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Labour Market Trends

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

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

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



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

Labour Market

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 June 2002

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for

UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

- Rise in employment as indicated by February-April 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 1 Little change in the ILO unemployment rate as indicated by February-April 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate also virtually unchanged in May 2002.

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

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

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

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

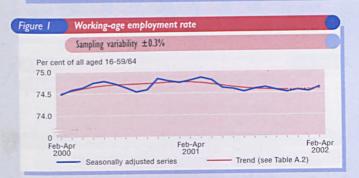
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in April 2002 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from March 2002.

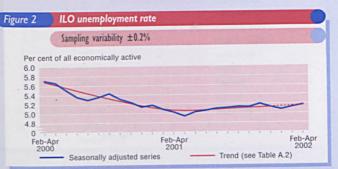
February-April 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

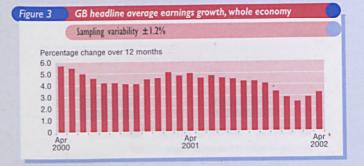
May 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

March 2002 data: Workforce jobs







- Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1,
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent in the February-April 2002 period, unchanged from November 2001-January 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A. I).
- Employment was 28.47 million in February-April 2002, up 184,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Workforce jobs rose by 0.1 per cent (32,000) between December 2001 and March 2002, and increased by 0.2 per cent (67,000) over the year to 29.52 million in March 2002 (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.55 million in February-April 2002. This is 57,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.I).
- Claimant count down 7,000 on the month to May 2002 to 944,600. Claimant count rate in May 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the April 2002 rate
- Economic activity rate was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in February-April 2002, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.3 per cent in April 2002, down 1.7 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 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 down 1,000 since November 2001-January 2002 to 15.64 million in February-April 2002, and women up 89,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5 Table B.1)
- People in full-time employment up 54,000 since November 2001-lanuary 2002 to 21.38 million in February-April 2002, People in part-time employment up 34,000 over the same period to 7.09 million (Table B.I).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 173,000 in the three months to April 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.71 million (Table B 12)
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 927.7 million during February-April 2002, up 0.5 million from February-April 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

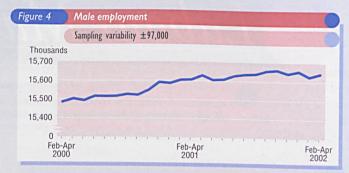
UNEMPLOYMENT

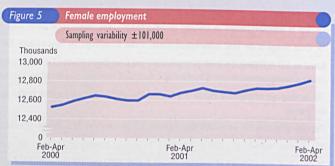
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 2,000 over the year to stand at 224,000 in February-April 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 45,000 over the year to stand at 348,000 in February-April 2002 (Figure 6.Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged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

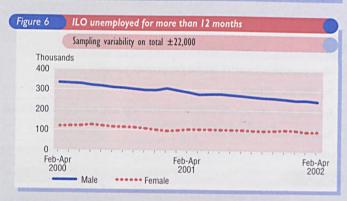
	May 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	43,638	+2,437
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,983	-5,367
25 and over, more than two years	62,177	-32,842
Total	136,798	-35,772

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

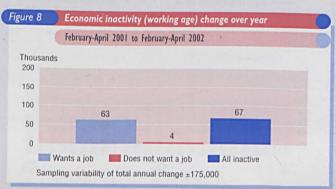
- Number of economically active people was 30.03 million in February-April 2002. Of this total, 16.60 million were men and 13.42 million were women (Table D.1)
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 42,000 over the quarter to 7.85 million in February-April 2002. Over the year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

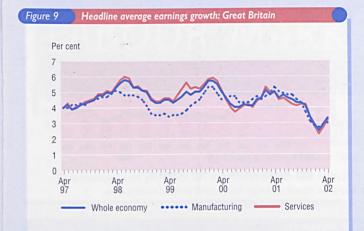


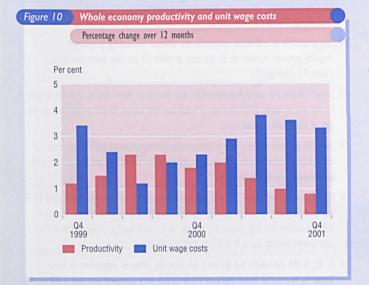


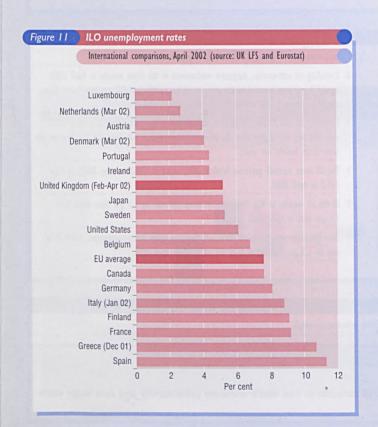












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 214,000 people made redundant in December 2001 to February 2002. This compares with 168,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, May 2002)
- Results for December 2001 to February 2002 show that II per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 40 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2002).

GB AVERAGE FARNINGS

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

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 5.6 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.9 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B 32)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.9 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- **UK ILO unemployment rate** in February-April 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in April 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. (Figure 11,
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.1 per cent in February-April 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In the 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to April 2002, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent.

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 583,000 from 156 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 18 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 15,100 from 18 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

120 60 100 50 Working days lost

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 December 2001, 44 per cent of people in work-based learning for young people were participating in Advanced Modern Apprenticeships. 40 per cent in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and 16 per cent in Other Training. The number participating in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships was 107,600, this being the highest total for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships to date (Table F.1, May 2002).
- 53,300 young people started work-based learning between October 2001 and December 2001. Slightly over half were on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships. The rest comprise of 15,000 on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and 11,300 on Other Training (Table F.2, May 2002).
- In the last three years, Other Training starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have risen from 1.000 to 104.000 (Table F.2, May 2002).
- The increase in Advanced Modern Apprenticeships qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-2001. The qualification rate for Other Training is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is more likely to be because more able young people, who would have taken Other Training a year or two ago, are now starting Foundation Modern Apprenticeships instead (Table F.5, May 2002).

- For the year ending June 2001, the proportion of those completing work-based learning who were in a job, full-time education or government-supported training stood at 94 per cent for Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 89 per cent for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and 74 per cent for Other Training (Table F.6, May 2002).
- 1 The proportion of individuals completing the Other Training programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment
- Some 784,800 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of March 2002, Of these 697,200 had left, leaving 87,600 participants at the end of March 2002 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of March 2002, 353,400 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001). A further 117,900 people had started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16).
- In all, 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of March 2002, of which 23,000 were sustained jobs and 5,400 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2002 showed no growth, unchanged from no growth in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.0 per cent.
- In May the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 133.9. This was 0.6 per cent below the April figure of 134.7 but 5.4 per cent higher than the May
- In the three months to April 2002, manufacturing output fell by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 5.6 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The provisional estimate of total business investment in the first quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £28,541 million, down by £328 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to April 2002 was in deficit by £7.7 billion, down from a deficit of £8.8 billion in the previous three months

- and down from a deficit of £8.3 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to April 2002 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and 8.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to April 2002 were 0.4 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 176.2 for May 2002, up from 175.7 in April 2002.
- In the 12 months to May 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, down from 1.5 per cent in April 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.8 per cent, down from 2.3 per cent in April 2002.

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

Next month

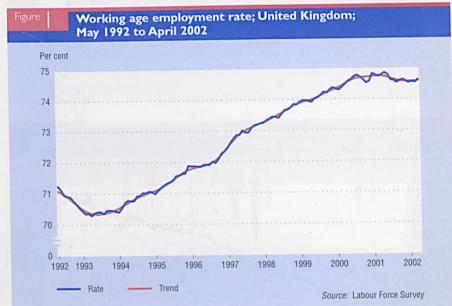
The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancy data

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

14 lune 2002

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

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

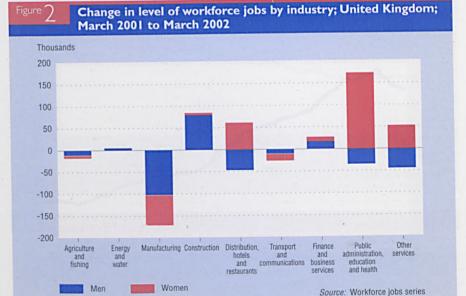


Summary

The latest set of labour market data do little to change the picture of recent months. Both employment and unemployment rates are flat and consistent with the flat output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data. Looking at the wider economic picture, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. There are also tentative signs, for example in the monthly changes in employment, hours and inactivity, which could be seen as suggesting that economic activity in the labour market is starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and, given the volatility of late, need to be treated with caution. Alongside this, there are signs of a recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, though growth remains relatively subdued, and underlying growth appears to be slowing slightly. Overall, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, and it would appear into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment has continued to grow steadily. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for February-April 2002 show the working-age employment rate up marginally on the quarter, while the level was up 82,000. Overall, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat. (see Figure 1). One interesting feature within this has been the different patterns for men and women: almost all the increase of late has come in female employment (up 79,000 on the quarter and 104,000 on the year); by comparison, male employment is up 13,000 on the year but just 3,000 over the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth

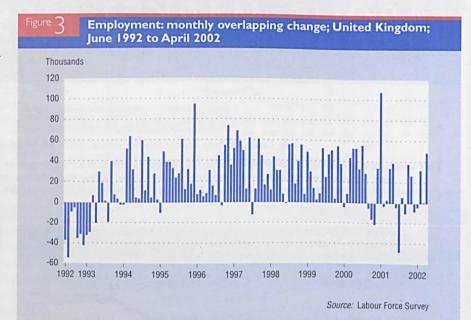


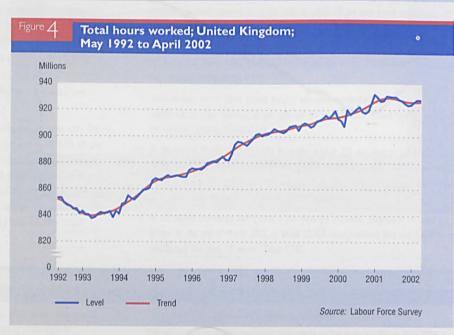
in public administration, education and health, and other services (see Figure 2).

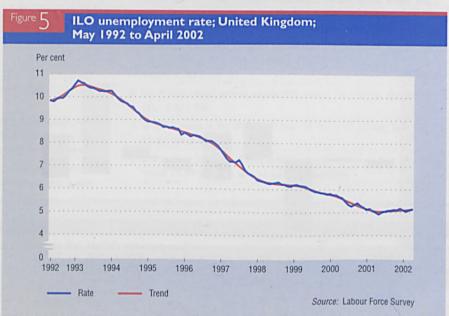
Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on opposite page) for employment reveal the more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

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

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







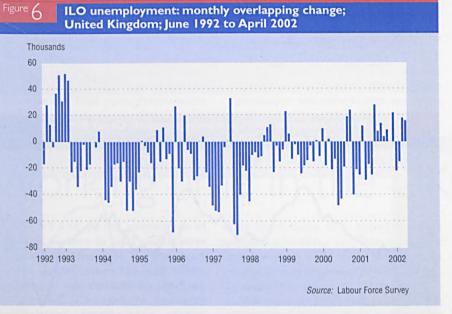
Unemployment

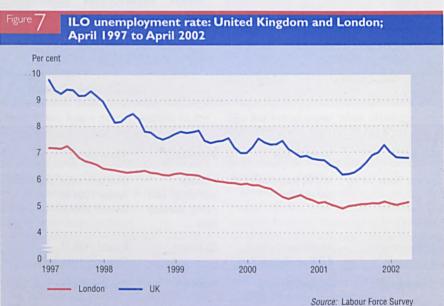
Similarly to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers continue to show a flat picture. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has levelled out recently. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see Figure 5). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was up marginally, rising 19,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.554 million.

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

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 7,000 in the latest month (May). The rate was 3.1 per cent, and overall the count continues to look basically flat, reinforcing the message from the ILO unemployment figures. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising by 1,100 and outflows rising by 14,500. The increase in outflows is large, but seems likely to be erratic.

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





Overlapping change

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

Economic inactivity

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

Looking at the breakdown by sex, this fall is entirely driven by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time and continues to increase. The level is up 10,000 on the quarter and 187,000 since spring 2000. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the last 10 years. The level has been rising and falling since spring 2000, and overall is up 52,000 since then. However, it is down 52,000 on the quarter, and it is this which has driven the overall

It is also worth noting that the big fall in inactivity has come among women who were inactive because they did not want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the number of inactive working-age women not wanting a job fell by 56,000 while all the other major groups (such as women wanting a job, and men both wanting and not wanting a job) rose marginally. This is most likely to be due to students, and women who were looking after a family or home, whose circumstances have changed and hence they have moved into economic

Redundancies

The last set of LFS redundancy data showed a small increase on the quarter (winter 2001/2); this was the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Redundancies were up 27 per cent on the year and the current figure is the highest since spring 1992. The rise accords with press coverage of redundancies, and the general trend in the level of redundancies, which has been upward since summer 2000. Most redundancies were in the service sector, although manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

Earnings

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

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

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





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

Jobs in the public and private sectors

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

The article shows that:

- in 2001, there were 24.3 million jobs in the private sector and 5.2 million jobs in the public sector:
- total workforce jobs increased by 0.7 per cent (206,000) between 2000 and 2001. Within this total, public sector jobs showed an increase of 1.8 per cent (91,000 jobs), largely due to rises in education and NHS trusts. Private sector

- jobs rose by 0.5 per cent (115,000 jobs);
- jobs in local government increased by 50,000 (1.8 per cent) and jobs in central government increased by 14,000 (1.6 per cent) between 2000 and 2001. This increase was due in part to institutions being reclassified from the public corporations sector when the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales were established;
- over the past ten years, the number of jobs in the public sector has fallen by 11.7 per cent. Over this period, the number of jobs in public administration, production and construction has fallen
- while the number of jobs in education, health and other services has increased:
- between 1991 and 2001 total jobs in industries covering production, construction, transport and utilities decreased by 594,000 (-8.1 per cent) to 6.8 million. The proportion of all public sector jobs in these industries fell from 12.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent.
- Economic Trends, no 583, June 2001. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621486 4. Price £23.50.

Working time in the UK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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other sectors have changed very little.

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

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

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Family-friendly employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retirement income: effects of work history

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redundancy

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

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

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

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

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

The employee's role within the organisation was the most common means used to select employees for compulsory redundancy. The report found this to be true for 81 per cent of the public sector organisations who responded, 70 per cent of organisations also reported a reduction the service sector firms and 64 per cent of the manufacturing/production companies. The manufacturing/production and services sector companies that responded used job performance more commonly than ability/flexibility to select employees for redundancy. In contrast, public service organisations selected 42 per cent of their employees for compulsory redundancy using ability/flexibility against 36 per cent for job performance/efficiency. The manufacturing/production companies surveyed used absence/disciplinary records The report found that 45 per cent of the (30 per cent) more frequently than the public service organisations (8 per cent) as their means for selection.

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

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

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

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

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

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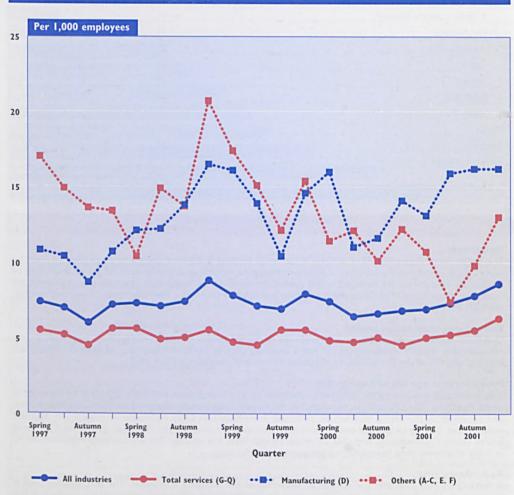


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Redundancies in the UK





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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey



Redundancies in the UK (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

Redundancy levels and rates by industry; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002. not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	71	16
Construction (F)	21	15
Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G, H)	33	7
Transport and communication (I)	24	13
Banking, finance and insurance (J, K)	40	10
Public administration, education and health (L, M, N)	- 11	2
Other services (O, P, Q)	10	8
All industries ^b	214	9
Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification		Source: Labour Force Surve

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

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

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
United Kingdom	214	9
North East	12	12
North West	27	10
Yorkshire and the Humber	II.	5
East Midlands	14	8
West Midlands	21	9
East	18	7
London	23	8
South East	35	10
South West	16	8
Wales	II	10
Scotland	21	10
Northern Ireland	*	*
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.		Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Redundancy notification period

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

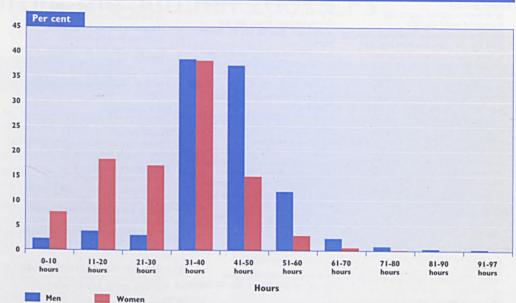
Media reports and the LFS estimates

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

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

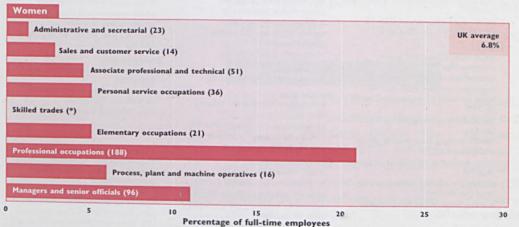


Working longer hours Figure Total usual hours of all employees; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002,



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

Percentage^a of full-time employees who worked more than 50 hours a week, by occupation;^b United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted Administrative and secretarial (33) UK average Sales and customer service (37) ate professional and technical (186) led trades (293) d occupations (281) ant and machine operatives (362



Percentage of full-time employees

- Source: Labour Force Survey a Percentages are based on totals that exclude those who did not know how many hours they worked and those who did not state how many
- Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification
- () The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) who worked more than 50 hours a week.

 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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nationalities of workers in the United Kingdom (Aug 00) people who were looking for a new or additional job (Jun 98, Jul 99, Feb 01,

rates by ethnic group and region (Dec 00)

rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99) rates in English local authority districts (May 99, May 00)

reason for leaving last job (Dec 99, Dec 00, Dec 01) status now and one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Oct 01)

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

Ethnic groups

by economic activity, region and managerial status (Jun 00) by economic status (standard, using the 2001 Census questions from Sep 01)² by part-time employment (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00) economically inactive who would like

to work (Oct 98) educational status of young people (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00) employees belonging to a trade union (Mar 99, Mar 00)

employment rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99) employment rates by region (Dec 00) in Work-based Training for Young proportion of all in employment whare self-employed (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00, Jun 02)

(Mar 02)

career three years after graduation (Apr 00) abour market status of new graduates

revised estimates for ethnic groups

(Oct 98, Jan 00, Jan 01) proportion of new graduates working in the public sector (Oct 98, Jan 01)

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

Holiday entitlement and bank

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

Homeworkers

by main and second job and hours (Jun 00) by main and second job and occupation (Mar 99)

by main and second job and whom they work for (May 98) by occupation and industry (May 01, occasional homeworkers by social class

(lan 00) eleworker homeworkers (May 98. Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01)

actual hours of paid and unpaid overtime (Apr 99) bank holiday working (Aug 00) employees working more than 48 urs per week by occupation (Dec 98, lexible working arrangements (Nov 00, Oct 01) flexible working arrangements and by

occupation (Oct 99) hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98) reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Jun 99, Sep 01)

working longer hours by occupation and sex (Jul 02)

Households earnings and tenure (Apr 01) housing tenure, by sex and economic work and worklessness (Nov 01)

Job-related training

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

number of employees by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00) Job search methods

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

LFS regrossing

(Feb 00, Mar 00, Apr 00) Managerial responsibilities

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

employment (Jul 98) of workers in the United Kingdom

Older workers

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

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

Qualifications

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

of managers (Feb 01, Jan 02) Redundancies Redundancies in the UK (Jul 02)

Second jobs by employment status and industry (Aug 01)

by occupation and industry (Mar 99) reasons for looking for another job (Jun 98, Jul 99) Self-employment

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

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

Sickness absence

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

Size of workplace

small and medium enterprises (Jan 01,

Skills shortages Employers Skill Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

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

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

by reason and age (Aug 99) Travel

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

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

Unions

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

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

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

Young people

economic activity by academic age (standard) (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00) New Deal (Feb 00, Apr 02)

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

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

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

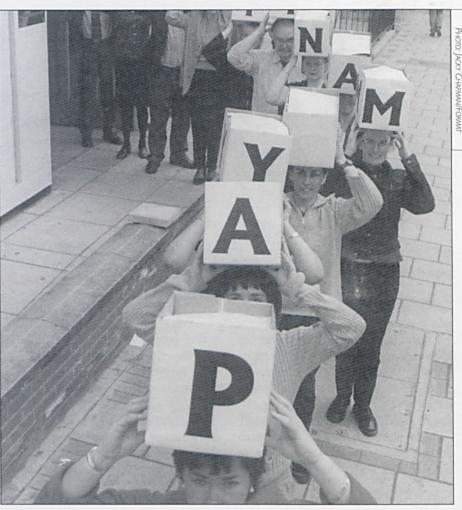
National Statistics feature

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

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

Key points

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



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

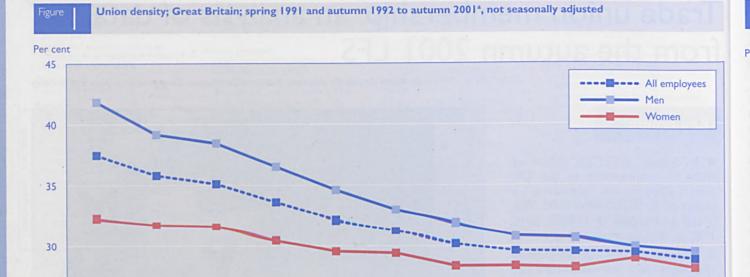
Introduction

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

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

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

1997



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

1993

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

1992

1991

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

1995

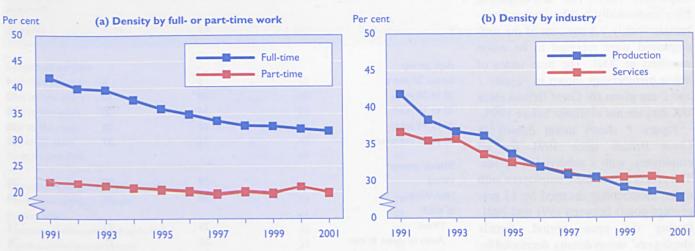
publication of the LFS trade union membership data, the CO data are not included in this year's article. Following publication of their annual report, the CO data will be available on its website at www.certoffice.org. A copy of this article, together with the time series for the LFS and CO data, will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

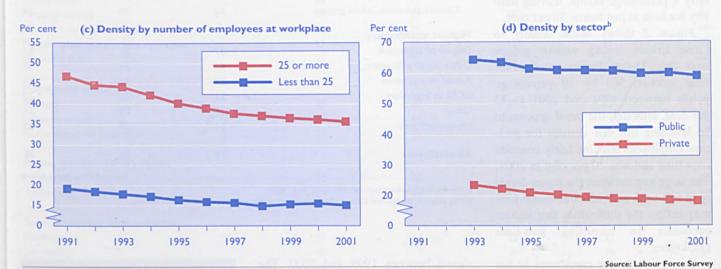
Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- a Trade union questions were included in the LFS in Great Britain from 1989 and in Northern Ireland from 1995.
- b Includes all those in employment, excluding members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes. From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter. Those who did not report their union status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

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





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

Trade union membership and density based on LFS data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2	on density by individual characteristics;* United Kingdom; autumn 2001
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			Per cent
	All	Men	Women
Age group			
Under 20 years	5	6	4
20 to 29 years	19	18	20
30 to 39 years	30	30	30
40 to 49 years	38	39	36
50 years and over	35	37	32
Ethnic group ^b			
White	29	30	28
Non-White	26	24	28
of which			
Mixed	25	22	27
Asian or Asian British	25	25	26
Black or Black British	30	27	33
Chinese and other ethnic groups	22	20	24
Highest qualification			
Degree or equivalent	37	31	44
Other higher education	44	33	52
A-level or equivalent	28	31	21
GCSE or equivalent	23 .	26	. 21
Other	25	29	21
No qualifications	24	29	20
All employees	29	30	28

Source: Labour Force Survey
a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

....

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

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

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

Individual characteristics

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

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

Union membership among those with higher education qualifications

Jillon density	by Job-related	character istres,	omicca remgaoni,	

neity by job related characteristics. United Kingdom: autumn 2001

					Per cent
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector
Length of service					
Less than one year	12	14	7	8	33
One to two years	16	18	11	10	41
Two to five years	22	24	17	15	50
Five to ten years	32	34	27	21	62
Ten to 20 years	45	47	39	31	71
20 years or more	60	62	48	45	81
Occupational group (SOC2000)					
Managers and senior officials	17	18	15	12	57
Professional	48	48	47	21	73
Associate professional and technical	42	40	47	20	72
Administrative and secretarial	24	27	19	13	47
Skilled trades	30	31	10	27	61
Personal service	29	34	23	11	48
Sales and customer service	13	16	11	12	48
Process, plant and machine operatives	37	39	13	35	- 59
Elementary	22	31	12	16	4
Managerial status					
Manager	30	30	31	15	7
Foreman or supervisor	37	38	34	24	7
Not manager or supervisor	27	32	18	19	57
Permanent/temporary status					
Permanent	30	33	21	19	6
Temporary	19	20	16		. 3:
Special working arrangements					
Flexitime	. 41	44	28	21	6
Job sharing	40	*	40	19	6
Term-time working	46	71	26	24	5
Annualised hours contract	48	50	37	33	7
4.5 day week/ 9 day fortnight	45	46	*	41	7
Zero hours contract	14	*	*	*	
Work mainly in own home/same grounds	II.	17	*	8	3
All employees	29	32	20	19	5
				Sour	ce: Labour Force

Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.
 Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

Although men and women were almost equally likely to be trade union members, there were some differences for individual characteristics such as ethnic group and educational level. Women from ethnic minority groups had a higher membership rate than their male counterparts by up to 6 percentage points. Women with higher education have a much higher union density than men with a difference of between 13 and 19 percentage points. However, for highest qualification at A-level or below the opposite occurs, with men having a higher union density than women, with a difference of between 5 and 10 percentage points.

lob-related characteristics

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

Table / Union density by workplace characteristics; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Table Proportion of union membership* by individual and workplace characteristics; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

					Per cent
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector
Industry (SIC92)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	11	*	6	*
Mining and quarrying	25	26	*	25	*
Manufacturing	27	28	10	27	61
Energy and water	53	54	*	53	
Construction	19	20	*	14	69
Wholesale and retail trade	12	12	11	12	*
Hotels and restaurants	5	8	3	4	32
Transport and communication	42	44	27	. 37	75
Financial intermediation	27	25	35	27	*
Real estate and business services	11	11	7	8	54
Public administration	59	63	43	33	61
Education	53	65	33	29	57
Health	. 45	52	35	16	62
Other activities	22	. 27	İ3	- 11	49
Workplace size					
Less than 25 employees	15	18	11	8	52
25 employees or more	36	38	28	25	62
Government office region, or country					
England	28	31	19	18	58
North East	39	43	27	27	68
North West	34	38	23	22	64
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	34	24	21	62
East Midlands	28	31	21	18	64
West Midlands	30	33	21	21	60
East	23	26	14	15	49
London	26	27	20	15	57
South East	22	24	15	14	49
South West	26	31	16	17	54
Wales	39	44	27	24	69
Scotland	35	39	24	21	66
Northern Ireland	40	44	30	26	70
All employees	29	32	20	19	59

a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

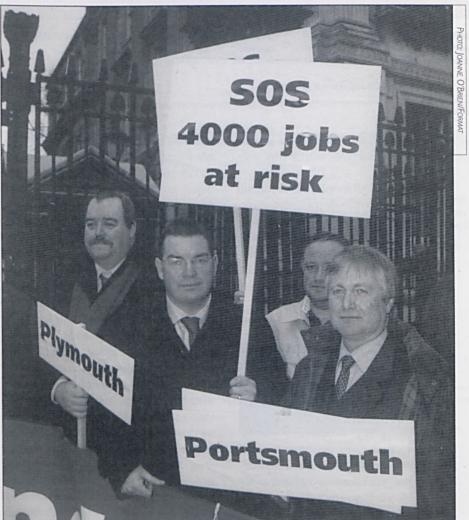
2					
					Per cent
Sex		Highest qualification		Full-time or part-time work	
Men	53	Degree or equivalent	23	Full-time	82
Women	47	Other higher education	15	Part-time Part-time	- 18
		A-level or equivalent	23		
Age band ^b		GCSE or equivalent	18	Workplace size	
Under 20 years	1	Other	11	Less than 25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

a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

Chinese and other ethnic groups

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

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

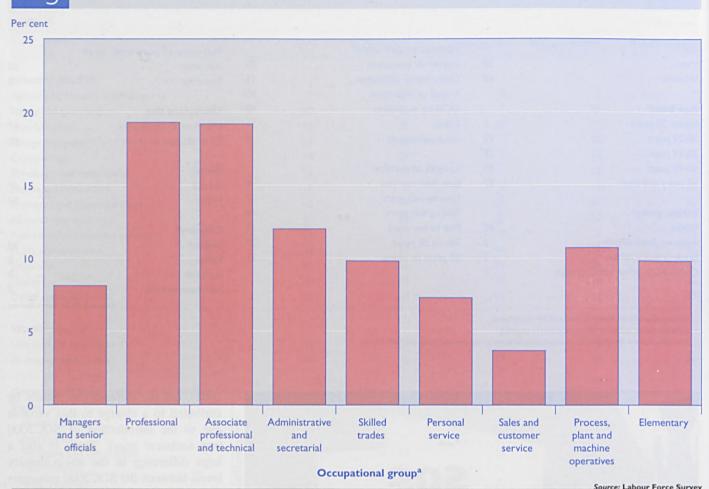


2001), but the increase can mainly be attributed to a change to this variable due to the introduction of SOC2000 (see technical note). There is also a large difference in the union density levels between the SOC2000 managers and senior officials group and the manager category recorded from the managerial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

Scotland Northern Ireland

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

Figure 7 Proportion of union membership by occupation;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001



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

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

cation.

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

Workplace characteristics

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

density than England, which was only 28 per cent.

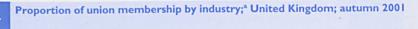
The data for all employees are again subdivided into full- or part-time working and into the private and public sector. As in the previous table, the density for full-time employees was generally higher than for part-time employees, and significantly higher in the public sector than in the private sector.

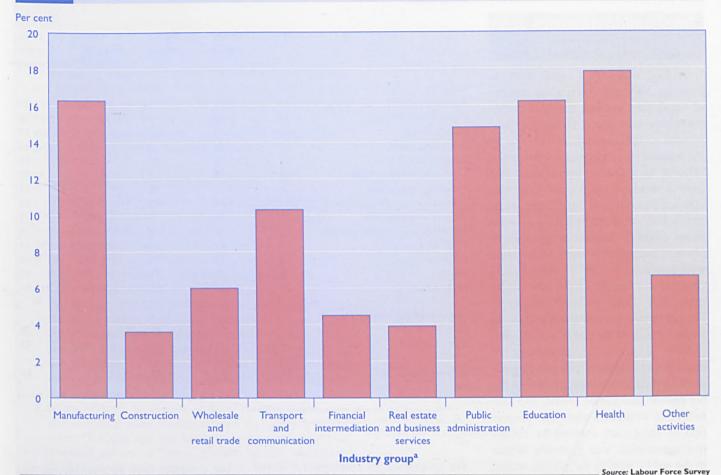
Proportion of union membership by individual, job-related and workplace characteristics

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

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

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





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

Table 6	Union presence and coverage of co	llective agreements; United Ki	ngdom; autumn 1996 to autum	nn 2001
				Thousands a
	Number of employees	Percentage of employees	Number of employees	Percentage of
	where there are trade union	working where trade union	whose pay is affected by	whose pay i

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

and per cent

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trade union presence and collective agreements

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

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

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

				Per cent
All	Private sector	Public sector	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
14	12	*	12	21
25	25	*	*	28
30	30	64	6	37
64	64	*	53	66
23	17	85	12	33
18	18	*	6	29
9	6	56	7	11
48	43	86	27	55
38	38	*	42	37
11	8	70	-7	14
77	42	79	66	79
63	25	70	53	66
50	15	71	33	60
29	13	65	18	41
77	71	83	72	79
17	10	56	8	23
36	22	73	- 18	44
	14 25 30 64 23 18 9 48 38 11 77 63 50 29	sector 14	sector sector 14 12 * 25 25 * 30 30 64 64 64 * 23 17 85 18 18 * 9 6 56 48 43 86 38 38 * 11 8 70 77 42 79 63 25 70 50 15 71 29 13 65 77 71 83 17 10 56	sector sector than 25 employees 14 12 * 12 25 25 * * 30 30 64 6 64 64 * 53 23 17 85 12 18 18 * 6 9 6 56 7 48 43 86 27 38 38 * 42 11 8 70 7 77 42 79 66 63 25 70 53 50 15 71 33 29 13 65 18 77 71 83 72 17 10 56 8

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable est

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

Conclusion

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

Further information

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

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

Trade union questions

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

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

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

Previous

union questions All in employment: TUPRES

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

If yes:

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

If yes: TUCOV Are your pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or

All in employment: UNION Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

staff associations?

Current

union questions

All in employment: UNION

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

If no: TUPRES

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

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

Differences between Certification Office and Labour Force Survey data

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

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

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

Technical note

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

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

Non-response

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

Classificatory variables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key points

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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

Table 2 Comparison of significan employee jobs (WEI series) and the LES estimate of civilian employee jobs: United Kingdom not

Levels and coverage

Headline figures

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

Civilian employee jobs

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

People in employment (LFS) and workforce jobs (WFJ); United Kingdo seasonally adjusted

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homeworkers are included in the

was the omission of certain sites from undercounting and overcounting in the the employer's return. Because the ABI employer surveys, but on balance these form asks for the total number of jobs problems are small and they tend to across the organisation, rather than at cancel each other out. With respect to the LFS, the first

each site, it is not prone to this problem. There is still scope for step in converting the number of employees into the number of civilian employers to misreport when completing their returns. Two separate studies employee jobs is to deduct the number - both the AES ABI reconciliation of people employed in HM Forces and work, and a quality assurance study of add in the number of people with secthe short-term employment surveys, ond jobs, both of which are available from the LFS itself. Since the LFS only found evidence of this. They found that some temporary and casual employees surveys people living in private households and NHS accommodation, an were missed out, particularly those estimate of civilian employees living in working irregularly or paid from petty other types of communal establishcash. They also identified cases of overcounting, for example, a potential ments is required. ONS recently carried out a small pilot survey of people problem with duplication for large complex organisations who may be living in communal establishments, asked to complete a number of forms which estimated that there were 70,000 employees excluding HM Forces, priseach covering part of the organisation. In some cases, firms which ignored the oners and students. However, the pilot reference date and provided payroll was very small so the sampling variation of this estimate is large. Although figures for the month-end following the the LFS asks respondents whether they reference day could wrongly include both people who had left the firm have a second job, any third and subsebefore the reference day and those who quent jobs are omitted. The number of people with multiple jobs has increased were employed after the reference day. in recent years, and an estimate of Research has shown that there is both

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

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

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

HM Forces

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

			Thousands
Workforce jobs (December 2000)		Labour Force Survey (December 2000 to February 200	1)
		Employees main joba	24,605
		Employees with second jobs	836
All civilian employee jobs (WFJ as published)	25,809	All civilian employee jobs (from the LFS)	25,441
obs omitted from WFJ		Jobs omitted from the LFS	
obs in private households	81	Employees living in communal establishments	70
obs in non-UK organisations	22	Third or subsequent jobs	100
Homeworkers on piecework rates	10		
Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (WFJ basis)	25,922	Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate)	25,61
Difference between WFJ and LFS (not seasonally adjusted) 311		
Seasonal adjustment	-138	Seasonal adjustment	109
Total civilian employee jobs (WFJ) (seasonally adjusted)	25,784	Total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate) (seasonally adjusted)	25,720
Difference between WFJ and LFS (seasonally adjusted)	64		

a Excluding members of HM Forces

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a As at January to March 2002. b As at December 2001

Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and the LFS estimate of employee jobs; United Kingdom; September 1995 to

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

Self-employment jobs

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

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Unpaid family workers

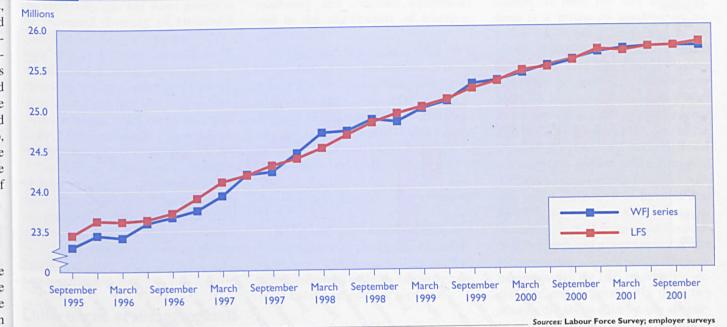
Unpaid family workers in the LFS are those who said that they did unpaid work in the reference week for a business that they or a relative owned. There are around 100,000 of them (about 85,000 in industries other than

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

Jobs likely to be excluded from both series

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

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



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

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

December 2001, a seasonally adjusted

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

Short-term changes

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

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

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

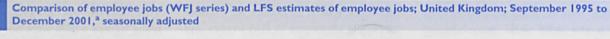
Figure 1 shows employee jobs estimates which are not seasonally adjusted, and demonstrates that the pattern of seasonality differs between the two series, both in extent and timing. The WFJ the series shows more pronounced seasonality, which is to be expected since it is estimated at a point in time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

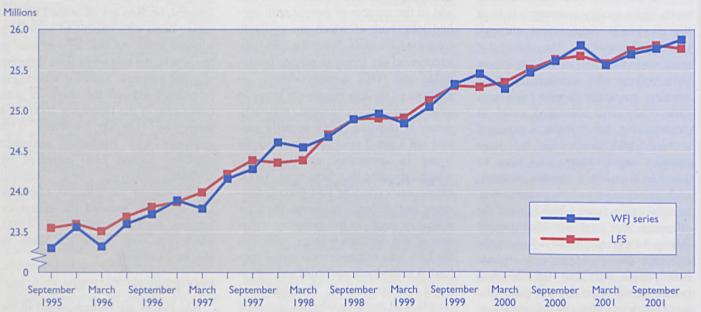
Figure 2 shows the same two series once they have been seasonally adjusted. The seasonal adjustment procedures have the effect of increasing the

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

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

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

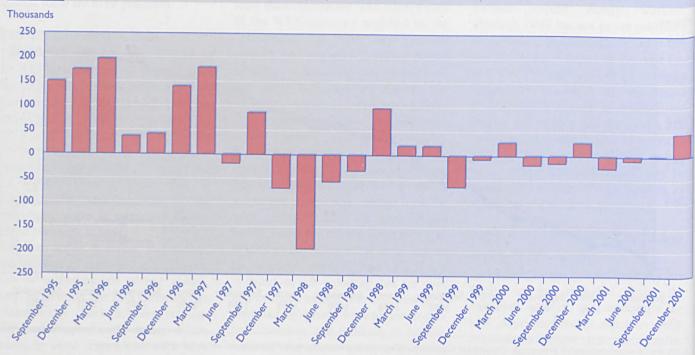




Sources: Labour Force Survey: employer survey

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

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



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

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

Classification by industry

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

Differences at broad industry level

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Differences at disaggregated level

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

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

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

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

Reasons for differences Agency staff

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

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

Cleaners and security guards

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

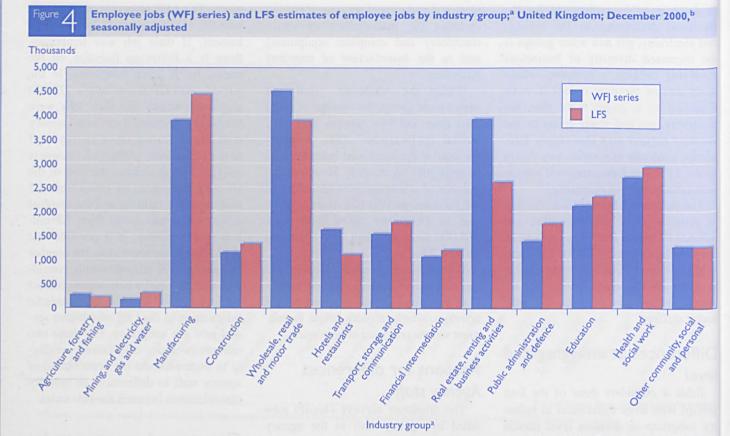
Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by industry group; United Kingdom, 1998 to 2000 and 1998/1999 to 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

		yee jobs eries) ^b		Estima jobs (L	ted empl	oyee	Thousands and percentage Difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates						
	(000s)		(000s)			(000s)		(Per cent)					
Industry group ^a	1998	1999	2000	1998/	1999/	2000/ 2001	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294	278	280	205	208	225	-90	-70	-55	-30	-25	-20	
Mining; electricity, gas and water	210	193	177	290	288	313	80	96	136	38	50	76	
Manufacturing	4,146	4,020	3,904	4,722	4,600	4,437	576	580	533	14	14	14	
Construction	1,140	1,153	1,161	1,235	1,333	1,342	95	180	181	8	16	16	
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	4,452	4,483	4,514	3,828	3,936	3,900	-624	-547	-615	-14	-12	-14	
Hotels and restaurants	1,604	1,644	1,644	1,171	1,151	1,122	-432	-493	-522	-27	-30	-32	
Transport, storage and communication	1,442	1,533	1,552	1,611	1,704	1,797	169	171	245	12	11	16	
Financial intermediation	1,049	1,090	1,081	1,160	1,167	1,220	112	78	139	11	7	13	
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,534	3,682	3,937	2,451	2,551	2,636	-1,083	-1,130	-1.302	-31	-31	-33	
Public administration and defence	1,435	1,386	1,403	1,547	1,597	1,773	112	212	370	8	15	26	
Education	1,891	2,108	2,136	2,192	2,267	2,325	302	159	189	16	8	9	
Health and social work	2,603	2,641	2,731	2,945	2,897	2,950	342	256	219	13	10	8	
Other community, social and personal	1,175	1,255	1,288	1,246	1,278	1,284	70	22	-5	6	2	0	

- a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification
- For the winter quarter (December to February) of each year

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Sources: Labour Force Survey: employer surveys



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

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

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

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

Box I How do surveys code businesses?

Employer surveys

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

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

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

			Thousands and	
	Employee jobs (WFJ series)	Estimated employee jobs (LFS)	Difference betwee	
	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(%)
Industry group and subgroup ^a				
Manufacturing				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	495	444	-51	-12
Textiles and textile products	243	232	Carata da alla	-5
Leather and leather products	23	31	8	25
Wood and wood products	82	75	-7	-10
Pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	456	510	54	11
Coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	29	52	23	44
Chemicals and chemical products	237	304	67	22
Rubber and plastic products	232	241	9	4
Other non-metallic mineral products	136	136	1 3003	0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	503	522	19	4
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	359	442	83	19
Electrical and optical equipment, of which:	491	658	167	25
Office machines, computer manufacturing	53	138	85	62
Transport equipment	395	571	176	31
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	216	218	2	1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade				
Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc.	555	467	-88	-19
Wholesale, commiss. trade (fee, contract)	1,184	716	-468	-65
Retail trade (not motor vehicles) repairs	2,775	2,716	-59	-2
Real estate, renting and business activities				
Real estate activities	359	327	-32	-10
Personal, household machinery, equipment rental	157	124	-33	-27
Computer related activities	496	484	-11	-2
Research, development	96	113	17	15
Other business activities	2,830	1,588	-1,242	-78

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

Alternative classifications and mixed-activity businesses

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

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

It is difficult to quantify how much of the differences can be explained by the classification methods, or indeed why the two series' industry breakdowns are diverging. It is possible that there has been an increase in recent years in the number of businesses which conduct a range of activities. Although there is the facility on the IDBR to record different industry codes against the local units of a larger organisation, in practice, according to a recent review of the IDBR, 40,000 of the 65,000 multi-site enterprises have the same industry subclass for each local unit. ONS is aware that in some cases the presence of the same code does not mean that all local units do indeed have the same activity.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; and employer surveys

Alternative methods of coding industry on household surveys

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

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

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

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

Survey Methodological Bulletin in July

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

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

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

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

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

Next steps and timescales

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

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

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

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

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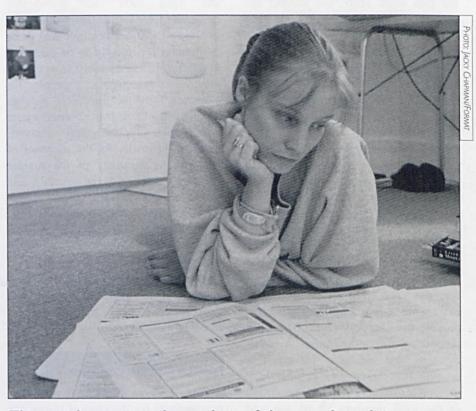
Technical report

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

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

Key points

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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

Results

Table 1 shows the full age and duration analysis for the clerical claims for the UK, of which there were 13,105 in April 2002. Tables 2 and 3 are similar to Table C.12 in Labour Market Trends, but give data for both UK and GB respectively, for April each year, where available, from April 1997 to April 2002 (data for April 2000 are not available). They show total claimants including the clerical ones, for the main age and duration categories. More detailed information is available on request, including data for individual local offices.

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

															65 and	Tota al
	Under	17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	over	age
Claim duration in v	veeks															
I week or less		5	16	10	21	68	51	42	15	7	9	7	- 11	0	0	262
Over I and up to 2		4	13	23	26	108	61	60	39	31	33	28	16	1	0	443
Over 2 and up to 4		14	30	76	72	296	278	145	92	65	42	38	17	3	0	1,168
Over 4 and up to 6		5	36	83	84	377	316	149	117	62	51	36	31	2	0	1,349
Over 6 and up to 8		6	31	73	66	318	262	179	115	71	46	21	26	3	- 1	1,218
Over 8 and up to 13		16	60	174	161	719	587	318	201	135	107	64	37	7	1	2,587
Over 13 and up to 26		18	55	169	206	866	714	401	296	240	125	125	85	22	1	3,323
Over 26 and up to 39		3	13	56	79	350	264	147	105	66	56	43	30	7	1	1,220
Over 39 and up to 52		- 0	3	9	27	146	107	78	52	42	25	18	19	2	1	529
Over 52 and up to 65		0	- 1	6	15	91	60	52	34	24	16	19	13	- 1	0	337
Over 65 and up to 78		-1"	0	1	8	19	16	16	17	10	- 11	9	6	0	0	114
Over 78 and up to 10		0	0	1	- 1	18	24	24	14	- 15	18	15	7	3	0	140
Over 104 and up to 1	56	0	0	0	2	. 11	21	23	21	19	17	17	16	2	0	14
Over 156 and up to 2	.08	0	0	0	0	6	12	14	- 11	14	9	6	10	3	0	8.
Over 208 and up to 2		0	0	0	0	4	3	10	10	6	9	15	9	4	0	70
Over 260		0	0	0	0	3	10	17	12	18	16	14	19	7	0	- 11

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

											Thousands and percentages						
	All ages							18 to 24					and perc	circuges			
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	over 24 months			
All																	
April 1997	1,688.0	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	36.5	359.6	421.7	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	21.5	33.0			
April 1998	1,389.9	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	26.7	210.6	345.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	14.5	16.2			
April 1999	1,320.1	504.6	253.8	231.6	168.2	25.0	161.9	300.5	157.9	71.8	54.6	12.2	5.4	4.1			
April 2001	1,006.4	429.4	204.8	172.1	102.5	19.9	97.6	243.9	141.9	60.9	36.7	3.8	1.8	0.5			
April 2002	982.7	437.5	212.3	170.6	97.0	16.5	65.3	249.2	141.7	62.6	39.8	4.6	2.1	0.5			
Men																	
April 1997	1,298.8	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	39.1	304.5	299.0	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	22.8	25.5			
April 1998	1,061.5	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	28.8	178.0	245.0	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	15.2	12.4			
April 1999	1,010.3	365.8	192,4	178.2	136.5	27.1	137.4	212.5	. 110.7	51.5	38.4	8.9	5.6	3.0			
April 2001	769.1	313.5	155.7	133.5	83.7	21.6	82.8	171.9	99.4	43.7	25.7	2.7	1.7	0.3			
April 2002	745.9	320.0	161.2	131.1	78.6	17.9	55.0	174.1	98.8	44.5	27.4	3.0	1.9	0.3			
Women																	
April 1997	389.1	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	28.0	55.2	122.6	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	18.5	7.4			
April 1998	328.4	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	19.9	32.6	100.9	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	12.7	3.8			
April 1999	309.8	138.8	61.4	53.5	31.7	18.1	24.5	88.1	47.2	20.3	16.2	3.3	5.0	1.1			
April 2001	237.3	115.9	49.2	38.6	18.8	14.2	14.8	72.0	42.5	17.2	11.0	1.2	1.8	0.2			
April 2002	236.8	117.5	51.1	39.5	18.4	12.1	10.3	75.1	42.9	18.1	12.4	1.6	2.4	0.2			
											Т	housands	and perc	entages			
	25 to 49							50 and o	ver								
	All	Up to	Over 13	Over	Over	Per cent	All	All	Up to	Over 13	Over	Over	Per cent	Al			
		13	weeks	6 and	12 and	claiming	over 24		13	weeks	6 and	12 and	claiming	over 24			
		weeks	and	up to 12	up to 24	over 12	months		weeks	and	up to 12	up to 24	over 12	month			
			up to 6	months	months	months				up to 6 months	months	months	months				

	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	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	over 24 months
All														
April 1997	973.3	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	40.8	241.8	274.6	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	46.8	040
April 1998	796.9	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	29.2	134.4	231.1	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	38.2	84.9
April 1999	776.1	264.2	142.2	140.3	121.5	29.5	107.9	227.0	69.4	37.4	35.8	34.5	37.2	60.0 50.0
April 2001	580.5	218.8	112.4	107.4	76.5	24.4	65.4	167.5	57.2	29.3	27.2	22.1	32.1	31.6
April 2002	554.8	226.8	116.4	102.7	70.7	19.6	38.2	164.9	58.1	31.3	27.3	21.6	29.2	26.6
Men														
April 1997	781.3	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	43.3	210.6	207.9	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	48.6	68.3
April 1998	635.0	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	31.2	116.9	172.3	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	40.7	48.7
April 1999	619.1	198.3	112.2	113.3	101.7	31.5	93.7	169.2	49.2	27.4	26.0	25.9	39.4	40.7
April 2001	464.5	167.0	89.3	87.4	64.2	26.0	56.6	124.6	40.7	21.4	19.9	16.8	34.2	25.8
April 2002	440.9	173.4	92.4	83.1	59.0	20.9	33.0	123.3	41.8	23.1	20.3	16.5	30.9	21.7
Women														
April 1997	192.1	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	30.6	31.2	66.7	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	41.2	16.6
April 1998	161.9	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	21.1	17.5	58.8	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	31.0	11.3
April 1999	157.0	66.0	30.0	27.0	19.8	21.7	14.2	57.8	20.2	10.0	9.8	8.6	30.8	9.2
April 2001	116.0	51.8	23.0	20.0	12.3	18.2	8.8	42.9	16.6	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.9	5.8
April 2002	114.0	53.5	23.9	19.7	11.7	14.8	5.2	41.5	16.3	8.2	7.1	5.1	24.0	4.9

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

7														
											т	housands	and perc	entage
	All ages							18 to 24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	over 2
All														
April 1997	1,624.1	499.2	264.9	278.3	247.4	35.8	334.3	406.1	155.1	80.6	84.1	55.3	21.3	31.0
April 1998	1,332.9	486.2	256.1	245.6	153.3	25.9	191.7	331.7	144.4	73.8	66.7	32.1	14.1	14.7
April 1999	1,265.7	490.2	245.6	222.6	160.5	24.3	146.7	288.1	152.4	68.9	51.7	11.3	5.2	3.7
April 2001	966.9	417.1	198.0	164.2	96.5	19.4	91.1	233.7	137.0	58.5	34.6	3.2	1.6	0.4
April 2002	945.6	424.8	205.3	163.5	91.1	16.1	60.8	238.6	136.6	60.0	37.5	4.1	1.9	0.4
Men														
April 1997		360.6	198.9	210.4	195.5	38.3	282.2	287.9	107.0	57.5	58.9	40.6	22.4	24.0
	1,016.2	350.8	193.9	188.1	122.0	27.9	161.4	234.9	99.9	52.9	47.5	23.5	14.8	11.3
April 1999	967.8	356.0	186.3	171.3	130.0	26.3	124.1	203.8	107.0	49.5	36.4	8.2	5.3	2.
April 2001	738.7	304.8	150.5	127.5	78.8	21.1	77.1	164.9	96.1	42.0	24.3	2.2	1.5	0.
April 2002	717.1	310.7	155.8	125.7	73.8	17.4	51.2	166.6	95.3	42.6	25.8	2.7	1.8	0.3
Women														
April 1997	376.4	138.5	66.0	67.9	51.9	27.6	52.1	118.2	48.1	23.1	25.2	14.7	18.4	7.
April 1998	316.7	135.4	62.2	57.4	31.3	19.5	30.3	96.8	44.5	21.0	19.2	8.6	12.5	3.
April 1999	297.9	134.2	59.3	51.3	30.5	17.8	22.7	84.2	45.4	19.4	15.3	3.1	4.9	1.0
April 2001	228.2	112.3	47.5	36.7	17.7	13.9	14.0	68.8	40.9	16.5	10.3	1.0	1.7	0.3
April 2002	228.5	114.1	49.5	37.9	17.3	11.8	9.6	72.0	41.4	17.4	11.7	1.5	2.2	0.3
											Т	housands	and perc	entage
	25 to 49							50 and o						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	over 2 month
All														
April 1997	935.1	263.5	144.0	154.0	149.5	39.9	224.0	264.6	66.4	37.4	39.2	42.5	46.0	79.
April 1998		262.8	144.2	141.1	93.8	28.2	121.3	222.0	66.3	35.8	36.9	27.3	37.4	55.
April 1999		257.0	137.9	135.3	116.0	28.7	97.0	217.9	67.8	36.4	34.6	33.0	36.3	46.
April 2001 April 2002		212.9	108.9	102.9 98.9	72.3 66.7	23.9 19.2	61.0 35.8	160.8 158.5	55.9 56.8	28.4 30.5	26.0 26.4	20.9	31.4	29. 24.
Men														
April 1997	749.1	197.4	112.2	122.0	122.9	42.4	194.6	200.1	48.0	27.6	29.0	31.9	47.7	63.
April 1998		196.7	113.8	113.5	77.9	30.1	105.1	165.3	47.0	26.0	26.6	20.6	39.8	45.
April 1999		193.2	108.8	109.3	97.0	30.6	83.9	162.2	48.2	26.7	25.1	24.8	38.4	37.
April 2001	446.1	162.6	86.5	83.7	60.6	25.4	52.7	119.6	39.7	20.8	19.0	15.9	33.5	24.
April 2002		168.6	89.5	79.9	55.6	20.4	30.9	118.5	40.9	22.5	19.6	15.5	30.0	20.
Women														
Women April 1997	186.0	66.1	31.8	32.1	26.6	30.1	29.4	64.5	18.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	40.6	
April 1997 April 1998	156.3	66.1	30.4	27.6	15.9	20.6	16.2	56.7	19.3	9.9	10.2	6.7	30.5	15.
April 1997	156.3													
April 1997 April 1998	156.3	66.1	30.4	27.6	15.9	20.6	16.2	56.7	19.3	9.9	10.2	6.7	30.5	

40.0

15.9

8.0

6.8

23.2

4.8

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

	18 to 24		25 to 49		50 and over		All ages	
	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%
All								
Up to 13 weeks	141.7	98.1	226.8	98.4	58.1	99.4	437.5	98.4
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	62.6	98.0	116.4	98.5	31.3	99.3	212.3	98.
Over 6 and up to 12 months	39.8	98.3	102.7	99.1	27.3	99.6	170.6	99.0
Over 12 and up to 24 months	4.6	96.6	70.7	99.5	21.6	99.7	97.0	99.4
All over 24 months	0.5	94.9	38.2	99.3	26.6	99.5	65.3	99.4
All durations	249.2	98.1	554.8	98.7	164.9	99.5	982.7	98.7
Men								
Up to 13 weeks	98.8	98.1	173.4	98.3	41.8	99.3	320	98.3
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	44.5	98.2	92.4	98.4	23.1	99.2	161.2	98
Over 6 and up to 12 months	27.4	98.5	83.1	99.1	20.3	99.6	131.1	99.
Over 12 and up to 24 months	3.0	97.2	59.0	99.5	16.5	99.6	78.6	99.
All over 24 months	0.3	95.1	33.0	99.3	21.7	99.6	55.0	99.4
All durations	174.1	98.2	440.9	98.7	123.3	99.4	745.9	98.7
Women								
Up to 13 weeks	42.9	98.0	53.5	98.7	16.3	99.5	117.5	98.
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	18.1	97.6	23.9	98.7	8.2	99.3	51.1	98.3
Over 6 and up to 12 months	12.4	98.0	19.7	99.0	7.1	99.6	39.5	98.8
Over 12 and up to 24 months	1.6	95.3	11.7	99.5	5.1	99.7	18.4	99.2
All over 24 months	0.2	94.5	5.2	99.1	4.9	99.3	10.3	99.
All durations	75.1	97.8	114.0	98.9	41.5	99.5	236.8	98.6

Further information

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April 2002 110.3 52.0 23.2 19.0 11.1 14.5 5.0



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Labour Market Data

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Labour market statistics **Productivity Q2** Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family level. A technical report in Labour Market Trends of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced.

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

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.

Mar Feb Oct Jan Feb Apr May Aug Sep Nov Dec 2001

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 Employment Service local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting out the action they will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Fconomically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest	numb or pag
ABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE		Villa de		GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
IK summary	M	Jul 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based			
rends	M	Jul 2002	A.2	learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Jul 2002	A.3	Number of starts on Work-based learning			
Vorking-age households	Q	May 2002	A.4	programme	Q	May 2002	F.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Jul 2002	A.11	Work-based training for adults: destination of			
FS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.3†
		04112002		Work-based training for adults: qualifications of	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
MPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				leavers Work-based learning for young people:	Q	Feb 2002	F.41
mployment by category	M	Jul 2002	B.1		0	M0000	F.5
mployment by age	М	Jul 2002	B.2	qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.5
mployment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3	Work-based learning for young people:	0	May 2002	FE
/orkforce jobs	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.11	destination of leavers Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	F.6 F.7
mployee jobs by industry	M	Jul 2002	B.12		M	May 2002	
mployee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jul 2002	B.13	New Deal 18-24 summary figures		Jul 2002	F.11
mployee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2002	F.12
mployee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2002	F.13
mployee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	М	Jul 2002	F.14
mployment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2002	B.17	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment		1.10000	F-4-
/orkforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.18	from New Deal	M	Jul 2002	F.15
ctual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2002	B.21	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jul 2002	F.16
sual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2002	B.22	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2002	F.17
dices of output, productivity jobs, output per				Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	М	Jul 2002	F.18
filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.32	Number of people into employment from New			
otal workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2002	B.33	Deal 25+	М	Jul 2002	F.19
bb-related training	Q	May 2002	B.41				
elected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2002	B.51	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
elected countries: national definitions	Q	Iviay 2002	D.31	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jul 2002	G.1
				Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	М	Jul 2002	G.2
NEMPLOYMENT		1.10000	0.4	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
O unemployment by age and duration	М	Jul 2002	C.1	by region	M	Jul 2002	G.3
O unemployment rates by age	М	Jul 2002	C.2	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jul 2002	G.
O unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2002	C.4	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jul 2002	G.
laimant count by region	M	Jul 2002	C.11	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	30
laimant count by age and duration	M	Jul 2002	C.12	International labour disputes	Α	Apr 2001	195
laimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jul 2002	C.13	Trade union membership	Α	Sep 2001	433
laimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Labour market and educational status of young			
laimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	Μ -	Jul 2002	C.21	people	M	Jul 2002	G.2
laimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 2002	C.22	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2002	229
laimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 2002	C.23	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Jun 2002	298
laimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jul 2002	C.24	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
laimant count flows	M	Jul 2002	C.31	employment	M	Jul 2002	G.2
laimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2002	C.32	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2002	29
iterval between claims	Q	Jun 2002	C.33	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual	-		
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 2002	C.34	report	Α	Jan 2001	29
	Q	Jul 2002	C.35	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2002	230
verage duration of claims by age	Q	May 2002	C.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
edundancies	Q	May 2002	C.42	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	29
dedundancies by region	Q		C.42	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2002	G.3
dedundancies by industry		May 2002	339	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2002	G.:
dedundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	C.51	Sickness absence	Q	May 2002	23
iternational comparisons	М	Jul 2002	0.51	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2002	25
CONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATOR:	2		
conomic activity by age	М	Jul 2002	D.1		M	Jul 2002	Н.
conomic inactivity	M	Jul 2002	D.2	Background economic indicators			Н.
conomic inactivity by age	M	Jul 2002	D.3	Retail prices: summary Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jul 2002 Mar 2002	Н.
					M	Mar 2002	н.
ARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: selected items			Н.
verage Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jul 2002	E.1	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	
verage Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jul 2002	E.2	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.
verage earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jul 2002	E.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	М	Jul 2002	H.
ew Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jul 2002	E.11				
ew Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129	Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp	ilation sho	own in bracke	ts if
verage earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Monthly			
verage earnings and hours: non-manual	- 4.4		1	* Currently suspended.			
	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				41-
	THE (/ 1)	00112002		† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more informat	ion on whe	ere to access	these
employees		Jun 2002	E.14	d-t-			
employees werage earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jul 2002	E.14 E.21	data.			
employees		Jun 2002 Jul 2002 Jul 2002	E.14 E.21 E.31	data.			

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	-	Total economically	Total in	ILO	Economically	Economic activity	Employment	ILO unemployment	Economic inactivity
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	active 2	employment ^a	unemployed 4	inactive 5	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	УВТС
1991	45,226 45,310	28,935 28,699	26,490 25,868	2,445 2,831	16,291 16,611	64.0 63.3	58.6 57.1	8.4 9.9	36.0 36.7
1993 1994 1996	45,400 45,488	28,565 28,578 28,618	25,568 25,780 26,100	2,997 2,798 2,518	16,836 16,909 17,023	62.9 62.8 62.7	56.3 56.7 57.2	10.5 9.8 8.8	37.1 37.2 37.3
1996 1997	45,641 45,835 46,036	28,806 29,004	26,412 26,916	2,394 2,087	17 030	62.8 63.0	57.6 58.5	8.3	37.2 37.0
1998 1999	46,253 46,506	29,049 29,419	27,227 27,611	1,822 1,808	17,032 17,204 17,086 17,045	62.8 63.3	58.9 59.4	7.2 6.3 6.1	37.2 36.7
2000 2001	46,782 47,071	29,737 29,804	28,053 28,332	1,684 1,472	17,045 17,267	63.6 63.3	60.0 60.2	5.7 4.9	36.4 36.7
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	46,758 46,782	29,708 29,737	28,011 28,053	1,697 1,684	17,050 17,045	63.5 63.6	59.9 60.0	5.7 5.7	36.5 36.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,805 46,828 46,851	29,721 29,730 29,739	28,084 28,137 28,165	1,636 1,593 1,574	17,084 17,098 17,112	63.5 63.5 63.5	60.0 60.1 60.1	5.5 5.4 5.3	36.5 36.5 36.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	46,876 46,900	29,748 29,758	28,155 28,141	1,593 1,617	17,128 17,142	63.5 63.4	60.1 60.0	5.4 5.4	36.5 36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	46,925 46,949	29,699	28,122 28,148	1,577	17,226 17,245	63.3	59.9 60.0	5.3 5.2	36.7 36.7
Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,973 46,998	29,787 29,793	28,256 28,250 28,248	1,531 1,543 1,514	17,186 17,205 17,260	63.4 63.4	60.2 60.1	5.1 5.2 5.1	36.6 36.6 36.7
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	47,022 47,046 47,071	29,762 29,785 29,804	28,288 28,332	1,497 1,472	17,261 17,267	63.3 63.3	60.1 60.2	5.0 4.9	36.7 36.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,095 47,120 47,144	29,836 29,820 29,841	28,336 28,312 28,319	1,500 1,508 1,522	17,260 17,300 17,303	63.4 63.3 63.3	60.2 60.1 60.1	5.0 5.1 5.1	36.6 36.7 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,166 47,189 47,211	29,843 29,883 29,924	28,317 28,349 28,390	1,526 1,535 1,535	17,323 17,305 17,287	63.3 63.4	60.0 60.1 60.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.7 36.7 36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,233 47,256 47,277	29,952 29,918 29,940	28,396 28,384 28,419	1,557 1,535 1,520	17,281 17,338 17,337	63.4 63.3 63.3	60.1 60.1 60.1	5.2 5.1 5.1	36.6 36.7 36.7
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	47,300 47,322	29,958 30,025	28,420 28,472	1,538 1,554	17,342 17,297	63.3 63.4	60.1 60.2	5.1 5.2	36.7 36.6
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	66 0.1	107 0.4	88 0.3	19 1.3	-41 -0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	276 0.6	241 0.8	184 0.6	57 3.8	36 0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)		*							
1991 1992 1993	35,103 35,174	28,118 27,855 27,762	25,713 25,056 24,799	2,404 2,799 2,963	6,986 7,318 7,481	80.1 79.2 78.8	73.3 71.2 70.4	8.6 10.0 10.7	19.9 20.8 21.2
1994 1995	35,242 35,337 35,483	27,773 27,807	25,002 25,308	2,771 2,499	7,564 7,676	78.6 78.4	70.4 70.8 71.3	10.0	21.4 21.6
1996 1997	35,663 35,844	28,018 28,182	25,645 26,118	2,373 2,063	7,645 7,663	78.6 78.6	71.9 72.9	8.5 7.3	21.4 21.4
1998 1999 2000	36,026 36,249	28,258 28,584	26,457 26,796	1,802 1,788	7,768 7,665 7,609	78.4 .78.9 .79.2	73.4 73.9 74.6	6.4 6.3 5.8	21.6 21.1 20.8
2001	36,500 36,759	28,891 28,972	27,224 27,515	1,667 1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.8	21.2
3 month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	36,478 36,500	28,851 28,891	27,171 27,224	1,680 1,667	7,627 7,609	79.1 79.2	74.5 74.6	5.8 5.8	20.9 20.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,521 36,542 36,563	28,876 28,887 28,900	27,257 27,313 27,342	1,619 1,574 1,558	7,645 7,655 7,663	79.1 79.1 79.0	74.6 74.7 74.8	5.6 5.4 5.4	20.9 20.9 21.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,585 36,606 36,628	28,916 28,921 28,860	27,337 27,321 27,300	1,579 1,600 1,560	7,669 7,685 7,768	79.0 79.0 78.8	74.7 74.6 74.5	5.5 5.5 5.4	21.0 21.0 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	36,650 36,671 36,694	28,872 28,957 28,964	27,334 27,442 27,439	1,538 1,514 1,525	7,778 7,715 7,730	78.8 79.0 78.9	74.6 74.8 74.8	5.3 5.2 5.3	21.2 21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	36,716 36,737	28,938 28,956	27,442 27,476	1,496 1,480	7,777 7,781	78.8 78.8	74.7 74.8	5.2 5.1	21.2 21.2
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	36,759 36,781 36,803	28,972 28,997	27,515 27,511	1,457	7,787 7,784	78.8 78.8	74.9 74.8	5.0	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	36,803 36,824 36,843	28,957 28,977 28,972	27,463 27,469 27,459	1,494 1,507 1,513	7,846 7,848 7,871	78.7 78.7 78.6	74.6 74.6 74.5	52 52	21.3 21.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,863 36,882	29,018 29,043	27,497 27,524	1,521 1,519	7,845 7,839	78.7 78.7	74.6 74.6	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.4 21.3 21.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,901 36,921 36,939	29,057 29,031 29,051	27,516 27,512 27,544	1,541 1,519 1,507	7,844 7,890 7,888	78.7 78.6 78.6	74.6 74.5 74.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	21.3 21.4 21.4
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	36,959 36,978	29,066 29,130	27,545 27,594	1,522 1,536	7,892 7,848	78.6 78.8	74.5 74.6	5.2 5.3	21.4 21.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	57 0.2	99 0.3	82 0.3	17 1.1	-42 -0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Overlast 12 months Percent	241 0.7	174 0.6	117 0.4	56 3.8	67 0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	5 MGSJ	6 MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993	21,871 21,924 21,985	16,474 16,265 16,099	14,945 14,372 14,085	1,530 1,893 2,014	5,397 5,659 5,886	75.3 74.2 73.2	68.3 65.6 64.1	9.3 11.6 12.5	24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996 1997	22,283 22,412	16,136 16,184 16,181	14,562 14,857	1.574	6,147 6,228	72.4 72.2	65.3 66.3	9.8 8.2	27.6 27.8
1998 1999	22,547 22,708	16,181 16,366	15,067 15,247	1,328 1,114 1,119	6,366 6,342	71.8 72.1	66.8 67.1	6.9 6.8	282 27.9
2000 2001	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	22,867 22,881	16,508 16,525	15,486 15,504	1,022 1,021	6,359 6,356	72.2 72.2	67.7 67.8	6.2 6.2	27.8 27.8
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,493	15,495	998	6,402	72.0	67.7	6.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,910	16,476	15,518	958	6,435	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,493	15,528	965	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	953	6,493	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,495	15,550	946	6,489	71.8	67.7	5.7	282
Nov2000-Jan2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	282
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	282
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,572	15,637	936	6,546	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,585	15,640	946	6,547	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,596	15,657	939	6,551	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	23,187	16,591 16,581	15,656 15,627	935 954 958	6,596 6,620 6,614	71.6 71.5 71.5	67.5 67.4 67.4	5.6 5.8 5.8	28.4 28.5 28. 5
Feb-Apr Changes	23,215	16,601	15,643						0.0
Over last 3 months Percent	0.2	20 0.1	0.0	21 2.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	
Overlast 12 months Percent	171 0.7	84 0.5	36 0.2	48 5.3	87 1.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
1992	18,382	15,949	14,072	1,877	2,433	86.8	76.6	11.8	13.2
1993 1994	18,414 18,460	15,949 15,831 15,803	13,830 13,960	2,001 1,843	2,583 2,657	86.0 85.6	75.1 75.6	12.6 11.7	14.0 14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,631	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.6	78.8	6.9	15.4
2000	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
2001	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000	19,126	16,207	15,191	1,017	2,919	84.7	79.4	6.3	153
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8 84.6	79.5	6.2	15.3 15.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,151 19,163 19,175	16,207 16,189 16,183	15,215 15,240 15,243	991 949 941	2,944 2,974 2,992	84.5 84.4	79.4 79.5 79.5	6.1 5.9 5.8	15.4 15.5 15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov2000-Jan2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,306 16,282 16,295	15,367 15,352 15,367	938 930 927	3,051 3,085 3,082	84.2 84.1 84.1	79.4 79.3 79.3	5.8 5.7 5.7	15.8 15. 9
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,305	15,356	949	3,095	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Changes Over last 3 months	32	22 0.1	3	19 2.0	10 0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0				

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

Source: Labour Force Surve Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 609

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1991 1992	23,354 23,386	12,461 12,434	11,546 11,496	915 938	10,893 10,952	53.4 53.2	49.4	7.3 7.5	46.6 46.8
1993 1994 1995	23,415 23,438 23,486	12,466 12,500	11,483 11,556	982 943	10,949 10,938	53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3	49.0 49.3	7.9 7.5	46.8 46.7
1996 1997	23,486 23,553 23,624	12,528 12,670 12,819	11,649 11,850 12,060	879 820 760	10,958 10,883 10,805	53.3 53.8 54.3	49.6 50.3	7.0 6.5	46.7 46.2
1998 1999	23,707 23,798	12,868 13,053	12,160 12,364	708 689	10,838 10,744	54.3 54.9	51.0 51.3 52.0	5.9 5.5 5.3	45.7 45.7
2000 2001	23,901 24,011	13,212 13,285	12,549 12,702	663 583	10,744 10,688 10,726	54.9 55.3 55.3	52.5 52.9	5.3 5.0 4.4	45.1 44.7 44.7
3-month average Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	23,892 23,901	13,200 13,212	12,525 12,549	674 663	10,692 10,688	55.2 55.3	52.4 52.5	5.1 5.0	44.8 44.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,909 23,918	13,228 13,254	12,589 12,619	638 636	10,682 10,664	55.3 55.4	52.7 52.8	4.8 4.8	44.7 44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	23,926	13,274 13,279	12,647 12,637	627 641	10,652 10,658	55.5 55.5	52.9 52.8	4.7	44.5 44.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,946 23,955	13,265 13,222	12,613 12,598	652 624	10,681 10,733	55.4 55.2	52.7 52.6	4.9 4.7	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	4.6 4.5 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.7
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,229 13,267 13,285	12,643 12,681 12,702	585 586 583	10,764 10,734 10,726	55.1 55.3 55.3	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul	24,021 24,030	13,315 13,282	12,730 12,703	585 579	10,706 10,748	55.4 55.3	53.0 52.9	4.4 4.4	44.6 44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	24,039 24,048	13,275 13,271	12,690 12,680	585 590	10,764	55.2 55.2	52.8 52.7	4.4	44.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,056 24,065	13,298 13,329	12,709 12,733	589 596	10,758 10,736	55.3 55.4	52.8 52.9	4.4 4.5	44.7 44.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,345 13,337 13,349	12,733 12,740 12,764	611 597 586	10,729 10,746 10,741	55.4 55.4 55.4	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.6 4.5 4.4	44.6 44.6 44.6
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	24,099 24,107	13,376 13,424	12,793 12,829	583 595	10,723 10,683	55.5 55.7	53.1 53.2	4.4 4.4	44.5 44.3
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	25 0.1	87 0.7	89 0.7	-2 -0.3	-62 -0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	106 0.4	157 1.2	147 1.2	9 1.6	-51 -0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	УВТК	YBTN
1992	. 16,754 16,792	11,946 11,906	11,053 10,984	893 922	4,808 4,885	71.3 70.9	66.0 65.4	7.5 7.7	28.7 29.1
1993 1994	16,828 16,877	11,931 11,970	10,969 11,043	961 928	4,897 4,907	70.9 70.9	65.2 65.4	8.1 7.7	29.1 29.1
1995 1996	16,942 17,022	12,013 12,159	11,145 11,348	869 811	4,929 4,863	70.9 71.4	65.8 66.7	7.2 6.7	29.1 29.1 28.6
1997 1998	17,101 17,174	12,277 12,359	11,530 11,662	748 697	4,824 4,815	71.8 72.0	67.4 67.9	6.1 5.6	28.2 28.0
1999 2000	17,259 17,361	12,514 12,659	11,836 12,006	678 653	4,744 4,701	72.5 72.9	68.6 69.2	5.4 5.2	27.5 27.1
3-month averages	17,479	12,726	12,151	575	4,753	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,352 17,361	12,644 12,659	11,981 12,006	664 653	4,707 4,701	72.9 72.9	69.0 69.2	5.2 5.2	27.1 27.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,370 17,378 17,387	12,669 12,698 12,717	12,042 12,073 12,099	627 625 617	4,700 4,681 4,670	72.9 73.1 73.1	69.3 69.5 69.6	5.0 4.9 4.9	27.1 26.9 26.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,725 12,713 12,668	12,092 12,070 12,053	632 643 615	4,673 4,695 4,750	73.1 73.0 72.7	69.5 69.3 69.2	5.0 5.1 4.9	26.9 27.0 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,655 12,706 12,701	12,054 12,116	601 590	4,773 4,732	72.6 72.9	69.2 69.5	4.8 4.6	27.4 27.1
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	17,459 17,469	12,675 12,711	12,121 12,099 12,134	580 576 577	4,748 4,784 4,758	72.8 72.6 72.8	69.5 69.3 69.5	4.6 4.5 4.5	27.2 27.4 27.2
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,479	12,726 12,755	12,151 12,177	575 578	4,753 4,735	72.8 72.9	69.5 69.6	4.5 4.5	27.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	17,500 17,510	12,707 12,695	12,134 12,118	573 578	4,793 4,815	72.6 72.5	69.3 69.2	4.5 4.5	27.4 27.5
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	4.6 4.6 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	4.7 4.6 4.5	27.3 27.4 27.4
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	17,570 17,579	12,778 12,826	12,202 12,238	576 587	4,793 4,753	72.7 73.0	69.4 69. 6	4.5 4.6	27.3 27.0
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	25 0.1	77 0.6	79 0.6	-2 -0.3	-52 -1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.3
Over last 12 months Percent	109 0.6	114 0.9	104 0.9	10 1.8	-5 -0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2

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

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

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

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

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

Thousands

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

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.

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

									Inousands
UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over	1 MGSM	2 MGTT	3 MGTN	MGTQ	5 MGTW	6	7 MGUF	MGUL	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881	16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,276	14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,178	1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098 1,098	5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,432 6,448	75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4 71.7	68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5 66.8	9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7 6.1	25.0 26.2 27.1 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.2 28.6 28.3 28.2
2001 3-month averages	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	22,867 22,881	16,441 16,433	15,418 15,435	1,024 998	6,425 6,448	71.9 71.8	67.4 67.5	6.2 6.1	28.1 28.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,896 22,910 22,925	16,431 16,482 16,590	15,451 15,525 15,606	981 957 984	6,464 6,428 6,335	71.8 71.9 72.4	67.5 67.8 68.1	6.0 5.8 5.9	28.2 28.1 27.6
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	27.6 27.8 28.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,985 22,999 23,014	16,499 16,512 16,480	15,581 15,577 15,522	918 935 958	6,486 6,488 6,534	71.8 71.8 71.6	67.8 67.7 67.4	5.6 5.7 5.8	28.2 28.2 28.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,030 23,044 23,060	16,466 16,452 16,427	15,524 15,543 15,562	942 909 864	6,564 6,592 6,633	71.5 71.4 71.2	67.4 67.4 67.5	5.7 5.5 5.3	28.5 28.6 28.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,075 23,090 23,105	16,456 16,538 16,688	15,561 15,612 15,718	895 927 970	6,619 6,552 6,417	71.3 71.6 72.2	67.4 67.6 68.0	5.4 5.6 5.8	28.7 28.4 27.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,118 23,132 23,146	16,709 16,658 16,618	15,744 15,708 15,694	965 950 924	6,409 6,475 6,528	72.3 72.0 71.8	68.1 67.9 67.8	5.8 5.7 5.6	27.7 28.0 28.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,160 23,174 23,187	16,614 16,571 16,532	15,694 15,629 15,589	920 942 943	6,546 6,603 6,655	71.7 71.5 71.3	67.8 67.4 67.2	5.5 5.7 5.7	28.3 28.5 28.7
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	23,201 23,215	16,514 16,535	15,544 15,577	970 958	6,688 6,680	71.2 71.2	67.0 67.1	5.9 5.8	28.8 28.8
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	1 71	83 0.5	34 0.2	49 5.3	88 1.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUJ		
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279	16,099 15,871 15,754 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,979 16,139	14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,890 15,148 15,297	1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088 1,089 991	3,038	87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1 84.3	79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1 78.4 79.1	9.3 11.7 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 16.1 15.9 15.7
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	19,126 19,139		15,124 15,148	1,018 991		84.4 84.3	79.1 79.1	6.3 6.1	15.6 15.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,151 19,163 19,175	16,143 16,192 16,306	15,169 15,243 15,329	973 948 976	2,972	84.3 84.5 85.0	79.2 79.5 79.9	6.0 5.9 6.0	15.7 15.5 15.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,187 19,198 19,210	16,282	15,351 15,321 15,285	978 961 929	2,917	85.1 84.8 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	6.0 5.9 5.7	14.9 15.2 15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,239	15,310 15,313 15,257	909 927 950	2,994	84.4 84.4 84.2	79.6 79.6 79.3	5.6 5.7 5.9	15.6 15.6 15.8
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,256 19,268 19,279	16,181	15,265 15,279 15,297	933 902 857	3,086	84.1 84.0 83.8	79.3 79.3 79.3	5.8 5.6 5.3	15.9 16.0 16.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,291 19,303 19,314	16,247	15,328	887 918 963	3,056	83.8 84.2 84.9	79.2 79.4 79.9	5.5 5.7 5.9	16.2 15.8 15.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,372	15,463 15,428 15,407	958 944 917	2,964 3,023	85.0 84.7 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	5.8 5.8 5.6	15.0 15.3 15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,273	15,397 15,339 15,304	913 934 935	3,094 3,138	84.3 84.0 83.8	79.5 79.2 79.0	5.8	15.7 16.0 16.2
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	19,388 19,39 9		15,264 15,291	960 94 9		83.7 83.7	78.7 78.8	5.9 5.8	16.3 16.3
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	132		12 0.1	47 5.2		-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.3

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Total				Economic		ILO	Thousands
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	economically active	Total in employment ^a	unemployed	Economically inactive.	rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGTU 2	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	6	MGUG	MGUM	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011	12,412 12,995 12,426 12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,979 13,138	11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,322 12,508 12,663	900 904 949 912 849 781 732 679 657 630 549	10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911 10,819 10,763 10,799	53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.5 55.0	49.3 49.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.3 52.7	7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3 5.1 4.8	46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 45.5 45.0
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	23,892 23,901	13,157 13,138	12,489 12,508	668 630	10,735 10,763	55.1 55.0	52.3 52.3	5.1 4.8	44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,170	12,553	617	10,740	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
May-Jul	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,358	12,676	683	10,578	55.8	53.0	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,315	12,633	681	10,631	55.6	52.8	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,277	12,630	647	10,678	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,236	12,646	591	10,728	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,204	12,633	571	10,780	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,183	12,597	586	10,810	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,224	12,644	580	10,778	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,257	12,696	561	10,764	55.2	52.9	4.2	44.8
May-Jul	24,030	13,288	12,708	580	10,742	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,347	12,732	615	10,692	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,347	12,727	620	10,709	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,383	12,762	621	10,681	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,373	12,780	593	10,700	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	24,083	13,316	12,744	572	10,767	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,300	12,734	566	10,790	55.2	52.9	4.3	44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,333	12,751	582	10,766	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,389	12,799	590	10,718	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.4	166 1.3	156 1.2	10 1.7	-60 -0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters	YВТН	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YВТВ	MGUD	MGUI		
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479	11,897 11,863 11,887 11,923 11,960 12,098 12,208 12,284 12,440 12,587 12,656	11,020 10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,793 11,966 12,114	877 888 928 896 839 783 720 668 647 620 542	4,857 4,929 4,941 4,955 4,982 4,924 4,892 4,890 4,818 4,774 4,824	71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1 72.5 72.4	65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3 69.3	7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9	29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9 27.5 27.6
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000 Mar-May (Spr)	17,352 17,361	12,601 12,587	11,944 11,966	657 620	4,750 4,774	72.6 72.5	68.8 68.9	5.2 4.9	27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,610	12,003	607	4,759	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,808	12,134	674	4,590	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,764	12,093	671	4,644	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,722	12,084	638	4,696	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,680	12,099	581	4,748	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,686	12,124	562	4,752	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,654	12,093	561	4,796	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,629	12,053	576	4,830	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,668	12,098	571	4,801	72.5	69.3	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,697	12,142	555	4,793	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,500	12,710	12,135	576	4,790	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,764	12,155	609	4,746	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,771	12,146	626	4,748	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,772	12,160	612	4,755	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,794	12,183	611	4,742	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,776	12,191	585	4,769	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,554	12,728	12,166	563	4,825	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,708	12,148	560	4,854	72.4	69.2	4.4	27.6
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,734	12,160	574	4,837	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,579	12,792	12,211	581	4,786	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Changes Over last 12 months	109 0.6	124 1.0	113 0.9	10 1.8	-15 -0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA
LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Feb-Apr 2002 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,472	±162	88	±118	184	±209
Employmentrate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
LO unemployment (000s)	1,554	±52	19	±53	57	±71
LO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,025	±160	107	±116	241	±206
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,848	±136	-42	±97	67	±175
Economic inactivity rate	21.2%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
nactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,546	<u>+</u> 62	-48	±44	4	±79
nactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,301	±62	6	±44	63	±79

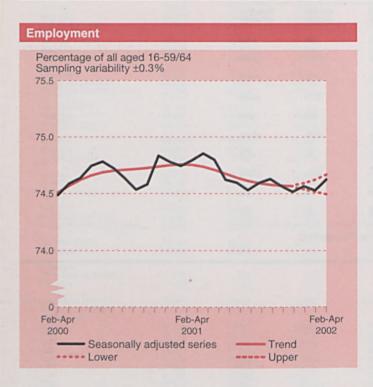
For more detailed analyses, please see the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement.

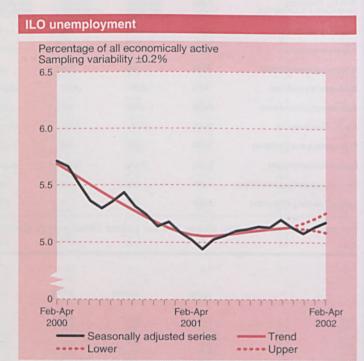
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

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

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





LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment A.2

JNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employmentb		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
-month averages				
eb-Anr 1994	25,753	-70.7	2.834	9.9
Mar-May Apr-Jun	25,781	70.8	2,834 2,807	9.8
May-Jul	25,807 25,832	70.8	2,779	9.7
Un-Aun	25,857	70.9 70.9	2,749 2,717	9.6 9.5
ul-Sep lug-Oct	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
ep-Nov	25,905 25,928	71.0 71.0	2,650	9.3
Ct-Dec	25,951	71.0	2,618 2,589	9.2 9.1
ov 94-Jan 95 ec 94-Feb 95	25,976	71.1	2,566	9.0
	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
n-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
b-Apr ar-May	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
VF_ lum	26,094 26,127	71.3 71.4	2,514 2,505	8.8 8.7
ay-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
n-Aug I-Sep	26,196 26,229	71.5	2,488	8.7
g-Oct	26,229	71.6 71.6	2,479 2,469	8.6 8.6
P-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
t-Dec v 95-Jan 96	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
c95-Feb96	26,336 26,354	71.8 71.8	2,435 2,423	8.5 8.4
n-Mar 1996				
D-Apr	26,370 26,384	71.8 71.9	2,411 2,398	8.4 8.3
ar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
r-Jun Ry-Jul	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
n_A	26,443 26,473	71.9 72.0	2,358 2,343	8.2 8.1
-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
g-Oct p-Nov	26,553	72.1	2,309	8.0
t-Dec	26,601 26,655	72.2 72.4	2,286 2,260	7.9 7.8
V96-lan 97	26,710	72.5	2,230	7.7
C96-Feb97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
n-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,165	7.5
b-Apr ar-May	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.4
rslun .	26,921 26,963	72.9	2,100	7.2
y-Jul	26,999	73.0 73.0	2,070 2,040	7.1 7.0
1-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,011	6.9
-Sep g-Oct	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
p-Nov	27,081 27,102	73.2	1,953 1,926	6.7 6.6
t-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,920	6.5
v97-Jan 98 c97-Feb 98	27,142 27,163	73.3 73.3	1,879	6.5
			1,862	6.4
n-Mar 1998 b-Apr	27,187 27,212	73.4 73.4	1,849	6.4
r-May	27,212	73.4	1,840 1,833	6.3 6.3
-Jun y-Jul	27,270	73.5	1,829	6.3
I-Atin	27,302 27,338	73.6 73.6	1,827	6.3
Sep	27,376	73.7	1,826 1,825	6.3 6.3
g-Oct p-Nov	27,414	73.7	1,824	6.2
t-Dec	27,452 27,487	73.8 73.9	1,824	62
v98-Jan 99	27,520	73.9	1,823 1,822	6.2 6.2
98-Feb99	27,549	73.9	1,819	6.2
-Mar 1999	27.576	73.9	1,815	62
D-Apr r-May	27,576 27,601 27,628	74.0	1,808	6.2 6.2 6.1
- lun	27,628 27,656	74.0	1.799	6.1
V-Jul	27,687	74.0 74.1	1,787 1,775	6.1 6.0
-Aug Sep	27 722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Q-Oct	27,759 27,796	74.2 74.2	1,751 1,742	5.9
D-Nov	27,759 27,796 27,832	74.3	1,742	5.9 5.9
-Dec /99-Jan 2000	27,868	74.3	1,728	5.8
99-Feb 2000	27,903 27,939	74.4 74.4	1,722 1,713	5.8 5.8
Maranno				
)-Apr	27,976 28,013	74.5	1,702	5.7
r-Mav	28,048	74.5 74.6	1,688 1,672	5.7
lin	28,081	74.6	1,653	5.6 5.6
-Aug Sep	28,109 28,133	74.7	1,635	5.5
Sep	28,133 28,153	74.7 74.7	1,616 1,599	5.4 5.4
J-Oct D-Nov	28,170	74.7	1,582	5.3
-Dec	28,188 28,206	74.7	1,567	5.3
/2000- lan 2001	28,225	74.7 74.7	1,551 1,537	5.2 5.2
2000-Feb2001	28,245	74.7	1,525	5.1
-Mar2001	28,264	74.8	1,515	5.1
-An-	28,281	74.8	1,509	5.1
r-May -Jun	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
y-Jul	28,308 28,318	74.7 74.7	1,508	5.1
-Aug	28,329	74.6	1,512 1,517	5.1 5.1
Sep	28,341	74.6	1,522	5.1
Sep G-Oct Nov	28,355 28,371	74.6 74.6	1,526	5.1
-Dec	28,388	74.6 74.6	1,530 1,533	5.1 5.1
/2001-Jan 2002 2001-Feb 2002	28,405	74.6	1,537	5.1
	28,423	74.6	1,541	5.1
-Mar 2002	28,442	74.6	1,546	5.2
b-Apr	28,464	74.6	1,550	

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

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.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

DYDC 29,190 29,281 R	LOLA 15,601	LOLB 13,589		
29,190				
	15,601	12 590		
		13,303		
	15,725	13,556		
		13,628		
29,412 R	15,827 R	13,585		
29,449 R	15,846 R	13,603		
29,484 R	15,844 R	13,640		
29,459	15,833	13,626		
29,484	15,694	13,790		
29,516	15,697	13,819		
32	3			
0.1	0.0	0.2		
67	-148	216		
0.2	-0.9	1.6		
	29,449 R 29,484 R 29,459 29,484 29,516 32 0.1	29,412 R 15,827 R 29,449 R 15,846 R 29,459 15,833 29,484 15,694 29,516 15,697 32 3 0.1 0.0 67 -148 0.2 -0.9	29,412 R 15,827 R 13,585 29,449 R 15,846 R 13,603 29,484 R 15,844 R 13,640 29,459 15,833 13,626 29,484 15,694 13,790 29,516 15,697 13,819 32 3 29 0.1 0.0 0.2 67 -148 216 0.2 -0.9 1.6	29,412 R 15,827 R 13,585 29,449 R 15,846 R 13,603 29,484 R 15,844 R 13,640 29,459 15,833 13,626 29,484 15,694 13,790 29,516 15,697 13,819 32 3 29 0.1 0.0 0.2 67 -148 216 0.2 -0.9 1.6

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

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ea	arnings	UNITED KINGDOM	Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d		Level
		LNMQ	LNNC		
2001	April R May June	128.8 128.8 129.5	5.0 4.6 4.8 R		
	July August September	129.7 130.4 130.8	4.6 4.5 4.3		
	October November December	131.1 131.2 131.0	4.3 4.1 3.4		
2002	January February R March R	132.0 133.0 133.2	2.9 2.5 2.9		
	April P	133.9	3.3		
hange	on month	0.7	0.4		
hange	on year	5.1	-1.7		

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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.

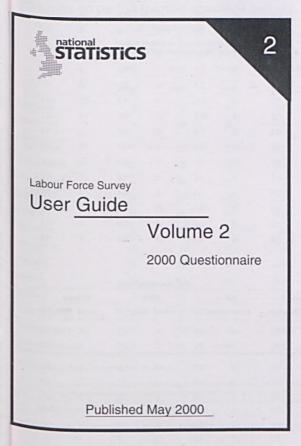
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

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 taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

		3.00					Labour For	ce Surve	y (February	to April	2002)						
1	Total aged 6 and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	.O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A	III	Male	Female	A	III	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	M	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	2,031	1,197	74.7	648	548	1,114	69.6	595	71.8	519	67.1	83	6.9	53	8.2	30	5.4
North West	5,406	3,320	76.7	1,826	1,495	3,128	72.1	1,700	75.4	1,429	68.5	192	5.8	126	6.9	66	4.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,989	2,474	77.6	1,388	1,085	2,345	73.5	1,308	78.3	1,037	68.1	128	5.2	80	5.7	49	4.5
East Midlands	3,354	2,133	79.7	1,187	946	2,033	75.9	1,130	80.9	903	70.3	100	4.7	58	4.9	42	4.5
West Midlands	4,176	2,637	78.8	1,480	1,157	2,488	74.4	1,390	79.4	1,098	68.7	149	5.6	90	6.1	59	5.1
East	4,366	2,888	82.8	1,594	1,294	2,784	79.7	1,533	85.1	1,251	73.8	105	3.6	61	3.8	43	3.4
London	5,894	3,810	75.9	2,154	1,656	3,551	70.6	1,998	76.7	1,553	63.9	259	6.8	156	7.3	103	6.2
South East	6,441	4,349	83.6	2,395	1,954	4,188	80.5	2,302	85.6	1,886	74.8	161	3.7	93	3.9	68	3.5
South West	3,999	2,562	82.2	1,389	1,173	2,478	79.4	1,333	82.8	1,145	75.6	84	3.3	56	4.0	29	2.4
England	39,656	25,370	79.3	14,062	11,308	24,109	75.3	13,289	80.0	10,820	70.1	1,260	5.0	773	5.5	487	4.3
Wales	2,330	1,336	73.2	746	590	1,259	68.9	699	73.8	560	63.4	77	5.8	47	6.3	30	5.2
Scotland	4,051	2,550	78.5	1,365	1,185	2,378	73.1	1,254	75.5	1,123	70.7	172	6.8	110	8.1	62	5.2
Great Britain	46,038	29,256	79.0	16,172	13,083	27,746	74.8	15,242	79.3	12,503	69.8	1,510	5.2	930	5.8	580	4.4
Northern Irelan	d 1,285	770	72.4	429	341	726	68.2	401	73.6	325	62.4	44	5.7	28	6.6	16	4.6
United Kingdo	om 47,322	30,025	78.8	16,601	13,424	28,472	74.6	15,643	79.2	12,829	69.6	1,554	5.2	958	5.8	595	- 4.4

Change on quarter^c

	Total aged 16 and over		Econon	nically act	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A	II	Male	Female	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al		Ma	ile	Fem	nale
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	8	0.5	-3	12	15	1.0	1	0.1	14	2.0	-7	-0.6	-5	-0.7	-2	-0.5
North West	4	12	0.2	0	12	-8	-0.3	-18	-0.8	10	0.4	20	0.6	18	1.0	3	0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	4	0.0	4	0	2	-0.1	4	0.1	-2	-0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
East Midlands	5	-5	-0.3	3	-8	-15	-0.6	-4	-0.1	-11	-1.1	9	0.5	7	0.6	_ 2	0.3
West Midland	is 0	0	0.0	-9	9	-2	0.0	-3	-0.2	1	0.2	3	0.1	-6	-0.3	8	0.7
East	10	12	0.2	3	10	17	0.3	-2	-0.2	19	0.8	-5	-0.2	5	0.3	-10	-0.8
London	16	3	-0.3	-1	4	11	-0.1	11	0.0	0	-0.2	-8	-0.2	-12	-0.5	4	0.2
South East	11	31	0.5	* 11	19	16	0.2	-1	0.0	17	0.5	15	0.3	13	0.5	2	0.1
South West	10	6	-0.2	3	3	18	0.2	4	0.0	14	0.5	-12	-0.5	-1	-0.1	-11	-1.0
England	60	71	0.1	11	60	54	0.0	-8	-0.1	62	0.2	17	0.1	. 19	0.1	-2	0.0
Wales	2	8	0.3	11	-3	2	0.0	4	0.2	-2	-0.2	6	0.4	. 7	0.9	-1	-0.2
Scotland	2	7	0.2	-6	13	7	0.2	-5	-0.4	11	0.8	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.1
Great Britain	64	85	0.1	16	70	63	0.0	-9	-0.2	72	0.3	23	0.1	25	0.1	-2	0.0
Northern Irela	and 3	22	1.9	4	18	25	2.2	8	1.3	17	3.2	-3	-0.6	-4	-0.9	0	-0.2
United King	dom 66	107	0.1	20	87	88	0.1	-1	-0.1	89	0.4	19	0.0	21	0.1	-2	0.0

Change on year

T-	otal aged and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A	.11	Male	Female	А	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fem	nale
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	7	0.4	-13	20	16	0.9	-8	-1.2	24	3,2	-8	-0.7	-4	-0.5	-4	-0.9
North West	16	- 1	-0.3	-9	9	-17	-0.8	-25	-1.5	9	0.0	17	0.5	17	0.9	0	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	-4	-0.5	12	-16	2	-0.4	19	0.7	-18	-1.5	-5	-0.2	-7	-0.6	2	0.3
East Midlands	22	24	0.1	11	13	19	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2
West Midlands	3	22	0.3	0	22	15	0.2	3	-0.3	13	0.6	7	0.2	-2	-0.2	9	0.7
East	43	5	-0.5	-1	5	9	-0.3	0	-0.6	9	-0.1	-5	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.3
London	61	41	-0.4	33	8	24	-0.6	19	-0.4	5	-0.9	17	0.4	14	0.5	3	0.2
South East	50	83	0.7	53	29	61	0.2	35	0.3	26	0.1	22	0.4	18	0.7	4	0.1
South West	42	39	-0.1	9	30	49	0.2	6	-0.6	43	1.1	-10	-0.4	3	0.2	-13	-1.2
England	249	218	-0.1	97.	121	179	-0.2	59	-0.4	120	0.1	39	0.1	38	0.2	1	0.0
Wales	9	-1	-0.3	5	-6	3	0.0	10	0.8	-7	-1.0	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.8	1	0.3
Scotland	7	12	0.0	-13	25	-13	-0.7	-31	-2.2	17	0.8	25	1.0	18	1.4	7	0.5
Great Britain	265	228	-0.1	88	140	169	-0.2	38	-0.5	131	0.1	60	0.2	50	0.3	10	0.0
Northern Ireland	11	12	0.5	-4	16	15	0.8	-2	-1.0	17	2.7	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.5	0	-0.3
United Kingdo	m 276	241	0.0	84	157	184	-0.2	36	-0.5	147	0.2	57	0.2	48	0.3	9	0.0

Source: Labour Force Surve Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 609

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

Denominator = all persons of working age.

Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 11

	Em	ployer surve	ys		Jobo	entre Plus adr	ministrative sy:	stem		Jobcentre	Plus administ	rative system
	Civilian work	kforce jobs (Dasonally adjus	ecember 2001); sted			Claimant cour	nt (May 2002)			Jobcent	re vacancies ^{d,}	(May 2002)
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ale	Fen	nale			
	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	1,049	533	516	58.3	5.1	46.4	7.5	11.9	22			
North West	3,181	1,681	1,500	117.7	3.6	91.7	5.1	26.0	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,340	1,199	1,141	88.2	3.6	67.8	5.2	20.4	1.8			
East Midlands	1,989	1,058	931	58.4	2.9	43.4	4.0	15.0	1.6			
West Midlands	2,569	1,359	1,210	92.3	3.5	70.1	4.8	22.2	1.8			
East	2,607	1,429	1,178	56.4	22	41.3	2.9	15.1	1.3			
London	4,614	2,495	2,118	165.4	3.6	119.4	4.7	46.0	22			
South East	4,184	2,241	1,943	71.2	1.7	53.1	2.3	18.1	0.9			
South West	2,426	1,286	1,140	50.0	2.0	37.0	2.7	13.0	12			
England	24,959	13,282	11,677	757.8	3.0	570.2	4.1	187.6	1.6			
Wales	1,234	633	601	47.0	3.6	36.3	5.3	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,453	1,232	1,221	102.7	4.1	79.9	5.9	22.8	2.0			
Great Britain	28,646	15,147	13,499	907.6	3.1	686.5	4.3	221.1	1.6			
Northern Ireland	758	407	351	37.0	4.7	28.1	6.4	8.9	2.6			
United Kingdom	29,404	15,555	13,850	944.6	3.1	714.6	4.4	230.0	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Em	ployer survey	/S		Jobo	entre Plus adn	ninistrativesys	stem		Jobcentre	Plus administ	rative system
	Civilian wo	orkforce jobs (001); not seaso	change on onally adjusted	10 195 8	Claim	ant count (ch	ange on April	2002)			bcentre vacan	
	All	Male	Female	- 4	All	M	ale	Fer	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	8	-8	17	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0		10221	
North West	6	-32	38	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	-31	37	-0.9	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	15	-8	23	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-4	-33	29	-1.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.0			
East	18	15	3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
London	16	-33	50	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
South East	14	12	2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	6	-4	10	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
England	87	-123	210	-4.8	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-1.5	0.0			
Wales	12	-13	26	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
Scotland	4	-21	26	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	104	-157	261	-6.5	0.0	-4.8	0.0	-1.7	0.0			
Northern Ireland	8	3	5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	113	-154	266	-7.0	0.0	-5.2	0.0	-1.8	0.0			

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

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

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

See footnote e in Table A3.

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

	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East North West Yorkshire and the Humber East Midlands West Midlands East London South East South West Wales Sootland	±35 ±59 ±47 ±38 ±48 ±48 ±61 ±57 ±47	± 12 ± 19 ± 15 ± 12 ± 16 ± 14 ± 23 ± 17 ± 13 ± 11 ± 16	±35 ±58 ±46 ±38 ±47 ±47 ±59 ±56 ±47 ±37 ±45	±35 ±58 ±46 ±41 ±46 ±43 ±59 ±51 ±44 ±38 ±44	±1.8% ±1.1% ±1.2% ±1.3% ±1.2% ±1.0% ±1.1% ±0.8% ±1.1% ±1.17% ±1.7%	±1.0% ±0.6% ±0.6% ±0.6% ±0.6% ±0.5% ±0.4% ±0.5% ±0.4% ±0.5%

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

EMPLOYMENT

UNITED		A	All in employme	ent		Total wo	orkers	Emplo	yees		ands, seasona	lly adjusted
KINGDOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed	Unpaid family workers	Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Workers with second jobs
All Spring quarters	1 MGRZ	2 MGRN	3 MGRQ	4 MGRT	MGRW 5	6 YCBE	7 YCBH	YCBK	9 YCBN	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	1: YCBV
Mar-May) 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053	21,877 21,998 22,312 22,730 23,218 23,657 24,119 24,622	3,186 3,303 3,364 3,304 3,358 3,290 3,232 3,178	150 145 139 127 118 102 102	355 335 284 250 222 178 159 144	19,473 19,526 19,794 19,866 20,219 20,473 20,761 21,083	6,095 6,255 6,306 6,546 6,697 6,755 6,850 6,970	16,667 16,648 16,882 17,043 17,392 17,773 18,114 18,499	5,210 5,350 5,431 5,688 5,827 5,885 6,005 6,122	2,604 2,692 2,734 2,656 2,658 2,571 2,538 2,477	582 611 630 649 690 719 693 700	1,04; 1,14; 1,29; 1,29; 1,25; 1,19; 1,28; 1,19;
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	28,332	24,889 24,844	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659 18,625	6,230 6,219	2,530 2,528	663 668	1,18
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	24,889 24,902	3,193 3,193 3,200	98 97 97	151 145 146	21,293 21,294 21,284	7,038 7,042	18,659 18,656	6,230 6,246	2,530 2,538	663 656	1,18
May-Jul lun-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	28,312 28,319 28,317	24,869 24,879 24,870	3,209	97 97	134 125	21,326	7,028 6,993 6,996	18,646 18,686 18,672	6,223 6,192 6,198	2,535 2,543 2,556	665 666 670	1,19 1,15 1,14
lug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	28,349 28,390 28,396	24,923 24,955 24,954	3,214 3,210 3,215	95 103 105	116 122 122	21,339 21,354 21,344	7,009 7,035 7,052	18,710 18,733 18,730	6,213 6,222 6,223	2,542 2,531 2,525	672 679 690	1,13 1,13
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,384 28,419	24,948 24,998	3,201 3,200	108 103	126 118	21,325 21,361	7,058 7,059	18,718 18,762	6,230 6,237	2,517 2,514	684 686	1,16
an-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Changes	28,420 28,472	24,994 25,054	3,213 3,209	99 97	114 112	21,365 21,380	7,055 7,092	18,764 18,784	6,230 6,270	2,518 2,514	695 695	1,16
Over last 3 months	88 0.3	106 0.4	0.3	-12 -10.9	-11.2	54 0.3	34 0.5	66 0.4	40 0.6	-3 -0.1	11 1.6	-2 -1
Over last 12 months Per cent	184 0.6 MGSA	210 0.8 MGRO	13 0.4 MGRR	-1 -0.8 MGRU	-38 -25.4 MGRX	125 0.6 YCBF	59 0.8 YCBI	159 0.9 YCBL	51 0.8 YCBO	-14 -0.6 YCBR	27 4.0 YCBU	-2 -1. YCB
Male Spring quarters Mar-May) 1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	47
994 995 996 997 998 999	14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504	11,471 11,670 11,885 12,187 12,503 12,704 13,058	2,485 2,554 2,477 2,494 2,419 2,401 2,322	49 43 43 39 29 36 37 36	157 137 116 106 87	13,124 13,296 13,327 13,540 13,736 13,868 14,097	1,100 1,155 1,234 1,316 1,330 1,379 1,408	10,737 10,870 10,995 11,201 11,509 11,656 11,986 12,031	734 801 890 986 994 1,048 1,072 1,101	2,270 2,321 2,239 2,241 2,148 2,142 2,047 2,111	215 233 238 253 271 259 274	55 55 55 56 56 56
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	15,630 15,607	13,132	2,362	37	98	14,213 14,186 14,213	1,416 1,421 1,416	12,000 12,031	1,100 1,101	2,117	251 255	48
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,630 15,606 15,609	13,132 13,115 13,109	2,362 2,360 2,367	36 34 33	97 100	14,201 14,194	1,405 1,415	12,019 12,010 12,028	1,096 1,099 1,102	2,111 2,114 2,112	251 247 255	48
lun-Aug (Sum) lul-Sep lug-Oct	15,629 15,637 15,640	13,130 13,128 13,147	2,378 2,395 2,390	32 31 30	83 73	14,211 14,213 14,211	1,418 1,424 1,429	12,018 12,029	1,111 1,118	2,118 2,134 2,127	260 261 263	46
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,657 15,662 15,644	13,158 13,154 13,138	2,389 2,397 2,394	33 34 36	77	14,213 14,199 14,196	1,444 1,463 1,448	12,035 12,027 12,024	1,123 1,128 1,114	2,119 2,114 2,115	270 283 279	47
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	15,656 15,627	13,162	2,387	33	74 72	14,208 14,182 14,176	1,448 1,445 1,467	12,045 12,015 12,017	1,117 1,114 1,142	2,107 2,113	280 282	48
Feb-Apr Changes Over last 3 months	15,643	13,160	2,383	-7	-5	-20	19	-7	29	2,105	279	47
Per cent Over last 12 months	0.0	0.2 59	-0.5 11	-20.1	-27	-0.1 -10 -0.1	1.3 46 3.3	-0.1 17 .0.1	2.6	-0.5 -13	-0.1 24	0
Per cent Female	MGSB	0.5 MGRP	0.5 MGRS	-21.1	-27.5 MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	УСВМ	3.8 YCBP	-0.6 YCBS	9.4 YCBV	YCB
Spring quarters	11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702	10,456 10,527 10,642 10,845 11,032 11,155 11,415 11,563 11,757	797 817 810 828 864 871 830 856 831	107 96 96 84 80 72 66 73	116 101 93 84 62 53 57	6,414 6,402 6,498 6,539 6,679 6,736 6,893 6,986 7,080	5,069 5,154 5,151 5,311 5,381 5,424 5,471 5,563 5,622	5,924 5,911 6,012 6,047 6,191 6,264 6,458 6,513 6,628	4,532 4,616 4,630 4,798 4,841 4,891 4,957 5,050 5,129	418 421 413 417 427 423 396 430 419	379 396 397 411 437 448 434 426 412	57 63 74 74 70 68 73 68
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	12,681 12,702	11,744 11,757	825 831	60 62		7,069 7,080	5,612 5,622	6,625 6,628	5,119 5,129	411 419	414 412	69
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,730 12,703	11,787 11,760	833 832 831	62 64 65	48 46	7,093 7,090 7,115	5,637 5,613 5,575	6,637 6,636 6,658	5,150 5,124	424 423	409 409	69 69 68
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	12,690 12,680 12,709	11,748 11,741 11,777	831 824	65 65	42 43	7,108 7,128 7,142	5,572 5,580	6,654 6,682	5,090 5,087 5,095	425 422 415		68
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,733 12,733 12,740	11,797 11,799 11,811	821 818 807	70 71 72	45 51	7,145 7,129	5,591 5,588 5,610	6,698 6,704 6,694	5,099 5,096 5,116	412 411 401	409 407 405	65
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	12,764	11,837	813 818 826	70 68 67	45	7,153 7,183 7,204	5,611 5,610 5,625	6,717 6,749	5,119 5,116	407 405	406 414	68
Feb-Apr Changes Over last 3 months	12,829	11,894	19	-4	-9	75	14	6,767	5,128	409		-2
Percent	0.7	0.7	2.4	-6.2		1.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.0		-3

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

ds, seasonally adjust	F 0 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 4	working part	d (reasons for	self-employed	ployees and s	Part-time em		king)	mporary work	reasons for te	y employees (Temporar	
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	Total
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16 YCCI	15 YCCF	14 YCCC	13 YCBZ
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL				
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	598 675 735 858 948 969 992 1,063	87 89 92 85 91 112 117	4,300 4,355 4,398 4,580 4,660 4,742 4,887 4,966	13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5 9.8	808 841 835 815 818 781 701 672	5,793 5,961 6,061 6,337 6,516 6,604 6,698 6,823	346 365 377 430 464 480 453 532 633	81 98 92 86 99 98 115	361 402 457 472 543 535 543 562	42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.1 30.6	569 626 705 684 685 632 602 529	6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.0	1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,712 1,727
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	1,068	141 135 141	5,051 5,057	9.2	632 632	6,893 6,887	623	105	520 540 520	27.8 27.0 27.8	481 469 481	7.0 6.9	738
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,068 1,064 1,063	144 138	5,051 5,073 5,077	9.2 9.0 8.9	632 619 610	6,893 6,901 6,888	633 641 632	94 102 97	518 503 479	27.8 27.3 26.5 25.9	472 445 421	7.0 6.7 6.5	,732 ,677 ,624
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	1,063 1,069 1,073	141 135 133	5,060 5,073 5,088	8.7 8.6 8.6	595 591 592	6,858 6,867 6,885	627 627 646	97 98 102	479 485 483 500	25.9 25.2 25.6 25.3	408 423 420	6.5 6.6	619 655 657
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,068 1,086 1,071	131 132 132	5,109 5,113 5,125	8.6 8.4 8.5	594 582 585	6,901 6,914 6,914	632 625 614	105 99 94	490 490	25.8 26.1	423 423	6.6 6.6 6.5	636 620
Dec2001-Feb2002(Wir Jan-Mar 2002	1,086	131	5,133	8.3	572 572 580	6,923 6,926 6,965	613 606 595	87 87 88	481 481 471	26.6 26.3 26.7	428 420 420	6.4 6.4 6.3	609 595 574
Feb-Apr Changes Over last 3 months	1,117	140	5,127	-0.1	-6	51	-19	-5	-19	0.6	-3 -0.7	-0.2	-46 2.8
Percent Over last 12 month	4.3 55	6.1	0.0 70	-0.9	-1.0 -52	0.7 78	-3.1 -28	-5.5 -17	-3.8 -69	-0.4	-50	-0.7	163
Percent Male	5.1 YCDK	3.8 YCDH	1.4 YCDE	YCDB	-8.3 YCCY	1.1 YCCV	-4.5 YCCS	YCCP	-12.8 YCCM	YCCJ	-10.6 YCCG	YCCD	CA
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	249 302 328 384 415 426 431 467 464	29 31 32 29 42 46 40 47 53	336 350 387 420 476 490 552 564 590	30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.7 19.9 18.1	268 266 288 294 306 303 284 268 244	882 949 1,034 1,128 1,238 1,264 1,307 1,346 1,352	159 168 170 187 209 208 204 233 285	44 46 55 51 56 53 67 58 54	110 131 155 158 203 192 218 222 209	48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.6 36.3 32.2	294 320 382 357 362 335 333 292 260	5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.8 6.3 6.5 6.2 6.2	607 665 762 753 829 788 822 805 808
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	461 464	50 53	596 590	18.2 18.1	247 244	1,355 1,352	282 285	65 54	215 209	31.0 32.2	252 260	6.2 6.2	815 808
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	458 462 469	56 54 56	595 608 609	17.4 17.0 16.7	234 230 228	1,343 1,354 1,362	282 285 283	58 55 53	208 209 200	31.4 29.8 29.0	251 233 218	6.1 6.0 5.7	800 782 754
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	476 481 479	57 59 58	615 616 619	16.3 16.3 17.0	223 226 237	1,371 1,381 1,393	296 304 296	53 56 56	200 196 201	27.9 28.4 29.4	213 220 230	5.8 5.9 6.0	762 776 783
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Wir	491 481 487	61 60 62	623 613 614	16.7 17.1 16.8	235 239 234	1,411 1,392 1,397	285 278 271	54 50 48	201 200 194	30.5 31.2 32.0	237 240 241	5.9 5.8 5.7	776 768 753
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	491 505	64 65	611 618	16.4 16.4	229 233	1,396 1,421	259 258	49 51	198 194	31.5 31.7	233 234	5.6 5.6	740 737
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	24 5.0	5 9.0	5 0.8	-0.7	-6 -2.3	28 2.0	-20 -7.2	0.9	-6 -2.8	0.5	-6 -2.6	-0.2	31 4.1
Over last 12 months	43 9.4	15 30.4	22 3.6	-1.8	-14 -5.6	66 4.9	-24 -8.4	-15 -22.7	-21 -9.7	0.7	-19 -7.4	-0.6	78 9.6
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDL	YCDI	YCDF	YCDC	YCCZ	YCCW	YCCT	YCCQ	YCCN	YCCK	УССН	YCCE	CB
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	349 373 407 474 532 543 561 596 604	58 59 60 56 49 67 77 74 88	3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,251 4,335 4,402 4,461	11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 9.0 7.7 7.4 7.0	540 575 547 520 512 478 418 404 388	4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,339 5,391 5,476 5,541	187 197 207 242 255 272 249 299 348	37 53 37 36 43 45 48 46 40	251 271 303 313 340 343 325 340 310	36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.1 25.7 24.0	276 307 323 327 323 298 268 237 221	7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0 7.8	750 327 369 918 961 957 390 922
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	601 604	85 88	4,461 4,461	7.0 7.0	385 388	5,533 5,541	341 348	40 40	325 310	23.5 24.0	217 221	7.9 7.8	923
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	606 600 595	88 85 85	4,479 4,469 4,451	6.9 6.9 6.7	385 380 367	5,558 5,534 5,497	359 347 344	43 42 44	309 294 279	23.7 23.7 23.3	221 212 202	7.9 7.6 7.4	32 95 69
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	593 592 589	78 74 73	4,457 4,472 4,489	6.7 6.7 6.5	368 366 357	5,496 5,504 5,508	331 342 336	45 47 50	285 287 299	22.8 23.1 21.7	196 203 189	7.3 7.5 7.4	57 179 173
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002	595 591 599	71 72 69	4,490 4,512 4,519	6.3 6.3 6.1	346 347 338	5,503 5,522 5,526	340 336 343	45 43 39	289 290 287	21.6 21.4 21.8	186 183 187	7.3 7.2 7.2	60 52 56
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	600 613	70 75	4,517 4,510	6.2 6.3	343 347	5,530 5,544	347 337	38 38	283 277	21.9 22.2	187 186	7.2 7.0	55 37
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	22 3.7	3.7	-2 -0.1	0.0	0.0	22 0.4	0.2	-6 -12.8	-13 -4.5	0.8	1.8	-0.2	15
Over last 12 months	12 1.9	-10 -11.9	49	-0.7	-38 -9.9	12 0.2	-4 -1.3	-2 -4.7	-48 -14.8	-1.3	-31 -14.3	-0.8	-85 9.3

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.

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

	ED GDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	<u>25-34</u> 5	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F) 8
AII		MGRZ	YBSE	увто	YBTR	УВТИ	увтх	MGUW	MGUZ
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993 1994	25,568 25,780	24,799 25,002 26,209	576 584 607	3,638 3,491 3,390	6,807 6,932 7,048	9,202 9,312	4,576 4,684 4,700	769 778
	1995 1996 1997	26,100 26,412 26,916	25,308 25,645 26,118	660 699	3,345 3,295	7,091 7,247	9,463 9,645 9,724	4,799 4,905 5,154	792 767 798
	1998 1999	27,227 27,611	26,457 26,796	695 677	3,263 3,276	7,225 7,189	9,874 10,065	5,400 5,589	770 815
	2000 2001	28,053 28,332	27,224 27,515	672 663	3,342 3,376	7,131 6,971	10,332 10,545	5,747 5,960	829 816
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	28,288 28,332	27,476 27,515	661 663	3,361 3,376	6,979 6,971	10,537 10,545	5,939 5,960	812 816
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28,336	27,511	661	3,410 3,393	6,946 6,912	10,535	5,959	825
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,312 28,319	27,463 27,469	655 648	3,404	6,880	10,548 10,558	5,954 5,980	849 850
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	28,317 28,349	27,459 27,497 27,524	655 664	3,383 3,407 3,423	6,862 6,859	10,589 10,584	5,971 5,983	858 851
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	28,390 28,396	27,524	669 669	3.427	6,838	10,590	6,004 6,015	866 880
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,384 28,419	27,512 27,544	660 668	3,431 3,428	6,790 6,783	10,623 10,650	6,007 6,015	872 876
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	28,420 28,472	27,545 27,594	660 663	3,424 3,448	6,777 6,753	10,674 10,708	6,009 6,023	876 878
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	88 0.3	82 0.3	3 0.5	17 0.5	-37 -0.6	84 0.8	15 0.3	6 0.6
	Overlast 12 months Percent	184 0.6	117 0.4	2 0.4	87 2.6	-226 -3.2	171 1.6	83 1.4	66 8.1
Male		MGSA	YBSF	YВТР	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	14,085	13.830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
	1993 1994 1995	14,005 14,224 14,451	13,960 14,163	290 298 306 335 343	1,914 1,854 1,811	3,932 4,002	5,037 5,148	2,838 2,896	264 288
	1996 1997	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343	1,771 1,766	4,013 4,086	5,208 5,268	2,969 3,125	265 268
	1998 1999	15,067 15,247	14,795 14,960	346 335	1,748 1,757	4,093 4,047	5,363 5,466	3,245 3,355	272 287
	2000 2001	15,504 15,630	15,218 15,364	336 331	1,798 1,813	4,025 3,935	5,636 5,733	3,423 3,551	286 265
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	15,607 15,630	15,342 15,364	333 331	1,801 1,813	3,939 3,935	5,731 5,733	3,538 3,551	265 265
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,606 15,609	15,334 15,329	328 324	1,832 1,828	3,913 3,897	5,717 5,739	3,544 3,541	272 280
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,880	5,739	3,567	277
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	15,355 15,359 15,371	335 338 339	1,820 1,823 1,833	3,875 3,873 3,857	5,765 5,757 5,761	3,560 3,567 3,580	282 281 286
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,662 15,644	15,367 15,352	339 332	1,835 1,836	3,844 3,838	5,773 5,774	3,576 3,573	295 292
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	15,656 15,627	15,367 15,343	329 321	1,839	3,829	5,802	3,569	288 284
	Feb-Apr	15,643	15,356	325	1,848	3,793	5,823	3,566	287
	Over last 3 months Percent	-1 0.0	0.0	-7 -2.0	12 0.7	-45 -1.2	50 0.9	-7 -0.2	-4 -1.5
	Overlast 12 months Percent	36 0.2	13 0.1	-8 -2.3	46 2.6	-146 -3.7	93 1.6	28 0.8	23 8.6
Fema	ale Spring quarters	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
	(Mar-May) 1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946 3,000	4,232	1,781	514
	1994 1995	11,556 11,649	11,043 11,145	286 300 324	1,637 1,579 1,573	3,046 3,078	4,275 4,316 4,438	1,845 1,904 1,936	514 504
	1996 1997	11,850 12,060 12,160	11,348 11,530 11,662	356 349	1,529 1,515	3,161 3,132	4,455 4,511	2.029	502 530 498 528
	1998 1999 2000	12,160 12,364 12,549	11,836 12,006	342 336	1,519 1,544	3,142 3,106	4,599 4,696	2,155 2,234 2,324	543
	2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	12,681 12,702	12,134 12,151	328 332	1,559 1,562	3,040 3,036	4,806 4,812	2,401 2,409	547 551
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,730 12,703	12,177 12,134	334 331 316	1,578 1,565 1,570	3,033 3,016 3,000	4,819 4,810 4,820	2,414 2,413 2,413	552 569
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	12,690 12,680	12,118 12,104 12,139	320 326	1,563 1,584	2,986 2,986	4,823 4,827	2,411 2,416	572 576 570
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	12,709 12,733 12,733	12,139 12,153 12,148	330	1,590 1,591	2,980 2,962	4,829 4,825	2,416 2,424 2,439	570 579 585
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,740 12,764	12,159 12,176	328 339	1,595 1,589	2,952 2,954	4,850 4,848	2,434 2,445	580 588
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	12,793 12,829	12,202 12,238	339 338	1,586 1,600	2,961 2,960	4,871 4,884	2,444 2,456	592 590
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	89 0.7	79 0.6	10 3.0	5 0.3	8 0.3	35 0.7	22 0.9	10 1.7
	Overlast 12 months	147 1.2	104 0.9	10 3.1	41 2.6	-80 -2.6	78 1.6	55 2.3	43 7.9

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

UNITED KINGDOM					Employment rates by age Per cent, seasonally				
	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)	
All	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP	
1994	56.3 56.7	70.4 70.8	43.5 45.0	64.0 63.7	74.1 74.7	79.0 79.0	61.9 62.4	7.6 7.7	
1995 1996	57.2 57.6	71.3 71.9	45.1 46.4	64.2 65.8	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8	
1997 1998	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	75.9 78.0	79.7 80.0	63.5 64.5	7.5 7.8	
1999	58.9 59.4	73.4 73.9	47.7 46.8	66.5 66.6	78.7 79.6	80.7 81.1	65.5 66.2	7.5 7.9	
2000 2001	60.0 60.2	74.6 74.9	46.7 45.4	67.7 67.5	80.5 80.5	81.7 81.9	66.7 68.0	8.1 7.9	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	60.1	74.8	45.3	67.3	80.4	82.0	67.8	7.9	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	60.2	74.9 74.8	45.4 45.2	67.5 68.1	80.5 80.4	81.9	68.0	7.9	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	44.7 44.1	67.7 67.8	80.2 80.0	81.7 81.7 81.7	67.9 67.7 67.9	8.0 8.2 8.2	
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9				
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	45.0 45.3	67.7 67.9	80.1 80.0	81.8 81.6 81.6	67.7 67.8 68.0	8.3 8.2 8.4	
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2	67.8	79.8	81.5	68.0	8.5	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1 60.1	74.5 74.6	44.4 44.9	67.8 67.7	79.8 79.9	81.6 81.7	67.9 67.9	8.4 8.5	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	60.1 60.2	74.5 74.6	44.3 44.4	67.5 67.8	80.0 80.0	81.7 81.9	67.8 67.9	8.5 8.5	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Overlast 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.0		
lale	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	0.6 YBUQ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	64.1	75.4	40.0						
1994	64.5	75.1 75.6	42.6 44.8	66.0 66.2	83.0 83.7	85.3 85.5	64.2 64.4	7.1 7.4	
1995 1996	65.2 65.3	76.4 76.7	44.4 46.0	67.1 68.2	84.6 84.6	86.3 85.9	65.0 65.9	8.0	
1997 1998	66.3	77.8	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3 7.3	
1999	66.8 67.1	78.5 78.8	46.4 45.2	69.8 70.0	87.5 87.8	87.3 87.5	67.9 68.6	7.4 7.7	
2000 2001	67.8 67.8	79.5 79.7	45.5 44.3	71.2 70.9	88.8 88.8	88.5 88.3	68.8 70.3	7.7 7.0	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	67.7	79.6	44.5	70.5	88.7	00.4			
Mar-May (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.4 88.3	70.1 70.3	7.0 7.0	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	43.7 43.2	71.5 71.3	88.5 88.3	87.9 88.1	70.1 69.9	7.2 7.4	
Jul-Sep	67.6 67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4 79.5	44.4 44.8	70.8 70.8	88.2 88.3	88.2 88.0	70.2 70.2	7.4 7.4	
			44.8	71.1	88.2	87.9	70.4	7.5	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.6 67.5 67.5	79.4 79.3 79.3	44.7 43.6 43.2	71.1 71.0 71.0	88.1 88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8 88.1	70.3 70.2 70.0	7.8 7.7	
Jan-Mar2002	67.4	79.1	42.0	70.9	88.0	88.0		7.6	
Feb-Apr Changes	67.4	79.2	42.5	71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9 69.9	7.5 7.5	
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
Overlast 12 months	-0.3	-0.5	-2.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	
emale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR	
1993	49.0	65.2	44.3 44.8	62.0	65.0	72.6	58.6	7.8	
1995	49.4 49.6	65.6 65.8	44.8 45.9	61.3 61.2	66.0 66.4	72.5 72.4	58.6 59.9 60.3	7.8	
1996 1997	50.3 51.0	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7 7.7	
1998	51.3 52.0	67.4 67.9	50.0 49.1	63.2 63.1	69.2 69.5	73.6 74.1	60.6 62.1	8.1 7.6	
1999 2000	52.0 52.5 52.9	68.6 69.2	48.5 47.9	63.2 63.9	71.1 71.7	74.6 74.9	62.8 63.9	8.1 8.3	
2001	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	52.8 52.9	69.5 69.5	46.1 46.6	63.9 63.9	71.8	75.5	64.7	8.4	
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6			71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.9 52.8	69.3 69.2	46.7 46.2 44.0	64.5 63.9 64.0	71.9 71.6 71.4	75.4 75.2 75.3	64.8 64.7 64.6	8.5 8.7 8.8	
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.1	44.6	63.6	71.3	75.2	64.5	8.8	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.8 52.9	69.3 69.3	45.3 45.8	64.4 64.5	71.4 71.5	75.2 75.1	64.5 64.7	8.7 8.9	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	52.9 52.9 53.0	69.2 69.3 69.3	45.7 45.3 46.7	64.4 64.5 64.2	71.2 71.1 71.3	75.0 75.2 75.1	65.0 64.8 65.0	9.0 8.9	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	53.1 53.2	69.4 69.6	46.6 46.4	63.9 64.4	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.0	
Changes					71.8	75.5	65.1	9.0	
Overlast 3 months	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	
Overlast 12 months	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	

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

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	h	O	ш	S	n	d٥	۱

		Employee jo	obs	*	No.		Self- employment	HM Forces ^d	Government- supported	Workforce jobs ^f
		Male		Female		All	employment jobs (with or without		traineese	
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b	1	employees) ^c			
	D KINGDOM					BCAD	BCAG	ВСАН	DYCZ	DYDA
998	asonally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	12,505 12,654 12,652	1,546 1,522 1,607	BCAF 12,175 12,251 12,323	5,437 5,407 5,868	24,680 24,905 24,975	3,487 3,506 3,490	210 209 210	121 132 127	28,495 28,751 28,801
	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	12,594 12,679 12,838 12,878	1,627 1,663 1,697 1,679	12,255 12,367 12,494 12,586	5,856 5,884 5,938 6,004	24,849 25,046 25,332 25,465	3,475 3,524 3,446 3,441	209 208 208 208	124 123 131 129	28,657 28,907 29,110 29,246
	Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,789 12,954 13,017 13,135	1,684 1,726 1,759 1,778	12,494 12,523 12,603 12,675	5,966 5,929 5,920 6,017	25,284 25,477 25,620 25,810	3,433 3,448 3,420 3,416	208 207 205 206	123 112 121 118	29,04 29,24 29,36 29,55
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,008 13,075 13,123 12,971	1,730 1,756 1,769 1,809	12,564 12,626 12,647 12,916	5,946 5,969 5,973 6,263	25,572 25,701 25,769 25,887	3,417 3,453 3,431 3,425	206 204 203 204	111 96 88 94	29,3 ³ 29,4 ⁵ 29,4 ⁵ 29,6 ¹
2002	Dec R Mar	12,856	1,806	12,790	6,215	25,645	3,433	205	94	29,37
	D KINGDOM									
	nally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	BCHI 12,529 12,610 12,595	1,549 1,526 1,579	BCHJ 12,192 12,245 12,240	5,464 5,438 5,791	BCAJ 24,722 24,855 24,834	DYZN 3,499 3,491 3,498	210 210 210 210	LOJU 133 130 120	DYD 28,56 28,6 28,6
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	12,676 12,694 12,796 12,826	1,647 1,667 1,700 1,653	12,318 12,388 12,496 12,503	5,865 5,917 5,975 5,925	24,994 25,082 25,292 25,329	3,480 3,521 3,437 3,447	208 209 209 208	122 132 129 124	28,8 28,9 29,0 29,1
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,870 12,969 12,973 13,084	1,703 1,731 1,759 1,755	12,552 12,544 12,612 12,588	5,972 5,963 5,962 5,935	25,422 25,513 25,585 25,672	3,439 3,441 3,416 3,421	207	121 120 120 120 114	29,1 29,2 29,3 29,4
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,090 13,088 13,079 12,926	1,748 1,762 1,768 1,790	12,621 12,647 12,660 12,833	5,952 6,003 6,016 6,188	25,711 25,735 25,739 25,760	3,423 3,442 3,430 3,430	205 204 204	109 103 86 90	29,4 29,4 29,4 29,4
2002	Dec R Mar	12,926	1,825	12,844	6,219	25,785	3,436			29,5
	T BRITAIN	12,511	-							
Notse	easonally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	DYCA 12,202 12,347 12,342	1,496 1,472 1,555	DYCB 11,867 11,942 12,009	5,290 5,261 5,718	DYCM 24,068 24,289 24,351	3,399 3,418 3,402	210	107 117	DY 27,7 28,0 28,0
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,286 12,369 12,524 12,561	1,576 1,611 1,645 1,625	11,942 12,053 12,178 12,263	5,707 5,734 5,787 5,847	24,228 24,422 24,702 24,824	3,387 3,438 3,360 3,358	208	111	27, 28, 28, 28,
2000	Mar Jun Sep	12,474 12,637 12,698	1,631 1,673 1,705 1,722	12,174 12,202 12,282 12,347	5,812 5,774 5,767 5,858	24,648 24,839 24,980 25,161	3,348 3,358 3,327 3,322	5 207 7 205	103	28, 28, 28, 28,
2001	Mar Jun Sep R	12,814 12,688 12,755 12,803	1,675 1,702 1,715	12,237 12,299 12,319 12,583	5,788 5,811 5,816 6,101	24,925 25,055 25,123 25,232	3,323 3,357 3,336	3 206 7 204 6 203	89 78	28, 28, 28, 28,
2002	Dec R Mar	12,649 12,536	1,752 1,750	12,459	6,053	24,995				28,
	AT BRITAIN									
Seaso	onally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	DYCF 12,225 12,304 12,287	1,499 1,476 1,527	DYCG 11,883 11,935 11,928	5,317 5,292 5,641	DYCN 24,108 24,239 24,215	3,41° 3,40°	1 210	118	DY 27, 27, 27,
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,366 12,383 12,482 12,510	1,595 1,615 1,649 1,599	12,005 12,073 12,179 12,183	5,716 5,767 5,825 5,768	24,372 24,456 24,661 24,693	3,43 3,35	5 209	120	28 28 28 28
2000	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,554 12,651 12,654 12,764	1,650 1,678 1,705 1,699	12,231 12,222 12,289 12,263	5,818 5,809 5,808 5,776	24,785 24,873 24,944 25,027	3,34 3,32	7 207 3 206	7 111 109	28 28 28 28
2001	Mar Jun Sep R Dec R	12,770 12,768 12,759 12,606	1,693 1,707 1,713 1,733	12,294 12,319 12,331 12,503	5,794 5,845 5,859 6,026	25,063 25,087 25,090 25,110	3,34 3,33	7 20 5 20	4 96 4 76	28 28 28 28
	Mar	12,620	1,769	12,513	6,058	25,133				28

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

Customer helpline: 01633812315

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

Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KI	INGDOM	All industries and s A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing inde	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and co industries C-F	nstruction
Section, Subsection	n, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1004		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun 1997 Jun 1998 Jun 1999 Jun 2000 Jun		23,576 23,213 22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601 24,156 24,680 25,046 25,447	23,556 23,196 22,854 22,934 23,277 23,598 24,195 24,721 25,082 25,513	4,360 4,140 3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117 4,175 4,196 4,050 3,961	4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121 4,185 4,204 4,056 3,965	4,737 4,480 4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406 4,416 4,254 4,145	4,778 4,512 4,278 4,257 4,331 4,354 4,416 4,424 4,260 4,150	5,908 5,514 5,221 5,204 5,250 5,270 5,382 5,514 5,366 5,317	5,949 5,573 5,243 5,221 5,266 5,282 5,406 5,531 5,377 5,325
2001 Jun		25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,325
2000 Feb Mar		25,284	25,422	3,997 3,983	4,005 3,993	4,186 4,172	4,195 4,182	5,320	5,343
Apr May Jun	r ay n R	25,477	25,513	3,968 3,961 3,961	3,982 3,974 3,965	4,155 4,146 4,145	4,168 4,159 4,150	5,317	5,325
Jul Aug Sep	q	25,620	25,585	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,953 3,944 3,928	4,141 4,137 4,117	4,135 4,126 4,108	5,281	5,263
Oct Nov Dec	V	25,810	25,672	3,932 3,926 3,904	3,922 3,912 3,901	4,111 4,105 4,081	4,101 4,091 4,080	5,242	5,234
2001 Jan Feb Mar	b	25,572	25,711	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,896 3,887 3,882	4,067 4,058 4,052	4,075 4,065 4,060	5,212	5,233
Apr May Jun	r ay n R	25,701	25,735	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,876 3,856 3,837	4,043 4,024 4,012	4,054 4,035 4,016	5,212	5,217
Jul Aug Sep	g	25,769	25,739	3,829 3,815 3,797	3,824 3,806 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	4,003 3,984 3,970	5,212	5,195

3,734 3,721 3,707

3,696

3,907 3,894 3,881

3,868

3,915 3,901 3,887

3,876

3,728 3,712 3,704

3,691

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLYA	DJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q	s	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and
SIC 19 Section subse	92 on ection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	and fishing A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun R Jun R	YEJI 17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,460 18,844 19,363 19,839 20,211	YEID 17,298 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031 18,472 19,392 19,874 20,247	YEHU 309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318 313 315 271	YEJJ 406 366 319 281 255 233 231 220 204 185	LOKA 527 500 486 475 4774 468 494 506 502 497 492	LOKB 448 430 423 414 398 390 383 369 324 285 252	LOKC 86 85 91 92 88 85 85 86 84 88 84 88	LOKD 463 454 445 445 459 466 466 474 469 465 451	LOKE 277 270 257 246 254 252 251 258 249 239 235
2000	Feb Mar R	19,659	19,765	314	190 189	502 502	302 297	83 83	467 467	241 241
	Apr May Jun R	19,839	19,874	315	187 185 185	501 499 497	291 288 285	83 82 83	466 466 464	240 239 239
	Jul Aug Sep R	20,025	20,027	296	183 181 180	499 499 495	282 278 274	83 83 83	463 461 460	239 239 239
	Oct Nov Dec R	20,288	20,142	296	179 179 178	497 495 496	272 269 265	84 83 83	459 458 457	238 238 237
2001	Jan Feb Mar R	20,097	20,206	272	179 178 177	496 494 494	260 260 258	83 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr May Jun R	20,211	20,247	271	179 179 179	494 494 492	256 254 252	81 81 80	455 452 450	235 236 235
	Jul Aug Sep R	20,284	20,288	256	178 178 180	492 492 492	249 247 244	81 80 81	450 448 448	235 234 233
	Oct Nov Dec	20,465	20,330	268	179 180 180	490 491 491	241 239 237	80 80 80	447 445 444	233 232 231
2002	Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,299	20,406	264,353	181 180 179	492 492 493	235 233 231	80 80 80	445 444 443	231 231 230
	Apr P				179	492	231	80	444	230

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.

2002

Apr P

25,645

25,785

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.

5,169

5,092

5,161

5,114

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

JNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	products 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
991 Jun 992 Jun 993 Jun 994 Jun 995 Jun 996 Jun 997 Jun 998 Jun 999 Jun 0000 Jun R	203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243 238 227	785 741 698 708 709 720 721 700 675 661 632	451 416 376 373 386 391 391 390 370 360 360	483 442 421 436 473 497 508 518 496 493 477	435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 402 400 389	215 208 208 213 227 225 242 243 240 245 249	1,171 1,060 965 964 935 928 990 1,107 1,116 1,175 1,201	3,957 3,946 3,922 4,014 4,065 4,109 4,248 4,314 4,366 4,378 4,462	1,400 1,384 1,344 1,350 1,418 1,478 1,505 1,577 1,632 1,662 1,655
000 - Feb Mar	239 237	669 669	362 361	494 493	400 400	244 243	1,162	4,377	1,661
Apr May Jun R	238 239 238	665 663 661	361 361 360	493 492 493	401 400 400	243 244 245	1,175	4,378	1,662
Jul R Aug R Sep R	237 235 234	656 654 650	360 360 359	493 494 492	398 397 396	244 244 244	1,155	4,397	1,650
Oct Nov Dec R	233 233 232	648 645 640	359 359 358	493 492 493	396 396 395	245 244 245	1,154	4,433	1,646
001 Jan Feb Mar R	231 231 230	642 639 638	358 358 359	492 490 488	394 393 394	246 247 248	1,174	4,453	1,650
Apr May Jun R	230 229 227	639 635 632	357 355 353	487 481 477	392 392 389	249 248 249	1,201	4,462	1,655
Jul Aug Sep R	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 347	471 463 459	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,225	4,454	1,655
Oct Nov Dec R	225 224 224	624 622 620	346 344 343	453 450 444	387 385 384	246 246 245	1,238	4,506	1,659
230 11				107	205	245			

SIC 199		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	965 954 941 934 922 907 927 950 986 1,009 1,023	480 471 444 446 446 461 464 472 486 509 534	1,080 1,045 1,012 1,019 -1,039 1,015 1,038 1,064 1,075 1,073	206 227 262 276 287 280 299 299 314 351 367	2,444 2,433 2,493 2,495 2,654 2,800 2,991 3,143 3,283 3,422 3,556	1,465 1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,403 1,412 1,399 1,410	1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,854 1,861 1,844 2,000 2,119 2,131	2,450 2,520 2,531 2,546 2,598 2,591 2,619 2,626 2,597 2,672 2,749	1,017 1,048 1,075 1,069 1,082 1,116 1,148 1,189 1,240 1,278 1,288
2000	Feb Mar	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634	1,280
	Apr May Jun	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
	Jul Aug Sep	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721	1,284
	Oct Nov Dec	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726	1,289
2001	Jan Feb Mar	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Apr May Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,556	1,410	2,131	2,749	1,288
	Jul Aug Sep	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
	Oct Nov Dec R	1,022	519	1,080	368	3,517	1,429	2,156	2,787	1,293
2002	Jan Feb Mar	1,014	516	1,087	371	3,545	1,439	2,167	2,809	1,297
	Apr P									

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

4,493

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

	Section,	March 2	001		March 2	002		2001		2002			
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,956.1	1,096.0	4,052.1	2,845.9	1,035.5	3,881.4	3,950.3	3,924.1	3,907.0	3,894.1	3,881.4	3,867.8
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	65.2	9.0	74.2	65.5	10.0	75.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.8	5.3	44.1	38.4	6.3	44.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	26.4	3.7	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,817.9	1,056.6	3,874.5	2,706.3	995.8	3,702.0	3,770.5	3,745.1	3,727.6	3,714.7	3,702.0	3,688.6
Manufacture of food products,										400.0	400.0	407.0	400.0
Deverages and tobacco	DA	3123	175.5	487.8	314.9	172.3	487.2	499.1	495.9	489.6	486.8	487.2	486.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	126.0	109.7	235.7	117.1	95.6	212.6	219.5	217.4	216.5	214.8	212.6	211.7
oftextiles	17	82.2	58.1	1402	75.9	52.8	128.8	132.7	130.8	130.5	1292	128.8	128.2
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	43.8	51.6	95.4	41.1	42.8	83.9	86.9	86.6	85.9	85.6	83.9	83.5
Manufacture of leather and	DC	14.0	8.7	22.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	20.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.4
leather products including footwear	DC	14.0	0.7	22.1	11.5	7.0	13.5	20.0	20.4	20.0	10.0	10.0	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.3	22.6	81.9	58.6	21.5	80.1	80.3	79.6	79.4	79.5	80.1	79.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper													
products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	284.3 70.0	169.8 26.3	454.1 96.2	279.2 65.9	163.7 24.3	442.8 90.2	445.3 92.5	443.3 91.3	445.7 91.1	444.5 90.6	442.8 90.2	443.6 90.0
Publishing, printing													
and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	143.5	357.8	2132	139.4	352.6	352.8	352.0	354.5	353.9	352.6	353.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.0	5.5	29.5	25.5	5.8	31.3	30.8	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.0	72.5	235.5	159.7	69.4	2292	233.0	230.9	2302	230.4	2292	229.3
Manufacture of rubber and	DILION	470.0	54.0		1740	E0.4	2014	225.4	223.9	223.8	223.6	224.4	223.7
plastic products	DH (25)	178.6	51.6	230.2	174.0	50.4	224.4	220.4	223.9	223.0	223.0	224.4	220.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.3	27.1	136.3	108.1	25.3	133.5	134.5	134.0	134.3	133.6	133.5	132.5
Manufacture of basic metals and													
fabricated metal products	DJ	414.5	87.0	501.6	394.1	84.3	478.4	486.0	483.7	480.7	480.3	478.4	475.8
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	98.9	13.6	1126	90.6	12.8	103.4	106.5	105.6	105.5	104.5	103.4	102.4
except machinery	28	315.6	73.4	389.0	303.5	71.5	375.0	379.5	378.1	375.3	375.8	375.0	373.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.9	68.1	358.0	276.4	64.3	340.7	344.4	342.6	342.3	341.6	340.7	339.5
Manufacture of electrical						1							1010
and optical equipment	DL 30	345.4 36.6	143.6 15.3	489.0 51.9	305.5 31.7	123.1 13.0	428.6 44.7	449.0 47.3	443.8 47.4	435.8 46.2	431.1 44.6	428.6 44.7	424.3 43.9
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery	30												
and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television	31	122.6	48.9	171.6	109.5	43.3	152.8	158.6	156.6	154.6	153.2	152.8	151.3
and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt;	32	90.9	40.7	131.6	71.0	31.3	1022	111.6	1092	105.8	104.1	1022	100.0
watches	33	95.3	38.7	134.0	93.3	35.5	128.8	131.5	130.6	129.3	129.2	128.8	129.0
Manufacture of transport						117							
equipment	DM	346.1 190.2	48.2 28.1	394.3 218.4	333.0 185.3	48.4 27.2	381.4 212.5	387.1 214.2	384.0 213.4	385.4 213.5	384.0 213.8	381.4 212.5	379.8 212.2
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	155.9	28.1	175.9	185.3	21.2	168.9	1729	170.6	171.8	170.2	168.9	167.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	151.0	66.9	217.9	148.4	64.0	212.4	215.7	214.5	212.8	213.4	212.4	210.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS			30.4	103.5	742	29.6	103.8	103.6	103.0	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8

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

P Provisional

July 2002 Labour Market trends

S25

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-	March 20	01				Decembe	r 2001 R	100000	March 20	02		union.i	
	section group or	Male	4 41	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	class	Full time	Parttime	Fulltime	Parttime					Full time	Parttime	Full time	Parttime	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,277.8	1,730.0	6,618.3	5,945.6	25,571.7	12,970.9	12,916.1	25,887.0	11,049.5	1,806.2	6,575.2	6,214.5	25,645.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	145.3	32.8	46.9	29.1	254.1	169.5	74.0	243.5	143.3	31.9	39.2	31.6	245.9
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	137.9	322	45.9	27.6	243.6	161.5	71.5	233.0	135.9	31.3	382	30.1	235.4
FISHING	В	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.8	0.4	7.4	1.7	742	66.2	9.7	75.9	64.8	0.7	7.8	22	75.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	38.6	0.2	4.6	0.7	44.1	39.1	5.9	45.0	37.9	0.5	5.0	1.2	44.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	262	0.2	2.8	1.0	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.9	26.9	0.2	2.8	1.0	30.8
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLYINDUSTRIES	C,E	136.8	1.4	33.4	6.0	177.6	139.0	39.9	178.9	138.0	1.6	33.2	6.5	179.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,747.7	70.1	828.5	228.1	3,874.5	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	2,632.4	73.8	777.8	218.0	3,702.0
Manufacture of food products; beverages and to bacco	DA	299.1	132	129.3	46.3	487.8	317.5	178.4	495.9	300.2	14.7	127.7	44.5	487.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	120.4	5.5	88.4	21.3	235.7	118.8	98.6	217.4	111.7	5.4	74.4	212	212.6
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17 18	78.9 41.6	3.3 2.2	46.0 42.4	12.0 9.2	140.2 95.4	76.4 42.3	54.4 44.2	130.8 86.6	72.6 39.1	3.3 2.0	41.5 32.9	11.3 9.9	128.8 83.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	13.7	0.3	7.2 15.2	1.5	22.7	124	7.9	20.4	11.6	0.4	6.2	1.4	19.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DD (20) DE	56.3 271.2	3.0	126.9	7.3 42.9	81.9 454.1	57.6 276.9	22.0 166.4	79.6	56.5	2.0	13.9	7.6	80.1 442.8
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	68.4	1.5	212	5.1	962	66.3	25.0	443.3 91.3	267.8 64.2	11.4	124.8 19.7	4.6	902
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined	22	202.8	11.6	105.7	37.8	357.8	210.6	141.5	352.0	203.5	9.7	105.1	34.3	352.6
petroleum products and nuclear fuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)	23.7	0.3	4.7	0.8	29.5	25.1	6.0	31.1	25.3	0.1	5.0	0.8	31.3
products and man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	160.9	2.1	62.8	9.7	235.5	159.5	71.4	230.9	157.1	2.6	59.8	9.6	2292
plastic products Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	175.0	3.6	39.6	12.0	230.2	174.7	49.3	223.9	169.7	4.2	382	123	224.4
mineral products Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (26)	108.0	1.3	22.5	4.5	136.3	108.1	25.9	134.0	106.8	1.3	212	4.2	133.5
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	408.1 98.1	6.4	65.0 11.2	22.0 2.5	501.6 112.6	401.0 92.3	82.6 13.2	483.7 105.6	385.7 89.7	8.3 0.9	64.1 10.6	202	478.4 103.4
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	310.0	5.6	53.8	19.5	389.0	308.7	69.4	378.1	296.1	7.4	53.6	17.9	375.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	284.9	5.1	54.3	13.8	358.0	277.2	65.4	342.6	273.1	3.3	50.3	14.0	340.7
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	338.1 362	7.3 0.4	122.5 13.6	21.1	489.0 51.9	317.4 33.7	126.3 13.7	443.8 47.4	299.0 31.4	6.5 0.3	104.1 11.5	19.0 1.5	428.6
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqp	31 t. 32	120.6 89.4	2.0	40.9 35.4	8.0 5.2	171.6 131.6	112.7 76.2	43.9 33.0	156.6 109.2	108.5 69.3	1.1	35.9 26.9	7.4 4.3	152.8 102.2
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	91.9	3.5	32.5	6.2	134.0	94.9	35.7	130.6	89.9	3.4	29.8	5.8	128.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	343.5 189.1	2.6	41.6 24.6	6.6 3.5	394.3 218.4	336.4 185.9	47.7 27.5	384.0 213.4	329.1 182.8	4.0 2.5	41.9 23.6	6.4 3.5	381.4 212.5
of other transport eqpt. Manufacturing n.e.c.	35 DN	154.5 144.8	1.4 6.2	17.0 48.5	3.1 18.4	175.9 217.9	150.5 148.4	20.1 66.1	170.6 214.5	146.3 138.7	1.4 9.7	18.3 46.0	2.9 18.0	168.9 212.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	721	1.0	26.1	4.4	103.5	728	30.3	103.0	73.2	0.9	25.4	4.2	103.8
CONSTRUCTION	F	9572	23.6	102.9	76.4	1,160.0	1,055.4	190.0	1,245.4	1,004.6	23.6	106.1	76.4	1,210.
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,284.5	1,601.3	5,605.9	5,605.0	20,096.7	8,869.1	11,596.3	20,465.4	7,125.0	1,674.5	5,618.2	5,881.1	20,298.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:										.,,	.,	-,	-,	
REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSON														
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS Sale, maintenance and repair of motor	G	1,698.0	423.0	932.5	1,370.2	4,423.7	2,164.7	2,428.6	4,593.3	1,703.6	412.4	905.5	1,440.0	4,461.
Wholesale and Commission Trade	50	376.1	39.1	80.9	562	552.3	411.1	1322	543.3	390.0	31.1	75.5	58.0	554.6
(except motor vehicles) Retail trade, except motor vehicles and	51	735.9	421	286.3	110.1	1,174.4	771.1	408.3	1,179.4	708.2	48.1	282.7	123.2	1,162.
motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	586.0	341.8	565.3	1,203.9	2,697.0	982.6	1,888.1	2,870.6	605.4	333.2	547.4	1,258.7	2,744.
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	373.2	288.8	320.9	635.7	1,618.6	670.9	981.2	1,652.1	356.2	304.5	310.2	668.5	1,639.
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	1	1,056.3	68.9	320.4	98.4	1,543.9	1,131.0	415.9	1,546.9	1,033.4	84.5	303.6	98.9	1,520.
Land transport; transport via pipelines Water transport	60	404.9 10.0	33.4 1.2	49.3	27.9 1.0	515.4 15.5	434.0 10.2	88.8 5.5	522.8 15.8	405.7	32.9 1.6	55.4 4.0	26.6 1.5	520.1 15.9
Air transport Supporting and auxiliary transport	62	48.3	1.9	35.7	8.3	942	58.1	43.9	102.0	36.7	14.5	31.0	15.1	97.4
activities; activities of travel agencies Post and telecommunications	63 64	215.4 377.8	16.5 15.8	118.4 113.7	33.9 27.3	384.3 534.6	233.5 395.2	148.4 129.2	382.0 524.4	210.9 371.3	18.6 16.9	109.5 103.7	30.3 25.3	369. 517.
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	455.7	30.8	438.0	150.0	1,074.5	490.2	593.1	1,083.3	461.5	29.0	450.3	143.4	1,084.
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	234.4	21.6	247.3	106.7	610.0	270.5	348.6	619.1	250.2	18.8	251.9	98.2	619.0
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	106.6 114.6	3.8 5.4	99.6 91.2	19.7 23.6	229.7 234.9	103.0 116.7	123.5 121.0	226.5 237.7	99.9 111.3	4.8 5.3	101.7 96.8	242	230.6
Auxiliary to financial intermediation REAL ESTATE, RENTING	67	114.0	5.4	912	23.0	254.5	110.7	121.0	201.1	111.5	0.0	30.0	21.1	234.5
AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Real estate activities	K 70	1,753.8 159.0	293.5 21.5	1,103.4 116.8	733.1 68.7	3,883.7 366.0	2,047.3 176.4	1,860.7 190.9	3,907.9 367.3	1,717.3 154.3	319.8 22.6	1,099.1 120.0	751.4 73.6	3,887. 370.6
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and		84.5	11.0	373	223	155.1	96.4	59.5	155.8	89.6	10.6	34.7	27.1	162.0
household goods Computer and related activities	72	275.2	12.0	1425	61.7	491.4	272.5	205.7	478.2	255.0	13.8	134.7	67.8	471.
Research and development Other business activities	73 74	52.0 1,183.1	2.7 2462	31.1 775.7	8.7 571.7	94.5 2,776.7	47.4 1,454.6	43.8 1,360.8	91.2 2,815.4	421 1,176.2	3.2 269.6	33.4 776.3	9.7 573.1	2,795.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE	NCE;													
COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		675.8	50.7	489.6	191.6	1,407.7	727.6	700.5	1,428.1	681.8	529	506.6	201.0	1,442.
EDUCATION WORK	M	467.4	162.1	674.4	837.1	2,141.0	586.7	1,587.2	2,173.9	425.0	162.1	688.3	905.5	2,181.
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	333.4	124.0	1,017.8	1,246.9	2,722.1	464.6	2,326.7	2,791.3	330.0	137.1	1,019.6	1,309.8	2,796.
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE SERVICE ACTIVITIES Sewage and refuse disposal	O,P,Q 90	471.0 71.5	159.5 2.9	309.0 11.0	342.1 4.7	1,281.6 90.1	586.0 68.7	702.5 17.4	1,288.5 86.1	416.2	1721	334.9	362.6	1,285.
Servs.of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	90 91 92	71.0 2262	28.7 91.1	55.6 157.8	67.0 186.7	222.3 661.9	94.7 291.6	130.4 372.9	225.1 664.5	65.5 62.1 211.5	33.1 82.5	10.8 57.7 169.7	4.9 73.6 204.0	226. 666
Other service activities n.e.c.	93/95/99	1023	36.8	84.6	83.6	307.4	131.1	181.9	312.9	77.1	55.4	168.7 97.7	80.1	666. 310.

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	March 200)1				Decembe	r2001 R		March 200)2		NAME OF	O A LAND
SILAT BRITAIN	sub-		,,	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	,	Female		All
SIC 1000	group or	Male	David Alima		Don't time		Iviale	remale	All		Dort time		Dort time	All
SIC 1992 ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,013.0	Part-time 1,675.1	Full-time 6,449.3	5,788.0	24,925.4	12,649.1	12,583.1	25,232.2	10,786.1	Part-time 1,749.9	Full-time 6,405.5	Part-time 6,053.5	24,994.9
	A-Q	11,013.0	1,075.1	0,445.5	5,700.0	24,323.4	12,045.1	12,000.1	20,2022	10,700.1	1,140.0	0,400.0	0,000.0	24,004.0
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	1422	22.6	46.5	27.4	238.6	156.8	722	229.0	140.4	22.1	38.8	30.1	231.4
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	135.2	21.9	45.5	26.0	228.6	149.2	69.8	218.9	133.4	21.5	37.8	28.7	221.4
FISHING	В	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5	6.8	1.7	8.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.2	0.4	7.2	1.6	724	64.6	9.5	74.0	63.1	0.7	7.6	22	73.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	38.4	0.2	4.6	0.7	43.9	38.9	5.8	44.8	37.7	0.5	5.0	1.2	44.4
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	25.8	0.1	4.3	0.6	30.8	26.1	5.7	31.8	25.6	0.4	4.7	1.1	31.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.8	0.1	2.6	0.9	28.5	25.6	3.6	29.3	25.4	0.2	2.6	1.0	292
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	132.3	1.4	33.0	5.9	1727	134.5	39.4	173.9	133.6	1.6	32.7	6.4	174.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,675.4	68.1	804.8	223.3	3,771.5	2,658.7	987.5	3,646.3	2,563.2	71.9	756.3	213.4	3,604.8
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	287.8	123	124.6	44.4	469.0	305.1	171.7	476.8	288.8	13.8	123.1	427	468.3
offood	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	250.3 37.5	11.3	1122	41.8	415.6 53.3	266.2	156.8 15.0	423.0 53.8	251.3 37.4	12.6	110.6 12.5	40.0 2.7	414.5 53.8
of beverages and tobacco Manufacture of textiles and					202	221.1			204.9	106.5	5.2	68.4	20.3	200.4
textile products of textiles	DB 17	1142 74.1	5.4 3.2	81.3 43.5	11.4	132.1	113.3 72.3	91.6 51.5	123.7	68.6	3.2	39.3	10.7	121.8
of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	16.4 57.8	0.8 2.3	13.4 30.1	3.6 7.7	34.2 97.9	16.7 55.5	16.8 34.7	33.5 90.2	15.5 53.2	1.5	12.4 26.9	3.6 7.1	32.9 88.9
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather and	18	40.1	22	37.8	8.9	89.0	41.1	40.1	812	37.9	2.0	29.1	9.6	78.5
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	13.5 5.6	0.3 0.1	7.1 2.7	1.5 0.7	22.3 9.1	123 5.0	7.8 3.1	20.1 8.1	11.4 4.5	0.4	6.1 2.4	1.3 0.6	192 7.7
of footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products	19.3 DD (20)	7.9 53.5	0.2	4.4 15.0	0.8 7.2	132 78.6	7.3 55.0	4.7 21.6	12.0 76.6	6.9 54.2	0.2	3.7 13.7	0.7 7.5	11.5 77.4
widhufacture of pulp, paper and paper	DE (20)	267.3	13.0	125.2	424	447.8	272.8	1642	437.1	263.9	112	123.0	38.4	436.7
products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paper board,	21	66.9	1.5	20.8	5.1	94.3	64.8	24.5	89.3	62.8	1.7	19.3	4.5	88.3
sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	27.7	0.6	9.1	2.3	39.7	26.5	11.0	37.6	25.7	0.5	8.8	2.0	37.1
stationery, wallpaper and	Restof21	392	1.0	11.7	2.8	54.6	382	13.5	51.7	37.0	1.2	10.5	2.5	512
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.3	11.5	104.4	37.3	353.5	208.1	139.7	347.7	201.2	9.6	103.7	33.9	348.4
printing and service activities related to printing	222	121.5	5.5	45.5	19.5	192.0	124.3	64.0	188.3	122.3	4.5	44.7	19.4	190.9
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Restof 22	78.9	6.0	58.8	17.8	161.5	83.8	75.7	159.5	78.9	5.0	59.0	14.5	157.5
Manufacture of coke, refined		23.6	0.3	4.7	0.8	29.4	25.0	6.0	31.0	25.3	0.1	5.0	0.8	312
Petroleum products and nuclear fuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)													225.7
products and man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	158.6	2.1	61.9	9.7	232.2	157.1	70.3	227.4	154.7	2.6	58.8	9.6	
Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	169.4	3,5	38.7	11.8	223.5	168.9	482	217.1	164.1	4.2	372	121	217.6
mineral products Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (26)	103.3	1.2	21.9	4.4	130.8	103.3	25.1	128.5	102.1	1.2	20.6	4.0	127.9
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	402.1 97.7	6.3 0.8	64.4 11.1	21.8 2.5	494.5 112.1	394.8 91.9	81.7 132	476.5 105.1	379.8 89.3	8.2 0.9	63.5 10.5	20.0	471.4 102.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	304.4	5.4	532	19.3	382.4	302.9	68.5	371.5	290.5	7.3	53.0	17.7	368.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	279.4	5.0	53.6	13.6	351.6	271.7	64.5	336.1	267.6	3.2	49.6	13.8	334.2
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	329.1 34.6	7.2 0.3	118.3 13.2	20.9	475.6 49.9	309.9 32.2	123.0 13.3	432.9 45.5	291.6 29.8	6.4	101.0 11.1	18.8 1.5	417.8 42.8
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	117.8	2.0	40.4	8.0	168.2	109.9	43.4	153.4	105.8	1.0	35.5	7.3	149.6
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	68.9	1.2	22.6	4.5	972	63.7	23.2	86.9	62.1	0.3	18.4	4.2	85.0
batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	48.9	0.8	17.8	3.5	71.0	46.3	202	66.5	43.7	0.7	17.1	3.1	64.6
of radio, TV and communication eqpt of electronic components		85.7 27.0	1.5 0.5	32.7 11.3	5.1 22	124.9 41.0	73.7 23.0	31.0 11.3	104.7 34.3	66.9 21.3	1.6 0.8	25.1 9.0	4.3	97.9 33.0
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus;		58.6	0.9	21.4	2.9	83.9	50.6	19.8	70.4	45.6	0.9	162	2.3	64.9
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision and optical						132.6	94.1	352	129.3	89.1	3.4	29.3	5.7	127.5
equipment and watches Manufacture of transport equipment	33 DM	91.1 332.0	3.4 2.6	32.0 40.5	6.1	381.6	324.5	46.5	371.0	317.7	3.9	40.9	6.3	368.8
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34 35	185.0 147.0	1.1	24.1 16.4	3.4	213.7 167.9	181.7 142.8	27.0 19.5	208.7 162.3	178.6 139.1	2.5	23.1 17.8	3.5 2.8	207.7
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	35.3	96.8	0.9	10.8	1.8	110.3	94.0	13.1	107.0	89.8	0.8	122	1.7	104.5
aircraft and spacecraft Manufacturing n.e.c.	Rest of 35 DN	502 141.5	0.5 6.1	5.6 47.9	1.2	57.6 213.7	48.8 145.0	6.4 65.3	55.3 210.3	49.3 135.5	0.6 9.5	5.6 45.5	1.1	56.5 208.2
offurniture	36.1	89.5	2.8	27.5	9.5	129.3	921	36.1	128.2	86.8	7.0	24.9	8.6	127.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	69.2	1.0	25.8	4.3	100.3	69.9	29.9	99.8	70.4	0.9	25.1	4.2	100.7
Electricity.gas.steam and hot water supply	40	621	0.9	23.9	3.7	90.5	629	27.5	90.5	63.6	0.9	23.3	3.7	91.4
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	7.1	0.1	1.9	0.6	9.8	7.0	2.4	9.4	6.8	0.1	1.8	0.6	9.2
CONSTRUCTION	F	927.4	22.4	100.6	752	1,125.5	1,023.9	186.5	1,210.4	974.4	22.4	103.8	75.2	1,175.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,129.5	1,560.1	5,463.6	5,455.2	19,608.4	8,668.3	11,295.8	19,964.2	6,968.4	1,631.3	5,473.1	5,727.3	19,800.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,				1	1				150		and the same	411000		
MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONA AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	AL G	1,660.0	410.8	910.6	1,334.8	4,316.3	2,112.2	2,367.3	4,479.5	1,665.0	399.3	882.6	1,403.9	4,350.9
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	367.1	37.5	78.7	53.8	537.1	400.6	127.6	5282	380.8	29.5	732	55.6	539.1
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles,	50.1/50.3/50.		19.9	492	28.0	326.8	248.0	78.3	326.3	232.5	18.3	47.6	32.1	330.5
fuel; and motorcycle repair Maintenance and repair													16.6	155.7
of motor vehicles Sale of automotive fuel	50.2 50.5	110.3 27.1	10.3 7.4	20.1 9.3	16.0 9.8	156.7 53.6	117.0 35.6	33.2 16.1	150.2 51.7	113.5 34.9	7.5 3.7	18.1 7.5	6.9	52.9
(except motor vehicles)	51	7202	41.1	281.7	108.5	1,151.5	754.3	402.0	1,156.4		47.0	278.1	121.6	1,139.7
on fee or contract basis of agricultural materials and animals	51.1 51.2	40.5 13.8	2.7	16.3 5.8	7.1 2.8	66.6 23.4	43.6 15.2	22.5 8.1	66.0 23.3	39.6 14.1	2.7	152 5.6	5.9 2.6	63.3 23.4

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	March 200)1				Decembe	r2001R	11014	March 20	02		MIZTER.	nousands
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
offood, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3 51.4	118.6 151.2	9.1 11.4	43.5 79.1	21.0 29.7	1922 271.4	131.0 151.9	63.3 119.7	194.3 271.7	116.5 140.4	10.7 9.9	40.4 84.2	20.1 35.3	187.7 269.7
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies Otherwholesale	51.5 51.6 51.7	159.3 169.1 67.8	6.4 6.0 4.3	50.9 58.9 27.3	18.1 18.0 11.8	234.7 252.0 111.2	168.8 172.0 71.8	69.5 78.4 40.5	238.3 250.4 112.3	157.6 160.5 64.3	8.4 8.3 5.9	49.1 56.1 27.7	23.5 22.3 11.9	238.5 247.2 109.8
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	572.6	332.3	550.2	1,172.6	2,627.7	957.4	1,837.6	2,795.0	591.3	322.9	531.3	1,226.7	2,6722
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52.11	166.9	142.8	150.0	424.4	884.0	304.9	617.4	922.3	178.9	126.3	147.3	464.8	917.3 276.1
Other non-specialised stores Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12 52.21-52.24 52.27	37.5	27.6	68.3 28.8	136.2	269.7 144.3	83.0 46.1	232.7 98.2	315.7 144.3	46.4	24.6	72.7 27.6	132.4	141.7
Beverages and tobacco products Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances,	52.25-52.26 52.3	15.6 14.9	9.8 6.6	11.7 182	30.8 38.3	67.8 77.9	26.1 22.6	40.8 60.2	66.9 82.8	13.1 13.4	123 8.6	5.9 18.4	34.8 41.2	66.1 81.5
radio and TV, paints, glass, hardwar and household goods n.e.c. Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.41,52.44 52.46 52.42-52.43	942	39.9 31.9	57.9 88.9	96.6 188.9	288.5 358.4	140.6 102.9	157.9 293.1	298.5 396.0	100.9 52.4	33.4 42.0	59.4 80.2	94.1 188.6	287.9 363.3
Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48		472	88.8	143.8	386.5	165.7	249.1	414.8	108.8	45.9	85.9	150.6	391.2
Second hand stores and sales not in stores Repair of personal and h'hold goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	41.3 10.6	11.1 1.7	33.3 4.4	40.5 7.8	126.1 24.5	54.5 11.0	76.4 11.8	130.8	38.0 7.7	14.5 2.1	31.5 2.6	41.4 9.4	125.3 21.8
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	н	365.8	280.3	313.3	620.8	1,580.3	654.5	958.4	1,612.8	348.9	295.6	302.8	653.4	1,600.8
Hotels Campsites, short-stay accom. Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering	55.1 55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5	83.0 11.2 116.9 102.2 52.5	482 5.3 95.4 104.8 26.6	728 112 829 821 64.4	103.3 19.8 178.8 215.4 103.5	307.3 47.4 473.9 504.6 247.0	136.0 192 219.8 202.3 77.1	171.5 30.7 264.8 308.6 182.7	307.5 49.9 484.6 510.9 259.9	76.1 13.9 119.9 91.4 47.7	572 6.8 96.8 109.7 25.0	64.5 11.5 79.7 80.6 66.6	104.6 24.4 184.3 224.7 115.5	302.5 56.5 480.7 506.3 254.8
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	1	1,039.1	66.6	315.6	962	1,517.5	1,110.9	408.9	1,519.8	1,015.9	822	298.9	96.6	1,493.6
Land transport; transport via pipelines Transport via railways Other land transport, and via pipelines Water transport Air transport	60 60.1 60.2/60.3 61 62	396.3 38.4 358.0 9.7 48.0	32.5 0.7 31.8 1.2 1.9	48.4 8.5 39.9 3.2 35.3	27.1 0.9 26.3 1.0 8.2	504.4 48.4 455.9 15.0 93.4	424.2 37.1 387.1 9.9 57.8	872 13.8 73.4 5.3 43.4	511.4 50.9 460.5 15.3 101.2	397.0 39.0 358.1 8.5 36.5	32.0 0.5 31.5 1.6 14.5	54.5 10.2 44.3 3.8 30.7	25.9 0.6 25.3 1.5 15.1	509.4 50.3 459.1 15.4 96.8
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	213.0	162	116.7	33.5	379.3	230.5	1462	376.7 121.8	208.3 49.0	182	107.8	29.8	364.1
Travel agencies and tour operators Supporting and auxiliary transport act. Post and telecommunications National post activities Courier activities	63.3 Rest of 63 64 64.11 64.12 64.20	425 170.4 372.1 174.5 43.2 154.4	3.6 126 14.9 5.0 5.4 4.5	61.0 55.7 112.0 41.9 12.6 57.5	16.4 17.1 26.4 0.9 7.8 17.7	123.5 255.8 525.4 222.3 69.0 234.1	53.1 177.4 388.5 182.1 45.2 161.2	68.7 77.5 126.7 38.2 20.7 67.8	254.9 515.2 220.3 65.9 229.0	159.4 365.6 174.0 38.5 153.2	4.8 13.3 15.9 6.5 5.0 4.4	51.3 56.5 102.0 36.9 11.9 53.3	122 17.6 24.4 1.0 9.9 13.5	1172 246.8 508.0 218.3 65.2 224.4
Telecommunications FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	450.5	30.5	430.5	147.2	1,058.8	484.6	582.2	1,066.8	456.1	28.7	442.2	140.4	1,067.4
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	231.3	21.4	242.5	104.6 93.9	599.7 506.0	267.0 220.7	341.0 290.3	608.0 510.9	246.8 202.8	18.6 16.4	246.4 206.2	95.8 85.1	607.7 510.5
Central banking and other banks Building societies Other financial intermediation Insurance and pension funding, except	65.1 65.122 65.2	186.6 15.6 44.7	19.3 3.1 2.1	2062 28.9 36.3	19.1 10.7	66.6 93.7	34.4 46.3	40.9 50.7	75.4 97.0	31.0 44.0	0.5 2.3	29.0 40.2	9.5	70.1 97.1
compulsory social security Auxiliary to financial intermediation Except insurance and pension funding Aux. to insurance and pension funding	66 67 67.1 67.2	105.5 113.7 53.9 59.8	3.7 5.4 1.5 3.8	98.3 89.8 37.0 52.8	19.4 23.2 6.9 16.3	227.0 232.0 99.3 132.7	101.9 115.7 51.9 63.8	122.0 119.2 49.3 69.9	224.0 234.9 101.2 133.6	98.9 110.4 50.0 60.4	4.8 5.3 1.3 4.0	100.6 95.3 39.7 55.6	23.9 20.6 6.9 13.7	228.1 231.6 97.9 133.7
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Real estate activities Letting of own property Activities on a feel contract basis	K 70 70.1-70.2 70.3	1,733.1 157.5 97.4 60.1	289.8 21.3 13.3 7.9	1,088.6 115.6 72.2 43.4	721.8 68.1 41.9 26.2	3,833.2 362.5 224.8 137.7	2,021.4 174.7 105.0 69.6	1,834.1 189.0 117.8 71.3	3,855.5 363.7 222.8 140.9	1,695.6 152.9 94.4 58.5	315.9 22.3 10.7 11.6	1,084.5 118.7 79.0 39.8	740.0 73.1 42.9 30.2	3,836.0 367.0 226.9 140.1
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and		83.3	10.8	36.9	21.9	153.0	94.9	58.7	153.6	88.3	10.4	34.3	26.8	159.8
household goods Construction\civil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment	71.32 Rest of 71	28.6 54.7	2.0 8.8	8.7 282	5.0 17.0	44.3 108.7	27.1 67.7	15.4 43.3	42.6 111.0	25.1 63.2	1.6 8.8	6.8 27.6	10.1	43.5 116.3
Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities Legal activities	72 73 74 74.11	271.5 50.7 1,170.0 100.1	11.9 2.7 243.1 12.1	141.0 30.6 764.5 94.3	61.5 8.6 561.7 34.6	485.8 92.7 2,739.2 241.1	268.5 46.2 1,437.2 118.4	203.9 43.2 1,339.2 131.3	472.4 89.4 2,776.4 249.7	251.3 40.9 1,162.3 107.5	13.7 3.1 266.3 13.5	133.3 33.0 765.1 87.4	67.6 9.6 563.0 40.1	465.9 86.6 2,756.7 248.4
Accounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs.	74.12 74.13-74.14	104.5	102 17.9	69.0 70.5	30.7 42.0	214.4 238.0	119.6 124.3	101.7 110.7	221.2 235.0	113.6 110.7	9.3 11.6	69.6 76.8	27.3 37.3	219.9 236.3
Management services of holding companies Architectural and engineering services	74.15	15.6	1.8	10.8	5.1	33.3	16.5	16.5	33.0	127	3.3	9.1	72	323
related technical consultancy Advertising	74.2-74.3 74.4	181.5 37.8	142 7.4	90.3 27.5	45.6 20.7	331.7 93.3	187.9 44.2	150.8 46.4	338.7 90.7	174.4 39.8	12.9 7.1	102.0 28.4	47.1 15.6	336.4 91.0
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel Investigation and security activities Industrial cleaning Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.5 74.6 74.7 74.8	251.5 83.5 102.8 185.0	84.9 14.5 59.4 20.8	210.0 20.4 62.2 109.6	107.2 12.1 206.2 57.6	653.6 130.4 430.6 372.9	364.5 103.6 161.2 196.9	312.4 29.4 261.8 178.1	676.9 133.0 423.0 375.1	276.2 80.5 90.0 156.9	81.7 20.1 69.5 37.3	212.6 19.1 66.0 94.2	96.5 12.2 193.5 86.1	667.0 131.9 419.0 374.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFI COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	ENCE;	644.6	48.1	469.1	186.1	1,347.9	695.0	673.8	1,368.7	651.4	50.5	485.2	195.3	1,382.4
EDUCATION	M	453.9	157.9	652.5	810.3	2,074.6	569.3	1,537.9	2,107.2		157.9	666.2	877.6	2,113.3
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N 95 1/95 2	321.2	120.7	981.2	1,203.4 741.7	2,626.4 1,722.0	449.0 328.4	2,245.7 1,455.1	2,694.8 1,783.5	317.6 232.8	133.7 99.7	982.6 676.2	1,265.5 784.6	2,699.4 1,793.3
Human health and veterinary services Social work activities with accommodation without accommodation	85.1/85.2 85.3 85.31 85.32	233.2 88.0 40.1 48.0	802 405 21.3 19.3	667.0 314.2 149.7 164.5	461.7 227.9 233.8	904.5 439.0 465.5	120.7 62.2 58.4	790.6 378.1 412.4	911.3 440.4 470.9	84.8 42.4 42.4	34.0 18.7 15.3	306.5 146.2 160.2	480.8 229.8 251.1	906.1 437.1 469.0
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE SERVICE ACTIVITIES Sewage and refuse disposal Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting servs. Motion picture and video production	90 91 92 92.11	461.3 69.3 68.5 221.8 7.3	155.2 2.8 27.2 88.5 1.4	302.2 10.8 54.0 154.8 4.8	334.6 4.6 64.6 183.1 2.6	1,253.4 87.6 214.3 648.2 16.1	571.4 66.4 90.5 284.4 7.1	687.6 17.1 126.1 366.0 8.5	1,259.0 83.4 216.6 650.4 15.5	406.3 63.3 59.6 206.9 6.7	167.4 1.0 31.5 79.7 1.0	328.0 10.6 56.1 165.6 6.0	354.6 4.7 71.0 200.1 3.6	1,256.2 79.7 218.3 652.3 17.3
Motion picture and video distribution, motion picture projection Radio, TV and News agency activities Other entertainment activities Library, museums and cultural services Sporting and recreational activities Other service activities n.c. Cleaning of textile and fur products	92.12-92.13 92.2/92.4 92.3 92.5 92.6-92.7 93/95/99 93.01	3 4.8 35.6 34.3 23.8 116.1 101.7 16.4	5.6 3.6 11.6 8.0 58.4 36.7 4.9	3.4 282 249 189 746 826 143	5.4 8.3 22.4 25.7 118.7 82.3 11.6	19.1 75.7 93.1 76.4 367.8 303.3 47.2	10.8 38.1 34.3 22.7 171.4 130.2 17.3	10.1 38.1 54.0 53.2 202.1 178.5 28.6	20.9 762 88.4 75.9 373.5 308.6 45.9	6.3 36.1 20.9 16.1 121.9 76.4 13.1	4.1 4.2 15.6 6.6 48.3 55.2 4.6	4.8 30.4 18.1 27.8 78.4 95.6 16.9	5.0 8.4 372 25.0 120.9 78.8 11.2	202 78.1 91.8 75.5 369.5 306.0 45.8
Hairdressing, other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.02/93.04		12.8	262	32.9	101.8	36.1	. 66.8	102.9	18.8	17.7	33.8	31.9	1022

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

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

												Thousan
	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
All jobs	sections	A-Q -DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	G-Q LOMJ
	Mar Jun	27,461 27,638	558 563	243 242	4,464 4,439	1,764 1,782	6,247 6,331	1,556 1,574	4,675 4,714	6,454 6,464	1,501 1,529	20,432 20,611
	Sep Dec	27,734 27,803	563 578	242 237	4,461 4,465	1,752 1,737	6,346 6,366	1,592 1,606	4,708 4,761	6,500 6,476	1,571 1,576	20,716 20,785
	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun Sep	28,194 28,210	579 581	242 233	4,495 4,475	1,756 1,774	6,501 6,546	1,632 1,609	4,963 4,991	6,434 6,408	1,592 1,592	21,123 21,147
000	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
998	Mar Jun	28,626 28,563	572 563	232	4,537 4,525	1,829 1,812	6,628 6,611	1,621 1,626	5,119 5,137	6,444 6,443	1,644 1,616	21,455 21,433
	Sep Dec	28,686 28,662	546 529	229 221	4,508 4,451	1,800 1,827	6,684 6,647	1,643 1,673	5,168 5,216	6,480 6,486	1,629 1,612	21,604 21,635
999	Mar Jun	28,804 28,944	525 517	215 211	4,393 4,357	1,828 1,828	6,666 6,685	1,684	5,296 5,347	6,574 6,604	1,622 1,694	21,843 22,031
	Sep Dec R	29,066 29,108	507 498	208 205	4,317 4,306	1,835 1,810	6,676 6,705	1,701 1,727 1,752	5,410 5,420	6,685 6,685	1,702 1,726	22,199 22,289
000	Mar R	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,821	6,699	1,743	5,460	6,710	1,758	22,370
	Jun R Sep R	29,281 29,327	514 497	194 191	4,242 4,195	1,874 1,850	6,686 6,705	1,747 1,759	5,513 5,572	6,768 6,839	1,744 1,719	22,458 22,594
	Dec R	29,412	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,724	1,778	5,643	6,828	1,753	22,726
001	Mar R Jun R	29,449 29,484	477 467	187 188	4,134 4,089	1,893 1,916	6,736 6,747	1,791 1,799	5,667 5,689	6,829 6,867	1,736 1,722	22,759 22,823
-	Sep R Dec R	29,459 29,484	450 465	190 190	4,045 4,006	1,939 1,981	6,741 6,752	1,788 1,771	5,673 5,644	6,896 6,932	1,737 1,743	22,836 22,841
002	Mar	29,516	459	193	3,964	1,978	6,751	1,766	5,694	6,968	1,744	22,923
hange	on quarter	32	-6	3	-42	-3	-1	-5	50	36	1	82
hann	Onwoor	0.1	-1.3	1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4
Percent	e on year	67 0.2	-18 -3.8	3.2	-170 -4.1	85 4.5	15 0.2	-25 -1.4	27 0.5	139 2.0	0.5	164 0.7
Malejo	bs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
996	Mar Jun	14,680 14,755	442 450	196 196	3,170 3,158	1,557 1,573	2,935 2,956	1,191 1,203	2,361 2,377	2,121 2,130	706 712	9,315 9,378
	Sep Dec	14,801 14,871	445 461	195 191	3,177 3,178	1,573 1,571 1,552	2,968 3,033	1,216 1,228	2,350 2,356	2,149 2,142	731 731	9,378 9,414 9,490
997	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,552	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,142	731	9,490
	Jun Sep	15,170 15,142	463 443	192 192 185	3,176 3,198 3,177	1,577 1,574	3,128 3,168	1,239 1,229 1,208	2,509 2,532	2,124 2,096	750 759	9,740 9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
998	Mar Jun	15,344 15,335	432 428	182 178	3,224 3,219	1,617 1,604	3,193 3,200	1,212 1,207	2,620 2,654	2,075 2,059	789 785	9,889 9,906
	Sep Dec	15,396 15,392	413	177 172	3,216 3,208	1,588 1,622	3,244 3,187	1,215 1,239	2,694 2,786	2,063 1,975	785 802	10,001 9,989
999	Mar	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
	Jun Sep	15,526 15,558	392 388	165 162	3,155 3,129	1,618 1,630	3,225 3,210	1,252 1,266	2,857 2,903	2,023 2,032	839 840	10,197 10,250
m	Dec R	15,565	378	162	3,090	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,935	2,073	829	10,314
000	Mar R Jun R	15,601 15,725	383	159 155	3,076 3,051	1,626 1,673	3,198 3,183	1,287 1,303	2,943 2,975	2,088 2,162	841 835	10,357 10,459
	Sep R Dec R	15,699 15,827	372 375	153 145	3,022 3,005	1,652 1,649	3,186 3,245	1,316 1,336	2,996 3,021	2,184 2,172	818 879	10,500 10,654
001	Mar R	15,846	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,039	2,161	870	10,659
	Jun R Sep R	15,844 15,833	348 342	147 148	2,979 2,960	1,707 1,729	3,249 3,240	1,346 1,344	3,071 3,074	2,142 2,146	855 851	10,664 10,655
002	Dec R Mar	15,694 15,697	350 348	148 151	2,930 2,900	1,760 1,758	3,209	1,333 1,335	3,011 3,055	2,122	831	10,506
hange	on quarter	15,697	-2	3	-30	1,758	3,197	1,335	3,055	2,127 5	825	10,540
er cen		0.0	-0.6	2.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.7	0.3
hange	e on year	-149 -0.9	-12 -3.3	5 3.4	-102 -3.4	78 4.6	-47 -1.4	-10 -0.7	16 0.5	-34 -1.6	-45 -5.2	-119 -1.1
		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
emale 996	Jun	12,781 12,883	116 114	47 46	1.294	207 209	3,312 3,375	365 370	2,313 2,336	4,332 4,335	795 817	11,117 11,233
	Sep Dec	12,933 12,932	119 117	47 46	1,281 1,284 1,288	181 185	3,379 3,333	376 378	2,358 2,406	4,351 4,333	840 845	11,303 11,295
997	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3.348	396	2,420		830	
	Jun Sep	13,024 13,068	116 138	49 48	1,297 1,298	178 201	3,373 3,379	403 401	2,454 2,459	4,293 4,310 4,311	842 833	11,286 11,383 11,383
998	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
~~~	Mar Jun	13,283 13,228	141 136	50 51	1,314 1,306	212 208	3,435 3,411	410 419	2,498 2,482	4,369 4,383	855 832	11,567 11,528
	Sep Dec	13,290 13,270	133 127	51 49	1,291 1,243	211 204	3,440 3,461	428 434	2,474 2,430	4,418 4,512	843 810	11,603 11,646
999	Mar Jun	13,326 13,417	125 125	48 46	1,217 1,203	200 209	3,458 3,460	441 449	2,464 2,490	4,560 4,581	814 855	11,737 11,834
	Sep Dec R	13,508 13,542	119 120	46 43	1,188 1,216	206 189	3,466 3,505	461 474	2,507 2,486	4,653 4,612	862 897	11,949 11,975
000	Mar R	13,589	135	45	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,013
	Jun R Sep R	13,556 13,628	126 125	39 38	1,191	201 199	3,503 3,520	444	2,537 2,575	4,606 4,655	909 901	11,999 12,094
00.	Dec R	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,479	442 442	2,622	4,656	874	12,072
001	Mar R Jun R	13,603 13,640	117 119	41 41	1,132 1,110	213 210	3,492 3,497	446 453	2,628 2,618	4,668 4,725	866 867	12,100 12,160
	Sep R Dec R	13,626 13,790	108 115	42 42	1,086 1,076	210 221	3,501 3,543	444 438	2,599 2,633	4,750 4,811	885 911	12,180 12,335
002	Mar	13,819	111	42	1,064	219	3,553	431	2,639	4,841	919	12,383
hange	e on quarter	29	-4	0	-12	-2	10	-7	6	30	8	48
cicen		0.2	-3.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.3	-1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Percen	e on year	216 1.6	-6 -5.1	24	- <b>68</b> -6.0	28	61 1.7	-15 -3.4	0.4	173 3.7	53 6.1	283 2.3

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

S28 Labour Market trends July 2002

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

UNITED		Ave	erage actual weekly hours	ofwork	and the second	
KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Allworkersa	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs	
All Spring quarters	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	838.8 853.2	33.0 33.2	38.1 38.5	14.7 15.0	10.0 9.2 9.2	
1995 1996	870.7 876.9	33.5 33.3 33.4 33.3 33.0 32.7 32.9	38.7 38.7	15.1 15.1	8.9	
1997 1998	896.1 905.0	33.4 33.3	38.7 38.7	15.2 15.2	9.4 9.1	
1999 2000	908.8 916.9	33.0 32.7	38.2 37.9	15.3 15.4	9.1 8.9	
2001	930.6	32.9	38.1	15,7	9.4	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>927.2</b> 930.6	<b>32.8</b> 32.9	38.0 38.1	<b>15.7</b> 15.7	<b>9.2</b> 9.4	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	930.3 929.9 930.0	32.9 32.9 32.9	38.0 38.0 38.0	15.7 15.7 15.7	9.3 9.5 9.5	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	928.1 927.2 925.2	32.8 32.7 32.6	37.9 37.8 37.7	15.6 15.6 15.5	9.5 9.4 9.4	
Oct-Dec <b>Nov 2001-Jan 2002</b> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	923.8 <b>924.1</b> 926.1	32.6 <b>32.6</b> 32.6	37.7 <b>37.7</b> 37.7	15.5 <b>15.5</b> 15.5	9.4 9.4 9.4	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	927.8 927.7	32.7 32.6	37.8 37.8	15.6 15.6	9.4 9.5	
Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	3.6 0.4	0.0 0.1	0.0	0.1 1.0	0.1 0.5	
Overlast 12 months	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	
Percent	0.1	-0.6	-0.7 YBUZ	-0.5 YBVC	2.5 YBVF	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	YBUT 540.6	YBUW 38.6	40.0	14.3	10.7	
1994 1995	550.4 563.5	38.9 39.2	40.4 40.8	14.8 14.6	9.5 9.9	
1996 1997	565.4 576.4	39.0 38.9	40.7 40.7	14.8 14.8	9.6 10.7	
1998 1999	583.4 581.5	38.8 38.2	40.7 40.1	15.0 15.1	9.7 9.7	
2000 2001	587.0 593.3	37.9 38.0	39.8 39.9	15.1 15.7	9.3 10.2	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>591.0</b> 593.3	<b>38.0</b> 38.0	<b>39.8</b> 39.9	15.8 15.7	10.0 10.2	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	592.6 592.8 592.8	38.0 38.1 38.0	39.9 39.9 39.9	15.6 15.5 15.3	10.2 10.3 10.4	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	591.3 590.3 588.0	37.9 37.8 37.6	39.8 39.7 39.5	15.2 15.1 15.0	10.3 10.3 10.4	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	586.9 <b>587.1</b> 587.6	37.5 <b>37.6</b> 37.6	39.5 <b>39.5</b> 39.5	14.9 <b>14.9</b> 14.9	10.4 10.5 10.5	
Jan-Mar2002	587.6 586.8	37.7 37.6	39.6 <b>39.5</b>	15.0 15.1	10.5 10.6	
Feb-Apr Changes Overlast 3 months	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Percent	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	
Overlast 12 months Percent	<b>-4.2</b> -0.7	-0.4 -1.0	-0.3 -0.8	<b>-0.7</b> -4.2	<b>0.5</b> 5.3	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	298.2 302.7	26.1 26.3	34.2 34.5	14.7 15.0	8.9 8.5	
1995 1996	307.3 311.6	26.4 26.4	34.4 34.6	15.2 15.1	8.5 8.2	
1997 1998	319.6 321.7	26.6 26.5	34.6	15.3 15.3	8.4 8.7	
1999 2000 2001	327.2 329.8 337.3	26.5 26.3 26.6	34.5 34.1 34.4	15.3 15.5 15.7	8.5 8.6 8.9	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>336.1</b> 337.3	<b>26.5</b> 26.6	<b>34.4</b> 34.4	<b>15.7</b> 15.7	<b>8.7</b> 8.9	
Apr-Jun	337.7 337.1	26.6 26.6	34.3 34.3	15.7 15.7	8.8 9.0	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	336.8 336.9 337.2	26.6 26.5 26.5	34.3 34.2 34.2	15.7 15.7 15.6	9.1 8.9 8.7	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	336.8 <b>337.0</b> 338.5	26.5 <b>26.5</b> 26.6	342 <b>342</b> 342	15.7 <b>15.6</b> 15.7	8.6 <b>8.6</b> 8.7	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	340.2 340.9	26.6 <b>26.6</b>	34.3 34.3	15.7 <b>15.7</b>	8.7 8.8	
Over last 3 months Percent	3.9 1.1	0.1	0.1 0.3	0.2 1.0	0.1 1.4	
0 1 110 110			0.1	01	0.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6092

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Usual weekly hours of worka

UNITED KINGDOM Less than 6 hours 6 up to 15 hours 16 up to 30 hours 31 up to 45 hours Over 45 hours Thousands % of total YCDM LUAA YCDP LWYX YCDS LWZA YCDV LWZD YCDY Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 13,157 12,977 13,031 12,902 13,110 13,360 13,887 14,104 14,386 2,039 2,107 2,088 2,135 2,173 2,154 2,147 2,149 2,058 3,553 3,647 3,677 3,904 4,056 4,160 4,307 4,440 4,575 51.5 50.3 49.9 48.8 48.7 49.1 50.3 50.3 50.8 6,294 6,544 6,772 6,930 7,075 7,049 6,775 6,883 6,885 24.6 25.4 25.9 26.2 26.3 25.9 24.5 24.5 24.3 **2,052** 2,058 **4,566** 4,575 **14,338** 14,386 **50.7** 50.8 **24.4** 24.3 14,420 14,391 14,398 2,038 2,043 2,022 4,605 4,617 4,621 50.9 50.8 50.8 24.2 24.2 24.2 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 415 416 419 2,011 2,037 2,065 4,637 4,635 4,632 14,422 14,444 14,510 50.9 51.0 51.1 6,832 6,816 6,764 24.1 24.0 23.8 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 2,078 **2,057** 2,037 14,517 **14,514** 14,568 6,753 **6,722** 6,715 23.8 23.7 23.6 Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr 2,047 408 405 4,675 16.4 6,732 23.7 Changes Over last 3 months Percent -17 -3.9 17 0.8 92 0.6 0.1 -8 -0.1 Over last 12 months
Percent -29 -6.6 22 1.1 106 **268** 1.9 -183 -2.7 YCDN LWYV YCDQ LWYY YCDT LWZB YCDW LWZE YCDZ LWZH Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 114 120 134 131 129 117 131 118 93 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 352 384 407 426 462 466 466 492 466 2.5 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.0 610 645 668 738 800 818 904 898 927 7,755 7,658 7,605 7,538 7,657 7,864 8,246 8,360 8,555 55.1 53.8 52.6 51.8 51.5 52.2 54.1 53.9 54.7 5,253 5,417 5,637 5,729 5,808 5,802 5,500 5,636 5,588 37.3 38.1 39.0 39.3 39.1 38.5 36.1 36.4 35.8 3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr) **8,505** 8,555 95 93 0.6 **461** 466 3.0 **932** 927 **6.0** 5.9 **54.5** 54.7 **36.0** 35.8 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 0.6 0.6 0.6 92 93 90 462 466 474 8,584 8,559 8,561 5,552 5,555 5,556 3.0 3.0 3.0 917 936 948 5.9 6.0 6.1 55.0 54.8 54.8 35.6 35.6 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 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 0.7 **0.7** 0.7 514 **499** 495 104 104 109 3.3 3.2 3.2 935 **945** 939 6.0 **6.0** 6.0 5,483 **5,444** 5,430 35.0 **34.8** 34.7 8,626 **8,652** 8,682 55.1 55.3 55.5 Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr 107 100 8,660 **8,702** 55.4 55.6 5,421 **5,381** 34.7 34.4 Changes Over last 3 months -4 -4.2 **50** 0.6 **20** 4.0 -4 -0.4 -63 -1.1 Overlast 12 months
Percent 5 5.7 58 12.6 197 2.3 **-233** -4.2 0.9 YCDR YCDO LWYW LWYZ YCDU LWZC LWZF YCEA ale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 YCDX LWZI 1,687 1,722 1,681 1,710 1,710 1,688 1,682 1,657 1,592 411 386 396 410 373 387 365 359 335 3.6 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.1 3.2 2.9 2.9 2.6 5,403 5,319 5,426 5,364 5,453 5,496 5,641 5,745 5,830 14.7 14.9 14.4 14.4 14.2 13.9 13.6 13.2 12.5 2,943 3,002 3,010 3,166 3,256 3,342 3,402 3,542 3,648 47.0 46.0 46.6 45.3 45.2 45.2 45.6 45.8 45.9 1,040 1,127 1,136 1,200 1,267 1,248 1,275 1,247 1,296 9.1 9.8 9.7 10.1 10.5 10.3 10.3 9.9 10.2 **339** 335 **1,591** 1,592 **3,634** 3,648 **10.1** 10.2 **5,833** 5,830 **46.0** 45.9 1,283 1,296 1,576 1,578 1,548 3,689 3,681 3,674 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 45.8 45.9 46.0 1,297 1,285 1,310 10.2 10.1 10.3 5,833 5,837 1,530 1,547 1,565 3,683 3,697 3,697 5,858 5,868 5,894 46.2 46.2 46.3 10.1 10.1 9.9 1,286 1,278 1,259 1,564 1,558 1,541 3,692 **3,725** 3,735 5,891 **5,862** 5,886 10.0 10.0 10.1 46.3 **46.0** 46.1 1,271 1,278 1,285 1,554 1,555 Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr 3,729 3,731 5,899 **5,904** 1,310 1,333 10.2 Changes Over last 3 months Percent -12 -3.8 -3 -0.2 **42** 0.7 54 4.3 Over last 12 months
Percent -34 -10.0 **-36** -2.3 97 2.7 71 **50** 3.9

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

a Main job only.

S30 Labour Market trends July 2002

Overlast 12 months
Percent

#### **PRODUCTIVITY**

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Who	ole economy			Productio	n industries			Manufacturing	gindustries	
SIC 1992	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	90.6 92.9 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.4 111.6 115.1 117.4	99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.8 104.6 105.7 106.8 107.5	91.3 94.5 98.1 100.0 101.6 103.1 104.6 105.6 107.7 109.1	96.0 98.7 100.0 101.6 103.0 105.2 106.6 109.6 110.8	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.6	103.1 99.0 98.7 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 97.8 94.5 90.9	88.5 94.2 99.6 100.0 100.1 100.9 101.9 106.5 112.1 113.9	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.9 102.7 107.9 113.7 115.1	92.8 94.1 98.6 100.0 100.7 102.1 102.8 103.2 105.1 102.7	98.0 100.0 101.3 101.8 101.6	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 105.0 110.8 112.9	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.4 102.0 106.4 112.6 114.2
1992 O2 O3 O4	90.3 90.7 91.2	99.9 98.8 98.1	90.4 91.8 92.9	92.1 93.1 94.4	90.6 91.5 92.0	104.2 102.5 100.4	87.0 89.3 91.6	91.0 91.6 94.0	92.7 93.0 92.8	102.1 100.5 98.7	90.7 92.6 94.0	94.9 94.8 96.5
1993 Q1 ~ Q2 Q3 Q4	91.8 92.4 93.2 94.0	98.0 98.2 98.4 98.6	93.7 94.1 94.7 95.3	95.0 95.6 96.3 97.0	92.3 92.6 93.5 94.8	98.8	92.8 93.3 94.7 96.2	95.8 95.8 96.9 99.1	94.1 94.0 93.9 94.4	97.9 97.8 97.8 97.8	96.1 96.1 96.5	99.3 98.6 98.6 99.8
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	95.4 96.8 98.0 98.9	98.7 98.8 99.4 99.6	96.7 98.0 98.6 99.3	97.6 98.8 99.2 99.3	96.5 98.0 98.8 99.9	98.5 98.7	98.1 99.5 100.1 101.0	100.1 101.7 101.8 101.9	96.7 98.0 99.1 100.4	97.9 98.3	99.1 100.1 100.8 101.9	101.1 102.4 102.5 102.6
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99.5 99.7 100.1 100.7		99.8 99.8 100.0 100.4	99.9 99.8 100.1 100.2	99.6 99.9 100.0 100.5	99.7	100.3 100.2 100.0 99.5	100.3 100.1 100.4 99.3	99.6 100.0 100.1 100.3	99.8	100.4 100.2 100.1 99.3	100.4 100.2 100.3 99.1
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.6 102.3 102.9 103.9	100.7	101.2 101.5 101.6 102.3	101.1 101.1 101.6 102.4	101.2 100.8 101.3 102.0	101.2	99.9 99.9 100.1 100.6	99.4 99.2 100.4 100.0	100.7 100.0 100.6 101.4	101.0	99.7 99.0 98.9 99.8	98.9 98.1 99.6 99.1
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.8 105.5 106.3 107.3	102.6 103.0	102.8 102.8 103.2 103.6	102.5 102.6 102.9 104.2	102.3 102.3 102.6 102.4	101.6 101.5	100.9 100.7 101.0 100.9	100.6 100.8 100.8 101.5	102.2 101.8 102.1 102.2	102.0 101.7	100.6 99.8 100.3 100.3	100.3 100.1 100.1 101.2
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.3 109.2 109.8 110.2	104.2 104.5 104.8 104.8	103.9 104.5 104.7 105.1	104.3 105.1 105.2 106.2	102.9 103.9 103.7 103.1	101.9	100.8 102.0 102.2 102.7	102.3 102.3 102.6 103.7	102.9 103.5 102.9 102.0	102.1	100.7 101.3 101.3 101.3	102.2 101.8 101.5 102.4
1999 O1 O2 O3 O4	110.3 110.9 112.2 113.1	105.0 105.4	105.0 105.3 105.9 106.4	105.6 106.0 106.9 107.8	102.7 103.6 105.2 105.2	97.4	103.5 105.5 108.0 108.9	104.8 107.1 109.0 110.9	101.9 102.5 104.0 104.2	98.4	102.3 104.2 106.4 107.2	103.6 105.4 107.4 109.3
2000 O1 O2 O3 O4	113.5 114.8 115.7 116.2	106.4 106.6 106.9	106.7 107.6 108.3 108.3	109.0 109.3 110.2 110.1	104.5 106.1 106.8 106.1	94.9 94.0	109.2 111.8 113.6 113.8	110.4 113.0 115.3 116.1	103.8 104.8 105.7 106.1	95.3 94.4	107.9 109.9 112.0 113.5	109.2 111.4 114.0 115.9
2001 O1 O2 O3 O4	117.0 117.4 117.6 117.5	107.5 107.6 107.5		110.4 110.5 110.9 111.3	105.5 104.5 103.4 101.1	92.4 91.5 90.4	114.1 114.2 114.4 113.1	115.7 115.2 115.1 114.5	105.3 103.4 102.0 100.0	91.7	113.8 112.8 112.8 112.4	115.5 114.1 113.7 113.5
2002 Q1P	.,,,,			4					98.7	7 88.2	111.9	The state of the s

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

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

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Total workforce hours worked per week

UNITE	ED	Employees				20.502	Self-emplo	yed		HMF	Total	Millions
	OW	Male		Female		All		-1,41,6		— GST UPFW ^a		
	The state of the s	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All			
	easonally adjusted											
	Sep Dec	409.6 428.7 414.7 433.6	14.7 15.0 15.9 15.7	279.8 290.2 278.1 294.0	74.8 76.5 73.5 79.3	689.4 718.9 692.8 727.6	96.2 104.3 105.6 108.0	21.3 23.8 23.0 23.4	117.5 128.1 128.5 131.4	22.7 21.8 21.7 21.4	829.6 868.8 843.0 880.4	
	Sep Dec	412.5 431.9 420.2 441.7	15.6 16.3 16.4 17.0	283.7 295.0 279.7 299.4	76.5 78.7 73.9 80.5	696.2 726.9 699.9 741.2	101.3 109.5 111.0 114.6	22.6 24.4 23.6 24.3	123.9 133.9 134.7 138.9	20.5 20.4 20.3 20.0	840.6 881.2 854.9 900.1	
1995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	418.9 440.5 423.1 446.1	16.2 16.9 18.2 18.8	288.1 297.7 283.2 301.5	77.7 79.8 75.2 81.9	707.0 738.1 706.3 747.5	104.1 113.1 110.9 113.1	22.1 24.4 23.2 24.0	126.2 137.5 134.0 137.1	18.5 18.3 18.3 18.2	851.7 894.0 858.6 902.8	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	418.7 439.6 427.8 452.9	17.8 18.9 20.2 20.5	287.4 302.0 290.8 310.1	79.0 82.9 79.5 85.6	706.1 741.6 718.6 763.0	100.7 108.6 111.1 113.4	22.4 24.4 24.3 24.7	123.0 133.0 135.4 138.1	16.9 16.6 16.4 16.6	846.0 891.2 870.4 917.7	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	426.7 451.0 443.0 475.4	19.6 20.3 21.9 23.0	292.9 303.8 297.6 323.2	80.4 81.7 80.6 87.2	719.6 754.7 740.6 798.6	101.0 108.2 106.8 110.2	22.4 25.2 25.2 25.5	123.4 133.5 132.1 135.7	15.8 15.5 16.2 15.7	858.8 903.7 888.9 950.0	
1998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	440.7 463.7 462.6 480.1	21.2 21.4 21.4 22.1	302.7 313.8 310.8 322.3	81.6 81.6 79.9 88.3	743.3 777.4 773.4 802.4	98.0 102.5 100.3 102.2	23.6 24.1 23.0 23.9	121.6 126.7 123.3 126.2	14.5 14.4 15.0 14.5	879.4 918.5 911.6 943.1	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	444.6 466.7 460.4 482.1	22.1 22.5 24.2 23.9	303.4 315.9 305.0 324.9	87.1 88.7 85.5 93.0	748.0 782.6 765.4 807.0	93.0 101.4 100.0 101.1	21.3 22.5 22.3 23.2	114.4 123.9 122.4 124.3	13.7 13.9 14.0 14.3	876.1 920.4 901.7 945.6	
2000		447.1 473.5 462.8 484.9	22.5 23.8 25.1 26.1	304.8 320.0 311.2 328.5	88.3 90.8 86.6 94.3	751.9 793.5 774.0 813.3	90.3 96.5 98.2 99.7	22.3 23.3 22.9 23.4	112.6 119.8 121.1 123.2	13.7 13.8 14.1 14.0	943.6 878.2 927.1 909.2 950.5	
2001		458.2 480.3 468.5 478.8	25.2 25.3 25.8 26.4	312.0 326.0 312.4 331.4	89.3 92.7 88.8 97.2	770.1 806.3 780.9 810.1	92.5 98.7 99.1 100.2	21.3 23.0 23.2 22.6	113.7 121.7 122.3 122.8	13.3 13.1 13.3	897.2 941.1 916.4	
2002		443.8	24.7	313.8	93.9	757.6	90.4	20.7	111.1	13.4	946.4 881.5	
Seaso	onally adjusted											
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	421.6 422.0 421.9 420.9	15.2 15.2 15.6 15.3	284.4 285.3 286.4 285.8	75.4 75.5 76.6 76.6	706.0 707.4 708.3 706.7	102.6 103.1 104.0 104.3	22.6 23.0 22.9 22.9	125.2 126.1 126.9 127.2	23.1 21.9 21.6 21.0	854.3 855.4 856.8 855.0	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	424.8 425.2 427.5 428.4	16.0 16.5 16.1 16.6	288.4 290.3 288.1 290.7	77.1 77.7 77.0 77.6	713.2 715.5 715.6 719.1	107.8 108.3 109.5 110.7	23.9 23.6 23.6 23.9	131.6 131.9 133.1 134.6	20.8 20.6 20.2 19.6	865.6 868.1 868.9 873.3	
1995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	431.6 434.2 430.3 431.7	16.8 17.2 17.8 18.3	293.4 293.2 291.4 292.0	78.4 79.0 78.3 78.8	725.0 727.4 721.6 723.7	110.6 112.0 109.4 109.2	23.3 23.7 23.2 23.4	134.0 135.7 132.6 132.6	18.9 18.5 18.1 17.8	877.8 881.5 872.3 874.0	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	432.3 433.9 434.6 437.4	18.4 19.2 19.9 20.0	293.3 297.9 298.5 299.9	79.8 82.2 82.6 82.2	725.6 731.7 733.1 737.3	107.2 107.5 109.7 109.4	23.6 23.7 24.3 24.1	130.8 131.2 134.1 133.5	17.2 16.8 16.3 16.2	873.6 879.8 883.4 887.0	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	441.5 445.6 449.1 459.3	20.1 20.7 21.5 22.4	299.7 299.9 304.9 312.5	81.3 81.1 83.8 83.6	741.2 745.5 754.0 771.8	107.4 107.1 105.5 106.3	23.6 24.7 25.2 24.8	131.1 131.8 130.7 131.1	16.1 15.7 16.1 15.3	888.3 892.9 900.8 918.2	
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	456.5 458.4 467.8 464.0	21.8 21.7 21.1 21.5	310.2 309.9 317.8 311.4	82.6 81.1 83.1 84.5	766.7 768.3 785.5 775.4	104.3 101.4 99.1 98.5	24.8 23.7 22.9 23.2	129.1 125.1 122.0 121.8	14.8 14.6 14.8	910.6 908.0 922.3	
1999		461.1 461.2 464.7 466.8	22.7 22.8 23.9 23.3	311.5 311.8 311.8 314.1	88.1 88.1 88.8 89.1	772.6 773.0 776.5	99.1 100.3 98.8	22.5 22.2 22.2	121.6 122.5 120.9	14.2 14.0 14.1 13.8	911.4 908.3 909.6 911.3	
2000	Mar Jun Sep Dec	464.0 467.6 466.5 470.6	23.1 24.1 24.8 25.6	313.1 315.6 318.1 317.8	89.3 90.2 90.0 90.5	780.9 777.1 783.1 784.6 788.4	97.5 96.1 95.5 96.9 96.3	22.5 23.4 23.0 22.7	120.0 119.6 118.5 119.6	13.9 14.0 14.0 13.9	914.8 910.7 915.6 918.2	
2001		475.7 473.8 471.8 465.3	25.8 25.6 25.5 25.8	320.2 321.3 319.5	90.3 91.9 92.3 93.3	795.8 795.1 791.3	98.2 97.8 97.8	22.8 22.5 22.7 23.0	119.1 120.7 120.4 120.7	13.7 13.6 13.3 13.1	921.1 930.2 928.8 925.2	
2002		461.4	25.8	320.8	95.0	786.1 783.2	96.8 96.1	21.9	118.8	13.1	918.0 914.4	
Chann		-3.9 -14.3	-0.5 -0.5	1.0	1.6 4.6	-3.0 -12.7	-0.7 -2.1	0.0	-0.7 -2.7	0.0	-3.7 -15.8	

 $^{^{\}rm a} \qquad {\rm HMF-HM\,Forces;\,GST-government-supported\,trainees;\,UPFW-unpaid\,family\,workers.}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

Government Office Regions	April			SIC 92				
Not seasonally adjusted				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin defence, education health and
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	social work L - N
North East		100						0.0
2001 Jun Sep Dec	19.4 18.8 19.3	13.3 11.9 12.9	32.7 30.7 32.2	0.3 0.3 0.2	7.0 6.4 7.1	2.4 2.4 2.6	14.5 14.2 13.8	8.6 7.3 8.4
2002 Mar	17.8	12.3	30.1	0.2	6.5	2.2	13.3	8.0
North West 2001 Jun Sep Dec	61.4 60.8 61.3	38.9 36.4 38.8	100.3 97.2 100.1	0.9 1.2 1.1	18.6 18.1 18.2	7.7 8.0 8.7	51.0 50.0 49.7	22.1 19.9 22.4
2002 Mar	57.1	36.5	93.6	0.9	16.8	7.7	47.7	20.5
Yorkshire and the Humber 2001 Jun Sep Dec	45.0 44.1 46.1	26.3 25.1 27.3	71.3 69.2 73.5	0.9 1.0 1.2	15.2 14.6 15.1	6.1 6.5 6.8	34.8 33.7 35.1	14.3 13.4 15.3
2002 Mar	42.1	26.3	68.4	1.1	13.1	5.7	34.4	14.2
East Midlands				TESTINE IN				
2001 Jun Sep Dec	40.3 40.8 41.4	21.7 21.6 22.2	62.0 62.4 63.6	1.3 1.3 1.2	15.6 15.2 15.3	5.4 5.9 6.4	28.1 29.2 28.9	11.7 10.8 11.8
2002 Mar	38.5	21.2	59.7	1.1	14.6	5.8	27.0	11.1
West Midlands 2001 Jun Sep Dec	52.0 50.8 52.8	29.1 28.0 29.5	81.0 78.8 82.3	1.4 1.6 1.4	19.8 18.6 19.1	5.5 5.5 6.1	38.5 38.5 40.0	15.7 14.5 15.8
2002 Mar	46.7	28.3	75.1	1.2	17.3	5.0	36.5	15.1
East 1001 Jun Sep	53.8 52.4	28.6 26.8	82.5 79.2 82.2	2.4 2.7 2.7	14.2 13.8 14.2	7.6 7.7 7.6	45.1 43.2 44.4	13.2 11.9 13.2
Dec 2002 Mar	53.9 49.6	28.3	76.5	1.3	13.0	72	42.5	12.6
ondon	40.0	20.0	70.0					
001 Jun Sep Dec	93.3 90.4 90.5	60.7 59.3 62.1	154.0 149.7 152.5	0.3 0.3 0.3	12.1 12.0 11.9	8.4 8.4 8.0	109.8 106.9 107.2	23.3 22.2 25.1
0002 Mar	84.5	58.1	142.6	0.3	11.0	7.6	100.8	23.0
South East 2001 Jun Sep Dec	81.5 80.5 81.3	48.2 47.6 48.5	129.7 128.1 129.8	3.0 2.3 2.1	18.2 17.4 17.7	10.9 11.1 11.8	75.1 75.9 75.7	22.5 21.3 22.6
2002 Mar	772	45.2	122.4	2.0	17.1	10.7	71.5	21.1
South West								
2001 Jun Sep Dec	45.9 46.1 47.5	27.9 27.0 28.0	73.8 73.1 75.4	1.9 2.0 1.8	13.0 12.3 12.6	6.1 6.4 7.2	37.4 38.1 38.2	15.5 14.2 15.6
2002 Mar	44.0	25.9	69.9	1.9	11.6	6.5	35.7	14.1
Wales 2001 Jun Sep Dec	24.3 23.4 23.9	15.0 14.1 15.1	39.4 37.5 38.9	1.6 1.7 1.4	8.1 7.5 7.8	3.4 3.4 3.2	16.8 16.4 17.1	9.6 8.5 9.5
2002 Mar	21.2	14.7	35.9	1.7	6.9	3.0	14.7	9.7
Scotland 2001 Jun Sep	47.6 45.6	30.3 29.6	77.9 75.3	3.3 3.1	12.2 11.7	6.6 6.5	38.7 38.5	17.1 15.5
Dec	46.0	31.9	77.9	2.8	12.2	6.1	39.0	17.8
2002 Mar	41.5	30.1	71.6	2.6	10.9	5.2	35.4	17.7
Great Britain 2001 Jun Sep Dec	564.6 553.8 563.9	340.0 327.4 344.6	904.7 881.1 908.4	17.2 17.4 16.2	153.9 147.8 151.0	70.1 72.0 74.4	489.8 484.5 489.2	173.6 159.5 177.6
2002 Mar	520.3	325.6	845.8	14.3	138.7	66.6	459.3	166.9
Northern Ireland 2001 Jun Sep	14.3	8.9 8.3	23.3	2.0 1.9	3.7 3.4 3.6	2.1 2.1 2.2	9.1 9.2 9.9	6.3 5.4 6.4
Dec	15.1	9.4	24.5	2.3	3.6	10	9.9	0.4

Millions

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.

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

IIMITES				-		-	-			Dyl	Huusi	1 y	about the constraint	WIIIIOIIS
	Section sub-	March 200	02				Decembe	r2001		March 200	01			
	section group or	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Seasonally adjusted													-	
All sections	A-Q	527.0	30.4	243.0	100.8	901.2	562.1	342.8	904.9	542.9	31.0	246.2	96.5	916.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	18.7	14.8	3.2						
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing,	AID	14.4	0.5	2.0	0.7	10.7	14.0	3.2	18.0	15.5	0.9	3.1	0.6	20.0
electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	114.6	1.6	29.0	4.2	149.3	116.3	33.4	149.7	118.0	1.5	31.2	4.4	155.1
Construction	F	67.6	1.0	3.9	1.2	73.7	68.5	5.1	73.5	65.5	0.8	3.8	1.2	71.3
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades) hotels and catering, transport	G-1	149.3	13.2	59.6	35.4	257.5	164.8	95.9	260.7	156.5	13.3	61.3	34.0	265.1
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	101.0	6.0	55.3	14.2	176.5	109.5	68.7	178.2					
Public administration, defence, education,	0710	101.0	0.0	30.5	14.2	170.5	109.5	00.7	170.2	104.0	6.5	56.1	14.4	181.0
- Calif and Social Work	L-N	56.7	4.9	76.4	38.3	176.3	61.0	114.2	175.3	57.7	5.1	75.9	35.3	173.9
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private	e													
households, extra-territorial organisati	ons O - Q	23.4	2.9	16.1	6.8	49.3	27.1	22.4	49.5	25.7	3.0	14.8	6.8	50.2
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	504.8	29.5	235.0	99.4	868.7	579.0	354.0	932.9	520.6	30.1	238.1	95.2	883.9
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	12.7	0.8	2.4	0.6	16.6	15.3	3.2	18.5	13.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	17.9
Mining and quarrying	С	3.0		0.3		3.4	3.0	0.3	3.3	2.6	*	0.3	0.5	
Manufacturing	D	103.3	1.4	26.6	3.8	135.2								2.9
Manufacture of:	D	100.0	1.4	20.0	3.0	135.2	114.4	33.1	147.4	107.2	1.4	28.6	4.0	141.1
1000 products heverages and tohacco	DA	11.7	0.3	4.4	0.8	17.1	12.4	5.6	18.1	11.2	0.2	4.3	0.8	16.6
textiles and textile products leather and leather products	DB DC	4.6 0.5		3.0 0.2	0.5	8.1 0.7	5.1 0.5	3.7 0.3	8.8 0.7	4.7 0.5	0.2	3.3 0.2	0.5	8.6
wood and wood products pulp, paper and paper products,	DD	2.4		0.5		3.0	2.7	0.5	3.2	2.4		0.5	- 5	0.7 3.1
Publishing and printing	DE	10.6	0.3	4.2	0.7	15.8	11.5	5.5	16.9	10.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	16.2
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0		0.2		1.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.9		0.2		1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.5		1.9	0.2	7.6	6.1	2.3	8.5	6.1		2.1	0.0	
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	12	0.2	8.1	7.5	1.7	9.1	6.7		1.3	0.2	8.5 8.2
other non-metallic mineral products basic metals	DI DJ	4.6		0.8		5.5	4.6	0.9	5.6	4.2		0.9	*	5.2
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	15.5 10.8		1.7	0.4	18.2 12.8	17.3 11.4	2.6	19.9 13.5	16.4		2.1	0.3	18.9
electrical and optical equipment	DL	11.5		3.5	0.3	15.5	13.1	4.1	17.3	11.3	0.2	1.9	0.2 0.4	13.5 17.8
u ansport equipment	DM	12.2		1.4		13.7	13.8	1.5	15.4	12.6		1.4	*	14.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	8.0	7.2	2.1	9.3	6.4		1.7	0.3	8.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.8		0.8		3.7	2.9	1.0	3.9	2.8		0.9	*	3.7
Construction	F	62.8	0.9	3.7	1.1	68.5	71.4	5.2	76.6	60.8	0.7	3.5	1.1	66.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor														
vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.7	6.6	35.0	24.2	145.6	92.5	61.9	154.3	83.1	6.8	35.6	22.1	1407
Hotels and restaurants	Н	17.5	4.3	11.8	9.3	42.9	22.9	22.5					23.1	148.7
Transport, storage and communication	1.0								45.4	19.0	4.4	12.4	9.0	44.9
		48.2	1.9	11.0	1.8	62.9	52.6	13.4	66.1	50.4	. 1.8	11.4	1.7	65.2
Financial intermediation	J	18.1	0.5	14.6	2.4	35.5	19.7	17.5	37.3	18.6	0.5	14.5	2.5	36.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	79.0	5.3	38.9	11.5	134.7	92.6	52.8	145.4	81.7	5.8	39.8	11.5	138.8
Public administration and defence; compulso social security	ry L	24.3	0.6	15.9	3.1	44.0	25.5	20.0	45.5	23.9	0.6	15.5	3.0	43.0
Education	М	16.0	2.0	22.4	11.3	51.7	20.4	37.6	58.0	17.1	22	21.8	10.3	51.3
Health and social work	N	15.0	22	36.3	23.6	77.2	17.9	62.6	80.4	15.3				
Other community, social and personal servic activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial		.0.0		00.0	20.0	112	17.9	02.0	80.4	15.3	2.2	37.0	21.8	76.3
organisations	0-Q	222	2.7	15.4	6.5	46.8	27.8	22.9	50.7	24.5	2.8	14.0	6.4	47.8

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

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

S34 Labour Market trends July 2002

July 2002 Labour Market trends

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousande	seasonally adjusted

				Al	laged 16 an	d over					All	laged 16-59/	64		
UNITE	DOM 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
11	Spring quarters	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YВТІ	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	2,997 2,798	10.5 9.8	1,155 1,080	577 467	1,265 1,251	42.2 44.7	651 735	2,963 2,771	10.7 10.0	1,141 1,072	571 464	1,250 1,235	42.2 44.6	641 726
	1995 1996	2,518 2,394	8.8 8.3	1,038 1,060	403 404 310	1,077 930 785	42.8 38.9 37.6	669 585 496	2,499 2,373 2,063	9.0 8.5 7.3	1,032 1,051 982	400 400 309	1,068 922 773	42.7 38.9 37.5	663 578 485
	1997 1998 1999	2,087 1,822 1,808	7.2 6.3 6.1	992 987 1,022	254 270	581 516	31.9 28.5	363 304	1,802 1,788	6.4 6.3	978 1,013	252 268	572 507	31.7 28.4	355 299
	2000 2001	1,684 1,472	5.7 4.9	987 871	245 220	452 382	26.8 25.9	253 219	1,667 1,457	5.8 5.0	979 863	243 216	445 378	26.7 25.9	249 217
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	1,497 1,472	5.0 4.9	<b>882</b> 871	<b>222</b> 220	<b>393</b> 382	<b>26.2</b> 25.9	<b>223</b> 219	<b>1,480</b> 1,457	<b>5.1</b> 5.0	<b>873</b> 863	<b>218</b> 216	<b>388</b> 378	<b>26.2</b> 25.9	221
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,500 1,508 1,522	5.0 5.1 5.1	895 914 927	221 211 215	384 383 380	25.6 25.4 25.0	216 214 212	1,486 1,494 1,507	5.1 5.2 5.2	887 906 919	218 210 212	380 379 376	25.6 25.4 25.0	214 212 210
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	1,526 1,535 1,535	5.1 5.1 5.1	931 948 962	219 219 219	376 368 363	24.6 24.0 23.7	214 207 201	1,513 1,521 1,519	5.2 5.2 5.2	923 939 942	217 217 217	372 364 360	24.6 23.9 23.7	21° 200 190
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	1,557 1,535	5.2 5.1	974 <b>946</b>	219 <b>226</b>	364 362	23.4 23.6	195 191 189	1,541 1,519	5.3 <b>5.2</b> 5.2	964 <b>936</b> 936	217 <b>224</b> 219	360 359 352	23.4 23.6 23.4	192 183 185
	Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	1,520 1,538 <b>1,554</b>	5.1 5.1 5.2	944 961 982	221 226 224	356 350 348	23.4 22.8 22.4	183 185	1,507 1,522 <b>1,536</b>	5.2 5.3	953 971	224 222	345 342	22.7 22.3	17/18
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	19	0.0	<b>36</b> 3.8	-3 -1.2	-14 -3.9	-1.2	-7 -3.4	17	0.0	35 3.8	<b>-2</b> -0.9	-16 -4.5	-1.3	-3.
	Overlast 12 months	57	0.2	101	2 0.7	-45 -11.5	-3.9	-38 -17.2	56 3.8	0.2	98 11.2	4 2.0	-46 -11.8	-4.0	-4 -18.
ale		3.8 MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXI
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	49
	1994 1995 1996	1,854 1,639 1,574	11.5 10.2 9.8	615 580 605	302 258 259	938 802 710	50.6 48.9 45.1	572 518 472	1,843 1,631 1,562	11.7 10.3 9.9	612 577 602	300 256 256	931 797 704	50.5 48.9 45.1	56 51 46
	1997 1998	1,328 1,114	8.2 6.9	553 532	190 167	585 416	44.0 37.3	387 277	1,316 1,105	8.3 6.9	549 528	190 166	577 411	43.8 37.2	38 27
	1999 2000 2001	1,119 1,021 889	6.8 6.2 5.4	576 544 476	170 • 145 136	374 332 277	33.4 32.5 31.1	232 195 167	1,110 1,014 882	6.9 6.2 5.4	571 541 473	168 144 134	370 328 275	33.4 32.4 31.2	22 19 16
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	910 889	5.5 5.4	<b>489</b> 476	133 136	<b>288</b> 277	31.6 31.1	170 167	903 882	<b>5.6</b> 5.4	<b>486</b> 473	131 134	<b>286</b> 275	<b>31.7</b> 31.2	17 16
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	915 929 937	5.5 5.6 5.7	499 514 526	136 135 135	279 280 276	30.5 30.1 29.4	164 162 160	908 921 930	5.6 5.7 5.7	495 510 523	135 134 134	277 277 273	30.5 30.1 29.4	16 16 15
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	936 946 939		527 537 534	138 141 142	272 267 263	29.0 28.3 28.0	158 155 153	929 938 932	5.7 5.8 5.7	523 534 530	137 140 141	269 264 261	29.0 28.1 28.0	15 15 15
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	945 <b>937</b> ) 935	5.7	542 <b>532</b> 540	141 148 143	261 <b>257</b> 252	27.7 27.4 27.0	150 145 138	938 <b>930</b> 927	5.8 <b>5.7</b> 5.7	538 <b>528</b> 536	141 <b>147</b> 142	259 <b>255</b> 250	27.6 <b>27.4</b> 26.9	14 14 13
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	954 958			149 150	253 248	26.5 <b>25.9</b>	135 135	946 <b>949</b>	5.8 <b>5.8</b>	549 555	148 149	249 <b>244</b>	26.3 <b>25.7</b>	13 13
	Changes Overlast3months Percent	21 22	0.1	<b>28</b> 5.2	2 1.5	-9 -3.5	-1.5	-9 -6.5	19		<b>28</b> 5.2	1.4	-11 -4.3		-6.
	Overlast 12 months Percent	48 5.3		71 14.4	17 12.6	-39 -13.7	-5.7	-35 -20.3	<b>46</b> 5.1		69 14.2	19 14.5	-41 -14.5		-3 -21
	Female Spring quarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	УВТК	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBX
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	982 943	7.5	465	202 165	325 313	33.1 33.2	153 162	961 928	7.7	446 460	199 163	316 304	32.8	14 15
	1995 1996 1997	879 820 760	6.5	455	146 145 120	275 221 200	31.2 26.9 26.4	151 113 109	869 811 748	6.7	455 449 433	144 144 119	270 218 196	26.9	14 11 10
	1998 1999	708 689	5.5 5.3	455 447	87 101	166 141	23.4 20.5	85 72	697 678	5.6 5.4	450 442	86 99	161 137	23.1 20.2	10
	2000 2001	663 583	5.0		100	120 105	18.1 18.0	58 52	653 575		437 390	99 83	117		
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>586</b> 583	4.4	394	<b>89</b> 84	105 106	<b>17.9</b> 18.0	53 52	<b>577</b> 575	4.5	<b>387</b> 390			17.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	585 579 585	4.4	399	84 76 80	105 104 104	18.0 17.9 17.8	52 52 52	578 578 578	4.5	392 395 396	. 76	102	17.8	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	590 589 596	4.4	411	82 78 78	104 101 100	17.7 17.1 16.8	56 51 48	583 583 587	4.6	400 405 412	77	103 100 99	17.2	- !
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wir	611 597 1) 586	4.5	414	78	102 105 103	16.8 17.5 17.6	45 <b>46</b> 51	600 <b>58</b> 8 580	4.6	426 <b>409</b> 400	77	104	17.6	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	583 595				97 <b>99</b>	16.7 <b>16.7</b>	48 <b>49</b>	576 <b>58</b> 7		404 416				
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-0.3		9 21		-5 -5.0		3 6.1	-0.5		8 1.8			-0.9	£
	Overlast 12 months Percent	1.6		30		-6 -5.3	-1.2	-4 -7.0	10		<b>29</b> 7.6				-7

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

	D			(	Over 6 and	All	Percent	All				Over 6 and	A11	Donner	
INGD	DOM .	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	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
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	1993 1994 1995	137 145	19.2 19.9	92 110	27 19	18 16	13.0 11.1	:	787 682	17.8 16.4	361 310	158 132	269 240	34.1 35.1	112 120
	1996 1997	146 167 169	19.4 20.2 19.5	111 128 -129	23 27 23	12 12 17	8.0 7.2 9.9		619 570	15.4 14.6	320 311	115 94	185 165	29.9 28.9	94 77
	1998 1999	159 171	18.6 20.2	130 137	23 19 24	10	6.1 5.9	:	498 446 437	13.1 12.0	291 289	81 71	126 86	25.3 19.4	59 37
	2000 2001	178 147	21.0 18.1	144 121	24 15	10 10	5.5 6.9	:	437 415 385	11.8 11.0 10.2	297 291 275	73 57 54	67 68 56	15.2 16.3 14.6	27 29 18
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	147 147	18.2 18.1	123 121	<b>15</b> 15	* 10	6.9	:	<b>396</b> 385	<b>10.6</b> 10.2	<b>283</b> 275	<b>57</b> 54	<b>57</b> 56	14.3 14.6	<b>22</b> 18
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	151 156 157	18.6 19.2 19.6	126 127 130	15 17 17	10 11 10	6.6 7.3 6.6	:	378 383 393	10.0 10.1 10.4	272 277 284	50 49 52	56 56 57	14.7 14.6 14.6	18 18 17
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	161 163	19.7 19.7	131 133	20 22	:	:	:	396 406	10.5	290 299	50 53	57 54	14.3	19
	Sep-Nov(Aut) Oct-Dec	162	19.5	129	22 19	10	6.3	:	411	10.7	308	49	55	13.2	17 21
	Nov 2001 - Jan 2002 Dec 2001 - Feb 2002 (Win)	154	18.9 18.5	122 124	<b>18</b> 15	14 12	<b>9.0</b> 8.0	:	<b>412</b> 407	10.5 10.6	308 300 297	55 <b>55</b> 54	57 <b>57</b> 56	13.6 13.8 13.7	21 <b>20</b> 19
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	156 159	19.1 19.3	128 130	17 18	11	6.9 <b>6.9</b>	:	418 <b>409</b>	10.9 10.6	304 297	63 64	51 48	12.1 11.7	15 15
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	<b>5</b> 3.0	0.4	7 5.9	0	-3	-2.1	:	-3 -0.7	-0.1	-3 -0.9	9 16.1	-9 -16.1	-2.1	-5 -23.2
	Overlast 12 months Percent	12 7.8	1.1	6 5.1	3	:		:	12 3.1	0.0	14 5.1	7 11.9	-9 -15.9	-2.6	-7 -30.8
le	Spring quarters	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	75 78	20.5	50 60	15	10 10	12.9 12.5	:	517 447	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
	1995 1996	81 99	20.9 22.7	62 74	12 17	*	12.0	:	397 374	19.4 18.0 17.4	179 187 186	87 75	181 134	40.4 33.9	93 70
	1997 1998	91 86	21.0 19.9	69 70	14 10	:	:		316 272	15.2 13.5	171 163	65 51 51	123 94 58	32.9 29.7	62 47
	1999 2000 2001	102 97 85	23.4 22.3 20.3	81 78 68	14	:	:	:	264 253 234	13.1 12.3 11.4	169 170 155	50 34 37	46 50 42	21.5 17.3 19.7 17.8	28 21 22 13
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>87</b> 85	<b>20.7</b> 20.3	71 68	11	:	:	:	<b>239</b> 234	11.7 11.4	160 155	<b>37</b> 37	<b>42</b> 42	17.4	16
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	89 91	21.3 21.9	72	11	:	:	:	227 234	11.0	154 160	33 32	40 42	17.8 17.7 17.8	13 11 11
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	90	21.3	70 68	11 12				246 249	11.8	168	35 34	43	17.5	11
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	90 88	21.0 20.6	71 68	12 13	:	:	:	255 256	12.3 12.2	179 185	35 29	41	16.2 16.2	11 15
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	90 <b>91</b> 90	20.9 21.5 21.5	71 70 73	11	10	10.6		258 <b>254</b> 252	12.3 12.2 12.0	182 179 176	33 35 36	42 <b>40</b> 40	16.4 <b>15.9</b> 15.8	15 13 12
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	94 <b>91</b>	22.7 21.8	76 72	11 13	:	:	-:	257 <b>254</b>	12.3 12.1	182 177	39 43	36 35	13.9 13.6	:
	Changes Overlast3months Percent	0 -0.5	0.3	1 20	2 15.2	:			0	-0.1	-2	7	-6	-2.3	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	4 4.4	1.1	1 0.9	20.6	:		:	-0.1 16 6.5	0.4	-0.9 17	20.6	-14.4	-3.8	
ale	Spring quarters	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	14.5 YBXX	-16.9 YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	62 68	17.7 19.1	42 50	11	:	:	:	270 235	13.6 12.6	141	54	75 F0	27.7	27
- 1	1995 1996	64 68	17.7 17.3	49 54	11	:	2 :	:	223 196	12.4 11.1	131 133 126	45 39 29	51	25.2 22.7 21.3	27 24 15
	1997 1998	78 73	17.9 17.4	60		:	:	:	182 174	10.6 10.3	120 127	30 19	59 51 42 32 28 21	17.6 16.1	15
2	1999 2000 2001	82 88 89	16.8 19.5 15.8	56 66 53	10	:	:	:	173 162 151	10.2 9.5 8.8	128 121 119	24 23 17	21 18 15	12.1 10.9 9.6	:
F	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>60</b> 62	<b>15.5</b> 15.8	<b>52</b> 53	:	:	:	:	158 151	<b>9.2</b> 8.8	123 119	20	15 15	9.7	:
1	Apr-Jun May-Jul	62 65	15.7 16.4	54 56	:	:	:	:	152 149	8.8 8.7	118 117	17 17 17	16 16 14	9.6 10.4 9.6	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	72	17.6	60					147	8.5 8.6	116 117	17	14	9.6	-:
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	73 74 70	18.2 18.3 17.4	61 62	10				150 156	8.7 8.9	119 123	18 20	12 13	8.2 8.5	
1	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	<b>63</b>	16.1 15.4	59 <b>52</b> 51	:	:	:		162 157 155	9.2 <b>9.0</b> 8.9	126 <b>121</b> 121	21 <b>20</b> 18	15 17 16	9.2 <b>10.6</b> 10.2	:
F	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	61 <b>68</b>	15.3 16.8	52 58	:	:	:	:	161 154	9.2 8.8	123 120	23 21	15 13	9.3 8.6	mu:
(	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	5 8.1	0.7	11.0	:	:		:	-3 -1.8	-0.2	-1 -0.9	2 8.1	-3 -20.2	-2.0	
		8	1.2	6					-3	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	-20.2		

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

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

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

Thousande	coacona	llyadiuste

			16.77		25-49					THE		0 and over		_	
UNITE		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months
	H H H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB	ҮВҮН	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	1,557	8.9 8.4	551 532	296 242 212	709 709	45.6 47.8	373 427	517 487	8.8 8.2	151 128	96 73	270 286	52.2 58.7	162 187
	1995 1996 1997	1,350 1,280 1,079	7.6 7.1 6.0	491 503 453	212 226 165	647 552 461	47.9 43.1 42.7	417 361 297	403 377 341	6.7 6.2 5.4	117 119 118	54 57 41	233 202 182	57.8 53.4 53.3	158 147 139
	1998 1999	928 910	5.1 5.0	463 464	135 139	331 307	35.6 33.8	214 177	289 290	4.5 4.3	104 124	30 35 42	154 131	53.5 45.4	147 139 112 100 75
	2000	812 733	4.4	431 384	122 117	259 232	31.8 31.7	149 145	279 207	4.1 3.0	120 90	33	116	41.6 40.2	56
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>734</b> 733	<b>4.0</b> 4.0	<b>382</b> 384	<b>116</b> 117	<b>235</b> 232	<b>32.1</b> 31.7	<b>142</b> 145	<b>219</b> 207	<b>3.1</b> 3.0	93 90	<b>33</b> 33	<b>92</b> 83	<b>42.1</b> 40.2	<b>59</b> 56
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	753 748 742	4.1 4.1 4.1	397 406 403	122 111 113	234 231 227	31.1 30.8 30.6	143 141 137	217 221 229	3.1 3.1 3.2	100 103 110	33 33 34	84 85 85	38.9 38.5 37.2	54 55 57
	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	760 <b>756</b>	42 42	433 424	113 122 123	214 210 200	28.2 27.7 26.9	122 118 114	217 <b>212</b> 218		104 99 102	32 32 28	82 81 88	37.6 <b>38.3</b> 40.3	53 <b>53</b> 56
	Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	744 745 <b>758</b>	4.1 4.1 4.2	421 423 441	119 112	203 204	27.2 26.9	113 112	220 229	3.1 3.2	106 114	28 30	86 85	39.1 37.2	54 57
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	1 0.2	0.0	17 4.0	-10 -8.1	-6 -2.9	-0.8	-6 -5.4	17 7.8	0.2	15 14.8	-2 -6.5	4.9	-1.0	4 7.5
	Overlast 12 months	24	0.1	59	-4	-31	-5.2	-30	10	0.1	21 22.3	-4 -11.7	- <b>7</b>	-4.9	-2 -3.4
Male	Percent	3.2 MGVJ	MGXC	15.5 YBYI	-3.5 YBYL	-13.4 YBYO	YBYR	-21.4 YBYU	4.5 YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127 147
	1994 1995 1996	970 862 821	9.8 8.6 8.2	289 251 270	152 133 134	530 479 416	54.6 55.5 50.7	332 323 291	359 299 281	10.4 8.6 8.0	87 81 76	55 38 43	217 181 163	60.5 60.4 57.9	147 124 119
	1997 1998	681 553	6.8 5.5	240 233 245	96 84	345 235	50.7 42.6	231 164	239 203	6.6 5.5	72 66	30 22 22 29 22	137 116	57.5 57.0	109 87 79
	1999 2000 2001	549 477 423	5.5 4.7 -4.2	245 220 192	84 70 68	220 187 163	40.1 39.3 38.5	132 114 108	204 194 147	5.0	81 76 60	29 22	101 89 65	49.5 46.2 44.3	59 46
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>428</b> 423	<b>42</b> 42	<b>195</b> 192	<b>65</b> 68	<b>169</b> 163	<b>39.4</b> 38.5	107 108	<b>157</b> 147		<b>63</b> 60	21 22	<b>73</b> 65		<b>48</b> 46
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	443 448 442	4.4 4.4 4.4	206 216 216	73 71 69	164 161 157	36.9 36.0 35.6	107 105 102	156 156 159	3.9	67 67 72	21 21 20	68 68 67		45 45 46
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	436 444 450	4.3 4.4 4.5	214 221 222	69 73 77	154 151 151	35.2 33.9 33.5	99 95 93	162 156 145	3.9	71 66 59	22 22 23	68 68 63	43.9	46 49 44
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	452 448 ) 445		227 218 222	. 75 83 84	150 147 139	33.1 32.8 31.2	92 90 83	146 <b>144</b> 148	3.6	62 65 68	21 19 14	62 60 66	41.9	43 42 44
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	456 <b>463</b>	4.5		84 78	143 144	31.5 31.2	82 82	148 <b>151</b>	3.7 3.8	67 71	14 17	67 64	45.1 <b>42.2</b>	44 44
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	15 3.3		22 10.1	-5 -5.5	-3 -1.9	-1.6	-8 -8.4	7 4.9		6 9.1	-2 -11.6	3 5.4	0.2	4.3
	Overlast 12 months Percent	34 8.0		45 23.3	13 20.7	-24 -14.4	-8.2	-25 -23.4	-6 -3.7	-0.2	11.8	-20.6	-9 -12.4		-4 -7.9
Femal	le Spring quarters	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994	522 513	6.8 6.6	229 243	114 91	180 179	34.4 35.0	89 94	129 128	5.3	43 41	24 18	62	48.3 53.3	35 40
	1995 1996	488 459	6.2 5.8	240 233	80 91	168 136	34.4 29.5	94 69	104	4.1	36 43	16 14	52 39	50.3 40.5	33 28 30 25 21
	1997 1998 1999	398 375 362	4.7 4.5	229 220	69 51 55	115 95 87	29.0 25.4 24.2	65 51 44	102 85 86	3.1	46 38 43	12	45 39 30	45.2 35.5	25
	2000 2001	334 310	4.1	211	52 49	71 69	21.3 22.3	35 37	86 59		45 30		27 18	31.4 29.9	16
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>306</b> 310	<b>3.8</b> 3.8		<b>52</b> 49	67 69	21.8 22.3	<b>35</b> 37	<b>62</b> 59		30 30	13 11	19 18		11 10
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	310 300 300	3.7	190	49 41 44	71 69 70		36 36 35	61 68 71	5 2.1	33 36 38	12	17	26.9	11
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	300 295 298	3.6	188	45 39 39	69 68 65	23.1	35 35 32	70 71 68	2.3	39 42 40	10	19	26.8	15
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wir	309	3.8	206 206	38 39 39	65 <b>63</b> 61	20.9 20.4	30 29 31	71 68 70	3 2.2	41 35 34	11 13 14	2	27.5 30.5 31.0	10 11 12
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	289 295	3.6	195	35 34	59 <b>60</b>	20.5	31 30	72	2 2.3	39 <b>43</b>	14 13	19		10
	Changes Overlast 3 months	-14	-0.2		-5	-3 -5.2	-0.2	1 4.1	10	0.3	9 25.5	0		-2.9	20.
	Percent	-4.4							14.0						

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
Spring quarters	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	10.5	10.7	10.0	470	40.0			
1994 1995	9.8 8.8	10.7	19.2 19.9	17.8 16.4	10.6 10.0	7.5 7.1	9.5 8.9	4.3 3.3
1996 1997	8.3 7.2 6.3	8.5	19.4 20.2	15.4 14.6	9.0 8.5	6.5 6.0	7.4 6.8	2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6
1998 1999	6.3 6.1	7.3 6.4 6.3	19.5 18.6 20.2	13.1 12.0	6.9 6.3	5.3 4.3	5.8 4.7	2.9 2.6
2000 2001	5.7 4.9	5.8 5.0	21.0 18.1	11.8 11.0 10.2	5.8 5.1 4.6	4.5 4.0 3.6	4.6 4.4 3.1	2.4
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	5.0	5.1	18.2					1.8
Mar-May (Spr)	4.9	5.0	18.1	10.6 10.2	<b>4.7</b> 4.6	<b>3.6</b> 3.6	3.3 3.1	2.0 1.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.0 5.1 5.1	5.1 5.2 5.2	18.6 19.2 19.6	10.0 10.1 10.4	4.8 4.8 4.8	3.7 3.6 3.6	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.7 1.6 1.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.7 19.7	10.5 10.6	4.9 4.9	3.5 3.5	3.5 3.4	1.5
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	5.1	5.2	19.5	10.7	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.6 1.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	<b>5.1</b> 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.3 18.9 18.5	10.9 10.7 10.6	5.0 <b>5.1</b> 5.0	3.6 <b>3.5</b> 3.5	3.3 <b>3.2</b> 3.3	1.7 1.7 1.5
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	5.1 5.2	5.2 <b>5.3</b>	19.1 19.3	10.9 10.6	5.0 5.2	3.5 <b>3.5</b>	3.3 3.4	1.8 2.0
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
1993 1994	12.5	12.6 11.7	20.5 20.7	21.3 19.4	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9
1995 1996	10.2	10.3	20.9 22.7	18.0 17.4	11.6 10.2	8.3 7.4	10.9 9.1 8.3	4.0
1997 1998	8.2 6.9	8.3 6.9	21.0	15.2	9.5 7.7	7.2 6.1	6.8	4.3 4.3
1999	6.8 6.2	6.9 6.2	23.4 22.3	13.5 13.1	6.7 6.0	4.6 5.0	5.6 5.5	
2001	5.4	5.4	20.3	12.3 11.4	5.4 4.8	4.2 3.7	5.2 3.8	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>5.5</b> 5.4	5.6 5.4	<b>20.7</b> 20.3	11.7 11.4	<b>4.9</b> 4.8	3.8 3.7	4.0 3.8	:
Apr-Jun May-Jul	5.5 5.6	5.6 5.7	21.3 21.9	11.0 11.3	5.2 5.4	3.9 3.8	4.0	12/10
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.7	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.0	7.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6 5.7 5.7	5.7 5.8 5.7	20.9 21.0 20.6	12.0 12.3 12.2	5.3 5.2	3.7 3.9	4.2	
Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.4	3.8	3.7	19 11 11
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	<b>5.7</b> 5.6	<b>5.7</b> 5.7	<b>21.5</b> 21.5	12.2 12.0	<b>5.5</b> 5.5	3.7 3.7	3.7 <b>3.7</b> 3.8	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	5.8 5.8	5.8 <b>5.8</b>	22.7 21.8	12.3 12.1	5.5 <b>5.7</b>	3.8 3.8	3.8 <b>3.8</b>	:
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Overlast 12 months	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.2	
nale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSZ	УВТК	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9
1994 1995	7.5 7.0	7.7 7.2	19.1 17.7	12.6 12.4	7.9 7.4	5.7 5.4	5.7 4.7	3.0
1996 1997	6.5 5.9 5.5	6.7 6.1	17.3 17.9	11.1 10.6	7.3 5.8	4.7 4.4	4.3 4.3	22
1998 1999	5.3	5.6 5.4	17.4 16.8	10.3 10.2	5.8 5.4	3.9 3.8	3.3 3.2	2.2
2000 2001	5.0 4.4	5.2 4.5	19.5 15.8	9.5 8.8	4.8 4.3	3.7 3.5	3.1 2.1	1.8
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	4.4 4.4	<b>4.5</b> 4.5	<b>15.5</b> 15.8	9.2	4.3	3.4	<b>22</b> 2.1	
Apr-Jun	4.4	4.5	15.7	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5	16.4 17.6	8.7 8.5	4.1 4.2	3.4 3.4	2.4 2.6	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.4 4.4 4.5	4.6 4.6 4.6	18.4 18.2 18.3	8.6 8.7 8.9	4.5 4.4 4.4	3.2 3.1 3.2	2.6 2.6 2.4	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	4.6 4.5	4.7 4.6	17.4 16.1	9.2 9.0	4.5 4.6	3.4 3.3	2.5 2.4	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5 4.5	15.4	8.9 9.2	4.4	3.2	2.5 2.6	
Feb-Apr Changes	4.4	4.6	16.8	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	1.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.6	

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

a Denominator=economically active for that age group.

a Denominator=all economically active for that age group.

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

### C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thou	sar	ds	and	per	cel

	01.4114	NIT COUNT	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	ISTED		CI AIN	ANT COUN	-	SEASON	ALLY ADJU		000000	
overnment iffice egions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
nited Kingdon 195) Annual 196) averages 197) 198) 199) 1900)	BCJA 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3 1,263.0 1,102.3 983.0	DPAA 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7 963.5 839.6 746.8	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5 262.6 236.2	7.7 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2 3.7 3.3	10.6 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9 5.1 4.6	4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	BCJD 2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1 1,088.5 970.0		ended	1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.4 955.0 831.6 739.8	537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2 3.6 3.2	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
00 May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,104.4	-12.0	-14.9	843.0	261.4	3.7	5.1	1.9
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9	836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,077.4	-18.0	-13.0	822.9	254.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
Aug 10 -	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8	813.1	250.0	3.5	5.0	1.8
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,048.4	-14.7	-15.7	802.1	246.3	3.5	4.9	1.8
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5	800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5	785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7
01 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
Oct 11 Nov 8	918.4 926.2	692.4 700.9	226.1 225.2 224.1	3.0 3.1 3.1	4.2 4.3 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.6	955.4 958.6 960.3	3.6 3.2 1.7	-0.1 1.7 2.8	726.9 728.0 728.5	228.5 230.6 231.8	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
Dec 13 02 Jan 10 Feb 14	948.5 1,021.5 1,024.0	724.4 778.4 778.1	243.1 246.0	3.4 3.4	4.7 4.7	1.8 1.8	950.4 945.6	-9.9 -4.8	-1.7 -4.3 -4.2	721.4 717.9	229.0 227.7	3.2 3.1	4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
Mar 14 Apr 11 R May 9 P	998.2 982.7 <b>954.5</b>	759.5 745.9 <b>724.8</b>	238.7 236.8 <b>229.7</b>	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.6 4.6 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7	947.6 951.6 <b>944.6</b>	4.0 - <b>7.0</b>	0.4 -0.3	718.3 719.8 <b>714.6</b>	229.3 231.8 230.0	3.1 3.2 <b>3.1</b>	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7
reat Britain 995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1999) 1999) 1900)	BCJG 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9 1,212.2 1,060.1 943.4	BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8 924.2 807.6 716.8	BCJJ 536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0 252.5 226.6	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.5 9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	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	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
001 May 10	942.1-	721.4	220.7	32	4.5	1.6	936.6	-0.8	-5.7	714.1	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215:7	3.1	4.3	1.6	927.6	-9.0	-5.6	706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6
Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.5	-11.1	-7.0	699.8	216.7	3.1	4.4	1.6
Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	914.3	-2.2	-7.4	699.3	215.0	3.1	4.4	1.6
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	216.5	3.1	4.4	1.6
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6
Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
Apr 11 R May 9 P	918.7	717.1 697.0	228.5 221.7	3.2 3.1	4.5 4.4	1.7 1.7	914.1 <b>907.6</b>	4.2 -6.5	0.6 -0.1	691.3 <b>686.5</b>	222.8 221.1	3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3	1.7
orth East 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 900)	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	10.9 10.2 82 7.3 7.1 6.4 5.6	15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3	4.9 4.5 3.7 3.2 3.2 2.8 2.4	DPDG 128.5 116.4 93.3 83.3 79.9 72.2 62.7			ZMPI 103.3 92.9 74.7 66.8 63.7 57.9 50.3	25.2 23.5 18.5 16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4	10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	2MPJ 15.7 14.8 11.8 10.7 10.3 9.4 8.2	ZMP 4.7 4.4 3.6 3.1 2.7 2.3
001 May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	63.0	-0.2	-0.7	50.4	12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4
Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	7.9	2.3	62.1	-0.9	-0.7	49.7	12.4	5.4	8.1	
Jul 12	61.8	48.7	13.0	5.4	7.9	2.5	61.6	-0.5	-0.5	49.4	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3
Aug 9	61.5	48.1	13.4	5.4	7.8	2.5	61.6	0.0	-0.5	49.5	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.3
Sep 13	59.4	46.7	12.7	5.2	7.6	2.4	61.2	-0.4	-0.3	49.1	12.1	5.3	8.0	2.3
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	59.0 60.3 61.7	47.0 48.4 50.0	12.0 11.8 11.7	5.1 5.2 5.4	7.6 7.9 8.1	2.3 2.2 2.2	61.5 61.8	0.3 0.0 0.3	0.0 0.0 0.2	49.4 49.3 49.4	12.1 12.2 12.4	5.4 5.4 5.4	8.0 8.0 8.0	23
002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3
Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.7	-0.9	-0.6	47.8	11.9	5.2	7.8	2.3
Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.5	8.2	2.4	59.3	-0.4	-0.8	47.3	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
Apr 11 F May 9 P		49.2 <b>47.0</b>	12.7 12.2	5.4 <b>5.2</b>	8.0 <b>7.6</b>	2.4 2.3	59.1 <b>58.3</b>	-0.2 - <b>0.8</b>	-0.5 - <b>0.5</b>	47.1 46.4	12.0 11.9	5.1 <b>5.1</b>	7.6 <b>7.5</b>	23
orth West 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000)	271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0 139.0 125.4	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9	61.0 562 42.3 36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	82 7.6 5.9 5.2 4.7 4.2 3.8	11.6 10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	4.1 3.7 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	267.3 246.4 191.9 164.2 153.8 136.9 123.6	::		208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5 107.2 96.8	58.9 54.2 41.3 35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7	8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7	ZMPV 11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4 6.6 6.0 5.4	ZMP 4.0 3.6 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.5 1.7
001 May 10 Jun 14	127.1 121.8	99.8 95.4	27.2 26.4	3.8	5.6 5.3	1.8	124.8 123.2	0.0 -1.6	-0.4 -0.7	97.7 96.4	27.1 26.8	3.8 3.7	5.5 5.4	1,1
Jul 12	123.4	95.5	27.9	3.7	5.4	1.8	121.8	-1.4	-1.0	95.5	26.3	3.7	5.4	1
Aug 9	124.7	95.6	29.0	3.8	5.4	1.9	121.7	-0.1	-1.0	95.5	26.2	3.7	5.4	
Sep 13	119.7	92.5	27.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	121.5	-0.2	-0.6	95.3	26.2	3.7	5.3	
Oct 11	115.6	89.8	25.8	3.5	5.0	1.7	121.9	0.4	0.0	95.5	26.4	3.7	5.4	15
Nov 8	115.8	90.3	25.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	122.1	0.2	0.1	95.5	26.6	3.7	5.4	
Dec 13	119.8	94.4	25.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	122.2	0.1	0.2	95.6	26.6	3.7	5.4	
002 Jan 10	130.6	102.1	28.4	3.9	5.7	1.9	120.7	-1.5	-0.4	94.3	26.4	3.6	5.3	13
Feb 14	130.2	101.7	28.5	3.9	5.7	1.9	119.5	-1.2	-0.9	93.4	26.1	3.6	5.2	
Mar 14	126.5	99.0	27.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	119.1	-0.4	-1.0	92.9	26.2	3.6	5.2	
Apr 11 F May 9 P		97.0 94.1	27.3 26.4	3.8 3.6	5.4 5.3	1.8 1.7	118.8 117.7	-0.3 -1.1	-0.6 - <b>0.6</b>	92.5 91.7	26.3 26.0	3.6 3.6	5.2 5.1	13

### UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11

	CLAIMAN	NT COUNT		ONALLY ADJ	USTED		CI AIMA	NT COUNT		SEASONA	LLY ADJUS			
Rovernment Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
orkshire and the lumber 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000)	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7 108.5 97.5	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6 83.9 75.1	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1 24.5 22.4	BAM 8.3 7.7 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 6.4 5.7	4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.2 2.0	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.0 133.2 123.0 107.0 96.0			ZMPY 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1 74.3	ZMQA 45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4 23.9 21.7	DPBI 8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4 5.0 4.4 4.0	ZMPZ 11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6 7.1 6.3 5.7	ZMQB 4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.0
001 May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.5	-0.2	-0.5	75.3	22.2	4.0	5.7	2.0
Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6		5.5	1.9	96.3	-1.2	-0.6	74.3	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	95.6 96.6 92.7	73.0 73.2 70.6	22.6 23.4 22.1	3.9 4.0 3.8	5.6 5.6 5.4	2.0 2.1 2.0	95.5 94.8	-0.8 -0.7	-0.7 -0.9	73.9 73.5	21.6 21.3	3.9	5.6 5.6	1.9 1.9
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	89.4 89.9 91.8	68.5 69.2 71.4	20.9 20.7 20.4	3.7 3.7 3.8	5.2 5.3 5.4	1.9 1.9 1.8	94.0 93.7 93.2 92.2	-0.8 -0.3 -0.5 -1.0	-0.8 -0.6 -0.5 -0.6	72.8 72.5 72.0 71.2	21.2 21.2 21.2 21.0	3.9 3.9 3.8 3.8	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.4	1.9 1.9 1.9
002 Jan 10	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.7	-1.5	-1.0	70.1	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.9
Feb 14	97.7	75.4	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	89.6	-1.1	-1.2	69.1	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
Mar 14	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	89.4	-0.2	-0.9	68.8	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
Apr 11 R May 9 P	92.5 <b>89.0</b>	71.3 68.5	21.3 20.5	3.8 3.7	5.4 <b>5.2</b>	1.9	89.1 88.2	-0.3 -0.9	-0.5 - <b>0.5</b>	68.5 <b>67.8</b>	20.6 20.4	3.7 3.6	5.2 5.2	1.9
ast Midlands 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000)	BCKC 148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0 70.2 64.4	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5	7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.4	3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8	DPAY 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2 69.4 63.7			ZMPA 111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.2 47.5	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.3 17.2 16.2	DPBJ 7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4	ZMPD 3.8 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.9
001 May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	64.9	-0.2	-0.3	48.4	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8
Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.2	-0.7	-0.4	47.8	16.4	3.2	4.4	1.8
Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-1.0	-0.6	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.7	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7
Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	61.8	-0.5	-0.8	46.3	15.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.0	0.2	-0.4	46.1	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7
Nov 8	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	61.9	-0.1	-0.1	46.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7
Dec 13	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.1	-0.8	-0.2	45.3	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.7
02 Jan 10	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.9	-1.2	-0.7	44.6	15.3	3.0	4.1	1.7
Feb 14	65.3	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8	59.0	-0.9	-1.0	44.0	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Mar 14	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	58.8	-0.2	-0.8	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Apr 11 R	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	59.0	0.2	-0.3	43.9	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.6
May 9 P	59.8	44.7	<b>15.1</b>	3.0	4.1	1.6	<b>58.4</b>	-0.6	-0.2	<b>43.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	4.0	1.6
(est Midlands 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 1000)	BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9 109.2 100.1	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1 83.1 76.3	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1 23.8	7.8 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7	10.4 9.4 7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6 5.2	4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.7 108.1 99.0	::		ZMPE 157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4 75.7	ZMPG 50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6 23.3	7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7	ZMPF 10.3 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1	ZMPH 4.3 3.8 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.9
001 May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.5	-0.6	-0.8	76.9	23.6	3.8	5.2	2.0
Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	99.1	-1.4	-0.9	75.8	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	97.7	-1.4	-1.1	74.9	22.8	3.7	5.1	1.9
Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.6	-1.1	-1.3	74.2	22.4	3.6	5.0	1.9
Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	96.0	-0.6	-1.0	73.4	22.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
Oct 11	92.9	.70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.9	-0.1	-0.6	73.2	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9
Nov 8	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	95.8	-0.1	-0.3	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9
Dec 13	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	95.9	0.1	0.0	72.9	23.0	3.6	5.0	1.9
02 Jan 10	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.2	-0.7	-0.2	72.6	22.6	3.6	4.9	1.9
Feb 14	99.9	76.3	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	94.2	-1.0	-0.5	71.9	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.9
Mar 14	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	-0.4	-0.7	71.4	22.4	3.5	4.9	1.9
Apr 11 R	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.6	-0.2	-0.5	71.0	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9
May 9 P	<b>93.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	22.2	3.5	<b>4.9</b>	1.8	<b>92.3</b>	-1.3	- <b>0.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	22.2	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	1.8
95) Annual 196) averages 197) 198) 199) 100)	167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3 64.9 55.7	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9 41.0	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0 14.7	6.3 5.8 4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.5 7.8 5.5 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.9	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.3	164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1 55.0			2MOK 123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5 40.7	2MOM 41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3	6.2 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.4 7.7 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.8	3.5 3.2 2.2 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2
01 May 10	55.4	41.2	14.2	2.1	2.9	12	55.3	. 0.2	-0.3	40.9	14.4	2.1	2.9	1.2
Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7		54.9	-0.4	-0.2	40.6	14.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
Jul 12	53.2	39.0	14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	-0.4	-0.2	40.3	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	54.2	-0.3	-0.4	40.2	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.2	0.0	-0.2	40.1	14.1	2.1	2.8	1.2
Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	12	54.3	0.1	-0.1	40.1	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
Nov 8	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	12	54.5	0.2	0.1	40.1	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
Dec 13	53.8	39.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	12	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
02 Jan 10	59.7	44.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.1	0.1	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Feb 14	61.0	44.9	16.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Mar 14	59.4	43.7	15.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	54.9	0.3	0.1	40.2	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.3
Apr 11 R May 9 P	58.7 <b>57.1</b>	43.0 41.9	15.6 15.1	23 22	3.0	1.3	56.0 56.4	1.1	0.5 <b>0.6</b>	41.0 <b>41.3</b>	15.0 15.1	2.1	2.9	1.3 1.3

Thousands and per cent

				OT SEASON		ISTED			La facility		SI	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED	a	
overn ffice egion	ment s	All	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male	Female
995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 900)	Annual averages	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 46.0 41.7	9.0 8.3 6.2 5.1 4.5 3.8 3.4	12.0 11.1 8.4 6.8 6.1 5.1 4.5	5.3 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0	390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1 174.5 154.9			ZMOO 290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9 129.0 113.8	<b>ZMOQ</b> 99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2 45.5 41.1	8.9 8.2 6.2 5.0 4.5 3.8 3.3	2MOP 11.9 11.0 8.4 6.8 6.0 5.1 4.5	<b>ZMOR</b> 5.1 4.8 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0
01	May 10 Jun 14	152.9 151.4	113.2 111.8	39.7 39.7	3.3 3.3	4.5 4.4	1.9 1.9	152.7 152.7	0.2 0.0	-0.8 -0.3	112.6 112.3	40.1 40.4	3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4	1.9 1.9
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	152.0 154.7 155.3	111.1 112.0 112.3	40.9 42.6 43.0	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 2.0 2.0	151.7 152.7 153.6	-1.0 1.0 0.9	-0.3 0.0 0.3	111.3 112.2 112.7	40.4 40.5 40.9	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 1.9 1.9
	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	156.1 158.7 162.2	2.5 2.6 3.5	1.5 2.0 2.9	113.8 115.2 117.6	42.3 43.5 44.6	3.4 3.4 3.5	4.5 4.5 4.6	2.0 2.1 2.1
102	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	165.0 166.7 166.6	119.7 120.8 120.9	45.3 45.9 45.7	3.5 3.6 3.6	4.7 4.8 4.8	22 22 22 22	161.2 162.5 164.0	-1.0 1.3 1.5	1.7 1.3 0.6	116.5 117.6 118.4	44.7 44.9 45.6	3.5 3.5 3.5	4.6 4.6 4.7	2:
	Apr 11 R May 9 P	167.5 166.7	121.4 120.9	46.1 45.8	3.6 3.6	4.8 4.8	22 22	165.6 <b>165.4</b>	1.6 -0.2	1.5 1.0	119.4 <b>119.4</b>	46.2 <b>46.0</b>	3.6 <b>3.6</b>	4.7 4.7	2.2
995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 900)	East Annual averages	229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1 79.7 67.4	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2 50.6	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8	5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6	7.9 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6 2.2	3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.9	225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3 78.9 66.7			ZMOS 172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7 59.8 50.2	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6 19.1 16.5	5.6 4.9 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.8 1.6	7.8 6.8 4.6 3.6 3.2 2.6 2.2	3.0 2.0 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.0
001	May 10 Jun 14	66.1 63.1	50.2 47.7	16.0 15.4	1.6 1.5	2.2 2.1	0.8	66.7 66.3	0.1 -0.4	-0.4 -0.2	50.3 49.9	16.4 16.4	1.6 1.6	2.2 2.2	0.0
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	63.8 64.9 63.3	47.6 47.7 46.5	16.2 17.2 16.8	1.5 1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1 2.0	0.8 0.9 0.9	65.8 65.2 65.3	-0.5 -0.6 0.1	-0.3 -0.5 -0.3	49.6 49.2 49.0	16.2 16.0 16.3	1.5 1.5 1.5	2.2 2.1 2.1	0. 0. 0.
	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	65.9 66.6 67.6	0.6 0.7 1.0	0.0 0.5 0.8	49.3 49.7 50.3	16.6 16.9 17.3	1.5 1.6 1.6	2.1 2.2 2.2	0
102	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	74.4 75.9 74.4	55.7 56.6 55.8	18.6 19.2 18.7	1.7 1.8 1.7	2.4 2.5 2.4	1.0 1.0 1.0	67.7 68.6 69.8	0.1 0.9 1.2	0.6 0.7 0.7	50.4 51.1 52.0	17.3 17.5 17.8	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.2 2.2 2.3	0
	Apr 11 R May 9 P	73.3 71.4	54.8 <b>53.5</b>	18.5 17.9	1.7 1.7	2.4 2.3	0.9 <b>0.9</b>	70.7 <b>71.2</b>	0.9 <b>0.5</b>	1.0 <b>0.9</b>	52.6 <b>53.1</b>	18.1 18.1	1.7 1.7	2.3 2.3	0
outh 995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 000)	West Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6 53.4	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0	DPAQ 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2	9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4	DPBB 163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3 61.9 52.7			ZMOW 122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0 45.9 39.1	2MOY 40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.3 16.0 13.6	6.5 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1	8.9 8.1 5.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	3 3 2 1 1 1
001	May 10 Jun 14	53.3 49.9	39.7 37.2	13.6 12.7	2.1 2.0	2.9 2.8	1.2 1.1	54.0 53.1	0.5 -0.9	0.1 -0.1	39.8 39.3	14.2 13.8	2.2 2.1	2.9 2.9	1
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	50.4 51.1 50.0	37.0 37.4 36.5	13.4 13.7 13.4	2.0 2.1 2.0	2.7 2.8 2.7	12 12 12	52.3 52.0 51.6	-0.8 -0.3 -0.4	-0.4 -0.7 -0.5	38.7 38.6 38.2	13.6 13.4 13.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.8	1
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	48.8 50.1 51.6	35.8 36.9 38.3	13.0 13.3 13.3	2.0 2.0 2.1	2.6 2.7 2.8	1.1 1.2 1.2	51.5 51.4 51.3	-0.1 -0.1 -0.1	-0.3 -0.2 -0.1	38.1 38.1 38.0	13.4 13.3 13.3	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	
02	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	56.8 57.7 55.1	42.1 42.6 41.0	14.8 15.1 14.1	23 23 22	3.1 3.1 3.0	1.3 1.3 1.2	50.6 50.7 50.7	-0.7 0.1 0.0	-0.3 -0.2 -0.2	37.7 37.7 37.7	12.9 13.0 13.0	2.0 2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8 2.8	
	Apr 11 R May 9 P	52.7 <b>50.1</b>	39.2 <b>37.3</b>	13.5 12.8	2.1 2.0	2.9 <b>2.8</b>	1.2 1.1	50.5 <b>50.0</b>	-0.2 - <b>0.5</b>	0.0 <b>-0.2</b>	37.4 <b>37.0</b>	13.1 13.0	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.7	1
95) 96) 97) 98) 98) 999) 000)	d Annual averages	VASR 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 882.8 783.6	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9 670.7 593.3	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7 212.1 190.2	7.6 6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0 3.5 3.1	10.4 9.6 .7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3	4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6	BWK 1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.0 1,002.8 872.9 774.2			<b>ZMQK</b> 1,447.7 1,303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8 665.0 588.3	ZMQM 449.9 409.6 304.0 258.7 238.0 208.0 185.9	7.5 6.8 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.4 3.0	ZMQL 10.3 9.5 7.1 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.2	ZMQ 4 3 2 2 2 2 1 1
001	May 10 Jun 14	784.0 755.7	598.5 575.0	185.5 180.7	3.1 3.0	4.3 4.1	1.6 1.5	779.4 771.9	-0.2 -7.5	-4.2 -4.2	592.3 586.1	187.1 185.8	3.0 3.0	4.3 4.2	- 1
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	762.3 771.1 751.0	573.4 575.0 561.1	188.9 196.2 189.9	3.0 3.0 2.9	4.1 4.1 4.0	1.6 1.7 1.6	764.1 761.1 759.2	-7.8 -3.0 -1.9	-5.2 -6.1 -4.2	580.8 579.6 576.9	183.3 181.5 182.3	3.0 3.0 3.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	1
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	734.6 740.8 761.0	551.1 557.5 577.8	183.5 183.3 183.2	2.9 2.9 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.2	1.6 1.6 1.6	762.8 765.7 768.9	3.6 2.9 3.2	-0.4 1.5 3.2	578.0 578.9 580.5	184.8 186.8 188.4	3.0 3.0 3.0	42 42 42	1
102	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	816.7 819.8 799.9	619.0 619.4 605.1	197.7 200.4 194.7	32 32 3.1	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7	761.1 758.3 759.7	-7:8 -2.8 1.4	-0.6 -2.5 -3.1	574.8 572.6 572.5	186.3 185.7 187.2	3.0 3.0 3.0	4.1 4.1 4.1	1
	Apr 11 R May 9 P	788.4 767.3	595.0 <b>579.4</b>	193.4 187.9	3.1	4.3 4.2	1.7	762.6 757.8	2.9	0.5 -0.2	573.5 570.2	189.1 187.6	3.0 3.0	4.1	1

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

			NOTSEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED				-	SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	EDa	1	U.Salah
	-	NT COUNT		RATE			CLAIMAN	IT COUNT				RATE		
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)	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	B2 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	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 May 10 Jun 14	51.4 48.8	39.9 37.6	11.5 11.2	4.0 3.8	5.8 5.5	1.9 1.8	52.1 51.1	-0.3 -1.0		40.2 39.3	11.9 11.8	4.0 3.9	5.8 5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-1.0	-0.8	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.8	-0.3		38.7	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0		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	-0.2	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		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		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 R	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3		36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
May 9 P	<b>46.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	10.4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	1.7	<b>47.0</b>	-0.4		36.3	10.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	1.7
Scotland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1999) 1999) 1900)	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	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	<b>ZMQI</b> 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	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 May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.1	-0.3	-0.9	81.6	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	104.6	-0.5	-0.6	81.3	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.3	-2.3	-1.0	80.2	22.1	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	103.4	1.1	-0.6	81.0	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	104.1	0.7	-0.2	81.2	22.9	4.2	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.7	0.6	0.8	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.4	0.7	0.7	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.6	-0.8	0.2	81.5	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.0
002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	2.2	103.5	-1.1	-0.4	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0
Feb 14	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	2.2	102.2	-1.3	-1.1	79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0
Mar 14	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0
Apr 11 R May 9 P  Northern Ireland 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 0000)	108.4 104.7 BCKK 88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	84.2 81.4 68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	24.2 23.3 19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	4.3 4.2 DPAV 11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	6.2 6.0 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	2.1 2.0 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	104.1 102.7 DPBG 87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.7 42.1 39.5	1.0 -1.4	0.2 0.2	81.1 79.9 ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 30.0	23.0 22.8 ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	4.2 4.1 DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	5.9 5.9 ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	2.0 2.0 ZMQR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.7
001 May 10 Jun 14	38.8 38.7	30.0 29.5	8.8 9.3	4.9 4.9	6.8 6.7	2.5 2.7	40.1 39.7	0.2	-0.1 -0.2	30.4 30.1	9.7 9.6	5.1 5.0	6.9 6.8	2.8
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.2	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	39.1	-0.2	-0.3	29.8	9.3	5.0	6.8	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.4	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.6	-0.1	-0.2	29.3	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.4	-0.2	-0.2	29.1	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.3	-0.1	-0.1	29.1	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7
02 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 11R	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 9P	<b>35.7</b>	27.8	8.0	4.5	<b>6.3</b>		37.0	-0.5	- <b>0.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	4.7	6.4	<b>2.6</b>

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.

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

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

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

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

### C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM -			Allag								3-24			
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII 2000 May 11 Jun 8	GEYV 1,100.4 1,069.7	423.5 412.1	221.0 210.2	GEYX 204.5 200.7	126.1 123.3	22.9 23.1	GEYZ 125.4 123.4	<b>GEZA</b> 251.6 245.0	132.9 131.1	65.6 61.7	<b>GEZC</b> 46.9 46.1	5.5 5.5	2.5 2.5	<b>GEZE</b> 0.7 0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56,7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002 Jan 10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Feb 14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
Mar 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
Apr 11	969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
May 9	<b>942.3</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>205.1</b>	171.3	94.6	<b>16.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	233.4	<b>128.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>	38.8	4.4	<b>2.1</b>	
Male 2000 May 11 Jun 8	844.2 819.0	311.6 301.5	166.1 157.3	157.7 155.6	102.3 99.8	24.7 25.0	106.5 104.9	178.0 172.7	94.2 92.3	46.4 43.3	33.1 32.7	3.9 3.9	2.4 2.5	0.5 0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
2001 Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
Aug 9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
Oct 11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002 Jan 10	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
Feb 14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
Mar 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
Apr 11 May 9	736.1 715.6 GEZR	314.7 <b>299.3</b>	158.7 <b>154.6</b>	129.9 132.3 GEZT	78.1 <b>76.6</b>	18.0 18.1	54.7 52.7 GEZV	170.9 163.3 GEZW	97.0 <b>90.1</b>	43.7 <b>43.0</b>	27.0 27.0 GEZY	3.0 <b>2.9</b>	1.9 <b>2.0</b>	0.3 <b>0.3</b> GEYU
2000 May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4		1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18,5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
Apr 11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2
May 9	226.7	109.3	<b>50.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	17.9	12.3	9.9	<b>70.1</b>	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>

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

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

### Claimant count by age and duration C.12

UNITED KINGDOM -			25-49							50	and over			easonally adj
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII 2000 May 11 Jun 8	GEZF 644.0 626.3	220.7 213.9	120.8 115.1	124.4 122.4	93.4 91.3	27.7 27.9	84.8 83.5	190.0 184.2	59.0 56.7	31.6 30.4	32.3 31.4	27.1 26.4	35.3 35.7	IADH 40.0 39.3
Jul 13	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Sep 14	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46,9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002 Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
Feb 14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
Mar 14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
Apr 11 May 9 Male	547.8 535.3 IACI	223.2 214.3	114.6 112.2	101.8 103.8 IACN	70.3 <b>69.0</b>	19.8 <b>19.6</b>	37.9 36.0	164.0 160.3	57.8 <b>55.7</b>	31.1 29.3	27.2 28.0	21.5 21.2	29.2 <b>29.5</b>	26.5 <b>26.2</b>
2000 May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	39.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	38.0	29.8
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	462.5 462.1	164.6 169.9 178.4	81.2 81.3 84.9	83.2 80.9 80.3	69.0 67.3 66.6	28.9 28.2 27.2	64.7 63.1 61.9	125.8 126.2 126.9	40.0 42.3 43.5	19.1 19.1 19.7	19.7 18.9 18.5	17.8 17.4 17.2	37.3 36.4 35.6	29.2 28.5 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 May 9 Female	435.1 425.2 IACJ	170.4 163.9	91.0 88.6	82.3 84.1 IACO	58.7 <b>57.5</b>	21.0 20.8	32.8 31.1 IACU	122.7 120.0 IACX	41.5 40.0	23.0 21.6	20.2 20.8	16.4 16.2	31.0 <b>31.3</b>	21.6 21.4
2000 May 11	128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8	8.6	8.8	6.7	29.3	7.4
Jun 8	125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	29.4	7.2
Jul 13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	6.4	28.8	7.0
Aug 10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9
Sep 14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	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
002 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	<b>50.5</b>	23.6	19.7	11.4	<b>14.9</b>	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	<b>7.2</b>	4.9	24.2	<b>4.8</b>

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

# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration Government Office Regions as at May 9 2002

Duration of claims	Male				Female				Male				Female			
inweeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH W	EST				THE R.	1000	
13 or less	6,393	9,161	2,595	18,657	2,376	2,284	707	5,730	4,761	9,538	2,722	17,299	2,081	3,226	1,229	6,765
Over 13 and up to 26	3,134	5,127	1,301	9,687	1,202	1,070	382	2,760	1,960	4,675	1,441	8,164	827	1,372	507	2,772
26 and up to 52	2,196	5,439	1,487	9,144	778	980	352	2,140	1,043	3,933	1,290	6,296	439	923	444	1,834
52 and up to 104	183	3,654	1,101	4,942	65	589	238	894	111	2,299	866	3,277	56	474	268	800
Over104	12	2,446	1,820	4,278	3	281	263	547	14	938	889	1,841	11	185	248	444
Per cent claiming over 52	weeks 1.6	23.6	35.2	19.7	1.5	16.7	25.8	11.9	1.6	15.1	24.3	13.9	2.0	10.7	19.1	9.9
All	11,918	25,827	8,304	46,708	4,424	5,204	1,942	12,071	7,889	21,383	7,208	36,877	3,414	6,180	2,696	12,615
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	12,925	20,555	4,840	39,124	5,061	5,381	1,747	12,772	70,887	132,526	32,458	239,619	31,042	41,798	13,003	89,040
Over 13 and up to 26	6,485	10,900	2,510	20,115	2,430	2,426	819	5,858	33,508	71,484	17,454	123,496	14,589	19,611	6,342	41,444
26 and up to 52	4,137	10,486	2,425	17,121	1,699	2,031	713	4,490	21,003	67,846	16,655	105,773	9,532	16,543	5,865	32,200
52 and up to 104	458	7,758	1,952	10,173	216	1,192	477	1,890	2,313	46,301	12,826	61,465	1,215	9,511	3,992	14,740
Over104	37	4,140	2,464	6,641	17	572	451	1,040	236	24,726	16,198	41,160	142	4,098	3,731	7,971
Percent claiming over 52	weeks 2.1	22.1	31.1	18.0	2.5	15.2	22.1	11.2	2.0	20.7	30.4	18.0	2.4	14.9	23.5	12.3
All	24,042	53,839	14,191	93,174	9,423	11,602	4,207	26,050	127,947	342,883	95,591	571,513	56,520	91,561	32,933	185,395
YORKSHIRE AND THE	HUMBER								WALES							
13 or less	9,307	15,298	3,721	28,863	3,895	4,095	1,336	9,833	5,331	7,801	1,953	15,322	2,095	1,991	734	5,032
Over 13 and up to 26	4,271	8,057	1,995	14,426	1,860	1,991	651	4,621	2,544	4,216	1,039	7,844	967	1,025	327	2,354
26 and up to 52	2,408	7,842	2,034	12,302	1,051	1,647	671	3,397	1,528	4,014	1,053	6,609	607	730	310	1,662
52 and up to 104	213	5,104	1,613	6,933	125	993	428	1,551	73	2,499	769	3,343	65	472	218	755
Over 104	30	2,486	2,027	4,543	19	348	419	786	9	1,732	1,104	2,845	7	255	242	504
Percent claiming over 52		19.6	32.0	17.1	2.1	14.8	24.2	11.6	0.9	20.9	31.6	17.2	1.9	16.3	25.1	12.2
All	16,229	38,787	11,390	67,067	6,950	9,074	3,505	20,188	9,485	20,262	5,918	35,963	3,741	4,473	1,831	10,307
EAST MIDLANDS									COOTI AL	10						
13 or less	5.825	10.058	2.828	19,025	2,635	3,216	1,160	7,254	SCOTLAN		4.770	25.007	4.050	E 000	1.040	10.075
	2,769	5,355	1,461	9,664	1,260	1,514	551	3,409	10,731	19,089	4,776	35,907	4,050	5,293	1,642	12,075
Over 13 and up to 26	1,661		1,324	7,641	816	1,169	507	2,508	5,095	9,920	2,531	17,841	1,885	2,305	772	5,181
26 and up to 52		4,648 3,382	1,053	4,584	88	648	373		2,842	9,129	2,397	14,445	975	1,753	729	3,537
52 and up to 104	148			3,046	. 8	271	341	1,111	148	5,430	1,648	7,234	103	907	413	1,431
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52	weeks 1.5	1,698	1,336 29.9	17.4	2.0	13.5	24.4	11.6	13	2,771	2,436	5,220	3	356	482	841 9.9
All	10,415	25,141	8,002	43,960	4,807	6,818	2,932	14,902	0.9 18,829	17.7 46,339	29.6 13,788	15.4 80,647	7,016	11.9 10,614	4,038	23,065
					-											-
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT B	RITAIN						
13 or less	9,240	14,992	3,960	28,553	3,924	4,434	1,546	10,231	86,949	159,416	39,187	290,848	37,187	49,082	15,379	106,147
Over 13 and up to 26	4,299	7,901	2,165	14,473	1,864	2,076	744	4,762	41,147	85,620	21,024	149,181	17,441	22,941	7,441	48,979
26 and up to 52	2,562	8,051	1,952	12,596	1,205	1,764	718	3,716	25,373	80,989	20,105	126,827	11,114	19,026	6,904	37,399
52 and up to 104	305	6,119	1,656	8,085	183	1,130	507	1,820	2,534	54,230	15,243	72,042	1,383	10,890	4,623	16,926
Over104	38	4,189	2,302	6,529	27	671	583	1,281	258	29,229	19,738	49,225	152	4,709	4,455	9,316
Per cent claiming over 52  All	weeks 2.1 16,444	25.0 41,252	32.9 12,035	20.8 70,236	7,203	17.9	26.6 4,098	14.2 21,810	1.8 156,261	20.4 409,484	30.3 115,297	17.6 688,123	2.3 67,277	14.6 106,648	23.4 38,802	218,767
EAST 13 or less	4,992	11,019	3,245	19,519	2,490	3,679	1,404	7,838	NORTHEI 3,178	4,447	AND 827	8,494	1,377	1,392	343	3,140
Over 13 and up to 26	2,191	5,516	1,661	9,459	1,034	1,653	644	3,413	1,834	2,959	610	5,415	682	681	200	1,573
26 and up to 52	1,078	4,273	1,390	6,762	560	1,168	526	2,276	1,636	3,154	684	5,480	647	666	263	1,580
52 and up to 104	136	2,526	886	3,549	98	544	333	978	348	3,284	965	4,597	122	548	322	992
Over 104	19	1,168	999	2,186	15	194	259	468	47	1,835	1,617	3,499	24	244	350	618
Per cent claiming over 52		15.1	23.0	13.8	2.7	10.2	18.7	9.7	5.6	32.6	54.9	29.5	5.1	22.4	45.5	20.4
All	8,416	24,502	8,181	41,475	4,197	7,238	3,166	14,973	7,043	15,679	4,703	27,485	2,852	3,531	1,478	7,903
LONDON									UNITED	INCRO						
13 or less	11,284	27,386	4,364	43,433	5,918	10,528	2,150	18,986	90,127	163,863		200 240	38,564	50,474	15 700	109,287
Over 13 and up to 26	5,874	16,507	2,659	25,180	3,007	5,490	1,263	9,864	42,981		40,014	299,342 154,596		23,622	15,722 7,641	50,552
26 and up to 52	4,581	17,468	2,893	24,989	2,405	5,490	1,348	9,216		88,579	21,634		18,123			
52 and up to 52	654	12,586	2,693	15,868	322	3,323	1,059	4,706	27,009 2,882	84,143 57,514	20,789	132,307 76,639	11,761	19,692	7,167 4,945	38,979
Over 104	60	6,314	3,093	9,467	34	1,315	854	2,203	305	31,064	16,208		1,505 176	11,438 4,953		17,918 9,934
Per cent claiming over 52		23.5	36.6	21.3	3.0	17.8	28.7	15.4	2.0	20.8	21,355 31.3	52,724 18.1	2.4	14.9	4,805 24.2	12.3
All	22,453	80,261	15,633	118,937	11,686	26,084	6,674	44,975	163,304		120,000	715,608	70,129	110,179	40,280	226,670
SOUTH EAST						-3	The second							11-201	V.	184
13 or less	6,160	14,519	4,183	25,146	2,662	4,955	1,724	9,631								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,525	7,446	2,261	12,328	1,105	2,019	781	3,985								
	1,337	5,706	1,860	8,922	579	1,433	586	2,623								
26 and up to 52				4,054	62	618	309	990								
52 and up to 52	105	2,873	1,075	7,007												
	105	1,347	1,268	2,629	8	261	313	582								
52 and up to 104	14															

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	ay 9 200
		-		Percent	Percent		iviale	remale	All	Percent	Percent
The same				employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND					*SHA LIVE					- Cidillants	Ciamants
Alnwick and Amble	405	139	544	4.0	3.0	Holsworthy	72	30	102	3.1	2.3
Andover	256	120	376	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	97	66	163	2.2	1.8
Appleby	37	21	58	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,845	858	3,703	3.9	3.4
Ashford	688	185	873	2.1	1.8	Hull	7,961	2,415	10,376	6.3	5.5
Axminster	88	38	126	1.8	1.4	Huntingdon	713	296	1,009	1.6	1.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,325	757	3,082	1.7	1.3	llfracombe	241	72	313	4.8	4.0
Banbury	394	146	540	0.9	0.8	Ipswich	2,539	797	3,336	2.8	2.4
Barnard Castle	98	40	138	2.1	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,754	466	2,220	5.0	4.3
Barnsley	2,913	981	3,894	4.9	4.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,240	468	1,708	3.1	2.7
Bamstaple	497	213	710	2.9	2.4	Kendal	173	67	240	1.0	0.8
Barrow-in-Furness	1,245	320	1,565	5.4	4.7	Keswick	26	6	32	0.7	0.6
Basingstoke	766	312	1,078	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,258	457	1,715	2.6	2.3
Bath	966	345	1,311	1.6	1.3	Kidderminster	900	310	1,210	2.7	2.3
Bedford	2,049	662	2,711	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	895	295	1,190	2.5	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	241	82	323	3.1	2.8	Kingsbridge	76	48	124	1.9	1.4
Bideford	529	188	717	4.8	3.6	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,719	476	2,195	4.0	3.4
Birmingham	31,579	9,348	40,927	5.0	4.4	Launceston	154	78	232	2.8	2.1
Bishop Auckland	2,380	822	3,202	5.8	5.0	Leeds	9,917	2,822	12,739	3.2	2.9
Blackburn	3,332	1,031	4,363	3.4	3.0	Leek	260	107	367	2.0	1.6
Blackpool	3,309	892	4,201	3.3	2.9	Leicester	8,039	2,808	10,847	3.9	3.5
Bolton	3,923	1,091	5,014	4.0	3.6	Leominster	175	58	233	2.6	2.2
Boston	371	143	514	2.1	1.8	Lincoln	1,669	526	2,195	3.0	2.7
Bournemouth	2,086	631	2,717	2.2	1.8	Liskeard	289	109	398	3.6	2.6
Bradford	9,312	2,576	11,888	4.9	4.4	Liverpool	22,143	6,073	28,216	7.2	6.5
Bridgwater	660	236	896	2.7	2.2	London	118,942	45,162	164,104	3.9	3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	979	359	1,338	7.1	5.6	Loughborough	1,139	427	1,566	3.2	2.7
Bridport	103	46	149	1.6	1.3	Louth	336	117	453	4.1	3.3
Brighton	4,507	1,639	6,146	3.4	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,475	500	1,975	5.0	4.3
Bristol	6,241	1,928	8,169	2.1	1.8	Ludlow	192	61	253	2.5	2.0
Bude	177	76	253	4.8	3.8	Luton	3,537	1,238	4,775	3.7	3.2
Burnley	978	303	1,281	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	5,983	2,021	8,004	2.9	2.5
Burton on Trent	1,291	507	1,798	2.3	2.1	Maiton	145	66	211	1.8	1.4
Bury St Edmunds	417	179	596	1.6	1.3	Malvern	272	85	357	1.5	1.1
Buxton	334	129	463	2.0	1.6	Manchester	27,110	7,243	34,353	3.4	3.1
Calderdale	2,701	810	3,511	4.5	3.9	Mansfield	3,373	1,155	4,528	4.2	3.7
Cambridge	1,920	643	2,563	1.6	1.4	Matlock	356	109	465	1.5	1.2
Camelford	66	28	94	4.1	3.3	Melton Mowbray	194	85	279	1.7	1.3
Canterbury	1,037	364	1,401	2.1	1.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,795	2,667	13,462	6.6	6.0
Carlisle	1,356	390	1,746	3.3	2.9	Mildenhall	193	84	277	2.0	1.7
Chard	131	71	202	1.7	1.4	Milton Keynes	2,025	830	2,855	1.9	1.7
Cheltenham	1,323	446	1,769	2.1	1.8	Minehead	199	73	272	3.5	2.7
Chesterfield	2,795	880	3,675	5.2	4.7	Morpeth and Ashington	2,350	689	3,039	6.0	5.2
Chichester	1,059	410	1,469	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	846	270	1,116	3.8	3.3
Chippenham	346	127	473	1.7	1.3	Newark	450	169	619	2.8	2.5
Cinderford	703	320	1,023	5.0	4.4	Newbury	510	191	701	1.2	1.1
Cirencester	273	101	374	1.5	1.2	Newquay	383	142	525	5.4	4.2
Clacton	863	293	1,156	5.9	4.6	Newton Abbot	546	197	743	2.8	2.1
Colchester	2,000	793	2,793	2.2	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	268	112	380	1.3	1.1
Coventry	6,243	1,922	8,165	3.4	3.1	Northampton	2,873	976	3,849	2.6	2.2
Crawley	2,176	797	2,973	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,058	1,038	4,096	2.4	2.2
Crewe	2,177	710	2,887	2.8	2.4.	Nottingham	10,080	2,951	13,031	4.1	3.7
Cromer	409	128	537	3.1	2.3	Okehampton	143	63	206	2.3	1.6
Darlington	1,601	459	2,060	4.5	4.0	Oswestry	313	150	463	2.7	2.2
Dartmouth	50	25	75	2.3	1.8	Oxford	2,173	722	2,895	1.2	1.1
Derby	4,557	1,443	6,000	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	935	314	1,249	4.7	3.9
Devizes	189	62	251	1.7	1.3	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	127	60	187	1.2	1.0
Diss	211	110	321	1.9	1.5		855	326	1,181	6.0	4.8
Poncaster	4,246	1,311	5,557	5.1	4.5		1,810	568	2,378	2.4	2.2
Porchester and Weymouth	734	236	970	2.1	1.7		107	41	148	1.9	1.5
Dover	961	256	1,217	4.0	3.6		3,640	1,149	4,789	3.6	2.9
Oudley and Sandwell	8,342	2,373	10,715	4.6	4.2	Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne	1,070	345	1,415	1.5	1.3
Eastbourne	1,311	409	1,720	2.8	2.3		4,149	1,250	5,399	2.6	2.1
Evesham	237	112	349	1.2	1.0		3,253	938	4,191	2.7	2.4
Exeter	1,900	677	2,577	2.1	1.8		3,613	1,400	5,013	1.7	1.5
Fakenham	194	64	258	2.6	2.0		699	205	904	5.2	3.7
almouth	451	150	601	5.2	4.3	Retford	419	211	630	4.2	3.8
Olkestone	981	294	1,275	3.6	3.0	Richmond	166	91	257	2.5	1.4
aainsborough	555	217	772	6.4	5.4	Rochdale	2,433	636	3,069	4.9	4.3
aloucester	1,691	525	2,216	3.0	2.7	Rugby	673	266	939	2.4	2.1
Goole and Selby	833	333	1,166	3.8	3.2	Salisbury	333	118	451	1.0	0.7
arantham	413	149	562	2.0	1.7	Scarborough	1,213	327	1,540	4.4	3.7
Great Yarmouth	1,849	574	2,423	6.4	5.4	Scunthorpe	1,646	637	2,283	3.5	3.2
Arimsby	3,248	971	4,219	5.6	4.9	Settle	55	29	84	1.4	1.1
Julidford and Aldershot	2,044	749	2,793	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	236	88	324	1.5	1.0
Ialtwhistle	98	37	135	4.0	3.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,884	3,392	16,276	5.0	4.4
darlow	1,567	611	2,178	1.7	1.4	Shrewsbury	977	263	1,240	2.0	1.6
darrogate and Ripon	731	296	1,027	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	537	154	691	3.7	3.0
dartlepool	2,214	507	2,721	7.9	7.1	Sleaford	242	109	351	2.4	1.8
darwich	261	78	339	5.7	4.4	Slough and Woking	12,262	4,651	16,913	2.2	1.9
dastings	1,954	523	2,477	4.7	3.6	South Molton	83	43	126	3.0	2.5
daverhill and Sudbury	448	211	659	2.3	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	4,057	1,113	5,170	1.8	1.6
dawes and Leyburn	31	20	51	1.4	0.8	Southend	6,711	2,486	9,197	3.9	3.3
delston	272	125	397	6.1	4.3	Spalding and Holbeach	333	140	473	1.6	1.4
dereford	882	322	1,204	2.2	1.8	St Austeil	495	193	688	3.0	2.3
dexham	214	67	281	2.1	1.7	Stafford	1,146	440	1,586	2.7	2.3

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.

### C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at May 9 2002

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

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

### Claimant count area statistics C.22

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

NORTH EAST  Darlington UA Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA  County Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	1,594 2,214 4,032 2,925 3,724 6,215 629 1,078 861 1,236 1,236	460 507 950 729 955 1,935 156 306	2,054 2,721 4,982 3,654 4,679	Per cent employee jobs and claimants 4.5 7.9	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	HOUSE THE THE THE THE STREET THE				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Darlington UA Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA  County Durham Chester-le-Street Durham Easington Seadgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,214 4,032 2,925 3,724 6,215 629 1,078 861 1,236 1,202	507 950 729 955 1,935 156	2,721 4,982 3,654								
nartiepool UA Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA  County Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,214 4,032 2,925 3,724 6,215 629 1,078 861 1,236 1,202	507 950 729 955 1,935 156	2,721 4,982 3,654			South Yorkshire (Met County)	19,507	5,477	24,984	5.1	45
County Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	6,215 629 1,078 861 1,236 1,202	<b>1,935</b> 156	4,679	6.9 8.0	4.0 7.1 6.6 6.9	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	2,661 3,955 3,741 9,150	896 1,181 1,047 2,353	3,557 5,136 4,788 11,503	4.8 5.0 5.7 5.0	4.2 4.4 4.8 4.5
Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	1,078 861 1,236 1,202		8,150	5.9	5.4 4.5	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford Calderdale	<b>29,544</b> 8,672 2,701	<b>8,605</b> 2,485 810	38,149 11,157 3,511	3.9 5.3 4.5	<b>3.5</b> 4.9 3.9
Teesdale Wear Valley		296 341	785 1,384 1,157 1,577	7.3 6.1 2.8 6.5	6.5 5.4 2.6 6.0	Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	4,525 9,922 3,724	1,337 2,831 1,142	5,862 12,753 4,866	3.6 3.2 4.0	3.1 2.9 3.6
	190	430 67	1,632 257	5.1 3.2	4.6 2.5	EAST MIDLANDS					
Northumberland Alnwick	1,019 3,963 336	1,203 120	1,358 5,166	6.6 4.6	5.4 3.9	Derby UA Leicester UA Nottingham UA	3,809 5,974 5,925	1,147 1,955 1,584	4,956 7,929 7,509	4.0 5.0 4.4	3.7 4.7 4.2
Berwick upon Toward	255	89	456 344	4.1 2.9	3.0 2.7	Rutland UA	76	29	105	0.8	0.6
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	1,314 508 435 1,115	421 135 143 295	1,735 643 578 1,410	7.1 2.7 2.6 7.7	6.2 2.3 2.2 6.6	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	<b>7,207</b> 991 861 1,701	<b>2,471</b> 342 342 529	9,678 1,333 1,203 2,230	34 2.3 6.4	29 2.1 5.6
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	22,342	5,429				Derbyshire Dales	378	113	491	4.5 1.5	4.1 1.2
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside Street Tyneside	3,435 5,648 3,415	915 1,233 887	27,771 4,350 6,881 4,302	5.7 4.6 4.3 6.9	<b>5.2</b> 4.3 4.0 5.9	Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,111 549 1,146 470	366 207 356 216	1,477 756 1,502 686	3.8 2.2 5.3 3.0	3.3 1.8 4.4 2.5
Sunderland  NORTH WEST	4,254 5,590	984 1,410	5,238 7,000	10.3 6.0	9.2 5.5	Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood	<b>4,037</b> 497	1,632 217	5,669 714	25 2.2	21 1.9
Blackhurn with Donum IIA	2,059	588	2,647	40	20	Harborough	1,358 328	496 149	1,854 477	3.4 1.7	2.9 1.5
Blackpool UA Halton UA Warrington UA	2,249 2,418 1,837	575 792 588	2,824 3,210 2,425	42 45 61 22	3.9 4.0 5.6 2.0	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	630 207 548 469	262 91 263 154	892 298 811 623	2.1 1.7 2.2 3.4	1.9 1.4 2.0 2.8
Cheshire	5,141	1,536	6,677	21	1.9	Lincolnshire	4,954	1,754	6,708	28	24
Chester Congleton	895 653	276 202	1,171 855	1.6	1.5	Boston East Lindsey	346 1,045	137 353	483 1,398	2.0	1.8
llesmere Port and Nortes	935 740	299 202	1,234 942	2.6 2.7	2.3 2.5	Lincoln North Kesteven	1,230	344	1,574	3.0	2.9
Acclesfield (ale Royal	810 1,108	204 353	1,014 1,461	1.2 3.0	1.1 2.7	South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	493 349 681 810	207 147 254 312	700 496 935 1,122	2.6 1.6 2.0 5.1	1.9 1.4 1.7 4.3
Merdala	5,560 1,300	<b>1,634</b> 391	<b>7,194</b> 1,691	<b>3.6</b> 5.0	3.1 4.4	Northamptonshire	5,331	1,910	7,241	25	21
Sarrow-in-Furness	1,066 1,247	242 356	1,308 1,603	6.2 3.2	5.7 2.9	Corby Daventry	685 416	218 210	903 626	2.9 2.3	2.7
Opeland den Gouth Lakeland	1,360 186 401	387 92 166	1,747 278 567	5.4 1.4 1.3	4.8 1.1 1.0	East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	454 547 2,346 284	187 222 723	641 769 3,069	2.8 2.2 2.6	2.1 1.9 2.4
Greater Manchester (Met County Bolton	35,023 3,502	9,463	<b>44,486</b> 4,466	3.8 3.8	3.4 3.5	Wellingborough	599	122 228	406 827	1.6 2.3	1.2
Bury Manchester	1,500	474	1,974	3.2	2.7	Nottinghamshire	7,337	2,629	9,966	4.0	3.5
	10,501 3,173	2,558 851	13,059 4,024	4.4	4.2 4.1	Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,414 1,296	482 601	1,896 1,897	4.6 4.4	4.1 3.9
Rochdale Salford	3,035 2,973	805 750	3,840 3,723	5.0 3.3	4.4 3.1	Broxtowe Gedling	912 1,039	334 316	1,246 1,355	4.0	3.4
ameside 200ckport	2,182 2,443	647 756	2,829 3,199	2.3 4.2	2.0	Mansfield	1,277	432	1,709	4.3 5.2	3.6 4.6
rafford Vigan	2,169 3,545	579 1,079	2,748 4,624	2.2 4.5	3.7 1.9 4.1	Newark and Sherwood Rushcliffe WEST MIDLANDS	804 595	272 192	1,076 787	3.2 2.3	2.9 1.8
ancashire Burnley	10,557 922	3,193 284	13,750 1,206	3.1 3.3	<b>27</b> 3.0	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,129	403	1 522	22	40
Norley VIde lyndbum	734 364 751	268 108 268	1,002 472 1,019	3.1 1.1 3.5	2.6 1.0 3.1	Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA	3,645 1,561	1,160 585	1,532 4,805 2,146	22 41 27	1.8 3.8 2.5
Preston	1,668 885	468 285	2,136 1,170	4.3 3.9	3.7 3.4	Shropshire Bridgnorth	<b>1,796</b> 279	600 123	<b>2,396</b> 402	22 2.2	<b>1.8</b> 1.6
IDDIa Vallov	1,880 134	468 57	2,348 191	3.0 0.9	2.8 0.8	North Shropshire Oswestry	399 270	108 133	507 403	2.6 2.7	2.1
Outh Ribble	523 580	169 178	692 758	2.7	2.4 1.7	Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	622 226	168 68	790 294	1.8	1.5
/est Lancashire /yre	1,363 753	421 219	1,784 972	4.8 3.5	4.0	Staffordshire	6,574	2,557	9,131	2.4	1.9
lerseyside (Met County)	29,302	7,982	37,284	7.0	6.3	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	786 819	351 309	1,137 1,128	3.8	3.3
Venned	3,625 12,726	1,063 3,393	4,688 16,119	9.8 7.4	8.9 6.9	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	613 1,134	242	855	2.4	2.0
efton	2,945 4,391	845 1,180	3,790 5,571	6.6 5.6	5.8 4.9	South Staffordshire	875	391 344	1,525 1,219	3.6 4.0	3.2 3.3
/irral	5,615	1,501	7,116	6.6	5.8	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,038 585	381 239	1,419 824	2.2 2.8	1.9
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3					Tamworth  Warwickshire	724 3,434	1,239	1,024 4,673	3.3	2.9
East Riding of Yorkshire UA (Ingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA North Lincolnshire UA (Ork UA	3,063 6,449 3,044 1,724 1,380	1,154 1,860 914 666 445	4,217 8,309 3,958 2,390 1,825	4.6 7.1 5.9 3.4 1.9	36 66 52 31 18	North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	389 952 688 505	158 322 278 179	547 1,274 966 684	1.9 3.4 2.2 1.3	1.6 3.2 1.9 1.1
Vorth Variables	3,837	1,364	5,201	23	18		900	302	1,202	1.7	1.6
ambleton	240 446	104	344	1.5	1.2	West Midlands (Met County) Birmingham	<b>49,315</b> 23,427	<b>14,168</b> 6,434	<b>63,483</b> 29,861	<b>52</b> 5.9	<b>4.7</b> 5.4
	622	175 253	621 875	1.6 1.4	1.3 1.2	Coventry Dudley	4,473 4,597	1,262 1,318	5,735 5,915	3.9 4.6	3.6 4.1
Vedale	211 280	116 117	327 397	2.3 1.8	1.3	Sandwell Solihull	6,064	1,729	7,793	5.7	5.3
Scarborough Selby	1,492 546	401 198	1,893 744	4.6 2.8	3.8	Walsall Wolverhampton	4,097 5,054	1,294 1,570	2,164 5,391 6,624	2.6 4.8 5.9	2.2 4.3 5.2

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

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

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

### C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		N. Carlotte and Ca	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
Acceptance to the control of the con	118			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	tratest making transpir provide				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	<b>4,005</b> 760	1,439 269	<b>5,444</b> 1,029	<b>23</b> 2.9	<b>20</b> 2.5	SOUTHEAST					
Bromsgrove Malvern Hills	295	97	392	1.6	1.1	Bracknell Forest UA	663	261	924	1.5	1.4
Redditch Vorcester	786 788	303 263	1,089 1,051	2.8	2.4	Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA	3,662 1,754	1,323 466	4,985 2,220	4.3 5.0	3.7 4.3
lychavon lyre Forest	541 835	219 288	760 1,123	1.5 2.9	1.3 2.6	Medway UA	2,572	862	3,434	39	3.3
	800	200	1,720	2.0	2.0	Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA	1,670 2,119	685 593	2,355 2,712	1.9 2.7	22
ST						Reading UA Slough UA	1,517 1,522	474 490	1,991 2,012	20 25	1.8 2.3
ton UA . terborough UA	2,583 1,588	861 486	3,444 2,074	4.4 2.4	4.0 2.2	Southampton UA	2,572	580 250	3,152 906	28 12	27 1.1
outhend-on-Sea UA ourrock UA	2,288 1,517	658 602	2,946 2,119	4.7 3.9	39 34	West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA	656 776	315	1,091	1.5	13
						Wokingham UA	644	336	980	1.7	1.4
edfordshire edford	3,219 1,760	1,132 534	<b>4,351</b> 2,294	3.0 3.6	<b>24</b> 3.0	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale	<b>2,550</b> 716	<b>889</b> 266	<b>3,439</b> 982	1.6 1.6	1.3 1.2
d Bedfordshire outh Bedfordshire	626 833	266 332	892 1,165	2.4	1.7	Chiltern	375	141	516	1.7	1.2
	3,245	1,222	4,467	1.8	1.5	South Bucks Wycombe	226 1,233	106 376	332 1,609	1.1	1.0 1.6
imbridgeshire imbridge	984	300	1,284	1.6	1.4	East Sussex	3,990	1,170	5,160	31	24
st Cambridgeshire	400 551	168 268	568 819	2.9 2.8	2.3 2.4	Eastbourne	900	276	1,176	3.3	2.9
ntingdonshire	774	314	1,088	1.7	1.5	Hastings Lewes	1,449 590	368 204	1,817 794	6.1 2.4	4.6 1.8
uth Cambridgeshire	536	172	708	1.4	1.1	Rother Wealden	532 519	159 163	691 682	2.8	2.2
sex sildon	<b>8,957</b> 1,634	<b>3,580</b> 689	12,537 2,323	27 3.5	22 3.1						
aintree	809	337	1,146	2.7	2.3	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	<b>5,615</b> 685	<b>2,018</b> 286	<b>7,633</b> 971	1.5 1.3	12 1.2
entwood estle Point	272 564	117 244	389 808	1.4 4.2	1.2 3.2	East Hampshire	436	168	604	1.6	1.3
elmsford	900	348 371	1,248 1,310	1.8	1.6 1.7	Eastleigh Fareham	443 439	168 169	611 608	1.1 1.5	1.0 1.2
lichester ping Forest	774	350	1,124	2.9	2.4	Gosport	420	148	568	2.5	1.9
arlow aldon	794 334	311 119	1,105 453	3.1 2.6	2.8 1.9	Hart Havant	262 1,015	90 295	352 1,310	1.2 3.4	2.9
ochford	438	176	614	2.9	2.3	New Forest Rushmoor	742 440	238 172	980 612	1.7 1.2	1.4 1.0
endring ttlesford	1,255 244	426 92	1,681 336	5.1 1.1	3.9 0.9	Test Valley	332	145	477	1.0	0.8
ertfordshire	6,055	2,318	8,373	1.7	1.5	Winchester	401	139	540	0.9	0.8
oxbourne	561	245	806	2.6	2.1	Kent	10,923	3,529	14,452	27	23
acorum ast Hertfordshire	837 476	312 188	1,149 664	1.8	1.5 1.0	Ashford Canterbury	686 956	186 327	872 1,283	2.1	1.8 1.9
ertsmere	540	218	758	1.7	1.4	Dartford Dover	638 1,063	256 303	894 1,366	2.3	2.0 3.0
orth Hertfordshire . Albans	661 547	246 210	907 757	1.9	1.7 1.1	Gravesham	1,057	376	1,433	4.6	4.0
evenage iree Rivers	690 467	250 186	940 653	2.3	2.0 1.8	Maidstone Sevenoaks	812 507	242 174	1,054 681	1.4 1.6	1.2 1.3
/atford	684	246	930	1.7	1.6	Shepway	970	285	1,255	3.5	2.9
elwyn Hatfield	592	217	809	1.4	1.2	Swale Thanet	1,232 2,035	449 606	1,681 2,641	3.9 7.1	3.3 6.4
orfolk eckland	7,041 643	<b>2,364</b> 256	9,405 899	29 2.3	25 1.9	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	471 496	160 165	631 661	1.2	1.1
roadland	566	218	784	2.4	2.0						
reat Yarmouth ing's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,784 971	559 326	2,343 1,297	6.5 2.6	5.5 2.0	Oxfordshire Cherwell	<b>2,729</b> 446	910 172	<b>3,639</b> 618	<b>12</b> 0.9	1.0 0.8
orth Norfolk	623	207	830	2.8	2.1	Oxford	1,216	321	1,537	1.6	1.5
orwich outh Norfolk	1,911 543	580 218	2,491 761	2.6 2.3	2.4 1.8	South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	474 360	181 128	655 488	1.2 0.9	1.0 0.7
uffolk	5,456	1,907	7,363	27	23	West Oxfordshire	233	108	341	0.9	0.7
abergh	456	181	637	2.3	1.9 1.2	Surrey	3,809	1,500	5,309	1.0	0.9
orest Heath swich	238 1,707	101 490	339 2,197	3.5	3.3	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	438 250	198 117	636 367	1.2 1.3	1.0
id Suffolk L Edmundsbury	393 541	172 240	565 781	2.0	1.6 1.4	Guildford	509	190	699 323	1.1	0.9
uffolk Coastal	670	236	906	2.1	1.7	Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	254 371	69 176	547	0.6 0.9	0.6 0.8
aveney	1,451	487	1,938	4.8	4.2	Runnymede Spelthorne	273 408	108 151	381 559	1.0 0.9	0.8
ONDON						Surrey Heath	286	116	402	0.9	0.8
reater London	120,912	45,801	166,713	40	3.6	Tandridge Waverley	268 375	106 131	374 506	1.3 1.0	1.1 0.8
arking and Dagenham amet	2,234 3,782	830 1,450	3,064 5,232	5.2 4.4	4.6 3.4	Waveney	377	138	515	1.2	1.1
exley	1,813	766	2,579	3.7	3.1 6.5	West Sussex	3,709	1,292	5,001	1.4	12
rent romley	5,998 2,628	2,056 1,019	8,054 3,647	7.7 3.4	2.9	Adur	298 656	102 246	400 902	2.2	1.8 1.6
Camden City of London	4,235 66	1,725 28	5,960 94	2.3	2.2	Arun Chichester	466	184	650	1.2	1.0
Croydon	4,720	1,710	6,430	4.5	4.0	Crawley Horsham	743 552	261 184	1,004 736	1.4	1.3 1.2
aling nfield	4,579 3,859	1,616 1,571	6,195 5,430	5.2 5.4	4.6 4.6	Mid Sussex	489	188	677	1.1	1.0
ireenwich	4,377 5,703	1,756 2,170	6,133 7,873	8.8 8.4	7.6 7.4	Worthing	505	127	632	1.3	1.2
lackney lammersmith and Fulham	3,222	1,265	4,487	4.3	3.9	SOUTH WEST					
Haringey Harrow	5,650 2,097	2,115 848	7,765 2,945	10.9	9.2 3.4	Bath and North East Somerset	824	290	1,114	1.4	12
Havering	1,664	682	2,346	3.1	2.5	Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA	1,524 4,655	457 1,387	1,981 6,042	27 25	24 23
lillingdon lounslow	2,220 2,133	863 817	3,083 2,950	1.9 2.2	1.7 2.0	North Somerset UA	1,024	329	1,353	20	1.7
slington Censington and Chelsea	4,570 2,047	1,879 972	6,449 3,019	4.3 2.4	3.8	Plymouth UA Poole UA	3,113 762	937 232	4,050 994	39 15	32 13
(ingston upon Thames	1,118	452	1,570	2.0	1.8	South Gloucestershire UA	1,090 1,627	371 593	1,461	1.3	12 19
ambeth .ewisham	7,878 6,006	2,984 2,233	10,862 8,239	9.0 12.3	7.7 10.1	Swindon UA Torbay UA	1,627	548	2,220 2,396	20 51	43
lerton	1,993	754	2,747	3.9	3.3	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,857	1,790	6,647	4.0	31
ewham edbridge	5,909 2,964	1,937 1,191	7,846 4,155	10.3 5.7	9.0 4.5	Caradon	588	215	803	3.8	2.7
lichmond upon Thames outhwark	1,281 6,777	535 2,656	1,816 9,433	2.7 5.8	2.0 5.3	Carrick Kerrier	1,104	284 377	1,128 1,481	3.0 5.7	2.5 4.0
Sutton	1,289	461	1,750	2.8	2.4	North Cornwall	612	258	870	3.1	2.4
Fower Hamlets Waltham Forest	6,385 4,390	1,879 1,527	8,264 5,917	5.7 9.0	5.3 7.4	Penwith Restormel	852 854	325 330	1,177 1,184	6.2 3.7	4.9 2.8
Wandsworth	4,127	1,673	5,800	5.4	4.5			-			
Westminster	3,198	1,381	4,579	0.8	0.8	Isles of Scilly	3		4	0.5	0.5

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 9 2002 Male Per cent employee jobs and claimants

Per cent workforce jobs and claimants Per cent workforce jobs and claimants Per cent employee jobs and claimants employee jobs and claimants Devon
East Devon
Exeter
Mid Devon
North Devon
South Hams
Teignbridge
Torridge
West Devon 25 1.7 2.1 2.6 6,812 20 1.3 2.0 2.1 2.8 1.5 2.2 3.4 1.5 NORTHERN IRELAND 4,913 535 1,058 415 828 386 839 624 228 735 1,430 595 1,160 578 1,133 855 326 200 372 180 332 192 294 231 98 724
1,107
848
846
485
494
8,711
654
757
1,217
381
1,330
1,330
608
1,650
610
717
1,678
481
446
1,952
1,431
1,100
1,087
1,246 2.9 5.0 3.9 2.6 4.8 4.1 4.1 6.5 2.8 3.3 3.2 8.1 4.9 2.8 3.0 9.4 4.5 5.5 4.6 5.0 9.1 Ards 843 651 593 371 361 7,131 511 592 924 27 2,006 3,242 843 1,280 446 554 1,296 322 338 1,538 1,099 827 765 965 264 197 253 114 133 1,580 104 324 840 257 165 370 164 163 382 159 108 414 332 273 322 3.3 2.0 2.9 4.5 2.0 Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Dorset
Christchurch
East Dorset
North Dorset
Purbeck
West Dorset
Weymouth and Portland 1,701 197 273 175 174 2,271 257 361 245 242 445 721 570 1.5 1.3 1.2 1.5 1.1 4.2 1.3 1.0 0.8 1.3 0.9 3.3 Castlereagh 60 88 70 68 129 155 Cookstown Craigavon 316 566 Dungannon Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury 1,641 326 133 357 413 243 169 Fermanagh 4,687 1,017 338 790 1,397 684 461 6,328 1,343 471 1,147 1,810 927 630 22 2.0 1.2 4.1 2.8 1.8 1.6 26 2.3 1.5 4.6 3.0 2.2 2.1 Larne Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Somerset
Mendip
Sedgemoor
South Somerset
Taunton Deane
West Somerset 2,844 694 708 638 574 230 3,879 944 971 885 764 315 1,035 2.5 2.7 1.5 1.6 3.1 1.7 2.0 2.2 1.2 1.4 2.4 Omagh Strabane 250 263 247 190 85 Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire 1,820 330 555 319 616 12 1.3 1.4 0.8 1.5 696 111 220 117 248 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.0 1.9 2,516 441 775 436 864 WALES Blaenau Gwent
Bridgend
Caerphilly
Cardiff
Cardiff
Carmarthenshire
Ceredigion
Conwy
Denbighshire
Filintshire
Gwynedd
Isle of Anglesey
Merthyr Tydfil
Monmouthshire
Neath Port Talbot
Newport
Pembrokeshire
Powys 1,320 1,354 2,202 4,306 1,958 623 1,181 882 1,391 1,836 1,145 929 656 1,836 2,254 1,753 933 2,703 3,116 1,192 1,447 362 404 695 562 244 374 249 433 458 349 275 536 615 558 407 780 790 329 365 379 1,682 1,758 2,894 5,375 2,520 867 1,555 1,131 1,824 2,288 1,494 1,204 859 2,372 2,869 2,311 1,340 3,483 3,906 6.8 3.3 4.9 2.8 4.3 2.6 3.5 2.5 4.4 6.1 5.7 2.1 4.8 3.5 5.3 2.1 4.1 3.7 3.7 3.6 2.6 Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham 1,521 1,812 1,615 SCOTLAND Aberdeen City
Aberdeen Sity
Aberdeenshire
Angus
Argyll and Bute
Clackmannanshire
Dumfries and Galloway
Dundee City
East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian
East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)
File
Glasgow City
Highland
Inverclyde
Midlothian
Moray
North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands
Perth and Kinross
Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders
Shettand Islands
South Ayrshire
South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire
Stirling
West Dunbartonshire
West Dunbartonshire
West Dunbartonshire 1,912 1,260 1,455 1,241 883 2,077 3,810 2,759 1,065 663 7558 2,599 14,113 3,065 2,139 668 878 3,325 6,266 1,178 3,077 1,034 1,034 1,008 2,431 1,008 2,431 503 439 415 273 756 1,136 813 292 197 208 1,403 121 122 203 2,032 3,395 812 502 170 299 1,049 1,814 59 59 77 792 503 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,4 2,415 1,699 2,038 1,656 1,156 3,572 1,357 1,357 963 963 3,328 9,019 17,508 3,877 2,641 838 1,177 4,374 8,080 225 1,575 3,869 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1 

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative syste

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

### C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	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 cen workford jobs an claimant
IORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead	2,264	549	2,813	7.6	6.7
Cleveland (former county)						Bootle	2,186	542	2,728	8.0	6.8 4.5
artlepool iddlesbrough	2,214 3,066	507 712	2,721 3,778	7.9 6.0	7.1 5.7	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	897 1,811	244 564	1,141 2,375	5.2 7.6	6.8
iddlesbrough South and East Cleveland edcar	1,765 2,126	468 499	2,233	10.4 7.9	9.3 6.8	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,186 1,787	628 485	2,814 2,272	10.4 8.6	9.5 8.0
ockton North ockton South	2,117	522 433	2,639 2,040	6.1 5.5	5.6 5.1	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	3,311 2,716	871 724	4,182 3,440	3.6 13.3	3.3 12.3
	1,007	400	2,040	5.5	5.1	Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	2,328 2,584	614 699	2,942	8.9 21.0	8.2 19.4
urham shop Auckland	1,153	390	1,543	4.9	4.1	Southport	936	265	1,201	3.8	3.3
arlington urham, City of	1,511 861	424 296	1,935	4.7 2.8	4.2 2.6	St. Helens North St. Helens South	1,277 1,668	392 453	1,669 2,121	7.8 5.9	5.2
asington orth Durham	1,089 1,125	310 307	1,399	6.2 7.6	5.8 6.7	Wallasey Wirral South	1,743 727	460 219	2,203 946	8.3 3.8	7.3 3.3
orth West Durham edgefield	1,066 1,004	315 353	1,381 1,357	6.2 4.9	5.3 4.5	Wirral West	881	273	1,154	5.8	5.2
	1,001		1,007	4.0	4.0	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
orthumberland erwick-upon-Tweed	795	258	1,053	4.0	3.3	Humberside (former county)	910	227	1 227	47	3.7
yth Valley exham	1,314 502	421 163	1,735 665	7.1 2.3	6.2 1.9	Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole	821	327 327	1,237 1,148	4.7 4.5	3.9 4.7
ansbeck	1,352	361	1,713	5.3	4.6	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	1,177 1,080	409	1,586 1,482	5.3 5.4	4.3
yne and Wear (Met County) aydon	1,028	280	1,308	3.7	3.5	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	2,073 548	584 215	2,657 763	5.5 3.3	4.9 2.6
ateshead East and Washington West	1,239	367	1,606	6.6	6.1	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	2,008 2,312	630 668	2,638 2,980	9.5 10.2	8.7 9.4
oughton and Washington East rrow	1,422	425 437	1,847 2,306	5.2 9.8	4.7 8.7	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,261	614	2,875	4.5	4.1
wcastle upon Tyne Central wcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,701 1,932	400 444	2,101 2,376	3.4 6.1	3.2 5.5	Scunthorpe	1,090	418	1,508	3.4	3.1
wcastle upon Tyne North rth Tyneside	1,168 1,639	235 417	1,403 2,056	5.6 7.6	5.2 6.5	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough	434	161	595	1.5	1.2
outh Shields	2,524	582 424	3,106 2,208	10.9 5.7	9.8 5.2	Richmond Ryedale	496 465	208 172	704 637	1.9	1.3
nderland North nderland South	2,020	427	2,447	7.6	7.0	Scarborough and Whitby	1,392	372	1,764	4.5	3.8
ne Bridge nemouth	2,718 1,298	642 349	3,360 1,647	3.8 6.1	3.5 5.3	Selby Skipton and Ripon	606 369	213 161	819 530	2.2 1.4	1.9
ORTH WEST						Vale of York York, City of	321 1,134	172 350	493 1,484	1.5 2.2	1.2
neshire						South Yorkshire (Met County)					
nester, City of	788	225 202	1,013	1.6 2.6	1.4 2.2	Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,053 1,120	350 319	1,403 1,439	3.8 6.5	3.3 5.7
ngleton ewe and Nantwich	653 882	280	855 1,162	3.0	2.6	Barnsley West and Penistone	898	358	1,256	5.3	4.6
disbury esmere Port and Neston	639 772	218 222	857 994	2.7 2.8	2.3 2.6	Don Valley Doncaster Central	935 1,527	265 428	1,200 1,955	6.8 3.4	6.0
lton acclesfield	1,589 433	502 110	2,091 543	6.5 1.3	6.0 1.1	Doncaster North Rother Valley	1,083 1,048	357 335	1,440 1,383	7.7 7.3	6.8
tton arrington North	508 1,066	137 334	645	1.4 2.7	1.2 2.5	Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe	1,525 1,364	385 346	1,910 1,710	4.4	3.7
arrington South	771	254	1,025	1.7	1.6	Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central	1,952 2,727	485 642	2,437 3,369	9.9 3.1	8.8 2.8
eaverVale	1,295	432	1,727	3.9	3.5	Sheffield Hallam	564	151	715	3.1	2.8
umbria arrow and Furness	1,215	312	1,527	5.6	4.9	Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	1,545 998	415 314	1,960 1,312	11.9 6.3	5.6
arlisle opeland	1,095	301 387	1,396	3.3 5.4	2.9 4.8	Wentworth	1,168	327	1,495	6.8	5.8
enrith and The Border estmorland and Lonsdale	437 252	177 96	614 348	2.0	1.6	West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen	876	234	1,110	3.2	2.8
orkington	1,201	361	1,562	5.1	4.5	Bradford North Bradford South	2,298	612 470	2,910	7.1	6.5
reater Manchester (Met County)						Bradford West	1,629 2,759	731	3,490	5.0	4.6
trincham and Sale West shton under Lyne	651 1,321	180 378	1,699	1.9 4.2	1.7 3.7	Calder Valley Colne Valley	1,014 1,037	321 310	1,335 1,347	3.8 4.6	3.3
olton North East olton South East	1,385 1,481	364 411	1,749	4.9 3.7	4.4 3.4	Dewsbury Elmet	874 604	281 184	1,155 788	3.1 2.7	2.7
olton West	636 726	189 232	825 958	2.7	2.5 2.1	Halifax Hemsworth	1,687 967	489 277	2,176	5.1 6.4	4.4 5.8
ry North ry South	774	242	1,016	4.2	3.6	Huddersfield	1,560 1,040	444 388	2,004	3.8 4.0	3.3
neadle enton and Reddish	384 914	130 303	514 1,217	1.5 4.1	1.3 3.6	Keighley Leeds Central	2,849	677	1,428 3,526	1.9	1.
ccles azel Grove	982 490	271 151	1,253 641	3.4 2.4	3.1 2.0	Leeds East Leeds North East	1,846 1,115	462 361	2,308 1,476	8.8 6.8	8.6 6.2
eywood and Middleton eigh	1,292	369 346	1,661	4.9 4.7	4.3 4.2	Leeds North West Leeds West	707 1,481	246 428	953 1,909	3.5 6.7	3.5 6.
akerfield	922	268	1,190	5.1	4.5	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	795 591	270 223	1,065 814	2.7	2.5
anchester Blackley anchester Central	2,057 3,369	487 754	2,544 4,123	7.8 2.4	7.4 2.3	Pontefract and Castleford	1,141	341	1,482	3.9	3.5
anchester Gorton anchester Withington	2,392	650 395	3,042 1,789	14.6 5.8	13.8 5.5	Pudsey Shipley	525 946	203 284	728 1,230	1.7 4.0	3.6
ldham East and Saddleworth ldham West and Royton	1,218 1,656	328 413	1,546 2,069	5.2 4.1	4.5 3.6	Wakefield	1,203	369	1,572	3.3	3.0
ochdale alford	1,640	417 298	2,057	5.2	4.6 2.6	EAST MIDLANDS					
talybridge and Hyde	1,386	313	1,309	4.9	4.4	Derbyshire Amber Valley	000	2002	1.105	26	2
tockport tretford and Urmston	922 1,295	257 338	1,179	2.4	2.1 2.1	Amber Valley Bolsover	833 1,033	292 389	1,125	2.6 6.7	5.
/igan /orsley	1,031	311 335	1,342 1,404	3.5 6.2	3.1 5.6	Chesterfield Derby North	1,528 1,379	481 394	2,009 1,773	4.3 4.7	4.0
/ythenshawe and Sale East	1,512	333	1,845	3.4	3.2	Derby South Erewash	2,209 1,075	690 354	2,899 1,429	3.5 3.8	3.
ancashire	1017	450	2,103		3.8	High Peak North East Derbyshire	584 1,147	216 357	800 1,504	2.2 5.2	1.1
lackburn lackpool North and Fleetwood	1,647	456 276	1,449	4.1 4.3	3.7	South Derbyshire	691	279	970	3.8	3.
lackpool South umley	1,589	434 284	2,023 1,206	4.6 3.3	4.1 3.0	West Derbyshire	537	166	703	1.5	1.3
horley	734 551	268 163	1,002 714	3.1 1.6	2.6 1.4	Leicestershire Blaby	452	202	654	1.7	1.
yndbum	839	294	1,133	3.4 2.3	2.9	Bosworth Charmwood	580 610	239 226	819 836	2.1	1.
ancaster and Wyre forecambe and Lunesdale	707 1,187	220 328	927	6.4	5.5	Harborough	662	247	909	2.8	24
endle reston	885 1,670	285 404	1,170 2,074	3.9 2.9	3.4 2.6	Leicester East Leicester South	1,607 2,256	619 653	2,226 2,909	6.7 3.8	6.3
Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	297 847	107 275	404	1.1	0.9	Leicester West Loughborough	2,111 929	683 345	2,794 1,274	5.9 3.4	5.4
	528	160	688	2.5	2.1	North West Leicestershire	548	263	811	2.2	2.0
South Ribble West Lancashire	1,289	402	1,691	5.0	4.2	Rutland and Melton	332	139	471	1.5	1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	GE4	m	070	0.4		Cambridgeshire	THE STATE		The party		
	654 846	222 321	876 1,167	2.4 5.1	2.1	Cambridge Huntingdon	897 566	275	1,172 803	1.9 1.5	1.7 1.3
Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	577 1,258	211 352	788 1,610	1.9 3.0	1.6 2.9	North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire	690	317	1,007	3.0	2.5
Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	701 504	259 211	960 715	3.8 2.5	3.0	Peterborough	625 1,119	227 329	852 1,448	2.9 2.3	2.6 2.1
South Holland and The Deepings	414	178	592	1.7	1.9 1.5	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	404 532	135 188	539 720	1.2 1.8	0.9
Northamptonshire Corby						Essex				-	
Daventry	895 590	297 273	1,192 863	2.7	2.4 1.5	Basildon Billericay	1,067	420	1,487	3.5	3.0
Kettering Northampton North	610 1,257	258 389	868 1,646	2.1 4.4	1.8 4.0	Braintree	765 669	349 277	1,114 946	3.5 2.7	3.1 2.3
Northampton South Wellingborough	1,136 843	357 336	1,493	1.8	1.6	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	329 564	144 244	473 808	1.4 4.2	1.2
Nottinghamshire	040	330	1,179	2.6	2.3	Colchester Epping Forest	734 673	269 308	1,003 981	1.8	1.5
Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,197	403	1,600	4.1	3.6	Harlow Harwich	838	326	1,164	3.1	2.7
OLOXLOME	1,131 768	487 285	1,618 1,053	4.8	4.3 3.5	Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,075 481	353 194	1,428 675	5.9 2.8	4.6 2.2
Sedling Mansfield	865 1,104	255 382	1,120 1,486	4.3 4.8	3.6 4.2	North Essex Rayleigh	385 446	175 187	560 633	2.9 2.7	2.4
Newark Nottingham Fact	782	333	1,115	3.4	3.0	Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	1,585 384	455 152	2,040 536	4.4 1.4	3.7
	2,356 1,859	581 570	2,937 2,429	6.6 9.7	6.3 9.2	Southend West	817	247	1,064	4.6	3.9
Nottingham South Rushcliffe	1,710 595	433 192	2,143 787	2.1	2.0 1.8	Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,319 631	522 218	1,841 849	4.0 1.6	3.5 1.3
pnerwood	895	292	1,187	4.9	4.3	Hertfordshire					
WEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead	579	254	833	2.6	2.1
Herefordshire						Hertford and Stortford	659 368	252 156	911 524	1.8	1.5 0.9
dereford eominster	750 414	270 142	1,020 556	2.1	1.8 1.8	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	540 443	218 188	758 631	1.7 1.8	1.4
Shropshire			•		1.0	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	416 503	147 193	563	1.8	1.6
-UDIOW	426	169	595	2.3	1.7	St. Albans	411	152	696 563	2.1 1.2	1.6 1.1
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	669 622	241 168	910 790	2.6 1.8	2.1 1.5	Stevenage Watford	749 813	260 290	1,009 1,103	2.3 1.9	2.0 1.7
Pelford Vrekin, The	984 656	353 254	1,337 910	3.1	2.9	Welwyn Hatfield	574	208	782	1.4	1.2
Staffordshire		234	910	2.2	1.9	Norfolk					
Pullon	806	301	1,107	2.3	22	Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	1,784 497	559 212	2,343 709	6.5 2.7	5.5 2.2
Cannock Chase ichfield	824 529	363 208	1,187 737	3.9 2.4	3.4 2.1	North Norfolk North West Norfolk	623 776	207 251	830 1,027	2.8 2.5	2.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	842 706	268 270	1,110	3.5	3.1	Norwich North Norwich South	884	309	1,193	3.4	3.0
stafford staffordshire Moorlands	893	311	976 1,204	3.6 2.8	3.0 2.4	South Norfolk	1,334 517	381 208	1,715 725	2.1 2.4	1.9 1.9
	700 1,440	254 382	954 1,822	3.5 3.0	2.9 2.8	South West Norfolk	626	237	863	2.3	1.9
Noke-on-Trent North	1,020 1,215	344 450	1,364 1,665	5.2 5.2	4.8 4.9	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	E20	017	750	40	
olone amworth	423 821	224 342	647	1.9	1.6	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	539 548	217 219	756 767	1.6 2.9	1.3 2.4
Varwickshire	021	342	1,163	3.1	2.7	lpswich South Suffolk	1,454 468	385 185	1,839 653	3.4 2.3	3.1 1.9
	673	253	926	2.3	2.1	Suffolk Coastal Waveney	627 1,362	211 468	838 1,830	2.0 5.3	1.6
Sughy and Kenilweth	718 748	252 280	970 1,028	3.0	2.8	West Suffolk	458	222	680	1.7	4.6 1.5
tratford-on-Avon Varwick and Leamington	481	168	649	1.3	1.1	LONDON					
	814	286	1,100	1.7	1.6	Greater London					
Vest Midlands (Met County)	775	278	1,053	4.0	3.6	Barking Battersea	1,146 1,589	416	1,562	5.4	4.9
Imingham Edgbaston	1,758 1,952	506 562	2,264 2,514	5.1 6.4	4.7 5.8	Beckenham	1,155	649 423	2,238 1,578	4.8 5.4	4.0 4.4
Imingham Hall Green	1,252	413	1,665	11.1	10.2	Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford	3,729 585	1,134 256	4,863 841	5.5 3.3	5.2 2.8
	2,079 5,029	527 1,261	2,606 6,290	14.0 3.3	12.8 3.0	Brent East Brent North	2,314 1,135	766 380	3,080	11.2	9.4
Irmingham Porty Port	1,390 2,437	372 688	1,762 3,125	5.3 10.6	4.8 9.7	Brent South	2,549	910	1,515 3,459	6.0 6.7	5.0 5.6
Imingham Selly Oak	1,599	472 1,017	2,071	6.0	5.5	Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst	1,018 729	412 286	1,430 1,015	1.9 2.1	1.7 1.8
irmingham Yardley Oventry North East	1,322	386	1,708	5.2	9.5 4.7	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	2,840 745	1,044 264	3,884 1,009	14.7 3.7	13.5 3.1
	1,860 1,210	532 343	2,392 1,553	5.5 5.8	5.1 5.4	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	805	356	1,161	5.4	4.4
Udley North	1,403 1,673	387 490	1,790 2,163	2.3 6.1	2.2 5.5	Cities of London and Westminster	882 1,673	352 742	1,234 2,415	3.4 0.3	2.7 0.3
alesower and Bawley Books	1,289 1,258	371 373	1,660 1,631	3.9	3.5	Croydon Central Croydon North	1,668 2,327	596 811	2,264 3,138	3.2 8.2	2.8 7.2
Olibuil	1,106	365	1,471	4.7	4.3 3.4	Croydon South Dagenham	725 1,088	303 414	1,028	3.2	2.8
Ourbridge	497 1,077	196 290	693 1,367	1.5 4.3	1.3 3.9	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,359	1,014	1,502 3,373	5.0 16.6	4.4 14.8
utton Coldfield	673 1,617	230 489	903 2,106	2.9	2.7 5.5	Ealing North Ealing Southall	1,422 2,155	537 755	1,959 2,910	7.0 5.6	6.2 5.0
alsall South	1,705	527	2,232	4.3	3.9	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham	2,330 2,533	755 756	3,085 3,289	4.4	3.9
est Bromwich East	1,739 1,579	465 482	2,204 2,061	7.1 5.5	6.6 5.1	Edmonton	1,535	647	2,182	12.9 7.6	11.3 6.4
Olverhampton North Foot	2,046 1,754	576 510	2,622 2,264	5.0 7.7	4.6 6.8	Eltham Enfield North	1,086 1,249	451 468	1,537 1,717	10.0 3.6	8.6 3.1
olverhampton South East olverhampton South West	1,679 1,621	558 502	2,237 2,123	7.2 4.1	6.3	Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead	1,075 1,809	456 675	1,531 2,484	6.3 9.7	5.3 8.1
Orcastovskins	1,021	JUZ.	2,123	4.1	3.7	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	1,115	405	1,520	2.7	2.4
	760	269	1,029	2.9	2.5	Greenwich and Woolwich	1,294 2,251	525 915	1,819 3,166	4.8 7.2	3.8 6.2
Worcestershire	438 799	173 306	611 1,105	1.5 2.8	1.2 2.4	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,717 2,986	1,022 1,148	3,739 4,134	16.7 5.8	14.6 5.1
est Worcestershire	361 788	131 263	492	1.6	1.2	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate	1,894 1,684	834	2,728	3.7	3.3
yre Forest	824	288	1,051 1,112	2.3 2.9	2.1	Harrow East	1,242	738 484	2,422 1,726	6.2 3.7	5.7 3.0
AST						Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	1,032	364 365	1,219 1,397	4.9	4.1
edfordshire						Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	1,606	573	2,179	4.7	3.7
odford ton North	1,512	444	1,956	3.8	3.2	Homchurch	2,551 561	987 250	3,538 811	1.6 3.5	1.5 2.9
On South	1,070 1,555	386 488	1,456 2,043	7.8 3.3	7.0 3.0	Homsey and Wood Green Ilford North	2,051 843	853 386	2,904 1,229	8.7 5.4	7.4 4.2
G Redfordshire	451	185	636	22	1.7	Ilford South	1,849	668	2,517	6.4	5.1
Outh East Bedfordshire Outh West Bedfordshire	476	204	680	2.6	2.0	Islington North	2,510	1,030	3,540	9.6	8.5

### C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

The state of the state of	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		The state of the s	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
Marie				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Total State of State				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per ce workfor jobs a claimar
ensington and Chelsea	1,013	547	1,560	1.4	1.2	Oxfordshire	378	148	526	0.9	0.8
ngston and Surbiton	880	341 566	1,221 2,025	2.1 9.3	1.8 7.6	Banbury Henley	323	108	431	1.1	0.9
wisham East wisham West	1,459 2,057	736	2,793	13.8	11.3	Oxford East	1,050	264	1,314	2.5	2.3
visham, Deptford	2,490	931	3,421	13.8	11.3	Oxford West and Abingdon	390 336	131	521 481	0.7 1.0	0.9
ton and Wanstead	1,724	589	2,313	10.2 8.4	8.3 7.1	Wantage Witney	252	114	366	1.0	0.
cham and Morden th Southwark and Bermondsey	1,369 2,838	498 1,119	1,867 3,957	3.2	2.9						
Bexley and Sidcup	459	225	684	2.4	2.0	Surrey	344	139	483	1.3	1.
ington	744	310	1,054	3.7	3.0	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	340	149	489	1.4	1.
plar and Canning Town	3,518	1,062	4,580	6.6 3.9	6.1 3.3	Esherand Walton	364	165	529	1.4	1
ney	906 2,625	373 1,092	1,279 3,717	7.3	6.8	Guildford	403	139	542	0.9	0
gent's Park and Kensington North hmond Park	795	330	1,125	2.4	1.9	Mole Valley Reigate	273 244	83 122	356 366	0.7 0.8	C
mford	573	209	782	2.4	2.0	Runnymede and Weybridge	347	141	488	0.9	0
slip - Northwood	533	242	775	2.8 16.7	2.6 14.3	South West Surrey	324	114	438	1.0	(
eatham ton and Cheam	3,183 544	1,190	4,373 741	2.1	1.8	SurreyHeath	369 393	145 152	514 545	1.0 1.2	
oting	1,632	651	2,283	7.9	6.7	Woking	333	102	010	1.4-	
tenham	3,599	1,262	4,861	12.9	10.9	WestSussex			100		-
ickenham	724 530	316 223	1,040 753	2.7 3.6	2.0 3.0	Arundel and South Downs	324 495	112 193	436 688	1.6 2.4	
minster bridge	655	256	911	1.7	1.5	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester	495	176	620	1.2	
uxhall	3,435	1,273	4,708	5.5	4.7	Crawley	743	261	1,004	1.4	
althamstow	2,133	719	2,852	8.8	7.2	East Worthing and Shoreham	456	132	588	1.8 1.4	
est Ham	2,514 624	864 256	3,378 880	8.8 1.8	7.7 1.5	Horsham Mid Sussex	482 362	162 141	644 503	1.4	
mbledon	024	200	000	1.0	1.0	Worthing West	403	115	518	1.3	
OUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of	1,754	466	2,220	5.0	
rkshire (former county)	657 521	263 214	920 735	1.5	1.3 1.5	Isle of Wight SOUTH WEST	1,754	400	2,220	0.0	
idenhead wbury	477	179	656	1.1	0.9						
ading East	903	283	1,186	1.4	1.3	Avon (former county)	500	197	785	1.5	
ading West	860	284	1,144	3.5	3.1	Bath Bristol East	588 1,332	397	1,729	3.6	
ugh	1,397 433	451 159	1,848 592	2.7 0.8	2.4 0.7	Bristol East Bristol North West	935	250	1,185	2.2	
elthome ndsor	512	220	732	1.7	1.5	Bristol South	1,155	336	1,491	3.8	
okingham	413	221	634	1.5	1.3	Bristol West	1,293 587	428 181	1,721 768	1.5 2.6	
						Kingswood Northavon	374	133	507	0.9	
ckinghamshire	F00	178	707	1.4	1.2	Wansdyke	305	126	431	1.5	
esbury aconsfield	529 356	1/8	511	1.2	1.0	Weston-Super-Mare	680	211	891	2.6	
ckingham	304	132	436	1.9	1.6	Woodspring	344	118	462	1.4	
esham and Amersham	374	139	513	1.7	1.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
ton Keynes South West	947	402	1,349 1,006	2.1	2.0	Falmouth and Camborne	1,208	385	1,593	5.3	
rth East Milton Keynes	723 1,000	283 288	1,006	2.1	1.8	North Cornwall	954	392	1,346 978	3.7 3.8	
rcombe	1,000	200	,,200			South East Cornwall St Ives	1,153	261 457	1,610	6.0	
stSussex					-	Truro and St Austell	825	295	1,120	2.4	
xhill and Battle	486	155	641 1,683	2.7 5.3	2.1 4.5						
ighton, Kemptown ighton, Pavilion	1,244	439 456	1,683		2.8	Devon East Devon	360	144	504	2.0	
gnton, Pavillon stbourne	924	284	1,208		2.8	East Devon Exeter	1,058	372		2.1	
astings and Rye	1,543	399	1,942	5.7	4.4	North Devon	853	347	1,200	3.3	
ve	1,257	474	1,731	5.1 2.0	4.4 1.5	Plymouth, Devonport	1,202 1,652	381 467	1,583 2,119	3.7 4.2	
wes ealden	508 388		679 503		1.5	Plymouth, Sutton South West Devon	1,652	146		2.2	
paruel I	300	113		1311		Teignbridge	745	268	1,013	2.9	
ampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	565	221			
dershot	523				1.1	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,521 839	432 324			
singstoke ast Hampshire	502 470				1.5	Torridge and West Devon Totnes	684	282			
stleigh	398	.149	547	1.1	1.0						
reham	391		552		1.1	Dorset Bournemouth Fast	756	234	990	3.7	
osport	468 821				1.9 3.0	Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	756	223	991	2.2	
ew Forest East	424				1.6	Christchurch	331	100	431	1.4	
w Forest West	318	110	428	1.5	1.3	Mid Dorset and North Poole	392	122			
orth East Hampshire	339	116			1.1	North Dorset Poole	282 502	111			
orth West Hampshire	362				1.1	South Dorset	652	190	842	3.0	
ortsmouth North	713 1,406				2.8	West Dorset	304	124			
ortsmouth South omsey	291			1.5	1.3						
outhampton, Itchen	1,282	298	1,580	2.4	2.3	Gloucestershire Cheltenham	938	291	1,229	2.3	
outhampton, Test	1,197				3.1 0.8	Cotswold	372	147	519	1.5	
inchester	401	139	540	0.9	0.0	Forest of Dean	812				
ent						Gloucester	1,397 650				
hford	686				1.8	Stroud Tewkesbury	518				
anterbury	696				1.6						
hatham and Aylesford artford	868				2.0	Somerset	781	262	2 1,043	3 3.1	
arttord	998			2 4.1	3.7	Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	410				
aversham and Mid Kent	516	18	1 700	2.6	2.3	Taunton	591	202	2 790	3 1.6	
olkestone and Hythe	970				2.9	Wells	597	246	84	3 2.5	
illingham	1,05				3.3 4.0	Yeovil	465	185	5 650	1.5	
ravesham aidstone and The Weald	1,05				1.0	Wiltshire					
edway	1,01		5 1,31	3 2.9	2.4	Devizes	477				
orth Thanet	1,33	2 41	1,75	1 7.0	6.2	North Swindon	674	246	6 92	0 2.4	
evenoaks	. 39				1.3	North Wiltshire	441				
littingbourne and Sheppey	1,02				3.4 4.1	Salisbury South Swindon	297 974				
South Thanet Conbridge and Malling	37				1.2	Westbury	584				
Funbridge Wells	43				1.2						

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES				12	estimice:	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,545	464	2,009	4.3	3.8
Aberavon	836	218	1,054	4.2	3.8	Hamilton South Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,038 865	318 236	1,356 1,101	10.1 2.4	9.1 2.0
Alyn and Deeside	834	262	1,096	2.8	2.4	Kilmamock and Loudoun	1,788	524	2,312	7.5	6.9
Blaenau Gwent	1,320	362	1,682	7.6	6.8	Kirkcaldy	1,834	512 373	2,346 1,493	8.3 5.7	7.5 5.2
Brecon and Radnorshire Bridgend	590 758	250 248	1,006	3.6 2.7	2.6 2.4	Linlithgow Livingston	1,120 1,311	430	1,741	4.6	4.2
Caemarfon	896	213	1,109	5.8	4.6	Midlothian	539	127	666	3.4	3.0
Caerphilly Cardiff Central	1,169 1,136	342 306	1,511	5.4	4.8 1.9	Moray Motherwell and Wishaw	776 1,397	273 386	1,049 1,783	4.2 7.8	3.6 7.1
Cardiff North	509	152	661	1.8	1.7	North East Fife	584	231	815	3.3	3.1
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,552	331	1,883	4.2	3.7	North Tayside	694	253	947	3.5 6.3	3.0 5.6
Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	1,333 622	338 210	1,671 832	6.7 5.8	6.0 4.6	Ochil Orkney and Shetland	1,197	366 138	1,563 487	2.4	2.0
Carmarthen West and South Pembroke	shire 977	320	1,297	5.0	4.0	Paisley North	1,338	329	1,667	4.5	4.0
Ceredigion Clwyd South	623 620	244 194	867 814	3.7 4.5	2.6 3.8	Paisley South Perth	1,320 751	350 247	1,670 998	6.3 2.3	5.7 2.1
Clwvd West	670	215	885	4.3	3.7	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,210	324	1,534	6.6	5.6
Conwy	984	271	1,255	4.0	3.2	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	610	213	823	3.0	2.6
Cynon Valley Delyn	802 557	243 171	1,045 728	6.7 3.0	6.0 2.6	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden	811 895	221 252	1,032 1,147	3.0 5.5	2.6 5.0
Gower	709	177	886	5.3	4.7	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	553	160	713	3.2	2.7
Islwyn	752	286	1,038	5.0	4.5	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	356	125	481	2.1	1.8
Llanelli Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,040 518	264 157	1,304 675	6.2 5.4	4.8 4.2	West Renfrewshire Western Isles	993 558	250 121	1,243 679	4.5 5.7	4.0 5.4
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,210	339	1,549	6.5	5.8			12.1	0,0	-	
Monmouth	570	187	757	2.2	2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Montgomeryshire Neath	1,000	153 318	485 1,318	2.3 6.7	1.6	Belfast East	1,125	300	1,425	3.4	3.0
Newport Fast	1,120	296	1,416	5.3	4.7	Belfast North	2,154	445	2,599	4.1	3.6
Newport West	1,306	364	1,670	3.1	2.9	BelfastSouth	1,433	448	1,881	2.7	2.4 12.9
Ogmore Pontypridd	756 878	216 233	972 1,111	5.3 3.0	4.7 2.7	Belfast West East Antrim	3,410 1,479	641 448	4,051 1,927	14.9 6.2	5.4
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,072	326	1,398	6.3	5.0	EastLondonderry	1,478	456	1,934	6.0	5.2
Rhondda Swansea East	927	266	1,193	6.5	5.8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,599	478 840	2,077 4,082	5.8 9.4	4.7 8.1
Swansea West	1,244 1,163	282 331	1,526 1,494	4.9 3.2	4.4 2.9	Foyle Lagan Valley	3,242 773	275	1,048	2.9	2.4
Torfaen	1,106	300	1,406	4.1	3.7	Mid Ulster	723	320	1,043	4.1	3.3
Vale of Clwyd Vale of Glamorgan	737	199 285	936 1,444	3.5 4.3	3.0 3.8	Newry and Armagh	1,622 1,302	438 475	2,060 1,777	5.5 4.6	4.6 3.7
Wrexham	1,159 715	215	930	2.4	2.0	North Antrim North Down	989	314	1,303	5.6	4.9
Ynys Mon	1,145	349	1,494	7.9	6.1	South Antrim	1,105	387	1,492	3.9	3.4
SCOTLAND						South Down Strangford Upper Bann	1,384 978 1,225	415 307 406	1,799 1,285 1,631	6.6 4.5 3.8	5.4 3.9 3.3
Aberdeen Central	879	187	1,066	1.8	1.7	WestTyrone	1,730	603	2,333	8.1	6.6
Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	485 548	135 181	620 729	1.6 1.7	1.4 1.6						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,541	480	2,021	6.4	5.8						
Angus	1,071	438	1,509	5.1	4.6						
Argyll and Bute Ayr	930	280 368	1,210 1,671	5.1 5.1	4.6 4.6						
Banff and Buchan	588	209	797	3.1	2.6						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross		252	1,242	5.8	4.9						
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley Central Fife	1,633 1,890	477 547	2,110 2,437	8.8 8.0	7.9 7.2						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,346	322	1,668	8.6	7.8						
Clydesdale	1,142	420	1,562	6.1	5.5						
Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,268 900	349 244	1,617 1,144	8.3 5.0	7.5 4.5						
Cunninghame North	1,503	409	1,912	10.1	9.1						
Cunninghame South Dumbarton	1,822	640	2,462 2,026	9.6 7.5	8.7 6.8						
Dumfries	1,511 1,152	515 407	1,559	4.0	3.5						
Dundee Fast	2,076	613	2,689	11.7	11.2						
Dundee West Dunfermline East	1,734 1,392	523 376	2,257 1,768	5.6 7.5	5.4 6.8						
Dunfermline West	1,392	366	1,653	5.4	4.9						
East Kilbride	1,029	387	1,416	3.5	3.1						
East Lothian Eastwood	564 755	150 208	714 963	3.7 5.9	3.3 4.6						
Edinburgh Central	1,064	208	1,349	1.7	1.6						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	878	238	1,116	4.6	4.1						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,155	339	1,494	1.8	1.6						
Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	833 626	235 186	1,068 812	4.5 3.4	4.0 3.1						
Edinburgh West	690	167	857	1.7	1.5						
Falkirk East Falkirk West	1,291	390	1,681	6.7	6.2						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,308 925	339 349	1,647 1,274	5.2 5.4	4.9 4.6						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,411	297	1,708	10.4	9.4						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,467	371	1,838	9.0	8.1						
Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Govan	1,097 1,539	267 389	1,364 1,928	8.3 5.0	7.5 4.5						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,585	393	1,978	1.1	1.0						
Glasgow Maryhill	1,775	472	2,247	6.1	5.5						
Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen	1,537 992	350 260	1,887 1,252	11.8 7.5	10.6						
a agow i idulolyloli				7.3	6.5						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,637	362	1,999	7.0							
Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Gordon	1,824 418	417 131	2,241 549	11.4	10.2						

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.

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.

### C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at May 9 2002

	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	-				- 120111
Tees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	<b>20,704</b> 5,938	5,536 1,462	<b>26,240</b> 7,400		<b>5.4</b> 5.9	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	10 707	4.040	47.007	4.0	1.4
South Teeside Darlington	6,957 1,594	1,679	8,636 2,054		6.7 4.0	Berkshire	<b>12,727</b> 5,778	<b>4,610</b> 2,126	<b>17,337</b> 7,904	1.6	1.6 1.8
Durham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	6,215 <b>26,305</b>	1,935 6,632	8,150 32,937		4.5 <b>5.0</b>	Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC	1,670 2,550	685 889	2,355 3,439	1.9 1.6	1.3
Northumberland	3,963	1,203	5,166	4.6	3.9	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,729 <b>15,170</b>	910 <b>5,285</b>	3,639 <b>20,455</b>	1.2	1.0 1.5
Tyneside Sunderland	16,752 5,590	4,019 1,410	20,771 7,000	5.6 6.0	5.1 5.5	Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC	3,662	1,323 1,170	4,985 5,160	4.3 3.1	3.7 2.4
ORTH WEST						Surrey West Sussex	3,809 3,709	1,500 1,292	5,309 5,001	1.0	0.9
Cumbria	5,560	1,634	7,194		3.1	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth	12,060	3,657	15,717	2.1	1.7
West Cumbria East Cumbria	3,726 1,834	1,020 614	4,746 2,448	2.2	4.9 1.8	Southampton	2,119 2,572	593 580	2,712 3,152	2.8	22 2.7
Cheshire Halton and Warrington	<b>9,396</b> 4,255	<b>2,916</b> 1,380	<b>12,312</b> 5,635	3.4	2.3 3.2	Hampshire CC Isle of Wight	5,615 1,754	2,018 466	7,633 2,220	5.0	1.2 4.3 <b>2.4</b>
Cheshire CC reater Manchester	5,141 35,023	1,536 9,463	6,677 <b>44,486</b>	2.1 3.8	1.9 3.4	Kent Medway Towns	13,495 2,572	<b>4,391</b> 862	<b>17,886</b> 3,434	<b>2.8</b> 3.9	3.3
Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North	20,268 14,755	5,290 4,173	25,558 18,928	3.5	3.2 3.8	Kent CĆ	10,923	3,529	14,452		2.3
ancashire Blackburn with Darwen	14,865 2,059	<b>4,356</b> 588	19,221 2,647	3.4 4.2	<b>2.9</b> 3.9	SOUTH WEST					
Blackpool Lancashire CC	2,249	575 3,193	2,824	4.5	4.0 2.7	Gloucester, Wiltshire					40
erseyside	29,302	7,982	37,284	7.0	6.3	and North Somerset Bristol, City of	<b>15,727</b> 4,655	<b>5,307</b> 1,387	<b>21,034</b> 6,042		1.8 2.3
East Merseyside Liverpool	6,570 12,726	1,908 3,393	8,478 16,119	7.4	7.2 6.9	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire	2,938	990	3,928	1.6	1.3
Sefton Wirral	4,391 5,615	1,180 1,501	5,571 7,116	5.6 6.6	4.9 5.8	Gloucestershire Swindon	4,687 1,627	1,641 593	6,328 2,220		1.9
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset	1,820	696 <b>2,294</b>	2,516 <b>9,125</b>	1.6	1.2
ast Riding and North Lincolnshire	14,280	4,594	18,874	5.5	4.8	Bournemouth and Poole	<b>6,831</b> 2,286	689	2,975	2.2	1.9
Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire	6,449 3,063	1,860 1,154	8,309 4,217	7.1 4.6	6.6 3.6	Dorset CC Somerset	1,701 2,844	570 1,035	2,271 3,879	1.6 2.0	1.3 1.7
orth and North East Lincolnshire North Yorkshire	<b>4,768</b> 5,217	1,580 1,809	<b>6,348</b> 7,026		<b>4.1</b> 1.8	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	<b>4,857</b> 4,857	<b>1,790</b> 1,790	<b>6,647</b> 6,647	4.0 4.0	3.1 3.1
York North Yorkshire CC	1,380 3,837	445 1,364	1,825 5,201		1.8 1.8	<b>Devon</b> Plymouth	9,874 3,113	<b>3,384</b> 937	<b>13,258</b> 4,050	3.1	<b>2.5</b> 3.2
outh Yorkshire Bamsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	<b>19,507</b> 10,357	<b>5,477</b> 3,124	<b>24,984</b> 13,481	5.1 5.1	<b>4.5</b> 4.5	Torbay	1,848	548	2,396	5.1	4.3
Sheffield	9,150	2,353	11,503	5.0	4.5 4.5 3.5	Devon CC	4,913	1,899	6,812	2.5	2.0
Vest Yorkshire Bradford	<b>29,544</b> 8,672	<b>8,605</b> 2,485	<b>38,149</b> 11,157	5.3	4.9	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	9,922 10,950	2,831 3,289	12,753 14,239	3.2 3.9	2.9 3.4	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	24,024 1,145	<b>6,962</b> 349	<b>30,986</b> 1,494	<b>4.9</b> 7.9	4.2 6.1
AST MIDLANDS						Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire	1,830	458 623	2,288 2,686	5.2	4.4 3.1
erbyshire and Nottinghamshire	24,278	7,831	32,109	3.9	3.5	South West Wales	4,334	1,364	5,698	5.4	4.2
Derby East Derbyshire	3,809 3,708	1,147 1,227	4,956 4,935	4.0	3.7 4.5	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	3,632 4,714	1,055 1,383	4,687 6,097	4.8 5.4	4.5 4.9
South and West Derbyshire Nottingham	3,499 5,925	1,244	4,743 7,509	2.6	2.2 4.2	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea	3,190	940 790	4,130 3,906	4.5 4.1	4.0 3.7
North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire	4,791 2,546	1,787	6,578 3,388	4.4	3.9 2.9	East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	<b>12,223</b> 2,910	<b>3,471</b> 818	15,694 3,728	3.2	2.8 3.1
eicestershire, Rutland						Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,753	1,434	7,187	3.3	3.0 2.6
nd Northamptonshire Leicester City	<b>15,418</b> 5,974	5,526 1,955	<b>20,944</b> 7,929	<b>3.0</b> 5.0	<b>2.6</b> 4.7	Flintshire and Wrexham Powys	2,627 933	812 407	3,439 1,340		2.1
Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire	4,113 5,331	1,661 1,910	5,774 7,241	2.5	2.0 2.1	SCOTLAND					
Lincolnshire Lincolnshire	<b>4,954</b> 4,954	1,754 1,754	<b>6,708</b> 6,708	0.0	<b>2.4</b> 2.4	North East Scotland	3,813	1,161	4,974	2.1	1.8
VEST MIDLANDS						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and NorthEast Moray	3,813	1,161	4,974		1.8
erefordshire, Worcestershire						Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City	<b>27,863</b> 5,265	8,325 1,719	36,188		3.8 6.1
and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of	8,568 1,129	<b>3,081</b> 403	11,649 1,532	22 22	1.9 1.8	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,870	2,305	6,984 10,175	6.7	6.1
Worcestershire Warwickshire	4,005 3,434	1,439	5,444 4,673	2.3	2.0 1.8	East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The	1,331 1,034	367 330	1,698 1,364	3.0	2.9 2.6
hropshire and Staffordshire Telford and Wrekin	13,576 1,561	4,902 585	18,478 2,146	3.0	<b>2.6</b> 2.5	Edinburgh, City of Falkirk	5,147 2,599	1,403 729	6,550 3,328		2.2 5.5 2.4
Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent	1,796	600	2,396	2.2	18	Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian	2,186 2,431	669 803	2,855 3,234	2.8	2.4 4.6
Staffordshire CC	3,645 6,574	1,160 2,557	4,805 9,131	2.9	3.8 2.5 4.7	South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire,	44,537	12,378	56,915		5.2
Vest Midlands Birmingham	<b>49,315</b> 23,427	14,168 6,434	<b>63,483</b> 29,861	5.9	5.4	Helensburgh and Lomond	3,787	1,101	4,888		5.8
Solihuli Coventry	1,603 4,473	561 1,262	2,164 5,735	2.6 3.9	2.2 3.6	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	2,077 6,048	756 1,849	2,833 7,897		3.9 8.5
Dudley and Sandwell Walsall and Wolverhampton	10,661 9,151	3,047 2,864	13,708 12,015	5.2	4.7 4.8	Glasgow City Invercivde, East Renfrewshire	14,113	3,395	17,508	4.8	4.6
AST						and Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire	5,971 6,266	1,502 1,814	7,473		5.0 6.3
ast Anglia	17,330	5,979	23,309	25	22	South Ayrshire	1,965	556	8,080 2,521	5.4	4.7
Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC	1,588 3,245	486	2,074 4,467	2.4	22 22	South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands	4,310 <b>5,175</b>	1,405 1,444	5,715 <b>6,619</b>		3.6
Norfolk	7,041	2,364	9,405		1.5 2.5 2.3	Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty	1,605	396	2,001	6.0	5.1
Suffolk Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5,456 11,857	1,907 <b>4,311</b>	7,363 16,168	2.3	1.9	Inverness and Naim and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,362	377	1,739		2.9
Luton Bedfordshire CC	2,583 3,219	861 1,132	3,444 4,351	3.0	4.0 2.4	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands					3.5
Hertfordshire Essex	6,055 <b>12,762</b>	2,318 4,840	8,373 <b>17,602</b>	1.7 3.0	1.5 2.5	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,301 558	412 121	1,713 679	5.7	5.4
Southend-on-Sea Thurrock	2,288 1,517	658	2,946 2,119	4.7	3.9	Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	166 183	59 79	225 262		2.1
	8,957	3,580	12,537	2.7	2.2	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Essex CC											
	65.772	24 907	00.670	20	35	Northern Ireland	2//51	7 006	25.7/7	E 2	4.5
LONDON InnerLondon InnerLondon - West	65,773 16,895 48,878	24,897 7,044 17,853	90,670 23,939 66,731	1.6	3.5 1.5 6.7	Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast	27,751 7,131	7,996 1,580	35,747 8,711	4.7	4.5
LONDON InnerLondon				1.6 7.5 <b>4.3</b>						4.7 4.7 4.4	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

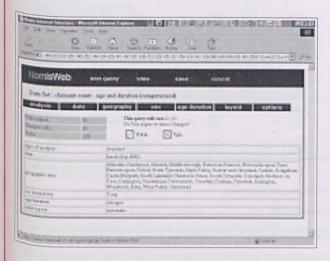
Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, NUTS 3 areas are indented in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

#### S56 Labour Market trends July 2002

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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 pius employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

### C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised

UNITED KINGD	OM INFLOW		and the second				
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
2001 May10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.7	-3.7	160.8	63.9
Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	224.4	-0.3	161.0	63.4
Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	220.7	-3.7	159.5	61.2
Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	222.8	2.1	161.6	61.2
Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	62.7
Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.7	3.0	163.0	63.7
Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	227.8	1.1	163.7	64.1
Dec 13	226.3	168.5	57.7	227.5	-0.3	163.3	64.2
2002 Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
Mar14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
May 9 P	219.6	<b>159.6</b>	59.9	232.5	1.1	166.9	<b>65.6</b>

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
	N Month ending	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month	ending							
2001		228.6 236.9	165.5 173.8	63.2 63.1	227.9 232.6	-8.7 4.7	165.2 167.7	62.7 64.9
	Aug 9	232.3 227.7 253.2	168.4 162.8 175.9	63.8 64.9 77.2	229.2 225.3 224.9	-3.4 -3.9 -0.4	165.4 163.3 163.1	63.8 62.0 61.8
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	263.0 231.4 206.9	184.6 164.2 148.2	78.4 67.2 58.7	224.3 224.0 226.2	-0.6 -0.3 2.2	162.1 161.6 163.1	62.2 62.4 63.1
2002	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	156.9 247.3 254.6	111.9 180.8 185.1	45.0 66.5 69.5	224.8 223.0 227.3	-1.4 -1.8 4.3	162.2 161.2 164.4	62.6 61.8 62.9
	Apr 11 May 9 P	250.0	182.7 182.5	67.2 67.7	227.1 241.6	-0.2 14.5	165.1 174.5	62.0 67.1

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 11 April and 8 May 2002

C.34

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
- Introduction	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
Thousands						
Found work	66.8	23.3	12.7	3.8	10	4077
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	107.7
Goneabroad	4.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	7.2
Claimed Incapacity Benefit Claimed another benefit	3.7	2.0	2.1		0.3	4.6
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	9.6
-ull-time education	0.5	0.0		0.3	0.1	2.3
Approved training	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Retirement age reached		1.7	3.9	2.3	1.3	14.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Attending court	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Dofasti .	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Notknown	7.4	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	12.6
Failed to sign	34.8	11.0	7.4	2.0	0.6	55.9
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total	131.8	45.8	32.6	11.7	4.5	226.5
As a percentage of those with a known de	stination					
Found work	74.6	74.7		100		
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	71.7	54.9	42.8	27.4	
Bone abroad	4.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	
Claimed Income Support		5.4	4.4	3.3	2.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	3.4	4.5	5.7	8.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	6.3	9.1	13.5	14.8	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	
ull-time education	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Approved training	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
overnment-supported training	5.8	5.4	16.9	25.4	36.7	
retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	
Nutomatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
one to prison	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Pefective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
eased claiming	1.9	2.4	4.3	3.1	2.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
New claim review	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

 $a \qquad \text{Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/<math>_3$ -week month.}

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

### C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2002

Average de	Off-flows (thou	usands)		Mean duration	(weeks)		Median duration	on (weeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 60 and over All ages	7.6 28.4 44.6 25.1 19.0 16.4 16.0 15.7 15.4 12.5 r/a 200.6	9.5 51.7 116.8 81.1 70.3 57.7 45.7 37.0 34.1 27.7 11.0	17.2 80.1 161.3 106.1 89.3 74.0 61.7 52.8 49.5 40.2 11.0 743.3	7 12 13 15 19 20 21 21 21 20 26 n/a 17	7 12 13 19 25 29 31 32 28 31 29 22	7 12 13 18 24 27 28 29 25 30 29 21	5 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 12 n/a <b>8</b>	5 8 8 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 9	5 8 8 9 10 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 9
North East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 1.9 2.5 1.1 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.5 n/a 10.3	0.8 3.6 8.1 4.7 4.1 3.8 3.3 2.8 2.6 2.0 0.7 36.5	1.4 5.5 10.6 5.8 4.8 4.5 4.1 3.6 3.3 2.4 0.7 46.8	7 13 12 15 19 23 25 22 19 27 n/a 17	7 13 14 20 27 30 27 28 25 30 24 24	7 13 13 19 26 29 26 27 24 30 24 21	5 9 7 8 8 9 8 10 12 n/a 8	5 9 9 10 11 11 10 9 9 11 12 10	5 9 9 10 11 10 10 9 9 11 12 9
North West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	1.0 3.9 5.6 2.8 2.0 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	1.5 7.6 16.3 10.6 92 7.2 5.5 4.5 4.3 3.3 1.2 71.2	2.5 11.5 21.9 13.4 11.1 9.0 7.4 6.3 6.2 4.7 1.2 95.2	7 13 13 16 20 21 21 20 20 20 26 n/a 17	7 12 13 19 26 28 30 31 25 30 29 21	7 12 13 18 25 26 28 28 24 29 29	5 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 9 n/a <b>8</b>	5 8 8 10 11 11 11 11 10 10 10	5 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 9
Yorkshire and the 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	Humber 1.0 3.0 4.2 2.1 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.1 n/a 18.4	1.3 5.8 12.5 8.3 7.0 5.6 4.4 3.8 3.5 2.7 1.1 55.9	23 8.8 16.7 10.3 8.6 7.0 5.8 5.1 4.8 3.8 1.1	7 12 13 16 21 19 20 21 19 29 29	6 11 13 19 27 29 33 32 26 30 26 22	6 12 13 18 26 27 30 29 24 30 26 20	4 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 8 13 n/a 8	5 7 8 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 10 9	4 77 8 10 11 10 10 10 9 11 10 9
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 2.0 3.1 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.0 n/a 14.3	0.6 3.4 7.7 5.4 4.5 3.7 3.0 2.5 2.4 2.2 0.9 36.3	1.1 5.4 10.8 7.1 5.8 4.9 4.2 3.8 3.6 3.1 0.9 50.6	6 11 12 14 17 18 16 21 18 22 18	6 12 13 17 24 24 28 27 26 27 26 27	6 12 13 17 23 24 25 24 26 25	4 7 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 9 11 n/a 8	5 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 9 9	4 8 8 9 9 10 9 9 9 10 12 9
West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 3.0 4.3 2.2 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3 n/a 18.9	0.7 5.5 11.6 7.6 6.7 5.2 4.1 3.5 3.3 2.9 1.2 5.22	12 8.4 15.9 9.8 8.3 6.6 5.6 5.0 4.8 4.1 1.2	8 13 14 16 20 23 23 23 21 28 n/a 18	7 13 13 21 28 33 34 36 32 37 28 24	8 13 13 20 26 31 31 32 29 34 28	5 8 8 8 9 8 9 10 10 12 n/a 9	5 8 9 10 11 12 12 12 11 11 11 11	5 8 8 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 11
East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 1.8 2.9 1.7 1.4 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	0.5 3.0 7.0 5.1 4.6 3.8 3.0 2.6 2.4 2.1 0.9 34.9	0.9 4.8 9.9 6.8 5.9 4.1 3.8 3.7 3.3 0.9	8 11 10 13 15 16 18 18 23 r/a 15	7 10 12 15 21 22 24 24 24 24 25 20 18	8 11 11 15 20 21 23 22 21 25 21	6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 11 n/a 8	6 7 8 9 10 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 9	6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 10 10 8
London 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 2.8 6.4 5.1 3.8 2.9 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 n/a 28.9	0.4 4.4 12.0 10.9 10.4 8.3 5.8 4.0 3.0 2.3 1.0 62.6	0.9 7.3 18.4 16.0 14.2 11.2 8.1 5.9 4.7 3.7 r/a 91.5	9 14 15 17 23 24 29 29 30 34 37 21	8 14 16 22 30 37 41 44 42 43 45 <b>29</b>	8 14 16 20 28 33 38 39 45 26	7 9 10 10 11 13 14 13 13 16 n/a	6 9 11 12 15 17 18 18 16 17 17	6 9 11 11 14 16 16 16 15 16 17

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

	Off-flows (the	ousands)		Mean duration	uration of cla	iiiis teriiiiia			April 2002
Age (years)	Female	Male	All				Median durati		
South East		Iviale	AII	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	8	7	7			
18-19 20-24	2.0	3.6	5.6	10	10	10	5 7	5 6	5
25-29	3.4 2.3	8.8 6.7	12.2	10	11	11	7	7	7
30-34	1.8	5.9	9.0 7.7	12 15	14 19	14	7	8	8
35-39 40-44	1.6	5.0	6.7	15	22	18 20	8	9	9
45-49	1.6 1.6	4.1 3.4	5.6	16	22	20	8	10	9
50-54	1.7	3.4	4.9 5.0	15 15	22	20	7	9	8
55-59 60 and over	n/a	2.7	4.1	n/a	21 25	19 24	8 n/a	9	9
South West	18.0	45.2	63.2	14	17	16	7	8	8
16-17 18-19	0.4	0.5	0.9	7	7	7	5	5	5
20-24	1.9 3.2	3.3 7.4	5.3 10.6	10	10	10	6	7	7
25-29	1.8	5.3	7.2	10 12	11 14	11	6	7	7
30-34 35-39	1.4	4.5	5.9	15	18	14 17	7 8	8 9	8
40-44	1.2 1.2	3.8	5.0	17	22	21	8	9	9
45-49	1.3	2.9 2.4	4.1 3.7	16 17	22	20	8	9	9
50-54 55-59	1.4	2.5	3.8	17	25 22	22 20	8	9	9
60 and over	1.1	2.3	3.4	20	26	24	11	10	9
Allages	n/a 14.8	0.9 <b>35.9</b>	0.9 <b>50.7</b>	n/a 14	21 17	21 16	n/a 7	9	10
England 16-17	100								
18-19	5.6 22.5	6.9 40.2	12.4 62.7	7	7	7	5	5	5
20-24	35.6	91.5	127.0	12 13	12 13	12	8	8	8
25-29 30-34	20.6	64.7	85.4	15	18	13 18	8	8	8
35-39	15.7 13.3	56.8	72.4	19	25	24	9	11	10
40-44	13.0	46.4 36.1	59.7 49.1	20 21	28	26	9	11	11
45-49 50-54	12.7	29.4	42.2	21	30 31	28 28	9	11	10
55-59	12.7	27.3	40.0	21 20	27	25	9	10	10
60 and over	10.2 n/a	22.4 9.1	32.7 9.2	26 n/a	30	29	11	11	11
Allages	161.9	430.8	592.7	17	27 22	27 20	n/a 8	11 10	11 9
Wales 16-17									
18-19	0.5	0.6	1.1	6	6	6	4	4	4
20-24 25-29	1.8 2.4	3.6 7.4	5.4 9.8	12	11	11	8	7	7
25-29	1.1	4.3	5.4	12 14	12 18	12 18	8 7	8	8
30-34 35-39	0.8	3.6	4.4	18	22	21	8	10 10	9
40-44	0.7 0.7	3.0 2.4	3.7	19	28	26	7	11	10
45-49	0.8	2.0	3.2 2.8	19 20	27 30	26 27	7	10	9
50-54 55-59	0.8	1.9	2.7	22	27	26	9	11	10 11
60 and over	0.7 n/a	1.5 0.4	2.1	29	30	30	11	11	11
Allages	10.3	30.7	0.4 <b>41.1</b>	n/a <b>16</b>	27 <b>20</b>	27 19	n/a 8	12	12
Scotland 16-17								10.	
18-19	1.5 3.2	1.9 6.3	3.5 9.5	8	8	8	5	6	5
20-24	4.9	14.3	19.2	12 12	12 12	12 12	7	8	8
25-29 30-34	2.5	9.8	12.4	14	17	16	7 8	8 9	8
35-39	2.0 1.9	8.3	10.3	15	23	21	8	10	10
40-44	1.9	6.9	8.7 7.9	17 18	26 27	24	8	11	10
45-49 50-54	1.8	4.8	6.6	21	28	25 26	9	10 10	9
55-59	1.6	4.3	5.9	20 27		24	10 13	10	10
60 and over	1.3 n/a	4.3 3.3 1.2	4.5 1.2	n/a	26 29 29	24 28 30	13	11	10 11
Allages	22.7	67.1	89.8	15	20	19	n/a 8	11 9	11
Northern Ireland 16-17	0.1	0.1	0.4	1					
18-19	0.9	1.6	0.1 2.5	7 16	7	7	5	4	4
20-24 25-29 30-34	1.7	3.6 2.2	5.3	17	17 19	17 18	10	10	10
30-34	0.8	22	3.0	17 17	28	25	8	11 13	11 12
15-39	0.5 0.4	1.7 1.4	2.2 1.8	24	54	47	11	13 17	15
0-44	0.4	1.1	1.5	36 37	65 84	58	14 12	19	18
5-49 0-54	0.4	0.9	1.3	40	110	72 89	12 15	19 26	17 21
5-59	0.3	0.6	0.9	31	70	58	12	16	16
0 and over	n/a	0.5 0.2	0.8 0.2	38 n/a	87	69	17	18	17
Allages	5.8	13.9	19.7	n/a 23	135	134 40	n/a	26	26

n/a Notapplicable

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

 $[\]textit{Note:} \ \ \textbf{Claims in this table terminated in the February to April 2002 accounting months.} \ \ \textbf{Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.}$ 

### C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EU average	Major 7	United	Australiad	Austriad	Belgiumf	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany ^{d,f}
		nations (C		- Australia-	Austria			— ———	- Illianu		(FR)
TANDARDISED ILO F	RATE: SEASO	NALLY AD	IUSTED ^a								
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	9.1 10.2 10.5 10.2 10.3 10.1 9.5 8.7 7.9 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	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.6	7.1 8.6 9.8 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.3 8.6 6.9 6.6	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	8.6 9.5 7.7 6.7 6.3 5.2 4.9 4.8 4.4	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.0 11.3 11.8 11.3 11.9 11.8 11.4 10.7 9.3 8.6	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.3 8.6 7.9
001 Apr May Jun	7.4 7.4 7.4	5.7 5.7 5.8	4.9 5.0 5.1	6.7 6.8 6.9	3.4 3.5 3.5	6.6 6.6 6.6	7.0 7.0 7.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	9.1 9.0 9.0	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul Aug Sep	7.4 7.4 7.4	5.9 6.0 6.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.5 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.3 4.3 4.3	9.0 9.1 9.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct Nov Dec	7.4 7.4 7.4	6.3 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	8.7 8.8 8.9	8.0 8.0 8.0
002 Jan Feb Mar	7.5 7.5 7.5	6.4 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 4.1	9.1 9.1 9.1	8.9 9.0 9.1	8.1 8.1 8.1
Apr	7.6	6.5		6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6		9.1	9.2	8.1
THER COMPLEMENT	TARY MEASU		977	: SEASONALI	197	469	1,138	145	235	2,077	
Jun	::		967	676	200	466	1,149	144	234	2,117	:: '
Jul Aug Sep	::	::	956 953 952	674 671 663	204 207 212	469 466 484	1,152 1,185 1,173	142 142 140	235 236 238	2,128 2,141 2,168	::
Oct Nov Dec	::	::	955 959 960	694 671 665	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	239 240 240	2,201 2,212 2,209	::
002 Jan Feb Mar	::	::	950 946 948	693 653 622	223 221 230	471 477 486	1,305 1,293 1,273	141 141 140	239 238 238	2,214 2,232 2,222	::
Apr May	::		952 945	622	227 234	483			238		
ate (%): latest month			3.1	6.3	6.9	10.8	7.6	5.0	9.1	9.1	9.6
THER COMPLEMENT	TARY MEASU	RES OF UN	EMPLOYMENT	: NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 0000			2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102 983	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611 661	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194 204	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474 470	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190 1,090 1,170	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253 238	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772 2,338 2,125	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093 3,879 3,858
001 May Jun	::		981 948	672 654	197 200	436 431	1,159 1,106	134 130	235 234	1,964 1,943	3,721 3,694
Jul Aug Sep	::		962 973 940	618 644 673	204 207 212	484 510 513	1,205 1,242 1,069	140 144 130	235 236 238	2,022 2,136 2,178	3,799 3,789 3,743
Oct Nov Dec	::	::	918 926 949	660 630 662	215 218 231	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	239 240 240	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 3,964
002 Jan Feb Mar	::	::	1,022 1,024 998	727 726 662	223 221 230	476 475 470	1,401 1,369 1,354	160 153 157	239 238 238	2,322 2,293 2,231	4,290 4,296 4,156
- Apr May	::		983 955	630	227 234	<b>751</b>	::		238	2,167	
Rate (%): latest month			3.2	6.4	6.2	10.9	8.3	5.6	10.4		10.0

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italyd	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTEDa	-	-						_ idild	<u> </u>
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.9 11.1	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.7 9.9 7.5 5.6 4.2 3.9	8.7 10.1 11.0 11.5 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.3 10.4 9.4	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.7 5.0	2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.3 2.0	5.3 6.2 6.8 6.6 6.0 4.9 3.8 3.2 2.8 2.4	6.0 6.1 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 3.2 3.5	4.3 5.6 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.1 4.5 4.1	14.9 18.6 19.8 18.8 18.1 17.0 15.2 12.8 11.3	5.6 9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6 9.9 8.3 7.2 5.9 5.1	3.1 4.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 4.2 3.5 3.0 2.6	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5 4.2 4.0
2001 Apr May Jun	10.4 10.4 10.4	3.7 3.7 3.8	9.6 9.5 9.5	4.8 4.9 4.9	2.0 1.9 2.0	2.2 2.4 2.4	3.5	4.0 4.0 4.0	13.1 13.1 13.0	5.0 5.0 4.9	2.6	4.5 4.4 4.6
Jul Aug Sep	10.4 10.4 10.4	3.8 3.8 3.9	9.4 9.3 9.2	5.0 5.0 5.3	2.0 2.0 2.0	2.3 2.3 2.4	3.6	4.1 4.1 4.1	12.9 12.9 12.9	4.8 4.9 5.1	::	4.6 4.9 5.0
Oct Nov Dec	10.7 10.7 10.7	3.9 4.1 4.1	9.1 9.0 8.9	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.0 2.1 2.1	2.4 2.3 2.4	3.7	4.2 4.2 4.2	12.9 12.9 12.9	5.2 5.0 5.2	::	5.4 5.6 5.7
002 Jan Feb Mar	::	4.2 4.3 4.4	8.8	5.3 5.3 5.2	2.1 2.2 2.2	2.4 2.5 2.7		4.3 4.3 4.4	12.9 12.9 12.9	5.2 5.2 5.3	S01:	5.6 5.6 5.7
Apr		4.4		5.2	2.2			4.4		5.3		6.1
THER COMPLEMEN	TARY ME		NEMPLOYM	ENT: SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED®					- Landay C	
001 May Jun		140 140		3,310 3,320	4.8 5.0		59 60	::	1,504 1,512	146 145	64 64	6,210 6,465
Jul Aug Sep	::	140 141 142	2,193	3,380 3,390 3,550	5.0 5.0 4.8	::	60 61 65		1,521 1,526 1,533	141 145 148	65 66 68	6,545 6,972 7,064
Oct Nov Dec	::	147 154 153	2,225	3,600 3,680 3,710	5.2 5.2 5.1	::	65 69 69	::	1,545 1,547 1,547	149 143 141	72 77 79	7,665 8,026 8,259
002 Jan Feb Mar	::	156 161 165	2,198	3,550 3,570 3,530	5.4 5.3 5.2	::	68 68 69		1,582 1,587 1,592	138 136 136	83 85 88	7,922 7,891 8,111
Apr May		159		3,470			72	::	1,622	131	92	8,594
ate (%): latest month		4.2	9.1	5.2		2.3				3.9	2.5	6.0
THER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEA	ASURES OF U	NEMPLOYM	ENT: NOT	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED	c					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	185 176 180 184 185 214 290	283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142	2,535 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495 2,267	1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 3,171 3,198 3,395	2,734 3,526 4,643 5,130 5,680 6,357 5,534 5,351 4,964 4,927	337 417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187 146	114 118 110 102 91 74 56 60 63 63	317 347 396 430 468 443 401 357 327 325	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652 1,558 1,530	215 325 332 329 344 344 222 208 178 145	92 163 171 153 169 188 140 99 72 67	9,613 8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880 5,655 6,738
001 May Jun		134 141		3,480 3,380	4,557 4,529	132 132	55 58	319 315	1,478 1,461	130 174	61 59	5,846 6,762
Jul Aug Sep	::	147 149 141	2,193	3,300 3,360 3,570	4,608 4,651 4,832	135 141 140	65 67 61	313 310 318	1,451 1,459 1,489	189 159 136	60 61 62	6,797 6,956 6,708
Oct Nov Dec	::	142 147 152	2,225	3,520 3,500 3,370	5,237 5,368 5,323	141 135 146	60 64 65	323 327 324	1,540 1,573 1,575	127 122 146	68 78 86	7,106 7,551 7,678
02 Jan Feb Mar	::	160 162 162	2,198	3,440 3,560 3,790	5,934 5,762 5,405	152 161 167	77 72 71	338 339 340	1,652 1,666 1,649	142 133 127	94 95 92	8,935 8,707 8,659
Apr May		156	::	3,750	5,378		70		1,636	115		8,146
ate (%): latest month			9.2	5.6		2.3				3.8	2.6	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 3 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 April for Netherlands and Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITI	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)	
		MGSF	YBSK 2	YBZL 3	YBZO 4	YBZR 5	YBZU 6	YBZX 7	YCAD 8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	maor	, , , ,							
	1993 1994	28,565 28,578 28,618	27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018	713 729 752	4,425 4,173 4,009	7,614 7,702 7,743	9,952 10,025 10,119	5,059 5,144 5,184	803 805 811	
	1995 1996 1997	28,806 29,004	28,018 28,182	826 868	3.915	7.752	10,264 10,267 10,318 10,537	5,164 5,261 5,471 5,668	788 822 791	
	1998 1999 2000	29,049 29,419 29,737	28,182 28,258 28,584 28,891	853 848 850	3,793 3,710 3,713 3,757	7,783 7,708 7,627 7,516	10,759	5,859 6,009	835 846	
	2001 3-month averages	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832	
	Feb-Apr2001 Mar-May (Spr)	29,785 29,804	28,956 28,972	808 810	3,757 3,761	7,321 7,309	10,929 10,941	6,141 6,152	828 832	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,836 29,820 29,841	28,997 28,957 28,977	813 811 805	3,788 3,776 3,797	7,297 7,263 7,227	10,938 10,946 10,953	6,162 6,161 6,195	839 862 864	
	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	7,219 7,211 7,195	10,968 10,971 10,980	6,190 6,196 6,202	871 865 881	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,952 <b>29,918</b> 29,940	29,057 <b>29,031</b> 29,051	829 <b>814</b> 820	3,846 <b>3,843</b> 3,835	7,168 <b>7,158</b> 7,143	10,997 11,012 11,034	6,217 <b>6,204</b> 6,219	895 <b>887</b> 889	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	29,940 29,958 <b>30,025</b>	29,066 29,130	816 822	3,842 <b>3,856</b>	7,134 <b>7,120</b>	11,061 11,098	6,213 <b>6,234</b>	892 <b>895</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	107	99	8	14	-38	86	29	8	
	Percent Over last 12 months	0.4 241	0.3	1.0	0.4 99	-0.5 -201	0.8	0.5 92	0.9 <b>67</b>	
	Percent	0.8 MGSG	0.6 YBSL	1.7 YBZM	2.6 YBZP	-2.7 YBZS	1.5 YBZV	1.5 YBZY	8.1 YCAE	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993 1994 1995	16,099 16,078 16,090	15,831 15,803 15,793	365 376 387	2,431 2,301 2,207	4,395 4,446 4,455	5,471 5,493 5,557	3,170 3,187 3,186	268 275 297	
	1996 1997	16,136 16,184	15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070	434 434 431	2,145 2,082 2,020	4,455 4,432 4,428 4,385	5,609 5,608 5,624	3,186 3,238 3,352 3,439	277 280 282	
	1998 1999 2000 2001	16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519	16,070 16,232 16,246	437 432 416	2,021 2,052 2,047	4,306 4,253 4,135	5,756 5,884 5,956	3,550 3,610 3,691	296 294 273	
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	16,517	16,245	419	2,040	4,143	5,955	<b>3,687</b> 3,691	272	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	16,519 16,521 16,538	16,246 16,242 16,250	416 417 416	2,047 2,059 2,062	4,135 4,127 4,118	5,956 5,946 5,965	3,693 3,689 3,719	273 279 287	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	16,566 16,572	16,250 16,282 •16,284	422	2,080	4,095	5,966 5,986	3,719 3,715	284 288	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,585 16,596	16,297 16,303	428 427	2,079 2,089	4,086 4,077	5,988 5,992	3,716 3,718	288 293	
	Oct-Dec <b>Nov 2001-Jan 2002</b> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	16,607 <b>16,581</b> 16,591	16,306 <b>16,282</b> 16,295	429 <b>423</b> 419	2,093 <b>2,090</b> 2,090	4,066 <b>4,062</b> 4,052	6,003 <b>5,998</b> 6,023	3,715 <b>3,710</b> 3,710	302 299 296	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	16,581 16,601	16,289 <b>16,305</b>	415 <b>416</b>	2,096 <b>2,102</b>	4,039 <b>4,023</b>	6,035 <b>6,056</b>	3,704 <b>3,708</b>	293 <b>297</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>20</b> 0.1	22 0.1	-7 -1.7	<b>12</b> 0.6	-39 -0.9	58 1.0	-2 -0.1	<b>-2</b> -0.7	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	84 0.5	60 0.4	-4 -0.9	<b>62</b> 3.0	-120 -2.9	101 1.7	<b>20</b> 0.6	<b>24</b> 9.0	
ema	ile	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219 3,256	4,481	1,889	535	
	1994 1995 1996	12,500 12,528 12,670	11,970 12,013 12,159	353 365 392	1,872 1,802 1,770	3,288 3.320	4,532 4,561 4,655	1,957 1,998 2,023	530 514 511	
	1997 1998 1999	12,819 12,868 13,053	12,277 12,359 12,514	434 422 411	1,711 1,689 1,692	3,356	4,658 4,695 4,781	2,119 2,229 2,309 2,399 2,461	542 509 539	
	2000 2001	13,212 13,285	12,659 12,726	418 394	1,706 1,713	3,321 3,263 3,173	4,874 4,984	2,399 2,461	553 559	
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>13,267</b> 13,285	<b>12,711</b> 12,726	<b>388</b> 394	<b>1,717</b> 1,713	<b>3,178</b> 3,173	<b>4,974</b> 4,984	<b>2,454</b> 2,461	<b>556</b> 559	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,315 13,282 13,275	12,755 12,707 12,695	396 396 383	1,729 1,714 1,716	3,169 3,145 3,133	4,992 4,981 4,987	2,468 2,472 2,476	560 575 580	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	13,271 13,298	12,688 12,721	393 399	1,710 1,734	3,128 3,124 3,119	4,982 4,983	2,475 2,480	583 577	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,329 13,345 13,337	12,740 12,751 12,749	404 400 391	1,746 1,753 <b>1,753</b>	3,119 3,102 3,096	4,988 4,994 <b>5,014</b>	2,483 2,502 <b>2,494</b>	588 594 588	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	13,349 13,376 13,424	12,756	400	1,744 1,746 <b>1,754</b>	3,091	5,011	2,509 2,509	594 599	
	Feb-Apr Changes Over last 3 months	13,424	12,826	406	1,754	3,097	5,042	2,526	598	
	Percent	0.7	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	32 1.3	1.7	
	Over last 12 months Percent	157 1.2	114 0.9	18 4.6	37 22	-81 -2.5	68 1.4	<b>72</b> 2.9	<b>42</b> 7.6	

Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates by age D.1

UNITED	KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	12	13	14	15	16
	pring quarters lar-May)	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
19	993 194	62.9 62.8	78.8 78.6	53.8 56.2	77.9 76.2	82.9 83.0	85.4	68.4	7.9
19 19	995 996	62.7 62.8	78.4 78.6	55.9 58.1	75.9 77.1	83.1 83.0	85.1 84.9 84.8	68.5 68.1 68.1	7.9 8.0
19	997 198	63.0 62.8	78.6	59.5 58.7	76.7 75.6	83.7 83.9	84.5 84.3	68.5 68.7	7.7 8.1 7.7
20	999	63.3 63.6	78.4 78.9 79.2	58.7 59.1	75.5 76.1	84.5 84.8	84.9 85.1	69.4 69.7	8.1 8.2
	001	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
Fe	month averages eb-Apr 2001	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
	ar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
Ma	or-Jun ay-Jul	63.4 63.3	78.8 78.7	55.5 55.3	75.7 75.3	84.4 84.2	84.9 84.8	70.2 70.1	8.1 8.4
	in-Aug (Sum) il-Sep	63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4
Au	ig-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.3	78.6 78.7	55.4 56.1	75.2 75.7 76.0	84.1 84.2	84.7 84.6	70.2 70.2	8.4 8.4
	ct-Dec	63.4	78.7	56.2		84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
No	ov 2001-Jan 2002 ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	<b>63.3</b> 63.3	78.7 <b>78.6</b> 78.6	55.9 <b>54.8</b> 55.1	76.1 <b>76.0</b>	84.1 84.1	84.6 <b>84.6</b>	70.3 <b>70.1</b>	8.7 8.6
	n-Mar2002	63.3	78.6	54.7	75.7 75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.6
Fe	eb-Apr	63.4	78.8	55.0	75.9	84.3 <b>84.3</b>	84.7 <b>84.9</b>	70.1 <b>70.2</b>	8.6 <b>8.7</b>
Ch	nanges ver last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ov	ver last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6
ale								0.1	0.0
	oring quarters lar-May)	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
199 199	93	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
198	95	72.9 72.6	85.6 85.2	56.4 56.2	82.2 81.8	94.6 94.2	93.3 93.1 92.5	72.3 71.5	7.7 8.2
199	97	72.4 72.2	85.1 84.9	59.5 58.2	82.6 82.4	93.4 93.6	92.0	71.8 72.2	7.6 7.6
199	99	71.8 72.1 72.2	84.3 84.6	57.9 59.1	80.7 80.5	93.7 93.5	91.5 92.2	72.0 72.6	7.6 8.0
200		71.6	84.8 84.3	58.6 55.6	81.2 80.1	93.9 93.3	92.4 91.8	72.5 73.1	7.8 7.2
3-n	month averages b-Apr 2001	71.7	84.3	504	70.0				
Ma	ar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	<b>56.1</b> 55.6	<b>79.9</b> 80.1	<b>93.3</b> 93.3	<b>91.9</b> 91.8	<b>73.1</b> 73.1	<b>7.2</b> 7.2
Api Ma	r-Jun ry-Jul	71.6 71.6	84.2 84.2	55.6 55.4	80.4 80.4	93.3 93.3	91.5	73.0	7.4
Jur	n-Aug (Sum)	71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.6 91.5	72.9 73.4	7.6 7.5
Aug	-Sep g-Oct	71.7 71.7	84.3 84.3	56.1 56.7	80.5 80.8	93.1 93.2	91.6 91.5	73.2 73.2	7.6 7.6
	p-Nov (Aut)	71.7	84.3	56.4	81.0	93.2	91.4	73.2	7.7
No	t-Dec v 2001-Jan 2002	71.7 <b>71.6</b>	84.2 84.1	56.5 <b>55.6</b>	81.1 <b>80.8</b>	93.2 93.3	91.4 91.2	73.0 <b>72.9</b>	7.9 <b>7.9</b>
	c2001-Feb2002 (Win) n-Mar2002	71.6	84.1	55.0	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.8
E-1	b-Apr	71.5 <b>71.5</b>	84.0 84.0	54.4 54.3	80.8 <b>80.9</b>	93.2 <b>93.0</b>	91.5 <b>91.7</b>	72.6 <b>72.6</b>	7.7 7.8
Chi	anges er last 3 months	0.0	0.0	4.0					
	er last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
	or mot remonate	-0.2	-0.3	-1.9	1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
male Spi	ring quarters ar-May)	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
199	(3	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.7	71.0	76.9	62.2	8.1
199 199	5	53.3 53.3	70.9 70.9	55.9 55.7	69.9 69.8	71.2 71.6	76.9 76.6	63.1 63.2	8.1 8.1 7.9
199 199	/	53.8 54.3	71.4 71.8	56.5 60.9	71.2 70.7	72.3 73.5	77.1 76.9	62.9 63.3	7.8
199 199	9	54.3 54.9	72.0 72.5	59.4 58.3	70.4 70.3	73.8 75.1 75.3	77.1 77.5	64.3 64.9	7.8 8.2 8.5
200	1	55.3 55.3	72.9 72.8	59.5 55.3	70.6 70.1	75.3 75.1	77.7 78.2	65.9 66.2	8.5 8.6
3-m	nonth averages o-Apr 2001	55.3	72.8	EAC	70.0				
Mai	r-May (Spr)	55.3	72.8	<b>54.6</b> 55.3	<b>70.3</b> 70.1	<b>75.0</b> 75.1	<b>78.1</b> 78.2	<b>66.1</b> 66.2	<b>8.5</b> 8.6
May	-Jun y-Jul	55.4 55.3	72.9 72.6	55.4 55.3	70.7 70.0	75.1 74.7	78.2	66.3	8.6
Jun	-Aug (Sum)	55.2	72.5	53.4	70.0	74.7	77.9 77.9	66.3 66.3	8.8 8.9
Aug	Sep -Oct	55.2 55.3	72.4 72.6	54.7 55.4	69.6 70.5	74.7 74.7	77.7 77.6	66.2	8.9
Sep	o-Nov (Aut)	55.4	72.7	56.0	70.8	74.7	77.6	66.2 66.2	8.8 9.0
Nov	-Dec /2001-Jan 2002	55.4 55.4	72.7 <b>72.</b> 6	55.3 <b>54.0</b>	71.0 70.9	74.5 <b>74.6</b>	77.6 77.8	66.7 <b>66.4</b>	9.1 9.0
Dec	2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.4	72.6	55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.0
	-Mar2002 <b>-Apr</b>	55.5 <b>55.7</b>	72.7 <b>73.0</b>	55.0 <b>55.7</b>	70.4 <b>70.6</b>	74.9 <b>75.1</b>	77.8 77.9	66.6 <b>67.0</b>	9.2 <b>9.2</b>
Cha	anges er last 3 months	0.2	00	+					
	er last 12 months	0.3	0.3	1.7	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
UVE	and it illoinis	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.7

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

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity: reasons

UNITED	Total	-						Aged 16-59 (F	F) / 64 (M)					-	
UNITED KINGDOM	aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		Wants job b	ut not seek	ting in last 4 w	veeks			W	ants job an ot available	d seeking v to start	vork but
					Total	Available to in next 2 we	start work eks		Reasons fo	or not seekir	ng				
						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ
994 995 996	16,909 17,023 17,030	7,564 7,676 7,645	5,299 5,396 5,328	2,264 2,280 2,317	2,036 2,041 2,132	924 925 896	1,112 1,116 1,236	138 109 104	503 524 579	792 772 776	230 240 262	373 396 411	229 239 184	100 120 86	128 118 99
997 998 999 000	17,032 17,204 17,086 17,045	7,663 7,768 7,665 7,609	5,268 5,367 5,333 5,278	2,395 2,400 2,332 2,331	2,188 2,181 2,118 2,140	783 735 689 672	1,405 1,446 1,429	89 72 68	692 750 752	746 743 680	268 248 242	393 367 376	207 220 215	92 94 92 80 73	115 126 123
-month averages	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,467 1,391	63 34	770 732	656 637	241 252	409 360	191 197	80 73	111
eb-Apr 2001 lar-May (Spr)	<b>17,261</b> 17,267	<b>7,781</b> 7,787	<b>5,542</b> 5,575	<b>2,238</b> 2,212	<b>2,023</b> 2,015	<b>631</b> 624	<b>1,392</b> 1,391	<b>34</b> 34	<b>727</b> 732	<b>637</b> 637	<b>256</b> 252	<b>370</b> 360	<b>215</b> 197	<b>82</b> 73	133 124
Apr-Jun May-Jul lun-Aug (Sum)	17,260 17,300 17,303	7,784 7,846 7,848	5,581 5,618 5,580	2,203 2,228 2,268	1,997 2,021 2,045	609 611 614	1,388 1,410 1,431	33 35 33	727 744 743	644 645 653	244 246 243	350 352 374	206 207 223	83 88 98	123 119 125
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	213 208 206	96 94 96	117 114 110
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338	7,844 <b>7,890</b> 7,888	5,537 <b>5,594</b> 5,588	2,307 <b>2,295</b>	2,103 <b>2,097</b> 2,099	604 <b>614</b>	1,499 1,483	36 34 34	765 <b>763</b>	663 <b>652</b>	252 <b>247</b>	387 <b>401</b>	204 199	93 93	111
lan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	17,337 17,342 17,297	7,892 <b>7,848</b>	5,571 <b>5,546</b>	2,301 2,321 <b>2,301</b>	2,122 <b>2,098</b>	606 612 <b>616</b>	1,493 1,510 1,482	36 36	776 786 <b>768</b>	655 657 <b>649</b>	240 247 <b>253</b>	393 396 <b>391</b>	199 204	95 87 <b>91</b>	107 112 113
Changes Over last 3 months	-41 -0.2	-42 -0.5	-48 -0.9	6 0.2	0.0	2 0.4	-1 -0.1	2 6.5	5 0.7	-3 -0.4	6	-10	5	-2	7
Over last 12 months	<b>36</b> 0.2	67 0.9	4 0.1	63 2.8	75 3.7	-16 -2.5	90 6.5	6.8 6.8	41 5.7	-0.4 12 1.9	2.6 -2 -0.9	-2.6 21 5.8	-12 -5.4	-2.5 9 11.3	6.7 -21 -15.6
Male Spring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK
Mar-May) 994 995 996	5,971 6,065 6,147	2,657 2,747 2,782	1,809 1,901	847 847	736 737	325 321	411 416	83 64	324 327	49 51	121 129	158 166	112 110	57 58	54 52
997 998 999	6,228 6,366 6,342	2,762 2,839 2,952 2,920	1,882 1,898 1,964 1,971	900 941 988 949	815 845 880 857	340 272 279 274	475 573 601 583	60 51 44 40	362 419 472	69 70 75 72	141 137 130 123 117	183 168 159	86 96 108	41 53 55 45	54 52 54 53 54 53 53 53 53 53
000 001	6,356 6,541	2,907 3,033	1,958 2,099	950 935	869 840	264 257	605 583	34 22	463 469 449	65 68	117 128	159 185 174	92 81 94	45 41 42	39 53
B-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>6,527</b> 6,541	<b>3,023</b> 3,033	<b>2,078</b> 2,099	<b>945</b> 935	<b>843</b> 840	<b>254</b> 257	<b>589</b> 583	20 22	<b>444</b> 449	<b>69</b> 68	130 128	180 174	102 94	<b>45</b> 42	<b>57</b> 53
pr-Jun May-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	6,554 6,552 6,539	3,050 3,053 3,033	2,119 2,119 2,090	931 933 942	832 836 843	250 250 253	582 586 590	21 21 20	448 458 452	71 73 76	121 120 118	172 165 177	99 97 99	47 49 51	52 48 48
ul-Sep lug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,546 6,547 6,551	3,040 3,038 3,044	2,103 2,088 2,087	937 951 956	841 856	253 252	588 604	22 23	450 455	72 73	121 128	176 177	96 94	51 49	45 45
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,552 <b>6,592</b>	3,051 3,085	2,081 <b>2,113</b>	970 <b>972</b>	860 874 <b>880</b>	252 257 <b>262</b>	607 617 <b>618</b>	23 22 23 23	459 <b>459</b>	73 72	130 128	184 189 <b>201</b>	97 96 <b>92</b>	50 48 <b>47</b>	46 49 45 46
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Ian-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	6,596 6,620 <b>6,614</b>	3,082 3,100 <b>3,095</b>	2,110 2,112 <b>2,121</b>	972 987 <b>973</b>	878 894 <b>881</b>	259 266 <b>267</b>	619 627 <b>614</b>	23 23 23	466 470 <b>463</b>	75 75 <b>73</b>	123 127 <b>132</b>	190 197	94 94	48	46 48 47
Changes Over last 3 months	22	10	8	2	1	4	-3	0	8	1	4	189	93	45 -2	3
Per cent Over last 12 months Per cent	0.3 87 1.3	0.3 72 2.4	0.4 44 2.1	0.2 28 3.0	0.1	1.6	-0.6 25	-1.1	1.8	1.1_4	3.	-5.9 9	1.0	-4.1	-10
emale	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	4.5 YCFH	5.1 YCFK	4.3 YCFN	YCFQ	4.4 YCFT	6.5 YCFW	2.0 YCFZ	5.3 YCGC	-9.5 YCGF	-0.3	-16.8 YCGL
Spring quarters Mar-May) 994 995	10,938 10,958	4,907 4,929	3,490 3,496	1,417 1,433	1,300 1,305	599 604	701 700	55 45	179 197	742 721	109	216 230	117 129	43	74 67
996 997 998	10,883 10,805 10,838	4,863 4,824 4,815	3,446 3,370 3,403	1,417 1,454 1,412	1,318 1,343 1,301	556 510 456	761 832 845	44 38 27 28	218 272 278	707 676 668	121 131 118	228 225 209	99 111 112	62 45 39 39	74 67 54 72 73 75 72 71
999 000 001	10,744 10,688 10,726	4,744 4,701 4,753	3,361 3,320 3,476	1,383 1,381 1,277	1,261 1,271 1,175	415 408 367	846 862 808	28 29 12	290 301 283	608 591 569	119 125 125	217 225 186	122 110 103	47 38 31	75 72 71
-month averages eb-Apr 2001 far-May (Spr)	<b>10,734</b> 10,726	<b>4,758</b> 4,753	<b>3,465</b> 3,476	1,293 1,277	1,181 1,175	<b>378</b> 367	<b>803</b> 808	13 12	<b>283</b> 283	<b>568</b> 569	<b>126</b> 125	190 186	113 103	<b>36</b> 31	<b>76</b> 71
pr-Jun lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	10,706 10,748 10,764	4,735 4,793 4,815	3,462 3,498 3,489	1,272 1,295 1,326	1,165 1,185 1,202	359 361 361	806 824 841	13 14 12	279 285 291	573 572 577	123 126 125	178 187	107 110	36 40	71 71 78
ul-Sep ug-Oct	10,777 10,758	4,831 4,806	3,507 3,482	1,324 1,325 1,323	1,208 1,211 1,214	352 343 332	856 868	13 13	294 297	574 575	124 124	196 202 202	124 116 114	47 44 45	72 69 63
ep-Nov (Aut) lct-Dec ov 2001-Jan 2002	10,736 10,729 10,746	4,796 4,793 <b>4,805</b>	3,472 3,456 3,481	1,323 1,337 1,324	1,214 1,229 1,217	332 348 <b>351</b>	882 882 866	14 14 11	302 306 <b>308</b>	582 590 <b>580</b>	122 123 119	194 197 <b>200</b>	109	45 46 46	63 61
ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002	10,741	4,806	3,477	1,329 1,334 1,328	1,221 1,229 1,217	347 346 <b>349</b>	874 882 <b>868</b>	10	310 316	580 581	118	203 199	107 108 105	46 47 42	61
eb-Apr changes over last 3 months	10,683	4,753	3,425					13	305	576	121	202	111	42 46	65
Per cent	-0.6 -51	-52 -1.1	-56 -1.6	0.3	0.0	-2 -0.6 -28	0.2 65	22.7	-3 -0.9 22	-4 -0.6 8	2.2	0.8	3.6	-0.8	7.0
Percent	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1	2.7	3.1	-7.5	8.1	0.4	7.7	1.3	-5 -3.8	6.2	-1.6	25.9	-14.7

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statistical information and data.



### FCONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

UNITED	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	Thousands, sea 65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
KINGDOM	16 and over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All Spring quarters	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994	16,836 16,909 17,023	7,481 7,564	613 569	1,258 1,304	1,573 1,572	1,701 1,756	2,336 2,363	9,355 9,345	
1995 1996	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,676 7.645	592 597 590	1,271 1,166 1,155	1,576 1,584 1,512	1,805 1,836 1,887	2,432 2,463 2,519	9,347 9,384 9,370	
1997 1998 1999	17,204 17,086	7,663 7,768 7,665 7,665	601 597	1,194 1,202 1,183	1,476 1,401 1,347	1,917 1.875	2,579 2.589	9,436 9,422 9,436	
2000 2001	17,045 17,267	7,609 7,787	589 651	1,240	1,350	1,881 1,928	2,608 2,617	9,480	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>17,261</b> 17,267	<b>7,781</b> 7,787	<b>651</b> 651	<b>1,238</b> 1,240	<b>1,356</b> 1,350	<b>1,921</b> 1,928	<b>2,615</b> 2,617	<b>9,481</b> 9,480	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,260 17,300	7,784 7,846	651 655	1,219 1,237 1,223	1,344 1,360	1,950 1,961	2,620 2,632	9,475 9,455	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	17,303	7,848 7,871	663 656	1,248	1,377	1,973 1,977	2,611 2,624	9,456 9,451	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,323 17,305 17,287	7,845 7,839	648 647	1,222 1,209	1,354 1,350	1,992 2,003	2,628 2,631	9,460 9,447	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 <b>7,890</b> 7,888	653 <b>671</b> 669	1,205 <b>1,216</b> 1,232	1,358 <b>1,348</b> 1,343	2,005 <b>2,009</b> 2,005	2,624 <b>2,645</b> 2,639	9,437 <b>9,448</b> 9,449	
Jan-Mar2002	17,342 17,297	7,892 <b>7,848</b>	676 <b>673</b>	1,233 1,227	1,332 1,326	1,997 <b>1,979</b>	2,654 <b>2,642</b>	9,450 <b>9,450</b>	
Feb-Apr Changes Over last 3 months	-41	-42		10	-22	-29	-3	1	
Percent	-0.2 36	-0.5	0.3	0.8 -11	-1.6 -29	-1.5 58	-0.1 27	0.0 -31	
Over last 12 months Percent	0.2	0.9	23 3.5	-0.9 YCAW	-2.2 YCAZ	3.0 YCBC	1.0 MGWB	-0.3 MGWE	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	470	257	355	1,187		
1993 1994 1995	5,886 5,971 6,065	2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839	315 290 302	498 491	253	396 410	1,220 1,270	3,303 3,315 3,318 3,364	
1996 1997 1998	6,147 6,228 6,366	2,782 2,839 2,952	295 312 313	451 446 484	275 313 302 294	454 488 521	1,270 1,291 1,340	3,389 3,414	
1999 2000 2001	6,342 6,356 6,541	2,920 2,907 3,033	303 305 332	489 474 510	301 277 296	488 482 535	1,339 1,369 1,360	3,422 3,449 3,508	
3-month averages		3,023	328	514	297	526		3,504	
Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	<b>6,527</b> 6,541	3,033	332	510 502	296 295	535 556	1,359 1,360	3,508 3,504	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,554 6,552 6,539	3,050 3,053 3,033	335 330	501 486	296 310	547 557	1,364 1,374 1,350	3,500 3,506	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	6,546 6,547	3,040 3,038 3,044	331 327	501 495	304 298 298	547 555 562	1,358 1,362 1,364	3,505 3,509 3,507	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	6,551 6,552	3,051	330	489 489	299	562	1.372	3,501 3,507	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,592 6,596	3,085 3,082	338 343	496 499	293 293	576 561	1,382 1,386	3,514	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	6,620 6,614	3,100 3,095	348 350	498 495	296	561 550	1,397 1,397	3,520 3,519	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	22 0.3	10 0.3	12 3.6	-0.1	<b>9</b> 3.0	<b>-26</b> -4.6	16 1.1	12 0.3	
Over last 12 months Percent	87 1.3	<b>72</b> 2.4	<b>22</b> 6.8	-19 -3.6	5 1.8	24 4.5	<b>39</b> 2.9	15 0.4	
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	10,949 10,938	4,897 4,907	298 278	788 807	1,316 1,319	1,347 1,360 1,396	1,149 1,143	6,052 6,031	
1994 1995 1996	10,958 10,883	4,929 4,863	290 302	780 714	1,316 1,319 1,302 1,271	1,382	1,162 1,193	6,029 6,020 5,981	
1997 1998 1999	10,805 10,838 10,744	4,824 4,815 4,744	290 302 278 288 294 284	709 710 713	1,210 1,182 1,100	1,399 1,396 1,387 1,399	1,228 1,239 1,250	6,023 6,000	
2000 2001	10,688 10,726	4,701 4,753	284 319	709 730	1,070 1,054	1,399 1,393	1,239 1,257	5,987 5,973	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	<b>10,734</b> 10,726	<b>4,758</b> 4,753	<b>323</b> 319	<b>724</b> 730	<b>1,059</b> 1,054	<b>1,395</b> 1,393	<b>1,257</b> 1,257	<b>5,977</b> 5,973	
Mar-May (Spr)  Apr-Jun May-Jul	10,706	4,753 4,735 4,793	318 320	717 736	1,049 1,065 1,067	1,395 1,414	1,255 1,259	5,971 5,955	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,748 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	1,056 1,052	1,437 1,441	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,946 5,952 5,940	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,729 <b>10,746</b> 10,741	4,793 <b>4,805</b>	323 333	716 <b>721</b>	1,059 1,055	1,443 1,432	1,252 <b>1,264</b> 1,253	5,935 <b>5,941</b> 5,935	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	10,723	4,806 4,793	326 328	733 735	1,050 1,037 <b>1,024</b>	1,444 1,436	1,257 1,245	5,930	
Feb-Apr	10,683	4,753	323	731		1,429		5,930	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-62</b> -0.6	-52 -1.1	-10 -3.0	11 1.5	-31 -2.9	-3 -0.2	-19 -1.5	-10 -0.2	
Overlant 12 months	E4	E	0	7	-35	34	-12	-46	

-46 -0.8

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates by age

						-001101111	o maotiv	ity rates		easonally adjusted
UNITE	ED DOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	,,
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All .	Spring questore	УВТС	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
	1994 1995	37.2 37.3	21.4 21.6	43.8 44.1	23.8 24.1	17.0 16.9	14.9 15.1	31.5 31.9	92.1 92.0	
	1996 1997	37.2 37.0	21.4 21.4	41.9 40.5	22.9 23.3	17.0 16.3	15.2 15.5	31.9 31.5	92.3 91.9	
	1998 1999	37.2 36.7	21.6 21.1	41.3 41.3	24.4 24.5	16.1 15.5	15.7 15.1	31.3 30.6	92.3 91.9	
	2000 2001	36.4 36.7	20.8 21.2	40.9 44.6	23.9 24.8	15.2 15.6	14.9 15.0	30.3 29.8	91.8 91.9	
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0	
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	36.6 36.7	21.2 21.3	44.5 44.7	24.3 24.7	15.6 15.8	15.1 15.2	29.8 29.9	91.9 91.6	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	36.7 36.7	21.4 21.3	44.6 43.9	24.8 24.3	15.9 15.8	15.3 15.4	29.8 29.8	91.6 91.6	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	36.6 36.6	21.3 21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8 15.9	15.4 15.4	29.8	91.5 91.3	
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	<b>36.7</b> 36.7	21.4 21.4	<b>45.2</b> 44.9	24.0 24.3	15.9 15.8	15.4 15.4	<b>29.7</b> <b>29.9</b> 29.8	91.4 91.4	
	Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4	
	Feb-Apr	36.6	21.2	45.0	24.1	15.7	15.1	29.8	91.3	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	
Male	Spring avantage	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	- 00 0	14.0	464	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5	
	1994 1995	26.8 27.1 27.4	14.4 14.8	46.4 43.6 43.8	17.8 18.2	5.5 5.4 5.8	6.7 6.9	27.7 28.5	92.3 91.8	
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	40.5 41.8	17.4 17.6	6.6 6.4	7.5 8.0	28.2 27.8	92.4 92.4	
	1998 1999	28.2 27.9	15.7	42.1 40.9	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4	
	2000 2001	27.8 28.4	15.4 15.2 15.7	40.9 41.4 44.4	19.5 18.8 19.9	6.5 6.1 6.7	7.8 7.6 8.2	27.4 27.5 26.9	92.0 92.2 92.8	
	3-month averages	20.4	15.7	44.4	19.5	0.7	0.2	20.3	92.0	
	Feb-Apr 2001 Mar-May (Spr)	28.3 28.4	<b>15.7</b> 15.7	43.9 44.4	<b>20.1</b> 19.9	<b>6.7</b> 6.7	8.1 8.2	<b>26.9</b> 26.9	<b>92.8</b> 92.8	
	Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	44.4	19.6	6.7	8.5	27.0	92.6	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.4 28.3	15.8 15.7	44.6 43.9	19.6 18.9	6.7 7.0	8.4 8.5	27.1 26.6	92.4 92.5	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.9 43.3	19.5 19.2	6.9 6.8	8.4 8.5	26.8 26.8	92.4 92.4	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.6	19.0	6.8	8.6	26.8	92.3	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.3 28.4	15.8 <b>15.9</b>	43.5 44.4	18.9 <b>19.2</b>	6.8 <b>6.7</b>	8.6 <b>8.8</b>	27.0 27.1	92.1 92.1	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28.4	15.9	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2	
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	28.5 28.5	16.0 16.0	45.6 45.7	19.2 19.1	6.8 <b>7.0</b>	8.5 <b>8.3</b>	27.4 27.4	92.3 <b>92.2</b>	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4 0.2	0.2	0.1	
Femal		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	-1.1 LWFC	0.3 LWFF	LWFI	0.4 LWFL	-0.6 LWFO	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	1012	TOTAL	LWLZ	LWIC	LWIT	-wr.	LWIL	LWIO	
	1993 1994	46.8 46.7	29.1 29.1 29.1	46.1 44.1	28.3 30.1	29.0 28.8	23.1 23.1	37.8 36.9	91.9 91.9	
	1995 1996	46.7 46.2	29.1 28.6	44.3 43.5	30.2 28.8	28.4 27.7	23.4 22.9	36.8 37.1	92.1 92.2	
	1997 1998	45.7 45.7	28.2 28.0	39.1 40.6	29.3 29.6	26.5 26.2	23.1	36.7 35.7	91.7 92.2	
	1999 2000	45.1 44.7	27.5 27.1	41.7 40.5	29.7 29.4	24.9 24.7	22.5 22.3	35.1	91.8	
	2001	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	34.1 33.8	91.5 91.4	
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	44.7	27.2	45.4	29.7	25.0	21.9	33.9	91.5	
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	44.6 44.7	27.1 27.4	44.6 44.7	29.3 30.0	24.9 25.3	21.8 22.1	33.7 33.7	91.4 91.2	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.6	30.0	25.4	22.1	33.7	91.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	44.8 44.7	27.6 27.4	45.3 44.6	30.4 29.5	25.3 25.3	22.3 22.4	33.8 33.8	91.1 91.2	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	44.6 44.6	27.3 27.3	44.0	29.2	25.2 25.5	22.4 22.4	33.8	91.0	
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.6 44.6 44.6	27.4 27.4	<b>46.0</b> 44.9	<b>29.0</b> <b>29.1</b> 29.6	25.4 25.4	22.4 22.2 22.4	33.3 33.6 33.3	90.9 91.0 90.9	
	Jan-Mar2002	44.5	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.4	33.4	90.9	
	Feb-Apr	44.3	27.0	44.3	29.4	24.9	22.1	33.0	90.8	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	-0.7	

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

Overlast 12 months
Percent

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Whole econom	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	(30)			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	Annual averages	LNMM 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI 100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
0000	Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1
	May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7
	Jun	123.4	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
	Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4
	Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4
	Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4
-	Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
	Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6
	Dec	131.3	128.4	5.3	4.5	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.9
1001	Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
	Feb	133.9	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.7
	Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.4
	May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	4.8	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5
	Jul	128.9	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7
	Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7
	Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2
002	Jan	132.4	132.0	2.9	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9
	Feb	137.5	133.0	2.5	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7
	Mar R	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	127.0	4.4	4.5
	Apr P	133.4	133.9	4.0	3.3	127.8	127.5	3.6	4.1
Samp				±1.3	±1.2			±0.8	±0.8

		Actual	Seasonally adju-	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	LNKX 100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF 100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4	JJGH	'nGI	JJGJ
2000	Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2
	Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5
	May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8
	Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1
	Jul	125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8
	Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1
	Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4
	Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5
	Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1
	Dec	134.1	130.4	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5
2001	Jan	131.1	130.1	4.5	4.8	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7
	Feb	137.5	132.0	6.2	5.4	142.0	133.9	6.8	5.7
	Mar	138.4	130.6	4.3	5.0	141.2	131.8	4.2	5.2
	Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.1	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.2
	May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.5	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.2
	Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	4.6	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.3
	Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.0
	Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.8
	Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6
	Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6
	Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8
	Dec	136.0	132.3	1.5	3.0	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8
2002	Jan	134.4	133.3	2.5	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	2.2
	Feb	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5
	Mar R	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.5	2.9	2.2
	Apr P	134.8	135.6	4.0	3.1	135.2	136.5	4.2	2.9

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.

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

-	THE RESERVE	
		-
	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
0		
3	Acres 1	

GRE SIC 1	AT BRITAIN 992	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufac	facturing (Divisions 15-37)				
		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally ad	justed			
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months			
1995	=100	100		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	Annual averages	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	Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5		
	May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6		
	Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7		
	Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7		
	Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3		
	Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3		
	Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3		
	Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5		
	Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7		
001	Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5		
	Feb	127.9	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.7		
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.9		
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.4	5.1	5.3		
	May	127.3	127.8	4.5	4.9	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.0		
	Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.8	128.2	129.3	5.0	4.9		
	Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8		
	Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8		
	Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5		
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3		
	Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.7		
	Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.1		
002	Jan	129.2	129.7	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.8	3.1	2.8		
	Feb	130.5	130.1	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.7		
	Mar R	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9		
	Apr P	132.6	131.8	3.5	3.0	133.6	132.8	3.4	3.0		
amp	ling oility ^c			±2.1 B	±1.9			±2.0	±1.8		

		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000	Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
	Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
	Jul	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7
	Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9
	Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
	Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2
	Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0
	Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4
2001	Jan	129.5	128.6	4.5	4.6
	Feb	135.9	130.5	6.1	5.3
	Mar	135.5	129.0	4.3	5.0
	Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.0
	May	127.3	128.7	4.4	4.5
	Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	4.6
	Jul	128.6	129.6	4.2	4.4
	Aug	127.7	130.4	3.9	4.2
	Sep	127.2	131.0	4.3	4.1
	Oct	127.8	131.4	4.3	4.2
	Nov	128.1	131.3	4.0	4.2
	Dec	134.4	131.1	1.9	3.4
2002	Jan	133.2	132.0	2.7	2.8
	Feb	139.5	133.4	2.2	2.3
	Mar R	139.5	133.3	3.3	2.7
	Apr P	133.2	134.0	4.0	3.2
Samp variab	ling ilitys			±1.6	±1.4

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

For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of Labour Market Trends, pp 201-3. See footnote c, Table E.2.

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

GREA SIC 199	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)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVV
2000)		104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
2001)	averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug Sep	103.4	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
									101.5	33.3	101.0
	Oct Nov	105.6 100.4	101.6 102.2	100.8 101.0	101.7 102.6	101.2 102.2	99.9 100.1	101.5 102.3	102.3 102.7	99.5 100.3	102.7 103.1
	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	1007
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.0
-	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 Jun	105.0 106.1	102.1	105.8 104.7	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
			102.5		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 Sep	101.6 111.7	102.7 103.1	103.3 104.2	99.8 101.8	103.9 103.9	101.2 101.5	105.1 105.5	104.4 106.0	99.2 98.5	104.9
	Oct Nov	107.9 106.2	104.2 105.5	103.7 105.4	102.0 103.4	104.7 105.3	103.6 103.9	106.5 107.3	105.8 106.5	98.4 99.8	107.5
	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.
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.
	May Jun	112.2 107.1	106.1 106.1	109.6 109.7	104.5 104.1	107.7 109.6	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	our	107.1	100.1	109.7	104.1	105.6	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 Sep	114.2 119.0	105.3 105.7	109.1 108.9	104.1	108.8 109.2	106.5 106.4	110.0 110.6	109.4 110.7	105.1 101.4	111.2
	Oct Nov	114.8 114.3	108.5 106.8	108.9 110.0	106.6 105.9	109.2 109.9	107.6 106.6	110.6 111.1	111.2 111.8	102.2 102.4	114.5 115.0
	Dec	114.1	- 107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	* 107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
	Mar R	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
	Apr P	114.7	109.8	112.2	108.1	112.7	109.4	114.1	113.8	102.9	116.4
ercer	nt change on the year										
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	naay	nan	11/1/27	DOMA	nam	naue
2000	Jul	22	3.5	3.1	0.4	JVVX 4.3	JVVY 4.2	JVVZ 5.7	JVWA 4.2	JVWB -1.4	JVW0
	Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
	Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
	Oct	22	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
	Nov Dec	5.8 6.6	3.3 2.4	4.3 4.5	0.8 0.1	3.0 2.8	3.8 3.7	4.9 5.6	3.7 3.6	-0.5 0.5	5.6 6.4
	Jan Feb	5.7 3.5	1.2 2.6	3.0	5.2 3.9	4.3 4.6	2.5 3.1	5.3 5.6	4.8 4.3	-0.4 1.6	6.6 5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
- 1	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 Sep	12.4 6.5	2.6 2.5	5.7 4.5	4.3 3.3	4.7 5.1	5.2 4.9	4.8 4.9	4.9 4.4	6.0 3.0	6.0
											7.1
	Oct Nov	6.4 7.6	4.1 1.2	5.0 4.4	4.5 2.4	4.3 4.4	3.8 2.6	3.9 3.6	5.1	3.9	6.5
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.9 4.4	2.6 2.9	5.7
2002	Jan	72	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	20			
	Feb	11.4	22	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.8 3.7	4.1 4.6	0.5 2.4	3.9 5.9
	Mar R	10.0	1.4.	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
	Apr R	6.1	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.5	2.0	4.8
	200	±16.3	±12.7	±2.4	±5.3	±2.3	±2.7	±1.2	±1.9	±3.1	±2.6
Samplin									+10		

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

SIC 19		Other services	Health and social work	Educa- tion	Public administration	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
/1999=10	July	(0)	(N)	(M)	(L)	(K)	(J)	(1)	(H)	(G: 50,52)	G: 51)
) Annual	2000)	JVVS 105.9 108.4	JVVR 104.9 111.4	JVVQ 102.2 107.6	JVVP 103.7 108.6	JVVO 104.5 110.7	JVVN 104.5 110.3	JVVM 102.9 107.7	JVVL 105.0 109.7	JVVK 102.4 105.4	JVVJ 103.8 107.0
Jul Aug Sep	1999	100.0 100.0 101.8	100.0 99.5 99.8	100.0 102.7 102.3	100.0 100.1 100.2	100.0 98.3 98.8	100.0 99.6 99.2	100.0 99.0 100.2	100.0 101.3 99.4	100.0 100.7 101.0	100.0 99.9 100.1
Oct Nov		101.6 103.3 104.5	99.7 100.5 101.4	100.9 100.2 100.2	101.3 102.3 101.3	98.9 99.5 100.4	99.1 100.3 101.2	99.9 99.6 101.4	99.9 100.1 105.7	99.6 99.1 99.5	100.2 99.6 101.0
Jan Feb	2000	106.1 107.1	103.0 102.9	99.8 99.5	102.5 105.2 102.2	102.8 103.0 102.8	104.1 102.0 102.8	103.4 100.6 100.7	102.4 102.7 101.7	103.2 101.0 100.9	102.1 102.7 102.6
Mar Apr May		103.9 104.7 105.2	102.9 104.4 105.2	99.1 101.4 101.2	102.6 102.1	102.9 104.3	102.8 104.1 104.1	101.2 102.0 103.1	106.4 103.7 104.6	101.6 103.8 103.0	103.5 103.8 103.7
Jul Aug		106.5 106.4 107.4	105.7 105.1 105.2	102.3 103.4 105.2	103.2 102.9 103.0	103.9 104.9 104.7	104.6 104.5	102.7 103.1	105.6 107.6	102.8 102.9	103.8 103.5 104.6
Sep Oct Nov		105.5 105.4 105.3	105.1 105.5 106.2	104.6 103.5 103.2	103.8 104.4 106.8	104.7 105.7 106.7	104.9 105.9 106.5	103.7 104.4 104.3	105.3 106.1 105.3	104.1 101.9 101.	105.0 105.1
Dec Jan Feb	2001	107.3 107.0 107.6	107.4 108.4 107.7	103.5 102.8 103.1	105.9 106.1 106.8	107.7 109.2 109.3	107.6 108.0 108.7	105.3 105.4 105.7	108.2 104.8 105.8	102.0 103.9 102.6	105.3 105.1 105.4
Mar Apr May		106.4 105.5 107.3	107.9 111.3 112.5	103.6 107.3 106.6	106.4 107.7 107.6	109.3 110.1 110.3	110.0 110.5 111.0	107.7 107.7 108.4	106.6 109.0 108.9	103.1 105.4 106.2	106.1 106.9 106.5
Jul		108.2	112.4 112.0 112.3	108.1 111.1 111.5	108.4 108.7 109.0	111.0 110.5 110.6	110.5 110.9 111.3	107.8 108.0 107.1	110.0 111.0 111.8	106.7 105.7 107.1	107.2 107.2 107.6
Aug Sep Oct		110.7 109.3 109.6	112.3	110.5	110.4 110.4 110.5	110.8 112.1 112.1	110.0 110.2 111.0	107.6 108.5 109.3	112.2 111.1 111.0	107.2 106.1 105.4	107.7 107.9 108.3
Nov Dec Jan	2002	109.8 110.1	113.4 113.7 115.1	108.4 109.1 108.0	111.6 110.9	112.8 113.9	111.3 111.8 113.0	109.4 109.4 108.9	114.6 111.6 112.5	105.6 107.0 105.9	108.4 107.7 108.8
Feb Mar R Apr P		110.7 111.2 110.6	113.9 114.5 118.0	108.1 108.3 110.6	111.1 111.1 112.6	114.4 114.8 115.5	112.0	110.7	115.9	107.9 109.1	109.6
n the ye	Per cent change o										
Jul Aug Sep	2000	JVYP 6.4 7.4 3.7	JVYO 5.1 5.7 5.4	JVYN 3.4 2.4 2.3	JVYM 2.9 2.9 3.6	JVYL 4.9 6.5 5.9	JVYK 4.6 4.9 5.7	JVYJ 2.7 4.2 3.5	JVWF 5.6 6.2 6.0	JVWE 2.8 2.2 3.0	3.8 3.7 4.5
Oct Nov Dec		3.7 2.0 2.7	5.8 5.7 5.9	2.6 2.9 3.3	3.1 4.4 4.4	6.8 7.2 7.3	6.8 6.2 6.3	4.5 4.8 3.9	6.2 5.2 2.3	2.3 2.4 2.5	4.7 5.5 4.2
Jan Feb Mar	2001	0.8 0.5 2.4	5.3 4.7 4.9	3.1 3.5 4.5	3.5 1.6 4.2	6.2 6.1 6.3	3.7 6.6 7.0	2.0 5.1 6.9	2.3 3.1 4.8	0.7 1.6 2.2	3.0 2.7 3.4
Apr May Jun		0.8 2.1 1.6	6.6 7.0 6.4	5.8 5.3 5.6	4.9 5.4 5.1	7.0 5.8 6.8	7.4 6.7 6.1	6.5 6.3 4.5	2.4 5.0 5.1	3.7 2.3 3.5	3.3 2.6 3.4
Jul Aug		2.4 3.1 3.6	6.5 6.7 6.8	7.4 5.9 5.6	5.6 5.9 6.3	5.3 5.7 5.8	6.0 6.6 4.8	5.1 3.9 3.8	5.1 3.9 6.5	2.8 4.1 3.0	3.3 3.9 3.0
Sep Oct Nov		3.9 4.2 2.6	7.0 6.8 5.9	5.5 5.1 5.4	5.7 3.5 5.5	6.1 5.2 4.7	4.0 4.2 3.5	3.9 4.8 3.9	4.7 5.4 5.9	4.0 3.9 3.5	2.8 3.1 3.0
Jan Feb	2002	3.9 2.8	6.1 5.7 6.2	5.0 4.9 4.5	4.5 4.0 4.4	4.3 4.7 5.1	3.5 3.9 1.8	3.7 3.0 2.8	6.5 6.3 8.7	3.0 3.2 4.6	2.5 3.3 3.3
Mar R Apr P		4.5 4.8	6.0	3.0	4.6	4.9	2.3	2.3	5.5	3.6	2.5
ng	Sampli	±4.9 C	± 0.7	±0.8 A	±1.2	±1.5	±1.4	±1.6	±2.7 B	±1.5	±2.0 B

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

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

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

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

A = sampling variability petween 2 and 5 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points;

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points;

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

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

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN 1992	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	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar R	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
	Apr P	113.1	114.8	108.5	108.7	123.2	109.7	113.2	112.0	102.4	116.0
er ce	nt change on the year										
2000	Jul	JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
	Aug Sep	0.1 -2.0 82	-1.5 -1.0	3.4 2.4 3.5	2.5 2.0 1.3	6.8 7.4 6.6	4.7 4.7 3.3	4.5 4.3 5.1	4.2 3.6 4.4	-1.8 0.8 1.1	6.2 4.6 4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
001	Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.2	6.6
	Oct	62	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.2	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
	Dec	92	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
	Mar R	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
	Apr P	5.7	3.3	0.6	4.0	6.1	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.7
ampli		±16.4 D	±28.3 D	±10.6	±8.4 D	±4.6 B	±4.7	±2.4 B	±2.8 B	±7.6	±5.3 C

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

A = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
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### **EARNINGS** Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages, unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- rants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work	Other services	GREA	AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(0)	Jul	y 1999=100b
JVUP 102.3 106.0	JVUQ 102.7 105.7	JVUR 105.2 112.0	JVUS 103.5 107.8	JVUT 110.3 116.0	JVUU 103.2 107.6	JVUV 103.8 108.3	JVUW 102.1 107.4	JVUX 105.0 111.4	JVUY 107.3 110.2		) Annual ) averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999	Jul
98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2		Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1		Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5		Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4		Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8		Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000	Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9		Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6		Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9		Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5		May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5		Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3		Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9		Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2		Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0		Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1		Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8		Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001	Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5		Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5		Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0		Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5		May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		Jun
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1		Jul
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2		Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7		Sep
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5		Oct
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4		Nov
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.7	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7		Dec
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002	Jan
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		Feb
119.9	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9		Mar R
106.0	110.7	118.0	110.2	111.7	110.5	112.1	110.3	118.3	110.9		Apr P
										Per cent change	on the year
JVZA 1.3 1.7 0.0	2.6 1.9 2.8	5.6 7.2 5.9	JVZD 1.7 3.8 2.4	JVZE 0.4 8.4 6.4	JVZF 3.7 4.5 5.3	JVZG 2.9 3.0 3.7	JVZH 3.5 2.4 2.2	5.2 5.7 5.4	JVZJ 10.3 8.8 6.1	2000	Jul Aug Sep
1.7	2.6	6.1	4.2	7.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	6.1	5.4		Oct
2.5	1.9	4.0	3.5	6.8	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.7	4.6		Nov
3.1	0.8	4.0	4.5	19.7	3.1	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.8		Dec
4.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	19.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.0	2.4	2001	Jan
1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3		Feb
3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	-0.2		Mar
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0		Apr
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.3	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8		May
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8		Jun
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.5	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1		Jul
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.1	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1		Aug
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		Sep
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1		Oct
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	22	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	32	-5.0	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb
1.9	4.8	8.3	27	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		Mar R
1.4	4.3	6.3	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	3.1	6.1	3.6		Apr P
±6.6 C	±2.1 B	±4.4 B	±3.2 B	±9.1 C	±3.8 B	±1.5	±0.9	±0.8	±7.2 C	Samp	

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

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

Not	seasonally	vadiuste

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN 2	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
			Cha	nge on year (%)			С	hange on year (%)	
1995=10	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUR 0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	-Feb Mar	125.3 129.3	5.6 5.6	4.9 4.5	0.7 1.1	116.3 115.1	4.7 4.1	4.6 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	5.2	4.6	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	42	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	43	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.1	-1.2	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar R	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1
	AnrP	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	127.8	3.5	3.4	0.1

	va			

#### of which: Private sector servicesb

			Cha	ange on year (%)			(	Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		
1999	Jana	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1	JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK	JJGN		
	Feba Mar	120.6 125.4	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	::	::		
	Apr May Jun	118.8 118.9 120.1	3.6 4.0 5.4	32 3.1 3.9	0.4 0.9 1.5	119.3 120.1 121.6	3.3 4.2 6.4	::	::		
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.6	1.1 1.5 1.0	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8	# #	:		
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2	:	::		
000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	22	126.9	7.6				
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	12		
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.3 -1.7 -1.6		
	Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	3.7 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.1	125.8 124.6 123.6	3.3 4.7 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.7	-1.0 -0.2 -0.5		
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.1	4.1 4.2 5.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.5	124.0 125.0 136.2	42 4.1 5.6	5.2 5.2 5.1	-1.0 -1.1 0.5		
2001	Jan Feb Mar	131.1 137.5 138.4	4.7 7.7 4.2	3.9 4.4 4.9	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.4 142.0 141.2	5.1 9.0 3.9	3.5 4.4 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.1		
	Apr May Jun	129.7 128.7 130.5	4.6 4.1 4.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.4	130.0 128.7 131.0	4.3 3.6 4.4	5.2 4.8 5.0	-0.9 -1.2 -0.6		
	Jul Aug Sep	129.8 128.4 128.4	3.7 3.8 4.1	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.8	129.9 128.6 128.3	3.2 3.2 3.8	4.7 4.9 4.8	-1.5 -1.7 -1.0		
	Oct Nov Dec	129.1 129.7 136.0	4.1 3.5 1.5	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 -2.8	129.0 129.6 137.3	4.0 3.7 0.8	4.8 4.7 4.3	-0.8 -1.0 -3.5		
2002	Jan Feb Mar R	134.4 140.8 142.8	25 24 32	4.0 4.3 4.4	-1.5 -1.9 -1.2	136.4 145.0 144.9	2.3 2.1 2.6	4.1 4.3 4.7	-1.8 -2.2 -2.1		
	A D	4040	20	44	0.0	125.2	40	42	.0.		

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

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

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

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

Services	(Divisions	50-9
Services	DIVISIONS	30-3

			Cha	ange on year (%)	
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMP 115.9	LOUM 4.6	LOJK 4.5	LOUU 0.1
	Feb ^a Mar	119.5 123.1	5.5 5.2	4.0 3.6	1.5
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	0.7
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0
	Jun	129.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.6	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Aug	127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	Oct	127.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Dec	134.4	1.9	4.5	-2.6
2002	Jan	133.2	28	4.3	-1.5
	Feb	139.5	26	4.3	-1.7
	Mar R	139.5	29	4.5	-1.6
	Apr P	133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1

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

July 2002 Labour Market trends

## Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey^a

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

#### Estimated average earnings in January 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOX 1	MULTIPLIERS	JSED FOR RATIO	HOJECTION
	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0236	1.0302	1.0241
Non-manual	1.0310	1.0362	1.0323
All	1.0308	1.0365	1.0318

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

Industry		Male			Female			Male and female		
	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	291.6	430.3	322.1	234.1	284.8	264.7	286.2	377.6	312.6
Mining and quarrying	C	425.9	815.2	609.9				425.6	717.3	584.7
Manufacturing	D	387.5	610.7	478.2	259.0	403.6	345.6	367.0	550.1	449.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	354.8	625.1	445.7	266.0	410.6	329.7	332.8	553.3	413.4
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	303.4		394.0	209.5	*	256.1	258.5	461.3	330.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper										
products; publishing and printing	DE	428.5	642.1	539.5	309.4	434.9	411.9	411.7	558.5	501.2
Manufacture of electircal and optical equipment	DL	367.5	638.4	514.5	255.4	430.8	346.1	336.3	585.6	469.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	443.7	631.7	511.1	299.9	416.2	377.3	435.8	594.0	497.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	475.1	645.9	564.1		411.4	411.5	474.2	552.6	524.9
Construction	F	403.2	596.8	469.1		360.5	357.3	402.5	541.3	458.5
Wholesale and retail trade	G	326.4	494.2	439.1	237.3	317.8	309.9	314.3	422.5	395.3
Hotels and restaurants	Н	255.2	458.8	333.6	202.4	321.6	257.1	232.3	389.7	298.3
Transport, storage and communication	1	395.9	592.1	473.2	347.1	402.6	391.4	391.5	522.6	455.1
Financial intermediation	1	427.0	787.7	777.4		448.8	448.6	419.6	621.9	618.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	348.8	693.8	607.1	258.3	438.1	423.2	333.8	586.2	538.4
Public administration and defence	1	337.6	509.0	489.5	254.4	374.5	371.3	325.0	449.9	440.0
Education	M	312.3	545.1	492.5	242.6	437.8	423.2	289.9	477.5	451.4
Health and social work	N	302.3	619.6	529.4	228.2	402.3	374.7	258.3	456.6	417.9
Other community, social and personal		002.0	0.0.0							
service activities	0	323.3	570.5	484.9	222.0	393.9	358.6	292.6	487.5	431.5
All industries and services	A-0	368.4	600.5	505.6	249.2	402.9	380.2	347.1	508.7	458.5

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

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

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

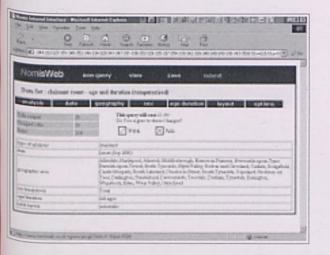
Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633 819011/819024

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

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### UNIT WAGE COSTS^a Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Wholeeconom	У	
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 <b>2001</b>		UNNQ 94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.0 108.5 112.4 112.6 111.7 114.3	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.2 -0.8 2.4	LNNK 99.1 99.4 98.5 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.5 111.6 113.8	LOJE 23 03 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.8 3.8 2.0	
	1998	Q3 Q4	112.9 113.4	3.7 2.7	107.9 109.0	2.6 2.7	
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.5 112.6 111.9 112.4	2.0 0.7 -0.9 -0.9	110.6 111.4 111.8 112.8	4.2 4.1 3.6 3.4	
	2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.9 111.7 110.9 111.2	-0.6 -0.8 -0.9 -1.1	113.2 112.7 114.0 115.3	2.4 1.2 2.0 2.3	
	2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.2 114.3 115.1 115.8	-0.6 2.3 3.7 4.1	116.6 117.1 118.1 119.1	2.9 3.8 3.6 3.3	
	2002	Q1 P	117.4	4.6			
	1999	Dec	113.0	-0.2			
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	114.1 112.8 111.7 112.1 111.7 111.2 111.3 110.5 111.0 111.0	0.5 -1.0 -1.3 -0.4 -0.4 -1.8 -0.5 -1.4 -0.8 -1.3 -0.3 -1.7			
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.3 112.4 113.6 115.1 114.1 115.7 114.0 115.5 115.6 115.5 116.3	-2.0 -0.4 0.7 1.4 3.0 2.6 4.0 3.1 4.1 4.1 3.7 4.6			
	2002	Jan P Feb P Mar P Apr P	116.9 117.7	5.2 4.0 4.7 3.1			
Three months ending	1999	Dec	112.4	-0.9			
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1130 1133 1129 1122 111.8 111.7 111.4 111.0 110.9 110.8 111.1	-0.4 -0.2 -0.6 -0.9 -0.7 -0.8 -0.9 -1.1 -0.9 -1.1			The Homis websites, www.memisweb.com.
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.5 111.8 112.2 112.8 113.7 114.3 115.0 114.6 115.1 115.0 115.5 115.5	-1.3 -1.3 -0.6 0.5 1.7 23 32 37 38 40 4.1			
	2002	Jan P Feb F Mar F Apr F	116.9	4.5 4.6 4.6 3.9			

Customer Helpline: 01633 812766

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

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

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

1995=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 States (d)
Annual averages 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 116.0	100.0 103.2 103.8 105.8 107.3 110.1 111.8	100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3 126.5	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0 120.9	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8 114.5	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5 136.6	100.0 103.1 106.8 110.3 112.3 114.5 116.7	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3 103.2 105.1 105.0	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.5 120.4	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.2 122.7	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4 121.3 124.9	100. 103. 106. 109. 112. 116.
Quarterly averages		407.0	100.0	4400	400.0									
Q2 Q3 Q4	116.1 117.3 119.0 120.6	107.0 108.0 109.0 109.0	106.6 106.7 107.4 107.6	116.0 116.6 117.4 118.7	108.8 109.5 110.9 111.9	108.2 109.8 110.1 111.2	::	116.1 118.2 119.2 122.6	111.5 111.9 112.8 113.0	104.3 103.5 103.4 104.0	109.8 110.7 112.7 112.7	114.3 115.4 115.7 114.7	116.5 118.1 116.4 118.7	114 115 116 117
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.8 122.8 124.2 126.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.9 110.3 110.1 109.9	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9	::	121.1 125.0 126.7 129.3	113.3 114.7 115.0 115.1	105.9 105.3 105.4 105.2	113.6 115.0 116.5 117.1	110.9 119.8 124.3 117.4	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119 120 121 122
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127.7 128.9 129.8 130.1	113.0 115.0 117.0 118.0	110.6 111.6 111.9 113.1	124.4 126.2 127.2 128.3	119.4 120.3 121.6 122.3	113.4 114.6 115.0 115.1	::	130.7 136.3 137.8 141.8	115.8 116.1 117.4 117.5	106.3 105.9 105.2 104.6	118.0 120.2 121.2 122.1	114.6 123.8 129.3 122.8	123.2 126.3 124.5 125.5	123 125 126 127
2002 Q1	131.4								118.3	104.7				128
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	122.2 123.2 123.1 123.7 124.1 124.9 125.3 126.4 127.1	110.0  112.0 	110.0 110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8	120.5  121.8  122.9	:	112.4  113.7  113.9	::		114.3 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2 115.2	106.9 106.4 104.3 102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3 103.2	114.6 114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 116.0		122.7 121.7 122.8 121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2 122.9	119 120 120 120 121 121 122 122 123
Pool Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	126.9 127.9 128.2 128.4 129.0 129.3 129.4 129.9 130.2 130.0	113.0  115.0 	108.9 109.7 110.9 111.6 111.6 111.8 111.9 112.1 112.5 113.0	124.4  126.2  127.2 		113.4  114.6  115.0			115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.1 116.3 117.4 117.4 117.4	106.1 107.3 107.3 106.1 105.7 105.8 105.2 104.8 105.5 105.5	117.9 118.1 118.1 119.9 120.3 120.4 121.2 121.2 121.2		122.2 123.5 123.9 126.5 126.1 126.2 124.5 123.6 125.5 124.8	123 124 124 125 125 125 126 126 126
Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	128.3			::		117.5 117.6	105.5 102.9	122.0 122.0		124.8 126.8	127 128
Feb Mar Apr P	130.8 131.3 132.1 132.8	::	114.3 114.2	::	::	::	::		117.8 117.8 119.2	103.0 105.7 105.3	122.6 122.7	::	126.3 126.8	128 128 128
ncreases on a year	rearlier													
Annual averages	1	2	3		0			BAYO				VOD.	0.1	
996 997 998 999 000 <b>001</b>	4 4 5 4 5	2 2 2 3 5	1 2 1 3 2	4 4 4 4 3	3 3 2 3 5	4 2 2 3 3	9 8 4 	4 4 5 5 5	3 4 3 2 2	3 3 -1 -1 2 0	2 3 3 3 4	5 4 3 3 2	7 5 4 2 3	33334
Quarterly averages	4	5	2	4	4	2		9	2	0	4	4	3	3
999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	2 2 3 3	0 -1 1	5 4 4 4	2 2 3	2 2 3		5	3 2 2	0 -1 0	3 3 3	2 3 3	3 1 1	2 3 4
000 Q1 Q2 Q3	5 5 4	3 2 3	1 3 4 3	4 3 4	3 5 5 5	3 2 3	::	7 4 6 6	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	3 3 4 3	3 3 2 7	3 4 4	4 4 4
Q4 001 Q1 Q2 Q3	5 5 5	3 5 4	1 1 2	4 4 5 4	5 4 4 4	2 2 1		5 8 9	2 1 2	0 1 0	4 4 5 4	-5 3 4	2 3 3	3 4 4
Q4 002 Q1	3	5	3	4	4	1		10	2	-1	4	5	3	4
lonthly									2	-2				4
000 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5	 2  3 	5 5 2 2 4 5 3 3	-3 -3 -4 		3 2			2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 4 4 2 1 0	4 4 4 3 3 3 3		4 2 5 5 3 4 3 2	6 7 7 7 7 6 8 4
O01 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	4555555554443	3  5  4	-1 -1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3	 4  5  4 		2 1			2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-1 0 0 -1 -1 1 3 -1 -1	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5		1 3 3 3 4 3 2 4 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Oct		5	4	4				**	2 2	0	5		3	4
Oct Nov Dec OC2 Jan Feb Mar	3 3 3		5 4	::	::		::	::	2 2 3	-3 -1 -2	4 4	.:	3 3 3	4 4 3

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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

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

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

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

Th	011	9	n	Ч	S	

	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts ^b in quarter/m	nonth	Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Alld
UNITED KINGDOMe									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	72	2.8	10.0
Jan 2002	68.1	24.3	92.7	8.8	3.7	12.6	8.3	3.3	11.6
Feb 2002	67.5	24.4	92.3	9.7	4.0	13.8	10.3	3.9	14.2
Mar2002	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0

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

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

Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.

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

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to March 2002.

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

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 2002a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN T	otal	Gatewayb	Options					Follow-Througho
		<u> </u>	Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
Alld	87.6	52.0	20.87	3.29	8.21	4.99	4.39	14.76
Male	63.5	36.7	15.39	2.45	5.90	2.95	4.09	11.37
Female	23.8	15.0	5.45	0.83	2.29	2.03	0.30	3.38
People with disabilities ^e	10.7	5.5	2.96	0.44	1.20	0.75	0.57	2.26
People from ethnic minority groups	15.7	10.5	3.12	0.28	1.76	0.83	0.25	2.13
White	65.4	36.7	16.11	2.72	6.00	3.62	3.77	12.56
Prefernottosay	3.8	2.5	0.74	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.12	0.61

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for March 2002.
Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		ALCOHOL AS
Year/quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
All		*					-			
1998 1999 2000	129.7 210.4 206.5	33.97 53.19 58.35	57.23 86.69 67.70	13.31 14.05 11.13	28.67 36.02 25.12	7.90 18.63 16.33	7.34 18.09 15.12	9.73 16.52 16.98	9.88 17.76 20.85	18.89 36.37 42.66
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	44.7 42.7 44.5 36.0 10.7 13.5 19.6	12.01 12.63 11.88 9.47 2.43 3.49 5.76	15.19 12.85 14.20 10.86 3.33 4.13 4.70	2.70 2.51 2.22 1.58 0.43 0.55 0.75	4.97 3.80 5.67 3.79 1.13 1.44 1.50	3.87 3.50 3.29 2.89 0.91 1.13	3.65 3.05 3.01 2.60 0.86 1.01	4.44 4.04 3.94 3.36 1.14 1.25	4.36 3.97 4.97 3.77 1.19 1.55 2.24	8.71 9.17 9.52 8.49 2.66 3.06 5.17
Male										
1998 1999 2000	92.9 151.9 148.5	24.83 39.30 42.73	42.11 64.05 49.87	9.91 10.28 8.16	20.61 25.85 18.03	4.72 11.00 9.58	6.87 16.92 14.09	5.31 8.73 8.96	6.73 12.57 14.77	13.88 27.22 32.14
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	31.9 30.7 31.9 25.4 7.6 9.8 14.3	8.66 9.18 8.64 6.70 1.76 2.59 4.30	11.29 9.55 10.42 7.93 2.50 3.12 3.52	1.93 1.86 1.65 1.17 0.33 0.44 0.56	3.64 2.86 4.09 2.70 0.85 1.06	2.30 2.03 1.89 1.65 0.53 0.67 0.79	3.42 2.81 2.79 2.41 0.80 0.94 1.06	2.40 2.18 2.13 1.81 0.59 0.66 0.92	3.10 2.85 3.48 2.69 0.84 1.14 1.56	6.49 6.90 7.19 6.32 1.94 2.24 3.97
Female										0.07
1998 1999 2000	36.8 58.5 57.9	9.14 13.89 15.59	15.11 22.64 17.81	3.40 3.67 2.97	8.05 10.17 7.08	3.18 7.63 6.74	0.48 1.18 1.03	4.42 7.79 8.01	3.14 5.19 6.07	5.00 9.04 10.44
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	12.7 12.0 12.6 10.5 3.1 3.7 5.3	3.34 3.45 3.24 2.76 0.66 0.89 1.46	3.88 3.30 3.77 2.92 0.82 1.01 1.18	0.77 0.65 0.57 0.41 0.10 0.11	1.32 0.94 1.58 1.08 0.28 0.37 0.38	1.56 1.47 1.40 1.24 0.38 0.46 0.52	0.23 0.24 0.22 0.19 0.06 0.07 0.08	2.03 1.86 1.82 1.55 0.55 0.59 0.79	1.26 1.12 1.49 1.08 0.34 0.41 0.68	2.21 2.25 2.30 2.15 0.71 0.81 1.19

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys find work.

Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

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

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

Constitution					Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal Leavers 1998 1999 2000	80.01 193.43 215.55	36.40 74.42 81.23	10.51 21.80 23.01	11.34 39.33 46.06	21.77 57.88 65.25
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	47.26 45.75 47.33 41.03 11.64 14.24 22.00	17.80 17.92 17.57 14.41 3.57 4.93 7.82	5.92 5.36 5.31 4.66 1.56 1.74 2.29	9.77 8.44 9.44 8.40 2.49 2.91 4.23	13.78 14.04 15.01 13.56 4.02 4.67 7.66
Those leaving before having a first interview 1998 1999 2000	13.14 20.51 22.15	4.98 7.08 7.09	1.20 1.77 1.87	2.48 3.56 3.66	4.48 8.11 9.54
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	4.87 4.78 4.96 4.03 1.43 1.61 2.48	1.59 1.62 1.58 1.06 0.43 0.48 0.74	0.46 0.41 0.41 0.33 0.72 0.74 0.20	0.77 0.56 0.71 0.58 0.23 0.29 0.40	2.05 2.18 2.26 2.05 0.65 0.71
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had a 1998 1999 2000	59.22 99.47 99.17	28.83 44.67 43.51	8.47 14.57 14.38	7.79 14.58 15.46	14.13 25.66 25.84
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	24.65 25.04 25.36 21.07 5.99 7.73 12.40	10.42 11.01 10.30 8.41 2.00 3.01 5.02	3.98 3.65 3.54 3.04 1.02 1.15	3.58 3.36 4.25 3.19 0.96 1.27	6.67 7.02 7.27 6.44 2.00 2.35 4.03
Those leaving having started an option ^a 19989 1999 2000	7.64 73.25 81.88	2.58 22.61 25.13	0.84 5.45 6.09	1.07 21.15 25.15	3.15 24.04 25.52
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	17.75 15.93 17.02 15.94 4.23 4.89 7.12	5.79 5.29 5.69 4.94 1.14 1.44 2.06	1.47 1.30 1.36 1.30 0.42 0.48 0.58	5.42 4.52 4.48 4.64 1.31 1.36 1.99	5.06 4.83 5.48 5.07 1.36 1.61 2.49

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

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

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GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustain	ed employmentb	Nu	mber into other employ	mentc	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
All ^f 1998 1999 2000	44.40 87.10 96.89	36.27 76.06 86.62	8.14 11.04 10.27	16.96 32.78 22.37	16.22 31.57 20.99	0.74 1.21 1.39
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	18.34 19.26 18.64 15.95 3.42 4.75 7.51	16.37 17.36 17.01 14.67 3.10 4.32 6.76	1.96 1.90 1.64 1.28 0.32 0.43 0.76	4.85 4.93 4.96 3.61 0.90 0.95 0.77	4.40 4.43 4.50 3.40 0.80 0.82 0.72	0.45 0.50 0.46 0.22 0.09 0.13 0.04
Male 1998 1999 2000	30.70 61.73 55.79	27.15 57.39 52.41	3.56 4.34 3.38	10.40 17.42 15.73	9.80 16.51 14.90	0.61 0.92 0.83
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	12.41 12.42 12.17 9.35 2.50 3.53 5.57	11.75 11.74 11.38 8.51 2.26 3.19 5.03	0.66 0.69 0.79 0.85 0.24 0.35	3.31 3.57 3.93 3.67 0.69 0.72 0.72	3.06 3.32 3.70 3.47 0.62 0.62 0.54	0.26 0.26 0.23 0.21 0.08 0.09
Female 1998 1999 2000	11.35 22.18 21.43	10.05 20.64 20.16	1.30 1.55 1.27	2.98 5.21 4.84	2.75 4.88 4.54	0.23 0.32 0.31
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 Jan 2002 Feb 2002 Mar 2002	4.85 4.73 4.81 4.01 0.92 1.21 1.93	4,61 4,50 4,52 3,65 0,84 1,13 1,73	0.25 0.22 0.29 0.36 0.08 0.08	1.08 1.12 1.23 1.29 0.21 0.23 0.20	0.99 1.04 1.14 1.22 0.19 0.19	0.10 0.07 0.10 0.07 0.02 0.04 0.01
People from ethnic mino 1998 1999 2000		4.34 8.88 8.72	0.46 0.66 0.50	1.60 2.72 2.61	1.53 2.60 2.53	0.07 0.11 0.08
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct-Dec 2001 <i>Jan 2002</i> Feb 2002 Mar 2002	2.12 1.95 2.04 1.82 0.44 0.61 0.85	2.02 1.84 1.93 1.71 0.41 0.58 0.80	0.10 0.11 0.11 0.12 0.03 0.03 0.05	0.57 0.53 0.57 0.65 0.10 0.12 0.08	0.54 0.51 0.54 0.62 0.10 0.11 0.08	0.03 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.00

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

- Enquiries: 0114 259 5741 has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority. A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks but who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Excluding those whose sex is not recorded. Excluding those whose sex is not recorded. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New D year/quarter/mont			Number of starts ^b	in year/quarter/m	onth	Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Alld
Apr-Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1
Jul-Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5
Oct-Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8
Jan 2002	46.7	9.0	56.7	6.5	1.3	8.1	5.8	1.3	7.1
Feb 2002	46.2	8.8	56.0	6.4	1.4	7.9	7.0	1.5	8.6
Mar 2002	44.7	8.7	54.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	9.3	1.8	11.3

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

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

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAPa	BET/BSb	Self- employment	ETO°	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Otherd	Follow- throughe
All	54.3	36.1	2.4	10.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	3.3	3.3	0.1	5.0
Male	44.7	29.5	2.0	9.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.8	2.8	0.1	42
Female	8.7	6.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7
People with disabilities	14.0	9.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	7.3	5.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.6

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

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

  Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still or Left JS	New Deal	Left New Deal Left JSA		Return to JSA		
Quarter/month of leaving		Emplo		Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Otherd	Not knowne	
All							8210	
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.3	8.1	4.8	3.7	1.5	2.3	3.7
Jan 2002	9.0	0.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.7
Feb 2002	. 10.2	0.4	3.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.6
Mar 2002	12.3	0.5	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.8
Male								
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.1	6.8	3.8	3.0	1.2	1.9	2.9
Jan 2002	7.4	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
Feb 2002	8.4	0.3	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3
Mar 2002	10.2	0.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5
Female								
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Jan 2002	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Feb 2002	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Mar 2002	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4

a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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

Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Past research indicates that the destinations of those who do not give a reason for termination follow a similar pattern to those who do give a reason. As further data are added, the numbers going into jobs in recent months may be revised upwards.

Includes for example gone abroad.

Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a (Post-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employmentb		Number into oth	er employment ^c	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allt						mayee
Apr-Jun 2001	2.29	1.84	0.45	0.50	0.43	0.06
Jul-Sep 2001	5.88	4.85	1.03	1.60	1.43	0.17
Oct-Dec 2001	6.79	5.55	1.23			
oct-Dec 2001	0.79	5.50	123	2.02	1.87	0.16
Jan 2002	2.08	1.71	0.37	0.47	0.43	0.04
Feb 2002	2.65	2.22	0.43	0.49	0.45	0.05
Mar 2002	3.70	3.03	0.67			
1141 2002	3.70	3.03	0.67	0.37	0.35	0.02
Male						
Apr-Jun 2001	1.86	1.50	0.36	0.40	0.05	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001				0.40	0.35	0.05
Oct D 2001	4.64	3.83	0.81	1.29	1.16	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001	5.17	4.16	1.01	1.71	1.58	0.13
Jan 2002	1.70	1.40	0.31	0.42	0.38	0.04
Feb 2002	2.19	1.82	0.37			
Mar 2002				0.41	0.37	0.04
war 2002	3.09	2.54	0.55	0.31	0.30	0.02
Female						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.05	-
Jul-Sep 2001			0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
oul-Sep 2001	0.98	0.83	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.03
Oct-Dec 1001	1.17					
Jan 2002	0.36	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00
Feb 2002	0.43	0.37	0.06	0.08		
Mar 2002	0.54	0.44			0.00	0.00
mai 2002	0.54	0.44	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.00
People from ethnic minor	ity groups ⁹					
Apr. 1 2001	0.00	040	0.00			
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 2001	0.73	0.65	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.01
Jan 2002	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.04	224	200
Feb 2002				0.04	0.04	0.00
	0.31	0.29	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.00
Mar 2002	0.32	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00

Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

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

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

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

  Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

  Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thousands

		North East			East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	всок	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr May Jun	12.0 14.8 15.6	35.8 35.7 35.7	21.3 22.2 22.6	19.5 20.9 21.0	35.0 35.3 34.5	23.7 23.6 23.4	31.5 32.1 32.1	35.5 36.6 36.7	25.3 26.0 26.3	239.6 247.2 247.9	16.2 16.3 16.2	31.0 32.2 32.6	286.8 295.7 296.7	::	295.7 304.6 305.6
	Jul Aug Sep	16.7 18.8 19.1	35.2 35.7 35.8	23.1 23.9 24.0	21.1 21.8 21.2	33.8 33.6 33.2	22.9 24.0 23.4	31.9 32.6 32.3	37.0 38.2 38.1	27.6 28.5 28.9	249.3 257.1 256.0	16.5 16.6 16.2	33.1 33.2 33.6	298.9 306.9 305.8	::	307.8 315.8 314.7
	Oct Nov Dec	20.5 20.7 21.0	37.1 38.1 40.4	25.6 26.2 27.0	22.7 23.0 23.1	37.3 35.9 36.7	24.9 24.7 24.6	35.0 35.0 37.1	40.8 40.8 41.4	30.4 30.5 31.1	274.3 274.9 282.4	18.0 18.9 19.2	35.3 35.8 36.9	327.6 329.6 338.5	::	336.5 338.5 347.4
0000	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

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

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

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

#### OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		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
Vacar	ncies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	всом
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2		
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9		
2000	A :	477	00.5	20.5	00.0	00.0	040	040	40.7	057	070.0	40.5	07.0	200 5		
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9 33.7	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		24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1		
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8		
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8		
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2		
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1		
	Эф	21.5	40.4	37.3	24.0	05.0	20.4	30.2	40.5	30.0	310.4	20.4	40.4	304.1		-11
	Oct	23.9	- 50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4		
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1		
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5		
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4		
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5		
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6		
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5		
Vacar	ncies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
2001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.6	1.4	19.8		**
2001		0.5	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	1.4	10.0	0.4	1.4	19.0		
2001	May	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	. 1.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	19.1		
	Jun	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.1	1.5	20.3	0.3	1.9	22.5		
	Jul	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	00		1.6	04.0	0.0	0.4	00.7		
		0.4						3.3	4.4		21.3	0.3	2.1	23.7		
	Aug	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	22	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	20.7	0.4	1.7	22.8		2.5
	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	22	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0		
	Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8		
	Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3		
		0.2	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.2	1-4.1	0.0	0.0	10.0		
2002	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3		
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2	0.8	14.9		
	Mar .	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9		
	Apr	0.3	1.9	3.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5		
	May	0.4	2.2	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8		

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

- Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern
- About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

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

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

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

 $Employer \textit{Direct} \ has \ been \ gradually \ introduced \ across \ Great \ Britain \ as \ part \ of \ Modern ising \ the former \ Employment \ Service \ (now \ part \ of \ Jobcentre \ Plus) \ and \ has \ had \ the \ following \ effects:$ 

- 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.
- A temporary reduction in the recorded recorded outsides and placing doming to some day.

  An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	tale main in the	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	II stoppages in progess 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	95 97 86 34 57 52 43
1999 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 20 16 16 12 13 15 35	15 22 21 21 14 18 23 41 22	2.6 32.5 8.5 6.1 3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7 11.4	2.7 32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	4.3 50.2 16.0 7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	22 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 10 20 13 19 8 24 16 12 24 27	20 13 23 20 24 11 28 26 19 30 30	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	6.4 7.1 6.9 5.2 9.2 2.9 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	10.8 6.4 17.7 10.6 13.6 7.0 36.2 114.9 93.1 14.4 115.1 59.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9
2001 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 23 18 21 17 18 18 19 11 10 14	23 30 26 27 23 22 27 14 16 16 19	10.1 13.8 13.9 3.5 62.4 7.3 6.3 5.7 3.4 3.7 6.5 30.1	23.2 23.5 26.5 4.4 63.8 7.7 8.0 6.3 6.2 6.8 11.4 34.4	52.5 35.6 47.8 16.1 92.6 12.5 23.6 17.6 23.8 38.9 62.1	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8
2002 Jan Feb Mar Apr	13 3 13 12	18 12 21 18	9.4 3.2 54.6 <b>3.7</b>	33.4 6.4 58.2 <b>7.1</b>	91.7 23.8 79.6 15.1	4.0 2.0 2.2 <b>1.2</b>

Working	days lost i	n all stop	pages in pro	gress in pe	eriod by ir	dustry
UNITED	Agricultura	Mining	Manufahtur	Construction	Wholesale	Transport

Housai
Other
community

UNITE	DOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trac repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, de; 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	N	O,P,Q
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001			1 2 2	65 97 86 34 57 52 43	10 8 17 13 49 49	6 5 1 7 10 40 40	120 884 36 139 50 97 107	10 11 23 9 2	95 158 29 28 35 50 216	67 129 28 6 25 50 43	16 8 7 16 5 122 73	23 3 5 30 7 36 4
1999	Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			22 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	25.4 3.2 0.5 16.1 0.4 1.1 1.8	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0	0.7	0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1 11.5	0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 - 0.1 0.6 0.9	0.1	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.2	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 32 0.7 10.7 14.1 42 1.6 6.0 7.9	0.1 2.5 3.7 4.2 1.0 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.1 10.4 10.4 12.5 4.0	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.7 82 5.4 242 18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5	0.1	22 - - 02 144 129 - 153 49	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 0.4 11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	3.2 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 8.9 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 0.4	3.0 0.5 	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.7 1.5 2.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	5.5 4.7 6.5 1.6 0.4 0.8 16.2 6.5 12.7 25.6 52.4 82.9	4.7 0.1 1.2 0.4 30.9 0.1 - - - 5.5	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 
2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr		0.2	4.0 2.0 2.2 1.2	0.7	0.1	23.1 4.3 7.3 <b>4.1</b>	4.0 1.2	62.8 16.5 17.0 <b>5.4</b>	1.0 0.8 47.1 <b>0.3</b>	2.0 1.8	0.7 0.2 0.1 <b>0.1</b>

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

## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

Stoppages	in	progress:	industry
Stoppades	m	progress:	industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	to April 200	01	12 months	to April 200	02
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	800	2,100	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile						
products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
leather and leather						
products;	-			-	-	-
wood and wood						
products;	1		1,800	1	200	. 800
pulp, paper and paper						
products; printing						
and publishing	; 3	400	800	5	2,500	3,300
coke, refined petroleur	n					
products, nuclear						
fuels;	1	200	300	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical						
products and man	-					
made fibres;		-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	3	200	500	-	-	-
othernon-metallic		-				
mineral products;	2	800	800	2	100	4,500
basic metals and						
fabricated metal			-			
products;	5	700	3,100	1	100	5,100
machinery and						
equipmentn.e.c;	4	2,100	2,500	2	1,800	4,000
electrical and	_				-	
optical equipment;		2,600	3,700	3	400	1,900
transport equipment;	13	19,500	48,900	8	5,100	8,900
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	3	2,500	10,400
Electricity, gas and						
watersupply	40	44.500	47.500	-	4 500	4 000
Construction	12	14,500	47,500	6	1,500	1,900
Wholesale and retail		400	400		100	500
trade; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	500
Hotels and restaurants	2	12,100	40,900	4	200	200
Transport, storage and	400	F7 000	100.000		50.000	
communication	133	57,800	126,300	67	53,000	103,600
Financial intermediation	-		-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and			100		4 000	
business activities	1		100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and		00.000				
defence	15	33,900	65,900	15	43,700	299,300
Education	18	15,500	48,400	10	79,800	85,700
Health and social work	9	27,400	168,400	12	4,800	25,000
Other community, social a	na					
personal service	40	10.000	00.700		-	
activities	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,300
Allindustrias						
All industries	232a	202 402	COE 202	4500	100.000	F00.000
and services	232"	202,400	605,300	156a	198,600	583,300

Stoppages: April 2002				
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Stoppages in progress	18	7,100	15,100	
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	12 6	3,700 ^a 3,500 ^b	4,400 10,600	

a Includes 3,100 directly involved.
b Includes 100 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2002 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to A	pril 2002	
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings le	vels 65	101,800	204,100
extra wage and fringe benef		3,400	4,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	ed 3	2,600	3,100
Redundancy questions	18	10,700	26,900
Trade union matters	4	3,300	3,300
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,300
Manning and work allocation	36	41,200	79,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary me	easures 14	5,000	6,700
All causes	156	198,600	583,300

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.

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

		February	y to Api	11 2002						Thou	usands and per	cent, not se	asonally adjus
UNITED		Economically ac	ctive	То	tal in employ	ment	ILC	unemployed		Ec	onomically in	active	
KINGDO	OM	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	781	286	495	649	214	435	132	72	60	714	72	642
	18-24	3,769	3,168	601	3,373	2,821	552	396	346	50	1,314	481	833
	All under 25	4,550	3,453	1,096	4,022	3,035	987	528	419	109	2,028	553	1,476
Male	16-17	394	168	226	319	126	194	74	42	32	372	31	340
	18-24	2,060	1,760	300	1,808	1,536	272	252	224	27	538	134	404
	All under 25	2,454	1,928	525	2,127	1,661	466	326	267	59	909	165	744
Female	16-17	387	118	269	330	88	242	58	30	28	342	40	302
	18-24	1,709	1,408	301	1,565	1,286	279	144	122	22	777	347	429
	All under 25	2,096	1,525	571	1,894	1,374	521	202	152	50	1,119	388	731
RATES	(%)°												
All	16-17	52.2	79.9	43.5	43.4	59.8	38.3	16.9	25.2	12.0	47.8	20.1	56.5
	18-24	74.1	86.8	41.9	66.4	77.3	38.4	10.5	10.9	8.3	25.9	13.2	58.1
	All under 25	69.2	86.2	42.6	61.1	75.8	38.4	11.6	12.1	10.0	30.8	13.8	57.4
Male	16-17	51.4	84.3	39.8	41.7	63.0	34.2	18.8	25.2	14.1	48.6	15.7	60.2
	18-24	79.3	92.9	42.6	69.6	81.1	38.7	12.2	12.8	9.2	20.7	7.1	57.4
	All under 25	73.0	92.1	41.4	63.3	79.4	36.7	13.3	13.8	11.3	27.0	7.9	58.6
Female	16-17	53.1	74.5	47.1	45.2	55.7	42.3	14.9	25.3	10.3	46.9	25.5	52.9
	18-24	68.8	80.2	41.3	62.9	73.3	38.2	8.4	8.7	7.4	31.2	19.8	58.7
	All under 25	65.2	79.7	43.8	58.9	71.8	40.0	9.6	9.9	8.8	34.8	20.3	56.2
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	13 101 114	-8 101 93	21 0 21	3 88 90	-17 83 66	20 5 24	11 13 24	9 18 27	2 -5 -3	23 -13 11	-14 -6	15 1 17
Male	16-17	-5	-8	4	-8	-11	3	3	3	1	23	3	20
	18-24	63	40	23	47	22	25	16	18	-2	-19	7	-27
	All under 25	58	32	26	38	11	28	20	21	-1	4	11	-7
Female	16-17	18	1	17	11	-6	17	7	7	1	0	5	-4
	18-24	38	61	-22	41	61	-20	-3	-1	-2	7	-21	28
	All under 25	56	61	-5	52	55	-3	4	6	-2	7	-17	24
RATES	(%)°												
All	16-17	-0.4	-2.2	0.5	-0.9	-4.7	0.5	1.1	3.8	-0.2	0.4	2.2	-0.5
	18-24	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.0
	All under 25	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Male	16-17	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-2.1	-3.8	-1.0	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.0
	18-24	1.1	-0.2	3.4	0.6	-0.9	3.7	0.4	0.8	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	-3.4
	All under 25	0.4	-0.4	1.5	0.0	-1.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-1.5
Female	16-17	1.2	-2.1	2.0	0.4	-5.8	2.0	1.3	5.6	-0.5	-1.2	2.1	-2.0
	18-24	0.3	1.7	-3.4	0.5	1.9	-3.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	3.4
	Allunder25	0.5	1.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.4	1.0

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

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

### 22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

 $Data from 8\,December 2001\,to 7\,June\,2002\,are\,unavailable\,due\,to\,new reporting procedures\,in\,line\,with\,Job centre\,Plus\,reporting.\,Data\,will\,appear in\,\textit{Labour Market Trends} in\,August\,2002.$ 

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

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

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

a Date of first payment.

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

#### G.32 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2002^a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
AST MIDLANDS	in the second second			
EA Group Ltd	Mansfield	240,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
Howitt and Son Ltd	Mansfield			
		230,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
apital One Developments Ltd	Nottingham	6,600,000	В	Credit granting, mortgage finance
oalite Products Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	В	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
otal		7,310,000		
ONDON				
and S Tyre Services Ltd	London	120,000	В	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
otal		120,000		mantara repair of motor vernoise
ORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
	Liverpool	120,000	Α.	Manufacture oriety consists a fall contest
olormatrix Europe Ltd	Liverpool	130,000	A	Manufacture paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
reenberg Hansen Ltd	Liverpool	600,000	В	Shaping and processing of flat glass
wiss Life (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	770,000	A	Life insurance
gility Logistics Ltd	Runcom	200,000	A	Other supporting land transpt acts
roma and Fine Chemicals Ltd	Warrington	245,000	В	Agents: sale of fuels, ores, chems
orrester (Sales) Ltd	Warrington	99,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
urton's Foods Ltd	Wirral and Chester	1,950,000	В	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
pokson Industrial Materials Ltd	Wirral and Chester	150,000	В	
otal	TTITICI CITO OTICSICI	4,144,000	D	Lead, zinc and tin production
		3.1,000		The Samuel Control of the Control of
ORTH EAST	Dishon Avaldand	050.000		Manufacture of all and a
enmore (UK) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	250,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
smar UK Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	90,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
erwent Valley Foods Ltd	Tyn.e.s.ide	250,000	В	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
telUKLtd	Tyn.e.s.ide	245,000	A	Telecommunications
octer and Gamble Technical Centres	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,850,000	A	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleaning preps
otal		2,685,000		
ORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
etts and Co	Manchester	400,000	Α .	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
ichirin UK Ltd				
	Manchester	240,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
earchlight Electric Ltd	Manchester	150,000	В	Manufacture lighting equip and elec lamps
ommercial Contract Eng Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
KI Eng Plc	Rochdale	500,000	В	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
othergill Coated Fabrics Ltd	Rochdale	400,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
lowtech Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	140,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
auxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral and Chester	3,000,000	В	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Sport Ltd	Workington	400,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
otal		5,310,000		
OUTH EAST				
ent Salads Ltd	Dover	956,000	В	Manufacture of condiments and accomings
otal	DOVE	956,000	Ь	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
DUTH WEST outant-Lambda Ltd	Ilfracombe	150,000	٨	Manufacture of close motors (consented them.)
		150,000	A	Manufacture of elec motors/generators/transfm
rect Wines Ltd	Plymouth	250,000	A	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
D Industries Ltd otal	Plymouth	165,000 <b>565,000</b>	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
, tai		505,000		
EST MIDLANDS				
ura Automotive Body and Glass Systems	Birmingham	480,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
ast End Foods Plc	Birmingham	500,000	A	Bacon and ham production
enaultprint Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	В	Bookbinding and finishing
Isco Manuf Ltd	Coventry	75,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
remier Sheet Metal (Coventry) Ltd	Coventry	90,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
ympus Eng Ltd				
ympus Eng Ltd uhl (UK) Ltd	Stoke	180,000	A	General mechanical engineering
otal	Dudley	1,950,000 3,370,000	В	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
		5,5.0,000		
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	D. F. C.		- 5	
penmac Holdings Ltd	Bridlington and Driffield	175,000	A	General constructing, civil engineering
axters of Speyside Ltd	Grimsby	980,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
entaurus Group Ltd	Hull	100,000	В	General constructing, civil engineering
olier Oilseed Systems Ltd	Scunthorpe	90,000	A	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
nt Marketing	Sheffield and Rotherham	80,000	A	Data base activities
uropean Roll Makers Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	300,000	A	
otal	Onemora and notifernam			Casting of iron
viai		1,725,000		

This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

### Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted H.1

GDP 1995 price	s	GDP market price	ces	Index of or	utput UK		-0					Index of productio	
1995 price	S	marketpric	ces										
					Production industries ^a		uring	Service industries		Constructi	on	OECD Countries	n
1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		Change on		Change on year (%)	1995=100			Change of year (%)
YBEZ		ABMI		СКҮМ		СКҮҮ		GDQS		GDQB			
100.0		719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	
		738.0 763.5	2.6				0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0	3.0 5.3
109.3		786.3	3.0	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.5	107.0	1.2	110.9	2.2
			3.0										3.2 5.6
117.6		845.7	2.2	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.3	125.3	3.8	113.7	3.6	117.7	-2.6
116.9		210.2	2.8	105.5	0.9	105.3	1.4	124.0	4.5	111.5	-0.5	120.4	1.6
117.5		211.2	2.4	104.5		103.4							-2.0 -3.9
118.0		212.1	1.6	101.1	-4.7	100.0	-5.7	126.4	3.2	116.2	6.4	115.3	-5.3
118.1		212.3	1.0	99.6	-5.6	98.5	-6.5	127.0	2.4	117.4	5.3	116.2	-3.5
Income				Prices			Producer Pri	ce Indexa,b,c				Inventori	es
				RPI	RPIX			turing	Exc	luding FBT	pf	Changes	on
£ billion	income	profits of c	companies				industries						
							Innut	Output	- Inn		Outnut	priocos	
							prices	prices	pric	es ^f	pricesf		
1995=100	Change on	£ billion	Change on	Chang	ge on Chang	ie on	Change on	Change	on Cha	nge on	Change on	£ hillion	
1333-100	year (%)	2 Dillion	year (%)				year (%)				year (%)	Lumon	
OSXS		CAED		CZB	н срк	Q	RNNK	PLLU		NNO	PLLV	CAFU	
97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.				2.5				4.8	
102.4	2.6	133.5	6.7	2.	4 3	.0		4.1		0.1	1.9	18	
106.8 106.4	4.3 -0.4	145.7 151.0	9.1	3.	1 2	.8 .6	-8.9	0.9		0.1		3.8	
110.1	3.5	154.1 156.2	2.1	1.	5 2	.3	1.5	1.2		0.1	-0.4	5.0	
		153.6	-1.6	1.	8 2	1	-0.3	0.2		0.1	0.2	1.2	
119.8	6.9	38.5	-0.3	2.	6 1	.9	4.9	1.4		4.2	0.5	0.5	
119.7	4.5	38.2	-4.0	1.	9 2	.4	-2.6	0.0		3.8 -0.2	0.1	0.5	
		38.4	-2.0	1,1	0 2	.0	-8.2	-1.0		-2.2	0.0	-0.6	
				1.	2 2	.4	-6.6	-0.7	-	-3.1	-0.1	0.4	
Expenditu	ıre					Fixed inve	estments						
		Retail sale	es volume	Retail sales	s value ^d	All			ring	Service in	dustries	General g	
						industrie	sh	industriesi				final cons	sumption
						4005							
1000				-		-						1995 price	es
£ billion	year (%)	1995=100	year (%)	1995=100	year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change of year (%
ABJR	21	EAPS	27	EAFY	47	NPEL	10	APIN		APIT		NMRY	4.0
443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	17.3	59.8	5.3	138.6	1.0
							9.1	17.8	1.1		11.5	142.7	1.2
496.5	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	111.0	18.9	20.7	4.4	90.3	22.8	145.0	1.5
539.0	4.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	117.8	4.4	17.8	-14.1 0.1	95.1	5.3 5.2	149.1 154.0	2.8
560.3	3.9	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	116.5	-1.1	16.9	-5.0	99.6	-0.5	158.1	2.7
137.9	3.5	124.9	4.9	119.8	4.8	29.6	6.0	4.5	-2.5	25.1	7.7	39.6	5.2
140.8	4.2	128.7	6.2	128.2	6.7	28.9	-3.8	4.0	-10.0	24.7	-2.7	39.5	3.9
142.2	4.1	130.4	6.3	155.1	6.7	28.9	-7.4	4.0	-9.7	24.8	-7.0	39.8	3.0
143.2	3.8	131.5	5.3	127.1	6.1	28.5	-3.4	3.9	-12.3	24.6	-1.9	40.2	1.7
Financialin	ndicators						Trade in go	ods				Balance of	paymen
Effective	xchange	Base	FTSE		Money sun	ply			Import vo	lume			Current
rate ^{d,j}		lending rated,k	All-share		growth							goods	balance
1990=100			-	change on	Change on (	Change on	1995=100	Change on	1995=100		n	£billion	£billion
AJHY	year (%)	AMIH	HSEL	year (%)			BOKII	year (%)	BOKY	year (%)		BOKI	НВО
89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	-9.5 18.5	6.4	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4		-11.1	-6.8
86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5		-13.7	-9.0 -8.7
103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	9.8	118.2	1.3	120.3 131.1	9.9		-12.3	-1.7 -4.8
103.8 107.5	-0.1	5.34 5.97	3,242	21.2	7.3	5.5	123.3	4.3	141.2 R	7.7 R		-27.4 R	-19.1
105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.0 R	8.0 1	R 140.5	2.1	164.1 R	3.7 R		-33.5 R	-17.0 -17.4
104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.6	9.0	146.1	11.3	168.3 R	12.9 R		-8.0 R	-2.3
106.4 106.1	-1.2 -0.3	5.36 5.05	2,728 2,340	-10.0 -22.7	7.1 7.1	7.5	142.6	3.7	166.2 R	5.4 R		-9.1 R	-5.2
106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.6	7.4	135.9 R	-5.0 R	161.6 R	-0.9 R -2.4 R		-8.1 R -8.4 R	-7.6
106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.4	5.8	133.9 R	-8.4 R	162.1 R	-3.7 R		-7.9 R	
n industrias: SIC	divisions 1 to 4					- 1	/alua of about	olinosses :	tooks as 1	ek in			THE REAL PROPERTY.
n industries: SIC						g V	Total husiness	al increase in s investment exc	luding NHS to	rusts landar	is. Indevisting hui	ldings and no	ivate sect
uring industries: S	of divisions 2	(04.					Ottal Dadilliog	HIVOSHIIGHT CAC					
and commercial of	companies (ex	cluding North	Sea oil comp	anies) includi	ng	0	dwellings.					ian igo aria pi	ivate see
uring industries: S and commercial o holding gains. mally adjusted. nd quarterly figure:	companies (ex	cluding North		anies) includi	ng	i F	dwellings. Private sector f Average of dail	igures are exclu	usive of exper	nditure on dv	vellings.		
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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.

b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

#### RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITE	D KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
		7 Kitsanas		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest pays and indirect taxes (RPI	ments Y)		
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
		CHAW	СΖВН	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX		
2000	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7		
2000	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	22	160.4	2.0		
	hal	170.5	3.3	167.7	. 22	159.7	1.9		
	Jul	170.5	3.0	167.6	. 1.9	159.6	1.5		
	Aug 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		
1000	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.		
	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.		
	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		
	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.		

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

		United Kingdom		European Unionb		Monetary Union Area A	Averageb
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
-		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
000	May	105.7	0.5	106.1	1.7	105.8	1.9
	Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
01	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
01	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	23 22
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	22
	Oct	107.4	12	109.5	22	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
02	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
_	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar .	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3 P	1.8 P	111.5 P	2.0 P

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release. Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area Averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

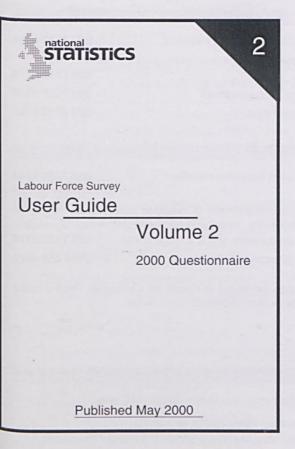
From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

Labour Market Trends	Focus on CPI	CPI First Release
old tables	equivalent	equivalent
H.11	Table 1	Table 1
H.12	Table 2	Table 2
H.13	Table 4	N/A
H.14	Table 5/7	Table 3
H.15	Table 8	Table 3
H.21	Table 17	Table 7

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