and up to 6

months

189.4

189.8

190.1 197.1

214.7 221.6 224.1

203.8 203.3 191.1

190.6

179.1 174.6

171.8 175.9 185.1

207.6 222.7 223.4

209.0

205.1 197.5

194.4 186.6 **181.0**

140.8

140.4 140.9 146.6

160.8 167.2 170.6

154.9 153.4 143.4

Up to 13

447.2

430.8

434.5 443.5

477.0 470.3 440.9

425.7 397.8 383.5

407.5 432.0 416.8

409.6

423.6 440.4

474.5

463.7 439.2

430.5

408.6 401.9

432.6 448.5 **434.5**

317.2

311.5 318.0 331.8

353.8

345.1 323.1

310.9 292.2 278.6

All weeks

GEYV

1,036.0

1.003.2

994.7 1,005.9

1,072.2 1,067.7 1,035.3

1,000.0 972.5 938.7

952.4

962.7 930.2

908.0

915.2 937.4

1,009.8 1,012.0 985.4

969.6 942.3 925.2

944.5 951.1 **924.6**

GEZG

780.3

761.8 759.6 775.3

822.4 816.4 793.1

764.5 745.5 716.5

		N	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT		RATEb			CLAIMAN	T COUNT				RATEb		-
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9 51.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7 39.9	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1 11.9	DPAT 82 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5 5.8	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.9	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2 51.2			ZMQC 82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4 39.6	ZMQE 23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9 11.7	DPBP 8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	ZMQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	ZMQF 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1 1.9
2001 Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0	-0.4	38.5	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.3	-0.5	-0.3	38.1	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.1	-0.2	-0.2	37.9	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.6	-0.4	37.4	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.8
002 Jan 10	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Feb 14	52.8	41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3	-0.5	36.8	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Mar 14	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4	-0.5	36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Apr 11	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3	-0.1	36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
May 9	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.2	-0.2	-0.1	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Jun 13	44.9	34.8	10.1	3.5	5.1	1.6	47.2	0.0	0.0	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Jul 11	46.3	35.3	11.0	3.6	5.1	1.8	47.0	-0.2	-0.1	36.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Aug 8 R	47.2	35.7	11.5	3.6	5.2	1.9	47.0	0.0	-0.1	36.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Sep 12 P	46.4	35.2	11.3	3.6	5.1	1.8	47.0	0.0	-0.1	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Scotland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	BCKJ 203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4 108.0	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1 83.6	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3 24.4	DPAU 7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.3	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7 6.1	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.3 130.4 116.3 105.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.1 90.3 82.0	ZMQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	DPBQ 7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	ZMQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6 6.0	ZMQJ 3.7 3.6 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.3 2.0
001 Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	104.1	0.7	-0.2	81.2	22.9	4.2	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.7	0.6	0.8	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.4	0.7	0.7	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.6	-0.8	0.2	81.5	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.0
002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	22	103.5	-1.1	-0.4	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0
Feb 14	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	22	102.2	-1.3	-1.1	79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0
Mar 14	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0
Apr 11	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.3	6.2	2.1	104.1	1.0	0.2	81.1	23.0	4.2	5.9	2.0
May 9	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	103.0	-1.1	0.3	80.1	22.9	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jun 13	102.9	79.3	23.6	4.1	5.8	2.1	102.7	-0.3	-0.1	79.8	22.9	4.1	5.8	2.0
Jul 11	106.8	80.9	25.9	4.3	5.9	2.3	101.9	-0.8	-0.7	79.3	22.6	4.1	5.8	2.0
Aug 8 R	106.9	80.7	26.1	4.3	5.9	2.3	101.4	-0.5	-0.5	78.8	22.6	4.0	5.8	2.0
Sep 12 P	98.1	75.0	23.1	3.9	5.5	2.0	101.5	0.1	-0.4	78.6	22.9	4.1	5.8	2.0
Northern Ireland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	BCKK 88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	DPAV 11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	DPBG 87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.7 42.1 39.5	 	 	ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 30.0	ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	ZMOP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	ZMQR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.7
2001 Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.4	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.6	-0.1	-0.2	29.3	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.4	-0.2	-0.2	29.1	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.3	-0.1	-0.1	29.1	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7
2002 Jan 10	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.3	-0.2	28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7
Feb 14	38.3	29.6	8.6	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.7	-0.3	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Mar 14	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Apr 11	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.2	28.5	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
May 9	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.5	6.3	2.3	37.1	-0.4	-0.2	28.2	8.9	4.7	6.4	2.6
Jun 13	35.9	27.4	8.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	36.8	-0.3	-0.3	28.0	8.8	4.7	6.3	2.5
Jul 11	38.6	28.5	10.2	4.9	6.5	2.9	36.0	-0.8	-0.5	27.6	8.4	4.6	6.3	24
Aug 8 R	38.3	28.1	10.2	4.9	6.4	2.9	35.4	-0.6	-0.6	27.3	8.1	4.5	6.2	23
Sep 12 P	36.7	27.3	9.4	4.7	6.2	2.7	35.4	0.0	-0.5	27.1	8.3	4.5	6.1	24

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

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and p\$16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

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

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

Note: The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance, on 19 March 2001, has had an upward effect on the claimant count. ONS estimates that the total impact on the count which accumulated between April and August, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women). The introduction of Joint Claims means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. This applies to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of this change. All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to January 1997). The revisions mainly arise from routine updating of the seasonal adjustments as this year's review has resulted in little change to the seasonal adjustment model settings. For further details see pp267-70.

	Jul Aug Sep	9	717.4 719.2 698.2	288.9 302.5 295.4	142.2 133.3 129.3	128.0 127.6 121.9	80.7 79.9 78.1	22.1 21.7 21.7
	Oct Nov Dec	8	685.0 693.1 716.3	294.6 308.3 328.3	127.1 130.1 137.0	116.8 111.8 111.5	76.8 76.4 76.5	21.4 20.6 19.5
2002	Jan Feb Mar	14	769.8 769.1 749.8	352.5 341.4 322.2	154.6 167.3 170.2	121.8 123.3 124.9	78.9 78.6 77.7	18.3 17.8 17.7
	Apr May Jun	9	736.1 715.6 701.0	314.7 299.3 292.9	158.7 154.6 148.0	129.9 132.3 133.6	78.1 76.6 75.8	18.0 18.1 18.1
	Jul Aug Sep	8	706.7 706.3 688.7	308.2 315.5 307.7	145.2 139.2 134.7	128.4 128.5 125.0	75.7 75.2 74.8	17.7 17.4 17.6
Fem	ale		GEZR			GEZT		
	Sep	14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5
	Oct Nov Dec	9	241.4 235.1 230.7	119.3 116.5 111.7	49.4 49.2 50.4	34.5 32.6 33.0	21.5 20.6 19.7	15.8 15.7 15.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar	8	249.7 251.3 242.2	123.2 125.2 117.8	54.0 54.4 53.4	37.1 36.7 36.8	19.8 19.6 19.1	14.2 13.9 14.1
	Apr May Jun	10	235.5 227.0 222.2	114.8 105.5 104.9	48.9 49.9 47.7	38.4 38.5 37.0	18.7 18.5 18.6	14.2 14.5 14.7
	Jul Aug Sep	9	235.0 243.5 232.0	118.5 129.5 121.4	48.3 45.8 45.3	35.4 35.8 33.7	18.7 18.7 18.3	13.9 13.3 13.6
	Oct Nov Dec	8	223.1 222.1 221.0	115.0 115.3 112.1	44,8 45.7 48.2	32.7 31.3 31.9	17.9 17.6 17.5	13.7 13.4 13.1
2002	Jan Feb Mar	14	240.0 242.9 235.5	122.0 122.4 116.9	53.0 55.4 53.2	35.8 36.5 37.5	17.9 17.9 17.9	12.2 11.8 11.9
	Apr May Jun	9	233.5 226.7 224.2	115.8 109.3 109.0	50.3 50.6 49.5	39.0 39.0 38.0	18.3 17.9 17.9	12.2 12.3 12.3
	Jul Aug Sep	8	237.8 244.8 235.9	124.4 133.0 126.8	49.2 47.3 46.2	36.5 36.8 35.3	18.2 18.3 18.3	11.7 11.3 11.7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

C.12 Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

			18	-24			
All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
GEYZ 113.9	GEZA 258.7	163.0	53.7	GEZC 35.7	5.8	2.4	GEZE 0.6
110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
60.4	230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
58.7	248.1	151.5	55.8	35.3	4.8	22	0.5
57.3	255.0	161.4	52.5	35.7	4.9	2.1	0.5
55.7	246.8	157.2	51.3	32.8	5.0	22	0.5
GEZK 96.7	GEZL 176.3	109.2	37.5	GEZN 25.3	4.0	2.5	GEZP 0.4
94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
50.7	159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	2.0	0.3
49.2	168.3	101.2	38.8	24.9	3.1	2.1	0.3
47.9	171.8	106.9	36.4	24.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
46.5	166.7	104.9	35.3	22.9	3.2	2.1	0.3
GEZV 17.3	GEZW 82.4	53.8	16.2	GEZY 10.5	1.8	2.4	GEYU 0.2
16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2
9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	2.4	0.2
9.7	70.4	39.9	17.5	11.2	1.5	2.4	0.2
9.6	79.8	50.4	17.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	0.2
9.4	83.3	54.5	16.1	10.8	1.7	2.3	0.2
9.2	80.2	52.3	16.0	9.9	1.8	2.4	0.2

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

Duration of

Male

			25-49	9						50	and over				
KINGDOM —	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 over12 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 over12 months	All over 24 months	
All 2000 Sep 14	GEZF 593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	IACS 76.9	IACY 171.2	55.0	28.1	IACB 27.2	24.4	35.6	IADH 36.5	
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7	
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9	
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1	
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8	
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2	
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4	
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5	
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9	
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3	
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9	
- Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5	
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9	
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2	
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7	
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1	
2002 Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1	
Feb 14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6	
Mar 14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7	
Apr 11	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5	
May 9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2	
Jun 13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0	
Jul 11	527.9	218.0	107.8	101.8	67.9	19.0	32.4	156.3	54.1	28.3	27.0	21.1	30.0	25.9	
Aug 8	528.1	223.3	104.3	101.9	67.5	18.7	31.1	156.4	55.3	27.4	26.8	21.0	29.9	25.8	
Sep 12	514.5	216.0	101.5	100.4	67.1	18.8	29.5	152.6	53.3	26.3	26.3	20.9	30.6	25.7	
Male 2000 Sep 14	1ACI 470.6	164.4	82.1	IACN 86.3	71.3	29.3	1ACT 66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	1ADC 20.0	18.3	38.0	1ADI 29.8	
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2	
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5	
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	19.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9	
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7	
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2	
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5	
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8	
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3	
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8	
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	* 84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4	
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1	
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6	
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1	
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6	
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2	
2002 Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2	
Feb 14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8	
Mar 14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1	
Apr 11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6	
May 9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4	
Jun 13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1	
Jul 11	415.4	163.9	84.5	82.8	56.4	20.3	27.8	116.3	38.2	20.6	20.4	16.1	31.9	21.0	
Aug 8	413.0	165.7	81.7	82.9	55.9	20.0	26.7	115.2	38.2	19.9	20.2	16.1	32.1	21.0	
Sep 12	403.5	161.4	79.5	81.8	55.5	20.0	25.3	112.9	37.2	19.0	19.8	16.1	32.7	20.9	
Female 2000 Sep 14	IACJ 123.2	55.8	23.2	IACO 19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	IACX 44.8	16.5	8.2	IADD 7.2	6.1	28.6	IADJ 6.7	
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5	
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3	
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2	
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1	
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0	
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9	
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8	
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6	
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5	
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4	
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4	
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3	
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	.17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2	
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0	
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9	
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9	
Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8	
Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7	
Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8	
May 9	110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8	
Jun 13	108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8	
Jul 11	112.5	54.1	23.3	19.0	11.5	14.3	4.6	40.1	15.9	7.7	6.6	5.0	24.4	4.8	
Aug 8	115.1	57.6	22.6	18.9	11.6	13.9	4.4	41.2	17.2	7.6	6.7	4.9	23.7	4.8	
Sep 12	111.0	54.6	22.0	18.5	11.6	14.3	4.2	39.7	16.1	7.4	6.6	4.9	24.4	4.8	

claims in weeks 18-24 25-49 50 and over 18-24 25-49 50 and All agesa ove NORTH EAST 13 or less 7,438 8,652 2,173 18,638 3.234 2.394 72 Over 13 and up to 26 2,509 4,258 1,088 7,951 1,030 1,074 36 26 and up to 52 1,663 4,756 1,217 7,672 632 795 34 52 and up to 104 195 3.510 1,122 4,829 83 619 243 Over 104 1.965 1.751 12 3.728 3 238 26 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.8 23.7 20.0 39.1 1.7 16.7 26 All 11,817 23,141 7,351 42,818 4,982 5,120 1.93 NORTH WEST 14.631 19.828 4.330 39.389 13 or less 6.639 5,778 1,78 2,141 17,120 Over 13 and up to 26 9,717 2,034 5,138 2.206 77 26 and up to 52 3,519 9,821 2,182 15,583 1,375 1,840 63 52 and up to 104 500 7,229 1.917 9.649 286 1,193 21 3.0 Over 104 39 3,571 2,448 6.058 511 43 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 2.3 17.9 21.5 33.5 14.8 21. All 23,827 50,166 13,018 87,799 10,355 11,528 4,08 YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER 13 or less 10.924 15.126 3.463 29.983 5,127 4.582 1.43 Over 13 and up to 26 3,600 7,403 1,691 12,765 1,629 1,814 61 26 and up to 52 2,070 7,286 1,818 11,206 950 1,562 54 52 and up to 104 218 4.902 1.547 6,668 117 929 41 Over 104 1.845 2.029 3.918 19 44 280 41 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.6 18.5 33.9 16.4 1.7 13.2 24. All 16,856 36,562 10,548 64,540 7,842 9,167 3,42 EAST MIDLANDS 6,590 9,730 2,654 19,210 3,423 3,476 1,21 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 2,144 4,556 1,254 8,012 991 1,356 54 26 and up to 52 1,359 4,452 1,211 7,035 614 1,031 422 52 and up to 104 184 3.146 1.018 4,349 112 645 35 Over 104 12 1.392 1,279 2,683 4 221 32 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.9 19.5 31.0 17.0 2.3 12.9 23. All 10,289 23,276 7,416 41,289 5,144 6,729 2,85 WEST MIDLANDS 11,263 15,169 3,767 30,512 4,759 1,55 5,286 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 3,701 7,632 1,982 13,394 1,790 1,966 75 26 and up to 52 2,347 8,003 2,005 12,386 1,067 1,727 67 52 and up to 104 287 5,755 1,629 7,673 196 1.105 48 Over 104 41 3.504 2.217 5.762 558 57 29 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.9 23.1 33.2 19.3 2.7 16.4 26. All 17,639 40,063 11,600 69,727 8,368 10,115 4,05 EAST 13 or less 5,916 10,603 3,047 19,797 3.204 3.932 1.40 Over 13 and up to 26 1,747 4,934 1,466 8,204 877 1,488 63 26 and up to 52 1.029 4 505 1.398 6,973 490 1,099 51 52 and up to 104 166 2,458 922 3.546 79 571 32 Over 104 18 912 953 1,883 17 178 27 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 2.1 14.4 24.1 13.4 2.1 10.3 19. All 8,876 23,412 7,786 40,403 4,667 7,268 3,146 LONDON 13,483 27,453 4,174 45,429 8,188 10,936 13 or less 2.21 Over 13 and up to 26 5,661 16,039 2,612 24,427 2,911 5,481 1,24 26 and up to 52 4.032 17,733 2,929 24,760 2,078 5,197 1,31 12,687 2.633 16,104 52 and up to 104 783 426 3.581 1,114 3,082 74 5,442 8,598 1,186 36 Over 104 89 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 3.6 22.8 37.0 20.7 3.4 18.1 29.0 All 24,033 79,354 15,430 119,318 13,639 26,381 6,78 SOUTH EAST
 7,248
 14,413
 3,998
 25,922

 1,973
 6,334
 1,919
 10,282
 3,742 5,356 1,690 13 or less 878 521 Over 13 and up to 26 1,908 725 1,879 9,110 1,390 6.029 55 26 and up to 52 1.173 4,277 1,152 84 688 2.972 52 and up to 104 152 31 1,222 2,334 7 227 310 14 1,098 544 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.6 13.2 23.3 127 17 96 174 87 10,560 30,846 10,170 51,925 5,232 9,569 3,596 18,719 AII Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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

Female

UNEMPLOYMENT C.13 Claimant count by age and duration Government Office Regions as at September 12 2002

		Male				Female			
nd er	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
		SOUTH W	VEST						
27	6,649	5,427	9,261	2,515	17,437	2,885	3,666	1,258	7,990
63	2,541	1,399	3,830	1,173	6,464	624	1,123	478	2,261
42	1,805	870	3,630	1,173	5,692	384	858	372	1,633
43	947	120	2,187	835	3,144	66	469	248	784
61	502	15	761	853	1,629	13	155	229	397
36 36	11.6 12,444	1.7 7,831	15.0 19,669	25.8 6,549	13.9 34,366	2.0 3,972	10.0 6,271	18.5 2,585	9.0 13,065
		ENGLAN		212	251 12				1.20
88	14,666	82.920	130,235	30,121	246,317	41,728	44,879	13,281	102,594
71	5,124	27,872	64,703	15,326	108,619	12,764	18,416	6,131	37,937
34	3,907	18,062	66,215	15,812	100,417	8,111	15,499	5,383	29,290
61	1,940	2,605	44,846	12,775	60,239	1,449	9,800	3,957	15,213
35	967	269	20,490	15,834	36,593	149	3,554	3,716	7,419
1.9 89	10.9 26,604	2.2 131,728	20.0 326,489	31.8 89,868	17.5 552,185	2.5 64,201	14.5 92,148	23.6 32,468	11.8 192,453
					100			1	
35	11,579	WALES 6,374	8,238	2,081	16,891	3,127	2,527	807	6,627
16	4,144	1,917	3,516	891	6,353	735	843	332	1,938
47	3,082	1,205	3,626	930	5,771	475	703	280	1,462
11	1,458	90	2,425	735	3,251	66	401	203	673
11	710	18	1,499	1,097	2,614	10	234	232	476
1.0 20	10.3 20,973	1.1 9,604	<i>20.3</i> 19,304	31.9 5,734	16.8 34,880	1.7 4,413	13.5 4,708	23.5 1,854	10.3 11,176
					Tend Sur	ч.,			
11	8,350	SCOTLAI 11,442	ND 18,361	4 200	25 000	4.075	5 507	1.005	10.000
42	2,930	3,839	8,682	4,209	35,023	4,975	5,507	1,605	12,923
22	2,089	2,085	8,473	2,231 2,306	14,981 12,953	1,645 820	2,107 1,606	692 644	4,640
53	1,110	152	5,325	1,695	7,179	91	939	434	1,471
29	554	12	2,110	2,321	4,443	1	281	463	745
3.9	11.1	0.9	17.3	31.5	15.6	1.2	11.7	23.4	9.7
57	15,033	17,530	42,951	12,762	74,579	7,532	10,440	3,838	22,914
	-	GREAT E	RITAIN	-	-	-	4		-
54	11,896	100,736	156,834	36,411	298,231	49,830	52,913	15,693	122,144
59	4,586	33,628	76,901	18,448	129,953	15,144	21,366	7,155	44,515
78	3,500	21,352	78,314	19,048	119,141	9,406	17,808	6,307	33,887
36	1,788	2,847	52,596	15,205	70,669	1,606	11,140	4,594	17,357
76	1,163	299	24,099	19,252	43,650	160	4,069	4,411	8,640
3	12.9 22,933	2 158,862	19.7 388,744	<i>31.8</i> 108,364	17.3 661,644	2.3 76,146	14.2 107,296	<i>23.6</i> 38,160	11.5 226,543
-					-				
)5	8,750	4,150	4,548	ND 779	9,513	2,516	1,668	421	4,641
30	3,042	1,686	2,582	509	4,787	829	682	202	1,716
13	2,136	1,558	3,531	728	5,827	506	707	245	1,461
26	976	371	2,893	. 848	4,112	148	491	297	937
72	467	28	1,185	1,637	2,850	13	180	380	573
1.0 16	9.4 15,371	5.1 7,793	27.7 14,739	55.2 4,501	25.7 27,089	4 4,012	18 3,728	43.8 1,545	16.2 9,328
10	21 600	UNITED I		27 100	007744	50.040	FAEDI	10.114	100 705
13 17	21,690 9,745	104,886 35,314	161,382	37,190	307,744 134,740	52,346	54,581	16,114	126,785
19	9,745 8,639	35,314 22,910	79,483 81,845	18,957 19,776	134,740 124,968	15,973 9,912	22,048 18,515	7,357 6,552	46,231 35,348
14	5,122	3,218	55,489	16,053	74,781	1,754	11,631	4,891	18,294
33	2,115	327	25,284	20,889	46,500	173	4,249	4,791	9,213
.6	15.3	2.1	20.0	32.7	17.6	2.4	14.3	24.4	11.7
6	47,311	166,655	403,483	112,865	688,733	80,158	111,024	39,705	235,871
90 25	11,024 3,564								
6	2,499								
15	1,088								
0	544								

UNEMPLOYMENT **Claimant count area statistics**

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at September 12 2002 Female All Rateb Male Male Female All Rateb Per cent workforce jobs and claimants Percent Percent Percent employee jobs and claimants employee jobs and claimants workforce jobs and claimants ENGLAND 3.0 0.8 1.2 1.9 1.5 2.9 1.6 4.0 6.1 1.7 2.2 1.3 3.5 5.4 1.5 4.0 1.0 1.6 2.3 2.0 60 75 2,885 7,620 755 366 241 38 697 98 172 133 28 247 37 538 374 66 944 135 36 44 Alnwick and Amble Holsworthy 96 119 Horncastle Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon 967 2,556 329 3,852 10,176 1,084 Appleby Ashford Axminster 203 2,741 1,482 1,257 143 2,298 434 95 2,637 506 1.3 0.8 1.6 3.9 2.6 4.3 3.1 4.3 3.1 0.9 742 134 39 953 245 1.6 1.0 2.0 4.5 3.1 76 920 405 453 71 279 3.6 2.7 3.7 3.040 Aylesbury and Wycombe Ilfracombe Banbury Barnard Castle Ipswich Isle of Wight Keighley and Skipton Kendal 3,661 568 134 1,887 1,710 214 3,590 751 2.8 0.7 Barnsley Barnstaple 1,140 749 920 2,076 167 347 295 403 714 84 1,487 1,044 1,323 2,790 251 5.1 1.2 1.6 3.3 2.4 4.5 1.0 1.3 2.7 2.2 23 1,042 876 829 92 0.7 2.2 2.7 2.4 0.6 2.0 2.3 1.9 1.5 32 1,473 Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke Bath 9 431 Keswick Kettering and Corby Kidderminster 316 318 34 1,192 1,147 126 King's Lynn Kingsbridge Bedford 1.9 Berwick-upon-Tweed 4.1 5.0 5.5 3.2 2.8 3.1 4.5 4.8 2.8 2.4 3.9 3.3 3.4 1.9 4.0 3.3 2.5 3.1 1.5 3.6 430 31,478 2,254 3,102 2,781 181 10,004 611 41,482 1,631 500 2,131 Bideford Lancaster and Morecambe Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn Launceston 187 10,095 274 13,329 87 3,234 830 1,011 733 Leeds Leek Leicester 3,084 4,113 3,514 240 8,164 96 2,972 336 11,136 Blackpool 1,080 143 631 2,642 237 4,704 448 2,468 11,732 838 178 1,597 257 21,020 119,249 2.3 2.7 2.4 6.2 3.5 3,624 305 1,837 9,090 601 3.7 1.8 2.0 4.9 2.5 3.4 1.6 1.7 4.4 68 570 121 6,068 47,408 246 2,167 378 2.7 2.9 3.4 6.9 4.0 Bolton Leominste Boston Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Lincoln Liskeard 27,088 166,657 Liverpool London 2.1 324 39 1,787 2,182 74 2.6 3.4 4.2 2.0 3.2 1,182 123 6,375 8,197 240 6.2 1.3 3.5 2.1 4.5 5.0 1.1 3.0 1.8 3.6 1,079 325 1,457 1,514 469 1,932 3.1 4.3 4.9 2.5 3.7 435 144 475 858 Loughborough Louth Bridlington and Driffield 84 4,588 6,015 166 Bridport Brighton Bristol Bude Lowestoft and Beccles Ludlow 192 3,512 64 256 4,808 Luton 1,296 327 540 184 145 833 3.2 2.3 1.5 2.3 4.3 2.9 2.1 1.3 1.9 3.7 5,594 120 304 26,449 3,078 2,087 56 100 2.8 1.5 1.7 3.4 3.8 2.4 1.2 1.2 3.1 3.4 912 1,267 402 378 2,514 Maidstone and North Kent 7,681 176 404 1,239 1,807 Burnley Burton on Trent Malton Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale 586 Malvern 523 3.347 Manchester 7,764 34,213 4,136 Mansfield 1.7 3.6 2.1 2.8 1.4 479 283 12,684 1.2 1.4 5.7 1.6 1.8 1,984 57 1,049 1,085 124 342 187 9,958 174 1.5 1.7 6.3 1.9 2.0 Cambridge Camelford Canterbury Carlisle Chard 1.5 2.8 1.9 743 2,727 Matlock 137 25 385 402 48 82 1,434 1,487 172 Melton Mowbray 96 2,726 Middlesbrough and Stockton 2.5 1.2 Mildenhall 96 837 270 2,905 2,068 Milton Keynes 2.7 5.0 3.2 2.3 1.0 195 2,165 787 426 467 1,252 2,499 1,029 387 601 472 892 397 177 297 2.1 4.8 1.6 2.0 4.4 1.8 4.3 1.3 1.6 3.9 80 729 287 149 180 275 2,894 1,074 575 647 3.6 5.7 3.7 2.6 1.1 Cheltenham Chesterfield Chichester 1,724 3,391 1,426 Minehead Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne Chippenham Cinderford 564 Newark 898 Newbury 103 297 781 2,090 751 295 452 259 2,554 2,952 3.1 1.7 1.1 376 1,076 2,679 8,897 2,737 4.0 2.3 1.4 273 779 1,898 6,807 1,986 1.5 5.5 2.1 3.7 1.0 1.2 4.3 1.7 3.4 0.9 387 Newquay Newton Abbot 92 Cirencester 158 135 905 1,028 610 394 3,459 3,980 Clacton Colchester Northallerton and Thirsk 2.3 2.4 2.0 2.1 Coventry Crawley Northampton Norwich 2.7 2.9 4.5 2.0 3.6 12,475 207 477 2,895 1,100 3.5 1.6 2.3 1.1 3.4 2,848 509 2,051 2.4 2.2 4.0 1.6 3.3 Nottingham Okehampton 9,491 131 325 2,102 807 3.9 2.3 Crewe Cromer Darlington 2,090 370 1,570 758 139 481 2.984 152 793 293 2.8 1.2 4.2 Oswestry Oxford Dartmouth 41 4,370 25 1,533 5,903 Paignton and Totnes Derby 1.0 3.9 2.2 1.4 2.8 273 311 5,395 1.9 1.8 4.9 1.7 3.8 1.4 1.5 4.4 1.4 3.3 186 967 2,384 138 4,729 1.2 4.9 2.4 1.8 3.5 179 199 4,098 57 Devizes 94 Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly 129 112 1,297 204 282 275 619 692 1,765 Diss Doncaster Peterborough Dorchester and Weymouth 598 862 802 1,144 Pickering Plymouth 44 1,291 94 3,438 8,029 1,258 261 1,808 144 2,496 438 103 10,525 1,696 364 2,508 197 4.5 2.8 1.3 2.1 2.0 4.1 2.3 1.1 1.8 1.5 956 3,982 3,149 3,763 651 329 1,342 967 1,495 191 1,285 5,324 4,116 5,258 842 1.4 2.5 2.7 1.8 4.9 1.1 2.1 2.4 1.6 3.4 Poole Portsmouth Dudley and Sandwell Eastbourne Evesham Preston Exeter Fakenham 700 53 Reading Redruth and Camborne 523 255 3,165 915 469 4.4 3.0 5.0 2.7 3.1 361 154 2,462 665 321 3.5 2.5 5.0 2.4 1.0 623 1,296 708 2,230 1,124 5.4 3.6 5.9 3.0 3.7 162 101 703 250 148 3.1 1.4 Falmouth Folkestone 464 1,003 508 1,698 774 159 293 200 532 350 Retford Richmond Rochdale 4.4 2.1 0.8 Gainsborough Gloucester Rugby Salisbury Goole and Selby 3.3 3.2 1.3 0.9 4.3 414 1,555 3,091 2,046 116 165 483 1,013 808 41 579 2,038 4,104 2,854 157 2.1 5.4 5.4 1.1 4.6 1.8 4.5 4.7 0.9 3.7 1,036 1,635 61 199 12,339 Scarborough Scunthorpe 333 621 35 1,369 2,256 3.9 3.4 Grantham Great Yarmouth 1.6 1.3 4.9 Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot 3,492 15,831 Haltwhistle 923 399 208 12,788 75 317 133 101 5,068 42 1.6 2.3 1.6 2.0 2.3 1.5 1.3 6.8 4.5 3.4 1,240 532 309 2.0 2.8 1,572 802 2,120 662 314 500 2,234 1,116 2,620 1.8 1.5 7.6 Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich 2.1 2.3 2.8 17,856 117 Slough and Woking South Molton 5.9 259 1,763 350 2,335 91 572 Hastings 1.6 2.9 1.3 2.2 2.4 1.9 0.9 3.6 1.9 1.9 1,180 2,258 153 210 498 5,110 8,251 449 658 1,660 3,930 5,993 296 448 1,162 1.8 3.5 1.5 Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leyburn Heiston 428 33 222 908 2.2 201 23 107 345 629 56 Southampton and Winchester Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell 329 1,253 5.1 2.3 2.9 Hereford Hexham Stafford

	Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford Stevenage Stoke Stroud Sunderland and Durham	301 2,142 4,971 584 7,014	120 846 1,696 224 2,116	421 2,988 6,667 808 9,130	1.5 1.9 3.5 2.3 5.0	1.1 1.6 3.2 1.9
Swindon		699			4.6
Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth Thanet Thetford	1,883 571 1,770 1,995 293	219 675 591 123	2,582 790 2,445 2,586 416	2.0 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.7	1.8 1.3 2.1 6.2 1.4
Tiverton	268	115	383	2.4	1.9
Torquay	916	250	1,166	4.2	3.6
Trowbridge and Warminster	553	245	798	1.8	1.4
Truro	488	174	662	2.4	2.0
Tunbridge Wells	965	387	1,352	1.3	1.1
Tyneside	17,144	4,782	21,926	5.2	4.7
Wadebridge and Bodmin	251	93	344	2.5	1.9
Wakefield	3,392	1,158	4,550	3.6	3.2
Warrington	4,099	1,398	5,497	3.2	3.0
Warrwick	1,250	451	1,701	1.6	1.4
Wellingborough	1,009	424	1,433	2.6	2.3
Wells	520	234	754	2.7	2.2
Weston-super-Mare	591	237	828	2.4	2.1
Whitby	260	69	329	4.1	3.5
Whitehaven	1,100	338	1,438	4.5	4.0
Wigan and St. Helens	5,355	1,737	7,092	4.6	4.1
Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech Wolverhampton and Walsall	5,355 34 6,465 612 9,294	1,737 19 1,936 257 3,034	7,092 53 8,401 869 12,328	4.6 0.5 3.9 3.2 5.3	4.1 0.4 3.5 2.6 4.7
Noodbridge	358	127	485	2.6	2.1
Norcester	1,256	430	1,686	2.3	2.0
Workington	1,072	344	1,416	5.4	4.7
Worksop	773	281	1,054	4.1	3.7
Northing	823	270	1,093	1.5	1.3
Yeovil	447	185	632	1.4	1.2
York WALES	1,448	501.	1,949	1.8	1.6
Aberystwyth	313	125	438	3.3	2.3
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,346	352	1,698	5.5	4.5
Betws-y-Coed	93	30	123	4.6	3.6
Brecon	160	77	237	2.6	1.8
Bridgend	1,394	435	1,829	3.5	3.2
Cardiff	6,786	1,820	8,606	3.7	3.3
Cardigan	206	81	287	4.3	3.1
Carmarthen	510	188	698	4.1	3.3
Colwyn and Conwy	771	227	998	3.8	3.0
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,131	413	1,544	3.3	3.0
Dolgellau and Barmouth	131	44	175	4.2	3.5
Fishguard and St David's	119	45	164	4.4	3.6
Flint	1,217	437	1,654	2.7	2.3
Haverfordwest	866	313	1,179	6.3	5.1
Holyhead	428	148	576	10.4	7.9
Knighton and Radnor	65	26	91	3.5	2.3
.ampeter	188	84	272	4.6	3.2
Jandeilo	97	40	137	4.7	3.8
Jandrindod Wells	186	101	287	4.0	2.7
Janelli	989	334	1,323	6.2	5.0
Jangefni and Amlwch	534	193	727	7.5	5.7
Machynlleth	110	50	160	4.9	3.7
Aerthyr	971	295	1,266	6.1	5.7
Veath and Port Talbot	1,407	467	1,874	4.7	4.2
Vewport	2,540	835	3,375	3.5	3.2
lewtown	123	53	176	1.6	1.1
Pembroke and Tenby	535	177	712	6.1	4.9
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,534	901	3,435	4.5	4.1
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	217	71	288	5.1	4.2
Pwllheli	99	36	135	2.6	2.1
Rhyl and Denbigh	937	285	1,222	3.8	3.0
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,734	859	3,593	5.7	5.0
Ruthin and Bala	119	67	186	2.6	2.0
Swansea	3,791	1,117	4,908	4.6	4.1
Velshpool	146	79	225	2.7	1.8
Wrexham	1,365	468	1,833	3.3	2.9

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

Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators. Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1996 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Nomis[®] database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Nomis[®] database.

S52 Labour Market trends

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0 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Irav	vel-to-Wor		and the second states	eptembe	r 12 200	2
	Male	Female	All	Rateb		
The state				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	2,247	763	3,010	1.7	1.5	
Annan	207	89	296	2.9	2.5	
Argyll Islands Ayr	97 1.740	29 536	126 2,276	4.3 5.2	3.3 4.6	
Badenoch	84	35	119	2.4	2.0	
Banff	176	73	249	2.7	2.2	
Berwickshire	125	60	185	2.8	2.4	
Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown	526 188	206 78	732 266	4.6 7.4	3.9 5.7	
Crieff	129	47	176	2.6	2.2	
Dingwall	615	118	733	5.6	. 4.7	
Dufftown Dumbarton	46 1,361	13 450	59 1,811	2.2 6.7	1.5 5.7	
Dumfries	1,039	429	1,468	4.2	3.6	
Dundee	4,232	1,355	5,587	6.6	6.2	
Dunfermline	2,366	690	3,056	5.4	4.9	
Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire	353 2,538	71 863	424	5.7 8.2	4.4 7.4	
Edinburgh	8,691	2,565	11,256	2.9	2.6	
Elgin and Forres	449	192	641	3.5	2.5	
Falkirk Forfar	2,405 386	755 174	3,160 560	5.6 3.1	5.2 2.7	
Fraserburgh	114	53	167	1.9	1.5	
Galashiels and Peebles Girvan	398 183	154 50	552 233	2.4 7.5	2.1 6.6	
Glasgow	23,584	6,460	30,044	4.8	4.4	
Greenock	1,667	390	2,057	6.0	5.7	
Hawick Huntly	247 68	87 26	334 94	3.9 3.3	3.4 2.7	
Inverness	1,039	315	1,354	3.3	2.8	
Keith and Buckie	196	76	272	4.1	2.9	
Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy	110 3,611	45	155	2.1	1.8	
Kirkcudbright	182	1,194 61	4,805 243	7.4 3.9	6.7 3.4	
Lewis and Harris	451	75	526	5.6	5.2	
Lochaber Lochgilphead	125	33	158	1.8	1.6	
Motherwell and Lanark	70 5,035	25 1,702	95 6,737	2.7 5.5	2.1 4.9	
Newton Stewart	113	53	166	4.6	4.0	
North Ayrshire	3,137	1,037	4,174	9.4	8.5	
Oban Orkney Islands	131 129	56 63	187 192	2.8 2.2	2.1 1.8	
Perth	685	263	948	2.4	2.0	
Peterhead Pitlochry	275 37	121 16	396 53	3.2 1.5	2.5 1.3	
Shetland Isles	161	64	225	1.9	1.6	
Skye and Ullapool	227	66	293	4.0	3.4	
St Andrews Stirling	339 1,742	145 548	484	2.8	2.6	
Stranraer	301	104	2,290 405	4.3 5.1	3.9 4.5	
Sutherland	217	66	283	6.1	5.2	
Thurso	167	49	216	3.3	2.8	
Uists and Barra Wick	101 194	34 59	135 253	5.5 5.6	5.1 4.8	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Ballymena	867	396	1,263	4.0	3.2	
Belfast Coleraine	13,928	4,379	18,307	4.9	4.3	
Craigavon	1,350 1,958	486 759	1,836 2,717	5.7 4.4	4.8 3.8	
Derry	3,630	1,098	4,728	8.8	7.5	
Dungannon	470	235	705	3.9	3.2	
Enniskillen Mid-Ulster	1,324 575	521 335	1,845 910	8.4 4.2	6.7 3.4	
Newry	1,523	514	2,037	7.0	5.8	
Omagh	786	383	1,169	6.6	5.4	
Strabane	908	302	1,210	11.4	9.5	

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at September 12 2002

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



Cumbria

Eden South Lakeland

Bury Manchester

Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport

Tameside Trafford

Lancashire

Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble

Wyre

Knowsley Liverpool Saint Helens

Sefton Wirral

West Lancashire

Merseyside (Met County)

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

Kingston upon Hull, City of UA 6,200 North East Lincolnshire UA 2,915 North Lincolnshire UA 1,716 York UA 1,287

East Riding of Yorkshire UA

North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton

Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough

Selby

Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn

Wigan

Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland

Greater Manchester (Met County) 33,909 Bolton 3,255

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 12 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				
NORTH EAST	-					South Yorkshire (Met County) Barnsley	18,576 2,422	5,562 882	24,138 3,304
	1 500	400	2,042	4.5	4.0	Doncaster	3,854	1,188	5.042
Darlington UA	1,560	482	2,042	7.6	6.8	Rotherham	3,516	1,007	4,523
Hartlepool UA	2,120	500		6.5	6.2	Sheffield	8,784	2,485	11,269
Middlesbrough UA	3,733	972	4,705			Shemeid	0,101	2,100	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,668	729	3,397	7.4	6.4	West Yorkshire (Met County)	28,985	9,186	38,171
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,432	976	4,408	5.5	5.0	Bradford	8,597	2,523 833	11,120
County Durham	5,791	2,021	7,812	4.9	4.4	Calderdale	2,514		
Chester-le-Street	568	188	756	7.0	6.3	Kirklees	4,465	1,468	5,933
Derwentside	1,006	330	1,336	5.9	5.2	Leeds	10,107	3,243	13,350
Durham	881	322	1,203	2.9	2.7	Wakefield	3,302	1,119	4,421
	1,067	341	1,408	5.8	5.3				
Easington		433	1,599	5.0	4.5	EAST MIDLANDS			
Sedgefield	1,166		244	3.0	2.4				
Teesdale	177	67		6.2	5.1	Derby UA	3,678	1,240	4,918
Wear Valley	926	340	1,266	0.2	5.1	Leicester UA	6,141	2,078	8,219
							5,616	1,575	7,191
Northumberland	3,677	1,362	5,039	4.5	3.8	Nottingham UA	78	31	109
Alnwick	310	142	452	4.1	2.9	Rutland UA	70	31	105
Berwick-upon-Tweed	179	88	267	2.2	2.1			0.004	0.100
Blyth Valley	1,186	426	1,612	6.6	5.8	Derbyshire	6,657	2,531	9,188
Castle Morpeth	461	177	638	2.7	2.3	Amber Valley	889	363	1,252
Tynedale	482	184	666	3.0	2.5	Bolsover	819	285	1,104
	1.059	345	1,404	7.7	6.6	Chesterfield	1,494	553	2,047
Wansbeck	1,005	545	1,404		010	Derbyshire Dales	359	139	498
		F 405	25,542	5.3	4.8	Erewash	1,003	368	1,371
Tyne and Wear (Met County) 20,057	5,485		4.0	3.7	High Peak	557	231	788
Gateshead	2,951	850	3,801		3.8	North East Derbyshire	1.056	360	1,416
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,295	1,318	6,613	4.1			480	232	712
North Tyneside	2,971	863	3,834	6.1	5.3	South Derbyshire	400	LUL	7.12
South Tyneside	3,799	1,001	4,800	9.4	8.4		3,868	1,682	5,550
Sunderland	5,041	1,453	6,494	5.6	5.1	Leicestershire		256	761
						Blaby	505		1,800
NORTH WEST						Charnwood	1,299	501	
						Harborough	332	160	492
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,972	591	2,563	4.1	3.8	Hinckley and Bosworth	581	270	851
	1.804	436	2,240	3.5	3.2	Melton	198	103	301
Blackpool UA	2,235	757	2,992	5.7	5.3	North West Leicestershire	486	215	701
Halton UA		602	2,360	2.1	2.0	Oadby and Wigston	467	177	644
Warrington UA	1,758						4 400	1.015	6 214
Cheshire	4,769	1,623	6,392	2.0	1.8	Lincolnshire	4,499	1,815	6,314
Chester	787	275	1,062	1.5	1.3	Boston	289	135	424
Congleton	629	217	846	2.6	22	EastLindsey	853	343	1,196
	856	350	1.206	2.6	22	Lincoln	1,169	346	1,515
Crewe and Nantwich	633	189	822	2.3	22	North Kesteven	448	211	659
Ellesmere Port and Neston				1.3	1.1	South Holland	313	161	474
Macclesfield	797	241	1,038	2.9	2.6	South Kesteven	692	277	969
Vale Royal	1,067	351	1,418			West Lindsey	735	342	1,077
				0.0	07				

3.2 4.5 5.9 2.8 4.6 1.4 1.2

3.7 3.6 3.1 4.5 5.1 3.3 2.4 4.0 2.2 4.3

3.0 3.2 2.9 1.1 3.1 4.1 3.7 2.9 1.0 2.6 2.2 4.9 3.1

6.7 9.1 7.1 6.3 5.6 6.0

4.5 7.0 5.7 3.3 1.8

22 1.4 1.7 1.6 2.3 1.6 4.0

26

2.7 4.0 5.4 2.4 4.1 1.1 1.0

3.4 3.3 2.6 4.3 4.0 4.5 3.0 2.1 3.6 1.9 3.8

2.6 2.9 2.4 1.0 2.7

3.6

3.3 2.7 0.9 2.2 1.8

4.1 2.5

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8.3 6.5 5.5 4.8 5.3

3.5 6.4 5.0 3.1 1.6

1.8 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.2

3.4 2.3

6,414 1,517 1,240 1,368 1,487 278 524

43,918

4,208 1,919 13,282 3,880 3,889 3,634 2,941 3,055 2,752 4,358

13,290 1,165 938

459

1,819 876

35.359

4,360 15,353 3,601 5,528 6,517

4,070 8,126 3,849

2,360 1,704

1,675

10.009

7,940 1,027 3,374 860 1,207 1,472

1,231 1,926 934 644 417

1,415

391

198

4,789 1,140 968 998 1,141 188 354

3,255 1,410 10,498 3,028 3,005

2,854 2,200 2,292 2,098 3,269

27,419

27,419 3,333 11,979 2,741 4,321 5,045

2,839

3,572

Northamptonshire

Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire

Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire

Wellingborough

Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield

Rushcliffe

Shropshire

Staffordshire

Tamworth

Warwick

Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Wales

Wolverhampton

Walsall

Warwickshire

Newark and Sherwood

WEST MIDLANDS

Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA

Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire

Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire

Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands

North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth

West Midlands (Met County)

Rugby Stratford-on-Avon

Herefordshire, County of UA

Ratea

Per cent

employee jobs and claimants

4.9 4.5 4.9 5.3 4.9

3.9 5.3 4.3 3.6 3.3 3.6

40

5.2 4.2 0.9

3.3 2.2 5.9 4.1 1.5 3.5 2.3 5.0 3.2

2.4 3.3 1.8 2.0 1.8 1.9 3.5

2.6 1.8 3.1

2.9 2.4 1.5 2.0 4.9

2.3 2.4 1.8 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.4 2.4

3.7 4.2 3.7 4.0 4.1 4.6 3.0 2.3

23

3.8 2.5

22 2.2 2.6 2.8 1.8 2.3

2.9 4.0 2.4 2.3 3.4 4.1 2.3 2.8 3.0

2.0 1.8 3.5 2.1 1.3 1.8

5.3 6.1 4.4 5.8 2.7 4.8 5.7

6,617

743 500 607

9,203 1,741 1,605 1,229 1,276 1,525 1,016 811

1,613 4,457 1,999

785 284

9,059 1,219 1,151

843 1,419 1,238 1,444 817 928

4,646 532 1,299

928 657

1,230

64,637

30,485 6,491 5,699 7,927 2,218 5,380

6.437

4,786 555 337

410 464 2,130

261 629

6,771 1,277 1,141

1,164 3,384 1,449

1,745

6,423

3,354

49,528

23,542 5,090 4,314 6,076 1,593 4,045

4,868

1,831

449 1,073

550

2,636

15,109

6,943 1,401 1,385 1,851 625 1,335 1,569

Per cent

workforce jobs and claimants

4.3 3.9 4.3 4.6 4.4

3.5 4.9 3.7 3.1

3.0 3.2

3.7

4.8 4.0 0.6

2.8 2.0 5.1 3.8 1.2 3.0 1.9 4.2 2.5

2.1 2.0 2.8 1.5 1.8 1.4 1.7 2.9

22

1.6 2.5 2.8 1.8 1.4 1.7 4.1

2.0 2.2 1.4 2.0 1.8 2.2 1.1 2.3

3.2 3.7 3.3 3.4 3.4 4.1 2.7 1.9

1.9

3.5 2.3

1.8 1.6 2.1 2.3 1.5 1.8

25 3.6 22 2.0 3.0 3.4 2.0 2.3 2.6

1.8 1.6 3.3 1.9 1.0 1.6

4.8 5.6 4.1 4.0 5.4 2.2 4.3 5.1

Correstershire 3996 1.72 5.64 2.3 2.0 Bromgrove 713 221 944 2.3 2.0 2.4 Malvern Hills 834 113 461 1.8 1.3 4.61 2.8 2.0 Wyre Forest 807 2.91 1.038 2.9 2.23 2.23 2.24 Wyre Forest 807 2.91 1.038 2.3 2.24 4.2 2.25 2.22 1.038 2.3 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.24 4.2 2.25 2.24 4.2 2.25 3.04 4.4 2.7 3.20 2.26 2.24 4.2 2.25 3.24 4.2 2.26 2.21 3.24 4.2 2.26 2.21 3.24 4.25 3.24 4.2 2.26 2.21 3.2 2.26 2.21 3.1 3.24 4.35 3.1 1.1 3.24 4.35 3.1 1.1 3.24 4.35 1.1 3.24 3.1 <th></th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>All</th> <th>Ratea</th> <th></th>		Male	Female	All	Ratea	
Bromsprove Makern Hills 713 3 281 343 794 343 28 343 281 343 364 343 113 343 451 343 133 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 133 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 451 343 133 343 133 343 <th>territer and</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>employee jobs and</th> <th>Per cent workforce jobs and claimants</th>	territer and				employee jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Malvern Hills 348 113 461 18 12 Morcester 874 246 1,120 25 22 Worcester 877 291 1,335 29 25 Luton UA 2573 921 3,494 45 400 EAST Luton UA 1,547 519 200 41 377 Bedfordshire 3,206 1,720 556 2,246 200 42 377 Bedfordshire 6,33 300 909 24 18 300 24 Bedfordshire 8,33 302 1,341 1,70 156 2,115 26 21 Cambridgeshire 339 1,237 1,399 2,221 3.1 27 2,33 South Bedfordshire 559 221 150 16 12 22 Besticor 1,102 27 23 30 1,307 4,996 19 30 1,34 27 23 13 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Reddich 669 251 260 255 223 Wychswon 555 230 815 1.7 1.45 Kyrchavon 555 230 815 1.7 1.45 Kart Serverset 827 2.25 1.364 45 40 EAST Southend-on-Sea UA 2.153 647 2.206 2.4 3.2 Bedford 1.720 1.566 2.246 3.6 3.1 3.25 1.145 2.6 2.1 Turmorok UA 2.153 647 2.200 2.4 1.5 2.6 2.1 South Bedrotachine 633 3.05 9.99 2.4 1.5 2.6 2.1 Cambridgeshire 633 3.07 2.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.7 2.3 3.07 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.2 2.2 2.5 1.5 1.2 2.2 2.2 1.6 1.6 2.2 2.1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Wycharon 555 200 215 1.7.2 1.4.7 Luton UA 257 3.94 2.9 2.5 EAST					2.5	2.2
Lator Lator <th< td=""><td>Wychavon</td><td>555</td><td>260</td><td>815</td><td>1.7</td><td>1.4</td></th<>	Wychavon	555	260	815	1.7	1.4
Litor UA 2573 521 3.494 4.5 4.0 Peterborough UA 1,547 519 2.666 2.43 2.23 2.83 Bottordshire 1.205 522 1.728 3.23 2.44 2.37 Bedfordshire 1.205 522 1.728 3.26 2.11 1.75 3.22 2.11 Bedfordshire 633 3.32 1.145 2.26 2.11 1.75 2.23 2.11 1.5 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.23 2.24 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.24 2.24 1.26 2.22 2.23 1.21 1.27 2.23 2.23 1.21 2.23 2.23 1.21 2.24 2.24 1.26 2.27 2.23 1.11 2.25 1.27		807	291	1,098	2.9	2.5
Peterborough UA 1547 519 2006 24 22 Southed-on-Sea UA 2153 647 2200 44 37 Thurrock UA 2106 522 1,728 32 28 Bedfordshire 3206 1,194 4,400 30 24 Middod Middod Mi						
Southend-on-Sea UA 213 647 2800 44 37 Bedfordshire 3206 1,194 4,400 30 24 Bedfordshire 1700 556 2,346 36 31 Mid Bedfordshire 813 332 1,145 26 21 Cambridgeshire 3389 1,307 4,666 19 16 Cambridgeshire 3289 1,307 2,666 19 16 Cambridgeshire 422 161 553 32 27 2.3 Fenland 559 228 787 2.7 2.3 1.3 1.6 1.2 Baildon 1,442 3.557 2.115 2.6 2.2 2.7 2.3 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.3 1.3 1.2 2.7 2.3 1.3 1.6 2.6 1.2 2.6 2.7 2.0 1.7 2.5 2.7 2.3 1.1 1.2 2.2 2.9 1.3 3.6 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Bedfordshire 3.206 1,194 4.400 3.00 2.4 Bedfordshire 1,700 556 2,346 3.6 3.11 South Bedfordshire 8.33 3.22 1,145 2.6 2.11 Cambridgenire 3.399 1.307 4.666 1.9 1.5 Cambridgenire 558 2.22 1.81 1.7 1.5 South Cambridgenire 558 2.22 820 1.6 1.2 Besidon 1.442 579 2.021 3.1 2.7 Braintree 773 3.37 1.100 2.6 2.2 Braintree 773 3.33 4.66 1.4 1.2 Derntwood 2.73 3.33 4.66 1.4 1.2 Derntwood 819 3.20 1.148 3.2 2.9 Derntwood 819 3.20 1.148 3.2 2.9 Madon 3.13 1.26 4.39 1.503 1.9 <	Southend-on-Sea UA	2,153	647	2,800	4.4	3.7
Bedford 1,700 556 2,346 36 31 Mid Bedfordshire 603 306 909 24 18 South Bedfordshire 813 322 1,145 26 21 Cambridgeshire 3399 1,207 4,666 19 16 Cambridgeshire 422 161 387 30 24 Fund 422 161 387 30 24 East Cambridgeshire 422 161 387 30 24 Fund 42 161 387 30 24 South Cambridgeshire 422 161 387 30 24 Fund 44 12 South Cambridgeshire 598 22 820 16 12 Essec 8,560 3,555 12,115 2.6 22 Baildon 1,442 579 2,021 31 2.7 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 22.2 Brentwood 2,73 313 406 1.4 12 Castel Point 478 199 677 3.5 2.7 Cheinstord 398 398 1,303 119 16 Cachester 8,200 342 1,244 18, 16 Epser 8,200 342 1,244 18, 16 Entry 4,110 4,12 2,200 342 1,244 18, 16 Epser 8,200 342 1,244 18, 16 Entry 4,114 439 19,57 1,110 2,6 22,2 Braintree 7,53 357 1,110 2,6 22,2 Braintree 7,53 357 1,110 2,6 22,2 Braintree 7,53 357 1,110 2,6 22,2 Braintree 8,200 342 1,244 18, 16 Epser 1,229 113 342 1,1 0,9 Hertfordshire 8,21 3,200 8,743 1,8 1,6 Eroxbourne 5,41 223 7,34 2,6 2,11 East Hertfordshire 4,55 194 659 12 1,0 Hertfordshire 6,243 2,500 8,743 1,8 1,6 Eroxbourne 5,41 223 7,34 2,6 2,11 East Hertfordshire 4,55 194 659 12 1,0 Hertfordshire 4,55 194 659 2,20 127 2,0 Hort 1,129 177 5,5 4,6 Bravet 2,10 Nortolk 6,458 2,296 8,752 2,7 2,25 1,3 Suth Nortolk 5,577 2,44 7,78 2,25 1,3 Suth Nortolk 5,577 2,44 7,78 2,24 2,20 Bravet 2,170 8,565 2,277 4,5 3,6 Bravet 3,1700 4,451 1,773 6,548 4,4 4 Bravet 3,260 1,557 5,507 4,6 3,6 Bravet 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,177 4,1 3,178						
South Bedfondshire 813 332 1,145 2.6 2.1 Cambridgeshire 339 1,307 4,696 1.9 1.6 Cambridgeshire 422 161 583 3.0 2.4 Fenland 559 228 787 2.7 2.3 South Cambridgeshire 459 228 787 2.7 2.3 South Cambridgeshire 558 221 15 1.6 12 Basiation 1.442 579 2.021 3.1 2.16 122 Braintree 1.442 579 2.021 3.1 2.16 2.2 Caster Point 478 199 677 3.5 2.77 Cheimsford 1.30 1.3 1.6	Bedford					
Cambridgeshire 3.389 1.307 4.695 1.9 1.6 Cambridgeshire 329 342 1.341 1.7 1.5 East Cambridgeshire 329 223 787 2.7 2.3 Huntingdorshire 559 223 787 2.7 2.3 Baildon 1.422 355 1.16 1.2 2.2 Baildon 1.442 357 1.11 2.6 2.2 Baildon 1.442 357 1.11 2.6 2.2 Braintree 7.33 1.3 406 1.4 2.2 Braintree 7.33 1.3 406 1.4 2.2 Cheinstord 393 393 1.308 1.9 1.6 Colchester 902 3.42 1.10 3.1 2.6 Maidon 313 1.26 4.3 2.00 2.5 1.9 Rochtord 439 1.503 7.44 2.6 2.1 3.2						
Cambridge 999 342 1341 1.7 15 East Cambridgeshire 422 161 583 3.0 24 Fenland 559 228 787 2.7 2.3 Until Cambridgeshire 598 222 820 1.6 1.2 Easex 8,560 3,555 12,115 2.6 2.2 Basidon 1.442 579 2.021 3.1 2.7 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 2.2 Dentwood 2.73 33 466 1.3 1.2 2.7 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 2.2 Dentwood 2.73 39 1.65 1.3 1.2 5 Easex 8,560 3.555 12,115 2.6 2.2 Colchester 0.302 342 12,244 1.3 1.6 Expire forest 8,22 379 1,201 3.1 2.6 Expire forest 8,22 3.79 1,201 3.1 2.6 Expire forest 8,22 3.79 1,201 3.1 2.6 Expire forest 8,23 3.734 2.6 2.1 2.0 Each 1,154 439 1,583 4.8 3.7 Unterford 4,36 196 6,28 3.0 2.2 3 Each 1,10 7,154 439 1,583 4.8 3.7 Unterford 2,29 1,148 3.2 2.1 10 Hertfordshire 4,65 194 659 1.2 1.0 East Hertfordshire 4,65 194 659 1.2 1.0 Hertfordshire 4,65 194 659 1.2 1.0 Hertfordshire 4,73 2.20 8,33 1.9 1.6 North Mertfordshire 4,73 2.24 4.62 2.2 1.3 1.1 East Hertfordshire 4,74 2.20 7.7 2.2 1.3 1.1 East Hertfordshire 4,74 2.20 7.7 2.2 1.3 1.1 East Hertfordshire 4,74 2.20 7.7 2.2 1.3 1.1 East Hertfordshire 5,597 2.04 7.7 2.5 2.3 Suffolk 5,597 2.04 7,2 4.2 1.3 1.1 East 4,27 1,18 7,47 4.1 East 4,11 1.27 7.38 1.4 1.2 1.27 East 4,11 4,11 127 7.38 1.4 1.5 1.3 Evendand 5,75 2,24 3.3 3.1 1.5 1.3 East 4,11 4,15 4.3 0.0 2.5 1.0 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	Cambridgeshire	3.389	1.307			
Fenland 559 228 787 2.7 2.3 Hunningdonshine 598 222 820 1.6 1.2 Essex 8,560 3,555 12,115 2.6 22 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 22 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 22 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 22 Denthwood 2.73 1,33 4.06 1.4 1.2 Cachester 9.02 342 1,244 1.8 1.6 Exping Forest 8.22 379 1,201 3.1 2.6 Harlow 8.19 329 1,443 3.2 2.9 Nochord 4.34 190 6.26 3.0 2.3 Frending 1.154 4.53 1.533 4.8 1.6 Brochord 2.29 1.13 3.24 1.10 1.10 Hetrodoshire	Cambridge	999	342	1,341	1.7	1.5
South Cambridgeshire 598 222 820 16 12 Essex 8,660 3,555 12,115 2.6 2.2 Baildon 1,442 579 2.021 3.1 2.7 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 2.2 Braintree 753 357 1,110 2.6 2.2 Braintree 733 4406 1.4 1.2 2.2 Denotition 478 199 677 3.5 2.7 Cheinsford 502 342 1.244 1.8 1.6 Calchester 502 379 1.201 3.1 2.6 3.1 Radidon 313 1.26 4.39 2.5 1.19 3.42 1.1 0.9 Rectoring 533 2.50 8.33 1.8 1.6 5.7 2.6 2.1 1.7 2.5 2.3 1.7 2.5 2.3 1.7 2.5 2.3 1.7	Fenland	559	228	787	2.7	2.3
Basildon 1442 579 2021 31 27 Braintree 733 357 1110 26 Exatle Point 478 199 677 35 27 Chelmsford 939 399 1308 19 16 Colchester 9002 342 1244 18 16 Epping Forest 822 379 1201 31 26 Harlow 819 329 1,148 32 299 Maldon 313 126 439 25 19 Maldon 313 126 19 Hertfordshire 6243 2500 8,743 18 16 Broxbourne 541 223 794 26 21 Daorum 905 362 1297 20 17 East Hertfordshire 465 194 669 12 10 Daorum 905 362 1297 20 17 East Hertfordshire 660 223 923 20 17 East Hertfordshire 663 229 833 19 16 North Hertfordshire 465 194 669 12 10 North Hertfordshire 663 220 762 13 11 Stevenage 633 29 872 21 19 Three Rivers 478 214 692 26 19 Waltord 748 299 10.017 19 17 Stevenage 633 250 884 21 17 Stevenage 633 250 762 25 19 Waltord 748 209 10.07 19 17 Waltord 748 209 10.07 19 17 Waltord 576 228 884 21 17 BreeAland 576 288 844 21 17 BreeAland 576 288 844 21 17 BreeAland 576 247 25 19 South Nortolk 556 200 782 21 18 Greadatand 576 248 244 788 23 Daventy 1.894 393 1.260 25 20 North Nortolk 556 20 744 788 23 Date 120 33 14 122 Date 127 333 14 122 Date 127 33 14 127 Stabargin 4.277 470 1.897 4.47 Contock 556 24 20 Trace 14 and 211 127 33 24 422 19 Sutfolk Coastal 305 152 20 742 45 39 Staffolk Coastal 305 557 46 36 Stabargin 4.285 11.779 6.130 24 225 19 Aventy 1.894 130 274 4.9 Stabargin 4.351 1.779 6.130 24 225 19 Aventy 1.894 130 576 247 4.5 3 Aret 1.895 1.1793 6.649 4.7 4.1 3 Aret 1.8005 1.755 5.77 5.8 3 Aret 1.8005 7.7 5.8 3 Aret 1.8005 1.775 5.97 7.2 3 Breckladh 3.905 1.837 5.542 5.4 4 Aret 1.857 5.542 5.4 4 Aret 1.857 5.542 5.4 4 Aret 1.858 2.1007 4.639 4.5 4 Aret 1.858 2.1007 4.639 4.5 4 Aret 1.858 2.1007 4.539 4.5 4 Aret 1.858 2.1007 4.539 4.5 4 Aret 1.858 3.1007 7.2 8 Breckladh 3.905 1.837 5.542 5.4						
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Epping Forest 822 379 1201 31 226 Malcon 313 126 439 25 19 Malcon 313 126 439 25 19 Bochford 436 100 436 300 23 Tendring 1,154 439 1,593 48 37 Utilestord 229 113 342 1.1 0.9 Hertfordshire 6243 2500 8,743 1.8 1.6 Dacorum 935 382 1.297 2.0 1.7 Stast Hertfordshire 630 283 1.9 1.6 North Hertfordshire 630 283 2.0 1.7 Stevanage 633 2.9 872 2.1 1.9 Three Rivers 478 2.49 6.02 2.6 1.9 Watford 748 2.29 1.6 1.4 1.4 Vortolk 6.456 2.266 8.94<	Chelmsford	939	369	1,308	1.9	1.6
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East Hertfordshire 465 194 659 12 10 Hertsmere 583 250 803 19 16 North Hertfordshire 660 263 923 2.0 1.7 St Albans 552 200 752 1.3 1.1 Stevenage 633 239 872 2.1 1.9 Three Rivers 478 214 662 2.6 1.9 Watford 748 299 1.017 1.9 1.7 Wetwyn Hatfield 638 256 8.752 2.7 2.3 Breedkand 576 2.200 722 2.2 1.8 Streadkand 556 2.06 762 2.5 2.0 North Norfolk 556 2.06 762 2.5 2.0 North Norfolk 5.597 2.049 7.646 2.8 2.4 South Norfolk 5.597 2.049 7.646 2.6 2.2 1.8 <				794	2.6	2.1
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Stevenage 633 239 872 21 19 Three Rivers 478 214 662 26 19 Wattord 748 289 1017 19 1.7 Weinyn Hatfield 638 256 894 1.6 1.4 Vorfolk 6,456 2.296 8,752 2.7 2.3 Areckland 576 258 834 2.1 1.7 Braad Yarmouth 1,509 470 1,979 5.5 4.6 King's Lynn and West Norfolk 899 361 1.260 2.5 2.0 Jornvich 1,840 587 2.427 2.5 2.3 South Norfolk 554 214 768 2.3 1.9 Suffolk 5,597 2.049 7,646 2.8 2.4 Sabergh 477 188 665 2.4 2.0 Suffolk Coastal 705 250 955 2.2 1.8 Vaveney<	North Hertfordshire	660	263	923		
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Breater London 121,264 48,079 169,343 4.1 3.6 Barking and Dagenham 2,126 833 2,959 5.0 4.5 Barnet 3,950 1,557 5,507 4.6 3.6 Barnet 3,950 1,557 5,507 4.6 3.6 Barnet 5,895 2,170 8,065 7.7 6.5 Barnet 5,895 2,170 8,065 7.7 6.5 Barnet 2,554 1,054 3,008 3.4 2.8 Barnet 4,351 1,779 6,130 2.4 2.2 Chy of London 69 24 93 0.0 0.0 Droydon 4,856 1,733 6,649 4.7 4.1 Gareenwich 4,277 1,775 6,052 8.7 7.5 Tackney 5,677 2,244 7,921 8.5 7.4 Harmersmith and Fulham 3.332 1,307 4,639 4.0 1.8 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
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Barnet 3.950 1.557 5.507 4.6 3.6 Bexley 1.894 830 2,724 3.9 3.3 Srent 5.895 2,170 8.065 7.7 6.5 Bromley 2.554 1.054 3.608 3.4 2.8 Samden 4.351 1.779 6.130 2.4 2.2 Dity of London 69 24 9.3 0.0 0.0 Croydon 4.856 1.793 6.649 4.7 4.1 Gaing 4.831 1.717 6.548 5.4 4.8 Enfield 3.905 1.637 5.542 5.5 4.7 Greenwich 4.277 1.775 6.052 8.7 7.5 Jackney 5.677 2.244 7.921 8.5 7.4 Harmory 2.620 2.07 7.827 11.0 9.3 Harrow 2.248 894 3.142 4.4 3.6 Harrow						
Baxley 1.894 830 2.724 39 33 Brent 5.895 2.170 8,065 7.7 6.5 Sromley 2.554 1.054 3,608 3.4 2.8 Damden 4.351 1.779 6,130 2.4 2.2 Dity of London 69 24 93 0.0 0.0 Croydon 4.856 1.733 6,649 4.7 4.1 Ealing 4.831 1.717 6,548 5.4 4.8 Enfield 3.905 1.637 5,542 5.5 4.7 Streenwich 4.277 1,775 6,052 8.7 7.5 Hackney 5,677 2.244 7,921 8.5 7.4 Harmersmith and Fulham 3.332 1.307 4.839 3.042 4.4 3.6 Havering 1.574 740 2.314 3.0 2.5 4.00 1.8 founsiow 2.155 899 3.054 <t< td=""><td></td><td>3,950</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		3,950				
Bromley 2.554 1.054 3.608 3.4 2.8 Camden 4.351 1.779 6,130 2.4 2.2 Div of London 69 24 93 0.0 0.0 Droydon 4.856 1.733 6,649 4.7 4.1 aling 4.851 1.717 6,548 5.4 4.8 Enfield 3.905 1.637 5,542 5.5 4.7 Jackney 5,677 2,244 7,921 8.5 7.4 Harmoresmith and Fulham 3.332 1.307 4,639 4.5 4.0 Harrow 2,248 894 3.142 4.4 3.6 Harrow 2,243 3411 3.184 2.0 1.8 tourslow 2,155 899 3.054 2.3 2.1 slington 4,416 1.979 6.395 4.2 3.8 Gensington and Chelsea 2.006 1.001 3.007 2.4 2.0	Bexley	1,894	830	2,724	3.9	3.3
City of London 69 24 93 00 0.0 Droydon 4,856 1,733 6,649 4,7 4,1 Croydon 4,856 1,733 6,649 4,7 4,1 Croydon 4,856 1,733 6,548 5,4 4,8 Infield 3,905 1,637 5,542 5,5 4,7 Strackney 5,677 2,244 7,921 8,5 7,4 tarnney 5,620 2,207 7,827 11,0 9,3 tarrow 2,248 894 3,142 4,4 3,6 tavering 1,574 740 2,314 3,0 2,5 tarrow 2,243 941 3,184 2,0 1,8 tourslow 2,155 899 3,054 2,3 2,1 slington 4,416 1,979 6,395 4,2 3,8 Gensington and Chelsea 2,006 1,001 3,007 2,4 2,0	Bromley	2,554	1,054	3,608	3.4	2.8
Zhöydön 4,856 1,793 6,649 4,7 4,1 Ealing 4,831 1,717 6,548 5,4 4,8 Ealing 4,831 1,717 6,548 5,4 4,8 Infield 3,905 1,637 5,542 5,5 4,7 Sreenwich 4,277 1,775 6,052 8,7 7,5 Hackney 5,677 2,244 7,921 8,5 7,4 Harmersmith and Fulham 3,332 1,307 4,639 4,5 4,0 Haringey 5,620 2,207 7,827 11,0 9,3 Harrow 2,248 894 3,142 4,4 3,6 Havering 1,574 740 2,314 3,0 2,5 Hillingdon 2,243 941 3,164 2,0 1,8 Jounslow 2,155 899 3,054 2,3 2,1 Jington 4,416 1,979 6,395 4,2 3,8	City of London	69	24	93	0.0	
Enfield 3,905 1,637 5,542 5,5 4,7 arrenwich 4,277 1,775 6,052 8,7 7,5 tackney 5,677 2,244 7,921 8,5 7,4 tarmersmith and Fulham 3,332 1,307 4,639 4,5 4,0 tarringev 5,620 2,207 7,827 11,0 9,3 4arow 2,248 894 3,142 4,4 3,6 tarvow 2,243 941 3,184 2,0 1.8 18 1,97 6,395 4,2 3,8 ensington and Chelsea 2,006 1,001 3,007 2,4 2,0 1 1,99 3,905 1,23 2,1 1,8 1,99 3,054 2,3 2,1 1,8 1,99 1,8 1,99 3,007 2,4 2,0 1,93 3,90 1,8 1,90 1,8 1,90 1,30 2,2 3,8 1,8 1,93 1,11 1,2 1,00 3,007 2,4	Croydon		1,793	6,649	4.7	4.1
Hackney 5.677 2.244 7.921 8.5 7.4 tammersmith and Fulham 3.332 1.307 4.639 4.5 4.0 taringey 5.620 2.207 7.827 11.0 9.3 tarrow 2.248 894 3.142 4.4 3.6 tavering 1.574 740 2.314 3.0 2.5 tillingdon 2.243 941 3.184 2.0 1.8 tourslow 2.155 899 3.054 2.3 2.1 slington 4.416 1.979 6.395 4.2 3.8 censington and Chelsea 2.006 1.001 3.007 2.4 2.0 sington upon Thames 1.085 472 1.557 2.0 1.8 censington upon Thames 1.085 472 1.557 2.0 1.8 umbeth 7.720 3.055 10.775 8.9 7.7 .ewisham 5.862 2.279 8.141 12.2	Enfield	3,905	1,637	5,542	5.5	4.7
Hammersmith and Fulham 3.332 1.307 4.639 4.5 4.0 taringey 5.620 2.207 7,827 11.0 9.3 tarrow 2.248 884 3.142 4.4 3.6 tavering 1.574 740 2.314 3.0 2.5 tillingdon 2.243 941 3.184 2.0 1.8 tounslow 2.155 899 3.054 2.3 2.1 slington 4.416 1.979 6.395 4.2 3.8 Gingston upon Thames 1.085 472 1.557 2.0 1.8 armbeth 7,720 3.055 10.775 8.9 7.7 ewisham 5.862 2.279 8.141 12.2 10.0 Aerton 2.076 828 2.904 4.1 3.5	Hackney	5,677	2,244	7,921	8.5	7.4
farrow 2.248 894 3.142 4.4 3.6 tavering 1.574 740 2.314 3.0 2.5 tavering 1.574 740 2.314 3.0 2.5 tounslow 2.155 899 3.054 2.3 2.1 sington 4.416 1.979 6.395 4.2 3.8 censington and Chelsea 2.006 1.001 3.007 2.4 2.0 ingston upon Thames 1.085 472 1.557 2.0 1.8 ambeth 7.720 3.055 10.775 8.9 7.7 ewisham 5.862 2.279 8.141 12.2 10.0 Aerton 2.076 828 2.904 4.1 3.5	lammersmith and Fulham			4,639	4.5	4.0
Illingdon 2.243 941 3.184 2.0 1.8 tounslow 2.155 899 3.054 2.3 2.1 slington 4.416 1.979 6.395 4.2 3.8 tensington and Chelsea 2.006 1.001 3.007 2.4 2.0 Gingston upon Thames 1.085 472 1.557 2.0 1.8 ambeth 7.720 3.055 10.775 8.9 7.7 ewisham 5.862 2.279 8.141 12.2 10.0 ferton 2.076 828 2.904 4.1 3.5 lewham 6.065 2.071 8.136 10.7 9.3	larrow	2,248	894	3,142	4.4	3.6
slington 4,416 1,979 6,395 4,2 3,8 iensington and Chelsea 2,006 1,001 3,007 2,4 2,0 ingston upon Thames 1,085 472 1,557 2,0 1,8 ambeth 7,720 3,055 10,775 8,9 7,7 ewisham 5,862 2,279 8,141 12,2 10,0 Merton 2,076 828 2,904 4,1 3,5 iewham 6,065 2,071 8,136 10,7 9,3	fillingdon	2,243	941	3,184	2.0	1.8
American Stress 2,006 1,001 3,007 2.4 2.0 Singston upon Thames 1,085 472 1,557 2.0 1.8 ambeth 7,720 3,055 10,775 8.9 7.7 ewisham 5,862 2,279 8,141 12.2 10.0 Aerton 2,076 828 2,904 4.1 3.5 Jewham 6,065 2,071 8,136 10.7 9.3						
ambeth 7,720 3,055 10,775 8,9 7,7 ewisham 5,862 2,279 8,141 12,2 10,0 ferton 2,076 828 2,904 4,1 3,5 lewham 6,065 2,071 8,136 10,7 9,3	ensington and Chelsea	2,006	1,001	3,007	2.4	2.0
Aerton 2,076 828 2,904 4.1 3.5 lewham 6,065 2,071 8,136 10.7 9.3	ambeth	7,720	3,055	10,775	8.9	7.7
lewham 6,065 2,071 8,136 10.7 9.3			828	2,904	4.1	3.5
Redbridge 2,955 1,274 4,229 5.8 4.6	lewham	6,065				
Richmond upon Thames 1,317 589 1,906 2.8 2.1	Richmond upon Thames	1,317	589	1,906	2.8	2.1
Southwark 6,834 2,751 9,585 5.9 5.4 Sutton 1,319 546 1,865 2.9 2.5	Sutton	1,319	546	1,865	2.9	2.5
Forest 6,434 2,014 8,448 5.8 5.5 Valtham Forest 4,421 1,624 6,045 9.2 7.6	ower Hamlets	6,434	2,014	8,448		5.5
Vandsworth 4,094 1,758 5,852 5,4 4,5 Vestminster 3,103 1,437 4,540 0,8 0,8	Valtham Forest					

Male

Female All

Rate

UNEMPLOYMENT $\cap \cap \cap$ Claimant count area statistics U.LL Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 12 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SOUTH EAST	HOI	-	104		-
Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	665 3,735 1,482 2,423 1,703 1,969 1,535 1,692 2,407 616 871 711	272 1,444 405 844 695 607 575 617 614 256 361 277	937 5,179 1,887 3,267 2,398 2,576 2,110 2,309 3,021 872 1,232 988	1.6 4.4 4.3 3.7 2.0 2.6 2.2 2.9 2.7 1.1 1.6 1.7	1.4 3.8 3.7 3.2 1.8 2.1 2.0 2.6 2.5 1.0 1.5 1.4
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,592 759 374 248 1,211	850 248 121 102 379	3,442 1,007 495 350 1,590	1.6 1.6 1.1 1.9	1.3 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.6
EastSussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden	3,752 853 1,314 589 484 512	1,316 279 396 257 184 200	5,068 1,132 1,710 846 668 712	3.0 3.2 5.7 2.6 2.7 1.6	24 2.8 4.4 1.9 2.1 1.3
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	5,600 662 488 472 435 419 250 994 659 445 370 406	2,144 270 184 192 161 160 99 338 226 202 170 142	7,744 932 672 664 596 579 349 1,332 885 647 540 548	1.5 1.3 1.8 1.5 2.6 1.2 3.5 1.6 1.3 1.1 0.9	1.3 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.1 2.0 0.9 2.9 1.3 1.1 0.9 0.8
Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	10,488 699 974 579 958 981 735 495 988 1,143 1,995 504 437	3,770 248 349 266 325 412 268 203 287 453 591 178 190	14,258 947 1,323 845 1,283 1,393 1,003 698 1,275 1,596 2,586 682 627	26 23 22 45 1.3 1.7 3.7 6.9 1.3 1.3	23 1.9 20 1.9 2.8 3.9 1.2 1.3 3.0 3.1 6.2 1.2 1.1
Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	2,661 442 1,112 470 385 252	978 153 378 188 154 105	3,639 595 1,490 658 539 357	12 0.9 1.6 1.2 0.9 1.0	1.0 0.8 1.5 1.0 0.8 0.7
Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	3,879 431 280 519 233 391 284 407 294 279 386 375	1,569 184 121 208 102 178 115 181 104 105 144 127	5,448 615 401 727 335 569 399 588 398 398 384 530 502	1.0 1.1 1.4 1.1 0.7 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.0 1.2	0.9 0.9 1.2 0.9 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.7 1.1 0.9
West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	3,516 320 654 445 636 512 429 520	1,268 106 248 187 210 188 171 158	4,784 426 902 632 846 700 600 678	1.4 2.3 2.0 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.4	1.0 1.9 1.6 0.9 1.1 1.1 0.9 1.2
SOUTH WEST					
Bath and North East Somerse Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA Plymouth UA Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	t UA 786 1,312 4,496 913 2,943 672 1,067 1,563 1,582	345 440 1,566 365 1,046 231 422 548 470	1,131 1,752 6,062 1,278 3,989 903 1,489 2,111 2,052	1.5 2.4 2.5 1.9 3.8 1.4 1.4 1.9 4.4	1.2 2.1 2.3 1.6 3.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.8 3.7
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Peetormel	518 848 993 631 686	1,715 248 288 345 262 273	6,122 766 1,136 1,338 893 959	3.7 3.7 3.0 5.1 3.2 5.1	2.9 2.6 2.6 3.6 2.5 4.0
Restormel sles of Scilly	725	297 2	1,022	3.2 0.9	2.4 0.9
the Branch and Branch			0	0.0	0.5



UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 12 2002

Counties, unitary a	Statement and the second second second	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	AND AN ADDRESS				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon	4,574 537 1,026 385 789 395	1,940 229 360 169 370 207	6,514 766 1,386 554 1,159 602	2.4 1.8 2.0 2.5 3.3 2.0	1.9 1.4 1.9 1.9 2.8 1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena	496 844 732 605	221 303 271 281	717 1,147 1,003 886	3.3 6.0 5.5 3.3	2.8 5.1 4.6 2.7
South Hams Teignbridge Torridge West Devon	714 506 222	257 238 110	971 744 332	2.5 3.9 2.1	1.9 2.9 1.5	Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus	266 351 6,882 523	101 178 1,840 183	367 529 8,722 706	4.5 5.3 4.7 8.0	3.6 4.4 4.1 7.1
Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,473 173 285 166 140 270 439	546 58 112 64 58 129 125	2,019 231 397 230 198 399 564	1.4 1.3 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.0 3.3	1.1 1.2 1.1 0.7 1.0 0.8 2.6	Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	660 879 310 995 2,994 895 453	213 321 165 353 874 349 240 486	873 1,200 475 1,348 3,868 1,244 693 1,751	3.7 5.5 5.1 3.8 8.9 6.6 3.8 8.3	3.2 4.7 4.1 3.2 7.7 5.6 3.1 6.7
Sloucestershire Cheltenham Jostswold Forest of Dean Sloucester Stroud Fewkesbury	4,516 975 342 696 1,395 677 431	1,663 343 131 328 427 261 173	6,179 1,318 473 1,024 1,822 938 604	25 22 1.5 4.1 3.0 2.3 2.0	21 2.0 1.2 3.6 2.8 1.8 1.5	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,265 445 570 1,279 296 1,523 1,125	186 201 397 190 94 514 418	1,751 631 771 1,676 486 390 2,037 1,543 1,172	7.0 7.7 4.6 3.7 10.3 7.0 5.3 5.5	5.8 6.5 3.9 3.1 8.2 5.8 4.5 4.9
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	2,645 616 649 625 538 217	1,088 288 260 253 201 86	3,733 904 909 878 739 303	20 24 26 1.5 1.5 3.0	1.6 1.9 2.1 1.2 1.3 2.3	North Down Omagh Strabane	857 804 974	315 389 325	1,193 1,299	6.8 11.6	5.5 9.5
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	1,760 307 598 295 560	823 159 276 142 246	2,583 466 874 437 806	1.6 1.8 2.0 1.0 1.8	1.3 1.4 1.6 0.8 1.4						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Corwy Denbighshire Flintshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Somoruthshire Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham	1,380 1,348 2,068 4,665 1,872 612 1,118 865 1,270 1,633 1,167 1,745 2,078 1,572 870 2,534 3,107 1,022 1,464 1,270	364 405 738 1,159 657 246 341 280 459 400 283 263 263 553 651 557 432 905 371 459 440	1,744 1,753 2,806 5,824 2,529 1,459 1,145 1,727 2,092 1,567 1,154 842 2,298 2,729 2,129 1,302 3,435 4,012 1,393 1,923 1,710	7.9 3.6 5.4 3.4 5.3 3.7 4.1 3.3 2.8 4.8 8.3 2.5 5.1 3.6 6.1 3.0 4.5 4.5 3.2	7.1 3.3 4.7 3.0 4.3 2.5 3.3 2.6 2.4 4.0 6.3 5.5 2.1 4.6 3.4 4.9 2.0 4.1 3.8 3.4 3.8 3.4 3.8 2.8						
Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Clackmananshire Dumfee City East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Falkirk Fife Glasgow City Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross Renfrewshire Scottish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire	1,823 1,139 1,387 1,120 816 1,842 2,538 1,038 609 742 5,213 5,223 2,405 6,315 13,328 2,668 1,667 6,315 13,328 2,668 1,667 6,315 13,328 2,668 1,667 6,315 13,328 2,668 1,667 6,315 1,328 2,668 1,667 6,315 1,328 2,668 1,67 6,418 2,2814 886 1,129 1,29 1,29 1,29 1,29 1,20 1,29 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20	576 506 542 364 250 736 883 292 181 231 1,456 109 755 2,023 3,526 741 390 194 281 1,037 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,711 1,456 682 348 64 586 64 586 625 732	2,399 1,645 1,929 1,484 1,066 2,578 4,479 3,401 1,330 973 6,669 973 6,669 6,61 3,160 8,338 16,854 3,409 2,057 842 972 4,174 7,120 192 1,527 3,496 1,243 2,259 9,5,494 1,317 2,846 2,938	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 2.3\\ 4.5\\ 4.3\\ 7.6\\ 4.1\\ 7.1\\ 8.2\\ 5.0\\ 3.1\\ 5.9\\ 2.4\\ 5.6\\ 6.1\\ 4.6\\ 5.6\\ 6.1\\ 4.6\\ 3.5\\ 9.4\\ 5.9\\ 2.5\\ 4.1\\ 2.7\\ 1.9\\ 5.4\\ 4.7\\ 3.2\\ 9.1\\ 4.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.6\\ 1.8\\ 3.9\\ 3.2\\ 6.9\\ 3.6\\ 6.8\\ 7.4\\ 3.6\\ 4.6\\ 2.2\\ 5.5\\ 4.4\\ 3.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 4.4\\ 3.2\\ 5.7\\ 3.0\\ 2.5\\ 5.6\\ 1.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 3.8\\ 2.3\\ 1.6\\ 4.7\\ 2.8\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 3.6\\ 4.7\\ 2.8\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 3.6\\ 4.7\\ 2.8\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 3.6\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 3.6\\ 5.6\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 4.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 5.6\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\\ 8.5$						

Per cent employee jobs and claimants employee jobs and claimants NORTH EAST Cleveland (former county) 2,620 3,559 2,153 2,390 2,474 1,934 500 733 489 479 556 420 7.6 5.7 10.0 7.2 5.8 5.3 Hartlepool Middlesbrough 2.120 2,120 2,826 1,664 1,911 1,918 1,514 Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Durham Bishop Auckland 1,068 1,466 881 960 1,033 962 981 372 438 322 301 338 361 371 1,440 1,904 1,203 1,261 1,371 1,323 1,352 4.6 4.6 2.9 5.6 7.3 6.0 4.9 Darlington Durham, City of Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley 296 426 221 419 664 1,186 557 1,270 960 1,612 778 1,689 3.7 6.6 2.7 5.2 Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear (Met County) Blaydon Gateshead East and Washington West 903 1,095 1,293 1,629 1,651 1,756 1,056 1,409 2,285 1,566 1,845 2,401 1,168 1,166 1,427 1,725 2,064 2,090 2,214 1,345 1,788 2,889 1,991 2,315 2,998 1,530 263 332 435 439 458 379 604 425 470 597 362 3.3 5.9 4.9 8.8 3.4 5.7 5.4 6.6 10.2 5.2 7.2 3.4 5.7 Gateshead Eastand Washington West Houghton and Washington East Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester, City of Congleton Crewe and Nantwich 684 629 795 622 663 1,467 454 477 999 759 1,213 219 217 318 227 204 493 124 157 308 294 421 903 846 1,113 849 867 1,960 578 634 1,307 1,053 1,634 1.4 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4 6.0 1.4 1.4 2.5 1.8 3.7 Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Weaver Vale Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle 1,117 855 1,141 409 205 1,062 1,456 1,167 1,487 582 308 1,414 339 312 346 173 103 352 5.3 2.8 4.6 1.9 0.8 4.6 Copeland Penrith and The Border Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington Greater Manchester (Met County) Altrincham and Sale West Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leich Heywood and Middleton Leigh Makerfield Manchester Blackley Manchester Central Manchester Contral Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Oldham East and Saddleworth Oldham West and Royton Rochdale Salford Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford and Urmston Wigan Wigan Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East Lancashire Blackpool North and Fleetwood Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Lancashire 1,623 988 1,294 860 671 516 743 644 1,130 819 1,612 301 733 566 1,286 476 248 316 305 267 156 253 211 352 304 407 127 269 186 430 2,099 1,236 1,610 1,165 938 672 996 855 1,482 1,123 2,019 428 1,002 752 1,716 4.1 3.7 3.2 2.9 1.5 3.0 2.1 6.3 3.7 2.8 1.1 3.1 2.8 5.1 Pendle

Male

Female All

Rate^aP

nants

6.8 5.3 9.0 6.2 5.3 4.8

3.8 4.2 2.7 5.2 6.4 5.1 4.5

3.0 5.8 2.3 4.5

3.15.44.47.83.15.25.05.79.14.76.63.24.9

1.3 2.2 2.5 2.3 2.2 5.6 1.2 2.3 1.6 3.4

4.7 2.4 4.1 1.5 0.7 4.1

3.8 3.1 3.3 2.9 2.4 1.3 2.6 1.8 5.4 3.3 2.5 1.0 2.8 2.3 4.2

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

Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

C.23 Parliamentary constituencies as at September 12 2002

1	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead Bootle	2,034 2,121	551 531	2,585 2,652	7.0 7.8	6.2 6.6
Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	915 1.691	282 531	1,197	5.4 7.1	4.7 6.3
Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,027	624 492	2,651	9.8	8.9
Liverpool Riverside	3,162	871	2,189 4,033	8.3 3.5	7.7 3.2
Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	2,480 2,276	693 641	3,173 2,917	12.2 8.8	11.3 8.1
Liverpool West Derby Southport	2,364 900	677 266	3,041 1,166	19.5 3.6	18.0 3.2
St. Helens North St. Helens South	1,220 1,521	390	1,610	7.5	6.6
Wallasey	1,537	470 432	1,991 1,969	5.5 7.4	4.9 6.6
Wirral South Wirral West	697 777	215 274	912 1,051	3.7 5.3	3.2 4.7
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness	827	378	1,205	4.6	3.6
Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes	788 1,116	356 402	1,144 1,518	4.5 5.1	3.9 4.5
East Yorkshire Great Grimsby	980	388	1,368	5.0	3.9
Haltemprice and Howden	1,998 534	608 234	2,606 768	5.4 3.3	4.8 2.6
Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	1,905 2,227	614 705	2,519 2,932	9.0 10.0	8.3 9.2
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe	2,196 1,099	658 392	2,854 1,491	4.5 3.3	4.1 3.1
North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough	100		0.15		
Richmond	488 493	157 238	645 731	1.6 2.0	1.3 1.4
Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby	395 1,202	172 362	567 1,564	1.7 4.0	1.4 3.4
Selby Skipton and Ripon	578 366	233 172	811 538	2.2 1.4	1.9 1.2
Vale of York York, City of	303 1,034	179 319	482	1.4 2.0	1.2
South Yorkshire (Met County)	.,	010	1,000	2.0	1.0
Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	973 1,018	359 329	1,332 1,347	3.6 6.1	3.1 5.3
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	812	318	1,130	4.7	4.1
Doncaster Central	850 1,567	295 421	1,145 1,988	6.5 3.4	5.7 3.1
Doncaster North Rother Valley	1,056 991	348 341	1,404 1,332	7.5 7.1	6.7 6.0
Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe	1,456 1,216	376 371	1,832 1,587	4.2 4.3	3.6
Sheffield Brightside	1,798	491	2,289	9.3	3.8 8.3
Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam	2,710 591	700 196	3,410 787	3.2 3.4	2.8 3.1
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	1,450 1,019	416 311	1,866 1,330	11.3 6.4	10.1 5.7
Wentworth	1,069	290	1,359	6.2	5.3
West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen	813	258	1,071	3.1	2.7
Bradford North Bradford South	2,237 1,613	628 473	2,865 2,086	7.0 6.6	6.4 6.0
Bradford West Calder Valley	2,751	737	3,488	5.0	4.6
Colne Valley	934 1,008	348 351	1,282 1,359	3.6 4.6	3.1 4.0
Dewsbury Elmet	859 660	271 217	1,130 877	3.0 3.0	2.6 2.8
Halifax Hemsworth	1,580 882	485 278	2,065	4.8 6.0	4.2
Huddersfield	1,606	499	1,160 2,105	4.0	5.4 3.5
Keighley Leeds Central	1,087 2,817	382 757	1,469 3,574	4.1 1.9	3.8 1.7
Leeds East Leeds North East	1,779	504 416	2,283 1,633	8.7 7.5	7.9 6.9
Leeds North West Leeds West	814	322	1,136	4.2	3.8
Morley and Rothwell	1,496 776	462 312	1,958 1,088	6.9 2.8	6.2 2.5
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	573 954	219 360	792 1,314	3.0 3.4	2.7 3.1
Pudsey Shipley	548 909	253 303	801 1,212	1.9 3.9	1.8 3.6
Wakefield EAST MIDLANDS	1,072	351	1,423	3.0	2.7
Derbyshire					
Amber Valley Bolsover	747	295	1,042	2.4	2.1
Chesterfield	984 1,354	335 519	1,319 1,873	6.3 4.0	5.4 3.7
Derby North Derby South	1,316 2,165	413 759	1,729 2,924	4.6 3.5	4.3 3.3
Erewash High Peak	968 589	359	1,327	3.6	3.1
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,031 677	241 344 300	830 1,375 977	2.3 4.8 3.9	1.9 4.0 3.2
West Derbyshire Leicestershire	504	206	710	1.5	1.3
Blaby Bosworth	469 521	252 248	721 769	1.8 2.0	1.6 1.7
Charnwood Harborough	592 667	230	822	3.3	2.9
Leicester East	1,667	268 687	935 2,354	2.9 7.1	2.4 6.6
Leicester South Leicester West	2,349 2,125	726 665	3,075 2,790	4.0 5.8	3.7 5.4
Loughborough North West Leicestershire	881	345	1,226	3.3	2.8
Rutland and Melton	486 330	215 155	701 485	1.9 1.6	1.7 1.2



unumonur, concentration	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
		- Striking		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
incolnshire oston and Skegness tainsborough irantham and Stamford incoln outh and Horncastle	523 760 580 1,199 594 467	203 350 231 355 267 218	726 1,110 811 1,554 861 685	2.0 4.8 1.9 2.9 3.4 2.4	1.7 4.0 1.6 2.8 2.7 1.8	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	907 567 688 622 1,129 460	310 253 275 253 354 170	1,217 820 963 875 1,483 630	1.9 1.5 2.9 3.0 2.3 1.4	1.7 1.3 2.4 2.7 2.1 1.1
Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	376	191	567	1.7	1.4	South East Cambridgeshire	563	211	774	1.9	1.5
orthamptonshire orby aventry	743 519	262 217	1,005 736	2.3 1.7	2.0 1.3 1.6	Basildon Billericay Braintree	924 700 616	359 301 297	1,283 1,001 913	3.0 3.2 2.6	2.6 2.8 2.2
Lettering Jorthampton North Jorthampton South Vellingborough	508 1,155 1,010 851	261 376 357 358	769 1,531 1,367 1,209	1.9 4.1 1.7 2.6	3.7 1.5 2.3	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest	331 478 667 715	157 199 252 332	488 677 919 1,047 1,220	1.5 3.5 1.6 3.3 3.2	1.3 2.7 1.4 27
lottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,080	400	1,480 1,392	3.8 4.1	3.3 3.7	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford	868 991 476	352 368 204	1,359 680	5.6 2.8	2.9 4.4 2.2
Proxtowe Gedling	750 770	286 275	1,036 1,045	4.1 4.0 4.2	3.4 3.3 3.8	North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	398 463 1,484	161 192 441	559 655 1,925	2.9 2.8 4.2	2.2 2.4 2.3 3.5
/lansfield lewark lottingham East	1,018 714 2,241	299 276 578	1,317 990 2,819	3.0 6.4	2.7 6.0	Saffron Walden Southend West	366 780	173 257	539 1,037	1.4 4.5	1.1 3.8
lottingham North lottingham South	1,778 1,597	599 398	2,377 1,995	9.5 2.0	9.0 1.9	Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,024 638	441 238	1,465 876	3.2 1.6	2.8 1.4
Rushcliffe Sherwood	597 844	214 288	811 1,132	2.3 4.7	1.9 4.1	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	559	262	821	2.5	2.1
VEST MIDLANDS						Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	754 362	281 156	1,035 518	2.1 1.1	1.7
lereford	759	299 162	1,058	2.2 2.4	1.9 2.0	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	583 433 431	250 187 157	833 620 588	1.9 1.7 1.9	1.6 1.5 1.6
eominster	458	162				North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St. Albans	514 425	226 150	740 575	22 1.3	1.7 1.1
udlow North Shropshire	419 641	155 282	574 923	2.2 2.7	1.7 2.2 1.5	Stevenage Watford	680	257 327			1.9 1.9 1.3
Shrewsbury and Atcham Felford	601 923 610	184 345 233	785 1,268 843	1.8 3.0 2.0	1.5 2.7 1.8	Welwyn Hatfield	620	247	867	1.5	1.5
Vrekin, The Staffordshire	010	200	0.0			Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	1,509 438		648	2.5	4.6 2.1
Burton Cannock Chase	812 871	314 404	1,126	2.4 4.2	2.2 3.7 2.0	North Norfolk North West Norfolk	556 734	277	1,011	2.5	1.9 1.9
ichfield Iewcastle-under-Lyme	501 784 724	221 284 260	722 1,068 984	2.4 3.4 3.6	3.0 3.0	Norwich North Norwich South	867 1,265	270 423 203	1,688	2.0	2.9 1.9 1.9
outh Staffordshire tafford taffordshire Moorlands	903 629	338 223	1,241 852	2.9 3.1	2.5 2.6	South Norfolk South West Norfolk	527 560				1.7
toke-on-Trent Central toke-on-Trent North	1,351 932	361 302 428	1,712 1,234 1,561	2.8 4.7 4.9	2.6 4.3 4.6	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	532				1.4
itoke-on-TrentSouth itone 'amworth	1,133 430 737	428 237 337	667	4.5 1.9 2.8	1.6 2.5	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	621 1,544 486	251 454 190	1,998	3.6	2.7 3.4 2.0
/arwickshire						South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	400 656 1,347	3 236	8 892	2.2 5.2	1.8 4.5
Iorth Warwickshire Iuneaton	667 682 739	279 263 285	946 945 1,024	3.0	2.1 2.7 1.9	West Suffolk	411		643	1.6	1.4
Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Varwick and Leamington	448 818	178	626	1.3	1.0 1.6	LONDON					
Vest Midlands (Met County)	705		1,007	3.8	3.5	Greater London Barking Battersea	1,126		3 2,246	4.8	4.9 4.0
Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	735 1,686 1,881		2,206	5.0	4.6 5.8	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow	1,097 3,815	5 1,22	1 5,036	5.7	4.3 5.4 3.0
Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	1,219 2,047	561	1,663	14.0	10.2 12.8 3.1	Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North	643 2,356 1,122	5 79	3,152	2 11.5	9.6 5.3
Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield ^b	5,277 1,332 2,581			5.2	4.8 10.3	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,412	2 91 7 47	0 3,322 0 1,497	2 6.4 7 2.0	5.4 1.8
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heat	1,574 h 3,994	536 1,128	2,110 5,122	6.1 10.8	5.6 9.8	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham	724 2,880	1,08	7 3,967	7 15.0	1.8 13.8 3.3
Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East	1,280 2,122	394 590	1,674 2,712	6.2	4.6 5.8 6.1	Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	76 83 89	1 36	0 1,19 8 1,25	1 5.5 5 3.5	3.3 4.5 2.7
Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley North	1,369 1,599 1,573	432	2,031	2.6	2.4 5.3	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	1,620 1,600	0 75 8 60	5 2,375 9 2,211	5 0.3 7 3.1	0.2
Dudiey North Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,220	390 375	1,610) 3.8) 4.6	3.4 4.2	Croydon North Croydon South	2,49 75	0 30	9 1,05	9 3.3	7. 21 4.
Meriden Solihull	1,060 533 1,004	241	774	1.7	3.3 1.4 3.7	Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	1,00 2,25 1,54	7 1,00	7 3,26 3 2,14	4 16.0 2 7.7	14. 6.
Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	1,004 671 1,543	275 488	944 2,03	5 3.0 1 5.9	2.8 5.3	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,21 2,35	0 78 4 83	2 2,99 1 3,18	2 5.8 5 4.5	5.
Walsall South Warley	1,767	575	2,34	2 4.5 1 7.3	4.1 6.8	East Ham Edmonton	2,52 1,56 1,06	2 63	1 2,19	3 7.7	11. 6. 8.
West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	1,636 1,988 1,643	3 625	2,61	3 5.0	5.4 4.6 6.4	Eltham Enfield North Enfield, Southgate	1,06 1,23 1,10	8 48	2 1,72 4 1,62	0 3.7 9 6.7	3. 5.
Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	1,600) 552	2,15	2 6.9	6.1 3.7	Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston	1,82 1,12	0 71 8 42	2 2,53 9 1,55	2 9.8 7 2.7	8.2
Worcestershire					2.4	Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1,35 2,18 2,68	3 90	3,08	6 7.0	4.1 6.1 14.1
Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire Redditch	713 460 707	214	67	4 1.6	1.3 2.2	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham	2,68 2,99 2,05	0 1,17	7 4,16	7 5.9	5.
West Worcestershire Worcester	395 874	5 142 4 246	53 5 1,12	8 1.8 0 2.5	1.3 2.3	Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	1,67 1,27	6 71 9 51	8 2,39 4 1,79	4 6.1 3 3.8	5. 31 4. 1.
Wyre Forest	794	4 285	9 1,08	3 2.9	2.5	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	96 1,01	5 40	9 1,42	4 1.8	4.
EAST Bedfordshire						Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,69 2,67 53	5 1,00 4 25	31 3,73 54 78	6 1.7 8 3.4	1. 2
Bedford	1,53	8 42	9 1,49	7 8.0	3.2 7.2	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	2,11	5 92 2 40	24 3,03 02 1,26	9 9.1 4 5.5	3. 1. 2. 7. 4. 5. 8.
Luton North			6 2.05	0 3.3							5
Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	1,54 45 46	7 19	0 64	7 22	3.0 1.7 2.1	Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	1,82 2,45 1,95	59 1,10		0 9.7	8.

	Male	Female	All	RateaP	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per c workfo jobs a claima
Kensington and Chelsea	1,029	593	1,622	1.4	1
Kingston and Surbiton	849	347	1,196	2.0	1
Lewisham East	1,428	557	1,985	9.1	7.
Lewisham West	1,982	754	2,736	13.5	11
Lewisham, Deptford	2,452	968	3,420	13.8	11
Leyton and Wanstead	1,686	625	2,311	10.1	8
Mitcham and Morden	1,449	532	1,981	9.0	7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,906	1,167	4,073	3.3	3
Old Bexley and Sidcup	459	248	707	2.5	2
Orpington	733	338	1,071	3.7	3
Poplar and Canning Town	- 3,481	1,116	4,597	6.6	6
Putney	963	394	1,357	4.2	3
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,529	1,114	3,643	7.2	6
Richmond Park	791	393	1,184	2.5	2
Romford	546	248	794	2.4	2
Ruislip - Northwood	585	243	828	3.0	2.
Streatham	3,143	1,220	4,363	16.6	14
Sutton and Cheam	556	234	790	2.2	1.
Tooting	1,583	666	2,249	7.8	6.
Tottenham	3,505	1,283	4,788	12.7	10.
Twickenham	762	321	1,083	2.8	2.
Upminster	494	238	732	3.5	2.
Uxbridge	643	289	932	1.7	1.
Vauxhall	3,368	1,325	4,693	5.5	4.
Walthamstow	2,174	784	2,958	9.1	7.
West Ham Wimbledon	2,679	932	3,611	9.4	8.
	627	296	923	1.9	1.
SOUTH EAST Berkshire (former county)					
Bracknell	640	054	000	15	
Maidenhead	649	251	900	1.5	1.
Newbury	599 438	241	840	1.9	1.
Reading East		170	608	1.0	0.
Reading West	896	318	1,214	1.5	1.
Slough	877	359	1,236	3.7	3.
Spelthorne	1,564	562	2,126	3.1	2.1
Windsor	431	196	627	0.9	0.
Wokingham	588 441	258 178	846 619	1.9 1.4	1.3
Buckinghamshire			-		
Aylesbury	538	178	716	1.4	1.3
Beaconsfield	369	154	523	1.4	1.0
Buckingham	328	113	441	1.9	1.6
Chesham and Amersham	378	122	500	1.7	1.4
Milton Keynes South West	951	375	1,326	2.1	
North East Milton Keynes	752	320	1,072	1.8	2.0
Nycombe	993	289	1,282	2.1	1.8
EastSussex					
Bexhill and Battle	449	176	625	2.7	2.0
Brighton Kemptown	1,290	470	1,760	5.5	4.7
Brighton Pavilion	1,314	488	1,802	3.3	2.9
Eastbourne	879	285	1,164	3.1	2.7
lastings and Rye	1,393	429	1,822	5.3	4.1
Hove	1,274	534	1,808	5.3	4.6
.ewes Vealden	507	227	734	2.2	1.6
	381	151	532	1.5	1.2
Hampshire Ndershot	528	232	760	1.3	1.1
Basingstoke	514	196	710	1.2	1.0
astHampshire	533	193	726	2.1	1.7
Eastleigh	417	178	595	1.2	1.0
areham	392	143	535	1.4	1.1
Bosport	462	178	640	2.5	2.0
lavant	797	277	1,074	3.7	3.1
New Forest East	366	119	485	1.7	1.4
lew Forest West	293	107	400	1.4	1.2
lorth East Hampshire	319	121	440	1.3	1.0
North West Hampshire	333	160	493	1.2	1.0
Portsmouth North	656	239	895	1.9	1.5
Portsmouth South	1,313	368	1,681	3.2	2.6
Romsey	336	118	454	1.7	1.5
outhampton Itchen	1,178	321	1,499	2.3	2.1
outhampton Test Vinchester	1,133 406	273 142	1,406 548	3.2 0.9	3.0 0.8
lent					
shford	699	248	947	23	1.9
anterbury	704	249	953	1.9	1.7
hatham and Aylesford	838	301	1,139	3.5	3.1
Partford	638	287	925	2.3	1.9
au or	895	298	1,193	3.9	3.4
lover	435	175	610	2.3	2.0
aversham and Mid Kent	968	287	1,275	3.5	3.0
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe		297	1,142	3.9	3.4
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe illlingham	845		1,393	4.5	3.9
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe illlingham iravesham	981	412			1.0
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe illlingham travesham laidstone and The Weald	981 522	172	694	1.1	
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe illingham iravesham aidstone and The Weald ledway	981 522 884	172 299	1,183	2.6	2.2
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe allingham iravesham laidstone and The Weald ledway orth Thanet	981 522 884 1,320	172 299 415	1,183 1,735	2.6 6.9	2.2 6.2
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe allingham ravesham laidstone and The Weald ledway orth Thanet evenoaks	981 522 884 1,320 385	172 299 415 157	1,183 1,735 542	2.6 6.9 1.6	2.2 6.2 1.3
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe illingham ravesham laidstone and The Weald ledway orth Thanet evenoaks ittingbourne and Sheppey	981 522 884 1,320 385 969	172 299 415 157 383	1,183 1,735 542 1,352	2.6 6.9 1.6 3.9	2.2 6.2 1.3 3.3
aversham and Mid Kent olkestone and Hythe allingham ravesham laidstone and The Weald ledway orth Thanet evenoaks	981 522 884 1,320 385	172 299 415 157	1,183 1,735 542	2.6 6.9 1.6	2.2 6.2 1.3

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics .23 С Parliamentary constituencies as at September 12 2002

r amanoniary oc	Male	Female	All	RateaP	12 2002
		1 cintaic		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Oxfordshire				Claimants	Claimants
Banbury Henley	394 293	129 119	523 412	0.9 1.0	0.8 0.8
Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	955	313	1,268	2.4	2.2
Wantage Witney	393 361 265	159 145 113	552 506 378	0.7 1.1 1.0	0.7 0.9 0.7
Surrey East Surrey	205	100	170		
Epsom and Ewell	335 379	138 162	473 541	1.3 1.6	1.1 1.4
Esher and Walton Guildford	335 427	145 167	480 594	1.2 1.0	1.1 0.9
Mole Valley	260	101	361	0.7	0.6
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	272 380	125 154	397 534	0.9 1.0	0.7
South West Surrey Surrey Heath	320 371	127 133	447 504	1.0	0.9
Woking	393	136	504 529	1.0 1.2	0.9 1.0
WestSussex					
Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	298 487	111 195	409 682	1.5 2.4	1.2
Chichester Crawley	430	176	606	1.2	0.9
East Worthing and Shoreham	636 480	210 147	846 627	1.2 1.9	1.1 1.6
Horsham Mid Sussex	447 309	156 133	603 442	1.3 0.9	1.1 0.8
Worthing West	429	140	569	1.5	1.3
Wight, Isle of Isle of Wight	1,482	405	1,887	4.3	3.7
SOUTH WEST					
Avon (former county) Bath	500	000	000		
Bristol East	. 599 1,302	239 465	838 1,767	1.6 3.7	1.3 3.3
Bristol North West Bristol South	895 1,114	289 370	1,184 1,484	2.2 3.7	1.9 3.3
Bristol West Kingswood	1,246	460	1,706	1.5	1.3
Northavon	589 356	223 147	812 503	2.8 0.9	2.4 0.8
Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare	248 594	140 237	388 831	1.4 2.4	1.1 2.1
Woodspring	319	128	447	1.4	1.2
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Falmouth and Camborne	1 100	201	1.540	50	
North Cornwall	1,168 885	381 346	1,549 1,231	5.2 3.3	3.9 2.6
South East Cornwall St lves	643 939	301 388	944 1,327	3.7 5.0	2.6 3.9
Truro and St Austell	772	299	1,071	2.3	1.9
Devon East Devon	368	147	515	2.1	1.6
Exeter North Devon	1,026	360	1,386	2.0	1.9
Plymouth Devonport	819 1,159	381 407	1,200 1,566	3.3 3.6	2.8 3.0
Plymouth Sutton South West Devon	1,547 382	544 163	2,091 545	4.1 2.2	3.4 1.7
Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton	628	238	866	2.5	1.9
Torbay	524 1,297	240 366	764 1,663	1.9 4.5	1.5 3.8
Torridge and West Devon Totnes	712 637	342 268	1,054 905	3.1 3.0	2.3 2.4
Dorset					
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	680 632	228 212	908 844	3.4 1.8	3.0 1.6
Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole	324 352	116	440	1.5	1.2
North Dorset	258	119 108	471 366	1.7 1.0	1.4 0.7
Poole South Dorset West Dorset	435 512	148 158	583 670	1.3 2.4	1.1 1.9
	264	128	392	1.1	0.9
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	892	309	1,201	2.3	2.0
Cotswold Forest of Dean	377 717	147 334	524 1,051	1.5 4.1	1.2
Gloucester Stroud	1,395	427	1,822	3.0	3.6 2.8
Tewkesbury	642 493	245 201	887 694	2.3 2.0	1.8 1.5
Somerset Bridgwater	706	276	982	2.9	
Somerton and Frome Taunton	370	165	535	1.8	2.4 1.5
Wells Yeovil	547 573	213 265	760 838	1.5 2.5	1.3 2.0
Wiltshire	449	169	618	1.4	1.1
Devizes North Swindon	463 638	250	713	1.9	1.4
North Wiltshire	480	229 210	867 690	2.3 1.8	2.1 1.4
Salisbury South Swindon	279 950	135 329	414 1,279	1.0 1.8	0.7 1.7
Westbury	513	218	731	1.9	1.5



	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
VALES					-	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,333	441	1,774	3.8	3.4
Aberavon	774	244	1.018	4.1	3.6	Hamilton South Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,024 786	356 248	1,380 1,034	10.3 2.2	9.3 1.9
Nyn and Deeside	742	257	999	2.6	2.2	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,606	581	2,187	7.1	6.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,380	364	1,744	7.9	7.1	Kirkcaldy	1,617	497	2,114		6.8
Brecon and Radnorshire	557 800	269 257	826 1,057	3.6 2.8	2.5 2.5	Linlithgow	1,053	313	1,366		4.8 3.8
Bridgend Caernarfon	797	214	1,057	5.3	4.2	Livingston Midlothian	1,153 521	419 155	1,572 676		3.8
Caerphilly	1,120	385	1,505	5.4	4.8	Moray	626	247	873		3.0
Cardiff Central	1,266	338	1,604	2.2	2.1	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,239	382	1,621	7.1	6.4
Cardiff North	551	172	723	2.0	1.8	North East Fife	603	243	846		3.2
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,716	337	2,053	4.5	4.1	North Tayside	650	268	918		3.0
Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	1,363 587	361 231	1,724 818	6.9 5.7	6.2 4.5	Ochil	1,122	358	1,480 417		5.3 1.7
armarthen West and South Pembrokeshi		283	1,151	4.4	3.5	Orkney and Shetland Paisley North	290 1,172	127 260	1,432		3.4
eredigion	612	246	858	3.7	2.5	Paisley South	1,264	299	1,563		5.3
lwyd South	650	222	872	4.8	4.0	Perth	712	258	970	2.3	2.0
lwyd West	631	207	838	4.1	3.5	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,040	274	1,314		4.8
conwy	915	263	1,178	3.7 6.4	3.0 5.7	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	527	208	735		2.3
cynon Valley Ielyn	726 528	261 200	987 728	3.0	2.6	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsdon	777 858	272 238	1,049 1,096		2.7 4.8
iower	732	244	976	5.8	5.2	Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	495	179	674		2.6
lwyn	716	283	999	4.8	4.4	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	322	140	462		1.7
lanelli	991	335	1,326	6.3	4.9	West Renfrewshire	844	238	1,082	3.9	3.5
leirionnydd Nant Conwy	459	149	608	4.8	3.8	Western Isles	552	109	661	5.6	5.2
ferthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,123	333 222	1,456 779	6.1 2.3	5.5						
Monmouth Montgomeryshire	557 300	158	458	23	2.1 1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND					
leath	971	309	1,280	6.5	5.9	Belfast East	1,176	338	1,514	3.7	3.2
lewport East	949	303	1,252	4.7	4.2	BelfastNorth	2,005	505	2,510		3.5
lewport West	1,259	389	1,648	3.1	2.8	Belfast South	1,495	596	2,091	3.0	2.6
Ogmore	699	210	909	4.9	4.4	Belfast West	3,214	667	3,881	14.2	12.4
Pontypridd	873	314	1,187	3.2 6.2	2.8 4.9	East Antrim	1,504	535	2,039		5.7
Preseli Pembrokeshire Rhondda	998 858	365 299	1,363 1,157	6.3	4.9 5.7	East Londonderry	1,449 1,580	522 657	1,971 2,237		5.3 5.0
knonoda Swansea East	1,187	341	1,157	4.9	4.5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	1,580 2,994	874	3,868		5.0
wansea West	1,188	320	1,508	3.2	2.9	Lagan Valley	782	315	1,097		2.5
orfaen	942	343	1,285	3.7	3.4	Mid Ulster	744	424	1,168		3.7
ale of Clwyd	718	218	936	3.5	3.0	Newry and Armagh	1,720	567	2,287		5.1
ale of Glamorgan	1,159	375 252	1,534	4.5 2.5	4.1 2.1	North Antrim	1,167	476	1,643		3.5
Vrexham Ynys Mon	729 1,167	400	981 1,567	8.3	6.3	North Down South Antrim	1,008 1,085	365 473	1,373		5.2 3.5
nys mori	1,107	400	1,507	0.0	0.0	South Down	1,391	555	1,946		5.8
COTLAND						Strangford	1,012	362	1,374		4.1
						Upper Bann	1,215	463			3.4
berdeen Central	820	219	1,039	1.8	1.7	WestTyrone	1,778	714	2,492	8.7	7.1
berdeen North	451 552	164 193	615 745	1.6 1.7	1.4 1.6						
berdeen South irdrie and Shotts	1,304	427	1,731	5.5	5.0						
ingus	1,026	396	1,422	4.8	4.3						
rgyll and Bute	839	259	1,098	4.6	4.2						
lyr	1,283	378	1,661	5.0	4.6						
Banffand Buchan	522	228	750	2.9	2.5						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	842 1,572	219 490	1,061 2,062	5.0 8.6	4.2 7.8						
Central Fife	1,690	595	2,002	7.5	6.8						
lydebank and Milngavie	1,274	323	1,597	8.3	7.5						
lydesdale	1,059	396	1,455	5.6	5.1						
oatbridge and Chryston	1,108	317	1,425	7.3	6.6						
umbernauld and Kilsyth	802	258	1,060	4.6 9.6	4.1 8.7						
Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	1,401 1,736	414 623	1,815 2,359	9.6 9.2	8.7 8.3						
Jumbarton	1,361	450	1,811	6.7	6.1						
Jumfries	973	394	1,367	3.5	3.0						
lundee East	1,895	583	2,478	10.8	10.3						
undee West	1,530	471	2,001	5.0	4.7						
unfermline East	1,301	344	1,645	7.0	6.3						
unfermline West ast Kilbride	1,104 977	344 373	1,448 1,350	4.7 3.3	4.3 3.0						
ast Kilbride ast Lothian	498	3/3	648	3.3	3.0						
astwood	490	231	973	5.9	4.6						
dinburgh Central	1,013	319	1,332	1.7	1.5						
dinburgh East and Musselburgh	907	215	1,122	4.6	4.2						
dinburgh North and Leith	1,255	357	1,612	1.9	1.7						
finburgh Pentlands	815 656	235 196	1,050 852	4.4 3.6	4.0 3.3						
dinburgh South dinburgh West	678	196	852	3.6	3.3						
alkirk East	1,150	373	1,523	6.0	5.6						
alkirk West	1,255	382	1,637	5.2	4.9						
alloway and Upper Nithsdale	869	342	1,211	5.1	4.4						
lasgow Anniesland	1,338	316	1,654	10.0	9.1						
lasgow Baillieston	1,286	359	1,645	8.1	7.3						
ilasgow Cathcart	1,030	269	1,299	7.9	7.1						
ilasgow Govan	1,540	446 424	1,986	5.1 1.2	4.6 1.0						
	1,568	424	1,992	1.2 6.2	1.0						
			1,742	10.9	9.8						
alasgow Maryhill	1.405	2017									
Blasgow Maryhill Blasgow Pollok	1,405 926	337 226	1,152	6.9	6.2						
Slasgow Kelvin Slasgow Maryhill Slasgow Pollok Slasgow Rutherglen Slasgow Shettleston	926 1,537	226 353	1,152 1,890	6.9 6.9	6.2 6.2						
Blasgow Maryhill Blasgow Pollok Blasgow Rutherglen	926	226	1,152	6.9	6.2						

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

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

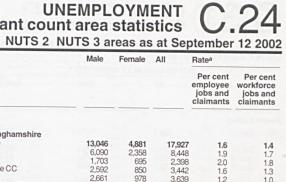
P Provisional

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
Tees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside Darlington Durham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland NORTH WEST	19,304 5,552 6,401 1,560 5,791 23,734 3,677 15,016 5,041	5,680 1,476 1,701 482 2,021 6,847 1,362 4,032 1,453	24,984 7,028 8,102 2,042 7,812 30,581 5,039 19,048 6,494	6.1 6.9 4.5	5.2 5.6 6.3 4.0 4.4 4.6 3.8 4.7 5.1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC Surrey	13,046 6,090 1,703 2,592 2,661 14,882 3,755 3,752 3,879	4,881 2,358 695 850 978 5,597 1,444 1,316 -1,569	17,927 8,448 2,398 3,442 3,639 20,479 5,179 5,068 5,448	1.9 2.0 1.6 1.2 1.8 4.4 3.0	1.4 1.7 1.8 1.3 1.0 1.5 3.8 2.4 0.9
Cumbria West Cumbria East Cumbria Cheshire Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC Greater Manchester Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North Lancashire Blackburn with Darwen Blackpool	4,789 3,249 1,540 8,762 3,993 4,769 33,909 19,942 13,967 13,786 1,972 1,804	1,625 995 630 2,982 1,359 1,623 10,009 5,722 4,287 4,307 591 436	6,414 4,244 2,170 11,744 5,352 6,392 43,918 25,664 18,254 18,093 2,563 2,240	32 4.8 1.9 24 3.3 2.0 3.7 3.5 4.1 3.2 4.1 3.5	2.7 4.3 1.6 2.2 3.0 1.8 3.4 3.2 3.6 2.8 3.8 3.2	West Sussex Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth Southampton Hampshire CC Isle of Wight Kent Medway Towns Kent CC SOUTH WEST	3,516 11,458 1,969 2,407 5,600 1,482 12,911 2,423 10,488	1,268 3,770 607 614 2,144 405 4,614 844 3,770	4,784 15,228 2,576 3,021 7,744 1,887 17,525 3,267 14,258	1.4 2.0 2.6 2.7 1.5 4.3 2.8 3.7	0.9 1.2 1.7 2.1 2.5 1.3 3.7 2.4 3.2 2.3
Lancashire CC Merseyside East Merseyside Liverpool Sefton Wirral	10,010 27,419 6,074 11,979 4,321 5,045	3,280 7,940 1,887 3,374 1,207 1,472	13,290 35,359 7,961 15,353 5,528 6,517	3.0 6.7 7.6 7.1 5.6 6.0	2.6 6.0 6.7 6.5 4.8 5.3	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	15,101 4,496 2,766	5,732 1,566 1,132	20,833 6,062 3,898	2.1 2.5	1.8 2.3 1.3
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER East Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire North Yorkshire York North Yorkshire CC South Yorkshire Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradlord	13,670 6,200 2,839 4,631 4,859 1,287 3,572 18,576 9,792 8,784 28,985 8,597	4,735 1,926 1,231 1,578 1,832 417 1,415 5,562 3,077 2,485 9,186 2,523	18,405 8,126 4,070 6,209 6,691 1,704 4,987 24,138 12,869 11,269 38,171 11,120	5.3 7.0 4.5 4.5 2.1 1.8 2.2 4.9 4.9 4.9 3.9 5.3	4.7 6.4 3.5 4.1 1.7 1.6 1.8 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.4 3.5 4.9	Swindon Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole Dorset CC Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon Plymouth Torbay Devon CC WALES	4,516 1,563 1,760 6,102 1,984 1,473 2,645 4,407 4,407 9,099 2,943 1,582 4,574	1,663 548 823 2,305 671 546 1,088 1,715 1,715 3,456 1,046 470 1,940	6,179 2,111 2,583 8,407 2,655 2,019 3,733 6,122 6,122 12,555 3,989 2,052 6,514	25 1.9 1.6 1.8 1.9 1.4 2.0 3.7 3.0 3.8 4.4 2.4	2.1 1.8 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.1 1.6 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.4 3.1 3.7 1.9
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield EAST MIDLANDS	10,107 10,281	3,243 3,420	13,350 13,701	3.3 3.8	3.0 3.3	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey Gwynedd	22,934 1,167 1,633	7,440 400 459	30,374 1,567 2,092	4.8 8.3 4.8	4.1 6.3 4.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire Nottingham North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire elecestershire, Rutland	22,722 3,678 3,369 3,288 5,616 4,348 2,423	7,778 1,240 1,198 1,333 1,575 1,539 893	30,500 4,918 4,567 4,621 7,191 5,887 3,316	3.7 4.0 4.7 2.5 4.2 3.9 3.4	3.3 3.7 4.2 2.1 4.0 3.5 2.8	Conwy and Denbighshire South Wats Wales Central Valleys Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	1,983 4,056 3,425 4,470 3,093 3,107 12,224 2,685	621 1,460 1,164 1,473 958 905 3,833 886	2,604 5,516 4,589 5,943 4,051 4,012 16,057 3,571	3.7 5.2 4.7 5.2 4.4 4.2 3.3 3.3	3.0 4.0 4.4 3.9 3.8 2.9
and Northamptonshire Leicester Shire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire Incolnshire Lincolnshire	14,873 6,141 3,946 4,786 4,499 4,499	5,622 2,078 1,713 1,831 1,815 1,815	20,495 8,219 5,659 6,617 6,314 6,314	3.0 5.2 2.3 2.3 2.6 2.6	2.6 4.8 20 20 22 22	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham Powys SCOTLAND	6,129 2,540 870	1,618 897 432	3,571 7,747 3,437 1,302	3.3 3.6 3.0 3.0	2.9 3.2 2.6 2.0
VEST MIDLANDS						North East Scotland Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire	3,437	1,287	4,724	2.0	1.7
Ierefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire Warwickshire Teilord and Wrekin Shropshire and Staffordshire Teilord and Wrekin Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC Vest Midlands Birmingham Solihull	8,514 1,164 3,996 3,354 13,001 1,449 1,745 3,384 6,423 49,528 23,542	3,213 449 1,472 1,292 4,908 550 649 1,073 2,636 15,109 6,943	11,727 1,613 5,468 4,646 17,909 2,394 4,457 9,059 64,637 30,485	22 23 20 29 25 22 38 29 53 6.1	1.9 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.5 2.3 1.8 3.5 2.5 4.8 5.6	and North East Moray Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire,	3,437 26,003 4,812 7,131 1,257 895 5,213 2,405 2,084 2,206 41,004	1,287 8,295 1,596 2,273 375 348 1,456 755 760 732 12,178	4,724 34,298 6,408 9,404 1,632 1,243 6,669 3,160 2,844 2,938 53,182	20 4.0 6.1 6.2 3.3 2.7 2.4 5.6 2.7 4.6 5.3	1.7 3.6 5.6 2.8 2.2 5.2 2.4 4.2 4.8
Coventry Dudley and Sandwell Walsall and Wolverhampton	1,593 5,090 10,390 8,913	625 1,401 3,236 2,904	2,218 6,491 13,626 11,817	2.7 4.4 5.1 5.3	2.2 4.1 4.7 4.7	Helensburgh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland Glasgow City Invertide Foot Pootswelsie	3,540 1,842 5,648 13,328	1,022 736 1,891 3,526	4,562 2,578 7,539 16,854	6.7 4.1 8.9 4.6	5.4 3.6 8.1 4.4
AST ast Anglia Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk Suffolk	16,989 1,547 3,389 6,456 5,597	6,171 519 1,307 2,296 2,049	23,160 2,066 4,696 8,752 7,646	25 24 1.9 27 28	21 22 1.6 23 24	Inverciyde, Éast Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland	5,223 5,409 1,923 4,091 4,592	1,303 1,711 586 1,403 1,321	6,526 7,120 2,509 5,494 5,913	4.8 5.9 5.4 4.7 3.8	4.4 5.6 4.7 4.0 3.2
edfordshire and Hertfordshire Luton Bedfordshire CC Hertfordshire	12,022 2,573 3,206 6,243	4,615 921 1,194 2,500	16,637 3,494 4,400 8,743	2.4 4.5 3.0 1.8	2.0 4.0 2.4 1.6	and Ross and Cromarty Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey Lochaber, Skve and Lochalsh	1,354 1,238	346 388	1,700 1,626	5.1 3.3	4.3 2.7
ssex Southend-on-Sea Thurrock Essex CC	11,919 2,153 1,206 8,560	4,724 647 522 3,555	16,643 2,800 1,728 12,115	2.8 4.4 3.2 2.6	24 3.7 2.8 2.2	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Šiar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	1,158 552 129 161	351 109 63 64	1,509 661 192 225	3.8 5.6 2.2 1.9	3.1 5.2 1.8
ONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND		04	220	1.9	1.6
Inner London - West Inner London - East uter London - East Outer London - East and North East Outer London - South Outer London - South Outer London - West and North West	65,583 16,955 48,628 55,681 21,152 11,890 22,639	25,906 7,306 18,600 22,173 8,713 4,693 8,767	91,489 24,261 67,228 77,854 29,865 16,583 31,406	3.9 1.6 7.6 4.4 5.8 3.6 4.0	3.5 1.5 6.7 3.8 4.9 3.1 3.4	Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland West and South of Northern Ireland	27,319 6,882 4,444 4,631 5,979 5,383	9,408 1,840 1,526 1,871 1,916 2,255	36,727 8,722 5,970 6,502 7,895 7,638	5.5 4.7 5.0 4.6 8.0 6.0	4.7 4.1 4.3 3.9 6.8 4.9

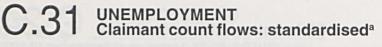
a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces government-supported trainees) as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics



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



UNITED KING	DOM INFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
2001 Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	62.7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	239.2 239.8 226.3	170.5 173.5 168.5	68.7 66.3 57.7	226.7 227.8 227.5	3.0 1.1 -0.3	163.0 163.7 163.3	63.7 64.1 64.2
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	236.0 249.5 226.6	170.4 180.5 165.0	65.6 69.1 61.6	224.1 222.7 227.0	-3.4 -1.4 4.3	161.7 160.9 163.5	62.4 61.8 63.5
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	233.2 219.6 215.2	168.0 159.6 155.3	65.2 59.9 59.9	231.4 232.4 231.6	4.4 1.0 -0.8	166.3 167.1 167.4	65.1 65.3 64.2
- Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep12P	256.1 246.8 232.5	177.2 170.5 162.6	78.9 76.2 69.9	230.4 230.3 231.1	-1.2 -0.1 0.8	166.9 166.5 166.5	63.5 63.8 64.6

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW

ONTITL	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED	Contraction of the second	SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Ionth	ending						ashirin Ti	T DRA POWER
2001	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	224.9	-0.4	163.1	61.8
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	263.0 231.4 206.9	184.6 164.2 148.2	78.4 67.2 58.7	224.3 224.0 226.2	-0.6 -0.3 2.2	162.1 161.6 163.1	62.2 62.4 63.1
2002	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	156.9 247.3 254.6	111.9 180.8 185.1	45.0 66.5 69.5	224.8 223.0 227.3	-1.4 -1.8 4.3	162.2 161.2 164.4	62.6 61.8 62.9
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	250.0 250.2 230.3	182.7 182.5 168.2	67.2 67.7 62.2	227.1 240.5 228.3	-0.2 13.4 -12.2	165.1 173.8 164.7	62.0 66.7 63.6
	Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 P	235.1 239.9 255.5	171.0 171.2 177.8	64.1 68.8 77.7	231.6 234.0 228.5	3.3 2.4 -5.5	167.8 169.4 165.6	63.8 64.6 62.9

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

Thousands

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

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

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

NITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
ousands						
undwork	89.2	21.6	15.0	4.7	1.1	131.5
The opproverse de bre permosk	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6
Ne abroad	9.6	3.2	0.2 2.0	0.6	0.1	15.5
imed Income Support	22	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	5.7
almed Incanacity Benefit	4.5	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	11.2
almed another benefit	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.9
ine abroad aimed Income Support aimed Incapacity Benefit aimed another benefit I-time education	4.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	7.0
	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Vernment-supported training	6.8	2.2	5.1	2.8	1.3	18.2
Urement ago roachod	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
proved training wernment-supported training tirement age reached tomatic credits Whet no rison	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dhe to prison	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
ending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
lending court affective claim assed claiming	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Pased claiming	1.5 2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Ceased	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
	9.4	2.3	0.0 2.1	0.0	0.0	14.7
	47.0	11.8	9.0	2.4	0.3 0.7	70.9
W claim review	47.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
cialifi review	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
tal	183.8	48.7	40.1	14.2	4.8	291.7
s a percentage of those with a known	destination					
	70.0	62.4	51.7	42.2	28.1	
Orks on average 16 hrs norwook	23	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	
neabroad	7.6	92	6.8	5.3	3.1	
aimed Income Support	1.7	4.0	4.1	5.4	9.4	
Und work Orks on average 16+ hrs per week Preabroad aimed Income Support aimed ancapacity Benefit aimed another benefit II-time education	35	6.7	84	12.3	15.0	
aimed another herefit	3.5 0.9 3.7	2.0	8.4 2.2	2.9	3.4	
Ill-time education	27	3.6	2.9	1.6	0.6	
Proved training	05	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	
Vermont supported training	0.5 5.3 0.1	6.2	17.6	25.3	33.8	
^{anc} urne education Poroved training overnment-supported training ^{Bli} rement age reached	01	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	
	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	
Vermment-supported training Bitrement age reached Itomatic credits One to prison	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	
tond	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	
ending court efective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	1.9	23	3.2	2.1	2.1	
Ceased	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
W claim review	0.0 0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	
^{Based} claiming ^{Boceased} ^{Bw} claim review Ptaj	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS											
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total					
Thousands												
Region												
North East	7.9	5.7	3.8	3.7	2.9	15.0	39.1					
North West	18.9	13.4	9.9	7.7	5.9	25.2	81.0					
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.2	9.3	6.5	5.6	4.8	21.7	62.2					
East Midlands	9.8	6.9	4.9	4.0	2.9	11.3	39.7					
West Midlands	15.2	10.8	7.5	5.7	4.5	17.0	60.5					
East	11.1	7.3	4.9	3.9	2.7	11.2	41.1					
London	24.5	14.9	12.0	9.3	7.3	19.0	87.0					
SouthEast	15.0	9.3	6.0	4.9	3.6	13.4	52.3					
SouthWest	9.0	5.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	11.2	37.9					
Wales	7.9	5.0	4.0	2.7	2.8	9.4	31.7					
Scotland	16.2	12.5	9.5	7.7	6.4	28.2	80.5					
Great Britain	149.7	101.0	9.5	58.8	46.8	182.6	613.1					
areat Britain	143.7	101.0	74.1	0.0	40.0	182.6	613.1					
Sex												
Male	84.2	64.7	51.1	43.3	36.0	156.6	435.9					
Female	65.5	36.3	23.0	45.5	10.8	25.9	435.9					
citidie	00.0	00.0	20.0	15.5	10.0	20.9	177.1					
Percent												
Region												
North East	20	15	10	10	7	38	100					
North West	23	17	12	10	7	31	100					
Yorkshire and the Humber	23	15	11	9	8	35	100					
East Midlands	25	17	12	10	7	28	100					
West Midlands	25	18	12	9	7	28	100					
East	27	18	12	9	7	27	100					
London	28	17	14	11	8	22	100					
South East	29	18	12	9	7	26	100					
South West	24	16	14	9	8	30	100					
Wales	25	16	12	8	9	29	100					
Scotland	20	16	12	10	8	35	100					
Great Britain	24	16	12	10	8	30	100					
	24		-				100					
Sex												
Male	19	15	12	10	8	36	100					
Female	37	20	13	9	6	15	100					

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims. Onflows in this table started between 11 April and 11 July 2002 inclusive. Previous claims in this table started between 9 April 1992 and 11 July 2002. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±2.2 percentage points (Wales). The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.0 percentage points. Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32 Claim history: number of previous claims Claims starting during the quarter ending July 2002 by number of previous claims

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

C.34

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 8 August and 11 September 2002

52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
4.7	1.1	131.5
0.1	0.0	3.6
0.6	0.1	15.5
0.6	0.4	5.7
1.4	0.6	11.2
0.3	0.1	2.9
0.2	0.0	7.0
0.0	0.0	1.0
2.8	1.3	18.2
0.1	0.1	0.4
0.0	0.0	0.3
0.0	0.0	0.9
0.0	0.0	0.1
0.0 0.2 0.0 0.7 2.4	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.3 0.7	0.1 1.6 4.5 0.1 14.7 70.9

C.41 REDUNDANCIES

UNITED KINGDOM	All	a second and a second		Male			Female		
		of whom:			of whom:		100	of whom:	
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	178	94	84	114	62	52	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	92	53	68	43	25
Spring 1999	188	98	90	128	68	60	59	30	29
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	79	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	194	118	76	123	77	45	71	41	31
Spring 2000	181	97	84	117	64	53	64	33	31
Summer 2000	158	85	73	99	57	42	59	28	31
Autumn 2000	164	81	82	106	51	55	58	31	27
Winter 2000/2001	168	96	72	111	64	47	57	32	25
Spring 2001	170	85	85	112	59	53	58	26	32
Summer 2001	180	98	82	117	61	56	63	37	26
Autumn 2001	194	105	89	126	70	56	68	35	33
Winter 2001/2002	214	129	86	141	85	57	73	44	29
Spring 2002	201	116	84	134	77	57	67	39	27
Summer 2002	178	94	85	119	64	55	59	30	29

Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

C.42 **REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION**

-en Correct	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (the	ousands)												-		
All Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002	180 194 214 201 178	176 191 210 196 174	150 169 177 169 149	10 12	22 27 21 21	14 22 11 11 16	13 13 14 15 12	19 14 21 25 22	21 17 18 23 16	16 24 23 22 20	26 32 35 28 21	11 13 16 15 17	: 11	17 15 21 17 18	: : :
Redundancy rates	(redundanci	esper1,00	00 employees	s)*											
All Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002 Summer 2002	7.3 7.8 8.6 8.1 7.1	7.3 7.9 8.6 8.0 7.2	7.1 8.0 8.4 8.0 7.1	10.0 11.8	8.0 9.2 9.6 8.0 7.4	6.8 10.3 5.4 5.1 7.6	7.1 7.0 7.6 8.3 6.6	8.4 6.2 9.3 11.1 9.7	8.5 7.0 7.5 9.5 6.5	5.4 7.8 7.7 7.3 6.6	7.3 8.8 9.8 7.9 5.9	5.2 6.1 7.6 7.1 8.0	10.0	8.0 7.0 9.9 8.2 8.4	:

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
 Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

C.43 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufactur- ing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Summer2001			70	11	29	17	36		
Autumn2001		۰.	71	15	29	11	44	12	•
Winter 2001/2002			71	21	33	24	40	11	10
Spring2002			71	13	30	25	36	11	
Summer 2002	•	•	60	14	26	17	34	13	•
Redundancy rates (redundancie	s per 1,000 employ	ees)"							
All									
Summer 2001			15.9	8.0	6.0	9.5	9.4		
Autumn2001			16.2	10.8	5.9	5.9	11.4	1.8	
Winter 2001/2002	•		16.2	15.1	6.8	13.4	10.3	1.6	7.9
Spring2002			16.6	9.7	6.1	14.2	9.3	1.6	
Summer 2002			14.3	10.3	5.4	9.3	8.7	1.9	

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

Labou Labou Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. a.

Note: These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgium	Canadad	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	STEDa		-		-	is man	44402-12	5-110-10	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999 2000 2001	9.1 10.1 10.5 10.1 10.2 10.0 9.4 8.7 7.8 7.4	7.0 7.2 7.0 6.7 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1 5.7 6.0	10.2 10.4 9.5 8.7 8.2 7.0 6.3 6.0 5.5 5.1	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.6	7.1 8.6 9.8 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.3 8.6 6.9 6.6	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	8.6 9.5 7.7 6.3 5.2 4.9 4.8 4.4 4.3	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.0 11.3 11.8 11.3 11.9 11.8 11.4 10.7 9.3 8.6	6.4 7.7 8.2 8.0 8.7 9.7 9.1 8.4 7.8 7.7
001 Aug Sep	7.3 7.4	6.0 6.0	5.1 5.1	6.8 6.7	3.6 3.7	6.5 6.6	7.3 7.2	4.3 4.2	9.1 9.2	8.5 8.5	7.8 7.8
Oct Nov Dec	7.4 7.4 7.4	6.2 6.4 6.5	5.1 5.2 5.1	7.0 6.8 6.7	3.8 3.8 3.9	6.7 6.7 6.7	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.6 8.6 8.7	7.9 7.9 7.9
2002 Jan Feb Mar	7.5 7.5 7.5	6.3 6.3 6.4	5.1 5.1 5.2	7.0 6.6 6.3	4.0 3.9 4.0	6.7 6.7 6.8	7.9 7.9 7.7	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.7 8.7 8.8	8.0 8.0 8.0
Apr May Jun	7.5 7.6 7.6	6.5 6.5 6.5	5.2 5.1 5.2	6.3 6.3 6.5	4.0 4.1 4.1	6.9 6.9 6.9	7.6 7.7 7.5	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.3	8.8 8.8 8.9	8.0 8.2 8.3
Jul Aug	7.7 7.7	6.5 6.5	5.2	6.2 6.2	4.2 4.2	6.9 6.9	7.6 7.5	4.3 4.3	9.3 9.4	8.9 8.9	8.3 8.3
THER COMPLEMENT	ARY MEASUR	ES OF UNEM	LOYMENT:	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	D¢					
2001 Sep			952	663	212	484	1,173	140	239	2,136	
Oct Nov Dec	··· ··	··· ···	955 959 960	694 671 665	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	240 240 240	2,159 2,186 2,201	
002 Jan Feb Mar			950 946 948	693 653 622	223 221 230	471 477 486	1,305 1,293 1,273	141 142 142	240 239 239	2,206 2,216 2,237	
Apr May Jun	::		952 951 953	622 623 644	227 234 236	483 488 492	1,263 1,284 1,253	142 142 142	240 241 243	2,243 2,244 2,262	1
Jul Aug Sep	··· ··	· · · · ·	950 946 946	609 623	239 241 242	501 480	1,269 1,262	143 143	244 244	2,274 2,278	::
Rates (%): latest month			3.1	6.2	7.1	11.0	7.5	5.1	9.4	8.9	9.9
THER COMPLEMENT	ARY MEASUR	ES OF UNEMF	LOYMENT:	NOT SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STED					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 998 999 990 000 000	··· · ··· ··· ···		2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102 983	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611 661	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194 204	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474 470	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190 1,090 1,170	315 345 242 242 217 180 155 147 142	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253 238	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,977 2,338 2,125	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093 3,879 3,858
001 Sep			940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
Oct Nov Dec			918 926 949	660 630 662	196 225 268	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	214 226 208	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 3,964
002 Jan Feb Mar			1,022 1,024 998	727 726 662	298 287 249	476 475 470	1,401 1,369 1,354	160 153 148	252 242 243	2,322 2,293 2,231	4,290 4,296 4,156
Apr May Jun	::		983 955 937	630 626 624	231 208 192	461 455 456	1,319 1,316 1,197	144 132 128	270 323 247	2,167 2,120 2,102	4,024 3,946 3,954
Jul Aug Sep			956 963 936	558 596	192 200 200	517 525	1,321 1,325	141 145	212 214	2,174 2,290	4,047 4,018
ates (%): latest month			3.1	6.0	5.9	12.0	7.7	5.2	8.1		9.6

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 rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed. The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to July for Netherland, and August for Germany. d

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51



UNEMPLOYMENT C.51Selected countries

	Greece	Irish	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem-	Nether-	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-	Is and per ce United
		Republic ^{d,e}			bourg	lands ¹			-		land	Statesd
TANDARDISED ILO						5.0	6.0		110	5.0		7.4
992 993	7.9 8.6	15.4 15.6	8.7 10.1	2.2 2.5	2.1 2.6	5.3 6.2	6.0 6.1	4.3 5.6	14.9 18.6	5.6 9.1	3.1 4.0	7.4 6.8
994	8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8 6.6	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8 3.5	6.1 5.6
995 996	9.2 9.6	12.3 11.7	11.5 11.5	3.1 3.4	2.9 2.9	6.0	5.0 4.9	7.3 7.3	18.8 18.1	8.8 9.6	3.9	5.6
997	9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
198 199	10.9 11.9	7.5 5.6	11.7 11.3	4.1 4.7	2.7 2.4	3.8 3.2	3.3 3.2	5.1 4.5	15.2 12.8	8.3 7.2	3.5 3.0	4.5 4.2
00	11.9	4.2	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.9	2.6	4.0
01	10.5	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	• •	4.1	10.6	5.1	• •	4.8
01 Aug Sep	10.4 10.4	3.8 3.9	9.4 9.3	5.0 5.3	2.0 2.0	2.3 2.4	3.6	4.1 4.1	10.6 10.6	4.7 5.0	::	4.9 5.0
Oct	10.7	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.0	2.4		4.1	10.6	5.1		5.4
Nov Dec	10.7 10.7	4.1 4.1	9.2 9.1	5.4 5.5	2.1 2.1	2.3 2.4	3.7	4.2 4.2	10.7 10.8	4.8 5.0		5.6 5.7
02 Jan Feb	10.4 10.4	4.2 4.3	9.1 9.1	5.3 5.3	2.1 2.2	2.4 2.4	3.9	4.2 4.3	11.0 11.2	5.1 5.0		5.6 5.6
Mar	10.4	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6		4.3	11.2	5.1		5.7
Apr	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6		4.4	11.2	5.1		6.1
May	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.7	3.9	4.4	11.2	5.0		5.9
Jun	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.8		4.4	11.2	4.9	••	5.9
Jul		4.5 4.5	9.0	5.4 5.4	2.4 2.5	2.8		4.5 4.6	11.3 11.3	4.9 4.8		5.8 5.7
Aug								4.0	11.5	4.0		5.7
HER COMPLEMEN	TARY ME		NEMPLOYM			JUSTED						
1 Sep		142		3,550	4.8		64		1,533	148	68	7,064
Oct		147	2,206	3,600	5.2		65		1,545	149	72	7,665
Nov Dec		154 153		3,680 3,710	5.2 5.1		69 69		1,547 1,547	143 141	77 79	8,026 8,259
											83	
2 Jan Feb		156 160	2,188	3,550 3,570	5.4 5.3		68 68		1,582 1,587	138 136	83	7,922 7,891
Mar		164		3,530	5.2		69		1,592	136	88	8,111
Apr		159	2,171	3,470	5.4		72		1,622	131	92	8,594
May		161		3,580	5.7		72		1,616	126	95	8,351
Jun		163	••	3,610	5.7	••	75		1,626	124	99	8,424
Jul		165	2,162	3,600	5.9		74		1,623	123 133	101 105	8,345 8,142
Aug Sep		165		3,650	6.0				1,623	133	105	0,142
tes (%): latest month		4.4	9.0	5.4		2.4				3.7	2.9	5.7
HER COMPLEMEN					SEASONALL						2.0	
	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
92 93	176	203	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
94	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
95 96	184 185	.278 279	2,638 2,654	2,098 2,250	5.1 5.7	462 441	102 91	430 468	2,449 2,275	329 344	153 169	7,404 7,236
97	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
98	290	227 193	2,744 2,670	2,787 3,171	5.5 5.4	286 222	56 60	401 357	1,890 1,652	222 208	140 99	6,210 5,880
99 00		155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1.558	178	72	5,655
01		142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
01 Sep		141		3,570	4.8	140	61	318	1,489	136	62	6,708
Oct		142	2,225	3,520	5.2	141	60	323	1,540	127	68	7,106
Nov Dec		147 152		3,500 3,370	5.4 5.3	135 146	64 65	327 324	1,573 1,575	122 146	78 86	7,551 7,678
2 Jan		160	2,198	3,440	5.9	152	77	338	1,652	142	94	8,935
Feb	•••	162	2,100	3,560	5.8	161	72	339	1,666	133	95	8,707
Mar	••	162	• •	3,790	5.4	167	71	340	1,649	127	92	8,659
Apr		156	2,209	3,750	5.4	159	70	335	1,636	115	92	8,146
May	· · ·	155		3,750	5.4	164	67	327	1,589	112	91	7,888
Jun	••	164	••	3,680	5.2	160	72	323	1,567	149	91	8,677
Jul		172	2,095	3,520	5.5	166	80	327	1,548	165	93	8,595
Aug Sep		174		3,610	5.6				1,552	146	96	8,148
tes (%): latest month	1		8.7	5.4		2.3				4.1	2.7	5.7

Enquiries: 02075336119 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. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; andthe self-employed for Austra. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed. The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to July for Netherland, and August for Germany.

Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001 2001 2002 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,049 29,419 29,737 29,804 30,083 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,584 28,891 28,972 29,175 729 752 826 868 853 848 850 810 811 4,173 4,009 3,915 3,793 3,710 3,713 3,757 3,761 3,871 3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 29.841 28,977 805 3,797 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 29,843 29,883 29,924 28,972 29,018 29,043 816 827 831 3,779 3,813 3,835 Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) 29,952 29,918 29,940 29,057 29,031 29,051 829 814 820 3,846 3,843 3,835 Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 29,958 30,025 **30,083** 29,066 29,130 **29,175** 816 822 **811** 3,842 3,856 **3,871** 29,196 29,172 **29,206** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 30,096 805 808 **807** 3,866 3,851 **3,857** 30,097 Changes Over last 3 months 14 0.0 31 0.1 -14 -0.4 -4 -0.5 Over last 12 months Percent **257** 0.9 **229** 0.8 0.2 **60** 1.6 MGSG YBSL YBZM YBZP Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519 16,629 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070 16,232 16,246 16,327 376 387 434 434 431 437 432 416 410 2,301 2,207 2,145 2,082 2,020 2,021 2,052 2,047 2,108 3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 16.566 16,282 422 2,080 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 16,572 16,585 16,596 16,284 16,297 16,303 2,069 2,079 2,089 423 428 427 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 16,607 16,581 16,591 16,306 16,282 16,295 429 423 419 2,093 2,090 2,090 Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 16,581 16,601 **16,629** 16,289 16,305 **16,327** 2,096 2,102 **2,108** 415 416 **410** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 16,333 16,339 16,339 16,634 16,638 16,639 414 411 407 2,098 2,092 2,083 Changes Over last 3 months -**3** -0.8 10 0.1 12 0.1 -26 -1.2 Over last 12 months Percent 73 0.4 **58** 0.4 -16 -3.7 2 0.1 MGSH YBSM YBZN YBZQ Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285 13,454 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,514 12,659 12,726 12,848 1,872 1,802 1,770 1,711 1,689 1,692 1,706 1,713 1,763 353 365 392 434 422 411 418 394 401 3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum) 13,275 12,695 383 1,716 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 13,271 13,298 13,329 12,688 12,721 12,740 1,710 1,734 1,746 393 399 404 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 13,345 13,337 13,349 12,751 12,749 12,756 400 391 400 1,753 1,753 1,744 13,376 13,424 **13,454** 1,746 1,754 **1,763** Jan-Mar 2002 12,778 12,826 **12,848** 401 406 **401** Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 13,462 13,432 **13,459** 12,862 12,833 **12,867** 1,768 1,759 **1,775** 391 398 **401** Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months Percent 0.0 **19** 0.1 12 -1

All aged over 16

MGSF

16-59/64

YBSK

2

UNITED KINGDOM

All

Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Over last 12 months

Enquiries: 020 7533 611

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

184

172

17

58 3.4

YBZO

18-24

4

16-17

YBZL

3

d

0

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age s, seasonally adjusted

and the local sector design			Thousands,
25-3-	4 35-	-49 50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	5	6 7	8
YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
7,702	10,025	5,144	805
7,702 7,743 7,752 7,783 7,708 7,708	10,023 10,119 10,264 10,267 10,318	5,144 5,184 5,261 5,471	811 788 822
7,708 7,627	10,318 10,537 10,759	5,471 5,668 5,859	791 835
7,627 7,516 7,309 7,104	10,941	6,009 6,152	846 832
	11,137	6,252	908
7,227	10,953	6,195	864
7,219 7,211 7,195	10,968 10,971 10,980	6,190 6,196 6,202	871 865 881
7,168 7,158 7,143	10,997 11,012	6,217 6,204	895 887
	11,034 11,061	6,219 6,213	889 892
7,134 7,120 7,104	11,098 11,137	6,234 6,252	895 908
7,078 7,057	11,172 11,171	6,275 6,285 6,305	901 898
7,037	11,200	6,305	891
-67 -0.9	63 0.6	53 0.9	-17 -1.9
-190 <i>-2.6</i>	247 2.3	111 <i>1.8</i>	27 3.2
YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
4,446	5,493	3,187	275
4,455 4,432 4,428	5,557 5,609	3,187 3,186 3,238	297 277
4.385	5,624	3,352 3,439	280 282
4,306 4,253 4,135	5,608 5,608 5,624 5,756 5,884 5,956 6,075	3,550 3,610 3,691	296 294 273
4,015	6,075	3,719	301
4,095 4,090	5,966 5,986	3,719	284
4,086 4,077	5,988 5,992	3,715 3,716 3,718	288 288 293
4,066	6,003 5,998	3,715 3,710 3,710	302 299
4,052	6,023 6,035	3.704	296
4,023 4,015	6,056 6,075	3,708 3,719	293 297 301
3,997 3,985 3,974	6,091 6,105 6,124	3,734 3,746 3,752	301 299
			299
-41 -1.0	49 0.8	33 0.9	-2 -0.7
-121 -3.0	158 2.7	34 0.9	15 5.3
YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
3,256 3,288	4,532 4,561	1,957	530
3,320	4,655 4,658	1,957 1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229 2,309 2,309 2,399 2,399	514 511
3,323 3,321	4,695 4,781	2,229	542 509 539
3,320 3,356 3,323 3,321 3,263 3,173 3,090	4,874 4,984		559
3,133	5,061	2,533	607
3,128	4,987 4,982	2,476 2,475	580
3,124 3,119	4,983 4,988	2,480 2,483	583 577 588
3,102 3,096 3,091	4,994 5,014	2,502 2,494	594 588
3,095	5,011 5,026	2,509 2,509 2,526	594
3,097 3,090	5,042 5,061	2,533	598 607
3,081 3,072 3,063	5,081 5,066 5,076	2,541 2,539 2,553	600 599 592
-26	14	20	-15
-0.9 -69	0.3	0.8 77	-2.4
-2.2	1.8	3.1	12 2.1

November 2002

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates^a by age D . 1

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	t, seasonany aujusteu
All	Spring guarters	9 MGWG	10 MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	13 YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	16 MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2000 2001 2001 2002	62.8 62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8 63.3 63.6 63.3 63.5	78.6 78.4 78.6 78.6 78.9 79.2 78.8 78.9 78.8	56.2 55.9 58.1 59.5 58.7 58.7 58.7 59.1 55.4 55.4 54.1	76.2 75.9 77.1 76.7 75.6 75.5 76.1 75.2 76.0	83.0 83.1 83.0 83.7 83.9 84.5 84.5 84.8 84.4 84.3	85.1 84.9 84.8 84.5 84.3 84.9 85.1 85.0 85.0	68.5 68.1 68.5 68.7 69.4 69.7 70.2 70.4	7.9 8.0 7.7 8.1 7.7 8.1 8.2 8.1 8.8	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.3 63.4	78.6 78.7 78.7	55.4 56.1 56.2	75.2 75.7 76.0	84.1 84.2 84.2	84.7 84.6 84.6	70.2 70.2 70.2	8.4 8.4 8.5	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	63.4 63.3 63.3	78.7 78.6 78.6	55.9 54.8 55.1	76.1 76.0 75.7	84.1 84.1 84.2	84.6 84.6 84.6	70.3 70.1 70.2	8.7 8.6 8.6	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.3 63.4 63.5	78.6 78.8 78.9	54.7 55.0 54.1	75.7 75.9 76.0	84.3 84.3 84.3	84.7 84.9 85.0	70.1 70.2 70.4	8.6 8.7 8.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.5 63.5 63.5	78.9 78.8 78.8	53.6 53.7 53.5	75.8 75.4 75.4	84.2 84.1 84.1	85.2 85.1 85.2	70.6 70.6 70.8	8.7 8.7 8.6	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	1994 1996 1997 1997 1998 2000 2001 2002	72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1 72.2 71.6 71.6	85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8 84.3 84.3	56.4 56.2 59.5 58.2 57.9 59.1 58.6 55.6 53.4	82.2 81.8 82.6 82.4 80.7 80.5 81.2 80.1 81.0	94.6 94.2 93.4 93.6 93.7 93.5 93.9 93.9 93.3 93.0	93.3 93.1 92.5 92.0 91.5 92.2 92.4 91.8 91.8 91.8	72.3 71.5 71.8 72.2 72.0 72.6 72.5 73.1 72.8	7.7 8.2 7.6 7.6 7.6 8.0 7.8 7.2 7.9	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.5	73.4	7.5	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 71.7 71.7	* 84.3 84.3 84.3	56.1 56.7 56.4	80.5 80.8 81.0	93.1 93.2 93.2	91.6 91.5 91.4	73.2 73.2 73.2	7.6 7.6 7.7	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	71.7 71.6 71.6	84.2 84.1 84.1	56.5 55.6 55.0	81.1 80.8 80.7	93.2 93.3 93.3	91.4 91.2 91.5	73.0 72.9 72.8	7.9 7.9 7.8	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	71.5 71.5 71.6	84.0 84.0 84.1	54.4 54.3 53.4	80.8 80.9 81.0	93.2 93.0 93.0	91.5 91.7 91.8	72.6 72.6 72.8	7.7 7.8 7.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.6 71.5 71.5	84.1 84.1 84.0	53.8 53.3 52.7	80.5 80.2 79.7	92.8 92.8 92.7	91.9 92.0 92.1	73.0 73.2 73.2	7.9 7.8 7.8	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.3	-0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	
Fema	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3 MGSQ	-3.5 YCAI	-1.4	-0.2	0.7 YCAR	-0.1	0.3	
- enia	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002	MGWI 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.9 55.3 55.3 55.8	70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5 72.9 72.8 73.0	55.9 55.7 56.5 60.9 59.4 58.3 59.5 55.3 55.3 54.8	99.9 69.8 71.2 70.7 70.4 70.3 70.6 70.1 70.8	YCAO 71.2 71.6 72.3 73.5 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1	76.9 76.6 77.1 76.9 77.1 77.5 77.7 78.2 78.1	MGWR 63.1 63.2 62.9 63.3 64.3 64.9 65.9 66.2 67.1	MGWU 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.3 7.8 8.2 8.5 8.6 9.3	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	55.2	72.5	53.4	70.0	74.6	77.9	66.3	8.9	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.2 55.3 55.4	72.4 72.6 72.7	54.7 55.4 56.0	69.6 70.5 70.8	74.7 74.7 74.8	77.7 77.6 77.6	66.2 66.2 66.2	8.9 8.8 9.0	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.4 55.4 55.4	72.7 72.6 72.6	55.3 54.0 55.1	71.0 70.9 70.4	74.5 74.6 74.6	77.6 77.8 77.6	66.7 66.4 66.7	9.1 9.0 9.1	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.5 55.7 55.8	72.7 73.0 73.0	55.0 55.7 54.8	70.4 70.6 70.8	74.9 75.1 75.1	77.8 77.9 78.1	66.6 67.0 67.1	9.2 9.2 9.3	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.8 55.7 55.7	73.1 72.9 73.1	53.4 54.1 54.4	70.9 70.4 70.9	75.1 75.1 75.0	78.3 78.0 78.0	67.2 67.1 67.4	9.2 9.2 9.1	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	
	Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	

UNITED	Total			_				Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)			the states		-	
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		Wants job t	out not seek	ting in last 4 v	weeks			W	/ants job an iot available	d seeking we to start	vork b
					Total	Available to in next 2 we	eks		Reasons f	or not seeki	ng		THE REAL		
						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Othe
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	MGSI 16,909	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCG
1995 1996 1997	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,564 7,676 7,645	5,299 5,396 5,328	2,264 2,280 2,317	2,036 2,041 2,132 2,188 2,181	924 925 896	1,112 1,116 1,236	138 109 104 89	503 524 579	792 772 776	230 240 262	373 396 411	229 239 184	100 120 86	12
1998 1999 2000	17,204 17,086	7,663 7,768 7,665	5,268 5,367 5,333	2,395 2,400 2,332	2,188 2,181 2,118 2,140	783 735 689	1,405 1,446 1,429	89 72 68	692 750 752 770 732	746 743 680	268 248 242	393 367 376	207 220 215	889.48	11 12 12
2001 2002	17,045 17,267 17,263	7,609 7,787 7,822	5,278 5,575 5,543	2,331 2,212 2,279	2,140 2,015 2,094	672 624 640	1,467 1,391 1,454	72 68 63 34 34	770 732 766	656 637 637	241 252 260	409 360 397	191 197 185	92 4 82 87 75 75	12 11 12 11
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	17,303	7,848	5,580	2,268	2,045	614	1,431	33	743	653	243	374	223	96	12
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,323 17,305 17,287	7,871 7,845 7,839	5,611 5,570 5,560	2,261 2,275 2,279	2,048 2,067 2,074	605 595 584	1,444 1,472 1,490	35 36 37	744 752 752	646 648 655	245 252 251	377 379 378	213 208	96 94	11
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 7,890 7,888	5,537 5,594 5,588	2,307 2,295 2,301	2,103 2,097 2,099	604 614 606	1,499 1,483 1,493	36 34 34	765 763 776	663 652 655	252 247	387 401	206 204 199	96 93 93	11 11 10
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,342 17,297 17,263	7,892 7,848 7,822	5,571 5,546 5,543	2,321 2,301 2,279	2,122 2,098 2,094	612 616 640	1,510 1,482 1,454	36 36 34	786 768	657 649	240 247 253	393 396 391	202 199 204	95 87 91 75	10 11 11
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,271 17,320	7,821 7,863	5,551 5,588	2,270	2,072 2,075	637 629	1,435 1,446	34 87 87	766 747 747	637 634	260 256	397 403	185 198	81	11
Juń-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months Percent	17,315	7,848	5,582	2,267	2,059	637	1,422	37	713	637 643	268 266	391 399	200 207	81 85	12
Over last 12 months	52 0.3	26 0.3	38 0.7	-12 -0.5	-35 -1.7	-2 -0.3	-33 -2.2	10.2	-53 -6.9	0.9	6 2.5	2 0.6	22 12.0	10 13.1	11.
Male	11 0.1 MGSJ	0.0 YBSO	0.0	-1 -0.1	14 0.7	23 3.8	-9 -0.6	. 13.8	-29 -3.9	-9 -1.5	23 9.4	25 6.8	-16 -7.0	-13 -12.9	-2.
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	5.971		YBWA	YBWD 847	YCFG	YCFJ 325	411	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE		YCGR
1995 1996 1997	6,065 6,147 6,228	2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839	1,901 1,882 1,898	847 900 941	736 737 815 845	323 321 340 272	411 416 475 573	83 64 60 51	324 327 362 419	49 51 69	121 129 141	158 166 183	112 110 86	57 58 41	554
1998 1999 2000	6,366 6,342 6,356	2,952 2,920 2,907	1,964 1,971 1,958	988 949 950	845 880 857 869	279 274 264	601 583 605	44	419 472 463 469	69 70 75 72 65	137 130 123 117	168 159 159	96 108 92	57 58 41 53 55 55 55 54 1 42 37	564464864
2001 2002 3-month averages	6,541 6,600	3,033 3,082	2,099 2,109	935 973	840 889	257 275	583 614	40 34 22 21	449 471	68 67	128 136	159 185 174 194	81 94 84	41 42 37	395347
ul-Sep	6,539 6,546	3,033 3,040	2,090 2,103	942 937	843 841	253 253	590 588	20 22	452 450	76 70	118	177	99	51	48
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	6,547 6,551	3,038 3,044	2,103 2,088 2,087	951 956	856 860	253 252 252	604 607	22222	455 450	72 73 73	121 128 129	176 177 184	96 94 97	51 49 50	45 45 45 46
Dec 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,552 6,592 6,596	3,051 3,085 3,082	2,081 2,113 2,110	970 972 972	874 880 878	257 262 259	617 618 619	22 23 23	459 455 466	73 72 75	130 128 123	189 201 190	96 92 94	48 47 48	49 45 46
an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,620 6,614 6,600	3,100 3,095 3,082	2,112 2,121 2,109	987 973 973	894 881 889	266 267 275	627 614 614	23 23 21	470 463 471	75 73 67	127 132	197 189	94 93	46	48
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,608 6,619	3,087 3,092	2,124 2,125 2,145	963 968	876 879	271 267	605 611	22 21 23	463 462	64 65	136 135 141	194 192 190	84 87 89	45 37 38 39 41	47
hanges	6,631	3,102	2,145	957	861	266	595		435	65	142	196	96	41	49 50 55
Vorlagt to marth	0.5 92	0.6 69	1.7 55	-17 -1.7 15	-28 -3.1 18	-9 -3.2 13	-19 -3.1 5	11.4 3	-37 -7.8	-2.3	6 4.6	1.0 2	11 13.3	3 9.4	16.3
or cont	1.4 MGSK	2.3 YBSP	2.6 YBWB	1.6 YBWE	2.1 YCFH	5.1 YCFK	0.9 YCFN	14.1 YCFQ	-17 -3.8 YCFT	-10 -13.7 YCFW	24 20.3 YCFZ	18 10.4 YCGC	-3 -3.4 YCGF	-11 -20.8	15.3
emale porting quarters Mar-May) 995 996 997 998 998 999 900 001	10,938	4,907 4,929	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701 700	55	179 197		109		117	YCGI	
996 997 998	10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,838	4,863	3,496 3,446 3,370 3,403	1,433 1,417 1,454	1,305 1,318 1,343	599 604 556 510 456 415	700 761 832 845	45 44 38	218	742 721 707 676	111 121 131	216 230 228 225 209	129	P 82 45 9	67 54 22
999 000 001 002	10,744 10,688 10,726 10,662	4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753 4,740	3,361 3,320 3,476	1,454 1,412 1,383 1,381 1,277	1,300 1,305 1,318 1,343 1,301 1,261 1,271 1,175	456 415 408 367 365	846 862 808	554544 8872 8829 1213	278 290 301 283	668 608 591 569	118 119 125 125 124	217 225	111 112 122 110	43 24 45 39 39 47 38 37 38	746754727375727163
month averages un-Aug 2001 (Sum)	10,662	4,740	3,434	1,306	1,205		840		295	570		186 203	103 101	31 38	71 63
	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	3,489 3,507 3,482 3,472	1,326 1,324 1,325 1,323	1,202 1,208 1,211 1,214	361 352 343 332	841 856 868 882	12 13 13 14	291 294 297 302	577 574 575	125 124 124 122	196 202 202 194	124 116 114	47 44 45 46	78 72 63 63
	10,729 10,746 10,741	4,793 4,805	3,456 3,481	1,337	1,214 1,229 1,217 1,221	332 348 351 347	882 866	14 11	306 308	582 590 580 580	122 123 119	197	109		
6h	10,723 10,683	4,806 4,793 4,753	3,477 3,459 3,425	1,329 1,334 1,328 1,306	1,229	346 349	874 882 868	10 13	310 316 305	580 581 576	118 120	200 203 199 202	107 108 105	46 46 47 42	866 64
Pr-Jun	10,662 10,663 10,701	4,740 4,734 4,771	3,434		1,205	365 366	840 830	13 13 11	295 284	570 570 572	121 124 121	202 203 211	111 101 111	42 46 38 43	64 68 63 68
-maug (Sum)	10,683	4,746	3,464 3,437	1,307 1,308 1,310	1,196 1,198	361 371	835 826	11 14	284 279	572 578	121 127 124	201 203	112 112	43 42 45	870 67
hanges ver last 3 months ^{Br} cent	21 0.2	0.1	0.1	4 0.3	-7 -0.6	7 1.8	-14 -1.6	1 8.4	-16 -5.4	8 1.3	0 0.2	0 0.1	11 10.9	6 16.6	5 7.3
ver last 12 months	-81 -0.8	-69 -1.4	-53 -1.5	-16 -1.2	-4 -0.3	10 2.9	-14 -1.7	13.3 2	-12 -4.2	0.2	-1 -0.9	7 3.5	-12 -9.8	-2 -4.1	-10

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

Note: Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

Labour Market trends November 2002

S68

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

.2

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information. November 2002

Labour Market trends S69

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age **D.3**

UNITE		All aged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
KING	JOM	16 and over1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD	
	1993 1994	16,836 16,909	7,481 7,564	613 569 592	1,258 1,304 1,271	1,573 1,572 1,576	1,701 1,756 1,805	2,336 2,363 2,432	9,355 9,345 9,347	
	1995 1996 1997	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,676 7,645 7,663	597 590	1,271 1,166 1,155 1,194	1,576 1,584 1,512 1,476	1,836 1,887 1,917	2,463 2,519 2,579	9,384 9,370 9,436	
	1998 1999 2000	17,204 17,086 17,045	7,768 7,665 7,609	601 597 589	1,202	1,401	1,875 1,881	2,589 2,608	9,422 9,436 9,480	
	2001 2002	17,267 17,263	7,787 7,822	651 687	1,240 1,220	1,350 1,323	1,928 1,960	2,617 2,633	9,440	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,323 17,305 17,287	7,871 7,845 7,839	656 648 647	1,248 1,222 1,209	1,366 1,354 1,350	1,977 1,992 2,003	2,624 2,628 2,631	9,451 9,460 9,447	
-	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,281 17,338	7,844 7,890	653 671	1,205 1,216	1,358 1,348 1,343	2,005	2,624 2,645	9,437 9,448 9,449	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	17,337	7,888 7,892	669 676	1,232 1,233 1,227		2,005 1,997 1,979	2,639 2,654 2,642	9,449 9,450 9,450	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,342 17,297 17,263	7,848 7,822	673 687	1,220	1,332 1,326 1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,271 17,320 17,315	7,821 7,863 7,848	697 697 701	1,233 1,256 1,258	1,330 1,331 1,331	1,943 1,962 1,953	2,618 2,617 2,606	9,451 9,456 9,467	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	52 0.3	26 0.3	14 2.0	38 3.1	8 0.6	-7 -0.4	-27 -1.0	26 0.3	
	Over last 12 months Percent	11 0.1	1 0.0	38 5.7	35 2.9	-46 -3.4	-20 -1.0	-6 -0.2	11 0.7	
Male	Spring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	5,886 5,971	2,583 2,657	315 290 302	470 498	257 253	355 396 410	1,187 1,220 1,270	3,303 3,315 3,318	
	1995 1996 1997	6,065 6,147 6,228	2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839	295 312	491 451 446	275 313 302	454 488	1,270 1,291	3,364 3,389 3,414	
	1998 1999 2000	6,366 6,342 6,356	2,952 2,920 2,907	313 303 305	484 489 474	294 301 277	521 488 482	1,340 1,339 1,369	3,422 3,449	
	2000 2001 2002	6,541 6,600	3,033 3,082	332 357	510 493	296 300	535 541	1,360 1,391	3,508 3,518	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506 3,505	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,546 6,547 6,551	 3,040 3,038 3,044 	331 327 330	501 495 489	304 298 298	547 555 562	1,358 1,362 1,364	3,505 3,509 3,507	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,552 6,592	3,051 3,085 3,082	330 338 343	489 496 499	299 293 293	562 576 561	1,372 1,382 1,386	3,501 3,507 3,514	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	6,596 6,620	3,100 3,095	348 350	498 495	296 302	561 550	1,397 1,397	3,520 3,519	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,614 6,600	3,082	357 355	493 507	300 308	541 536	1,391 1,380	3,518 3,522	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,608 6,619 6,631	3,087 3,092 3,102	360 366	517 530	311 312	532 523	1,373 1,371	3,527 3,530	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	31 0.5	20 0.6	8 2.4	37 7.6	11 3.8	-18 -3.3	-19 -1.4	12 0.3	
	Over last 12 months Percent	92 1.4	69 2.3	36 10.9	44 9.1	2 0.6	-33 -6.0	21 1.5	23 0.7	
Fema	ale Spring quarters	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994	10,949 10,938	4,897 4,907	298 278	788 807	1,316 1,319 1,302 1,271	1,347 1,360	1,149 1,143 1,162	6,052 6,031 6,029	
	1995 1996	10,958 10,883 10,805	4,929 4,863 4,824	278 290 302 278	780 714 709	1.210	1,396 1,382 1,399	1,193	6.020	
	1997 1998 1999	10,838 10,744	4,815 4,744 4,701	288 294 284	710 713 709	1,182 1,100 1,070	1,396 1,387 1,399	1,239 1,250 1,239 1,257 1,242	5,981 6,023 6,000 5,987	
	2000 2001 2002	10,688 10,726 10,662	4,701 4,753 4,740	319 330	730 727	1,054 1,022	1,393 1,419	1,257 1,242	5,973 5,922	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	326 321 317	747 727 719	1,062 1,056 1,052	1,430 1,437 1,441	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,946 5,952 5,940	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,729 10,746	4,793 4,805 4,806	323 333 326	716 721 733	1,059 1,055 1,050	1,443 1,432 1,444	1,252 1,264 1,253	5,935 5,941 5,935	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	10,723 10,683 10,662	4,793 4,753 4,740	328 323 330	735 731 727	1,037 1,024 1,022	1,436 1,429 1,419	1,257 1,245 1,242	5,930 5,930 5,922	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,663 10,701 10,683	4,734 4,771 4,746	342 337 336	726 739 727	1,022 1,020 1,019	1,407 1,430 1,429	1,238 1,244 1,235	5,929 5,930 5,937	
	Changes Over last 3 months	21 0.2	6 0.1	5 1.6	0.7	-3 -0.3	11 0.8	- 8 -0.6	15 0.2	
	Percent Over last 12 months Percent	-81 -0.8	-69 -1.4	2 0.5	-9 -1.2	-48 -4.5	13 0.9	-26 -2.1	-12 -0.2	

KING		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	
		9	10	11	
All	Spring quarters	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	L
	(Mar-May) 1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	
	1994 1995	37.2 37.3 37.2	21.4 21.6	43.8 44.1	
	1996 1997	37.0	21.4 21.4	41.9 40.5	
	1998 1999	37.2 36.7	21.6 21.1	41.3 41.3	
	2000 2001	36.4 36.7	20.8 21.2	40.9 44.6	
	2002	36.5	21.1	45.9	
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	36.7 36.7	21.4 21.3	44.6 43.9	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	36.6 36.7	21.3 21.4	44.1 45.2	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	36.7 36.6	21.4 21.2	45.3 45.0	
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	21.1	45.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	36.5 36.5	21.1 21.2	46.4 46.3	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.5	21.2	46.5	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	0.6	
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	
Male	Spring guarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LW
	(Mar-May) 1993	26.8		10.1	
	1994 1995	20.0 27.1 27.4	14.0 14.4	46.4 43.6	
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.8 14.9	43.8 40.5	
	1998 1999	28.2	15.1 15.7	41.8 42.1	-
:	2000 2001	27.9 27.8	15.4 15.2	40.9 41.4	-
	2002	28.4 28.4	15.7 15.9	44.4 46.6	-
1	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (Sum)	28.3	15.7	43.9	1
	Jul-Sep	28.3	15.7	43.9	1
19	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.3 43.6	1
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.3	15.8	43.5	1
i	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28.4 28.4	15.9 15.9	44.4 45.0	1
F	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	28.5 28.5	16.0 16.0	45.6 45.7	1
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.9	46.6	1
Ν	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28.4 28.5	15.9 15.9	46.2 46.7	1
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	28.5	16.0	47.3	2
č	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.8	
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	3.5	
emale	pring quarters	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWI
1	Mar-May) 993	46.8	29.1	46.1	2
1	994 995	46.7 46.7	29.1 29.1	44.1 44.3	3
1	996 997	46.2 45.7	28.6 28.2	43.5 39.1	2
1	998 999	45.7 45.1	28.0 27.5	40.6 41.7	2
2	000 001	44.7 44.7	27.1 27.2	40.5 44.7	20002222222222222222222222222222222222
	002	44.2	27.0	45.2	2
J	-month averages un-Aug 2001 (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.6	30
	ul-Sep ug-Oct	44.8	27.6	45.3	30 29
ŝ	ep-Nov (Aut)	44.7 44.6	27.4 27.3	44.6 44.0	22
ON	oct-Dec lov 2001-Jan 2002	44.6 44.6	27.3	44.7	29
D	ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.6	27.4 27.4	46.0 44.9	29
Fe	an-Mar 2002 eb-Apr	44.5 44.3	27.3 27.0	45.0 44.3	29 29
M	lar-May (Spr)	44.2	27.0	45.2	29
M	pr-Jun ay-Jul	44.2 44.3	26.9 27.1	46.6 45.9	29 29
Ju	un-Aug (Sum)	44.3	26.9	45.6	29
	hanges ver last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0
	ver last 12 months	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-0

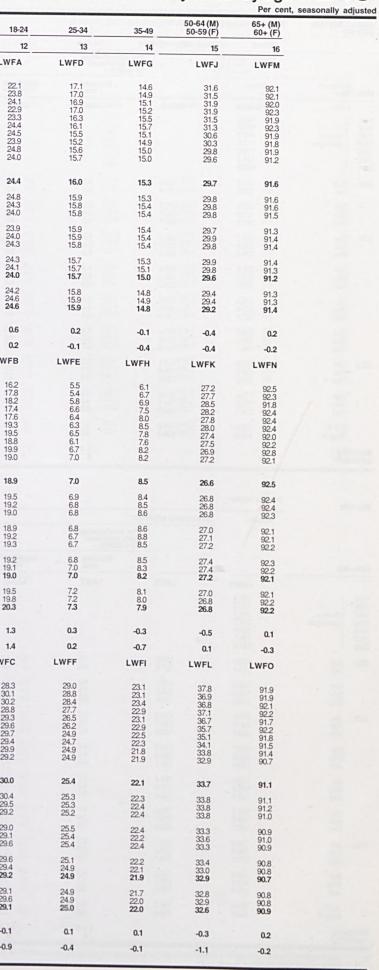
Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group. a

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates^a by age

D.3



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

E.1

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

GREA	T BRITAIN	Wholeeconomy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
			Areas and	Per cent change over previous 12 months			a suite and	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
995=	100			Monthly	Headline ratea			Monthly	Headline
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3			
000	Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.5	3.4
	Sep	122.3	125.4	4.3	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4
-	Oct	122.8	125.9	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
	Nov	124.0	126.7	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.4	3.9	3.6
	Dec	131.3	128.7	5.2	4.5	120.2	119.8	4.3	3.9
2001	Jan	128.7	128.4	4.3	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
	Feb	133.9	129.9	6.4	5.3	119.5	120.4	3.1	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.6
	Apr	128.5	128.8	4.9	5.2	123.4	123.1	5.5	4.3
	May	127.7	129.0	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.4	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.7	5.3	5.5
	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.1	5.8	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9	5.7
	Sep	127.6	130.9	4.4	4.4	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7
	Oct	128.2	131.4	4.4	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.5	3.8	4.2	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.5	2.2	3.5	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2
2002	Jan	132.4	132.1	2.9	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9
	Feb	137.5	133.0	2.4	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7
	Mar	139.2	133.2	3.4	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5
	Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.4	3.5	4.
	May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.7	3.5	3.8
	Jun	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	128.8	128.1	3.5	3.5
	Jul R	133.9	134.9	4.1	3.9	129.4	129.0	3.9	3.
	Aug P	132.2	135.1	3.6	3.8	128.5	128.3	3.0	3.
Samp				±1.3 A	±1.2 A			±0.8 A	±0.8 A

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
995=1	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
995 996 997 998 999 000 001	Annual averages	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4			
000	Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.4	4.9	4.2
	Sep	123.4	127.3	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.5	4.5	4.5
	Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	129.0	4.3	4.6
	Nov	125.3	128.5	4.5	4.4	125.0	129.4	4.3	4.4
	Dec	134.0	130.8	5.3	4.7	136.1	132.2	5.5	4.7
001	Jan	131.0	130.4	4.4	4.7	133.3	131.7	4.7	4.9
	Feb	137.5	132.1	7.1	5.6	142.0	134.1	8.0	6.1
	Mar	138.4	130.6	4.2	5.2	141.2	131.8	4.0	5.6
	Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.3	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.5
	May	128.8	130.4	4.4	4.5	128.8	131.0	4.1	4.2
	Jun	130.6	131.1	4.8	4.7	131.1	131.9	4.6	4.4
	Jul	129.9	131.1	4.2	4.5	130.0	131.8	3.8	4.2
	Aug	128.4	131.9	4.0	4.3	128.6	132.7	3.3	3.9
	Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.1	128.2	133.4	3.8	3.6
	Oct	129.1	133.0	4.1	4.0	129.1	134.1	4.0	3.7
	Nov	129.7	133.1	3.6	3.9	129.6	134.2	3.7	3.9
	Dec	136.0	132.9	1.6	3.1	137.3	133.7	1.1	2.9
002	Jan	134.3	133.7	25	2.6	136.3	134.6	22	2.3
	Feb	140.8	134.8	20	2.1	144.9	136.1	1.5	1.6
	Mar	142.8	134.8	32	2.6	144.8	135.5	2.8	2.2
	Apr	134.8	135.5	4.0	3.1	135.3	136.6	4.2	2.8
	May	133.7	135.7	4.1	3.8	134.1	136.8	4.4	3.8
	Jun	135.4	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.2	137.2	4.0	4.2
	Jul R	135.0	136.5	4.2	4.0	135.2	137.6	4.4	4.3
	Aug P	133.1	136.8	3.8	3.9	133.5	137.8	3.8	4.1
amp				±1.6 A	±1.4 A			±2.1 B	±1.9 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.

For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3. See footnote c, Table E.2.

Revised Provisional RP

GREA	AT BRITAIN	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufac	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	The second second
		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally ad	justed	
			1.00 7000	Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly	Headline			Monthly	Headline
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	LNMO 100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9 128.0	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
2000	Aug	120.9	123.0	3.6	3.9	121.8	123.9	3.9	4.2
	Sep	121.6	123.8	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3
	Oct	122.8	124.3	4.0	3.9	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.2
	Nov	124.7	125.4	4.6	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.8	4.5
	Dec	128.4	126.0	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.2	4.9	4.7
2001	Jan	125.4	125.9	3.5	4.2	126.3	127.0	3.8	4.5
	Feb	127.9	127.4	5.3	4.5	128.3	128.0	5.3	4.7
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.2	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3
	May	127.3	127.7	4.5	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.1
	Jun	127.5	128.0	4.8	4.8	128.2	129.0	5.0	4.9
	Jul	128.1	128.1	4.4	4.6	129.3	129.2	4.6	4.7
	Aug	126.3	128.5	4.5	4.6	127.4	129.7	4.6	4.7
	Sep	126.8	128.9	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.0	4.2	4.5
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
	Nov	128.1	128.9	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.9	3.7
	Dec	131.6	129.2	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.5	2.5	3.1
2002	Jan	129.1	129.8	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.9	3.1	2.8
	Feb	130.5	130.2	22	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.8
	Mar	136.3	131.4	3.3	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9
	Apr	132.3	131.7	3.3	2.9	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0
	May	131.6	132.1	3.4	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3
	Jun	132.3	132.7	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.7	3.7	3.5
	Jul R	133.0	132.9	3.8	3.6	134.2	134.0	3.7	3.6
	Aug P	131.0	133.4	3.8	3.7	132.1	134.5	3.7	3.7
Sampl /ariabi				±2.1 B	±1.9 A			±2.0 A	±1.8 A

SIC 1	992	Services (Division	ons 50-93)		
		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995	=100			Monthly	H
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000	Aug Sep	122.9 122.0	125.5 125.6	4.5 4.2	
	Oct Nov Dec	122.3 123.3 131.8	126.1 126.8 129.0	4.1 4.2 5.3	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	129.5 136.0 135.5	128.8 130.6 129.0	4.4 6.8 4.2	
	Apr May Jun	128.2 127.3 129.3	128.9 128.9 129.6	4.7 4.5 4.8	
	Jul Aug Sep	128.7 127.7 127.2	129.6 130.5 131.0	4.2 4.0 4.3	
	Oct Nov Dec	127.8 128.1 134.3	131.7 131.9 131.7	4.4 4.0 2.0	
2002	Jan Feb Mar	133.1 139.4 139.5	132.4 133.4 133.2	2.8 22 3.2	
	Apr May Jun	133.2 132.4 134.1	134.0 134.3 134.7	4.0 4.2 3.9	
	Jul R Aug P	133.6 132.1	135.1 135.3	4.2 3.6	
Samp	ling			±1.6 A	

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

E.1

Headline rate^a LNNH

3.9 4.2

3.1 3.8 4.0

4.1 3.9 ±1.4 A

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

.2 F EARNINGS

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

	(unadj	usted):	excludi	ng bon	uses ^a						
GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 19	99=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	DINA CARL	JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI 105.8
2000)	Annual	104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	112.4
2001)	averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	
1999	Aug Sep	103.4 103.8	100.5 100.7	100.4 100.7	99.8 100.6	100.0 101.2	97.8 99.4	100.3 100.6	100.9 101.5	100.1 99.9	99.6 101.6
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
•	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	104.5	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.5	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	101.8	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.7	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.0	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	102.6	116.0
	Mar	117.9	• 106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.4	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.2	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	100.8	116.9
	Jun	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	102.5	117.8
	Jul R	114.8	110.2	112.5	111.3	114.1	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.2	118.3
	Aug P	119.8	110.7	113.7	107.6	112.8	107.6	114.8	114.0	103.0	115.5
Perce	ent change on the year					JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000	Aug Sep	JVVT -1.8 7.7	JVVU 22 2.4	JVVV 2.8 3.4	JVVW 0.0 1.2	4.0 2.7	3.6 2.1	4.8 4.9	3.4 4.4	-0.9 -1.4	5.3 4.2
	Oct	22	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
	Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.1	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.5	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.2	3.9
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.9
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	4.5
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	5.0
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	-0.3	4.4
	Jun	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.0	3.7
	Jul R	5.9	2.7	3.8	6.4	3.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	0.9	3.7
	Aug P	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.7	1.1	4.3	4.2	-1.5	3.9
Samp		±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

JVVN

104.5 110.3

99.6

99.2

99.1 100.3 101.2

104.1

102.0 102.8

102.8 104.1 104.1

104.6

104.5 104.9

105.9 106.5 107.6

108.0 108.7 110.0

110.5 111.0 110.5

110.9 111.3 110.0

110.2

111.0 111.3

111.8 113.0 112.0

113.1 112.9 112.8

113.0 112.9

JVYK

4.9 5.7

6.8 6.2 6.3

3.7 6.6 7.0

7.4 6.7

6.1

6.0

6.6 4.8

4.0

4.2 3.5

3.5 3.9 1.8

2.4 1.7 2.1

1.9 1.4

±1.4 A

Finan-cial inter-media-tion

(J)

Trans-port, storage and communi-cation

JVVM

102.9 107.7

99.0 100.2

99.9 99.6 101.4

103.4 100.6 100.7

101.2 102.0 103.1

102.7 103.1 103.7

104.4 104.3 105.3

105.4 105.7 107.7

107.7 108.4 107.8

108.0 107.1 107.6

108.5

109.3 109.4

109.4 108.9 110.7

110.2 110.6 111.7

111.5 110.5

JVYJ

4.2 3.5

4.5 4.8 3.9

2.0 5.1 6.9

6.5 6.3 4.5

5.1 3.9 3.8

3.9 4.8 3.9

3.7 3.0 2.8

2.3 2.0 3.6

3.3 3.2

±1.6 A

(1)

Retail trade and repairs

(G: 50,52)

JVVK

102.4 105.4

100.7 101.0

99.6 99.1 99.5

103.2 101.0 100.9

101.6 103.8 103.0

102.8

102.9 104.1

101.9 101.4 102.0

103.9 102.6 103.1

105.4

106.2 106.7

105.7 107.1 107.2

106.1 105.4 105.6

107.0

105.9 107.9

109.2

109.2 111.9

110.3 111.0

JVWE

2.2 3.0

2.3 2.4 2.5

0.7 1.6 2.2

3.7 2.3 3.5

28

4.1 3.0

4.0

3.9 3.5

3.0 3.2 4.6

3.6 2.9 4.9

4.3 3.6

±1.5 A

Hotels and restau-rants

(H)

JVVL

105.0

109.7

101.3 99.4

99.9

100.1 105.7

102.4 102.7 101.7

106.4 103.7 104.6

105.6

107.6 105.3

106.1 105.3 108.2

104.8 105.8 106.6

109.0

108.9 110.0

111.0 111.8 112.2

111.1 111.0 114.6

111.6

112.5 115.9

115.1 116.6 117.8

118.4 119.4

JVWF

6.2 6.0

6.2 5.2 2.3

2.3 3.1 4.8

2.4 5.0 5.1

5.1 3.9 6.5

4.7 5.4 5.9

6.5 6.3 8.7

5.6 7.1 7.1

6.6 6.8

±2.7 B

Whole-

(G: 51)

JVVJ

103.8 107.0

99.9 100.1

100.2

99.6 101.0

102.1 102.7 102.6

103.5 103.8 103.7

103.8 103.5 104.6

105.0 105.1 105.3

105.1 105.4 106.1

106.9 106.5 107.2

107.2 107.6 107.7

107.9 108.3 108.4

107.7 108.8 109.7

109.8 110.0 109.5

109.4

109.5

JVWD

3.7 4.5

4.7 5.5 4.2

3.0 2.7 3.4

3.3 2.6 3.4

3.3 3.9 3.0

2.8 3.1 3.0

2.5 3.3 3.4

2.7 3.3 2.2

2.1 1.8

±2.0 B

sale trade

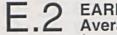
a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of Labour Market Trends.
 b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
 c Sampling variability persent 95 per cent: confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability persent 95 per centage points;
 A = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
 C = sampling variability percentage points;
 C = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points;
 D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.
 A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.

Provisiona Revised PR

EARNINGS E.2 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work	Other services	the state of the second se	SIC 1992
(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(0)	Juh	y 1999=100 ^b
JVVO 104.5 110.8	JVVP 103.7 108.6	JVVQ 102.2 107.6	JVVR 104.9 111.4	JVVS 105.9 108.4	2000 2001	
98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0	1999	Aug
98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8		Sep
98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6		Oct
99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3		Nov
100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5		Dec
102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000	Jan
103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1		Feb
102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9		Mar
102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7		Apr
104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2		May
103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5		Jun
104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4		Jul
104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4		Aug
104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5		Sep
105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4		Oct
106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3		Nov
107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3		Dec
109.1	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001	Jan
109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6		Feb
109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4		Mar
110.2	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5		Apr
110.5	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3		May
111.1	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2		Jun
110.6	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9		Jul
110.7	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7		Aug
110.9	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3		Sep
112.2	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6		Oct
112.2	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8		Nov
112.9	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1		Dec
113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002	Jan
114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7		Feb
114.9	111.1	108.3	114.5	111.2		Mar
115.6	112.4	110.5	118.2	110.5		Apr
116.1	111.8	110.8	118.4	111.2		May
116.2	112.2	111.4	119.6	112.3		Jun
116.1	112.3	111.9	120.8	112.6		Jul R
115.4	111.7	113.6	119.1	112.9		Aug P
JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP	Per cent change o	
6.5	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	2000	Aug
5.9	3.6	2.3	5.4	3.7		Sep
6.8	3.1	2.6	5.8	3.7		Oct
7.2	4.4	2.9	5.7	2.0		Nov
7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7		Dec
6.1	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8	2001	Jan
6.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	0.5		Feb
6.3	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4		Mar
7.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8		Apr
5.9	5.4	5.3	7.0	2.1		May
6.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6		Jun
5.4	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4		Jul
5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1		Aug
5.9	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6		Sep
6.2	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9		Oct
5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2		Nov
4.8	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6		Dec
4.4	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002	Jan
4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8		Feb
5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5		Mar
4.9	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.8		Apr
5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.6		May
4.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	3.7		Jun
5.0	3.3	0.7	7.8	3.4		Jul R
4.2	2.5	1.9	6.0	2.1		Aug P
±1.5	±1.2	±0.8	±0.7	±4.9	Sampli	ng
A	A	A	A	C	variabil	

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



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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 1	999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	Annual averages	JVUF 102.9 108.9	JVUG 102.1 108.2	JVUH 104.9 108.0	JVUI 103.1 106.5	JVUJ 109.4 114.5	JVUK 101.0 105.7	JVUL 104.6 109.2	JVUM 103.9 108.4	JVUN 99.5 100.4	JVUO 106.3 112.5
1999	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.2	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	97.3	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	97.8	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.9	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	101.2	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	* 108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	101.9	111.3
	Feb	110.1	* 108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	101.6	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	110.5	121.5
	Apr	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	101.5	116.4
	May	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	99.9	115.0
	Jun	112.2	114.6	110.9	109.2	114.9	106.8	113.7	112.1	110.3	116.6
	Jul R	111.3	111.6	110.2	110.5	118.0	110.0	114.5	112.7	101.8	117.1
	Aug P	116.4	112.2	110.4	107.4	119.4	105.1	112.8	110.8	101.2	113.9
Perc	ent change on the year	JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000	Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
	Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
2001	Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.8	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.9	6.6
	Oct	62	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.1	5.0
	Dec	92	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	32	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.0	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	5.0
	May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	2.9
	Jun	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5	3.8	2.6	1
	Jul R	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
	Aug P	3.0	9.7	2.8	2.0	7.8	0.1	4.4	3.6	1.0	2.2
	pling bility ^c	±16.4	±28.3	±10.6 D	±8.4 D	±4.6 B	±4.7 B	±2.4 B	±2.8 B	±7.6 D	±5.3 C

SIC 19	GREA	Other services	Health and social work	Educa- tion	Public adminis- tration	Real estate renting and business activities	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Hotels and restau- rants	Retail trade and repairs	Whole- sale trade
y 1999=10	July	(0)	(N)	(M)	(L)	(К)	(J)	(I)	(H)	(G: 50,52)	(G: 51)
) Annual) averag		JVUY 107.3 110.2	JVUX 105.0 111.4	JVUW 102.1 107.4	JVUV 103.8 108.3	JVUU 103.2 107.7	JVUT 110.3 116.0	JVUS 103.5 107.8	JVUR 105.2 112.0	JVUQ 102.7 105.7	JVUP 102.3 106.0
Aug	1999	99.2	99.5	102.5	100.1	97.8	89.6	98.4	100.4	100.4	98.3
Sep		100.1	99.7	102.1	100.1	96.8	89.2	99.6	98.3	100.2	98.0
Oct		100.5	99.7	100.7	101.3	97.9	89.4	99.5	99.1	98.9	100.1
Nov		102.4	100.5	100.0	102.2	98.4	91.9	100.6	102.1	99.3	99.8
Dec		104.8	101.9	100.1	101.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	107.4	101.6	102.0
Jan	2000	104.8	103.1	99.6	102.5	102.9	114.4	103.2	102.3	103.1	100.0
Feb		107.9	102.9	99.3	105.1	103.1	130.7	101.5	104.8	101.4	105.9
Mar		109.6	103.0	99.4	102.2	106.1	148.7	103.0	102.1	103.4	113.5
Apr		103.9	104.7	101.3	102.7	101.0	105.2	100.5	105.3	103.0	100.8
May		106.5	105.7	101.1	102.1	102.9	97.3	102.8	103.8	103.6	99.1
Jun		107.5	105.7	102.2	103.3	102.7	98.3	107.7	103.8	104.8	99.9
Jul		110.3	105.2	103.5	102.9	103.7	100.4	101.7	105.6	102.6	101.3
Aug		107.9	105.2	105.0	103.1	102.2	97.2	102.1	107.7	102.3	100.0
Sep		106.2	105.0	104.3	103.8	101.9	94.9	102.0	104.1	102.9	98.0
Oct		106.0	105.7	103.6	104.4	100.9	96.1	103.7	105.2	101.5	101.8
Nov		107.1	106.2	102.9	106.9	102.4	98.1	104.0	106.1	101.2	102.3
Dec		109.8	107.5	103.4	106.2	108.1	142.8	109.9	111.7	102.5	105.1
Jan	2001	107.3	108.3	103.0	106.0	105.6	136.3	105.1	105.5	104.0	104.0
Feb		112.5	107.6	102.8	106.7	106.8	179.3	107.2	106.8	104.2	107.1
Mar		109.5	107.9	103.4	106.2	113.6	150.4	108.6	109.5	105.2	117.7
Apr		107.0	111.5	107.0	107.3	106.7	108.3	107.0	111.0	106.2	104.6
May		108.5	112.5	106.3	107.2	106.4	98.2	109.4	111.3	107.1	103.9
Jun		109.4	112.5	107.6	108.1	108.6	103.6	111.4	113.6	107.5	103.5
Jul		110.1	112.0	110.8	108.2	107.7	101.7	107.3	113.7	105.4	103.7
Aug		111.2	112.2	111.2	108.7	105.5	98.4	106.0	113.9	105.9	103.5
Sep		109.7	112.2	110.3	109.9	105.0	96.9	105.5	113.6	106.1	103.2
Oct		112.5	112.9	108.9	109.9	107.0	96.0	107.1	112.3	105.9	103.2
Nov		111.4	113.4	108.1	110.0	107.3	96.5	107.8	114.1	105.6	105.4
Dec		113.7	113.8	108.9	111.2	111.6	126.2	111.2	118.1	105.5	111.8
Jan	2002	113.5	115.1	107.9	110.3	109.5	129.7	107.5	113.5	106.9	106.7
Feb		114.9	113.9	108.1	110.6	111.8	170.3	110.7	116.1	108.1	108.0
Mar		114.9	114.8	108.0	110.8	113.8	151.5	111.5	118.6	110.3	120.0
Apr		110.8	118.5	110.3	111.9	110.5	112.0	110.4	117.9	110.9	106.3
May		111.1	118.4	110.5	111.2	111.1	100.4	111.8	120.6	110.0	108.1
Jun		112.6	119.6	111.2	111.9	112.7	100.3	116.5	120.2	114.6	106.4
Jul R	Per cent change of	114.1	120.9	111.7	111.8	111.9	104.8	110.5	121.6	110.2	106.5
Aug P		112.9	119.2	113.4	111.2	109.5	99.0	109.3	122.4	110.7	105.5
Aug Sep	2000	JVZJ 8.8 6.1	JVZI 5.7 5.4	JVZH 2.4 2.2	JVZG 3.0 3.7	JVZF 4.5 5.3	JVZE 8.4 6.4	JVZD 3.8 2.4	JVZC 7.2 5.9	JVZB 1.9 2.8	JVZA 1.7 0.0
Oct		5.4	6.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	7.5	4.2	6.1	2.6	1.7
Nov		4.6	5.7	2.9	4.6	4.1	6.8	3.5	4.0	1.9	2.5
Dec		4.8	5.4	3.3	4.7	2.9	19.7	4.5	4.0	0.8	3.1
Jan	2001	2.4	5.0	3.4	3.5	2.6	19.2	1.9	3.1	0.9	4.0
Feb		4.3	4.6	3.5	1.6	3.6	37.2	5.6	2.0	2.7	1.1
Mar		-0.2	4.8	4.0	3.8	7.1	1.1	5.4	7.3	1.8	3.6
Apr		3.0	6.5	5.6	4.5	5.7	3.0	6.5	5.4	3.1	3.8
May		1.8	6.5	5.2	5.0	3.4	0.9	6.4	7.2	3.4	4.8
Jun		1.8	6.4	5.4	4.6	5.8	5.4	3.5	9.5	2.5	3.6
Jul		-0.1	6.5	7.1	5.2	3.8	1.3	5.5	7.7	2.7	2.3
Aug		3.1	6.7	5.9	5.5	3.3	1.2	3.8	5.8	3.5	3.5
Sep		3.3	6.8	5.7	5.9	3.1	2.1	3.5	9.2	3.1	5.3
Oct		6.1	6.8	5.2	5.3	6.1	-0.1	3.3	6.8	4.3	1.3
Nov		4.1	6.8	5.1	2.9	4.8	-1.6	3.7	7.5	4.4	3.1
Dec		3.5	5.9	5.3	4.7	3.3	-11.6	1.2	5.8	3.0	6.3
Jan	2002	5.8	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.7	-4.8	22	7.5	2.7	2.6
Feb		2.1	5.8	5.2	3.6	4.7	-5.0	32	8.6	3.8	0.9
Mar		5.0	6.3	4.4	4.3	0.1	0.7	2.7	8.3	4.8	2.0
Apr		3.5	6.3	3.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	6.2	4.4	1.7
May		2.5	5.3	3.9	3.7	4.4	22	22	8.4	2.8	4.0
Jun		2.9	6.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	-3.2	4.5	5.8	6.6	2.8
Jul R		3.6	8.0	0.8	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.9	7.0	4.5	2.7
Aug P		1.5	6.2	1.9	2.3	3.8	0.6	3.2	7.5	4.6	1.9
ling	Sampl	±7.2 C	±0.8 A	±0.9 A	±1.5 A	±3.8 B	±9.1 C	±3.2 B	±4.4 B	±2.1 B	±6.6 C

Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of *Labour Market Trends*.
 The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
 Sampling variability persent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability persent approximately less than 2 percentage points;
 B = sampling variability petween 2 and 5 percentage points;
 C = sampling variability between 3 and 8 percentage points;
 D = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points;
 A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002.

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

E.2

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments Not seasonally adjusted E. .4 Public sector

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

GRE SIC1	AT BRITAIN 992	Production (D	ivisions 10-41)			of which: Manu	facturing (Divisions		seasonally a
		Index	Cha	nge on year (%)			C	hange on year (%)	
1995:	=100	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including	Excluding	Bonus effect
1999	Apr May Jun	LNMO 117.3 116.4 116.6	LOUL 3.5 3.4 3.3	LOJJ 2.5 2.7 2.9	LOUS 1.0 0.7 0.4	LNMN 117.5 116.7 117.1	LOUK 3.6 3.5 3.4	LOJI 2.6 2.8 3.0	LOUT 1.0 0.7 0.4
	Jul Aug Sep	118.2 116.5 116.8	3.4 3.8 4.2	2.6 3.5 3.9	0.8 0.3 0.3	118.7 117.0 117.4	3.6 4.1 4.4	2.9 3.8 4.3	0.7 0.3 0.1
	Oct Nov Dec	118.3 119.5 122.8	4.3 4.5 5.5	4.0 4.1 3.8	0.3 0.4 1.7	119.0 120.3 123.7	4.6 4.8 6.0	4.4 4.5 4.2	0.2 0.3 1.8
2000	Jan Feb Mar	121.2 121.6 125.4	5.6 4.6 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.8	1.3 -0.3 -0.6	121.8 122.1 126.1	5.8 4.6 4.5	4.5 5.1 5.1	1.3 -0.5 -0.6
	Apr May Jun	122.0 121.9 121.8	4.0 4.8 4.4	42 42 43	-0.2 0.6 0.1	122.8 122.7 122.4	4.5 5.2 4.5	4.6 4.7 4.7	-0.1 0.5 -0.2
	Jul Aug Sep	123.0 120.9 121.6	4.0 3.8 4.1	4.1 3.5 3.6	-0.1 0.3 0.5	124.0 121.8 122.6	4.4 4.1 4.4	4.4 3.7 3.8	0.0 0.4 0.6
	Oct Nov Dec	122.8 124.7 128.4	3.9 4.4 4.5	3.5 3.8 4.0	0.4 0.6 0.5	123.9 125.8 129.6	4.2 4.6 4.8	3.7 4.0 4.2	0.5 0.6 0.6
2001	Jan Feb Mar	125.4 127.9 131.8	3.5 5.2 5.1	4.2 4.3 4.4	-0.7 0.9 0.7	126.3 128.3 132.7	3.7 5.1 5.2	4.5 4.5 4.6	-0.8 0.6 0.6
	Apr May Jun	128.1 127.3 127.5	5.0 4.4 4.7	5.0 5.0 5.0	0.0 -0.6 -0.3	129.0 128.4 128.2	5.1 4.6 4.7	5.2 5.1 5.2	-0.1 -0.5 -0.5
	Jul Aug Sep	128.1 126.3 126.8	4.2 4.5 4.3	4.7 4.9 4.5	-0.5 -0.4 -0.2	129.3 127.4 128.0	4.3 4.6 4.4	4.8 4.9 4.7	-0.5 -0.3 -0.3
	Oct Nov Dec	127.6 128.1 131.6	3.9 2.7 2.5	4.4 3.8 4.0	-0.5 -1.1 -1.5	128.8 129.4 132.9	4.0 2.8 2.5	4.4 3.9 4.0	-0.4 -1.1 -1.5
2002	Jan Feb Mar	129.1 130.5 136.3	3.0 2.0 3.4	3.6 3.6 3.4	-0.6 -1.6 0.0	130.1 131.6 136.7	3.0 2.6 3.1	3.7 3.7 3.5	-0.7 -1.1 -0.4
	Apr May Jun	132.3 131.6 132.3	3.3 3.4 3.8	3.7 3.7 3.7	-0.4 -0.3 0.1	133.4 132.8 132.9	3.4 3.4 3.7	3.8 3.9 3.8	-0.4 -0.4 -0.5 -0.1
	Jul R Aug P	133.0 131.0	3.8 3.7	3.9 3.6	-0.1 0.1	134.2 132.1	3.8 3.7	4.1 3.8	-0.1 -0.3 -0.1
		Services (Div	isions 50-93)						-0.1
		Index		nge on year (%)					
_		including	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect				
1999	Apr May Jun	LNMP 117.3 118.2 119.6	LOUM 3.6 4.3 6.1	LOJK 35 34 4.5 36 35 34 33 31 35 4.7 4.8 4.8	LOUU 0.1 0.9 1.6				
	Jul Aug Sep	119.5 117.7 117.4	4.7 5.2 4.5	3.6 3.5 3.4	1.1 1.7 1.1				
	Oct Nov Dec	117.7 118.6 125.2	5.3 5.1 6.4	3.3 3.1 3.5	2.0 2.0 2.9				
2000	Jan Feb Mar	123.7 126.5 130.2	6.7 5.8 5.7	4.7	2.0 1.0 1.4				
	Apr May Jun	122.4 122.3 123.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.0 4.5 4.2	0.4 -1.1 -1.0				
	Jul Aug Sep	123.6 122.9 122.0	3.4 4.4 4.0	4.1 4.6	-0.7 -0.2 -0.3				
	Oct Nov Dec	122.3 123.3 131.8	3.9 3.9 5.3	4.1 4.6 4.3 4.7 4.8 4.7	-0.8 -0.9 0.6				
2001	Jan Feb Mar	129.5 136.0 135.5	4.7 7.5 4.1	3.5 4.0 4.9	1.2 3.5 -0.8				
	Apr May Jun	128.2 127.3 129.3	4.7 4.1 4.7	5.5 5.1 5.2	-0.8 -1.0 -0.5				
	Jul Aug Sep	128.7 127.7 127.2	4.1 4.0 4.3	5.3 5.3 5.1	-1.2 -1.3 -0.8				
	Oct Nov Dec	127.8 128.1 134.3	4.5 3.9 1.9	5.1 4.8 4.5	-0.6 -0.9 -2.6				
002	Jan Feb Mar	133.1 139.4 139.5	2.8 2.6 2.9	433 435	-1.5 -1.7 -1.6				
	Apr May Jun	133.2 132.4 134.1	3.9 4.0 3.8	4.0 3.9 4.1	-0.1 0.1 -0.3				
	Jul R Aug P	133.6 132.1	3.9 3.4	3.8 3.4	0.1				

GREAT	T BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
010 1			Char	nge on year (%)		Index	CI	nange on year (%)	
1995=1	00	Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1999	Apr May Jun	LNMM 117.4 117.8 119.0	LOUJ 3.8 4.1 5.3	LOJH 3.4 3.2 4.1	LOUP 0.4 0.9 1.2	LNNI 111.9 113.3 114.4	LOUO 4.7 4.6 5.2	LOJM 4.1 3.9 4.6	LOUR 0.6 0.7 0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
-	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	42	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	43	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	42	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.1	4.6	0.5	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.5	4.9	54	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.4	52	-0.8	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	52	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.3	52	-0.9	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	53	-1.0	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.2	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	42	-1.3	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.5	2.7	42	-1.5	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar	139.2	3.3	43	-1.0	124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Apr	133.4	3.8	4.0	-0.2	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1
	May	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	128.0	3.6	3.4	0.2
	Jun	134.1	3.7	4.0	-0.3	128.8	3.5	3.3	0.2
	Jul R	133.9	3.8	3.8	0.0	129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2
	Aug P	132.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	128.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
		Private sector				of which: Priva	ate sector services ^a		
		Index	Cł	hange on year (%)		Index —		Change on year (%	
		including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect

		Index	Including	Excluding	Bonus effect	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding	Bonus effect
1999	Apr May Jun	LNKX 118.8 118.9 120.1	LOUN 3.6 4.0 5.4	LOJL 32 3.1 3.9	LOUQ 0.4 0.9 1.5	JJGF 119.3 120.1 121.6	JJGG 3.3 4.2 6.4	JJGK	JJGN
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.6	1.1 1.5 1.0	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8	:	::
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2	::	::
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6		
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.3	42	4.8	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Dec	134.0	53	4.8	0.5	136.1	5.5	5.1	0.4
2001	Jan	131.0	4.7	3.9	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.5	7.8	4.4	3.4	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6
	Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7	141.2	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr	129.7	4.7	5.2	-0.5	130.0	4.4	5.2	-0.8
	May	128.8	4.1	5.1	-1.0	128.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2
	Jun	130.6	4.7	5.1	-0.4	131.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Jul	129.9	3.8	4.9	-1.1	130.0	3.3	4.8	-1.5
	Aug	128.4	3.9	5.0	-1.1	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7
	Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8	128.2	3.8	4.9	-1.1
	Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7	129.1	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.8	-1.1
	Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8	137.3	0.9	4.3	-3.4
2002	Jan	134.3	25	4.0	-1.5	136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0
	Feb	140.8	24	4.3	-1.9	144.9	2.1	4.3	-2.2
	Mar	142.8	3.1	4.4	-1.3	144.8	2.6	4.8	-2.2
	Apr	134.8	3.9	42	-0.3	135.3	4.0	42	-0.2
	May	133.7	3.8	40	-0.2	134.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Jun	135.4	3.7	42	-0.5	136.2	3.9	4.4	-0.5
	Jul R	135.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	135.2	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Aug P	133.1	3.7	3.7	0.0	133.5	3.7	3.6	0.1

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

Revised Provisional RP

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		М	anufacturing		Whole econom	y	(Dell'ander		Constant Material
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier			
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		LNNQ 94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.0 108.5 112.4 112.7 111.7 114.3	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.2 -0.9 2.4	LNNK 99.1 99.4 98.4 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.6 110.9 113.4 117.8	LOJE 23 0.3 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.3 3.9			
	1998	Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7			
-		01 02 03 04	113.5 112.7 111.9 112.5	2.0 0.8 -0.9 -0.8	110.2 110.8 111.0 111.4	3.5 3.5 2.9 2.2			
		01 02 03 04	112.9 111.5 111.1 111.1	-0.5 -1.0 -0.7 -1.2	112.1 112.3 114.1 115.3	1.7 1.3 2.7 3.5			
	2001	01 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	112.0 114.2 114.8 116.2	-0.8 2.4 3.4 4.5	116.7 117.3 118.1 119.2	4.1 4.5 3.5 3.3			
	2002	Q1 Q2 P	117.6 119.0	5.0 4.1	120.4 120.7	3.2 2.9			
	2000	Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 111.6 111.1 111.2 111.0 111.0 110.8 111.6 111.0	-0.6 -0.5 -2.0 -0.5 -1.1 -0.5 -1.4 -0.5 -1.9					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	111.5 112.1 112.4 113.8 114.8 114.1 115.3 114.0 115.2 115.9 116.2	-2.2 -0.7 0.6 1.7 2.9 2.7 3.7 2.6 3.7 4.5 4.1					
	2002	Dec	116.5	4.9 5.7					
	2012	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul P Aug P	117.0 117.1 117.8 117.3 116.5 123.1 117.2 117.1	4.4 4.8 3.1 1.4 7.9 1.6 2.7					
Three months ending	2000	Apr May Jun July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1122 111.7 111.5 111.3 111.1 111.1 111.0 111.2 111.1	-0.9 -0.8 -1.0 -1.2 -0.7 -1.0 -0.8 -1.2					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.4 111.5 112.0 112.8 113.7 114.2 114.7 114.5 114.8 115.0 115.7 116.2	-1.5 -1.6 -0.8 0.5 1.7 2.4 3.1 3.0 3.4 3.6 4.1 4.5					
	2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul P Aug P	116.8 117.1 117.6 117.4 117.2 119.0 118.9 119.1	4.9 5.0 5.0 4.1 3.1 4.1 3.7 4.1			Source: Emplo	vment Earnings and 6	Productivity Division, ONS er Helpline: 01633 812766

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	Unite State (d)
Annual averages 1995 1996	100.0 104.3	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0	100.0 103.2 103.8	100.0 103.8	100.0 102.6	100.0 103.5	100.0 108.6	100.0 103.7	100.0 103.1	100.0 102.5	100.0	100.0 105.3	100.0	100
1997 1998 1999	108.8 113.7 118.3	108.0	105.8	103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3	105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0	105.1 107.0	117.1 121.3	107.4 112.8 119.0	106.8 110.3 112.3 114.5	105.4 104.2	101.9 104.8 108.2	109.6 112.6	106.6 111.4 115.3	106
2000 2001	123.8 129.1	111.0 116.0	107.3 110.1 111.8	121.3 126.5	116.0 120.9	109.8 112.8 114.5		125.5 136.5	114.5 116.7	103.2 105.2 105.2	111.5 115.5 120.4	109.6 112.6 115.5 118.2 122.7	115.3 117.4 121.3 124.9	109 112 116 120
Quarterly averages	121.9	110.0	100.0	100.1										
02 03 04	121.8 122.7 124.1 126.3	110.0 112.0 112.0	109.9 110.3 110.1 109.9	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9	 	121.1 125.0 126.7 129.3	113.3 114.7 115.0 115.1	105.9 105.3 105.4 105.2	113.6 115.0 116.5 117.1	117.2 117.6 118.4 119.3	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119 120 121 122
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127.7 128.8 129.6 130.2	113.0 115.0 117.0 118.0	110.6 111.6 111.9 113.1	124.4 126.2 127.2 128.3	119.4 120.3 121.6 122.3	113.4 114.6 115.0 115.0	::	130.7 136.3 137.8 141.2	115.8 116.1 117.4 117.5	106.3 105.9 105.2 104.6	118.0 120.2 121.2 122.1	121.0 121.5 123.2 124.8	123.2 126.3 124.7 125.5	123 125 126 127
2002 Q1 Q2	131.4 133.2	119.0 120.0	114.5 114.7	::	124.0	114.5	::	144.0	118.3 119.8	104.7 105.2	123.0 124.2	129.3	127.8 130.3	128 129
2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	122.3 121.5 121.8 122.1 123.1 122.9 123.6 123.9 124.8 125.3 126.4 127.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.6 110.4 109.9 110.0 110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8 109.0	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9 		··· ·· ·· ·· ··	113.6 113.6 114.3 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2	106.8 107.1 107.3 106.9 106.4 104.3 106.2 106.2 106.2 106.6 105.3 103.2	113.3 113.5 113.8 114.6 114.6 114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 115.9		120.9 120.2 119.9 122.7 121.7 122.8 121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2	118 118 119 120 120 120 121 121 121 122 122
001 Jan Feb Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	127.0 128.0 128.2 128.5 128.8 129.0 129.2 129.7 130.0	113.0 115.0 117.0	108.9 109.7 110.9 111.6 111.6 111.6 111.8 111.9 112.1	124.4 126.2 127.2		113.4 114.6 115.0	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	115.2 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.1 116.3 117.4 117.4 117.4	103.2 106.1 107.3 106.1 105.7 105.8 105.2 104.8 105.5 105.5	116.0 117.9 118.1 118.1 119.9 120.3 120.4 121.2 121.2 121.2	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	122.9 122.2 123.5 123.9 126.5 126.1 126.1 124.7 123.7	123. 123. 124. 124. 125. 125. 125. 126. 126.
Oct Nov Dec	130.2 130.0 130.5	118.0	112.5 113.0 113.6	128.3		115.0			117.4 117.5 117.6	105.5 105.5 102.9	122.1 122.0 122.0		125.6 124.8 124.8 126.8	126. 127. 127. 127.
002 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	130.9 131.3 132.1 132.8 133.2 133.7	119.0 120.0	114.3 114.5 114.5 114.7 114.8 114.7		··· ·· ··	114.5 	 	 	117.8 117.8 119.2 119.7 119.7	103.0 105.7 105.4 106.5 105.3 103.9	122.7 122.9 123.3 124.2 124.2		126.4 127.5 129.6 129.6 131.4	128. 128. 128. 128. 128.
Jul Aug P	134.0 134.5								120.0	103.9 99.4	124.2	12	130.0	129. 129.
nnual averages	arlier													
996 997	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
998 999 000 001	4 5 4 5 4	222235	1 2 1 3 2	4 4 3 4	32354	2233 2 2	8 4 	4 5 5 5 9	4 3 2 2 2 2	33-1 -120	200044	43324	5423 3	33334 3
000 Q1	55	32	3	4	5	3		4	2	22	3	3	3	4
02 03 04	545	33	4 3 2	3 4 4	5 5 5	232		6 6 5	2222	2 2 1	4 3 4	224	4 4 3	444
01 Q1 Q2 Q3	554	3 5 4	1	4 5	4 4	22		89	2 1	0	4 5	-53	23	34
Q4	3	5	23	4 4	4	1		9	22	0 -1	4 4	45	333	44
02 Q1 Q2	33	5 4	4 3	::	4	1	::	10	2 3	-2 -1	4 3	7	4 3	4 3
onthly 100 Jan	6		2											
Feb Mar Apr	544	3	4 4 5	-1					22	1 2	3 4 4		333	7 7 7
May Jun	54	2	52	-3		3			233	224	4 4 4		4 25	67777
Jul Aug Sep	4 4 5		2 4 5	4		3	::		32	42	4 3		53	
Oct Nov	45		33	4		2			222	-1	333		4 3 2	684
Dec 01 Jan	5		-1			2				••				
Feb Mar	55	3	-1	4					22	-1 0 0	4 4 4		1 3 3	444
Apr May Jun	555		1	5	::	2			2	-1	5		34	44
Jul Aug	55		22	4		1			22	3	555	::	3 3 4	4 4
Sep Oct Nov	4 4 3	4	223			ï			22		45		43	444
Dec	3	5	4	*				::	22	0	5 5	::	33	43
02 Jan Feb Mar	333		543	::	::	1	::		222	-3	4 4		33	4 4
Apr May	333		33						333	-200	4 4 3	::	52	33
Jun Jul	4 4	4	3 .						3	-2-6	3		43	333
Aug P	4													

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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. Note:

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.

P Provisional

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based learning for adults

ENGL	AND	Number part	ticipating on WBLA		Starts to W	BLA ^a	100 × 100	Leavers from	n WBLA ^a	
Monti	1	Male	Female	Totalb	Male	Female	Totalb	Male	Female	Total
2001	Apr	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
2001	May	2.6	1.0	3.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	0.7	0.2	1.0
	Jun	5.0	1.9	6.9	4.3	1.5	5.8	1.9	0.6	2.4
	Jul	6.7	2.6	9.3	3.9	1.4	5.2	2.1	0.7	2.8
	Aug	8.1	3.0	11.1	4.6	1.5	6.0	3.2	1.0	4.2
	Sep	9.3	3.7	13.0	4.0	1.7	5.7	2.8	1.0	3.8
	Oct	9.9	4.0	13.9	3.7	1.4	5.2	3.1	1.1	4.2
	Nov	10.9	4.5	15.4	5.2	2.0	7.2	4.2	1.5	5.7
	Dec	10.5	4.2	14.7	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.6	1.1	3.7
2002	Jan	11.3	4.6	15.9	3.9	1.4	5.3	3.1	1.1	4.1
	Feb	11.9	5.0	16.9	4.5	1.8	6.3	3.8	1.3	5.2
	Mar	12.6	5.4	18.0	5.5	2.2	7.7	4.9	1.8	6.7
Total	2001-2002				45.2	16.9	62.1	32.5	11.5	44.1
2002	Apr	12.8	5.5	18.3	3.9	1.5	5.4	3.7	1.4	5.1
	May	13.4	5.9	19.3	5.2	2.1	7.3	4.7	1.7	6.4
	Jun	14.0	6.0	20.0	3.2	1.2	4.4	2.6	1.1	3.7
Total	since Apr 2001				57.5	21.7	79.2	43.5	15.7	59.2

Figures include early entrants. Components may not sum to total due to missing cases and rounding.

Note: Data for Tables F.1, F.2, F.5, F.6 and F.7 were not available at time of going to press, due to a change in the time period for which these data are published. These tables will appear in the December 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends and will include figures for the academic year 2001/02.

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OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G. T UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KING	DOM UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Leve	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1997 1998 1999 2000	DPCI 283. 295. 314. 359.	3		DRYW 226.5 218.3 230.4 223.1		DRZL 225.3 217.2 227.2 221.1		DTQR 140.0 115.5 121.4 111.6	
1999 Apr	295.	6 8.9	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
May	304.		1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
Jun	305.		2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
Jul	307.	8.0	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
Aug	315.		3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
Sep	314.		3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
Oct	336.	5 2.0	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
Nov	338.		7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
Dec	347.		10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
000 Jan	340.	7 1.4	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
Feb	341.		1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
Mar	344.		-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
Apr	355.	3 -1.4	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
May	354.		4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
Jun	357.		4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
Jul	362.	6 -1.3	24	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
Aug	361.		24	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
Sep	365.		28	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
Oct	364.	3 9.8	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
Nov	374.		4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
Dec	376.		3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
001 Jan	395.	6 -4.1	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
Feb	391.		5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
Mar	394.		6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
Apr	387.	8 -7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

Thousands

Thousands

Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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). а

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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

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

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

	North	North	Yorkshire	Fast	West	East	London	South	South	England	Waloo	Scotland	Croot	Monther	United
	East	West	and the Humber		Midlands	Last	London	East	West	England	wates	Scotland	Britain	Northern Ireland	Kingdom
acancies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2		
000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9		
000 Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5		
May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1		
Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8		
Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	005.0	10.0	070	050.0		
Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	40.2	35.9	295.9 292.5	19.3	37.6	352.8		
Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	44.7	38.0	318.4	19.2 20.4	38.5	350.2 384.1		••
oop	21.0	-10.4	07.0	24.0	00.0	20.4	50.2	40.0	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1		
Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4		-
Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1		
Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5		
001 Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4		
Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	40.3	349.4		
Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	42.7	360.6		
											10.4		000.0		
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5		
acancies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
001	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	, 3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8		
001 Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4		
Oct	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0		
Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8		
Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3		
02 Jan	0.2	1.4		07				07		10.1					
Feb	0.2	1.4	2.4 2.6	0.7 0.7	1.5 1.6	1.4	1.9 2.1	2.7 2.7	1.1 1.0	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3		
Mar	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.6	1.4 1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9 14.9	0.2	0.8	14.9		
		1.0	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9		
Apr	0.3	1.9	3.6	. 0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5		
May	0.4	2.2	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8		
Jun	0.4	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	1.6	18.1	0.4	2.0	20.5		
Jul	0.4	2.9	3.3	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.3	18.7	0.3	20	01.0		
Aug	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.3	18.1	0.3	2.0	21.0		
Sep	0.4	24	2.7	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.7	17.4	0.3	1.3 1.2	19.7		
-op	0.0			0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.2	1.7	17.4	0.3	1.2	18.8		

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

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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

The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.

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

A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies. Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies

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

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

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

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

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

G.3

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS **G.1** Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	and have been and	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il stoppages in progress in
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	232 230 206 159 200 207 187	235 244 216 166 205 212 194	170 353 129 91 140 182 167	174 364 130 93 141 183 180	415 1303 235 282 242 499 525	65 97 86 34 57 52 43
1999 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 13 15 35 15	14 18 23 41 22	3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7 11.4	3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 10 20 13 19 8 24 16 12 24 27 19	20 13 23 20 24 11 28 26 30 30 26	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	64' 7.1 6.9 52 2.9 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	$\begin{array}{c} 10.8\\ 6.4\\ 17.7\\ 10.6\\ 13.6\\ 7.0\\ 36.2\\ 114.9\\ 93.1\\ 14.4\\ 115.1\\ 59.0\\ \end{array}$	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9
2001 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 23 18 21 17 18 18 18 19 11 10 14 12	23 30 26 27 23 22 27 14 16 16 19 19	10.1 13.8 13.9 3.5 62.4 7.3 6.3 5.7 3.4 3.7 6.5 30.1	232 235 265 44 638 7.7 8.0 6.3 6.2 6.8 6.8 11.4 34.4	52.5 35.6 47.8 16.1 92.6 12.5 23.6 17.6 23.8 38.9 62.1 102.1	22 56 89 1.7 45 41 34 24 27 25 48
2002 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	13 3 13 13 5 10 12 12 12	18 12 19 8 15 19 20	9.4 32 54.6 3.7 62.8 3.8 619.9 3.1	35.4	91.7 23.8 79.6 15.0 81.4 57.0 520.9 12.6	4.0 2.2 1.2 0.4 0.3 1.9

UNITE	DOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 19	92	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	_ <u>N</u>	0,P,Q
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001			1 2 2 · · 3 25	65 97 86 34 57 43	10 8 17 13 49 49 10	6 5 1 7 10 40 4	120 884 36 139 50 97 107	10 11 23 9 2 -	95 158 29 28 35 50 216	67 129 28 6 25 50 43	16 8 7 16 5 122 73	23 3 5 30 7 36 4
1999	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	:		1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	0.5 16.1 0.4 1.1 1.8	0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	- 0.1 0.1	5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1 11.5	0.1 0.6 0.9	0.4 0.1	0.1 0.1
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		1.0 	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9	0.1 25 3.7 4.2 1.0 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7 11.6 4.0	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.1 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 12.5 4.0	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.7 8.2 5.4 24.2 18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5 11.1	0.1	22 - - - 144 129 - 153 4.9	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 0.4 11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	32 1.4 0.5 0.1 25.1 29.5 6.7 37.0 18.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.6 9.1 9.0 0.2 11.7 4.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		- - - 3.3 5.6 6.1 0.6 9.6	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8 -	3.7 4.5 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.3 -	3.0 0.5 0.5 0.1	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.7 1.5 2.1 3.7	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	55 4.7 6.5 1.6 0.4 0.8 16.2 6.5 12.7 25.6 52.4 82.9	4.7 0.1 1.2 0.4 30.9 0.1 - - - 5.5	182 9.4 12.7 11.1 10.1 2.3 0.1 2.2 1.1 3.2 2.1 0.1	2.6 0.6 - - - 0.8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug		02	4.0 2.0 2.2 1.2 0.4 0.3 1.9	0.7	0.1 	23.1 4.3 7.3 4.0 6.8 12.7 6.6 4.7	4.0 1.2 -	62.8 16.5 17.0 5.4 3.5 7.2 72.3 2.2	1.0 0.8 47.1 0.3 57.5 7.9 195.1	2.0 1.8 5.0 11.0 107.3 3.6	0.7 0.2 0.1 4.4 9.3 80.1 0.2

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

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	to August	2001	12 months	s to August	2002
	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing	-	-			-	
Mining and quarrying	2	1,100	5,500	1	300	11,700
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile						-,
products;			-	1	100	200
leather and leather						
products;	-					
wood and wood						
products;	2	200	1,600	1	100	100
pulp, paper and paper		200	1,000		100	100
products; printing						
and publishing	: 1	100	800	8	2.500	3.500
coke, refined petroleur	n 1	100	000	0	2,000	5,500
products, nuclear						
fuels:	2	300	500			
chemicals, chemical	2	300	500			-
products and man						
made fibres;	1-					
rubber and plastics;	2	100	200			-
other non-metallic	2	100	200			
	2	800	E 2000			
mineral products; basic metals and	2	000	5,300	1		
fabricated metal	3		0.000		100	
products;	3	200	6,000	2	400	1,500
machinery and	0	1.000	0.000			
equipment n.e.c;	3	1,900	2,900	1	300	1,300
electrical and			0.000			
optical equipment		1,900	3,000	3	400	1,900
transport equipment;	12	12,100	27,900	6	4,800	8,500
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and						
water supply	-	10.100	-	3	2,500	10,400
Construction	9	13,400	34,900	3	17,000	17,000
Wholesale and retail						
trade; repairs	-	-		4	200	1,200
Hotels and restaurants	4	12,200	30,500	6	69,100	55,500
Transport, storage and						
communication	128	79,200	127,200	53	28,700	77,300
Financial intermediation	1	100	200	-		-
Real estate, renting and						
business activities	1	•	100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and						
defence	19	28,000	75,200	15	124,200	360,500
Education	15	45,100	67,100	14	320,400	315,300
Health and social work	13	30,100	157,400	15	137,200	137,200
Other community, social a						

defence Education Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities 75,200 67,100 157,400 124,200 320,400 137,200 15 14 15 28,000 45,100 30,100 19 15 13 13,000 29,400 11 98,500 15 95,500 All industries and services 229ª 240,400 579,800 133ª 808,200 1,108,800

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

Stoppages in progress: industry

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	5,300	12,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	3.100ª	7.500
Continuing from earlier months	8	2,200	5,100

a Including 2,500 directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to A	August 2002	
	Stoppages	Workers	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	64	715,900	725,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	5	33,200	79,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	1,400
Redundancy questions	14	9.800	17,000
Trade union matters	5	3,400	3.600
Working conditions and supervision	9	34,900	257,300
Manning and work allocation	23	7.600	19,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	3,400	5,500
Allcauses	133	808,200	1,108,800

G.21

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people June to August 2002

UNITED		Eco	onomically activ	/e	Total in	n employmen	t	ILO un	employed		Econor	nically inactiv	ve
KINGDO	M	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total N	ot in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total No	t in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total No	ot in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EVELS													
All	16-17 18-24 Allunder 25	807 3,857 4,664	321 3,262 3,583	486 595 1,081	650 3,441 4,091	233 2,916 3,149	416 525 942	157 416 574	88 348 437	69 68 137	701 1,258 1,959	96 531 627	605 727 1,332
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	407 2,083 2,489	185 1,787 1,972	222 296 518	316 1,831 2,147	134 1,572 1,706	182 259 441	90 252 342	52 216 268	39 35 74	366 530 896	50 148 197	316 383 699
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	401 1,775 2,175	136 1,475 1,611	265 299 564	334 1,610 1,944	99 1,343 1,443	234 267 501	67 165 231	37 132 169	30 32 63	336 727 1,063	46 384 430	289 344 633
RATES(%)b												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	53.5 75.4 70.4	86.0	44.6 45.0 44.8	43.1 67.3 61.8	56.0 76.9 74.8	38.2 39.7 39.0	19.5 10.8 12.3	27.5 10.7 12.2	14.2 11.4 12.7	46.5 24.6 29.6	23.1 14.0 14.9	55.4 55.0 55.2
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	52.7 79.7 73.5	92.4	41.2 43.6 42.6	40.9 70.1 63.4	57.2 81.3 78.7	33.9 38.1 36.2	22.2 12.1 13.7	27.9 12.1 13.6	17.5 12.0 14.3	47.3 20.3 26.5	21.2 7.6 9.1	58.8 56.4 57.4
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	54.4 70.9 67.2	79.4	47.8 46.5 47.1	45.3 64.3 60.0	54.4 72.3 70.7	42.3 41.5 41.9	16.7 9.3 10.6	26.9 9.0 10.5	11.4 10.8 11.1	45.6 29.1 32.8	25.5 20.6 21.1	52.2 53.5 52.9
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
EVELS													
AII	16-17 18-24 All under 25	2 60 62	15 72 87	-14 -11 -25	2 37 39	3 48 51	-1 -11 -12	0 23 23	12 24 36	-13 -1 -13	38 35 73	22 32 55	15 3 18
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-16 2 -13	-8 -7 -15	-8 10 2	-16 -3 -19	-8 -12 -20	-8 9 1	0 5 6	0 6 6	1 -1 0	36 44 80	16 31 47	20 13 33
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	17 58 75	23 79 102	-6 -21 -27	18 40 58	10 60 71	8 -20 -12	-1 18 17	12 18 30	-13 0 -13	2 -9 -7	7 1 8	-5 -10 -15
RATES	(%)b												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-1.3 -0.4 -0.5	-0.5	-1.3 -0.6 + -0.9	-1.0 -0.5 -0.7	-4.9 -0.9 -1.3	-0.1 -0.6 -0.4	-0.1 0.4 0.3	2.7 0.5 0.7	-2.1 0.1 -0.9	1.3 0.2 0.5	3.6 0.5 0.8	1.3 0.6 0.9
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-3.1 -1.4 -1.5	5 -6.3 4 -1.5	-2.4 0.0 -1.1	-3.2 -1.4 -1.9	-5.4 -1.6 -2.1	-2.4 0.1 -1.0	0.9 0.2 0.3	1.1 0.4 0.4	0.8 -0.6 -0.1	3.5 1.4 1.9	6.3 1.5 2.1	2.4 0.0 1.1
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	1. 0.5 0.5	0 0.7	-0.1 -1.0 -0.6	1.3 0.3 0.5	-3.9 0.1 -0.4	2.2 -1.1 0.4	-0.9 0.7 0.4	5.5 0.8 1.3	-4.6 0.7 -1.7	-1.0 -0.9 -0.9	-0.7 -0.9 -0.8	0. 1.0 0.0

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

Great Britain

Full-time education. Denominator=All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment. ab

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 September - 4 October 2002

8,742

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

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

		Output													
	GDOM	GDP 1995 prices	5	GDP market pri	ces	Production	n	Manufact	turing	Service		Constructi	on	Index of production OECD Countries	
		1995=100	-	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100			Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change
1001		YBEZ		ABMI		СКҮШ		СКҮҮ	, ou (/o)	GDQS	yeur (/e)	GDQB	year (70)		year (
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.9 115.3		698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 785.8 804.7 829.5	4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 2.9 2.4 3.1	98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9	5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.6 - 2.2	98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1	4.7 1.5 0.7 1.3 0.8 0.3 2.0 - 2.4	96.9 100.0 103.6 108.1 112.9 116.6	4.8 3.6 4.3 4.3 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.3	100.0 100.0 102.7 105.7 107.0 107.8 109.7	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7	100.0 103.0 108.5 110.9 114.4 R	30 55 22 32 5.0 5.0
2001 2001	Q2	115.3 117.6 117.4 R	- ,	040.0 H	2.0 R	103.6		103.1 105.2 102.7 103.4		120.8 124.8 124.5		109.7 113.7 112.9 R	1.8 3.6	120.8	
2002	888 01	117.4 R 117.9 118.1 R 118.3 R 119.0 R		211.2 R 211.9 R 212.4 R 212.6 R			-1.6 -3.3 -5.0 -5.7	102.1 99.8 98.6	-1.3 -3.4 -6.1	124.5 125.1 R 126.0 R		114.1 116.1	2.9 R 5.7 6.3	118.3 117.0 115.2	-2.0
	01 02 03 03			212.6 R 214.0 R	1.0 F 1.3 F		-5.7 -4.1	98.6 97.9	-6.6 -5.3	126.1 R 126.9 R	2.0 R 1.9 R	119.5 R 120.9 R	7.2 R 7.1 R 	116.2 117.5	-3.5
		Real house disposable £ billion		Gross trac profits of c	ding companies ^c	Prices RPI	RPIX	_	Producer Pri All manufac industries		Ex	cluding FBTI	pf	Changes year 1995 prices ^g	son
				-					Input prices	Output prices		out ces ^f	Output prices ^f		
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Chang	ge on Chang r (%) year		Change on year (%)	Change year		ange on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£billion	
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		05XS 97.4 100.0 102.4 106.8 106.7 110.8 115.8 123.4 B	1.6 2.7 2.4 4.3 -0.1 3.85 6.6	CAED 117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.2 154.9 152.5	17.3 6.6 9.1 3.6 2.1 0.5 -1.6	CZB 23 33 33 14 34 14	H CDK 45414500	Q 3.9 0.8 6.3 1.1	8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9 1.5 11.5 -0.3	PLLU 25 4,1 2,6 0,6 1,2 0,6 1,2 0,6		RNNQ 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	PLLV 22 4.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.2 0.2	CAFU 4.8 4.5 1.8 4.0 4.8 6.3 6.0 0.4	
2001	02834	122.5 123.1 R 125.5 R	7.0 7.2 R 6.6 R	37.2 R 37.4 R 39.6 R	-3.2 R -5.9 R 6.3 R			.1 .3 .4 .0	-0.3 5.2 -2.6 -8.2	0.2 0.6 0.0 -1.0		0.1 3.8 -0.2 -2.2	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.0	0.4 -0.5 -0.2	R
2002	0188 088	125.0 R 126.0	2.0 R 2.9	41.0 R 40.6	7.2 R 9.2			.0 .4 .9 .0	-8.2 -5.7 R -5.8 R - 2.2	-1.0 -0.3 0.1 0.3		-2.2 -4.1 R -4.4 R -1.6	0.0 0.0 R 0.3 R 0.5	0.2 0.4 -0.8	
	45	Expenditu	re			1.	5 2	.0 Fixed invo		0.3	3	-1.6	0.5		
		Household consumpti expenditur 1995 prices	ion 'e	Retail sale	es volume	Retail sales	s value ^d	All industrie	sh	Manufactu industries ⁱ		Service in	dustries	General g final cons	sumptio
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995 price £ billion	Change on year (%)	1995 prices £ billion	Change on	£ billion		1995 price	Change
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		ABJR 435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.2 519.2 545.8 545.8 568.0 R	3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.6 5.1 4.1	EAPS 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8 128.0	3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5 6.0	EAFY 96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3 124.7 132.6	4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4 3.7 6.3	NPEL 71.8 77.4 84.5 93.1 110.2 112.0 114.0 115.0 R	4.8 7.8 9.1 10.2 18.4 1.6 1.8	APIN 15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7 17.7 17.9 17.9 17.0	year (%) 17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.6 1.0 -5.1R	APIT 56.8 59.8 66.7 73.3 89.5 94.3 96.1 98.1 F	year (%) 5.3 11.5 9.9 221 5.3 2.0 8 2.1 5.3 2.0	NMRY 138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.4 152.5 157.2	year (1. 1. 1. 1. 0. 1. 1. 2. R 3.
2001	02 03 04	141.1 142.6 144.2	5.2 5.4 4.2	126.8 128.7 R 130.4	6.1 6.2 6.3	127.4 128.2 155.1	7.1 6.7 6.7	29.2 R 28.9 R 27.6 R	-0.5 R -3.9 R	4.4 4.0 4.1	2.7R -9.9R	24.8 F 24.9 F 23.5 F		38.5 39.5 I	
2002	01 02 03	144.9 146.9 R	3.5 4.1 R	131.7 134.0 R	5.4 5.7 R	127.1 132.4 R	6.1 3.9 R	26.1 R 26.0 R	-11.0 R -10.8 R	3.7 R 3.8 R	-9.4R -16.1R -13.3R	22.4 F 22.2 F	-10.1 F -10.3 F	41.4 F	R 6. R 4.
		Financialing	dicators		0.				Trade in goo					Balance of	f paymer
		Effective exc rate ^{d,j}	change	Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth M0	M4	Export volu	me	Import vo	olume		Trade in goods balance	Curren balanc
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	C	hange on year (%)	Change on (year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100) Change on year (%)		£billion	£billio
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		AJHX 89.2 84.8 86.3 103.6 103.9 103.8 107.5 105.8	039986331 16331 -3.6 -1.6	AMIH 5.470 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.97 5.97 5.13	HSEL 1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674 3,242 2,984 2,984 2,524	-9.6 18.5 19.7 10.9 21.0 -8.4	EUAC 64 567 621 7.4 8.0 7.1	EUAD 5.1 9.9 11.2 9.5 6.6 7.9	BQKU 91.3 100.0 107.6 116.7 118.2 123.3 137.5 140.7	9.95 9.95 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.23	BQKV 94.5 100.0 109.5 120.3 131.1 141.2 158.3 164.1	4.4 5.5 9.9 9.0 7.1 3.7		BOKI -11.1 -12.0 -13.7 -12.3 -21.8 -27.4 -30.3 -33.5	HBC -6.8 -9.0 -8.7 -1.7 -4.8 -19.7 -19.2 -19.2 -21.1
2001	5883	104.5 106.4 106.1 106.1	-3.6 -1.2 -0.3 -1.4	5.86 5.36 5.05 4.23	2.711 2.728 2.340 2.524	-12.8 -10.0 -22.7 -15.4	6.7 R 7.0 7.1 7.6 R	9.0 7.6 7.5	146.5 142.5 138.0 135.8	11.6 3.6 -0.6 -5.1	168.7 165.8 161.1 162.1	13.1 5.1 -0.4 -2.1		-7.9 -8.9 -8.4 -8.4	-3.6 -6.3 -4.8 -6.8
	5 1083	106.1 106.9 105.3 105.7	-1.4 2.3 -1.0 -0.4	4.23 4.00 4.00 4.00	2,524 2,557 2,263 1,801	-15.4 -5.7 -17.0 -23.0	7.6 R 7.5 8.9	6.1 5.9 F		-5.1 -7.8 -0.4	162.1 163.4 164.9	-2.1 -3.1 -0.5		-8.4	-6.8 -3.8 -4.0

d

ef

Inventory holding gains. Not seasonally adjusted. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices. FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

dweilings. Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings. Average of daily rates. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

R Revised

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest pay and indirect taxes (RPI	ments Y)
	and instants	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	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
000	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
-	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
	Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4
	Jul	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9
	Aug	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8
	Sep	177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0

Source: ONS Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

RETAIL PRICES European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.1

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area a	iverage ^b
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	27
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.7 2.9
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
2001	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	22
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.0 2.1	108.1	22 2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	22
	Oct	107.4	12	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.8
	Jul	108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8	111.3	1.9
	Aug	108.4	1.0	111.2 P	1.9 P	111.4 P	2.1 P

Source: ONS/Eurosta Enguiries: 020 7533 5874

ed 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 certeria 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 of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release. r European Union and Monetary Union Area averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002. The June 2002 HICP Monetary Union Area average index in Table H.12 in the August 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends was incorrect. No other figure or RPI/HICP datasets were affected. ONS apologises for this error.

natted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2002. 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been refo

Labour Market Trends old tables H.11 H.12 H.13 H.14 H.15 H.15 H.21	Focus on CPI equivalent Table 1 Table 2 Table 4 Table 5/7 Table 8 Table 17	CPI First Release equivalent Table 1 Table 2 N/A Table 3 Table 3 Table 3 Table 7
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