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Labour Market Trends

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Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys



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incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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ntary Questions

programme quarterly update

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topics include: economic activity of young people; women in the labour ness absence; international migration; how employees obtained their current nomic activity of older people.

nployment and overemployment in the UK ook at people who would like to work more hours; or, fewer hours for less

nic, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Managerial qualifications and organisational performance An analysis of the Employers Skill Survey 1999 Derek Bosworth, Rhys Davies and Rob Wilson, Institute for Employment

S1-96 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, government-supported training, vacancies and labour disputes plus statistical enquiry



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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 25 July 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 March-May 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

Isse in the ILO unemployment rate as indicated by March-May 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate remained unchanged in June 2002. Based on ILO definitions, the levels of employment and unemployment rose. The working-age employment rate and the unemployment rate both increased. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits rose. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose. The working-age employment rate for March-May 2002 was 74.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 91,000 over the quarter

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the guarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 52,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 1,300 in June 2002. Over the past three months there has been an average monthly rise of 1,600, however, over the past six months there has been an average monthly fall of 1,300.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from April.

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

June 2002 data: Claimant count;

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



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Labour Market



SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.7 per cent among people of working-age in the March-May 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2001-February 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A ()
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent in the March-May 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2001-February 2002 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.51 million in March-May 2002, up 179,000 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 1.57 million in March-May 2002. This is 100,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A. I).
- Claimant count up 1,300 on the month to June 2002 to 952,400. Claimant count rate in June 2002 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the May 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in March-May 2002, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2001-February 2002 but unchanged from March-May 2001 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from December 2001-February 2002 but unchanged from March-May 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.8 per cent in May 2002, down 0.8 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.5 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 18,000 since December 2001-February 2002 to 15.67 million in March-May 2002, and women up 73,000 in the same period to 12.84 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 39,000 since December 2001-February 2002 to 21.40 million in March-May 2002. People in part-time employment up 52,000 over the same period to 7.11 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 175,000 in the three months to May 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.70 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 931.6 million during March-May 2002, up 0.9 million from March-May 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).

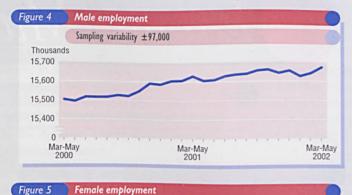
UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and I2 months up 12,000 over the year to stand at 232,000 in March-May 2002 (Table C. I).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 38,000 over the year to stand at 343,000 in March-May 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 21,000 over the year to stand at 406,000 in March-May 2002 (Figure 6, Table C. I).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions up in most regions over the year except for East, East Midlands, North East, and Northern Ireland. The figures for Wales remained unchanged. The highest rate was in the North East, London and Scotland at 6.9 per cent and lowest was in the Eastern region at 3.6 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 39,300 over the year to stand at 154,200 in June 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 230,000 in June 2002, a rise of 5,300 since June 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,000 in June 2002, a rise of 700 since June 2001 (Table C. 12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

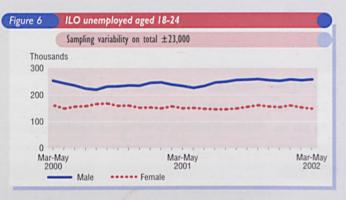
June 2002	Change on year
42,981	+2,892
31,192	-4,133
59,908	-32,800
134,081	-39,825
	42,981 31,192 59,908

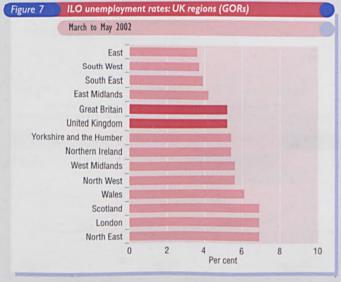
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

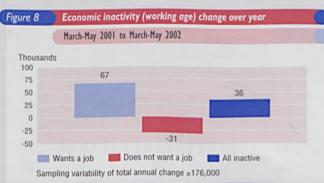
- Number of economically active people was 30.08 million in March-May 2002. Of this total, 16.63 million were men and 13.45 million were women (Table D.1)
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 66,000 over the quarter to 7.82 million in March-May 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 36,000. The number not wanting a job was down 31,000 over the year to 5.54 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 67,000 to 2.28 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 275,000 increase in the population in the year to March-May 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 179,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 100,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 5,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in March-May 2002, unchanged from December 2001-February 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, up 0.4 percentage points from the December 2001-February 2002 period (Table D. I).

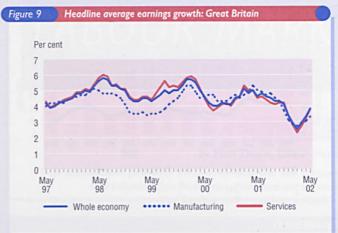












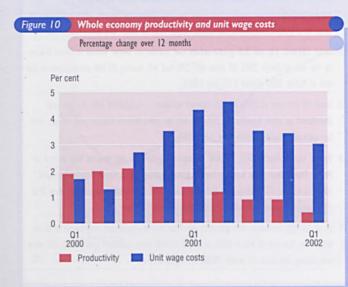
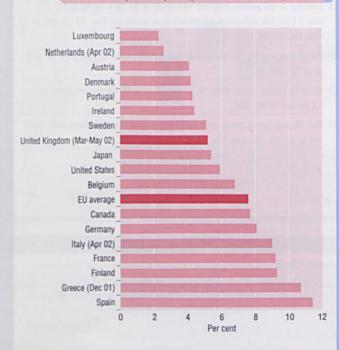


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, May 2002 (source: UK LFS and Eurostat)



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the April 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.9 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E. I).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the April 2002 rate. This is down 1.4 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.7 percentage points from the April 2002 rate. This is down 0.7 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 4.4 per cent lower in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.2 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in March-May 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in May 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.2 per cent in March-May 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent over the 12 months to May 2002, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.0 per cent.

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VACANCIES

Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pSI4).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to May 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 599,000 from 141 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 20 per cent were lost in education.
- Number of working days lost in May 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 108,000 from six stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes

- Around 57 per cent of those who left Advanced Modern Apprenticeships in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level three or above, compared with 49 per cent the previous quarter. However, Advanced Modern Apprenticeships qualification rates for July-September leavers, when most courses come to a natural conclusion, are always larger than in other quarters (Table F.5).
- 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. I I, July 2002).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (*Table F.14, July 2002*).
- 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 have started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16, July 2002).
- In all 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered 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, July 2002).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices grew by 0.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.1 per cent.
- In June the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 133.1. This was 0.7 per cent below the May figure of 134.0 but 4.6 per cent higher than the June 2001 level.
- In the three months to May 2002, manufacturing output grew by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 4.4 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 May 2002 was in deficit by £6.8 billion, down from a deficit of £8.4 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £8.8 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May 2002 were 4.2 per cent higher than the previous three months but 2.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May 2002 were 2.1 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 0.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 176.2 for June 2002, the same as in May 2002.
- In the 12 months to June 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.0 per cent, down from 1.1 per cent in May 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.5 per cent, down from 1.8 per cent in May 2002.

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

Next month

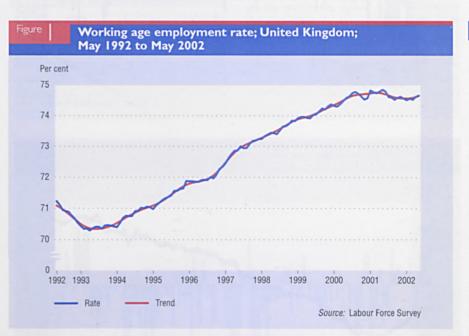
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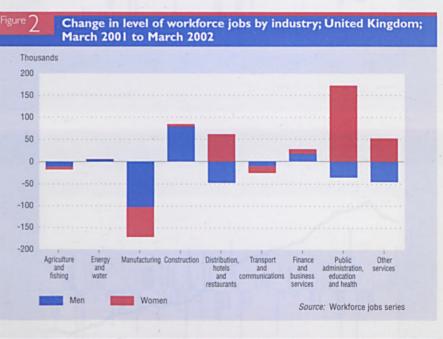
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

17

By Paul Doyle, 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 paul.doyle@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6180.





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.

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Summary

The latest set of labour market data does little to change the picture of recent months. Employment continues to be flat although there are signs that unemployment has risen slightly over the past year. Nevertheless, the data remains consistent with the flat output growth shown in 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. The increase in unemployment in part appears to be due to women re-entering the labour market from inactivity and there are also tentative signs, for example in the monthly changes in employment, hours and inactivity, which could also be seen as suggesting 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 continued recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, although growth remains relatively subdued, and underlying growth appears to be slowing slightly. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in gross domestic product growth through 2001 and 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 March to May 2002 show the working-age employment rate up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, while the level was up 81,000. However, 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: most of the increase of late has come in female employment (up 66,000 on the quarter and 92,000 on the

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

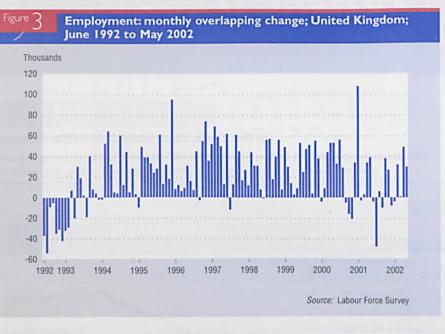
year); by comparison, male employment is up 18,000 on the year, of which 15,000 came in the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth in public administration, education and health, and distribution, hotels and restaurants (see Figure 2).

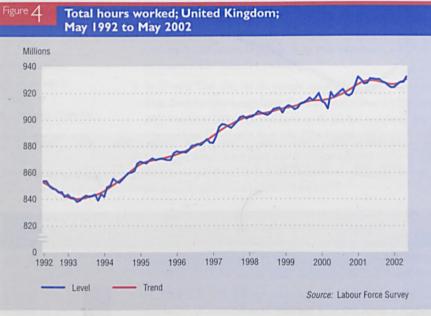
Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more 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 30,000 between February-April and March-May, the fourth consecutive month of positive growth. This is the first such period of sustained growth since the middle of 2000. However, it does need to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 32,000 between December 2001 and March 2002. 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.

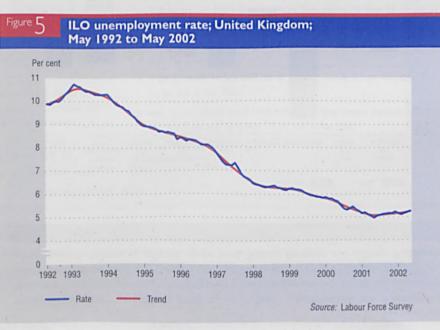
Early reports on output in the second quarter of 2002 look stronger than for the first quarter. Official data on manufacturing output show a continued pick-up into May, although the level is still subdued. Reports from outside ONS continue to appear more positive. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing in June recorded its fifth consecutive month of net output growth. This is in line with the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey that also showed manufacturing orders edging up, in line with expectations, but at a slower rate than May. Similarly, CIPS reported that services output grew for the sixth consecutive month, but was down on May's figure, which was the highest for fifteen months. 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, LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level. Since the turn of last year, trend

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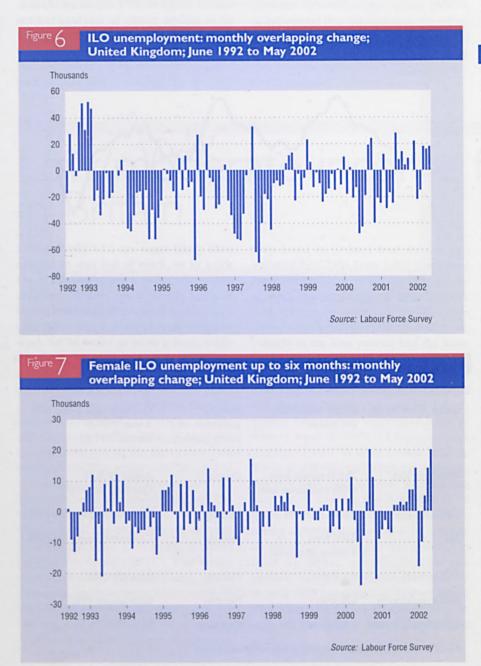


growth has slowed and the level declined from March-May 2001 until the end of last year when it reached 923.8 million, the lowest figure since September-November 2000. Since then, there have been five months of growth, and the level has risen to 931.6 million. The latest estimate of trend suggests that the series has returned to its growth path, but the level still remains below its peak in November-January 2000 (see Figure 4).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for March-May suggest that unemployment may be starting to rise. The trend of the unemployment rate has been steadily downwards since 1993. However, it flattened out over the past year and the to stand at 1.572 million.

rising slightly.



latest trend estimate points to an increase. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see Figure 5). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 52,000 on the quarter

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 18,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the February-April and March-May quarters (see Figure 6). As with the employment changes, there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count rose by 1,300 in the latest month (June). The rate remained at 3.2 per

cent, and continues to look flat. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count decreased on the month with inflows falling by 800, and outflows falling by 12,600. It seems that last month's high figure for outflows was, as suggested, erratic.

The latest rise in unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under 12 months). Within this, the greatest increase has come from women who are unemployed up to six months (up 39,000 on the quarter). The latest figure of 443,000 for March-May 2002 takes the series to its highest level since August-October 2000. This reinforces the upward trend that started in mid-2001. The series has increased 11 times in the past 13 months. The two falls that came over the 2001/2 Christmas period could have been due to a larger seasonal change than the previous vear or an erratic movement (see Figure 7).

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 21.1 per cent for the first time since the beginning of 2001; the level is down 66,000 on the quarter and stands at 7.822m. Looking at the trend, it suggests that inactivity has 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 although it has started to flatten off in recent months. The level is unchanged on the quarter, but up 49,000 since spring 2001. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years, yet the trend is less clear in recent times: following a rise from spring 2000 to a peak in summer 2001 it has fallen steadily to its current level. The latest quarter is down 66,000, reinforcing the recent trend. However, the level is still 39,000 above the spring 2000 figure.

It is also worth noting that the big decrease 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 43,000, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the fall. Within this, there were falls in women who were looking after the family and home, who were temporarily sick or injured, and who did not need or want a job.

Redundancies

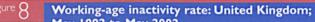
The latest set of LFS redundancy data (spring 2002) shows a fall on the quarter, the first fall since summer 2000. Redundancies were down 6 per cent on the quarter, but rose 18 per cent on the year. Within the total, all industries except transport and communication saw redundancies either remain constant or fall. The recent upward trend seems to have been halted by a drop in redundancies in service industries, which had been increasing steadily since winter 2000/1. Manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.8 per cent in the three months to May, up from 3.3 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. There was a sharp slowdown in headline earnings growth during December 2001 to February 2002, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector compared with the same period 12 months earlier. However, as the bonus season draws to close, this effect is starting to ease. The headline rate has risen for the last two months, and is now coming back into line with the excluding bonus 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 3.9 per cent in May 2002, the lowest rate since January 2001. At 3.9 per cent, growth is still healthy, but the overall picture of lower bonuses and lower growth in basic pay fits with more general economic slowdown.

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 3.8 per cent in May, and is now exactly the same as public sector earnings growth, which has fallen steadily since autumn 2001 and is now at its lowest rate since March 2001.







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

Ethnicity data in the LFS

NEW WORK has been carried out by ONS to produce historic estimates for the labour market behaviour of ethnic groups using the new ethnicity classification. The new classification, which was introduced into the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in spring 2001, is not directly comparable with the previously used classification. For this reason, ONS has produced an estimated historical series of economic activity - a process referred to as backcasting.

New questions on ethnicity were introduced to the LFS to allow labour market analysis of ethnic groups to be undertaken on a basis consistent with the output categories from the 2001 Census. Previous items on the National Statistics website have described the issues involved

A recent addition to the website describes

in applying the new output classification. the two level classification for the new ethnicity data, the relationship between the new and old classifications and explains the quality issues. In particular, it describes the methodology adopted to impute missing ethnicity responses for the spring quarter's data. The update also provides, for the first time, revised economic activity estimates for spring 2001 and spring 2002 using the more detailed level 2 classification, and provides a further link to comparable estimates for summer and autumn 2001. It is anticipated that detailed data for winter 2001/2002 on the same basis will be available in late summer 2002, completing the implementation of the new

Low/moderate-income families in Britain

classification

LONE PARENTS are more likely than couples to stay out of work, or to work fewer than 16 hours a week; and where childcare facilities are available, levels of use remain low. Poor health and extra care reduce the opportunities to return to work for 16 hours or more a week, while receiving maintenance is strongly associated with movement into work of at least 16 hours.

These are some of the findings from the Department for Work and Pensions' Family and Children Survey 2000 (FAC2000) (formerly known as the Survey of Low Income Families), which was designed to explore changes in family circumstances for low/moderate-income couple families. The first of three reports focuses on work status, childcare and the effectiveness of work incentive measures such as the Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC). Two further reports (not described in detail here) look at changes in family incomes, living standards and rates of hardship; and family changes and child support.

These reports into family circumstances a car.

were based on findings from the first two waves of FAC2000. Over 4,000 lone parent families and low to moderate income couples were interviewed in both 1999 and 2000. Over 1,000 additional families were interviewed in each year, but not both years. in 1999 one in six was no longer receiving Eight in ten lone parents had the same employment status in both 1999 and 2000. nearly one in eight had moved to a more economically active status and one in 13 had moved 'further' from the labour market. Of those not working 16 hours or more a week in 1999, 13 per cent were working at least 16 hours a week in 2000. Those people who had found a partner over this time were twice as likely as continuing lone parents to move into paid work of 16 hours or more. Receiving maintenance or having a driving licence and a car also had an impact on movement into work of at least 16 hours a week. Double the proportion of lone parents who had either of these in 1999 found work in 2000 compared with those who did not get maintenance, or who did not have a driving licence and

August 2002

News and research

Tables giving backcast estimates at both classification levels from spring 1997 onwards are on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk along with a note describing the methodology adopted in their production.

A Labour Market Spotlight item will be published in the September issue of Labour Market Trends providing economic activity estimates for levels one and two of the new classification. This will be followed by an article towards the end of the year providing a more detailed analysis of the new data. For further information. contact the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market.@ons.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

Of those low/moderate-income couple families not in paid work of 16 hours or more a week in 1999, 70 per cent were still in the same situation in 2000.

Of those receiving Income Support (IS) benefit in 2000, with couples leaving benefits at a slightly higher rate than lone parents (21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). In total, 27 per cent of those receiving maintenance were able to leave IS compared with 16 per cent of those without maintenance. The length of time a respondent had received IS also appeared related to whether they remained on support: the longer they had received IS the lower the proportion that had left the benefit a year later.

Eight to ten months after WFTC had been introduced (replacing Family Credit), a third of lone parents and low/moderateincome couple families not receiving it were aware of the scheme. The take-up rate of WFTC was estimated to be around 62 per cent. Among those who were eligible non-claimants of Family Credit in 1999, over half of the lone parents and 23 per cent of the couples were receiving WFTC in 2000. Among those receiving WFTC in 2000, 58 per cent had been receiving Family Credit the year before.

During school terms, between 50 and 60 per cent of lone parents and low/moderateincome couples working 16 hours a week or more were using someone to care for at least one of their children with between 12 and 15 per cent taking up the tax credit available for certain childcare arrangements under the WFTC. There was a greater uptake of eligible childcare arrangements

during school holidays. Employers of 6 per cent of lone parents and 4 per cent of low/moderate income couples provided childcare facilities. Where eligible childcare facilities were provided by employers, only 26 per cent of lone parents and 19 per cent of low/moderate-income couples made some use of it, although this rate increased to around 43 per cent if the childcare provided was free.

• These findings are from Low/Moderate-income Families in Britain: Work, Working Families' Tax Credit and

Childcare in 2000, DWP report no. 161 (£31.00). The two other reports in the Low/moderate-income families in Britain series are: Changes in Living Standards, DWP report no. 164 (£32.50), and Family Change in 1999 and 2000, DWP report no. 165 (£35.00). Reports are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk. For further information about the research, contact Paul Noakes, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

New Deal for Young People

THE UPTAKE of employment as a result of New Deal for Young People (NDYP) varies across the UK and depends on local labour market conditions, according to new research. Job attainment under NDYP has been highest in rural and semi-rural local labour markets, especially in southern England, but significantly lower in inner areas of built-up conurbations and large industrial cities. Researchers at Edinburgh and Cambridge universities found that in those cites and regions with low labour demand and a lack of employment growth, it is more of a challenge getting young people into work and keeping them there.

The Economic and Social and Research Council-funded study was carried out to determine the significance of geography on workfare-style policies. It was based on an analysis of the core performance measures produced by the Employment Service, plus over 200 interviews with Employment Service officials, local programme delivery partners, option providers, employers and New Deal participants in Cambridge, Camden and North Islington, Birmingham, North Tyneside, Edinburgh, and East and Mid-Lothian.

The study found employment rates in 2000 for the 18 to 24-year-old age group were around twice as high in dynamic and expanding local areas as in structurally depressed regions. The proportions of jobs attained under NDYP and retained for six months were highest in the local labour markets of southern and central England (over 58 per cent). They were lowest in much of northern England, Cornwall, Wales and central Scotland (below 46 per cent). The experience in London was variable. The rates of young people entering the programme and then going back into the benefits system were highest in northern industrial cites, such as Newcastle, Tayside, Sheffield and Barnsley, and in some coastal areas.

NDYP has encountered very different problems in different types of local labour markets. The researchers found that although it has operated best in tight labour markets, employers were disappointed by the lack of young people being referred to them. In such areas there was a widespread concern with skills shortages, but employers were reluctant to invest heavily in training young people because of high labour mobility. In rundown labour markets, where there were large numbers of young people on New Deal, personal advisors were overloaded, so unable to get to know their clients well and provide a better service in terms of referrals and support. The pressure to provide jobs meant that there was less selection and vetting of those jobs that were subsidised. Many of the employers who were involved in the subsidy scheme were the same employers who could not afford to provide proper supervision and training. Jobs being offered generally had low wages, were insecure and had few development or training opportunities, and ultimately young people

were forced to take them, which resulted in low retention rates. Some of the agencies suggested that the job expectations passed on by parents and local communities tended to deter young men from accepting service sector jobs, for example in hospitality, catering and retail.

• These findings are published in the ESRC report The Geography of Workfare: Local Labour Markets and the New Deal. For further information contact Dr Peter Sunley, tel, 0131 650 2544, e-mail, pjs@geo.ed.ac.uk at the University of Edinburgh, or Professor Ron Martin, tel. 01223 338316, e-mail rlm1@hermes.cam.ac.uk, at the University of Cambridge.

· Separate research by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, and the Policy Studies Institute evaluating the NDYP has recently been brought together by the Department for Work and Pensions. These studies investigated the impact of NDYP on youth unemployment and employment, its indirect consequences for other age-groups and for the youth market, and its effects on public finances and the overall economy. The report Findings from the Macro evaluation of the New Deal for Young People, can be obtained from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk. For further information on the research contact Paul Noakes, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

Temporary jobs

ACCORDING TO new research occupational groups in which people temporary workers have lower levels of job satisfaction, receive less training and are less well paid than those in permanent employment. However, fixedterm contracts can be a route into permanent work and, furthermore, women who start in fixed-term employment and move to permanent jobs fully catch up to the wage level of those women who started in permanent positions.

The study, by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, was recently published in the Economic Journal as part of a symposium on temporary work. It examined whether temporary jobs were 'dead end' jobs with poor pay and prospects, or 'stepping stones' to permanent employment in good jobs. The researchers used longitudinal data from the 1991-1997 British Household Panel Survey of nearly 1.750 men and nearly 2.000 women

The analysis showed that in the UK, on average over 1991-1997, around 7 per cent of male employees and 10 per cent of female employees were in temporary jobs. Of these, around 4 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women were in seasonal/casual jobs, with the remainder being on fixed-term contracts. Temporary employment was most common among workers who were less experienced, at the younger and the older ends of the age spectrum, who worked in the public sector and who worked part-time. The researchers noted differences between the types of temporary work and

industries

counterparts.

There was some evidence that fixed-term contracts were a 'stepping stone' to permanent work. Men who started work with fixed-term contracts suffered a permanent earnings loss, compared with men who began their careers in permanent jobs. The researchers viewed this as being consistent with the idea that these men were less able than those who immediately acquired a permanent job on entering the workforce. In contrast, women who started

TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- ILO unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
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worked. Seasonal/casual workers were concentrated in personal and protective services (for example armed forces, health and childcare), sales, plant and machine operatives, and other low-skill occupations as well as agriculture, forestry and fishing, distribution and catering industries. In contrast, a large share of fixed-term contract workers were employed in professional and technical occupations across most

The median duration of fixed-term contracts was around 12 months for both men and women, compared with a median duration of almost 3.5 years for men and 2.5 years for women with permanent jobs. After five years, almost all male and female temporary jobs had finished, compared with 64 per cent of permanent male jobs and 73 per cent of permanent female jobs. Women in highly skilled occupations (professional, technicians and teachers) and with higher qualifications were more likely to be on fixed-term contracts than their male

with fixed-term contracts fully caught up with those who began on permanent contracts, possibly because some women, on entering the labour force, took longer to decide on their career choices. If this is so, then women who began in temporary work might be as capable as those women who began in permanent jobs, and eventually made up for the lack of specific career development during the period of temporary work

Temporary workers reported lower levels of job satisfaction (especially in terms of promotion prospects and security), were less well paid and received less workrelated training than permanent employees. This was particularly the case for seasonal/casual employees, who had little possibility of moving into a permanent job.

The study concluded that expansion of temporary work, as a way of increasing labour market flexibility, comes at a cost. But the cost may be transitory and workers could effectively use fixed-term jobs (and, to a lesser extent, seasonal/casual jobs) as stepping stones' to permanent work.

'Temporary Jobs: Stepping Stones or Dead Ends?' by Alison Booth, Marco Francesconi and Jeff Frank was published in the June 2002 issue of the Economic Journal. For further information, contact Romesh Vaitilingam, tel. 0117 983 9770 or 07768 661095, e-mail iserpress@essex.ac.uk, or Marco Francesconi, tel. 01206 873534, e-mail mfranc@essex.ac.uk

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Women (employment statistics)

JIM COUSINS (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how the total employment rate for women with dependent children aged (a) 0-4, (b) 5-10 and (c) 11-15 years has changed since 1989, broken down by (i) fulland part-time work and (ii) women with (A) higher, (B) other and (C) no qualifications; and how the employment rate varies in each region.

JOHN KIDGELL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The attached tables provide estimates of employment rates for working-age women with dependent children, for the three month periods ending May 1989 and May 2001. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey and are not seasonally adjusted.

Spring (March to May United Kingdom Great Britain England Northern regio North West Yorkshire and t East Midlands West Midlands East Anglia Greater Londor Rest of South E South West Wales Scotland Northern Ireland

Spring (March to Ma

United Kingdom Great Britain England Northern region North West Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midland East Anglia Greater London Rest of South E South West Wales Scotland Northern Ireland

Percentage point cha United Kingdom Great Britain England Northern regio North West Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands East Anglia Greater Londo Rest of South I South West Wales

Scotland Northern Ireland

to spring (March to May) 1992.

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Len Cook, National Statistician. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Table 1 Employment rates^a of women by age of youngest child^b by standard statistical region;^c spring (March to May) 1989 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

			Women aged	1 16-59		Per cent
	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children
	All	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	chindren
y) 1989			e Studiet		1.1.1.1.1.1	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	65.9	39.6	65.0	73.1	74.9	72.8
	66.2	39.5	65.4	73.6	75.3	73.2
	. 66.9	40.0	66.5	74.2	76.3	73.9
n	62.8	38.0	64.4	75.6	72.8	67.8
	64.2	42.9	65.7	72.4	73.0	70.1
the Humber	63.3	38.3	66.7	71.3	75.0	69.2
ine municer	68.5	44.2	68.3	77.9	67.2	75.2
	64.4	34.6	62.4	73.4	75.4	72.3
	70.1	44.9	68.3	82.2	70.2	76.3
	66.4	37.5	60.1	64.8	. 77.4	75.4
n East	70.9	39.8	71.0	78.9	82.9	78.2
ast	69.1	43.3	70.0	75.2	78.5	74.8
	60.8	43.5	62.7	69.1	64.3	65.5
	62.7	35.0	56.9	71.1	70.9	70.3
					63.7	58.8
	53.5	41.0	52.3	52.7	03.7	30.0
y) 2001					00.2	
	69.3	53.9	69.9	75.0	80.3	72.3
	69.6	53.9	70.1	75.3	80.6	72.0
	69.9	53.7	70.3	76.0	80.2	73.2
n	64.6	47.6	69.2	71.8	79.8	66.4
	68.9	57.7	71.2	72.8	78.9	70.3
the Humber	69.2	55.4	72.1	77.9	75.2	70.3
	70.0	56.3	72.8	77.5	81.7	71.3
	68.3	51.3	68.5	72.6	84.3	71.8
	74.9	56.1	78.2	77.2	85.8	78.
n	64.2	43.0	58.9	67.1	67.9	71.2
East	74.1	57.8	73.1	81.1	80.2	77.3
	74.3	57.7	75.5	83.3	91.1	76.4
	63.3	47.7	68.6	68.4	80.4	64.1
	69.8	60.6	68.2	73.3	84.9	71
	60.0	52.5	65.5	65.7	73.8	59.
nge, spring 1989	to spring 2001					
	3.4	14.3	5.0	2.0	5.4	-0.0
	3.4	14.4	4.7	1.7	5.3	-0
	3.0	13.7	3.8	1.8	3.9	-0.
n	1.8	9.6	4.8	-3.9	7.1	-1.
	4.7	14.8	5.5	0.4	5.9	0.
the Humber	5.9	17.1	5.4	6.6	0.2	1.
	1.5	12.2	4.5	-0.4	14.5	-3.
	3.9	16.6	6.1	-0.7	8.9	-0.
	4.8	11.2	9.9	-5.0	15.6	1.
n	-2.2	5.6	-1.2	2.3	-9.5	-4.
East	3.2	17.9	2.1	2.3	-2.8	-0.
	5.3	14.3	5.5	8.1	12.6	1.
	2.6	9.1	5.9	-0.6	16.1	-0.
	7.1	25.3	11.2	2.2	14.1	1.
	6.5	11.5	13.3	13.0	10.1	0.

a Women in employment as a percentage of all women.

b Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education.

c Estimates are given for standard statistical regions (SSRs) as government office regions (GORs) are not available prior

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Employment rates^a of women by full-time/part-time status^b and age of youngest dependent child;^c United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 1989 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16–59					inds and per cent
	With youngest dependent child aged				Without dependent children	
	All	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
Spring (March to May) 1989						
All persons (thousands) (=100%)d	16,666	3,029	2,098	1,466	474	9,598
In full-time employment (%)	38.2	12.6	. 19.7	30.3	37.1	51.6
In part-time employment (%)	27.6	27.0	45.2	42.6	37.8	21.1
Spring (March to May) 2001						
All persons (thousands) (=100%)d	17,479	2,997	2,366	1,569	567	9,979
In full-time employment (%)	39.4	17.9	25.5	36.9	43.7	49.4
In part-time employment (%)	29.8	35.9	44.4	38.1	36.6	22.9
Percentage point change, spring 1989 to spring 2001	and the second second					
In full-time employment	1.2	5.4	5.8	6.6	. 6.7	-2.3
In part-time employment	2.3	8.9	-0.8	-4.6	-1.2	1.8

Women in full-time/part-time employment as a percentage of all women.

The definition of full-time/part-time is based on respondents' self-assessment

Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education. d Base for percentages includes women who did not state their full-time/part-time status.

Table 3 Employment rates^a of women by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child;^b United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 1989 and spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

		Women aged 16–59 Thousands and				
		With	youngest depend	ent child aged		Without dependent children
	All	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
Spring (March to May) 1989						
All persons (thousands)c	16,666	3,029	2,098	1,466	474	9,598
Higher qualifications ^d (%)	80.9	63.8	82.7	87.2	88.6	85.4
Other qualificationse (%)	69.6	40.2	68.7	76.9	78.4	78.6
No qualifications (%)	55.3	26.6	54.7	66.0	65.8	60.2
Spring (March to May) 2001						
All persons (thousands) ^c	17,479	2,997	2,366	1,569	567	9,979
Higher qualifications ^d (%)	84.7	73.3	85.6	88.6	88.3	87.0
Other qualifications ^e (%)	70.8	54.3	71.9	78.5	84.5	74.2
No qualifications (%)	55.3	26.6	54.7	66.0	65.8	60.2
Percentage point change, spring 1989 to spring 2001						
Higher qualifications ^d	3.8	9.5	2.9	1.4	-0.2	1.6
Other qualifications ^e	1.2	14.1	3.2	1.6	6.1	-4.4
No qualifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Source: La	bour Force Survey

Women with each qualification level who are in employment as a percentage of all women with the relevant qualification level. Children aged under 16 and those aged 16–18 in full-time education.

Includes women who did not state their qualifications

d Higher qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.
 e Other qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualification which cannot be classified.

Wages

BRIAN JENKINS (Tamworth) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what has been the (a) average wage and (b) median wage for (i) men and (ii) women in each year since 1997.

LEN COOK: I have been asked to reply to your recent question on the average and median earnings since 1997. Table 4 gives the information you require. The data relate to fulltime employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by any absence.

Table 4 Average and median wages for full-time employees by sex; United Kingdom; April 1997 to April 2001

	N	Ien	Wo	£
	Average	Median	Average	Median
1997	408.70	.349.70	297.20	260.40
1998	428.80	363.70	310.30	270.40
1999	444.30	374.80	327.90	285.40
2000	464.10	389.70	343.70	296.70
2001	490.50	407.70	366.80	313.20

Source: New Earnings Survey

(24 June)

(17 June)

Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Working Age Evaluation Division and Social Research Division within the Department for Work and Pensions, the Employment Relations Divsion of the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department for Education and Skills.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND

WAE 115	Partners of non-JSA Benefit recipients Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 259 6266
WAE 116	New Deal for Lone Parents: First Synthesis report of the National Evaluation Contact: Anna Bee, tel. 0114 259 5326
WAE 117	Joint Claims for JSA – Quantitative evaluation of Labour Market effects Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
WAE 118	Joint Claims for JSA – Quantitative Survey stage 2 – Technical report Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
WAE 119	New Deal for Lone Parents: A Qualitative Evaluation of the in-work Training Grant Pilot (IWTG) Contact: David Betteley, tel. 0114 259 5321

WAE 120 Modernising the Employment Service: Summary Report Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651

For details of specific projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of DWP WAED reports, please telephone 0114 259 6278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT FOR W

The experiences and impact of outsourcing Housing **Benefit and Council Tax Benefit**

Low income families and household spending

RR 168	Findings from the Macro evaluation of the New Deal for Young People
RR 169	Costs and benefits to service providers of

- making reasonable adjustments under Part III the Disability Discrimination Act
- WP4 The Use of Propensity Score Matching in the **Evaluation of Active Labour Market Policies**

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

Research programme quarterly update

PEN	ISIONS -	WORKING AGE EVALUATION DIVISION
		Reports published since I May
	WAE 121	Qualitative Analysis of Employer Direct: Employer Survey and CSC case studies Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
	WAE 122	Jobcentre Case Studies – Assessment of impact of MES on jobcentre processes Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
	WAE 123	Remote Jobpoints Experience Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
	WAE 124	Employment Zones: A study of Local Delivery Agents and Case Studies Contact: Bill Sheppard, tel. 0114 259 3663
	WAE 125	Joint Claims for JSA – Qualitative Summary Report Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328

ORK AND	PENSIONS - SOCIA	AL RESEARCH DIVISION
		Projects started since I May

Drug and alcohol misuse as a barrier to employment Provision of support and services to disabled people

		Reports published since I May
w	RR 170	From Jobseekers to jobkeepers: job retention, advancement and the role of in-work support programmes
of	RR 171	Qualitative Research with clients: Longer term experiences of a work-focused service

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY - EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION Reports published since I May

Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance (joint URN 2/979 project between DTI, DfEE and Cabinet Office Women's Unit. Published by the Cabinet Office).

URN 01/1224 Collective bargaining structures and workplace performance

Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary analysis and international case study research executive summary (only available on the DTI website).

URN 2/573 Small firm's awareness and knowledge of individual employment rights

Ongoing projects

Employee voice and its influence over training provision	Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey			
How employers manage absences	Survey of redundancy practices			
Employers survey on support for working parents	Evaluation of the Partnership at Work Fund			
Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home	Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer			
Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund	The effect of employment legislation on small firms'			
Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers	decisions and management practices			

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

DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS Projects started since I May-

	2001106	Evaluation of People Skills Scoreboard	2001092	Evaluation of adult guidance pilots			
	2002022	Review of research into the attitudes of parents and young people to their experiences of education, and how this is influencing them to	2001069	Evaluation of the pilot project for schools facing extremely challenging circumstances			
		follow different routes	2001060	Evaluation of new post-16 learning			
	2002027	Evaluation of pilots of paid time-off for training - design stage		arrangements – key stakeholder and partner views on the contribution to quality and standards			
	2002016	British Social Attitudes Survey 2002-2004 (pilot)	2152000	Longitudinal survey of 13-25-year-olds:			
	2002001	Assessing the impact of fees on the childcare	2001113	development phase			
		sector		Diversity pathfinders project			
	2002003	Developing a database of resources in thinking skills for use by primary school teachers in the	2001026	Scoping study of the mapping of the funding of adult learning			
		classroom or as part of CPD activities	2002069	'Adding It Up' website project			
	2001101	Tackling bullying: what works	2002065	Relative efficacy of educational interventions			
	2002002	Scoping the availability of software in ethnic minority languages		workstream			
	2002020		2002046	Identifying the impact of resources on pupil			
2002028		Evaluation of extended schools demonstration projects		attainment using instrumental variables			
	2002012	Parents', pupils' and teachers' experiences of, and	2002044	The evaluation of the devolution of education welfare services to secondary schools			
		attitudes to, educational provision: perspectives	2002006	Sabbaticals for experienced teachers working in			
		from research	2002000	challenging schools			
	2001104	Evaluation of the transforming school workforce pathfinder project	2002032	Estimates of the return to schools, further			
	2001100	Researching the relationship between resourcing		education and higher education qualifications			
	2001100	and pupil attainment	2002072	Development work for the longitudinal study of			
	2001102	Children's Fund Prevention Programme		young people - methodological study			
		feasibility study	2002049	Work under the Treasury Evidence-based Policy Fund			
	2001096	Secondary analysis of Employers Skill surveys	2002042				
	2001095	Evaluation of the piloting of the Connexions customer information system	2002042	Emotional competence assessment framework review			

2002029			
	Evaluating the usefulness of the DfES pack 'Bullying: don't suffer in silence'	2002036	Evaluation of the national E-learning Foundation
2002037	Investigating the application of data	2002018	Developing the ALSPAC longitudinal survey of children as a resource for education
2002033	envelopment analysis to pupil level data 'What Works' extension project: exploring the	2002058	Development work for the longitudinal study of
2002033	impact of rurality in pathfinder areas	2002034	young people - methodological review Research into <i>Teachers</i> magazine
		2002001	nesear en mes reaches magazine
			Projects completed since I May
2932000	Fifth survey of parents of three and four-year-old	2001068	Student loan repayment model
	children and their use of early years services (summer 2000 to spring 2001)	2001074	Literature review on rates of return to higher education.
2001039	Evaluation of 'Campaign for Learning'	3000	Individual Learning Accounts: a consultation
2132000	Youth Cohort Study - interview and postal survey of 17 and 19-year-olds		exercise on a new ILA-style scheme
1012001	Evaluation of one-stop mentor pilots	2002013	Connexions in schools
3312000	Admission appeal panels: research study into the	107981	Early Excellence Centre Pilot Programme second evaluation report 2000-2001
	operation of appeal panels, use of the Code of Practice and training for panel members	11298	Evaluation of new approaches to work experience and the work related curriculum
2292000	Evaluation of Millennium Volunteers	2001109	Investigation into the use of the Connexions
233982	Education Maintenance Allowance: the first two years - a quantitative evaluation		assessment, planning, implementation and review framework
240961	Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of Employers Skill	2002005	Curriculum Online
	Survey 1999	3102000	Researching effective pedagogy in the early years
			Reports published since I May
RR335	Pupil Adult Ratio Differences and Educational Progress Over Reception at Key Stage I	RR347	Literature Review of the Costs of Being 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' at Age 16
RR336	Establishing the Current State of School	RR348	
	Leadership in England	KK340	Repeat Study of Parents' Demand for Childcare
RR337	Leadership in England Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the	RR350	Repeat Study of Parents' Demand for Childcare Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes
	Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year		Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year
	Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of	RR350 RR351	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes
RR338	Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation	RR350	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years
RR338 RR340	 Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 	RR350 RR351	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First
RR337 RR338 RR340 RR341 RR341	Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds	RR350 RR351 RR352	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance
RR338 RR340	 Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 	RR350 RR351 RR352 RR353	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: Leeds and London First Year Evidence
RR338 RR340 RR341 RR342	 Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds Skills for Life: The National Strategy for Improving Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills. 'What Works' - Early Findings from the Pathfinder Projects 	RR350 RR351 RR352 RR353 RR356	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: Leeds and London First Year Evidence Researching Effective Pedagogy in the Early Years Evaluation of Adult Information Advice and
RR338 RR340 RR341 RR342 RR343	 Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds Skills for Life: The National Strategy for Improving Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills. 'What Works' - Early Findings from the Pathfinder Projects Evaluating Outcomes for Learners in Pathfinder Areas 	RR350 RR351 RR352 RR353 RR356 RR359	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: Leeds and London First Year Evidence Researching Effective Pedagogy in the Early Years Evaluation of Adult Information Advice and Guidance Partnerships
RR338 RR340 RR341 RR342 RR343	 Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements for The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds Skills for Life: The National Strategy for Improving Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills. 'What Works' - Early Findings from the Pathfinder Projects Evaluating Outcomes for Learners in Pathfinder Areas Admission Appeal Panels: Research Study into the Operation of Appeal Panels, Use of the Code 	RR350 RR351 RR352 RR353 RR356 RR359 RR360	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001) Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: Leeds and London First Year Evidence Researching Effective Pedagogy in the Early Years Evaluation of Adult Information Advice and Guidance Partnerships The Wider Role and Benefits of Investors in People Early Excellence Centre Pilot Programme:
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RR340	Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas
RR341	Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds
RR342	Skills for Life: The National Strategy for Improving Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills. 'What Works' - Early Findings from the Pathfinder Projects
RR343	Evaluating Outcomes for Learners in Pathfinder Areas
RR344	Admission Appeal Panels: Research Study into the Operation of Appeal Panels, Use of the Cod of Practice and Training for Panel Members
RR345	Student Apprenticeship Evaluation
RR346	Estimating the Cost of Being 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' at Age 16

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

Research programme quarterly update

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

Economic activity of young people (LFS)

Women in the labour market (LFS)

Sickness absence (LFS)

00

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

Economic activity of young people

Table Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

							Thousand
				mic age (in			-
		All p	persons		All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	366	422	444	441	1,673	866	807
Not in FTE	130	201	333	335	999	550	449
In FTE	236	221	Ш	106	674	316	358
ILO unemployed							
All	74	68	65	52	260	158	102
Not in FTE	44	55	56	44	200	123	77
In FTE	30	14	9	8	60	36	25
Economically inactive							
All	315	238	219	228	999	477	523
Not in FTE	33	34	55	61	183	64	119
In FTE	281	204	164	167	816	412	404
Total							
All	755	728	728	721	2,933	1,501	1,432
Not in FTE	208	290	444	441	1,382	737	645
In FTE	547	438	285	281	1,551	764	787
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	58.4	67.3	69.9	68.4	65.9	68.2	63.5
Not in FTE	84.1	88.3	87.7	86.1	86.8	91.3	81.6
In FTE	48.6	53.5	42.2	40.6	47.4	46.0	48.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	16.9	14.0	12.7	10.6	13.5	15.5	11.2
Not in FTE	25.4	21.5	14.5	11.7	16.7	18.2	14.6
In FTE	11.3	5.8	7.2	7.2	8.2	10.1	6.4

a Age on previous 31 August.

Labour Market Spotlight

Contents for August 2002

International migration

- How employees obtained their current job (LFS)
- 6 Economic activity of older people

Source: Labour Force Survey

August 2002

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE) although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of nongovernment-supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and educational status in spring 2002 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.6 million (53 per cent) were in fulltime education in spring 2002.
- Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (55 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- Of young people not in FTE 87 per cent were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 47 per cent were economically active, of whom 8 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

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

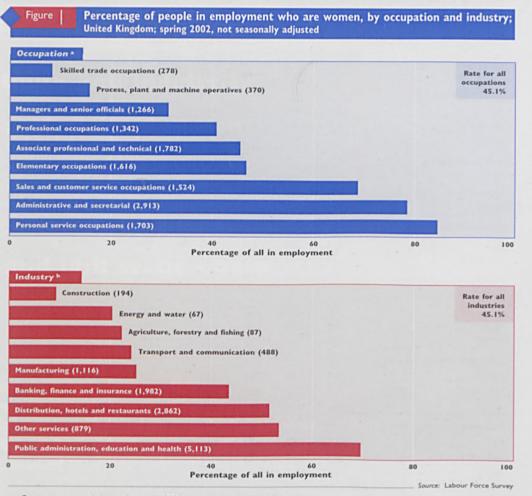
- There were 12.2 million women of working age in employment in spring 2002.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69.5 per cent (compared with 78.9 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.8 per cent).

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

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

Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	The Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)				No dependent children	All Men		
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		16-64
All in employment	12,218	4,883	1,520	1,661	1,249	452	7,335	15,314
Full-time	7,006	1,958	493	615	598	251	5,048	14,008
Part-time	5,207	2,924	1,027	1,047	650	200	2,283	1,301
Employees	11,375	4,470	1,380	1,518	1,155	418	6,905	12,944
Temporary employees	764	281	68	121	69	23	482	683
Self-employed	744	372	125	128	89	30	372	2,282
Unpaid family workers	52	29	12	Н	*	*	23	23
Home workers	396	226	94	77	40	16	170	227
ILO unemployed	575	250	94	94	50	13	324	923
ILO unemployed I year or m	ore 97	47	*	23	14	*	49	245
All economically active	12,793	5,133	1,615	1,755	1,298	464	7,660	16,236
Economically inactive	4,795	2,335	1,260	618	343	114	2,460	3,173
Total	17,588	7,468	2,875	2,373	1,642	578	10,120	19,410
Employment rate (%)	69.5	65.4	52.9	70.0	76.1	78.2	72.5	78.9
Economic activity rate (%)	72.7	68.7	56.2	74.0	79.1	80.3	75.7	83.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.3	3.8	2.7	4.2	5.7



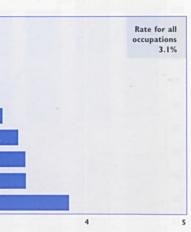
- Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification. Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
- The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment

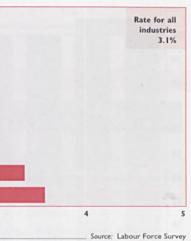
Sickness a	absence	
Figure 2	Percentage of em week due to sick spring 2002, not sea	ployees absent from work ness or injury, by occupatio sonally adjusted
Occupation ^a		A Constant
Managers and s	senior officials (78)	
Associate profe	ssional and technical (96)	
Skilled trades of	occupations (66)	
Professional oc	cupations (88)	
Process, plant	and machine operatives (6	6)
Elementary occ	cupations (109)	
Administrative	and secretarial (121)	
Sales and custo	omer service occupations (72)
Personal servic	e occupations (70)	
	1	2 Percentage of employee
Industry ^b		
Agriculture and	fishing (*)	
Construction (3	(4)	
Transport and	communication (48)	
Distribution, h	otels and restaurants (137	
Other services	(36)	
Banking, financ	e and insurance (121)	
Manufacturing	(132)	
Public administ	tration, education and hea	ith (241)
Energy and wa	ter (11)	
	1	2 Percentage of employee
) The figures she	coded according to the 1992	00 Standard Occupational Classification Standard Industrial Classification. bers (in thousands) of employees absent 2.
Table 3		inable to work in the refer ing 2002, not seasonally adjuste

		Thousand	ls and per cen	
	All	Men	Women	
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	767	339	428	
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:				
I day	38	38	38	
2 days	20	20	21	
3 days	10	9	10	
4 days	6	6	7	
All week ^b	26	28	25	
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,208	12,772	11,436	
All employees ^c (thousands)	24,975	13,111	11,864	
		Source: L	abour Force Surve	

a Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 b Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state if they had taken a day of in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

at least one day in the reference and industry; United Kingdom;





at least one day in the reference week.

e week due to sickness or injury;

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

There were 2.1 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the spring quarter. This accounts for 2.0 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

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

- For all employees, this rate was 3.1 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 2.2 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.8 per cent for personal service occupations.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 2.5 per cent for construction to 3.6 per cent for energy and water.

Table 3 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. It is worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee may not be equivalent in terms of lost output to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- 767,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In spring 2002, 3.6 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (428,000), compared with 2.6 per cent of men (339,000).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 38 per cent were away for just one day.

International migration

Figure 2

1991

1992

1993

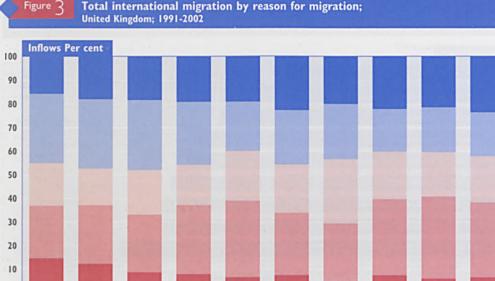
1994

There is a growing interest in the impact of international migration on the UK labour market. The latest annual volume of International Migration published by ONS presents statistics for the past ten years with detailed figures 80 for 2000 (see red box for details of data sources). In 2000 an estimated 482,000 people migrated into the UK, while 299,000 migrated out of the UK, giving an estimated net 40 inflow of 183,000 people. There has been an annual net gain of 30 international migrants into the UK throughout the past decade.

- Figure 3 shows the main reasons given for migration into and out of the UK over the past decade.
- The number of people 100 migrating annually to the UK to take up jobs or for business increased by around 60,000 between 1991 and 2000. In 2000 nearly a 70 quarter of all immigrants to the UK had a definite job to go to (23 per cent). In 50 addition, many of those arriving for other reasons 40 stated that they were seeking 30 employment.
- In 2000, 102,000 people left 20 the UK for a definite job in another country, slightly over a third of all emigrants from the UK (34 per cent).
- O Net immigration for study purposes increased over the decade. Some of those entering the UK as students may stay on in the UK after completing their studies, while others will leave the UK for employment or other reasons.

Figure 4 shows the total net flow of migrants by usual occupation prior to migration for the past ten years.

On average 52 per cent of those entering the UK over the decade were employed prior to migrating, compared with 59 per cent leaving the UK.



1995

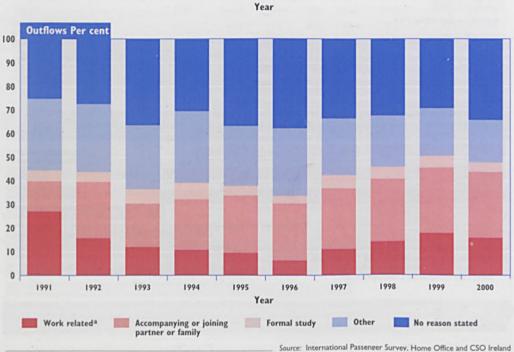
1996

1997

1998

1999

2000



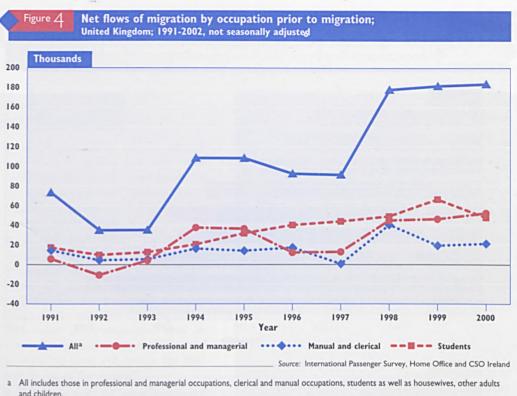
Work-related reasons refer to those with a definite job to go to, those 'on business' and au pairs. Those giving other reasons include people looking for work, working holidaymakers, asylum seekers, those visiting friends or family and those travelling for religious reasons.

Data Sources

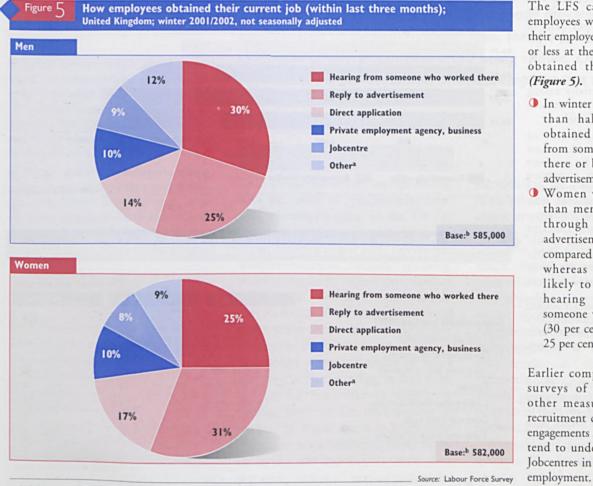
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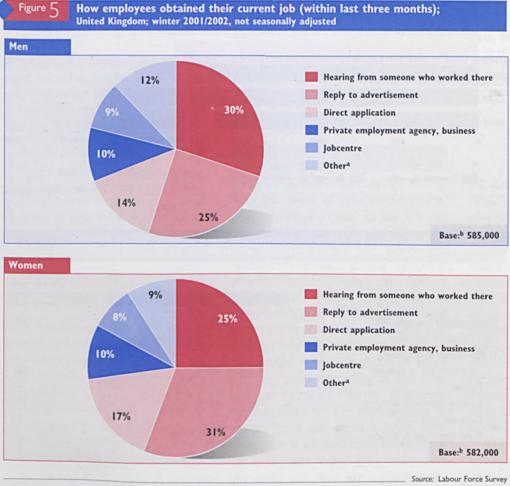
An international migrant is defined here as someone who is intending to change his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. Data on international migration come from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey of passengers arriving at and departing from the main UK airports and seaports. The IPS provides the richest source of information on international migrants, but excludes certain groups; those travelling between the UK and Republic of Ireland; most asylum seekers; and visitor switchers (those entering the UK as shortterm visitors but subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer). Data on asylum seekers, visitor switchers and Irish flows are provided by the Home Office and CSO Ireland, and are added to the IPS data to provide a complete picture of total international migration.

The latest report International migration: Migrants entering or leaving the UK and England and Wales, 2000 is available free at www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p507.asp. For further information on these data sources e-mail migstatsunit@ons.gov.uk.



How employees obtained their current job





a Includes careers office, jobclub, some other method.

b Base figures include those who did not state their main method of looking for work, but percentages exclude these Note: Jobs that respondents had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interviews are not included.

- Since 1991 there has been a net gain of professional and managerial workers every year except in 1992 when there was a net loss of 10,000 workers.
- For manual and clerical workers there has been a net gain of migrants every year over the past ten years.
- There has been a general upward trend in the net inflow of people recorded as students before coming to the UK. IPS data show that while the majority come to further their studies, others may arrive as working holidaymakers or for workrelated reasons.

The Labour Market and Demography project (see pp157, Labour Market Trends, March 2002) is planning a series of articles on the impact of various demographic changes, including migration, to be published in the next 12 months.

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job (Figure 5).

- In winter 2001/2002, more than half of employees obtained a job by hearing from someone who worked there or by replying to an advertisement.
- Women were more likely than men to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement (31 per cent, compared with 25 per cent) whereas men were more likely to obtain a job by hearing about it from someone who worked there (30 per cent, compared with 25 per cent).

Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different recruitment channels' shares of engagements suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find

6 Economic activity of older people

The labour market status of many people changes around the state pension age (60 for women and 65 for men). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used to examine the economic activity and inactivity of the age groups surrounding this change. Figure 6 shows the number of people aged between 30 and 74 years who were economically active and inactive 55-59 in the UK in winter 2001/2002.

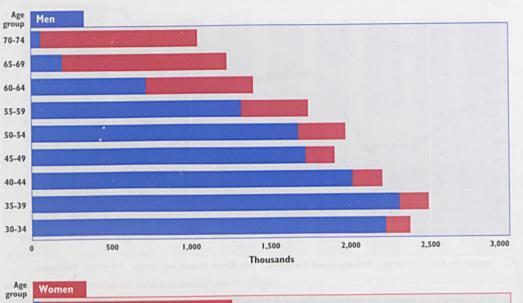
- The proportion of people who are economically inactive is higher among those aged between 50 years and state pension age than the working-age population as a whole (30 per cent, compared with 22 per cent).
- Economic inactivity rates increased progressively from about the age of 50 for both men and women. Over 90 per cent of people over state pension age were economically inactive.
- Economic inactivity rates were lower for men than women in each age group.
- Employment rates were very low among those aged 65 and over - 7 per cent of men, compared with 9 per cent of women.

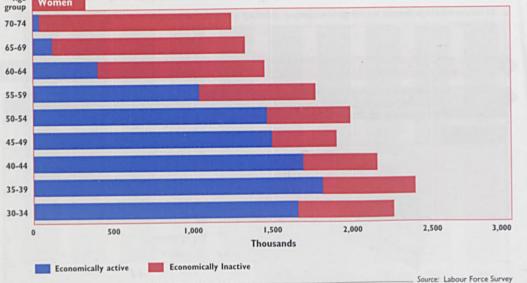
Table 4 shows the main reason for economic inactivity among people aged 50 to state pension age in winter 2001/2002.

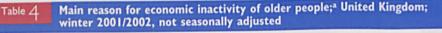
- Long-term sickness or disability was the most common reason for inactivity in this age group, accounting for over half of men and two-fifths of women who were economically inactive.
- Of economically inactive women in this age group, over a quarter said that they were looking after the family or home, compared with one in 20 men.
- O Early retirement accounted for more economically inactive men than women (28 per cent, compared with 14 per cent).

For further information about the inactivity of men aged between 50 and 64 see pp301-10, Labour Market Trends, June 2002. The Labour Market and Demography project (see pp397) will also consider the factors affecting the labour market decisions of the over-50s and an article is planned for early 2003.

Economic activity and inactivity of people aged between 30 and 74; Figure 6 United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted







		Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women	
Economically inactive (000)	2,645	1,390	1,255	
Main reason for inactivity:				
As a percentage of all inactive				
Long-term sick or disabled	48	55	40	
Retired	22	28	14	
Looking after family or home	15	5	27	
Does not need a job	5	3	7	
Temporarily sick or injured	2	2	2	
Other ^b	8	7	8	
		Source	: Labour Force Surve	

a Men aged 50-64 and women aged 50-59.

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Includes students, those waiting for the results of job applications, those not yet looking for a job, those who believe no jobs are available, those who have not looked for a job, those who gave another reason or those who gave no reason.

Underemployment and overemployment in the UK

Key points

 In autumn 2001 almost one in five workers in the UK (18.9 per cent) would have preferred to change their current working hours; a significant majority of them wanted to work fewer hours.

 In autumn 2001, 2.4 million workers (8.4 per cent of all employed) wanted to work longer hours. Of these, 2.1 million were available to start working longer hours within two weeks and 1.8 million were underemployed, that is, worked less than a threshold related to working time (46 hours for men and 41 hours for women).

• The number of underemployed workers has been decreasing slightly since 1997, but remained over 5 per cent of all in the labour force.

· Part-time workers, young workers, low-skilled and low-paid occupations were most likely to be underemployed.

• Since autumn 2000, there were more workers wanting to work fewer hours for less pay than workers wanting to work more hours: in autumn 2001, almost 3 million workers would have accepted less pay to be able to work fewer hours.

• Older workers, managers, those in top paying occupations and workers with greater length of time with the same employer were most likely to want to work fewer hours for less pay.



This article presents data from the Labour Force Survey on time-related underemployment. Also, for the first time, estimates of overemployment are being shown. ONS welcomes comments on the definition of underemployment used here and its implementation.

Introduction

THIS IS the first of two articles dealing with the issues of 'underemployment' and 'overemployment' in the UK. In this article the two concepts are explored in terms of the numbers of workers involved. Broadly speaking, underemployment refers to workers who want to work more hours; overemployment refers to those who would prefer fewer hours. Around one in five workers in the UK (18.9 per cent) are dissatisfied with the number of hours that they work, according to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for autumn 2001. Of the total number of people in employment 8.5 per cent wanted to work additional hours at the basic pay rate and slightly more, 10.5 per cent, said that they would prefer fewer hours for less pay. In this article, data from the LFS are used to describe

National Statistics feature

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

the trend in the number of people in 'time-related' underemployment, their characteristics in autumn 2001, and to provide a brief overview of those preferring to work fewer rather than extra hours: the overemployed. Finally, a comparison of the European Union figures of underemployment is made. The terms underemployment and timerelated underemployment will be used interchangeably in the remainder of this article. A further article in October's issue of Labour Market Trends will measure underemployment in terms of the volume of hours worked and hours wanted.

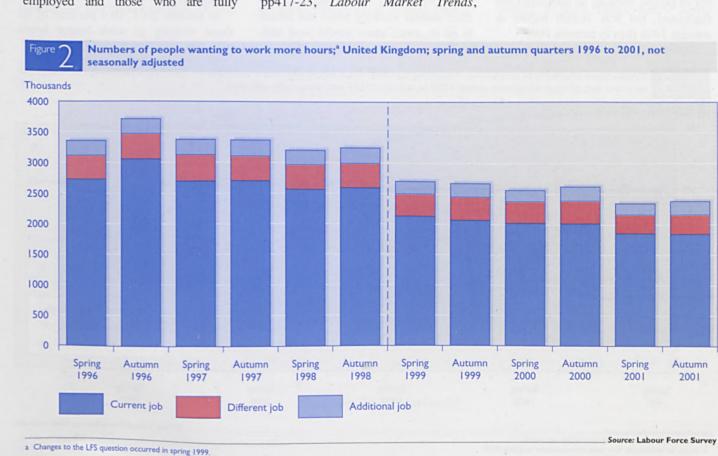
The standard theory of labour supply assumes that individuals choose their optimal number of hours and that employment opportunities are likely to be evenly distributed across the hours

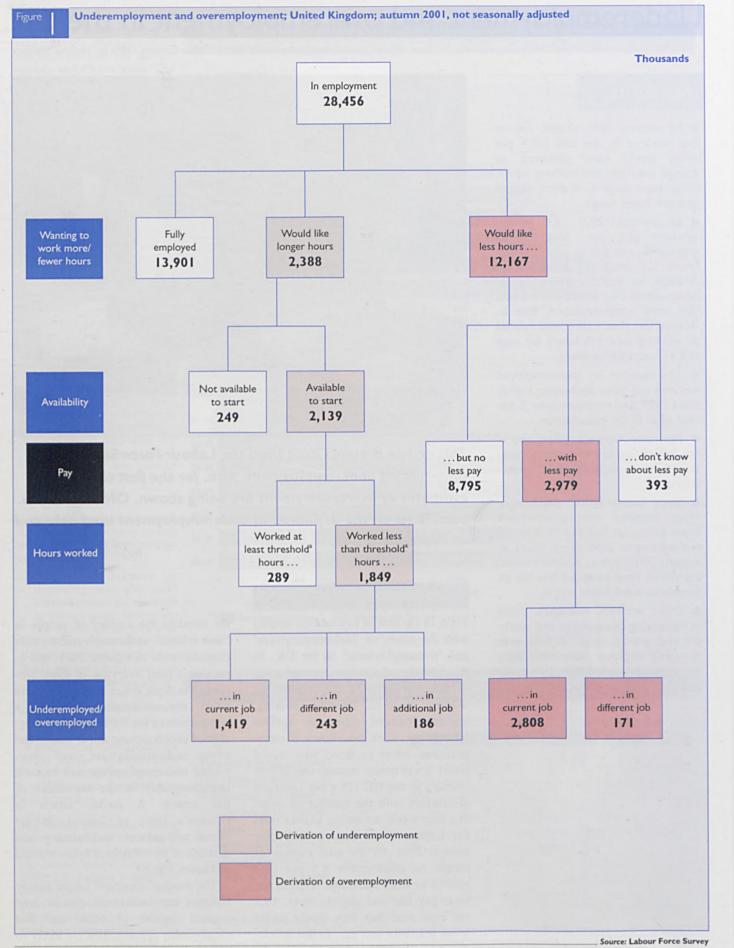
distribution. Consequently, it does not suggest that underemployment and overemployment can be persistent issues in the labour market. There are long-standing theoretical arguments and empirical evidence, however, suggesting that working hours cannot be freely varied within jobs and are instead strongly influenced by employer preferences, institutional factors and imperfect mobility of the labour force. As a result, the amount of labour supplied is likely to reflect both workers' and employers' preferences, and there are expected to be many workers out of equilibrium with respect to their labour supply at any point in time. Predicted mismatch between hours wanted and hours worked then needs to be measured and fitted into the current labour force framework.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of economic activity stipulates that if a person works for an hour or more during the reference week then they will be classified as employed. Within this framework, only the total lack of work is defined as unemployment and people who are employed can be divided further into those who are underemployed and those who are fully

employed. That is, employment and unemployment as defined by the ILO do not capture the diversity of the labour market and the concept of time-related underemployment needs to be introduced to measure situations of partial lack of work, and to complement statistics of unemployment. The number of underemployed people as a percentage of all in the labour force and the amount of hours they are available to work provide an insight into the degree to which labour resources are available and utilised in the economy. Time-related overemployment is a related, opposite concept, and it measures the overutilisation of the current labour supply.

The latest Eurostat draft regulation concerning underemployment and a concept of 'labour reserve' was voted on by the Eurostat Employment Statistics Working Group this year. Although the Statistics Programme Committee (SPC) did not ratify it in March 2002, and a new regulation will have to be put to the Working Group in September, the definition of underemployment is not expected to undergo any changes (see *technical note*). As noted in a previous article (see pp417-23, *Labour Market Trends*,





a Men and women who worked no more than 45 hours and 40 hours a week respectively (see technical note)

National Statistics feature

nderemployment and overemployment in the L

August 1999), Eurostat has been keen to collect data about time-related underemployment on its Community Labour Force Survey (see also *technical note*). It currently defines people in time-related underemployment as all those employed aged 15 (16 in the UK) and over who:

- during the reference week were willing to work additional hours, meaning that they wanted another job in addition to their current job(s), wanted another job with more hours instead of their current job(s) or wanted to increase the total number of hours worked in their current job(s);
- were available to work additional hours within a period corresponding with the usual term of notice (2 weeks in the UK), given opportunities for additional work; and
- during the reference week actually worked less than a threshold relating to working time.

Estimating time-related underemployment in the UK using the LFS

Adopting the current Eurostat definition, time-related underemployment can be directly estimated using LFS data since spring 1999 (see technical note). The derivation of the figures on underemployment for autumn 2001 LFS data is shown in Figure 1.

Willing to work additional hours

Between spring 1996 and autumn 1998 over three million people (over 11 per cent of all employed) wanted to work additional hours and over 2.5 million of them wanted to do so in their current job (see Figure 2). During this period there was a decline in the demand for more hours in current jobs, with 2.6 million workers wanting additional hours in autumn 1998, about 0.5 million less than in autumn 1996. The number of people wanting more hours in a different job was also in a consistent and slight decline, while the number of people wanting an additional job fluctuated, but was 10,000 higher in autumn 1998 than in autumn 1996.

A sharp drop in the number of people wanting longer hours in their current jobs occurred in 1999 when the LFS question was changed to include only those who wanted to work longer hours at their basic rate of pay; this excluded workers looking for overtime or enhanced pay rates. Within a year there was an additional decrease of 0.5 million workers wanting longer hours in their current jobs, and a more gradual decline has continued since.

In the past six years there has been a slight decline in the number of people wanting to work additional hours in their current jobs, and to a lesser extent among those in different jobs. Nevertheless, the vast majority of employees wanting to work more hours preferred to do so in their current jobs.

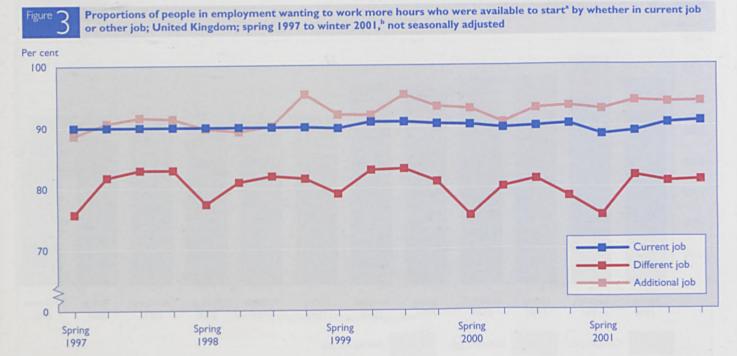
Summer quarters consistently had the highest number of workers wanting to work additional hours owing to a high influx of such workers (about 80 per cent of them full-time students) in the distribution and hotel industries. Autumn quarters had the second highest rates.

Availability

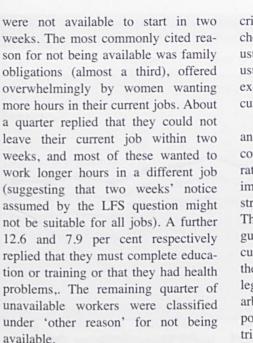
Not everybody who wants to change their current working hours can actually do so, since many would need additional training or a change of circumstances. The proportion available to start working additional hours within two weeks has been relatively stable since 1999 at between 85 and 90 per cent of those wanting to work longer hours (see Figure 3). As noted in Table 3 (see technical note) the question on availability was introduced in March 1997 for employees wanting extra hours in an additional or different job and extended in March 1999 to include those wanting extra hours in their current job. Since availability to start working extra hours in current jobs was very stable in the period from spring 1999 to winter 2000, a 90 per cent estimate can be used for previous quarters. In this way Eurostat timerelated underemployment can be backestimated to March 1997.

Availability among those wanting more hours in different jobs shows a clear seasonal trend, with highest availability during summer and autumn quarters. Neither this seasonality nor the noticeable rise in the availability in additional jobs after autumn 1998 has much effect on the number of people who want more hours in different and additional jobs.

In autumn 2001, 10.4 per cent of all those wishing to work longer hours



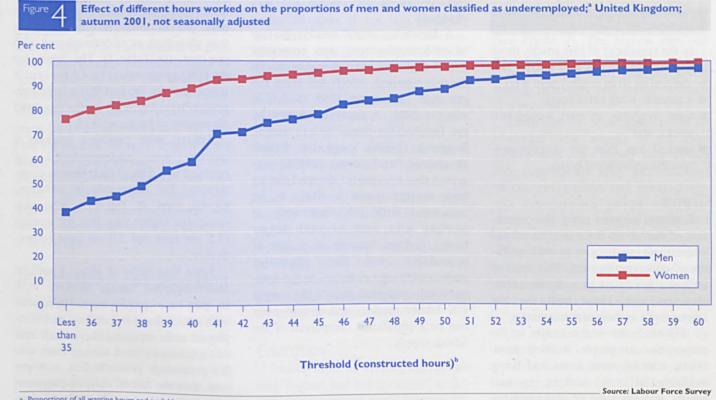
ce: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimate a Workers who are available to start within two weeks. b Values for 'current job' have been estimated prior to spring 1999.



Actual and usual hours worked threshold

The purpose of a threshold is to ensure that people are not counted as time-related underemployed if they are working above a certain number of hours (for further explanation, see technical note). There are two issues concerning the implementation of this criterion of underemployment: the choice of type of hours worked (actual, usual, a combination of actual and usual hours worked, including or excluding overtime) and the choice of cut-off point to apply to these hours.

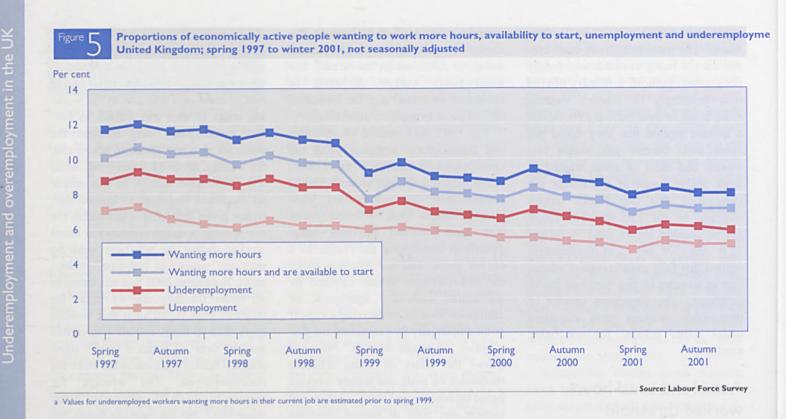
The 1992 ILO manual on concepts and measurement suggests using the combination of actual and usual hours rather than actual hours alone, which is implemented here and called 'constructed hours' (see technical note). The same manual provides some guidelines concerning the choice of a cut-off point, and recommends either the full-/part-time divide covered by legislation, collective agreement or arbitration awards, or deriving a cut-off point empirically by examining the distribution of hours worked. Figure 4 shows the effect of using different thresholds on male and female workers based on constructed hours worked that include any paid or unpaid overtime worked in the reference week. While over 90 per cent of women who wanted and were available to take longer hours worked 40 hours a week or less (41hour threshold), only 70 per cent of male workers would be captured with the same threshold. A 51-hour thresh-



a Proportions of all wanting hours and available to start work within two weeks b Actual and usual hours worked (see technical page)

old is needed in the definition of underemployment to capture 90 per cent of men willing and available to take up the extra hours. This difference in the rate of exclusion was due to the working hours of men and women in fulltime employment being different: the mean for men was about 46 hours, and, for women, about 41 hours (both, usual and constructed hours). In this article an empirical threshold is applied and, in any given quarter, it is defined as the sex-specific average constructed hours worked during the reference week by men and women in full-time employment. In autumn 2001 that amounted to 46 hours for men and 41 hours for women. That is, all men that worked more than 45 hours and all women that worked over 40 hours a week (constructed hours) were excluded from the underemployed. The average for women has been 41 constructed hours since 1997, but for men the figure has been changing: during most of 1997 and 1998 they worked 47 constructed hours on average, but in winter 2000 and 2001 they worked 45 constructed hours

In autumn 2001, 2.4 million workers wanted to work longer hours, repre-



senting 8.4 per cent of all in employment (see Figure 1). About 2.1 million of them were available to start, and over 1.8 million (6.5 per cent of all employed) also worked less than the average sex-specific constructed hours, that is, they were underemployed.

Underemployment

In the remainder of this article, those underemployed in any give quarter will be defined as all in employment who:

- wanted to work extra hours;
- were available to start within two weeks: and
- worked less than the average sexspecific constructed hours.

Trend

Eurostat suggests using the proportion of the labour force in time-related underemployment as an overall indicator of underemployment. This type of indicator is consistent with the unemployment rate, since both use the labour force as their denominators.

Figure 5 shows the trends in the proportions of people wanting more hours, wanting more hours and being available to start working in two weeks, and the rates of underemployment and unemployment. The proportion of underemployed was consistently higher than the proportion of unemployed (typically by over 2 percentage points before spring 1999 and over 1 percentage point since 1999 when the wording in the question on wanting more hours in the current job was changed).

A decreasing overall trend in the rate of underemployment was consistent with a declining unemployment rate in the same period, which fell from 6.6 per cent in autumn 1997 to 5.1 in autumn 2001. A study conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) suggested that low labour demand during high unemployment is likely to be associated with job uncertainty in workers who want to work longer hours, perhaps because of a fear of redundancy and few alternative employment opportunities. In the comparatively saturated state of the current UK labour market, underemployment can be a significant component of the labour supply.

Characteristics of underemployed people: autumn 2001

Work battern and sex

One in six part-time workers was underemployed (16.6 per cent), while only one in thirty full-time workers was classified as underemployed (3.3 per cent, see Table 1). The figure for the latter group would be 4.6 per cent if it were not for the fact that a large proportion were excluded by the threshold on number of hours worked.

Among male part-time workers a quarter was underemployed, as opposed to a fifth of their female counterparts. The proportion of underemployed men in full-time jobs was somewhat higher than that for women (3.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively).

Since four-fifths of about 1 million underemployed female workers were in part-time employment, compared with two-fifths of 0.8 million underemployed male workers, the overall rate of underemployment among them was 2.7 percentage points higher, at 8 per cent, than the rate of underemployment among men. As a result, underemploy-

	-	All aged 16 and over	16 to 1	7	18 to 2	4	25 to 3	4	35 to 4	9	50 to 5	9/64	60/65 and ove	r
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Part-time														
Men	332	24.4	45	23.1	97	30.7	48	36.0	69	37.5	65	18.5	*	*
Women	799	14.6	54	20.6	123	24.8	141	14.3	353	16.2	112	9.9	16	3.8
All in underemployment	1,131	16.6	99	21.7	220	27.1	189	16.9	422	17.8	176	12.0	24	4.1
Full-time														
Men	497	3.5	*	*	110	7.4	150	4.1	161	2.9	66	2.1	*	*
Women	209	2.9	*	*	64	5.9	53	2.7	60	2.3	25	2.0	*	*
All in underemployment	706	3.3	13	6.3	174	6.8	203	3.6	221	2.7	91	2.0	*	*

a Sample size too small for reliable estimate

ment was higher than unemployment among women and unemployment higher than underemployment among men. This will be further investigated in the section on regions below.

Age

Young people were the most likely to be underemployed: 12.5 per cent of 16 to 24-year-old workers were underemployed, compared with 5.8 per cent in the next age group (25-49) and only 4.3 per cent of workers over 49 years old.

Although the rate of underemployment was higher for men within each age group, the overall rate of underemployment was higher among women, due to their high participation in parttime jobs. Women between 25 and 49 years made up 43.7 per cent of all underemployed part-time workers. However, their rate of underemployment (at 15.6 per cent) was lower than that for men of the same age (36.9 per cent), who made up only 11.8 per cent of underemployed workers in part-time work. Among full-time workers the highest rate of underemployment was among men and women below 25 years of age.

Marital status and dependent children

Marital status is associated with age and there is a strong positive association between the number of dependent children and the work pattern among women. Single (never married, not cohabiting) men and women made up a third of all underemployed people and had the highest overall rate, 11.1 per cent. The rate among separated and divorced workers was second highest, 10.2 per cent, and mainly consisted of women, among whom about one in nine was underemployed. These rates were over twice the rate for workers that were married or living together, who had the lowest rate of underemployment at just over 5 per cent. Single (never married) men and separated and divorced women had the highest rate of underemployment among men and women respectively.

The number of dependent children under 16 years of age was positively associated with the rate of underemployment, regardless of marital status. The rate for men with no children was about the same as the rates for men with one, two or three children, although men with over three children had a higher rate of underemployment (see Figure 6). Among women, the rate of underemployment was 6.7 per cent for women with no children, and 10.1 per cent for mothers. Almost 10 per cent of mothers with one child were underemployed, 0.7 percentage points less than for women with two children and 1.7 percentage points less than for women with three or more children. These rates were higher among single mothers and lower among married mothers.

Education

Among those of working age, people with degrees had lower rates of underemployment than those with lower lev-

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els of education (4.4 and 7.2 per cent respectively). Among almost a fifth of the workforce with a degree, the lowest rates were recorded among workers with doctorates or masterates, 3.8 per cent. Among people without degrees, the rate decreased from 5.0 per cent for people with higher education to 8.2 per cent for those with GCSEs and 8.9 for those with other (mostly lower) levels of education. Those with no formal qualifications had a rate closer to the average, 7.6 per cent.

Occupation and industry

Traditionally low-paid occupations had a high rate of underemployment (see Figure 7). The highest rate was recorded among elementary occupations (13.5 per cent) and the lowest among managers and senior officials (1.5 per cent).

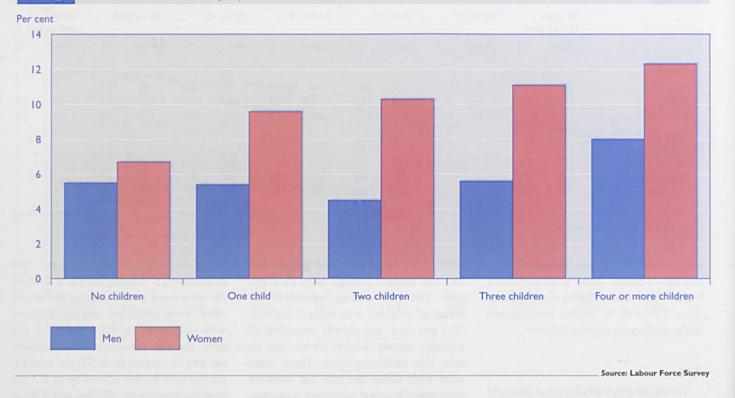
Three sets of occupations could be identified with respect to the rate: groups with rates higher than 11 per cent (elementary, sales and customer service occupations and personal service occupations); groups with rates lower than 2 per cent (managers and senior officials); and the remaining five occupation groups where rates varied from 4.1 to 5.8 per cent. The three occupational groups with rates over 11 per cent also had the highest percentage of part-time workers: over 45 per cent.

As expected, the threshold had an unequal effect on different occupations - while more than a third of available managers and senior officials worked over the threshold and were conse-



6

Proportions of men and women in underemployment by number of dependent children aged less than 16; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



quently excluded, only 6 per cent of those in elementary occupations were excluded on the same grounds. Over one fifth of workers in skilled trades and in process, plant and machine operatives also worked over the specified threshold. However, the threshold had the effect of reducing the rate among those occupations that already had low rates of underemployment. A division of occupations into three sets similar to the one described above was observed even in the absence of any thresholds.

Three industrial sectors had markedly greater participation in part-time jobs (over 30 per cent): the distribution and hotels industry, other services and public administration and health. They also had the highest rates of underemployment: 11 per cent for the first two and 8 per cent in public administration and health. The lowest rate was recorded in construction (4.5 per cent). The remaining industrial sectors had rates of underemployment between 5 and 6 per cent.

Other job-related characteristics

Almost 9 per cent of workers without management responsibilities were underemployed (8.7 per cent), about four times the rate for managers and twice that of supervisors.

Overall, one in fifteen workers had a job that was not permanent in some way and 15.1 per cent of them were underemployed, 2.5 times the rate for workers with permanent jobs.

The rate of underemployment decreased with the number of employees at the work place: it was 8.8 per cent in workplaces with less than 25 employees and 4.2 per cent in those with over 500 employees.

The length of time with the employer (tenure) is associated with the rate of underemployment. Those who had been with their current employer for less than one year had the highest rate (11.3 per cent), and those with 20 or more years with the same employer the lowest (1.9 per cent). The rate was 12.8 per cent among workers with tenure below three months, 3 percentage points higher than the rate among workers with tenure between six and 12 months, with the decline in the rate of underemployment progressively moderating with increasing tenure. These results support findings published by the study conducted by ISER.

Tenure is associated with the age of workers, but both factors, length of time with the same employer and age group, proved relevant. So, the rate of underemployment among those who worked less than three months with the current employer was highest among young workers 16 to 17-years-old (20.5 per cent), compared with 11.1 per cent for those over 25. But the rates for both age groups decrease with tenure. with a ratio of approximately 2:1 being preserved throughout. For example, underemployment rates were 17 and 8.7 per cent respectively for these two age groups among workers with between 6 and 12 months with the same employer, and 14.7 and 7.4 per cent among workers with tenure between one and two years.

Earnings

As noted above, those who were underemployed tended to be younger, to have lower levels of qualifications, to be employed in lower paid occupations and to work less hours on average. All these factors affected earnings.

The difference in averages among the full-time employed is over £100 a week, as underemployed workers earned about £290 per week, and others £417 per week. This difference was smaller among part-time workers, with earnings of £104 and £133 per week respectively. Such averages were not as a result of a minority of high earners in the not-underemployed category, as Figure 8 shows. People who were underemployed earned less at all key percentage points in the distribution. A similar distribution of earnings was observed among both men and women.

adjusted

Sales and customer service (265)

Administrative and secretarial (214)

Managers and senior officials (61)

Process, plant and machine

operatives (116) Skilled trades (151)

Professional (133)

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). 0 Number of people in underemployment in thousands.

Elementary (458)

Personal service (234) Associate profesional and technical (205)

Occupation⁴

Region

Since 1997 the underemployment rate has been higher than the unemployment rate. However, the same trend was not uniformly observed across regions and by sex in autumn 2001. Among men, the pattern was observed only in the three government regions with the lowest unemployment rates, all below 4 per cent (see Figure 9a). Among women, on the other hand, underemployment in all regions was higher than unemployment except those where unemployment was over 6 per cent (see Figure 9b). The rates of unemployment and underemployment for all people across government regions (see Figure 9c) are somewhat

more difficult to interpret than those for men and women separately.

EU underemployment figures

The Eurostat Working Group report of 17-18 January 2002 compared rates of time-related underemployment of the EU member states for summer 1999 to spring 2000 (see Table 2). One limitation of this comparison is that the data were a proxy because full-time employed people who worked 40 hours or more were excluded from the data collection and everyone who wanted to work for longer hours in their current job was assumed to be available.

The average EU rate was 4.3 per cent of the labour force. The highest underemployment was reported in Finland (8 per cent). Finland also had a high percentage of involuntary parttime employment in 2000 (34.7 per cent), more than double the EU average of 15.8 per cent. Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK followed, with a rate of underemployment of 6 per cent, the same countries being among the top EU countries for the percentage of part-time jobs in the labour force.

National Statistics feature

Proportions of people underemployed in main job by occupation group;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally 12 Per cent Source: Labour Force Survey

> The lowest rates were recorded in Ireland and Portugal (1 per cent).

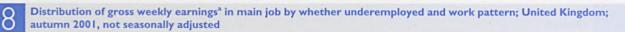
> The youngest workers had a higher rate of underemployment in all EU countries, except Ireland and Portugal where the rates for workers below and above 25 years of age were about the same. In general, female underemployment exceeded male time-related underemployment.

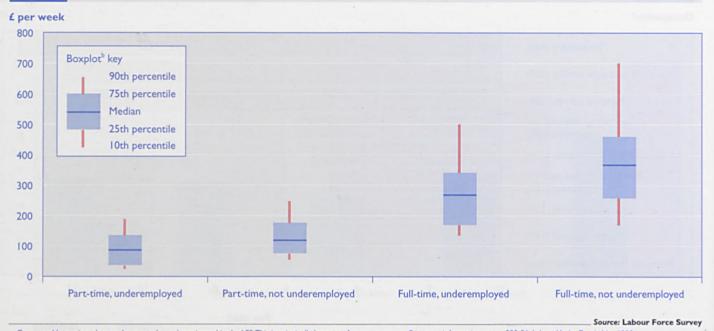
> On the broader international level, extensive literature suggests that in countries in which unemployment insurance does not exist or is inadequate, and in which self-employed or unpaid family workers constitute a large proportion of the employed (especially farmers and people in the informal sector), the concept of underemployment is as important as unemployment. Philippines, Turkey and the Caribbean are examples.

Overemployment

Background

Employment that involves working excessive hours (overemployment) is only one of various types of 'inadequate' employment situations.1 It is generally recognised that there are some workers who would accept a pay





a Gross weekly earnings data are known to be underestimated in the LFS. This is principally because of proxy responses. For more information, see pp223-31, Labour Market Trends, May 1998. b A boxplot describes the distribution of a single variable. It consists of a lower whisker, showing the range from 10th to 25th percentile; the box, showing the inter-quartile range i.e from 25th to 75th percentile; and upper whisker describing the range from 75th to 90th percentile. Whiskers of approximately equal length portray symmetric distribution. When the upper whisker is longer, the distribution contains a string of very high values (it tails off in the positive direction, earnings are a typical example) and vice versa. When the box is long and whiskers are very short, there is great variability in the data.

Proportions of the labour force in underemployment^a by EU country,^b age and sex; summer 1999 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted Per cent Men Women All aged 15 to 64 All aged All aged 15 to 64 15 to 24 25 to 64 15 to 64 15 to 24 25 to 64 Finland 10 18 Denmark 16 10 19 Netherlands 18 United Kingdom 13 Belgium 12 France 13 Austria Sweden Greece Spain Luxembourg Ireland Portugal

a People who work 40 hours a week or more are not included.

b No question is included in the labour force surveys in Italy or Germany on whether people want to work more hours.

Nill or neglibile

cut in exchange for a reduction in the hours they work, either in their current job or in a different one. An internationally agreed definition of overemployment, however, does not exist.

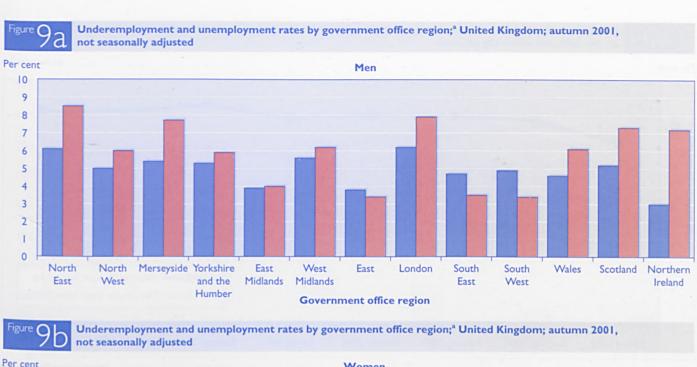
Overemployment here will be defined as all employed people who

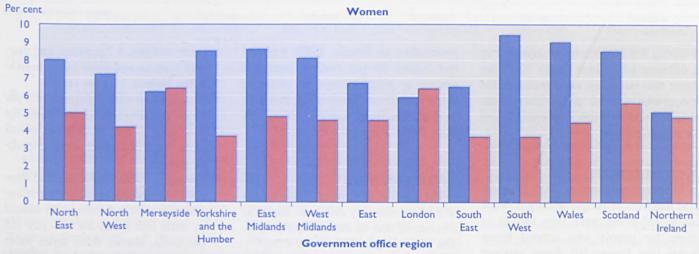
want to work fewer hours and would accept an equivalent pay cut - note this is less stringent than the EU/ILO definition of time-related underemployment (see technical note). In the remainder of this article the profiles of such workers will be compared with those for all

people who want to work longer hours.

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

Since 1992 the LFS included a question on whether fewer hours were preferred in a different job being sought and, for those who gave a positive response, a question on whether they would accept an associated pay cut for





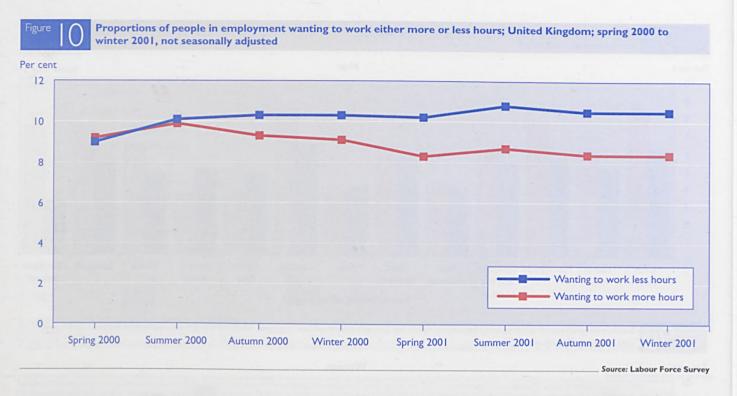


a Underemployment rates as a proportion of all in employment; unemployment rates as a proportion of all in employment or unemployed

National Statistics feature

Source: Labour Force Survey





working fewer hours (overemployed in a different job). Since March 2000, the same two questions were included for those who wanted fewer hours with their current employer (overemployed in the current job).

Recent trends

In spring and summer 2000, the rates and numbers of people willing to work additional hours were very similar to those for people who wanted fewer hours (see Figure 10). Since summer 2000 the situation has changed and the rate and number of people wanting fewer hours have been higher than those for people wanting to work additional hours, and were stable over the same period, consistently over 10 per cent of all employed. Also, while underemployment shows a seasonal effect, there was no such clear pattern in the figures for overemployment.

Autumn 2001 figures

Almost 3 million people, 10.5 per cent of workers, reported wanting to work fewer hours and would have accepted an associated pay cut, (9.9 per cent in their current job and 0.6 per cent in a different job, see Figure 1). A further 31.1 per cent wanted fewer hours but without less pay and 1.4 per cent did not know whether they would accept the pay cut. In their study on labour supply

preferences in Britain, ISER reported that "about 40 per cent of men and women in paid employment prefer to work a different number of hours at their current wage, and the majority of these prefer to work fewer hours."

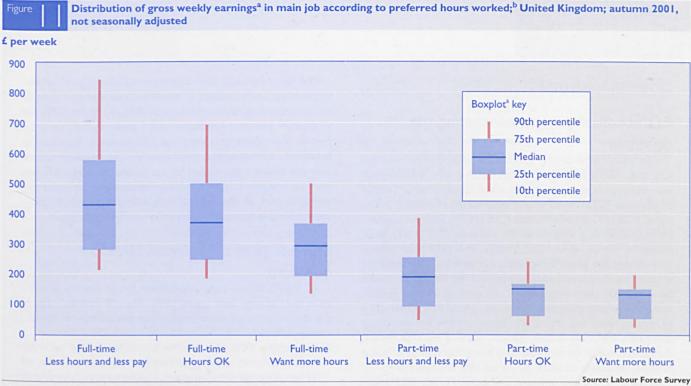
Characteristics

The profile of workers with excessive hours was very different, often the reverse, of that of the underemployed. The most obvious differences were:

- full-time workers were more likely to want to work fewer hours, 12.3 per cent of them, compared with 5.1 per cent of part-time workers;
- people who reported working excessive hours on average worked longer hours than the rest of workers. Such men and women in full-time jobs worked 46.1 hours on average, 2.4 hours more than the rest;
- 16.4 per cent of those who worked unpaid overtime were overemployed, in contrast to 8.6 per cent for those who did not work any overtime;
- workers aged 16 to 17 had the lowest rate of people wanting fewer hours (3.7 per cent), while men and women between 50 and 59/64 years old had the highest rate (14.5 per cent);
- single (never married, not cohabiting) workers had the lowest rate of employed people willing to forfeit

hours and pay, 4.7 per cent, and married workers and those living together the highest, 12.1 per cent;

- among those with a degree, 14.2 per cent wanted to work fewer hours for less pay - 5.8 percentage points more than for workers with no qualifications:
- managers, senior officials and professional occupations were the occupation groups that most often wanted to work less hours for less pay (15 per cent), almost three times more frequently than workers in elementary occupations (5.6 per cent);
- workers without managerial duties had half the rate of overemployment of that for those with managerial duties (8.1 per cent and 16 per cent respectively);
- in companies with over 500 employees overemployment was about 3 percentage points higher than in companies with less than 25 employees (13.1 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively):
- workers with over 20 years' tenure were most likely to want to work less hours for less pay (14.5 per cent), twice as likely as those with less than a year's (7 per cent):
- the industry with the highest rate of overemployment was financial intermediation (12.8 per cent), and that with the lowest was hotels and restaurants; and



a See footnote a in Figure 8. b Not taking account of what the working hour threshold is, or whether they can start working the extra hours within two weeks.

earnings were highest among workers with reported excessive hours and lowest for those willing to work additional hours (see Figure 11); about two-fifths of employed people not classified in these two groups had earnings that were in between.²

In the October issue of Labour Market Trends a further article will examine the volume of fewer hours wanted by overemployed people, and will compare these to the volume of extra hours wanted by those wishing to work more hours across different occupations, industries and regions.

Conclusion

Almost a fifth of workers were dissatisfied with the number of hours that they worked: 8.5 per cent wanted to work additional hours at the basic pay rate and 10.5 per cent wanted to work fewer hours, taking an associated pay cut.

The number of people who wanted to work longer hours has been decreasing in the past six years, and so has underemployment, as defined by the three criteria. The number of people wanting to work fewer hours for less pay approximated the number of people wanting to work more hours in spring and summer 2000, but has been

higher since autumn 2000. In the past year and a half over 10 per cent of workers in the UK wanted to work fewer hours for less pay.

The characteristics of people wanting to work more and fewer hours are very different. Workers with high skills were likely to be working more rather than less than their preferred hours and they were also more likely to be paid higher wages. Wanting fewer hours affected managers and professionals, whereas wanting more hours affected mostly young people and those with lower qualifications. Differences in demand for certain skills in the labour market were likely to contribute to the varying rates of time-related underemployment and overemployment.

Users' views sought

ONS is keen to publish statistics on time-related underemployment regularly, but first would like to consider views from LFS users on the implementation of the hours threshold criterion.

As discussed in the technical note, the interpretation of the concept of thresholds in the definition of timerelated underemployment and its implementation concerning the UK

National Statistics feature

data proved to be a difficult task. The international labour statistics community will continue to decide on the appropriate threshold aimed at facilitating international comparisons, although a common threshold may not be useful when considering the state of the UK labour market (or any other national market) alone. Although the ILO and Eurostat have been providing some guidelines on the possible ways of implementing a national threshold, initial consultations with a few users in the UK indicated some potential disagreements with such guidelines.

Views are sought by the end of September in response to the following questions regarding the concept and implementation of a threshold:

- is threshold a valuable concept in the definition of underemployment?;
- should a statistic on underemployment in the UK use any thresholds at all; or
- should it use an empirical threshold that would track changes in the labour market; or
- should it use a series of thresholds, for example the number of people underemployed without threshold and with a 40, 48 or 50 and over hour threshold?

Underemployment and overemployment in the UK

Technical note

Underemployment

ILO/EU developments concerning the definition

The importance of the concept of underemployment has long been recognised. At the international level, the concept was accepted at the sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1948 and was discussed further at the eighth ICLS (1954) and the ninth ICLS (1957), before a substantial resolution was adopted at the eleventh ICLS (1966), later revised at the thirteenth ICLS (1982). The 1982 ICLS resolution recognised that "for operational reasons the statistical measurement of underemployment may be limited to visible (time-related) underemployment." According to that resolution, time-related underemployment is defined as a subcategory of employment, and there are three criteria for identifying those who are visibly underemployed: working less than normal duration; doing so on an involuntary basis; and seeking or being available for additional work during the reference period.

In the most recent, sixteenth resolution (1998), ICLS stipulated that people in time-related underemployment should comprise all people in employment who were: willing to work additional hours; available to work additional hours; and worked less than a threshold related to working time. Also, it has been suggested that countries should try to identify all people willing and available to work additional hours regardless of the hours they actually work.

The Eurostat Working Party on Employment Statistics of February 1998 concluded that the first condition above should not be verified for full-time employed people who usually work 40 hours a week or more. In 1999 Eurostat initiated discussion on implementation of the 1998 International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of time-related underemployment with selected states in the EU to ensure harmonisation. The latest, March 2002 Eurostat resolution states that the threshold of hours worked criterion should be applied at the analytical stage rather than at the data collection stage, but offers no guidance on how the threshold should be interpreted or calculated. Prior to this resolution, the implementation of the ILO definition was left up to each member's discretion, but the UK LFS has been in line with the new recommendation since the introduction of questions on underemployment in 1996. The latest Eurostat draft regulation concerning both underemployment and a concept of labour reserve was due to go to the Statistics Programme Committee (SPC) in March 2002 for ratification, but was withdrawn, and a new regulation will be put to the Working Group on Employment Statistics in September. However, the problems with the regulation were with the labour reserve part of the resolution, and ONS has been advised that it is reasonable to assume that the underemployment part of the regulation, including the underemployment definition discussed in this article, will not change.

Chronology of the relevant UK LFS auestions

As Table 3 shows, underemployment can be directly estimated in the UK only since spring 1999. The LFS data for each of the three criteria for underemployment are available in the following periods:

- since spring 1996, the number of people wanting to work additional hours (first criterion) can be estimated for all three categories (additional job, replacement job and in current job);
- since spring 1999, available to start in all three categories (second criterion); and
- since spring 1992, hours worked (third criterion), also available for annual data since 1984.

Threshold related to actual hours worked: why include a threshold?

Although there is only a physiological limit to how many hours people might want to work a week in any given country, a threshold is useful in making meaningful international comparisons. Consider two hypothetical countries with similar economic circumstances: in each, 10 per cent of workers want to work more hours and are available to start, but in one they are currently working under 25 hours a week and in another they working over 45 hours a week. Given all other circumstances being roughly equal (the relative rate of pay, most importantly), the problem of underemployment in the first country is likely to be of greater socio-economic significance because of the more general lack of employment opportunities and the greater underutilisation of resources. Introducing a threshold

	Wanting to work	Available to start	Actual hours worked
	more hours	in the next two weeks	less than a threshold
In an additional job	Included since March 1992	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
In a replacement job	Included since March 1992 ^a	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
In a current job	Included since March 1996	Included since March 1999	Included since March 1992

Technical note

which, for example, states that an individual cannot be underemployed if he/she is working 45 hours per week or more would help draw out a distinction between such cases.

Although imposing a threshold allows for more meaningful international comparisons, there is no clear economic rationale for using it within any given country, except perhaps to address some socio-economic issue, such as to do with working only the 'socially acceptable maximum' of hours in a given country, or implementing the Working Time Directive. However, this article describes the UK LFS figures on underemployment as defined by Eurostat and ILO and they stipulate that a threshold related to actual working hours be applied in any given country. *Figure 5* includes the UK underemployment rates since 1997 if threshold is to be ignored.

Implementing a threshold

Why are actual hours specified in the definition and why in the UK would a combination of actual and usual hours be preferred? First, underemployment, like unemployment and employment figures, should provide a snapshot picture of the employment situation at a given point in time. For this reason, actual hours are specified in the definition in order to capture full-time employed people who worked less than usual hours due to economic forces, such as variable work hours, labour disputes and those on short time or interrupted seasonal work.

The reason against the exclusive use of hours actually worked during the reference period is that it sets certain limits on the interpretation of the resulting statistics, as many fulltime workers are randomly included in the category of people working less than usual hours. In autumn 2001 more than a third of all employed people worked less than their usual hours, and less than a half of them did so due to some economic reason and most were on some type of voluntary leave. That is why the 1992 ILO manual on concepts and measurement suggests using the combination of actual and usual hours to identify subgroups of people who, during a reference period, had worked fewer hours by chance. A reasonable way to construct a threshold then would be to use total actual hours except in cases where actual hours were lower than usual hours for other than economic reasons. In the LFS, it would mean replacing actual hours by usual hours whenever the reasons stated for lower actual hours were: bank holidays; maternity/paternity leave; other leave/holiday; sick or injured; training course started/changed jobs; personal/family; other reasons; no reason given; and no answer. Actual hours would be retained if they were lower than usual hours if: hours of work varied; job ended; bad weather; labour dispute; and economic/other causes.

Even when actually worked hours are used in conjunction with usual hours of work in constructing a threshold, special provisions should be made for certain categories of workers who reported working less or more than usual hours. Certain activities are considered full-time even if they involve relatively short hours, as in the case of professions with strict health and safety regulations. But this is a concern only if more hours are sought in current jobs – the same people can work in an additional or different job. Other activities regularly assume longer hours than the average usual hours. In the UK, for example, those who are classed as full-time employed in agriculture and fishing work over 52 hours a week on average, more than ten hours longer than full-time employees in public administration, education and health.

Specifying one fixed threshold is likely to have an unequal effect on certain occupations, industries and on sex. At this stage, the implementation of the definition of underemployment accounts only for the differences in the hours worked among sexes – a separate average constructed hours threshold is used for men and women.

Overemployment: considering a more rigorous definition

The 1992 ILO manual on labour force concepts and methods says that overemployment should be the exact opposite of time-related underemployment. The implied definition is: all persons employed who want to reduce the hours worked; are available to start working less hours within two weeks; and have worked threshold hours or more.

However, a few conceptual and practical problems can be identified with the last two criteria. If the same threshold is to be used for both underemployment and overemployment, great care should be exercised in choosing one. Lower thresholds (say, below 40) are biased towards overemployment and higher (over 40) are biased towards underemployment. In autumn 2001, for example, a 40-hour threshold classified 5.4 per cent of all workers as underemployed and 6.3 per cent as overemployed; the 46/41-hour threshold used in this article for underemployment figures classified 4.4 per cent of all employed people as overemployed – less than half of all who wanted fewer hours for less pay.

Even more importantly, it is questionable that part-time workers can not be overemployed, that is, that implementing any type of threshold is reasonable. A person could accept a job and work three days a week only because a job with two working days a week was unavailable, making such a person overemployed. In underemployment, certain upper limits to the length of the working week need to exist in the case of some occupations (to observe health and safety regulations, for example), but a lower limit does not need to exist in the case of overemployment.

The availability criterion raises two additional problems. The first concerns the LFS data, since only people who sought fewer hours in different jobs were asked whether they were available to start in two weeks. One possibility is to assume that everyone wishing to work fewer hours in their current job is available since that would involve freeing up current working time rather than infringing on other commitments (as is sometimes the case in underemployment). This, however, ignores the fact that some workers might have to rely on their current level of pay for longer than two weeks. Underemployment and overemployment in the UK

Technical note

The second concern was mentioned above in the section on availability, when it was noted that the two weeks reference period does not accommodate all workers looking to change hours in a different job. In the case of overemployment this problem is acute, as almost all of the 50 per cent of unavailable workers said that they could not leave their current job in two weeks. Given that the highest proportions of workers with reported excessive hours had greater seniority (in terms of tenure) and were employed as managers and administrators, a longer than two-week termination period was likely to be in effect.

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Notes

Time-related underemployment is only one visible part of the definition of underemployment. The other, 'invisible underemployment', is characterised by low income, underutilisation of skill, low productivity, and other factors generally harder to quantify. The underemployment measure, in turn, is one of many possible ways to quantify mismatches between workers and jobs, which should also include: inadequate employment related to excessive hours; variable, arbitrary or inconvenient work schedules; precarious job(s); inadequate tools, equipment and training for the assigned tasks; prolonged non-payment of wages; and long overdue payment from customers.

2 Those who did not want to change their hours include workers who wanted to work fewer hours but would not accept or did not know whether they would accept a pay cut.

Further information

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Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

Key points

 According to autumn 2001 LFS data, nearly one in five people of working age in private households had a current long-term disability (3.7 million men and 3.4 million women).

 Fewer than 10 per cent of adults aged 16-19 years reported a disability in autumn 2001, but this proportion increased to around one third for adults in the 50 to retirement age category.

• Some 3.4 million disabled people were in employment in autumn 2001, an employment rate of 48 per cent, compared with an employment rate of 81 per cent for those not disabled. However, employment rates for disabled men and women have increased over the three-year period to autumn 2001 by 2.7 percentage points.

 The overall ILO unemployment rate for disabled people was 8.3 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent for non-disabled people in autumn 2001.

· Approximately half of the disabled population in the UK are economically inactive (44 per cent men and 52 per cent women), compared with only 15 per cent of the non-disabled population (9 per cent of men and 21 per cent of women).

 Disability has a great impact on the combined economic activity status of households, with households containing a disabled adult having a workless rate of 31.1 per cent compared with a rate of 9.7 per cent for those households where no disabled adult was present.

Introduction

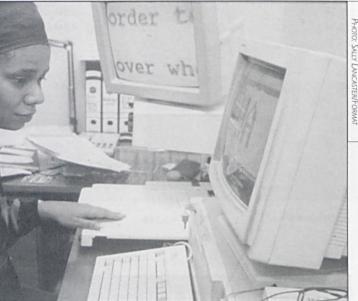
THIS ARTICLE focuses on the labour market experiences of disabled people. Building on previous Labour Market Trends articles, most recently in May 2001, the article aims to: • provide an up-to-date picture of the

- tics of disabled people in the UK;
- behaviour; and those with no disability.

Most people spend a large proportion of their lives in the labour force and their interactions with the labour market have a large part to play in their broader social experience. Earnings, for example, are a primary source of income for individuals and households. Income, in

National Statistics feature

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An examination of the characteristics of people with disabilities and how they fare in the labour market using up-to-date analysis from the Labour Force Survey.

social and demographic characteris-

• give an overview of the relative participation of disabled people in the labour market and the impact of disability on household labour market

• give more detailed consideration to some of the labour market experiences of the disabled in the main economic activity states relative to turn, clearly influences relative experiences of affluence or poverty. More broadly, however, work provides networks of friends and colleagues, a sense of participation or social inclusion, and opportunities for both personal and professional development.

Within the labour market as a whole it is possible to identify groups whose characteristics, be they social, demographic, based on geographic location or whatever, influence the extent to which they are able or willing to participate in the labour market. Consequently, their economic and social experiences will be relatively different.

Current government policies are concerned with addressing disparities between the labour market experiences of relatively worse-off groups. The Green Paper Towards Full Employment sets out the Government's plans for full employment across the UK, and its intention of 'closing the gap in

People of working age with disabilities by age group and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	•		Per cent			
	Disabled	Not disabled	Total	Disabled	Not disabled	Total	
len							
5-19	139	1,365	1,504	9.2	90.8	100	
0-24	189	1,641	1,831	10.3	89.7	100	
5-34	530	3,844	4,375	12.1	87.9	100	
5-49	1,148	5,406	6,554	17.5	82.5	100	
0-64	1,724	3,358	5,083	33.9	66.1	100	
II	3,731	15,615	19,346	19.3	80.7	100	
/omen							
-19	121	1,311	1,432	8.4	91.6	100	
-24	186	1,569	1,755	10.6	89.4	100	
-34	569	3,602	4,171	13.6	86.4	100	
-49	1,256	5,173	6,429	19.5	80.5	100	
-59	1,259	2,491	3,750	33.6	66.4	100	
II	3,390	14,146	17,536	19.3	80.7	100	
					Source: Labo	ur Force Surve	

Box I Government aims

The Green Paper Towards full-employment sets out the Government's goal with regard to employment: 'to create and sustain employment opportunities for all over the next decade - in every part of the country'. A recognition that certain groups traditionally fare worse than others in the labour market informs the Department for Work and Pensions' Public Service Agreement target for Great Britain' which states: 'over the three years to 2004 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle, people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities, the over-50s and the 30 local authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position - and reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate'.

For the disabled, this translates into three interconnected strands of labour market policy:

- improving incentives to work via the tax and benefit system, for example through the Disabled Person's Tax Credit;
- helping people back into work, for example via the New Deal for Disabled People; and
- tackling discrimination in the workplace via anti-discrimination policy. Underpinning this are the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 and the Disability Rights Commission.

employment rates for ethnic minorities, disabled people and other disadvantaged groups and areas' (see Box 1).

Whatever the analysis being undertaken, 'disability' as a concept is complex and can be defined in a number of ways. Since 1997, in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), respondents have been asked questions to identify whether

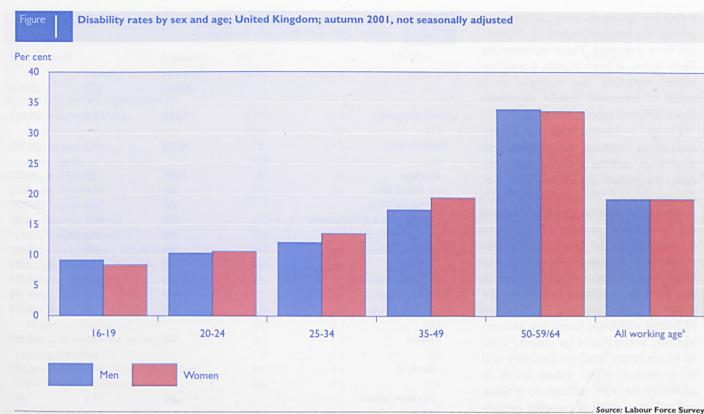
they had a current disability covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), or a work-limiting disability, or both (see Labour Market Trends, June 1998). It is this broad description, covering any of these three definitions of disability (defined as a current longterm disability), that is used throughout this article. In interpreting these results

it is important to bear in mind that this definition covers a wide range of impairments which themselves can differ greatly in severity.

Due to the change in LFS questions in 1997 it is not possible in the current article to put any post-DDA changes in the context of long-term trends. Comparisons over time where they appear are therefore only shown from 1997 onwards and, as the data are not seasonally adjusted, the results are presented only for autumn quarters to allow comparability over time. All analyses in the article apply only to people of working age: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64.

Characteristics of disabled people

Disabled people form a significant part of the working-age population in the UK. Nearly one in five people of working age in private households had a current long-term disability in autumn 2001, according to LFS data. This translates to over 7.1 million people (3.7 million men and 3.4 million women, see Table 1). The disability rates for men and women of working age were both 19 per cent, but for most age groups women had slightly higher disability rates than men. The likelihood of having a long-term disability



a Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

or health problem increases with age. As Figure 1 demonstrates, fewer than 10 per cent of men and women in the 16-19 age group had a disability. However, this proportion increased for each age group shown to around a third for both men and women in the 50 to retirement age category.

Over the the period for which data are available on a consistent basis there has been a significant increase in the proportion of working-age people reporting a disability. This has risen from 17.8 per cent of the population in autumn 1998 to 19.3 per cent in autumn 2001. Table 2 shows that this is

Change in working-age population by age group and whether or not disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 1998 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	
	Disabled	Not disabled
Men		
16-19	18	*
20-24	13	58
25-34	25	-295
35-49	129	237
50-64	143	104
All	327	103
Women		
16-19	-3	17
20-24	16	48
25-34	49	-344
35-49	156	149
50-59	133	_ 99
All	352	-31

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

National Statistics feature

not associated just with older age groups. In fact, the proportion of people reporting a disability has grown faster than the general population for both sexes and all age groups with the exception of women aged 16-19. Table 2 also shows that while the number of people in the 25 to 34-year-old age

	Per cent	Per cent				
Total	Disabled	Not disabled	Tota			
18	14.9	0	1.2			
71	7.3	3.7	4.0			
-271	4.9	-7.1	-5.8			
366	12.6	4.6	5.9			
246	9.0	3.2	5.			
430	9.6	0.7	2.3			
14	-2.6	1.3	1.0			
65	9.7	3.2	3.0			
-295	9.4	-8.7	-6.0			
305	14.2	3.0	5.0			
232	11.8	4.1	6.0			
321	11.6	-0.2	1.5			
		Source: Labo	ur Force Surv			

group has decreased over the four-year period, the numbers reporting disabilities have increased. These increases are likely to be, at least in part, a result of higher reporting, for example as a result of increased public awareness about different types of disability.

Figure 1 demonstrates the strong association between the reporting of disabilities and the age of the respondent. An earlier article (see pp151-8, Labour Market Trends, March 2002) presented population projections from the Government Actuary's Department to demonstrate the likely implications of population change for the labour force. Among other findings, the article described the projected increase in the population, and also the combination of factors which are increasing its average age. While this is the context within which future levels of disability will be measured, actual future levels of disability are very difficult to predict, and will be a result of complex interactions between, among other factors, population structure, labour market and health policy, medical advances and reporting patterns.

Disability rates vary markedly across regions from 16 per cent in the South East to 24 per cent in the North East and Merseyside (see *Table 3*). The reasons for regional variations in disabilities are not explored any further in this article but are likely to be associated with regional variation in: the distribution of industries; the availability of, and access to health care and adequate housing; lifestyle and dietary behaviour; levels of education; and the age distribution of the population.

Table 4 shows the main disabilities reported. Some 35 per cent of respondents with disabilities reported problems with their arms, legs, neck, back, hands and feet, as the main difficulty. A further 13 per cent of respondents reported chest or breathing problems. Some 14 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women cited heart, blood pressure and circulatory conditions. Mental illness in the form of depression, phobias etc. was reported by 9 per cent of disabled people as their main problem (8 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women).

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year Table 3 Disabled people of working age by region and country; United Kingdom; bili- autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

	Disabled	N	lot disabled
	Numbers (000s)	Rates ^a (%)	(000s)
Inited Kingdom	7,121	19.3	29,761
Great Britain	6,922	19.3	28,930
England	5,885	19.0	25,033
North East	381	24.2	1,192
North West	937	22.2	3,277
Yorkshire and the Humber	638	20.6	2,465
East Midlands	484	18.6	2,117
West Midlands	646	19.9	2,597
East	580	17.2	2,783
Greater London	835	17.2	4,015
South East	814	16.3	4,173
South West	571	19.1	2,414
Wales	406	23.0	1,360
Scotland .	631	19.9	2,537
Northern Ireland	200	19.4	831
		Source: Labo	ur Force Surve

a Disabled people as a proportion of the total working-age population.

Participation

There are two key areas of enquiry when looking at the position of people with disabilities in the labour market: why people with disabilities are disadvantaged and the extent to which they are disadvantaged. While much of the remainder of the article considers the latter question by analysing the relative labour market position of the disabled, there is some scope for considering the reasons why disadvantage occurs for this group.

Reasons for disadvantage

The labour market, like any other, can be considered in terms of demand for and supply of labour. It is also reasonable to expect that factors affecting these will differ for subgroups of the population. In the case of people with disabilities, factors affecting an individual's ability or willingness to supply their labour are likely to include:

- the severity of the disability;
- access to and within a potential workplace;
- beliefs about the likelihood of facing

discrimination or the availability of suitable jobs; and

• the trade off between employment income and benefit receipt.

Factors affecting demand could include whether the requirements of the job could actually be fulfilled by a person with disabilities, for example blindness and occupations involving driving, or discrimination. Discrimination can be direct, in terms of wrongly conceived ideas about someone's ability to do a job, or indirect, due to limited workplace facilities and access for disabled people.

A statistical exploration of labour demand and supply issues for this group is limited by a lack of appropriate data sources. In particular, very little data exists on attitudes to employing disabled people, and especially on disabled people's attitudes to working. Using existing data sources it is possible, however, to consider the way in which the severity of a disability is likely to affect the ability of individuals to supply their labour. Before considering this issue, some scene-setting about the labour market position of people with disabilities generally is required.

	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
ype of long-term health problem						
Musculo-skeletal problems	2,472	34.8	1,291	34.7	1,182	35.0
Back or neck	1,277	18.0	639	17.2	638	18.9
Legs or feet	791	11.2	455	12.2	336	10.0
Arms, hands	404	5.7	196	5.3	208	6.2
Difficulty in seeing	136	1.9	84	2.3	53	1.6
Difficulty in hearing	119	1.7	65	1.7	54	1.6
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	131	1.9	73	2.0	59	1.7
Chest, breathing problems	924	13.0	459	12.3	465	13.8
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	798	11.2	526	14.1	272	8.1
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	340	4.8	165	4.4	174	5.2
Diabetes	333	4.7	205	5.5	127	3.8
Epilepsy	159	2.2	79	2.1	80	2.4
Mental Illness	636	9.0	302	8.1	334	9.9
Depression, bad nerves	432	6.1	193	5.2	240	7.1
Mental illness, phobia, panics	204	2.9	110	2.9	94	2.8
Learning difficulties	149	2.1	100	2.7	49	1.4
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	310	4.4	143	3.8	167	5.0
Other problems, disabilities	582	8.2	224	6.0	357	10.6
Il disabled people ^a	7,121	100.0	3,731	100.0	3,390	100.0

a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability. However, percentages exclude these people. Percentages are the proportions of disabled people with each type of disability. * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

	Thousands	
	Disabled	Not disabled
All		
Economically active, of which	3,720	25,398
In employment	3,410	24,180
ILO unemployed	310	1,217
Economically inactive	3,401	4,363
All of working age	7,121	29,761
Men		
Economically active, of which	2,078	14,246
In employment	1,876	13,530
ILO unemployed	202	715
Economically inactive	1,653	1,369
All of working age	3,731	15,615
Women		
Economically active, of which	1,642	11,152
In employment	1,533	10,650
ILO unemployed	109	502
Economically inactive	1,748	2,994
All of working age	3,390	14,146

a As a proportion of working-age people.

National Statistics feature

Table / Disabled people by health problem and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

Per cent^o Disabled Not disabled All 85.3 52.2 789 29,118 47.9 81.2 74.8 27,590 1,528 83 4.8 5.2 7,764 47.8 14.7 21.1 36.882 100 100 100 16.324 55.7 91.2 84.4 15,407 50.3 86.6 79.6 9.7 5.0 56 917 3,023 44.3 8.8 15.6 19,346 100 100 100 12,794 78.8 730 48.4 12,183 45.2 75.3 69.5 611 6.6 45 4.8 4.742 51.6 21.2 27.0 17.536 100 100 100

Table Disabled people of working age by economic status and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

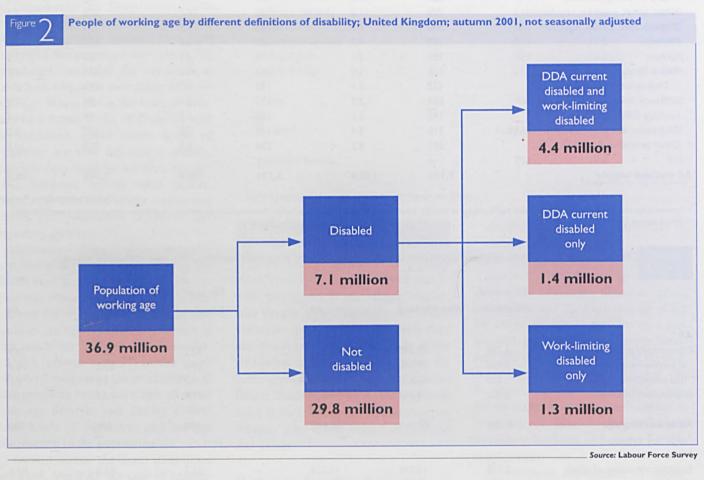
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Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

Employment, ILO unemployment and inactivity rates of working-age disabled people by different definitions of disability: United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Employment	ILO unemployment rate	Inactivity	All people
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(000s)
II disabled	47.9	8.3	47.8	7,121
of which:				
DDA current disabled only	81.5	3.2	15.9	1,427
Work-limiting disabled only	67.0	9.0	26.4	1,287
DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled	31.4	11.9	64.3	4,408
lot disabled	81.2	4.8	14.7	29,761
			Source	e: Labour Force Surve



Participation rates

Of the 7.1 million working-age people in the UK having a disability, just over half are in the labour force (an economic activity rate of 52.2 per cent in autumn 2001). This compares with an economic activity rate of 85.3 per cent for those without a disability, and 78.9 per cent in the working-age population as a whole (see Table 5). Conversely, approximately half of the disabled population in the UK are economically inactive (44 per cent men and 52 per cent women), compared with only 15 per cent for people who are not disabled (9 per cent for men and 21 per cent for women).

In total, 3.4 million disabled people were in employment in autumn 2001, an employment rate of 48 per cent, compared with 81 per cent for people with no disabilities. Some 50 per cent of disabled men were in employment, compared with 87 per cent of non-disabled men. For women, the rates were 45 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. This demonstrates the employment gap between disabled people and the rest of the population, with men having higher employment rates than women.

The ILO unemployment rate for disabled people in autumn 2001 was 8.3 per cent (compared with 4.8 per cent for the rest of the working-age population). For men, the unemployment rate was almost twice as high as for nondisabled men (9.7 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent); for women, the gap was narrower (6.6 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent). These disparities in participation rates are one of the targets of the government's labour market policy (see Box 1).

Effects of severity of disability

The severity of an individual's disability and its effects on the ability to supply labour can be considered in two ways from the Labour Force Survey: degrees of severity within the broad definition described at the beginning of the article and in terms of the severity of the main type of health problem reported.

Figure 2 shows the three definitions of disability used by the LFS: DDA current disabled, work-limiting disabled or both. As well as asking about the types of health problem or disability, the LFS also asks respondents whether the problem affects either the kind or the amount of paid work they might do. Within the LFS a respondent is classified as currently DDA disabled if they have a progressive illness not included elsewhere (for example, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease) which in their opinion does not affect either the kind or amount of paid work they can undertake; or they have a health problem or disability, which when taken singly or together, substantially limits their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. People with work-limiting disabilities are those with health problems that are not DDA disabilities, which limit either the kind or amount of paid work they undertake. Those with a DDA disability which also limits the type or amount of paid work are classified as having both.

Table 6 and Figure 2 show that of the 7.1 million people with a disability, 1.4 million (20 per cent) were DDA current disabled only. This group in their own estimation were not currently limited in the type or amount of work undertaken. This is reflected in the participation rates illustrated in Table 6. In fact this group had a higher employment rate and lower unemployment rate than those with no disabilities in autumn 2001. In contrast, the pattern of participation is very different between those with a work-limiting disability only and those with a DDA disability that limits the kind or amount of work they do. Most notable here perhaps is the inactivity rate of 64.3 per cent for those in the latter group. This, however, does not implicitly mean that this



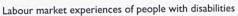
group does not want to work. An analysis of the reasons for inactivity among the DDA and work-limiting disabled showed that 32 per cent wanted to work, compared with 26 per cent for those economically inactive without a disability. This is explored more generally in Table 12.

Table 7 demonstrates the other dimension of severity by illustrating the way in which the main type of disability reported affects the employment rate for men and women. It shows, for example, that people with mental illness, learning difficulties or psychological impairments are less likely to be found in employment than people with physical impairments, having an employment rate of 18.4 per cent overall. In contrast, disabled people with skin conditions and allergies had the highest employment rate at 69.3 per cent, followed by people with hearing difficulties at 68.1 per cent.

Households with a disabled person

The presence of a disability clearly has an influence on the economic activity status of individuals; it also has a great impact on the combined economic activity status of the household. The data contained in Table 8 shows the combined economic activity status of a household by whether or not the household contained a disabled adult.

National Statistics feature



In autumn 2001 around 5.7 million, or a third of working-age households, contained at least one disabled adult of working age. In the population as a whole the total workless household rate was 16.4 per cent. However, households with a disabled adult had a workless rate of 31.1 per cent, compared with a rate of 9.7 per cent for those households where no disabled adult was present. The biggest contribution to this result is the difference between the proportion of households where all people in the household were inactive (as opposed to both unemployed or a combination of unemployment and inactivity): 27.0 per cent for households with a disabled adult and 6.7 per cent for those without. The reasons for this disparity are not explored further here, but are likely to be associated with household composition, age structure, and the need for care to be provided by other household members for any people with disabilities. The interaction between the presence of a disabled adult and the economic activity status of the household has been earmarked as a valuable topic for future analysis.

Trends

Employment rates for disabled men and women have increased over the three-year period to autumn 2001. The total rate for disabled people rose by

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

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People in employment by sex, whether disabled and type of health problem; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally

	All		Men		Women		
	In employment	Employment rate	In employment	Employment rate	In employment	Employment rate	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
All people of working age ^a	27,590	74.8	15,407	79.6	12,183	69.5	
Not disabled	24,180	81.2	13,530	86.6	10,650	75.3	
Disabled by type of long-term healt	h problem						
Musculo-skeletal problems	1,128	45.6	629	48.7	499	42.2	
Back or neck	588	46.1	315	49.3	273	42.8	
Legs or feet	345	43.5	210	46.1	135	40.1	
Arms, hands	195	48.4	104	53.1	91	44.0	
Difficulty in seeing	60	. 44.3	41	49.3	19	36.3	
Difficulty in hearing	81	68.1	48	74.1	33	61.0	
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Skin conditions,allergies	91	69.3	52	71.6	39	66.4	
Chest, breathing problems	592	. 64.0	309	67.2	283	60.8	
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	402	50.3	264	50.2	137	50.5	
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	177	52.0	98	59.2	79	45.2	
Diabetes	217	65.1	145	70.8	71	56.0	
Epilepsy	70	44.0	38	47.5	32	40.5	
Mental Illness	117	18.4	56	18.5	61	18.3	
Depression, bad nerves	96	22.2	43	22.2	53	22.2	
Mental illness, phobia, panics	21	10.4	13	11.9	*	*	
Learning difficulties *	32	21.4	23	23.2	*	*	
Progressive illness n.e.c.	121	39.0	54	37.8	67	40.0	
Other problems, disabilities	308	52.9	109	48.6	199	55.7	
All disabled ^b	3,410	47.9	1,876	50.3	1,533	45.2	
					Source: L	abour Force Survey	

a Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for wome

b Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disabilit

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

2.7 percentage points to 47.9 per cent (see Table 9). While the table demonstrates the difference in rates between disabled and not disabled people already identified, it also shows that between autumn 1998 and autumn 2001 this difference had narrowed, with the employment rate for people with disabilities increasing by 2.7 percentage points compared with an increase of 0.9 percentage points for the not disabled population and an increase of 0.8 percentage points in the rate for the total working-age population. A similar pattern exists for both ILO unemployment and economic inactivity, and for both men and women. The rates for the disabled showed significant differences compared with those with no disabilities, with the relative position of the disabled having improved over the threeyear period shown in the table.

Labour market experiences

This final section seeks to explore some of the other dimensions of disabled peoples' experiences in the labour market. It considers each of the three main labour market states and looks at some of the factors which may combine with the presence of disability to reduce further the likelihood of labour market attachment for those with disabilities. It also looks at the implications of the presence of disability for the income of the household.

Employment experiences

It has already been shown how the type of disability or health problem reported influences the employment rates for disabled adults (see Table 7). Employment rates for the disabled also

per cent respectively).

The working patterns of people with disabilities appear to be broadly similar

differ with age as demonstrated in Table 10. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the relationship between age and disability, the employment rates for men and women in the 50-plus age group are particularly low, 41.4 per cent and 38.0 per cent respectively. More specifically, the differences in employment rates between disabled and non-disabled people in this age group are larger than for other groups. For example, there was an employment rate differential of 42 percentage points for the 50-59/64 age groups. For disabled men, employment rates were highest for 25 to 34-yearolds at 60.8 per cent, and for disabled women the rate peaked at a lower age: 20-24 (54.6 per cent). For non-disabled men and women, the rate peaked at the 35-49 age group (94.1 per cent and 81.4

Households House containing conta at least no disa one disabled adult 2.096 All in household are employed Household includes employed and unemployed 174 Household includes employed and inactive 1.549 103 Household includes employed, unemployed and inactive 91 All in household are unemployed Household includes unemployed and inactive 141 All in household are inactive 1,538 5,691 12 All households

a Working-age households contain at least one person of working age. Disabled adult refers to presence of at least one disabled person of working age. b Excludes households with missing combined economic activity statu

									Per cent
	Employment rates		rates	ILO u	ILO unemployment rates		Inactivity rates		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All									
Autumn 1998	74.0	78.9	68.7	6.3	6.9	5.6	21.0	15.3	27.3
Autumn 1999	74.5	79.5	69.1	6.0	6.4	5.5	20.8	15.1	27.0
Autumn 2000	74.7	79.6	69.4	5.4	5.7	5.0	21.0	15.6	27.0
Autumn 2001	74.8	79.6	69.5	5.2	5.6	4.8	21.1	15.6	27.0
Disabled people									
Autumn 1998	45.2	46.5	43.8	10.8	12.4	8.9	49.3	46.9	51.9
Autumn 1999	46.8	48.8	44.6	10.7	12.1	8.8	47.6	44.5	51.
Autumn 2000	46.9	49.1	44.3	9.0	10.2	7.4	48.5	45.3	52.
Autumn 2001	47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	47.8	44.3	51.6
Non-disabled people									
Autumn 1998	80.3	86.0	74.0	5.7	6.2	5.1	14.8	8.3	22.0
Autumn 1999	80.8	86.4	74.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	14.6	8.5	21.4
Autumn 2000	81.1	86.7	75.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	14.7	8.7	21.3
Autumn 2001	81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	14.7	8.8	21.

to those without them. While disabled people are less likely to work full-time than their non-disabled counterparts (72.1 per cent and 77.6 per cent respectively in autumn 2001), the distribution of working hours for the disabled and non-disabled is very similar, with 50.0 per cent of all disabled people working 31-45 hours per week, compared with 52.2 per cent of non-disabled people. Some 8 per cent of disabled people (not looking for a different job) expressed a desire to work longer hours, compared with 7 per cent of non-disabled people. For disabled women, this proportion rose to 9.5 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent for disabled men. Just over

one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of disabled people in employment had some form of flexible working arrangement, compared with 19.7 per cent of non-disabled people.

An analysis of the occupational classification of disabled people demonstrates that there are fewer than average disabled people among managers and senior officials, professional, associate professional and technical occupations, and sales and customer services occupations. There are higher than average proportions of disabled people in administrative and secretarial, skilled trades, personal services, and elementary occupations. For example,

National Statistics feature

			Thousands			Per cent
	Households containing at least one disabled adult	Households containing no disabled adult	All households	Households containing at least one disabled adult	Households containing no disabled adult	All households
hold are employed	2,096	8,440	10,536	36.8	68.0	58.2
includes employed and unemployed	174	382	556	3.1	3.1	3.1
includes employed and inactive	1,549	2,320	3,869	27.2	18.7	21.4
includes employed, unemployed and inact	ive 103	65	168	1.8	0.5	0.9
hold are unemployed	91	251	341	1.6	2.0	1.9
includes unemployed and inactive	- 141	115	256	2.5	0.9	1.4
hold are inactive	1,538	836	2,373	27.0	6.7	13.1
olds ^b	5,691	12,409	18,100	100	100	100

Table O Economic status of working-age people by sex and whether disabled: United Kingdom: autumn 1998 to autumn 2001,

Source: Labour Force Survey

out of the total employed population in the UK, 14 per cent were managers and senior officials and 12 per cent were in elementary occupations. In comparison, 12 per cent of the working disabled population were managers and senior officials and 15 per cent were in elementary occupations.

Unemployment experiences

For all male age groups, ILO unemployment rates for those with disabilities were more than double those of non-disabled men, with the exception of men aged 16-19 where the rate for disabled men was around two-thirds higher than that for non-disabled men.

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

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Economic status of working-age people by sex, whether disabled and age group; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

									Per cent
Employment rates		ates	ILO unemployment rates			Economic inactivity rates			
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All	74.8	79.6	69.5	5.2	5.6	4.8	21.1	15.6	27.0
16-19	53.4	54.8	51.9	17.2	17.7	16.7	35.5	33.4	37.7
20-24	71.3	74.6	67.8	9.1	10.7	7.3	21.6	16.5	26.8
25-34	80.1	88.3	71.6	5.0	5.4	4.6	15.6	6.7	25.0
35-49	81.7	88.0	75.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	15.3	8.6	22.2
50-59/64	68.1	70.6	64.7	3.2	3.6	2.5	29.7	26.8	33.7
All disabled people	47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	47.8	44.3	51.6
16-19	40.2	40.9	39.5	25.6	28.3	22.2	45.9	42.9	49.3
20-24	54.6	54.5	54.6	15.9	20.8	10.1	35.1	31.1	39.2
25-34	54.4	60.8	48.6	11.1	13.4	8.2	38.8	29.8	47.1
35-49	54.5	59.3	50.1	6.6	7.3	5.8	41.7	36.1	46.8
50-59/64	40.0	41.4	38.0	5.5	6.4	4.2	57.7	55.8	60.3
All non-disabled people	81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	14.7	8.8	21.2
16-19	54.7	56.2	53.1	16.6	16.8	16.3	34.5	32.4	36.6
20-24	73.2	76.9	69.4	8.5	9.7	7.0	20.0	14.8	25.4
25-34	83.9	92.1	75.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	12.2	3.5	21.5
35-49	87.9	94.1	81.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	9.4	2.8	16.2
50-59/64	82.4	85.6	78.1	2.6	2.9	2.1	15.4	11.9	20.2
								Source: Labo	our Force Surv

The pattern was broadly similar among women, although the differentials tended to be somewhat smaller. Half of all unemployed disabled people were aged 35 or more compared with almost one third for non-disabled people. ILO unemployment rates varied according to type of disability or health problem reported, with the highest unemployment rate (26 per cent) having been recorded for people with learning difficulties, followed by people with some kind of mental illness (18 per cent).

In autumn 2001, some 35 per cent of unemployed people with disabilities had been unemployed for at least a year, compared with 21 per cent for those without disabilities (see Table 11). Some 19 per cent of unemployed people with disabilities and aged under 25 were long-term unemployed, compared with 10 per cent of non-disabled unemployed in the same age group. For the 35-49 age group the differential was much higher at 16 percentage points.

Inactivity experiences

In autumn 2001, of the 7.8 million people who were economically inactive, 3.4 million (44 per cent) were disabled. Table 12 gives an analysis of the economically inactive by their degree of attachment to the labour market.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table	People ILO unemployed over one year by age and whether disabled; United K seasonally adjusted			
20000	inter a la mainter a construir de la construir	All	Disabled	Per cent Not disabled
All		23.4	34.8	20.5
16-24 ^a 25-34 35-49		10.8 23.9 33.7	19.1 28.2 45.5	9.6 22.9 30.0
50-59/64		39.7	44.8	36.9

a Age bands 16-19 and 20-24 are combined here due to small sample sizes of individual age bands

Some 32 per cent of all economically inactive working-age disabled people said they would like to be in paid employment. In comparison, 26 per cent of corresponding non-disabled people said they would like to work. The proportion of disabled men wanting to work was higher than for disabled women (34 per cent compared with 30 per cent), but there was only a 1 percentage point differential between non-disabled men and women (27 per cent and 26 per cent respectively). Some 25 per cent of economically inactive disabled people stated a desire to work but were not available to start in the next two weeks, mainly due to their disability or health problems, whereas some 68 per cent of disabled people stated they were not seeking or not wanting work.

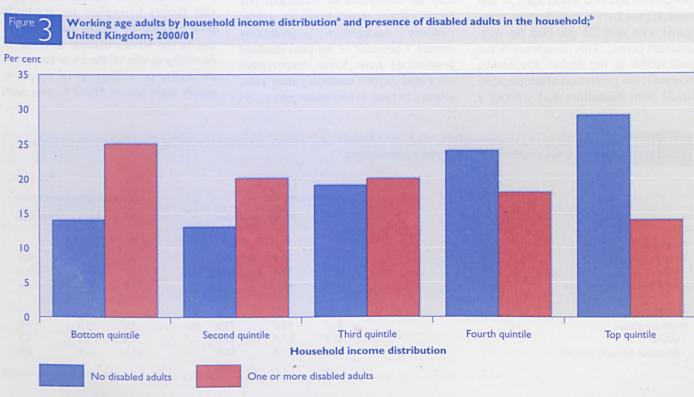
Income

According to the autumn 2001 LFS, some 48 per cent of the working-age disabled population were in work, and of this total 14 per cent were receiving state benefits, of which 3 per cent were receiving sickness/disability benefits and 0.7 per cent were receiving inca-

Concernant of	
Table	
naone	

able 2 Economically inactive people of working a whether disabled; United Kingdom; autur	nn 2001	ex, reason for ; not seasona	r inactivity, and ally adjusted
			Per cent
	All	Disabled	Not disabled
All Control of the second s			
otal inactive who say they would like to work ^a	28.7	32.1	26.1
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.4	1.3	3.3
Not seeking but would like work	26.3	30.8	22.8
Of which	7.5	5.9	8.8
Available to start	18.8	24.9	14.0
Not available to start	71.3	67.9	73.9
lot seeking work, does not want work	/1.5	07.9	73.7
All inactive (000s=100%)	7,764	3,401	4,363
1en			
otal inactive who say they would like to work ^a	30.9	34.3	26.8
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.9	1.3	4.9
Not seeking but would like work Of which	28.0	33.0	21.9
Available to start	8.2	6.2	10.7
Not available to start	19.8	26.8	11.2
Not seeking work, does not want work	69.1	65.7	73.2
All inactive (000s=100%)	3,023	1,653	1,369
Nomen			
otal inactive who say they would like to work ^a	27.3	29.9	25.8
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.1	1.3	2.5
Not seeking but would like work Of which	25.2	28.6	23.2
Available to start	7.1	5.6	7.9
Not available to start	18.2	23.1	15.3
Not seeking work, does not want work	72.7	70.1	74.2
All inactive (000s=100%)	4,742	1,748	2,994

a Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not



a Net equivalised disposable household income has been used to rank individuals who are then divided into quintile groups. b Excludes self-employed individuals.

National Statistics feature

Source: Labour Force Survey

pacity benefit. In comparison, some 81 per cent of the non-disabled population were in work, and of this total 19 per cent were receiving state benefits, but only 0.4 per cent were receiving a sickness/disability benefit. For the disabled population out of work, over 42 per cent received state benefits, compared with only 9 per cent of the out of work non-disabled population. Of the disabled population who were not in work, 29 per cent received sickness/disability benefit, while 19 per cent received incapacity benefit. Care should be taken in interpreting benefits data from the LFS, which are known to be underreported.

The combined effects of greater reliance on benefits and differing economic activity status for households with disabled people affect income distribution. Figure 3 presents data from the Family Resources Survey 2000/01 demonstrating the different income distributions of people living in households where disabled adults were present and other people. This shows that working-age adults living in households containing at least one disabled adult were overrepresented at the bottom of the income distribution and underrepresented at the top end, whereas for those

Source: Family Resources Survey 2000/01

Proportions of working-age people with no qualifications by age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; umn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled			Not disabled	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent		Thousands	Per cent
16-19	361	12	61	24		300	11
20-24	289	8	62	17		227	7
25-34	835	10	225	21		610	8
35-49	1,956	15	645	27		1,310	12
50-59/64	2,322	26	1,099	37		1,223	21
All	5,762	16	2,092	30		3,670	12
						Source: Lab	our Force Surve

living in households where no disabled person was present the opposite was true.

Additional risk factors

Education

As has been demonstrated elsewhere,² there are strong links between educational attainment and economic activity status. In general, those with higher qualifications are more likely to be in employment than those with lower qualifications or none at all. Disabled people tend to have lower educational qualifications than those without disabilities. For example 37 per cent of disabled adults aged 50 and over did not have a qualification, compared with only 21 per cent for nondisabled people. This occurrence is not just found in the higher age bands, however: the proportion of people aged 16-24 with disabilities and without a

qualification was 19 per cent, compared with 9 per cent for the non-disabled population (see Table 13).

Ethnicity

Recent articles and reports highlight the labour market 'disadvantage' of ethnic minority groups, as well as the diversity of labour market experiences which exists within this broad classification (see, for example, pp29-42, Labour Market Trends, January 2001 and 'Ethnic employment penalties in Britain', pp389-46, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, July 2000). In the context of disabled people's participation in the labour market, ethnicity may be considered an additional risk factor, since those from an ethnic minority background (constituting around 7 per cent of the total disabled population) have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates relative to their White counterparts. As

all employment rate for disabled people of working age in autumn 2001 was 47.9 per cent, the rate for the White disabled population was high at 48.8 per cent in comparison with the rate for disabled people from an ethnic minority background at 36 per cent. Correspondingly, while the overall unemployment rate for disabled people was 8.3 per cent, it dropped to 7.7 per cent for disabled White people, but rose to 18.9 per cent for disabled people from an ethnic minority.

Table 14 demonstrates, while the over-

Conclusion

There are both demand and supply side factors to explain the relatively poor position of people with disabilities in the labour market. Severity of disability is one of the clear factors in the ability or willingness of people to supply their labour. Other factors such as age, socio-demographic characteristics, level of qualification, and type of disability are interlinked, which may further explain why people with disabilities, in general, have lower employment rates and higher unemployment and economic inactivity rates than their counterparts without disabilities.

In addition, those with disabilities are more reliant on state benefits than others and are also more likely to live in households with relatively lower income than those without disabilities. Disabled people more often work parttime, but the relationship between disability and the number of hours is not very strong.

Further information For further information, please contact: Breda Twomey, Room B2/06, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate. London SWIV 2QQ, e-mail breda.twomey@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6150.

Employment and ILO unemployment rates for disabled and non-disabled people of working age by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

		Employment rates			Per cent ILO unemployment rates		
		All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Disabled							
All ethnic groups		47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6
White		48.8	50.8	46.6	7.7	8.8	6.3
All ethnic minority groups		36.0	42.7	29.7	18.9	23.0	12.6
Not disabled							
All ethnic groups		81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5
White		82.7	87.8	77.0	4.4	4.5	4.2
All ethnic minority groups	mentionine A and	63.9	71.9	55.6	10.5	11.9	8.7
						Source: Lab	our Force Su

National Statistics feature

Further work is planned to consider the way in which multiple factors such as ethnicity, disability and educational status relate to various labour market outcomes.

Notes

2

The Department for Work and Pensions' Public Service Agreement targets are for Great Britain, whereas all analyses in this article are based on UK data. Readers should note therefore that it is not possible to make a direct comparisons between them.

Enduring Economic Exclusion: Disabled people, income and work, Tania Burchardt, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000.



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Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Survey

Key points

· For full-time employees in their main jobs, the estimate of basic usual hours worked from the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) was 3.7 per cent higher than the April 2000 New Earnings Survey estimate (NES). The LFS results showed that full-time employees worked on average 39 hours 21 minutes a week while the NES results showed hours of 37 hours 56 minutes a week.

• The NES is an employer-based survey whereas the LFS is a survey of individuals. As such the two surveys measure hours worked in different ways.

• The largest difference in the estimates of hours worked between the LFS and NES was in professional occupations. For this group LFS reported hours were II per cent greater than NES hours. About half of this difference came from teachers and academics, who made up approximately 40 per cent of this occupation group.

• The difference between the two estimates of hours worked was greater for men than for women.

• The difference between the LFS and NES was almost totally attributable to the 16 per cent of the LFS respondents that reported working over 40 hours a week basic hours.

 The LFS estimated that fewer fulltime employees worked paid overtime than the NES did - 18 per cent compared with 27 per cent - but they worked longer hours of overtime, 8 hours 54 minutes on average compared with 7 hours 4 minutes.

• The LFS estimated that 24 per cent of full-time employees in their main jobs worked unpaid overtime. The average amount of unpaid overtime worked by those employees was 7 hours 45 minutes each week. The NES does not provide estimates of unpaid overtime.



This article compares the estimates of hours worked from the April 2000 New Earnings Survey and the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey, looking at basic hours and overtime hours.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE compares estimates of hours worked from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and New Earnings Survey (NES) (see *Box 1*) and attempts to explain some of the differences. Understanding variations between survey estimates can be valuable, as it not only enables a greater general understanding of the two estimates themselves, but also aids an appreciation of their fitness for purpose.

Why measure hours worked?

A measure of hours worked is an important economic and social indica-

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By Richard D. Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

tor in its own right. It is also an important component of other measures. The amount of hours worked by the labour force of the UK can be used as an indication of how well the economy is performing. For example, a shift in the amount of paid overtime can be an early indicator of a turn in the economy. Companies may reduce hours worked, particularly paid overtime, rather than cut the workforce in an economic downturn. Conversely, the first sign of an upturn in the economy may be an increase in the hours worked.

An accurate measurement of hours worked is also fundamental to studying the productivity of the UK population.

With current changes in the labour Socially, hours worked has been closely related to the quality of life an market, a switch to increasing homeindividual has, especially when looking working, part-time work and increasing job-share availability, there has been a at trends over time. The number of hours worked can also play a large part move from measuring productivity as a 'per head' measure to an 'hours-based' in the quality of family life, both for measure. An example of where an outworkers and for their families. A study put per head measure of productivity by Spurgeon et al. (1997) suggested may prove misleading is where a job that there was a direct relationship has changed from being full-time for between the number of hours worked one individual to a job-share situation. and various individual health problems, Calculating productivity on a per-head with people working longer hours measure would show a fall in producbeing more susceptible to health probtivity, as two people would essentially lems such as cardiovascular disorders, be carrying out the same work as one mental health problems and stressperson did previously. An hours-based related disorders.

> Measuring hours worked is important for monitoring and evaluating the impact of recently introduced employment legislation, for example the national minimum wage and the EC Working Time Regulations. An accurate measure of the number of hours worked is required when calculating hourly wage rates to ascertain the number of workers earning beneath the minimum wage and also the number of

The measurement of hours worked, therefore, serves many useful purposes in relation to both economic and social issues. In recent years, the concept of

workers working on average more than

48 hours a week.

working time has been changing rapidly. With the increase of non-standard working arrangements, such as flexible working hours, home-working and part-time working, it has become harder to account for hours worked. It is against this background that there is a need for good quality hours-based measures.

Definition of full-time employees and hours worked

The estimates of hours worked are broken down by major occupation groups (for more details see Box 2) and sex. The comparison looks at full-time employees in their main jobs only.1 The NES classifies those employees who are working 30 hours a week or more as being full-time employees. For teachers and academics it classes those working 25 hours a week or more as being full-time. In the LFS the classification as to whether someone is a fullor part-time worker is self-assessed in line with international guidance. This can lead to inconsistencies, especially at the lower end of the hours-worked spectrum. Because the LFS also collects hours worked information, it is possible to compare the number of hours worked and the employment status of the respondents. Although selfassessed responses to being a full-time worker and the corresponding amount of hours worked are similar to the

Box 2 Standard Occupational Classification 1990

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990, as this is the latest year for which the LFS and NES use a common occupational classification. The LFS now classifies occupations according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000. A comparison of the two surveys broken down by occupation was favoured over other possible breakdowns as it enabled broad analysis to be carried out by skill level and the type of work performed. A breakdown by industry, for example, would encompass various types of jobs within one industry grouping, possibly inhibiting meaningful interpretation. A further breakdown of the occupation groups is described in Table 1.

Breakdown of occupation groups used in the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

Managers and administrators

General managers – government, large orgs Production managers - manufacturing etc. Specialist managers Financial and office managers etc. Managers in transport and storing Protective service officers Managers in farming, horticulture etc. Managers etc. service industry Managers, administrators n.e.s

Clerical, secretarial occupations

Administrative staff in government Numerical clerks and cashiers Filing and record clerks Clerks n.e.s Stores, despatch clerks and keepers Secretarial etc. personnel Receptionist, telephonists etc. Clerical, secretarial occupations n.e.s

Sales occupations

Buyers, brokers agents etc. Sales representatives Sales, check-out assistants Mobile salespersons and agents Sales occupations n.e.s

Plant and machine operatives Metal working operatives Assemblers, lineworkers Other routine operatives Road transport operatives

Note: n.e.s = not elsewhere specified.

Food, drink, tobacco operatives Textiles, tannery operatives Chemicals, paper etc. operatives Metal making, treating operatives Other transport, machine operatives Plant and machine operatives n.e.s

Box I Data sources used and quality issues

Data for this study are taken from the spring (March to May) 2000 LFS and the April 2000 NES. The NES is an annual sample survey that has been conducted in April since 1970. It is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees who are members of the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax scheme. The employees are selected by reference to the last two digits of their National Insurance numbers, producing a random sample of those in the system. The employers of the individuals selected are then contacted. They are legally obliged to fill out and return the questionnaire.

The main strength of the NES is its large sample size (approximately 230,000 individuals with around 160,000 suitable for this analysis). The coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive as some part-time workers will have earnings below the income tax threshold. The coverage of full-time adult employees is virtually complete, and consequently the survey is representative of hours worked for full-time employees on adult rates of pay (although the survey is currently not weighted, see below).

The LFS is a household panel survey, continuous since 1992, with results produced each quarter. It is a survey with a sample of approximately 60,000 households. The LFS is the government's largest continuous household survey although the sample size is small by comparison with the NES. Participation in the survey is voluntary. The sample from Great Britain is selected from the Postcode Address File and the sample from Northern Ireland is taken from the rating and valuation list. The LFS sample includes only some of the population living in communal establishments, that is, NHS/Health Trust staff accommodation, while students living in halls of residence are enumerated at their parents address.

LFS data are weighted to enable population estimates to be produced. The weighting also attempts to compensate for differential non-response among different subgroups in the population.

The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. About 30 per cent of responses are collected this way. The accuracy of proxy responses can vary depending on the question asked. Proxy responses to hours worked questions do tend to slightly exaggerate the estimates of hours worked (a comparison of proxy responses to hours worked questions was provided in an article on pp223-31, Labour Market Trends, May 1998). Analysis in preparation for this article also produced evidence that proxy responses were overstated. For usual basic hours worked, proxy responses were on average 3.1 per cent (1 hour 16 minutes) greater than personal responses. Proxy responses to hours of paid overtime worked questions were on average 7.0 per cent greater (39 minutes) and proxy responses to unpaid overtime were on average 9.4 per cent greater (48 minutes). This comparison focuses entirely on the personal responses from the LFS in order to overcome this potential bias.

measure is therefore more appropriate.

An hours-based measure of produc-

tivity is also more meaningful for inter-

national comparisons. Output per worker

shows relatively higher labour produc-

tivity for countries with long working

hours. Output per hour, on the other

hand, takes into account the varied and

changing working patterns in different

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NES, for the purpose of this comparison a consistent definition to that of the NES has been applied to the LFS dataset

Basic hours worked

The NES asks the employer to report the normal basic hours worked, that is, the number of guaranteed hours worked

Professional occupations

Natural scientists

Vehicle trades

Engineers and technologists Health professionals Teaching professionals Legal professionals

Business and financial professionals Architects, town planners, surveyors Librarians etc. professionals Professional occupations n.e.s

Craft and related occupations

Construction trades Metal machining, fitting etc. trades Electrical, electronic trades Metal forming, welding etc. trades

Textiles, garments etc. trades Printing and related trades Woodworking trades Food preparation trades Other craft, related trades n.e.s

Associate professional and technical occupations

Scientific technicians Draughts persons, surveyors etc. Computer analysts, programmers Ship, aircraft officers and controllers Health associate professionals Legal associate professionals Business, finance associate prof. Welfare etc. associate professionals Artistic, sports etc. professionals Professional, technical occupations n.e.s

Personal, protective occupations

NCOs etc. armed forces Security etc. service occupations Catering occupations Travel attendants etc. occupations Health and related occupations Childcare and related occupations Hairdressers, beauticians etc. Domestic staff etc. Personal service occupations n.e.s

Other occupations

Other farming related occupations Other manufacturing etc. occupations Other construction occupations Other transport occupations Other communication occupations Other sales, service occupations Other occupations n.e.s

at the basic rate of pay in the survey reference pay period. This is regardless of whether or not the hours were actually worked, for example during sickness or holidays. It also asks the employer to include any extra hours worked during the reference pay period if they were paid at that basic rate.

The LFS measures basic hours worked in two ways. It asks respondents to report their usual basic hours worked each week, and also their actual basic hours worked during the survey reference week. Actual hours will be lower than usual hours where the employee had time off in the reference week due to sickness or holiday, but may be higher than usual hours especially if the employee works variable hours. For basic hours worked the most comparable LFS measure to that of the NES is the estimate for usual basic hours worked. This article does not attempt to compare the estimates of actual hours worked, as they would include those people who worked a short or long week for any reason and thus distort the comparison.

Paid overtime

The NES question on paid overtime asks the employer to report the number of hours the employee worked at overtime rates of pay during the survey reference period. The LFS requests information about both usual paid overtime

worked and actual paid overtime worked. On the same basis as the basic hours worked question, the usual paid overtime worked refers to the amount of paid overtime that they would usually work a week, while actual paid overtime refers to the amount of paid overtime worked during the reference week. Actual paid overtime worked in the reference week in the LFS was used in this analysis as it was more comparable with the NES. No attempt was made to compare usual paid overtime worked in this article.

Unpaid overtime

The LFS also asks respondents about unpaid overtime worked. The NES does not cover this. In practice it is unlikely that employers would recognise this as a concept. The LFS results do provide an interesting insight into the level of unpaid overtime worked in the UK. The LFS asks respondents about the usual unpaid overtime hours worked each week and their actual unpaid overtime. Only actual unpaid overtime hours worked was used in this analysis.

Results of the comparison

Basic hours worked

Table 2 shows the LFS and NES estimates for the average basic weekly hours worked and the sampling vari-

ability.2 The LFS estimate for all fulltime employees was on average 3.7 per cent higher (1 hour 24 minutes) than the NES estimate. The LES showed a consistently higher measure of hours worked for all occupation groups, although the extent to which the LFS measurements were higher across the occupation groupings did vary. The differences in hours worked between the surveys were statistically significant for all of the occupation groups except clerical and secretarial occupations.

The largest difference in average basic hours worked was seen for professionals. The LFS estimate for this group was 11 per cent higher (3 hours 44 minutes) than the NES estimate. The next largest difference was for managers and administrators, where the LFS estimate was 6.4 per cent (2 hours 28 minutes) higher than the NES.

Further analysis of the professional group highlighted that teachers and academics were responsible for much of the difference. Teachers and academics (excluding educational officers and school inspectors)³ constituted approximately 40 per cent of the main occupation group and showed a difference in hours of 20 per cent. Filtering out this group of workers from the two surveys greatly reduced the variations. The total difference, excluding teachers and academics, for the professional

Comparison of LFS and NES average basic weekly hours worked for full-time employees by occupation group;" United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

	LFS	NES	Percentage difference between the LFS and NES	Sampling variability (minutes + o		
				LFS	NES	
Managers and administrators -	40hrs 47 mins	38hrs 19 mins	6.4	13	3	
Professional	38hrs 55 mins	35hrs 11 mins	10.6	17	5	
Associate professional and technical	38hrs 22 mins	37hrs 12 mins	3.2	12	3	
Clerical and secretarial	37hrs 17 mins	37hrs 11 mins	0.3	6	2	
Craft and related occupations	39hrs 43 mins	39hrs 13 mins	1.3	11	4	
Personal and protective	40hrs 00 mins	38hrs 37 mins	3.6	20	7	
Sales	39hrs 44 mins	38hrs 05 mins	4.3	23	5	
Plant and machine operatives	40hrs 15 mins	39hrs 39 mins	1.5	14	5	
Other	40hrs 02 mins	39hrs 02 mins	2.6	23	5	
All occupation groups*	39hrs 21 mins	37hrs 57 mins	3.7	5	1	
			Source	s: Labour Force Survey; N	New Earnings Surve	

a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

Occupation subgroups showing the largest differences in basic hours worked between the LFS and NES; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

			Per cent
	Difference between	Proportion of all e	mployees
	the LFS and NES ^a	LFS	NES
		(%)	(%)
Occupation subgroups ^b			
Teaching professionals ^c	20	5.6	4.7
Ship, aircraft officers and controllers	17	0.2	0.1
Protective service officers	16	0.3	0.2
Business and financial professionals	H	0.3	0.4
Health professionals	II	0.7	0.6
Professional occupations n.e.s ^d	H	0.9	0.6
Other farming related occupations	10	0.4	0.5

a The percentage difference between the estimates of basic hours worked from the LFS and NES.

b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification c Including educational officers and school inspectors.

d n.e.s = not elsewhere specified.



Occupation group Managers and administrators Professional Associate professional and technical Clerical and secretarial Craft and related occupations Personal and protective Sales Plant and machine operatives Other

a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

group became 5.1 per cent (1 hour 55 minutes). The removal of this subgroup also impacted upon the overall differences between the two estimates. When excluding teachers and academics from both surveys, the LFS estimate was 3.1 per cent (1 hour 12 minutes) greater than the NES estimate.

Other subgroups also showed significant variations in estimates of basic hours worked. Table 3 presents those subgroups that showed a difference of over 10 per cent. Four of the seven subgroups can be found in the professional group, although their contribution to the differences displayed in this group was considerably smaller than that of teachers and academics.

The clerical and secretarial group

showed the smallest difference in average basic hours worked between the two surveys, with the LFS estimate being only 0.3 per cent higher (6 minutes) than the NES estimate. One possible reason why the LFS estimates were higher than those produced by the NES is the way in which the hours worked were reported. In the

NES, which surveys the employers of individuals, the reported value was most likely to be the contracted basic hours worked for that chosen individual. The LFS surveys individuals. which includes salaried workers who get the same pay regardless of how many hours they worked in a given period. Employees who regularly worked longer hours than their con-

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Sources: Labour Force Survey: New Earnings Survey

	lly adjusted
	Per cent
	24
	20
	43
	52
	78
	67
	48
	84
The second second	86

Source: Labour Force Survey

tracted hours may deem those hours to be part of their usual basic hours worked rather than consider them unpaid overtime. This idea is supported by the data in *Table 4*, which show the proportion of employees from each occupation group that are paid a fixed hourly rate. The occupation groups with lower proportions of employees on an hourly rate (for example managers and administrators), and consequently a higher proportion of employees on a salary generally (clerical and secretarial were an exeption) displayed larger variations between the two surveys' estimates of basic hours worked.

A complementary explanation is that salaried workers may be less conscious of the hours they worked and more prone to errors in their responses. Responses in the LFS are based on recall of the previous week. Those on salaries may well have estimated their hours worked by taking a 'typical' day and multiplying that by five. Such an estimate method could have led to respondents overestimating if they had forgotten a long lunch break that they had taken, or an early finish. Research by Robinson et al. (1994), which looked at responses given by household surveys and time-diaries in recording hours worked, suggested that it was predominant at the top end of the hours worked distribution that respondents tended to be the least accurate in reporting their hours worked. The researchers found that in a UK survey respondents who worked between 60 and 69 hours a week had overstated their hours worked by an average of 11 hours a week.

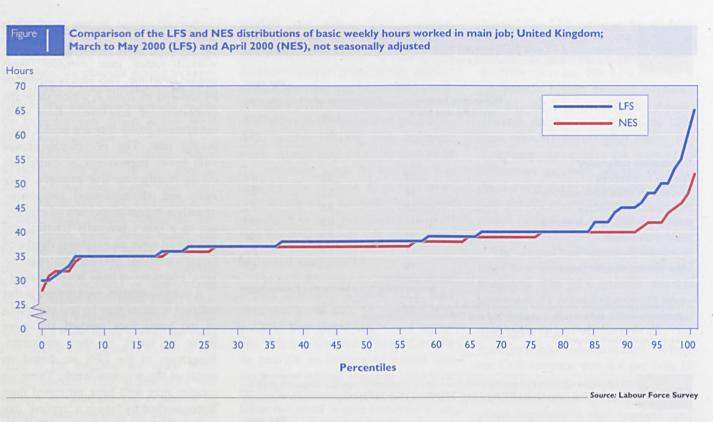
The data in *Table 2* and *Table 4* also support these views. The two occupation groups that showed the greatest differences between the estimates were professionals, and managers and administrators. These employees were generally salaried workers who worked for a set wage, regardless of the number of hours, and who were also more prone to working long hours. Within the occupation groupings showing the smallest variations (clerical and secretarial, craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives) there were a higher proportion of employees who were paid on an hourly basis, or

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Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys





who worked more strictly to their contracted hours. These employees were therefore likely to be far clearer on how many hours a week they worked at the basic rate of pay.

Figure 1 shows the actual distributions of the LFS and NES estimates by placing the basic weekly hours worked from all respondents in order, then plotting each percentile of their respective distributions. At the tenth percentile of both the LFS and NES distributions, there was a basic hours worked estimate of 35 hours a week, whereas at the 50th percentile (median) the LFS distribution showed 38 hours worked a week, compared with the NES estimate of 37 hours a week. The two estimates displayed similar distributions up to about the 80th percentile where they then started to diverge rapidly, with the LFS showing higher estimates than the NES. This suggests that the variations between the two surveys were mainly due to a minority of respondents reporting longer hours in the LFS. The vast majority of respondents in both surveys reported working between 34 and 40 hours a week. In the LFS, 33 per cent reported working 40 hours a week or more and 6 per cent 50 hours or more. In the NES employers reported 24 per cent of employees working 40 hours or more and only 1

per cent 50 hours or more.

Table 5 breaks down the estimate of basic weekly hours worked by occupation group and demonstrates the proportions from each group that worked longer than a set number of hours a week. This has been produced at five hourly intervals, from working 35 hours or more a week through to 65 hours or more. Certain occupation groups were more likely than others to produce higher estimates at the top end of the distribution, while other groups demonstrated similar breakdowns, most notably clerical and secretarial employees, and, to a lesser degree, plant and machine operatives and craft and related occupations. So although the LFS recorded higher estimates at the top end of the distribution, the extent of this difference appeared to depend on the occupation group in question.

A more detailed comparison of the surveys is made in Figure 2 which separates out basic weekly hours worked by both occupation and sex. The findings indicated that on average for both surveys, men worked longer basic hours in their main jobs than women. The results also highlighted that the estimates for women were closer on the two surveys than the estimates for men. This broad trend of differences can be seen across all occupation groupings with the exception of professionals, where the difference between the estimates from the two surveys was greater for women.

Further analysis of professional women highlighted that two occupation subgroups in particular were heavily influencing the estimate for this group. Primary and nursery teachers and secondary school teachers made up approximately 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, of the female workforce, and it is these two occupations that demonstrated some of the largest variations observed between the two surveys. The percentage difference between the means of the LFS and the NES estimates for primary and nursery teachers was 20 per cent (37 hours 6 minutes, compared with 30 hours 24 minutes) and for secondary school teachers the difference was 18 per cent (36 hours 9 minutes, compared with 30 hours 40 minutes). Although the differences between the estimates for their male counterparts were of a similar magnitude, the proportion of the workforce of the professional group that they constituted was considerably less (4 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). The large differences displayed in the estimates for primary and nursery teachers and secondary school teachers explain why the estimates for the pro-

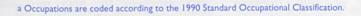


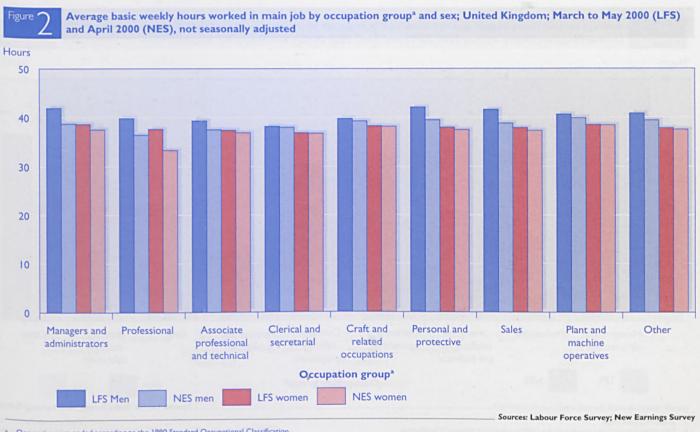
United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

At least 35 At least

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						-				

All	LFS NES	94 93
Managers and administrators	LFS NES	98 98
Professional	LFS NES	86 69
Associate professional and technical	LFS NES	96 97
Clerical and secretarial	LFS NES	95 95
Craft and related occupations	LFS NES	98 98
Personal and protective	LFS NES	86 90
Sales	LFS NES	92 92
Plant and machine operatives	LFS NES	96 97
Other	LFS NES	92 94





a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

Technical report

Proportion of full-time employees that work 35 hours or more a week in their main job by occupation group;^a

					Per cent
	1	Neekly hours			
: 40	At least 44	At least 50	At least 55	At least 60	At least 65
33	12	6	3	2	1
24	4	1	- 10 M	RUL - Content	- 1111
41	20	12	6	4	1
28	6	2	a good and a -		-
29	15	9	6	4	1
12	1	-	Summer of the	-	-
20	7	4	1		-
П	1		-	-	-
15	2	-			
16	1	-	-	-	-
39	9	4	1	1	
36	5	2	-	-	-
45	15	8	5	3	1
28	8	4	2	L	definise member
37	14	7	4	3	1
26	4		nthe PLI-	alertife it ken	another here
42	13	6	3	2	ton paid over
40	8	3	1	23 1 /000 -	-
47	The Loss of La	5	2	o Wit or	villacignala
30	6	i	-	land anon	and species

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys

fessional group were greater for and other occupations did, however, women. It is unclear, however, why estimates for men in the LFS and NES generally tended to show a larger difference in the average basic hours worked than for women.

Paid overtime worked

For the paid overtime hours worked comparison, when the whole sample was included (that is, including those who did not work any paid overtime) the NES estimate of hours worked was higher. The NES reported an average of 1 hour 53 minutes of paid overtime worked, compared with the LFS estimate of 1 hour 32 minutes, with confidence intervals of 2 minutes and 4 minutes respectively (Figure 3). Four occupation groups (managers and administrators; professionals; associate professional and technical; and clerical and secretarial), showed LFS estimates for paid overtime that were higher than reported in the NES, although only marginally so. For craft and related occupations, personal and protective, and sales, NES estimates were greater than the LFS estimates, although once again only by a relatively small amount. Plant and machine operators

show NES estimates which were markedly higher than the LFS estimates

The NES figures showed more employees working paid overtime than the LFS (27 per cent, compared with 18 per cent). Figure 4 shows the proportion of each occupation group that reported working paid overtime. The two surveys produced a similar pattern across the occupation groupings, although the NES produced consistently higher estimates for all groups.

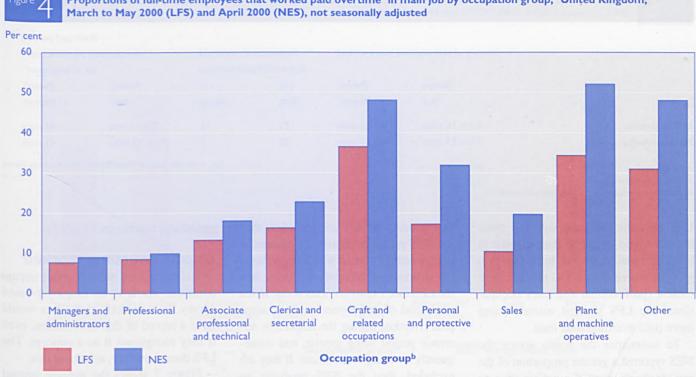
When considering only those who worked paid overtime, the LFS produced an estimate of average hours of paid overtime of 8 hours and minutes, compared with the NES estimate of 7 hours 4 minutes, with confidence intervals of 13 minutes and 5 minutes respectively (see Figure 5). The LFS produced estimates that were statistically significantly higher for managers and administrators, professionals, associate professional and technical, clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and sales

The amount of paid overtime worked by the whole sample can essentially be seen to equal the inci-

dence of overtime worked (that is, the proportion of the population that worked paid overtime) multiplied by the intensity of the overtime worked. Table 6 helps to clarify this point and also breaks it down by sex.

The NES indicated a higher proportion of employees working paid overtime than the LFS, but a lower average number of hours. This difference is most likely to be because of the way the information is collected. The NES asks for information about paid overtime worked during the pay period, while the LFS asks about paid overtime worked during the reference week. For those whose pay period is longer than a week, the proportion working overtime is likely to be higher because the period observed is longer, but the intensity is likely to be lower because it is averaged over a longer period.

A breakdown of paid overtime by sex and occupation for those people who actually worked paid overtime (see Figure 6) produced LFS estimates that were consistently higher than the NES estimates for both men and women. However, for each sex there was a similar pattern for both surveys

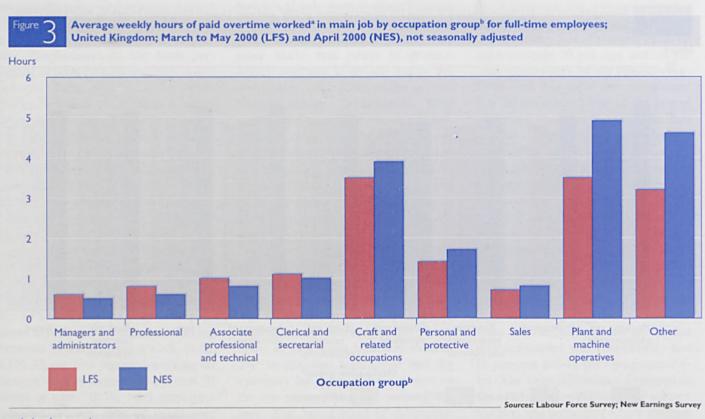


a In the reference week b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

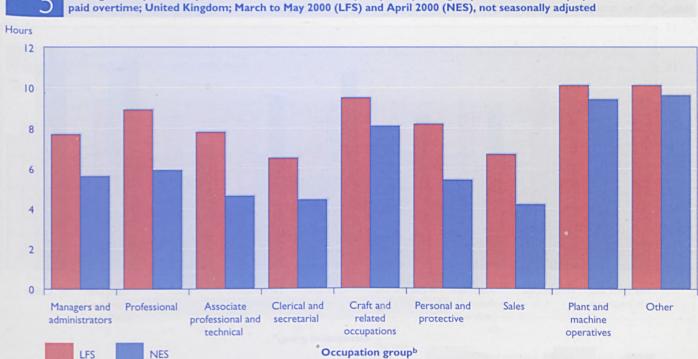
across the occupation groups.

The breakdown in Figure 6 also indicates that of those employees who worked paid overtime, men on average

worked more paid overtime than women. The NES estimates showed that for full-time employees who worked paid overtime, men did more



In the reference week b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification



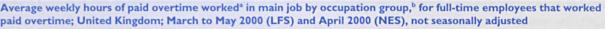
In the reference week ons are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

b Occupa

Proportions of full-time employees that worked paid overtime^a in main job by occupation group;^b United Kingdom;

Sources: Labour Force Survey: New Earnings Survey

overtime on average, although the estimates were fairly similar for professional and sales occupations. The LFS gave a slightly different picture. The



Sources: Labour Force Survey: New Earnings Survey

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys

Associate

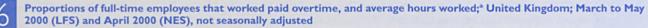
technical

professional and secretarial

Clerical and

March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted

Hours



	Intensity of paid overti	Intensity of paid overtime hours worked		mployees overtime	Hours and per cent Average paid overtime hours for all employees ^b	
	(hours) Men	(hours) Women	(%) Men	(%) Women	(hours) Men	(hours) Women
FS estimate	9 hrs 16 mins	6 hrs 59 mins	22	12	2 hrs 1 min	48 mins
IES estimate	7 hrs 54 mins	4 hrs 17 mins	32	17	2 hrs 33 mins	43 mins
				Sou	rces: Labour Force Survey;	New Earnings Sur

a In the reference week. b Average for employees that worked paid overtime.

LFS also showed men working more hours of paid overtime than women in most occupation groups, but in the two groups where the NES results were closest (professional and sales occupations) the LFS showed women doing more paid overtime than men.

To summarise the points above, the NES reported a greater proportion of the sample working paid overtime, due to the potentially longer survey reference period for certain members of the sample. The effect of this depends on whether employees who do not work paid overtime are included in the sample

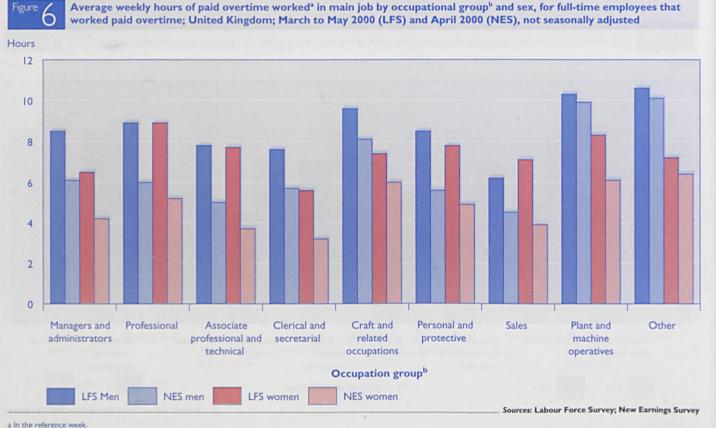
or excluded. If they are included, then the NES produces an average amount of paid overtime worked which is greater in the majority of occupation groups than the LFS (see Figure 3). This is due to the likelihood of employees working some paid overtime during the respective reference period being greater, and consequently boosting the estimate. If they are excluded, then the NES produces an average amount of paid overtime worked which is less in all occupation groups because the average weekly amount of paid overtime worked in the NES is based on the survey reference

period as a whole (see Figure 5).

Unpaid overtime worked

The NES does not ask about unpaid overtime. As it is an employer-based survey, it is unlikely that firms would have a record of this information, even if they recognised it as a concept. The LFS does, however, ask about this.

Figure 7 shows the average unpaid overtime worked by occupation group for the whole sample (that is, including those that did not work any unpaid overtime). Professionals worked the highest amount of unpaid overtime (an



b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

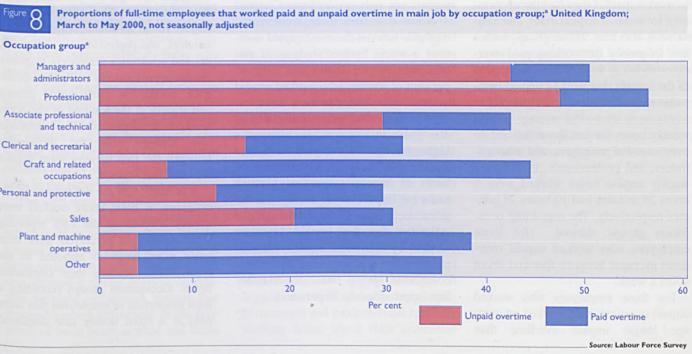
a In the reference week. b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classificati

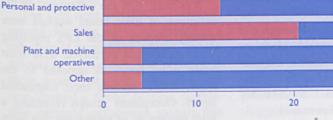
average 4 hours 51 minutes) and managers and administrators worked the second highest amount at 3 hours 33 minutes a week. Three of the occupation groupings produced estimates of unpaid overtime below half an hour a week: craft and related occupations;

Managers and Professional

administrators

plant and machine operatives; and other occupations. These groups tended to include large numbers of workers who were paid on an hourly basis. They were more likely to work paid overtime and therefore be less prepared to work unpaid.





a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

Technical report

Average weekly unpaid hours worked^a in main job by occupation group,^b for full-time employees; United Kingdom;

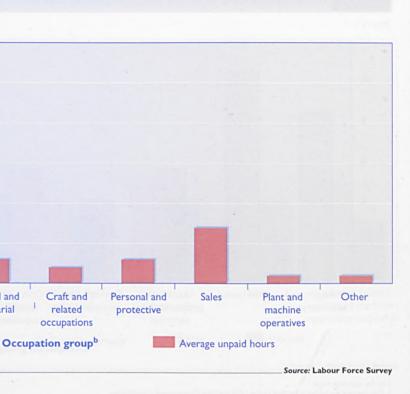
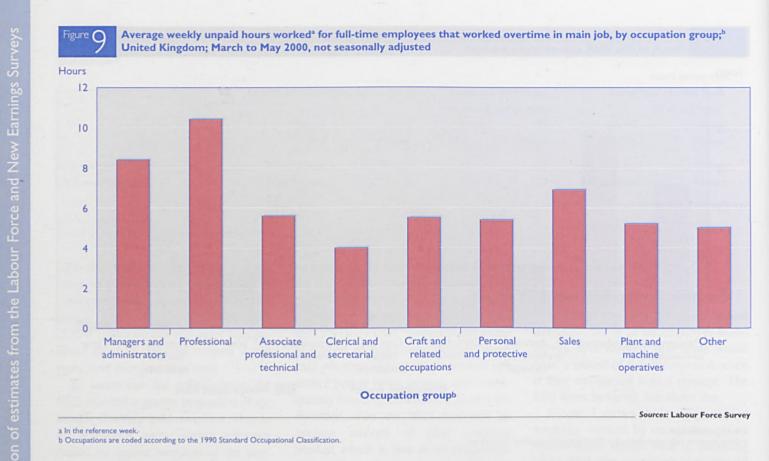


Figure 8 helps to clarify this point. It shows the proportions of employees from each occupation group that worked unpaid overtime and paid overtime. Professional occupations had the highest proportion of employees who worked unpaid overtime and the sec-

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys



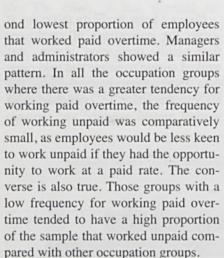


Figure 9 shows the average unpaid weekly hours for just those that did do overtime. For managers and administrators, and professionals, the average weekly unpaid hours worked were 8 hours 26 minutes and 10 hours 25 minutes respectively. The remaining occupation groups showed (for those employees who worked unpaid overtime) averages between four and seven hours a week.

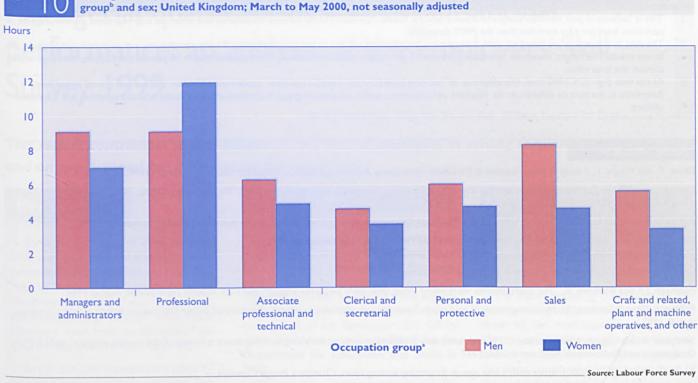
For those employees who worked unpaid overtime, men worked on average longer unpaid overtime than

women - 8 hours 5 minutes, compared with 7 hours 17 minutes. Figure 10 demonstrates that this is true for all occupation groups except professionals. (The estimates for craft and related, plant and machine operatives, and others were combined because of the small sample sizes.) Female professionals not only worked more unpaid overtime than their male counterparts, they also worked the most unpaid overtime a week. Further analysis of this occupation group shows that over 55 per cent of women who worked unpaid overtime were either primary and nursery teachers or secondary school teachers. These two occupations showed a high average of unpaid overtime worked (14 hours 24 minutes and 14 hours 34 minutes respectively) which had a big impact on the average for the main occupation group. Although the estimates for the unpaid overtime worked by men were similar, the proportion they represented of the whole occupation group was considerably less (approximately 20 per cent).

Conclusion and further work

The comparison of hours worked data taken from the NES and the LFS highlighted some differences, with the basic hours worked estimate in the LFS being on average 3.7 per cent higher than the NES. The variations were largely found for managers and administrators, and professionals (with teachers and academics seemingly responsible for approximately half of the difference within the professional group), and mainly at the top end of the hours worked distributions. The estimates also showed that the differences between the two surveys were greater for men than women.

It is likely that the differences in the estimates of basic hours worked were mainly a result of the LFS reporting what individuals perceived were their basic usual hours as opposed to the NES, which records their contracted hours. Occupation groups recording a high proportion of employees that were paid at a fixed hourly rate displayed



a In the reference week. a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

smaller variations between the two estimates in basic hours worked, as respondents would generally have been more aware of the hours that they had worked. Salaried workers who were paid a fixed wage, regardless of the hours they worked, may have perceived their basic hours worked to be greater than their contracted hours as that may reflect more accurately the basic hours they usually worked. Differences may result from overrecording by those who worked long hours.

The paid overtime worked estimates painted a differing picture depending on whether all employees were included in the estimates, or just those people who worked paid overtime. The estimates differed mainly due to the slight variations in the surveys' reference periods.

The LFS demonstrated that working unpaid overtime was concentrated in a selection of occupation groups, and the amount of unpaid overtime reported in these groups was high. The estimates also showed a strong positive correlation between occupation groups that reported greater differences in the estimates of basic hours worked and those

who reported working unpaid overtime

The obvious distinction between the two estimates would have also affected a comparison of total hours worked (not actually analysed in this article). The LFS estimate included unpaid overtime whereas the NES estimate did not. Occupation groups that would show the biggest variation between the two surveys were those that displayed the largest difference in basic hours worked, and where employees worked the most unpaid overtime.

Users need to consider the nature of the information they require in order to determine which survey would give the more suitable estimates. It is unlikely that either survey would give a completely accurate view of the hours worked in the UK. The NES concentrates on collecting information on contracted hours and paid overtime worked. It ignores unpaid overtime worked. The LFS requests information on basic hours worked, paid and unpaid overtime. It suggests that there are individuals (mainly managers and professionals) regularly working hours above their contracted

Technical report

Average weekly unpaid hours worked* for full-time employees that worked overtime in main job, by occupation

hours. It would depend on the perception of the respondent whether hours worked above their contracted hours would be included in the basic hours worked estimates or as unpaid overtime worked. The LFS also contains some estimates of extremely long hours worked that may be overstated.

A further study of hours worked is planned for a Labour Market Trends article in 2003. The aim is to take the current analysis a step further by looking at the results of the 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) alongside those from the LFS and NES. The TUS is a time-diary survey and analysis may allow further investigation of possible overrecording by those who work long hours.

Notes

- This is because in part the NES sample is drawn from the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax scheme and does not fully represent the coverage of part-time workers who earn less than the PAYE threshold.
- 2 The data in this article are based on statistical samples, and thus are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the data represent 95 per cent confidence intervals. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value
- 3 At the two digit SOC1990 level, the subgroup of 'teaching professionals' includes teachers, academics, education officers and school inspectors. Reference in the text to differences for teachers and academics within occupation group 2 (professionals) excludes school inspectors and education officers.

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Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of the Employers Skill Survey 1999

Introduction

This report contributes to the debate on the role of managers in driving forward company goals, and on the demand for skills among the workforce.

Key points

1 Some 46 per cent of establishments have managers who did not require any particular qualifications for their job. This may be because managers acquire and demonstrate skills in ways other than qualifications, e.g. through experience. Managers may hold qualifications, but they are not often formally required.

Better qualified managers are associated with a better qualified workforce. This finding is exaggerated for single-manager establishments.

Workforce proficiency is highest in establishments with either very high or no qualification requirements among managers.

Highly qualified managers appear more likely to adopt strategies of introducing new, higher quality products and improving the quality of existing products, while less qualified managers are more likely to be engaged in increasing the efficiency of the production of existing products/services.

Proficiency and performance appear to be positively linked, but this is also probably a two-way relationship.

THIS REPORT explores the proficiency and qualifications of managers, the links with the proficiency and qualifications of the whole workforce and with the goals, strategies and performance of the establishment. It builds on earlier work reported in Skills and performance: an econometric analysis of the Employers Skill Survey 1999 (Bosworth et al.) published by the Department for Education and Skills in 2001. The report is a modest contribution to the

debate on the role of managers in driving forward establishment goals and performance and on the demand for skills among the workforce.

According to the Labour Force Survey, around 35 per cent of managers have no qualifications or are qualified below NVQ Level 3, around 25 per cent are qualified to Level 3 or equivalent and fewer than 40 per cent are qualified to Level 4 or higher.

Background

This document presents some new analysis of the links between the qualifications and proficiency of managers, the strategies adopted by establishments and their performance. This is based on data from the Employers Skill Survey (ESS) 1999. It extends earlier work which looked at links between proficiency and qualifications of the workforce more generally and the goals and performance of the establishment in which they work.

It has been recognised for some time that managers play a particularly important role in such processes. The Government recently set up the Council for Excellence in Management and Leadership to explore such issues in greater depth. The report represents a relatively modest contribution to that debate, exploiting the results from the ESS 1999, which probed more deeply on such matters than any previous UK survey. These questions are explored using a combination of descriptive statistics and multivariate regression analysis.

Research brief

Derek Bosworth, Rhys Davies and Rob Wilson, Institute for Employment Research

Proficiency and qualifications of managers and those of the whole workforce

The report begins by comparing the proficiency and qualifications of managers with those of the workforce more generally. There is some evidence of a positive correlation here, both between formal qualification requirements of managers and those of the workforce as a whole, and between proficiency of managers and proficiency more generally.

Establishments with better qualified managers tend to have a better qualified workforce. There is a less strong link with proficiency of the workforce as a whole. Workforce proficiency is highest in establishments with either very high required qualifications for managers or with no required qualifications for managers. This probably reflects the fact that the establishments with higher qualified managers have more proficient workforces even though they set more demanding goals. The higher proficiency among establishments with managers with no required qualifications may reflect the fact that they set less demanding goals.

There are no strong links between the proficiency of managers and the qualification requirements of the workforce. However, there seems to be a stronger positive correlation between management proficiency and proficiency of the workforce as a whole.

There are some interesting differences between single- and multiple-manager establishments. The single-manager establishments are often small businesses, with a single owner manager, who may have rather different business objectives to larger enterprises. Generally the single-manager establishments appear to be more likely to think that their staff (and managers in particular) are proficient.

As far as qualifications are concerned there appears to be some polarisation, with qualified single-manager establishments more likely than multi-manager establishments to be associated with a well qualified workforce. Equally in single manager establishments those with no qualifications tend to be more likely to be associated with an unqualified workforce than in multi-manager establishments.

Proficiency and qualifications of managers, goals and strategies

This analysis suggests some links between qualifications of managers and high level goals. There are clear distinctions between the qualification levels of the managers and the adoption of, for example, profit versus sales goals (a profit goal is much more likely than a sales one for those holding higher level BTEC or equivalent) or quality of service versus sales goals (a quality goal is much more likely than a sales goal among those holding a higher degree). While it is quite possible that causality runs in both directions (such as goals determine the required qualifications and qualifications drive goals), these differences would be expected to have implications for establishment behaviour and performance.

Further important differences are found in the product market strategies adopted by managers with different qualifications. In particular, more qualified managers were more likely to adopt product quality oriented strategies, while the less qualified were more likely to focus on production costs and efficiency or to have no strategy at all.

Regarding proficiency and product market strategies, there appears to be an inverse relationship between the aspiration level of the establishment and the perceived proficiency of managers. This is particularly strong for those following an efficiency strategy.

Multivariate analysis

The report also presents multivariate analysis linking, on the one hand, managers' qualifications and proficiency and on the other hand, goals, strategies and the performance of the establishment. In each case this is done controlling for a host of other factors as in the original analysis by Bosworth et al. (2001). These other factors include, sector, size of establishment and external labour market differences and more.

The multivariate analysis confirms that there is evidence of a link between the minimum qualification of managers and the setting of various high level goals or targets, including cost reduction, profits and productivity. However, the results do not suggest a

The multivariate results, with regard to the influence of management qualifications and proficiency on the adoption of product market strategies were largely in line with the cross-tabular results. In particular, higher levels of qualification and a high proportion of managers holding the qualification appear to increase the probability of adopting product quality orientated strategies while having a negative relationship with 'increasing the efficiency with which existing products are produced'.

However, there is also evidence that the reverse relationship emerges with regard to management proficiency, with the product goals associated with lower proficiency and the efficiency goal associated with higher proficiency. One reason for this result might be that causality runs the other way in the case of proficiency. In other words, it is less easy to be successful for managers intent on product innovation than for those focusing upon cost savings and process innovation.

Proficiency, the goals of managers and establishment performance

The report notes how difficult it is to derive simple and meaningful results from the cross-tabular analysis, because of the difficulties in measuring performance. It can be argued that the self-reported performance measure is most useful.

The multivariate analysis provides evidence for a link between management proficiency and performance. However, there is little evidence for a direct link with qualifications. This may be because managers acquire skills in other ways such as through experience.

It appears that the main effects of more able managers on performance may show up through superior human resource management (and other work practices) as identified in the earlier research reported in Bosworth et al. (2001). The present multivariate results suggest that there are only modest additional effects (at least on goals) not captured by those variables.

While it is possible to show that perceived management proficiency is positively related to performance, the results suggest that this is at least a two-way relationship. In other words, management proficiency may, in part, be judged on the performance of the establishment. More worrying is that, the link between management qualifications and establishment performance often appears perverse in the present results. One possible explanation for this is that more qualified managers disproportionately set higher aspirations for the performance of the establishment which are significantly harder to achieve. This raises issues to do with latent skill gaps which lie beyond the scope of this report but which were partially addressed by Bosworth et al. (2001).

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B.18

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C.4

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C.51

Conclusion

In summary, the findings of this report suggest that there are significant links between management qualifications and establishment aspirations, which leads to a demand for a better skilled workforce. However, for many of the findings concerning proficiency of managers, causality could run either direction (such as, 'better' managers raise the performance level but 'higher performance levels' also result in a perception that management is 'better'). This is further complicated by the fact that better managers may set higher aspirations and may be more demanding and self-critical.

Copies of the full report Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of ESS 1999 (MOOP1) and the research brief (RBXOS-02) are available free of charge from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Anneslev, Nottingham NG15 0DJ (tel. 0845 6022260). Both can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/ and also at www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk. Further information about this research, can be obtained from Carol Stanfield, Room W626, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail

arol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

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International comparisons

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

1	August	14 Wednesday
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	October	16 Wednesday

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Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

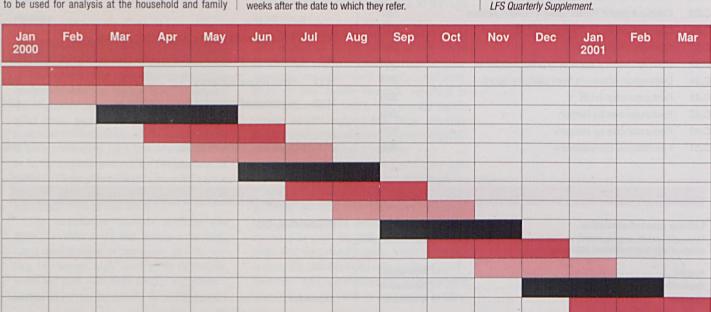
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



EMPLOYMENT Employment

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

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

any population group. Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

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

Economic inactivity rate

EARNINGS

Earnings

CONVENTIONS

- The following standard symbols are used:
 - not available
 - final digit shown)
 - provisional
 - break in series
 - R revised
 - onwards
 - nec not elsewhere classified SIC UK Standard Industrial
 - Classification EU European Union

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

unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for

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

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

nil or negligible (less than half the

series revised from indicated entry

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Regularly published statistics

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States and the second	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE		Aug 0000	
UK summary Trends	M	Aug 2002	A.1 A.2
Other headline indicators	M	Aug 2002 Aug 2002	A.2 A.3
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2002	A.4
Regional labour market summary	M	Aug 2002	A.11
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY			
Employment by category	М	Aug 2002	B.1
Employment by age	М	Aug 2002	B.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2002	B.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Aug 2002	B.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Aug 2002	B.13
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2002	B.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2002	B.15 B.16
Employee jobs by region and industry Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2002 Aug 2002	B.10 B.17
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.18
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2002	B.21
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2002	B.22
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per	IVI	Aug 2002	D.LL
filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.32
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2002	B.33
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2002	B.41
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2002	B.51
UNEMPLOYMENT			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	М	Aug 2002	C.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	М	Aug 2002	C.2
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2002	C.4
Claimant count by region	M	Aug 2002	C.11
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Aug 2002	C.12
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Aug 2002	C.13
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M* M	Dec 2000	C.14 C.21
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Aug 2002 Aug 2002	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 2002	C.23
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Aug 2002	C.24
Claimant count flows	M	Aug 2002	C.31
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2002	C.32
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2002	C.33
Destination of leavers from claimant count	М	Aug 2002	C.34
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2002	C.35
Redundancies	Q	Aug 2002	C.41
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2002	C.42
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2002	C.43
Redundancies in the UK	А	Jul 2002	339
International comparisons	М	Aug 2002	C.51
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY			
Economic activity by age	М	Aug 2002	D.1
Economic inactivity Economic inactivity by age	M	Aug 2002 Aug 2002	D.2 D.3
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EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	м	Aug 2002	E.1
Average Earnings Index: by industry	М	Aug 2002	E.2
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	М	Aug 2002	E.4
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jul 2002	E.11
New Earnings Survey: report	А	Mar 2002	129
Average earnings and hours: manual employees Average earnings and hours: non-manual	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12
employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.14
Unit wage costs	M	Aug 2002	E.21
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Aug 2002	E.31
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table numb or pag
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in Work-based			
learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.1
Number of starts on Work-based learning			
programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.2
Work-based learning for adults	Q	Aug 2002	F.3
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of			
leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Work-based learning for young people:	~	A	
qualifications of leavers Work-based learning for young people:	Q	Aug 2002	F.5
destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.6
Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Aug 2002	F.7
New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Jul 2002	E.11
Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2002	F.12
Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2002	F.13
Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Jul 2002	F.14
Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment	Q	0012002	1.14
from New Deal	Q	Jul 2002	F.15
New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Jul 2002	F.16
Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2002	F.17
Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Jul 2002	F.18
Number of people into employment from New	4	UULLUUL	
Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2002	F.19
OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	М	Aug 2002	G.1
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	М	Aug 2002	G.2
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
by region	М	Aug 2002	G.3
Labour disputes: summary	М	Aug 2002	G.1
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	М	Aug 2002	G.1
Labour disputes: annual report	А	Jun 2001	301
International labour disputes	А	Apr 2001	195
Trade union membership	А	Sep 2001	433
Labour market and educational status of young			
people	М	Aug 2002	G.2
Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2002	393
People with disabilities and the labour market Jobseekers with disabilities placed into	Q	Jun 2002	298
employment	М	Aug 2002	G.2
Ethnic groups: labour market status Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual	Q	Jun 2002	297
report	A	Jan 2001	29
Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2002	394
Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	296
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2002	G.3
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2002	G.3
Sickness absence	Q	Aug 2002	395
Seasonal adjustment review	А	May 2002	259
RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Background economic indicators	М	Aug 2002	H.1
Retail prices: summary	М	Aug 2002	H.1
Retail prices: detailed indices	М	Mar 2002	H.1
Retail prices: selected items	М	Mar 2002	H.1
Retail prices: general index	М	Mar 2002	H.1
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	М	Mar 2002	H.1
Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	М	Aug 2002	H.1
Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp different: \mathbf{A} – Annual \mathbf{Q} – Quarterly \mathbf{M} – Monthly	ilation sho	wn in bracket	s if
* Currently suspended.			

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Spring quarters	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 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	28,935 28,699 28,565 28,578 28,678 28,806 29,004 29,004 29,049 29,419 29,737 29,804	26,490 25,868 25,568 26,780 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332	2,445 2,831 2,997 2,798 2,394 2,394 2,394 2,394 2,394 1,802 1,808 1,684 1,472	16,291 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,086 17,045	64.0 63.3 62.9 62.8 63.0 62.8 63.0 63.8 63.3 63.6 63.6	58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9 59.4 60.0 60.2	8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.7 4.9	36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.4
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,721	28,084	1,636	17,084	63.5	60.0	5.5	36.5
May-Jul	46,828	29,730	28,137	1,593	17,098	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,226	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,883	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,322	30,025	28,472	1,554	17,297	63.4	60.2	5.2	36.6
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	68 0.1	143 0.5	91 0.3	52 3.4	-75 -0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months Percent	275 0.6	279 0.9	179 0.6	100 6.8	-5 0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,249 36,249 36,500 36,759	28,118 27,855 27,773 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,584 28,584 28,584 28,584 28,584 28,587 28,972	25,713 25,056 24,799 25,002 25,645 26,118 26,457 26,796 27,224 27,515	2,404 2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,788 1,667 1,457	6,986 7,318 7,564 7,564 7,645 7,665 7,665 7,665 7,665 7,665 7,665 7,768	80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.4 78.9 78.9 79.2 78.8	73.3 71.2 70.4 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4 73.9 74.6 74.9	8.6 10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.3 5.8 5.0	19.9 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.1 20.8 21.2
3 month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,876	27,257	1,619	7,645	79.1	74.6	5.6	20.9
May-Jul	36,542	28,887	27,313	1,574	7,655	79.1	74.7	5.4	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	28,900	27,342	1,558	7,663	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,585	28,916	27,337	1,579	7,669	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,606	28,921	27,321	1,600	7,685	79.0	74.6	5.5	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,860	27,300	1,560	7,768	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,872	27,334	1,538	7,778	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,957	27,442	1,514	7,715	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,964	27,439	1,525	7,730	78.9	74.8	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar2001	36,716	28,938	27,442	1,496	7,777	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,956	27,476	1,480	7,781	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,997	27,511	1,486	7,784	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	28,977	27,469	1,507	7,848	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,843	28,972	27,459	1,513	7,871	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,018	27,497	1,521	7,845	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,043	27,524	1,519	7,839	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,057	27,516	1,541	7,844	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,921	29,031	27,512	1,519	7,890	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	29,051	27,544	1,507	7,888	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	29,066	27,545	1,522	7,892	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,130	27,594	1,536	7,848	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,175	27,624	1,551	7,822	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	58 0.2	124 0.4	81 0.3	• 44 2.9	-66 -0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	239 0.6	203 0.7	109 0.4	94 6.4	36 0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5;2=3+4;6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. See technical note on p512.



A. LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	2 MGSG	MGSA	4 MGSD	5 MGSJ	MGWH	7 MGSS	8 MGSY	9 YBTD	
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881 23,060	16,474 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,134 16,184 16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519	14,945 14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630	1,530 1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,119 1,021 889	5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,342 6,366 6,342 6,366 6,541	75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1 72.2 71.6	68.3 65.6 64.1 65.2 65.3 66.3 66.3 66.8 67.1 67.8 67.8	93 11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.2 5.4	24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9 27.8 28.2 27.8 28.4	
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	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	28.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1	
Jan-Mar2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2	
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4	
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4	
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,118 23,132 23,146	16,572 16,585 16,596	15,637 15,640 15,657	936 946 939	6,546 6,547 6,551	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.6 5.7 5.7	28.3 28.3 28.3	
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,591	15,656	935	6,596	71.6	67.5	5.6	28.4	
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,581	15,627	954	6,620	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5	
Feb-Apr	23,215	16,601	15,643	958	6,614	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	42 0.2 *	38 0.2	18 0.1	20 2.2	4 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Over last 12 months Percent	169 0.7	110 0.7	44 0.3	66 7.5	59 0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0	
fales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM	
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,350 18,382 18,414 18,461 18,541 18,541 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279	16,172 15,949 15,831 15,803 15,805 15,905 15,905 16,070 16,232 16,246	14,660 14,072 13,830 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364	1,512 1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,110 1,014 882	2,178 2,433 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,952 2,907 3,033	88.1 86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8 84.3	79.9 76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 78.5 79.5 79.7	9.3 11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4	11.9 13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.7	
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2	
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,207	15,215	991	2,944	84.6	79.4	6.1	15.4	
May-Jul	19,163	16,189	15,240	949	2,974	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6	
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6	
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	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	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5	
Jan-Mar2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5	
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7	
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8	
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7	
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7	
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7	
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8	
Nov2001-Jan2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,295	15,367	927	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9	
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0	
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,305	15,356	949	3,095	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	32 0.2	32 0.2	15 0.1	18 1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	
Over last 12 months Percent	130 0.7	81 0.5	18 0.1	64 7.2	49 1.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	

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

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Females aged 16 and over

Spring quarters (Mar-May)

3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

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

Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

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

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

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

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

Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

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

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

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)

Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)

Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991

Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)

Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)

Total

2

nomically active

MGSH

12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285

13,212

13,228 13,254 13,274

13,279 13,265 13,222

13,209 13,262 13,253

13,229 13,267 **13,285**

13,315 13,282 13,275

13,271 13,298 13,329

13,345 13,337 **13,349**

13,376 13,424 **13,454**

105 0.8

169 1.3

YBSM

11,946 11,906 11,931 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,514 12,659 12,726

12,659

12,669 12,698 12,717

12,725 12,713 12,668

12,655 12,706 12,701

12,675 12,711 **12,726**

12,755 12,707 12,695

12,688 12,721 12,740

12,751 12,749 **12,756**

12,778 12,826 **12,848**

92 0.7

122 1.0

ecor

All

MGSN

23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011

23,901

23,909 23,918 23,926

23,937 23,946 23,955

23,964 23,973 23,984

23,992 24,002 **24,011**

24,021 24,030 24,039

24,048 24,056 24,065

24,074 24,083 **24,090**

24,099 24,107 **24,117**

26 0.1

106 0.4

YBTH

16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479

17,361

17,370 17,378 17,387

17,398 17,408 17,418

17,428 17,438 17,449

17,459 17,469 **17,479**

17,490 17,500 17,510

17,519 17,527 17,536

17,545 17,554 **17,562**

17,570 17,579 **17,588**

26 0.1

108 0.6

Total in employment^a

3

MGSB

11,546 11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702

12,549

12,589 12,619 12,647

12,637 12,613 12,598

12,598 12,664 12,664

12,643 12,681 **12,702**

12,730 12,703 12,690

12,680 12,709 12,733

12,733 12,740 **12,764**

12,793 12,829 **12,837**

73 0.6

135 1.1

YBSG

11,053 10,984 10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,662 11,836 12,006 12,151

12,006

12,042 12,073 12,099

12,092 12,070 12,053

12,054 12,116 12,121

12,099 12,134 **12,151**

12,177 12,134 12,118

12,104 12,139 12,153

12,148 12,159 **12,176**

12,202 12,238 **12,242**

66 0.5

92 0.8

ILO unemployed

4

663

638 636 627

641 652 624

611 598 589

585 586 **583**

585 579 585

590 589 596

611 597 **586**

583 595 **617**

32 5.4

34 5.8

YBSJ

653

627 625 617

632 643 615

601 590 580

576 577 575

578 573 578

583 582 587

603 589 **580**

576 587 606

26 4.5

30 5.3

MGSE

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

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



	Economic	Ender	ILO	Economic
Economically inactive 5	activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
10,893 10,952 10,949 10,958 10,853 10,863 10,805 10,838 10,726	53.4 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 54.3 54.3 54.3 54.3 55.3	49.4 49.2 49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3 51.0 51.3 52.0 52.5 52.9	7.3 7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.3 5.0 4.4	46.6 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7
10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
10,682	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
10,664	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
10,658	55.5	52.8	4.8	44.5
10,681	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
10,733	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
10,756	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
10,711	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
10,731	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
10,764	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
10,734	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
10,748	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
10,764	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
10,777	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
10,758	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
10,736	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
10,729	55.4	52.9	4.6	44.6
10,746	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
10,741	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
10,723	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
10,683	55.7	53.2	4.4	44.3
10,662	55.8	53.2	4.6	44.2
-79 -0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.4
-64 -0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.5
YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	увтк	YBTN
4,808 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753	71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5 72.9 72.8	66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6 69.2 69.2 69.5	7.5 7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 5.2 4.5	28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.6 28.0 27.5 27.5 27.1 27.2
4,701	72.9	69.2	5.2	27.1
4,700	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
4,681	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
4,670	73.1	69.6	4.9	26.9
4,673	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
4,695	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
4,750	72.7	69.2	4.9	27.3
4,773	72.6	69.2	4.8	27.4
4,732	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
4,748	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
4,758	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
4,753	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
4,735	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
4,793	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
4,815	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
4,831	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
4,806	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
4,796	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
4,793	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
4,805	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
4,806	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
4,793	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
4,753	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
4,740	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
-66 -1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.4
-13 -0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2

A.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Total				Economic		ILO	Economic
NOT SEASONALLY	All	economically active	Total in employment ^a	unemployed	Economically inactive	rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3 3	4 4	5 MGTV	6	7 MGUE	8 MGUK	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MGSL 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,506 46,782 47,071	MGTS 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,486 28,663 28,852 28,852 29,255 29,571 29,538	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 17,211	63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9 63.2 63.0	58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 59.1 59.1 59.7 60.0	8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.1 6.0 5.5 4.8	36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.1 36.8 37.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	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-Mar2002	47,300	29,847	28,295	1,552	17,454	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,322	29,924	28,376	1,548	17,398	63.2	60.0	5.2	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	• 29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	275 0.6	296 1.0	189 0.7	107 7.5	-21 -0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 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 1,756 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 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.0 78.4 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 74.6	8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 6.1 5.6 4.9	20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 21.8 21.8 22.0 21.6 21.3 21.6
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	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	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	28,958	27,424	1,534	8,001	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,032	27,502	1,530	7,945	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	239 0.6	220 0.8	120 0.4	99 7.1	19 0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1

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

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aales aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
(Mar-May) 1991 1992	21,871 21,924	16,401 16,187	14,887 14,322	1,514 1,865	5,470 5,737	75.0 73.8	68.1 65.3	9.2 11.5	25.0 26.2
1993 1994	21,985 22,049	16,021 16,000	14,035 14,173	1,986 1.826	5,964 6,050	72.9 72.6	63.8 64.3	12.4 11.4	27.1 27.4
1995 1996	22,156 22,283	16,009 16,052	14,397 14,503	1,612 1,549	6,146 6,230	72.3 72.0	65.0 65.1	10.1 9.6	27.7 28.0
1997 1998	22,412 22,547	16,098 16,096	14,792 14,999	1,306 1,098	6,314 6,450	71.8 71.4	66.0 66.5	8.1 6.8	28.2 28.6
1998 1999 2000	22,708	16,276 16,433	15,178 15,435	1,098	6,432 6,448	71.7 71.8	66.8 67.5	6.7 6.1	28.3 28.2
2000 2001	22,881 23,060	16,433	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	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	22,940 22,954	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
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	22,970 22,985	16,499	15,581	918	6,486	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,999 23,014	16,512 16,480	15,577 15,522	935 958	6,488 6,534	71.8 71.6	67.7 67.4	5.7 5.8	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	23,075 23,090	16,456 16,538	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
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	23,105 23,118	16,688 16,709	15,718	965	6,409	72.2	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,132 23,146	16,658 16,618	15,708 15,694	950 924	6,475 6,528	72.0 71.8	67.9 67.8	5.7 5.6	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 Mar-May (Spr)	23,201 23,215 23,229	16,514 16,535 16,538	15,544 15,577 15,604	970 958 933	6,688 6,680 6,691	71.2 71.2 71.2	67.0 67.1 67.2	5.9 5.8 5.6	28.8 28.8 28.8
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	169 0.7	111 0.7	42 0.3	69 8.0	58 0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0
ales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUJ		
(Mar-May) 1991	18,350	16,099 15,871	14,603 14,021	1,496 1,850	2,251 2,511	87.7 86.3	79.6 76.3	9.3 11.7	12.3 13.7
1992 1993	18,382 18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661 2,735	85.6 85.2	74.8 75.3	12.5 11.5	14. 14.
1994 1995	18,460 18,541	15,725 15,713	13,909 14,109	1,816 1,604	2,828	84.7 84.6	76.1 76.4	10.2	15.
1996 1997	18,641 18,744	15,776 15,818	14,238 14,523	1,538 1,294	2,866 2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.
1998 1999	18,852 18,991	15,813 15,979	14,725 14,890	1,088 1,089	3,038 3,012	83.9 84.1	78.1	6.9 6.8	16. 15. 15.
2000 2001	19,139 19,279	16,139 16,154	15,148 15,297	991 857	3,000 3,126	84.3 83.8	79.1 79.3	6.1 5.3	16.
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	19,139	16,139	15,148	991	3,000	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.3
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	3,008 2,972 2,870	84.3 84.5 85.0	79.2 79.5 79.9	6.0 5.9 6.0	15.1 15.0 15.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,187 19,198 19,210	16,329 16,282 16,213	15,351 15,321 15,285	978 961 929	2,858 2,917 2,997	85.1 84.8 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	6.0 5.9 5.7	14.9 15.2 15.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,219 16,239 16,207	15,310 15,313 15,257	909 927 950	3,003 2,994 3,038	84.4 84.4 84.2	79.6 79.6 79.3	5.6 5.7 5.9	15.0 15.0 15.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	19,245 19,256 19,268	16,198 16,181	15,265	933 902	3,059	84.1 84.0	79.3 79.3	5.8 5.6	15.1 16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.:
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,291 19,303 19,314	16,175 16,247 16,402	15,287 15,328 15,439	887 918 963	3,116 3,056 2,912	83.8 84.2 84.9	79.2 79.4 79.9	5.5 5.7 5.9	16. 15. 15.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,421 16,372 16,324	15,463 15,428 15,407	958 944 917	2,964	85.0 84.7 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	5.8 5.8 5.6	15. 15. 15.
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,310 16,273 16,239	15,397 15,339 15,304	913 934 935	3,094	84.3 84.0 83.8	79.5 79.2 79.0	5.6 5.7 5.8	15. 16. 16.
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,388 19,399 19,410	16,224 16,240 16,236	15,264 15,291 15,314	960 949 923	3,159	83.7 83.7 83.7	78.7 78.8 78.9	5.9 5.8 5.7	16. 16. 16.
Changes	100	83	17	66	47	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.
Over last 12 months Per cent	130 0.7		0.1	7.7		-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.

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

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



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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Total	Table		-	Economic		ILO	Economic
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	economically active	Total in employment ^a	unemployed	Economically inactive	rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
Famalan aged 16 and aver	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
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 12,395 12,426 12,456 12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,979 13,138 13,212	11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,322 12,508 12,663	900 904 949 912 849 791 732 679 657 630 549	10,942 10,992 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,871 10,871 10,819 10,763 10,799	53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.5 55.0 55.0	49.3 49.1 49.0 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.3	7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3 5.1 4.8 4.2	46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 46.0 46.0 45.5 45.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3		
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,909 23,918 23,926	13,170 13,261	12,553 12,622	617 639	10,740 10,657	55.1 55.4	52.5 52.8	4.8 4.7 4.8	45.0 44.9 44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,926 23,937 23,946 23,955	13,346 13,358 13,315 13,277	12,688 12,676 12,633 12,630	658 683 681 647	10,580 10,578 10,631	55.8 55.8 55.6	53.0 53.0 52.8	4.9 5.1 5.1	44.2 44.2 44.4
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,236 13,241 13,204	12,646 12,670 12,633	591 571 571	10,678 10,728 10,732	55.4 55.2 55.2	52.7 52.8 52.8	4.9 4.5 4.3	44.6 44.8 44.8
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,183 13,224 13,212	12,597 12,644	586 580	10,780 10,810 10,778	55.1 54.9 55.1	52.7 52.5 52.7	4.3 4.4 4.4	44.9 45.1 44.9
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,021 24,030 24,039	13,257 13,288 13,347	12,663 12,696 12,708 12,732	549 561 580 615	10,799 10,764 10,742	55.0 55.2 55.3	52.7 52.9 52.9	4.2 4.2 4.4	45.0 44.8 44.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,048 24,056 24,065	13,351 13,347 13,383	12,719 12,727 12,762	632 620 621	10,692 10,697 10,709 10,681	55.5 55.5 55.5	53.0 52.9 52.9	4.6 4.7 4.6	44.5 44.5 44.5
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,373 13,316 13,300	12,780 12,780 12,744 12,734	593 572 566	10,700 10,767 10,790	55.6 55.6 55.3	53.0 53.1 52.9	4.6 4.4 4.3	44.4 44.4 44.7
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	24,099 24,107 24,117	13,333 13,389 13,396	12,751 12,799 12,810	582 590 586	10,766 10,718 10,721	55.2 55.3 55.5 55.5	52.9 52.9 53.1 53.1	4.3 4.4 4.4	44.8 44.7 44.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.4		147 1.2	37 6.8	- 79 -0.7	0.5	0.4	4.4 0.2	44.5 -0.5
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	УВТВ	MGUD	MGUI		
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 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 11,987 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 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 68.3 68.9 69.3	7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9 4.3	29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9 27.5 27.6
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,370 17,378 17,387	12,610 12,702 12,786	12,003 12,072 12,136	607 630 650	4,759 4,677 4,601	72.6 73.1 73.5	69.1 69.5 69.8	4.8 5.0 5.1	27.4 26.9 26.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,808 12,764 12,722	12,134 12,093 12,084	674 671 638	4,590 4,644 4,696	73.6 73.3 73.0	69.7 69.5 69.4	5.3 5.3 5.0	26.4 26.7 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,680 12,686 12,654	12,099 12,124 12,093	581 562 561	4,748 4,752 4,796	72.8 72.7 72.5	69.4 69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.3 27.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,459 17,469 17,479	12,629 12,668 12,656	12,053 12,098 12,114	576 571 542	4,830 4,801 4,824	72.3 72.5 72.4	69.0 69.3 69.3	4.6 4.5 4.3	27.7 27.5 27.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,697 12,710 12,764	12,142 12,135 12,155	555 576 609	4,793 4,790 4,746	72.6 72.6 72.9	69.4 69.3 69.4	4.4 4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,771 12,772 12,794	12,146 12,160 12,183	626 612 611	4,748 4,755 4,742	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.3 69.4 69.5	4.9 4.8 4.8	27.1 27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,545 17,554 17,562	12,776 12,728 12,708	12,191 12,166 12,148	585 563 560	4,769 4,825 4,854	72.8 72.5 72.4	69.5 69.3 69.2	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.5 27.6
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,570 17,579 17,588	12,734 12,792 12,793	12,160 12,211 12,218	574 581 575	4,837 4,786 4,795	72.5 72.8 72.7	69.2 69.5 69.5	4.5 4.5 4.5	27.5 27.2 27.3
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	108 0.6	137 1.1	104 0.9	33 6.1	-28 -0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

Thousands

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 Mar-May 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)	28,511	±163	91	±118	179	±209
Employment rate	74.7%	<u>+</u> 0.4%	0.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,572	±52	52	±53	100	±70
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	0.1%	<u>+</u> 0.2%	0.3%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,083	±160	143	±116	279	±206
Economic activity rate	78.9%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.2%	<u>+0.2%</u>	0.0%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,822	±137	-66	±98	36	±176
Economic inactivity rate	21.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,543	±62	-44	±44	-31	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,279	±62	-22	<u>+</u> 44	67	±80

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

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

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

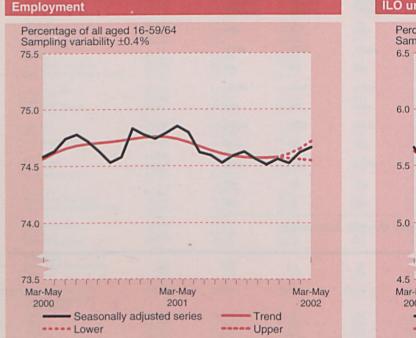
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2 Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

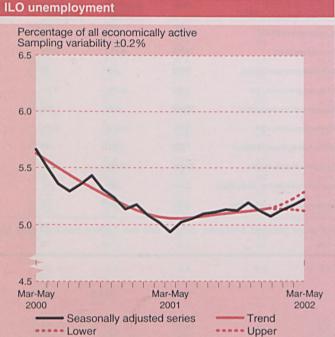
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

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

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





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

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employmentb		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages Mar-May 1994 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 94-Jan 95 Dec 94-Feb 95	25,780 25,807 25,832 25,857 25,881 25,905 25,928 25,921 25,976 25,976 25,976	70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1 71.1 71.1	2,807 2,779 2,749 2,717 2,683 2,660 2,617 2,589 2,566 2,548	98 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9
Jan-Mar 1995 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 95-Jan 96 Dec 95-Feb 96	26,031 26,061 26,094 26,127 26,162 26,196 26,230 26,261 26,290 26,315 26,336 26,354	71.2 71.3 71.3 71.4 71.5 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.7 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8	2,535 2,525 2,515 2,506 2,497 2,488 2,479 2,488 2,479 2,488 2,458 2,446 2,445 2,445 2,445	8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.4
Jan-Mar 1996 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97	26,369 26,384 26,400 26,419 26,443 26,473 26,571 26,553 26,602 26,655 26,711 26,767	71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.1 72.2 72.4 72.5 72.6	2,411 2,399 2,386 2,372 2,358 2,343 2,327 2,308 2,286 2,259 2,259 2,230 2,198	8.4 8.3 8.2 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7 7.6
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98	26,822 28,874 26,921 26,963 27,031 27,058 27,081 27,103 27,103 27,122 27,142 27,163	72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.1 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3 73.3	2,166 2,135 2,104 2,074 2,045 2,015 1,985 1,985 1,956 1,927 1,901 1,879 1,862	7.5 7.4 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99	27,186 27,212 27,239 27,269 27,302 27,338 27,376 27,414 27,452 27,445 27,452 27,520 27,549	73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9 73.9 73.9	1,849 1,833 1,829 1,827 1,826 1,825 1,825 1,825 1,825 1,824 1,823 1,824 1,823 1,822 1,820	6.4 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,575 27,600 27,627 27,655 27,687 27,759 27,759 27,759 27,796 27,833 27,869 27,904 27,939	73.9 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.2 74.2 74.3 74.3 74.3 74.4 74.4	1,816 1,808 1,799 1,777 1,774 1,772 1,751 1,742 1,735 1,742 1,735 1,728 1,728 1,722 1,773	62 62 61 61 60 60 59 59 59 59 59 59 58 58 58 58 58 58
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,975 28,011 28,046 28,079 28,108 28,132 28,153 28,153 28,153 28,153 28,153 28,207 28,226 28,226 28,246	74.5 74.6 74.6 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7	1,703 1,689 1,672 1,654 1,635 1,617 1,600 1,583 1,567 1,552 1,552 1,538 1,525	5.7 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.2 5.2 5.1
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Jeb 2002	28,265 28,282 28,295 28,307 28,317 28,327 28,339 28,339 28,354 28,370 28,387 28,406 28,406 28,426	74.8 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6	1,516 1,510 1,507 1,508 1,512 1,517 1,522 1,526 1,529 1,523 1,533 1,533 1,543	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May	28,428 28,473 28,501	- 74.6 74.6 74.7	1,551 1,559 1,568	52 52 52

Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-5, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
 Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
 Levels 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. Note:



3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforce jobs					
		Levels					
1		All	Male	Female	Sumal states and a		
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB			
00	March	29,190	15,601	10 500			
	June	29,281		13,589			
	September		15,725	13,556			
	December	29,327	15,699	13,628			
	December	29,412	15,827	13,585			
01	March	29,449	15,846	13,603			
	June	29,484	15,844	13,640			
	September	29,459	15,833	13,626			
	December	29,484	15,694	13,790			
002	March	29,516	15,697	13,819			
	on quarter	32	3	29			
Percent		0.1	0.0	0.2			
hange	on year	67	-148	216			
Percent		02	-0.9	1.6			
NITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
_		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
001	Junec	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	15	
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3		4.5	1.6
	September¢	951.8	726.0	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	Coptombol	301.0	720.0	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
	December ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
02	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2		
	Februaryc	945.6	717.9	229.0		4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3		3.1	4.4	. 1.7
		547.0	/ 10.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May R	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June ^c P	952.4	720.7	231.7	3.2	4.4	1.7
ange	on month	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0		
ercent		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
hanac							
hange	ni year	-14.9	-16.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.5	-2.2	0.5			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy earnin	igs	UNITED KINGDOM	Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index (3-n	Headline rate nonth average) ^d		Level
		LNMQ	LNNC		
2001	Мау	129.0 R	4.6		
	June	129.5	4.8		
	July	129.7	4.6		
	August	130.4	4.5		
	September	130.8	4.3		
	October	131.1	4.3		
	November	131.2	4.1		
	December	131.0	3.4		
002	January	132.0	2.9		
	February	133.0	2.9 2.5		
	March	133.2	2.9		
	April R	133.9	3.3		
	May P	134.2	2.9 3.3 3.8		
hange	on month	0.3	0.5		
hange	on year	5.2	-0.8		

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

ab

cd

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

Revised Provisional R

JNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,}
Thousands		
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400
Spring 1996	9.686	3,444
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350
Spring 1997	9,986	3,271
Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210
Spring 1998	10,227	3,237
Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050
Spring2001	10,887	3,063
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088
Spring 2002	10,987	3,133
Percent		
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1
Spring 1990	53.2 50.4	14.1
Spring 1992		17.3
Spring 1993	51.0 51.9	18.7
Spring 1995 Autumn 1995	53.1 54.0	18.7 18.4
adumn 1995	54.0	18.4
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4
Spring 2000 Autumn 2000	57.4 57.7	16.4 16.2
Spring 2001 Autumn 2001	57.6 57.7	16.2 16.2
	57.7	10.2
Spring 2002	57.5	16.4

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

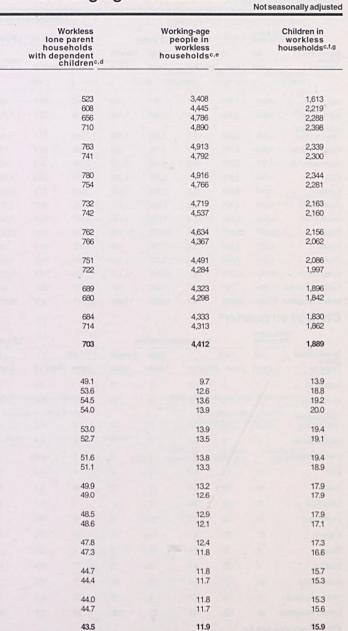
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Note: All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of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

As a result of regrossing using new population estimates all figures are revised from Jul-Sep 1998.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Working-age households^a



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

A.4

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

-	talanat						Labour For										
16	and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A	I	Male	Female	ł	AII	Ма	ale	Fen	nale	AI		Ma		Fema	le
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level F	ate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,031	1,187	74.1	641	546	1,105	69.0	587	70.9	518	66.9	82	6.9	54	8.4	28	. 5.0
North West	5,408	3,314	76.4	1,818	1,496	3,129	72.1	1,700	75.4	1,429	68.4	186	5.6	118	6.5	67	4.5
orkshire and	3.990	2,483	777	1 205	1.000	2.349	72.4	1.011	70.0	1.000	070						
East Midlands	3,356	2,405	77.7	1,395	1,088 958	2,056	73.4 76.7	1,311	78.3	1,038	67.9	134	5.4	84	6.0	50	4.6
Vest Midlands	4,177	2,147	79.0	1,109	1,155	2,000	74.5	1,135	81.4	921	71.5	91	4.2	54	4.5	38	3.9
East	4,369	2,875	82.4	1,490	1,155	2,490	74.5	1,402	79.9 84.8	1,096	68.5	147	5.6	88	5.9	59	5.1
.ondon	5,899	3,834	76.3	2,169	1,665	3,569	79.3	2,009	77.1	1,243	73.3	104	3.6	59	3.7	45	3.5
SouthEast	6,445	4,351	83.6	2,109	1,005	4,180	80.2	2,009	85.4	1,561 1,883	64.2	264	6.9	160	7.4	104	6.3
South West	4,002	2,571	82.4	1,395	1,957	2,477	79.3	1,335	82.8		74.5	171	3.9	97	4.0	74	3.8
England	39,677	25,407	79.4	14,079	11,328	24,134	75.3	13,305	80.1	1,142	75.4	94	3.7	60	4.3	34	2.9
Vales	2,331	1,344	73.5	750	593	1,262	69.0	700	73.9	10,829 561	70.1	1,273	5.0	774	5.5	499	4.4
Scotland	4.052	2,564	79.0	1,372	1,192	2,388	73.5	1,266	76.1		63.5	82	6.1	50	6.7	32	5.4
Great Britain	46,060	29,315	79.1	16,201	13,113	27,784	74.9	15,272	79.4	1,122 12,512	70.7	176	6.9	106	7.7	70	5.9
Northern Ireland	1,286	769	72.1	428	341	727	68.1	402	73.5	325	69.8 62.3	1,531	5.2	929	5.7	601	4.6
Jnited Kingdom		30,083	78.9	16,629	13,454	28,511	74.7	15,674	79.3	12,837	69.6	42	5.4	26	6.0	16	4.7
				10,020	10,101	20,011		10,014	10.0	12,007	09.0	1,572	5.2	955	5.7	617	4.6
Change o		inter															
16	and over		Econom	nically act	ive			LFS emp	oloyment				IL	O unemp	loyment		
Government	All	All		Male	Female	AI	1	Ma	le	Fem	ale	All	1	Ma	le	Femal	e
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level R	ate(%)b
North East	0	-2	-0.2	-8	6	7	0.4	-6	-0.8	13	1.8	-9	-0.7	-2	-0.2	-7	-1.3
lorth West	4	4	0.0	-9	14	-12	-0.4	-18	-0.9	6	0.1	17	0.5	8	0.5	8	0.5
orkshire and the Humber	3	11	0.1	5	6	2	-0.2	-3		-							
				0	3				-0.4	5	0.1	9	0.4	8	0.5	2	0.1
East Midlands	5	3	-0.1			13	0.4	4	0.3	9	0.4	-10	-0.5	-4	-0.3	-6	-0.6
West Midlands	1	6	0.0	4	2	5	0.0	9	0.4	-4	-0.4	1	0.0	-5	-0.4	6	0.5
East	10	-11	-0.4	-8	-3	-6	-0.3	-9	-0.5	3	0.0	-5	-0.2	1	0.1	-6	-0.5
ondon	16	29	0.4	12	17	25	0.3	13	0.3	12	0.4	4	0.1	-1	-0.1	5	0.2
South East	12	28	0.4	7	21	1	-0.1	-6	-0.3	7	0.1	27	0.6	13	0.5	14	0.7
South West	10	19	0.3	14	5	15	0.2	9	0.2	6	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.3	-1	-0.1
	61	87	0.1	17	71	50	0.0	-6	-0.2	56	0.2	37	0.1	23	0.2	15	0.1
ingland					3	4	0.0	2	-0.2	2	0.2	11	0.8	10	1.2	1	0.2
	2	15	0.6	12	0												
Wales				12								0					
England Wales Scotland	2	25	0.8	6	19	17	0.6	13	0.7	4	0.5	8	0.2	-7	-0.6	15	1.2
Vales Scotland Great Britain	2 66	25 127	0.8 0.2	6 34	19 92	- 17 71	0.6 0.1	13 9	0.7 -0.1	4	0.5 0.2	56	0.2 0.2	-7 25	-0.6 0.1	15 31	1.2 0.2
/ales cotland	2	25	0.8	6	19	17	0.6	13	0.7	4	0.5		0.2	-7	-0.6	15	1.2

Change on year

United Kingdom 68 143

0.2

38

105

91

0.1

1	Total aged 16 and over	-	Economically active					ployment			IL	O unem	oloyment				
Government	All	A		Male	Female	A	11	Ma	ale	Fer	nale	. AI	1	M	ale	Fem	ale
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	-0.5	-19	12	0	-0.1	-16	-2.1	16	2.2	-7	-0.5	-3	-0.2	-4	-0.8
North West	16	-15	-0.8	-16	2	-21	-0.9	-18	-1.2	-3	-0.6	6	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	- 14	15	-0.1	25	-10	8	-0.3	20	0.6	-12	-1.4	8	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.2
East Midlands	22	29	0.3	8	22	42	0.8	13	0.3	29	1.4	-12	-0.6	-5	-0.5	-7	-0.9
West Midlands	3	34	0.4	18	16	21	0.1	14	0.2	7	-0.1	13	0.4	4	0.2	9	0.7
East	42	2	-0.6	4	-3	3	-0.5	3	-0.5	0	-0.6	-2	-0.1	1	0.1	-3	-0.2
London	61	64	0.2	33	31	33	-0.3	12	-0.6	20	0.0	31	0.7	21	0.9	10	0.5
South East	49	74	0.5	37	37	37	-0.2	12	-0.6	24	0.1	37	0.8	25	1.0	12	0.6
South West	42	48	0.2	16	32	46	0.1	8	-0.5	39	0.8	2	0.0	9	0.6	-6	-0.6
England	248	244	0.0	106	139	168	-0.2	47	-0.4	121	0.0	77	0.3	59	0.4	18	0.1
Wales	9	10	0.5	13	-3	9	0.4	12	1.1	-3	-0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0		0.1
Scotland	7	20	0.4	-2	22	-8	-0.4	-14	-1.2	6	0.4	28	1.0	12	0.9	16	1.3
Great Britain	264	274	0.1	117	158	168	-0.2	45	-0.4	124	0.0	106	0.3	72	0.4	34	0.2
Northern Ireland	d 11	5	-0.3	-6	12	11	0.3	-1	-1.0	12	1.6	-6	-0.8	-5	-1.2		-0.2
United Kingdo	om 275	279	0.0	110	169	179	-0.2	44	-0.4	135	0.1	100	0.3	66	0.4	34	0.2

18

-0.1

73

0.3

52

0.1

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

0.1

20

0.2

32

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

 a
 Denominator = all persons of working age.

 b
 Denominator = total economically active.

 c
 Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variablility 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.

	Em	ployer survey	/S		Jobc	entre Plus adn	ninistrative sys	stem		Jobcentre Plus administrative system				
		force jobs (M sonally adjus				Claimant cour	nt (June 2002)		-	Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (June 2002)				
	All	Male	Female	,	All	Male			ale					
	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		
lorth East	1,034	530	504	59.1	5.1	47.0	7.6	12.1	2.3					
lorth West	3,171	1,679	1,492	118.8	3.6	92.5	5.2	26.3	1.7					
orkshire and the Humber	2,313	1,191	1,122	89.2	3.7	68.7	5.2	20.5	1.8					
ast Midlands	1,971	1,050	922	58.6	2.9	43.7	4.0	14.9	1.6					
Vest Midlands	2,547	1,338	1,208	93.1	3.5	70.8	4.8	22.3	1.9					
ast	2,593	1,425	1,168	57.4	2.2	42.1	2.9	15.3	1.3					
öndon	4,571	2,476	2,096	167.0	3.6	120.7	4.7	46.3	2.2		•			
Bouth East	4,153	2,229	1,923	72.0	1.7	53.6	2.3	18.4	0.9					
outh West	2,411	1,272	1,139	50.8	2.0	37.6	2.8	13.2	1.2					
ingland	24,764	13,191	11,573	765.8	3.0	. 576.6	4.1	189.2	1.6					
Vales	1,223	620	603	47.0	3.6	36.4	5.3	10.6	1.7					
cotland	2,433	1,208	1,224	102.7	4.1	79.8	5.8	22.9	2.0					
areat Britain	28,420	15,019	13,401	915.5	3.1	692.7	4.3	222.8	1.7					
lorthern Ireland	753	404	349	36.9	4.7	28.0	6.3	8.9	2.6					
Inited Kingdom	29,173	15,423	13,750	952.4	3.2	720.7	4.4	231.7	1.7					

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Emp	oloyer survey	s	1000	Jobce	entre Plus adn	Jobcentre Plus administrative system					
	Civilian wo December 20	rkforce jobs (01); not seaso	change on nally adjusted		Claima	ant count (ch	ange on May 2	2002)			bcentre vacar change on May	
	All	Male	Female	A	JI	Ma	ale	Fer	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-14	-3	-12	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0			
North West	-14	-3	-11	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-26	-7	-19	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
East Midlands	-26	-11	-15	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-22	-20	-2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	-11	-4	-7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0			
ondon	-40	-19	-21	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0			
South East	-24	-10	-14	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	-12	-13	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	. 0.0			
England	-189	-90	-99	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Wales	-14	-15	1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-23	-24	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Great Britain	-226	-128	-98	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Northern Ireland	-7	-4	-3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	-233	-132	-101	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: March to May 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	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 35	±1.8%	±1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 59	± 59	±1.1%	±0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
EastMidlands	± 38	± 12	± 38	± 41	±1.3%	±0.6%
West Midlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	= ± 46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 48	± 14	± 48	± 44	±1.1%	±0.5%
ondon	± 61	±23	± 59	± 59	±1.1%	±0.6%
SouthEast	± 57	± 17	± 56	± 51	±0.9%	±0.4%
SouthWest	± 47	± 12	.±47	± 44	±1.1%	±0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 12	± 37	± 38	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 47	± 17	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.11

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Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

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 protect that in 05 per cent of complex the range expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market* Statistics Releases.

B **EMPLOYMENT** Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

UNITED		A	Il in employme	ent		Total wo	orkers	Emplo	Vees	Thousa Self-em	nds, seasonall	y adjusted		Temporar	y employees (reasons for te	emporary wor	kina)
KINGDOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed		Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Workers with second jobs	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Hi cont perio trair
All Spring quarters	1 MGRZ	2 MGRN	3 MGRQ	4 MGRT	MGRW 5	6 YCBE	7 УСВН	8 УСВК	9 YCBN	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	12 YCBW	13 YCBZ	14 YCCC	15 YCCF	16 YCCI	17 YCCL	YC
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2000 2001	25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332	21,877 21,998 22,312 22,730 23,218 23,657 24,119 24,622 24,889	3,186 3,303 3,364 3,304 3,358 3,290 3,232 3,178 3,193	150 145 139 127 118 102 102 110 98	355 335 284 250 222 178 159 144 151	19,473 19,526 19,794 19,866 20,219 20,473 20,761 21,083 21,293	6,095 6,255 6,306 6,546 6,697 6,755 6,850 6,970 7,038	16,667 16,648 16,882 17,043 17,392 17,773 18,114 18,499 18,659	5,210 5,350 5,431 5,688 5,827 5,885 6,005 6,122 6,230	2,604 2,692 2,734 2,656 2,656 2,658 2,571 2,538 2,477 2,530	582 611 630 649 690 719 693 700 663	1,042 1,149 1,293 1,297 1,258 1,190 1,282 1,191 1,185	1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,712 1,727 1,728	6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.0 6.9	569 626 705 684 685 632 602 529 481	42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.1 30.6 27.8	361 402 457 543 535 543 535 543 562 520	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	28,332	24,889	3,193	96	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185	1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,336 28,312 28,319	24,902 24,869 24,879	3,193 3,200 3,209	97 97 97	145 146 134	21,294 21,284 21,326	7,042 7,028 6,993	18,656 18,646 18,686	6,246 6,223 6,192	2,538 2,535 2,543	656 665 666	1,189 1,190 1,153	1,732 1,677 1,624	7.0 6.7 6.5	472 445 421	27.3 26.5 25.9	518 503 479	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,317 28,349 28,390	24,870 24,923 24,955	3,226 3,214 3,210	97 95 103	125 116 122	21,321 21,339 21,354	6,996 7,009 7,035	18,672 18,710 18,733	6,198 6,213 6,222	2,556 2,542 2,531	670 672 679	1,149 1,131 1,138	1,619 1,655 1,657	6.5 6.6 6.6	408 423 420	25.2 25.6 25.3	485 483 500	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,396 28,384 28,419	24,954 24,948 24,998	3,215 3,201 3,200	105 108 103	122 126 118	21,344 21,325 21,361	7,052 7,058 7,059	18,730 18,718 18,762	6,223 6,230 6,237	2,525 2,517	690 684 686	1,157 1,168	1,636 1,620 1,609	6.6 6.5 6.4	423 423 428	25.8 26.1 26.6	490 490 481	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,420 28,472 28,511	24,994 25,054 25,060	3,213 3,209 3,249	99 97 96	114 112 105	21,365 21,380 21,400	7,055 7,092 7,111	18,764 18,784 18,788	6,230 6,270 6,272	2,514 2,518 2,514 2,538	695 695 711	1,179 1,166 1,147 1,151	1,595 1,574 1,588	6.4 6.3 6.3	420 420 434	26.3 26.7 27.4	481 471 471	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	91 0.3	62 0.2	49 1.5	-6 -6.1	-13 -11.3	39 0.2	52 0.7	26 0.1	35 0.6	24 1.0	25	-27	-21 -1.3	-0.1	.7	0.8	-10	
Over last 12 months Per cent	179 0.6	171 0.7	56 1.8	- 1 -1.4	-47 -30.7	106 0.5	73 1.0	129 0.7	42 0.7	8 0.3	3.6 48 7.3	-2.3 -34 -2.8	-140 -8.1	-0.6	1.6 -47 -9.7	-0.5	-2.1 -49 -9.4	
Male Spring quarters	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	үсві	YCBL	УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YC
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630	11,421 11,471 11,670 11,885 12,187 12,503 12,704 13,058 13,132	2,389 2,485 2,554 2,477 2,494 2,419 2,401 2,322 2,362	43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 4	232 219 183 157 137 116 106 87 100	13,059 13,124 13,296 13,327 13,540 13,736 13,868 14,097 14,213	1,026 1,100 1,155 1,234 1,316 1,330 1,379 1,408 1,416	10,743 10,737 10,870 10,995 11,201 11,509 11,656 11,986 12,031	678 734 801 986 994 1,048 1,072 1,101	2,185 2,270 2,321 2,239 2,241 2,148 2,142 2,047	203 215 233 238 253 271 259 274	471 510 546 552 558 526 546 546 506	607 665 762 753 829 788 822 805 808	5.3 5.5 6.3 6.3 6.5 6.5 6.5	294 320 382 357 362 335 333 292	48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.6 36.3	110 131 155 158 203 192 218 222 209	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111 2,111	251 251	489 489	808	6.2 6.2	260 260	32.2 32.2	209	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,606 15,609 15,629	13,115 13,109 13,130	2,360 2,367 2,378	34 33 32	97 100 89	14,201 14,194 14,211	1,405 1,415 1,418	12,019 12,010 12,028	1,096 1,099 1,102	2,114 2,112 2,118	247 255 260	493 496 472	800 782 754	6.1 6.0 5.7	251 233 218	31.4 29.8 29.0	208 209 200	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	13,128 13,147 13,158	2,395 2,390 2,389	31 30 33	83 73 77	14,213 14,211 14,213	1,424 1,429 1,444	12,018 12,029 12,035	1,111 1,118 1,123	2,134 2,127 2,119	261 263	466 464	762 776 783	5.8 5.9	_213 220	27.9 28.4	200 196	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,662 15,644	13,154 13,138	2,397 2,394	34 36	77 76	14,199 14,196	1,463 1,448	12,027 12,024	1,128 1,114	2,114 2,115	270 283 279	463 472 475	776 768	6.0 5.9 5.8	230 237 240	29.4 30.5 31.2	201 201 200	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,627 15,643 15,674	13,162 13,129 13,160 13,169	2,387 2,395 2,383 2,414	33 31 29 30	74 72 71 61	14,208 14,182 14,176 14,199	1,448 1,445 1,467 1,474	12,045 12,015 12,017 12,032	1,117 1,114 1,142 1,137	2,107 2,113 2,105 2,121	280 282 279 293	489 485 478 479	753 740 737 748	5.6 5.6 5.7	241 233 234 242	32.0 31.5 31.7 32.4	194 198 194 191	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	18 0.1	7 0.1	26 1.1	- 3 -10.5	-12 -16.6	-9 -0.1	26 1.8	-12 -0.1	19 1.7	14 0.7	13 4.5	-10 -2.0	-5 -0.7	0.0	2 0.6	0.4	- 3 -1.6	
Over last 12 months Percent Female Spring quarters	44 0.3 MGSB	37 0.3 MGRP	52 2.2 MGRS	-6 -17.9 MGRV	-38 -38.5 MGRY	-14 -0.1 YCBG	58 4.1 YCBJ	1 0.0 УСВМ	36 3.3 YCBP	10 0.5 YCBS	42 16.6 YCBV	-10 -2.0 YCBY	-60 -7.4 YCCB	-0.5 YCCE	-18 -6.8 YCCH	0.2 ҮССК	-18 -8.6 YCCN	YC
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2000 2001	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 84 80 72 66 73 62	123 116 101 93 84 62 53 57 52	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	571 639 746 745 700 663 736 684 696	750 827 869 918 967 957 890 922	7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0 7.8	276 307 323 327 323 298 268 237 221	36.8 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.1 25.7 24.0	251 271 303 313 340 343 325 340 310	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696	920	7.8	221	24.0	310	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,730 12,703 12,690	11,787 11,760 11,748	833 832 831	62 64 65	48 46 45	7,093 7,090 7,115	5,637 5,613 5,575	6,637 6,636 6,658	5,150 5,124 5,090	424 423 425	409 409 406	697 694 682	932 895 869	7.9 7.6 7.4	221 212 202	23.7 23.7 23.3	309 294 279	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,680 12,709 12,733	11,741 11,777 11,797	831 824 821	65 65 70	42 43 45	7,108 7,128 7,142	5,572 5,580 5,591	6,654 6,682 6,698	5,087 5,095 5,099	422 415 412	409 409	683 668	857 879 873	7.3 7.5 7.4	196 203	22.8 23.1 21.7	285 287	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,733 12,740 12,764	11,799 11,811 11,837	818 807 813	71 72 70	45 51	7,145 7,129	5,588 5,610	6,704 6,694	5,096 5,116	411 401	409 407 405	675 686 693	860 852	7.3 7.2	189 186 183	21.6 21.4	299 289 290	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,793 12,829 12,837	11,865 11,894 11,891	813 818 826 835	68 67 67	45 42 41 44	7,153 7,183 7,204 7,200	5,611 5,610 5,625 5,637	6,717 6,749 6,767 6,756	5,119 5,116 5,128 5,135	407 405 409 417	406 414 417 419	689 681 669 672	856 855 837 839	7.2 7.2 7.0 7.1	187 187 186 192	21.8 21.9 22.2 22.9	287 283 277 280	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	73 0.6	55 0.5	22 2.8	-3 -4.0	- 1 -2.5	48 0.7	26 0.5	39	16	10	12	-17	-16 -1.9	-0.2	5	1.0	-7 -2.4	
Over last 12 months	135 1.1	134 1.1	4 0.5	-4.0 5 8.2	-2.5 -8 -15.8	120 1.7	0.5 15 0.3	0.6 128 1.9	0.3 6 0.1	2.5 -2 -0.6	3.0 7 1.7	-2.5 -24 -3.4	-1.9 -80 -8.7	-0.8	2.8 -29 -13.1	-1.2	-2.4 -31 -9.8	

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.

S18 Labour Market trends August 2002

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

Had a contract with period of training

18

94

102 97 97

98 102 105

99 94 87

87 88 **89**

2 2.8

-5.0

YCCP

4485583685

54

58 55 53

53 56 56

54 50 **48**

49 51 **51**

4 7.9

-2 -4.3

33338344849

40

43 42 44

45 47 50

45 43 **39**

38 38 **38**

-1 -3.3

-2

YCCQ

YCCO

Some other reason

19

YCCR

633

641 632 627

627 646 632

625 614 **613**

606 595 **593**

-20 -3.3

-40 -6.3

YCCS

285

282 285 283

296 304 296

285 278 **271**

259 258 **264**

-7 -2.7

-22 -7.6

YCCT

348

359 347 344

331 342 336

340 336 **343**

347 337 **330**

-13 -3.8

-18

			Did not	self-employee % that	Could	Total
	Student or at school	III or disabled	full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	not find full-time job	Iotai
	25	24	23	22	21	20
All Spring quarters	YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	598 675	87 89	4,300 4,355	13.9 14.1	808 841	5,793 5,961
1995 1996	735 858	92 85	4,398 4,580	13.8 12.9	835 815	6,061 6,337
1997 1998 1999	948 969 992	91 112 117	4,660 4,742 4,887	12.6 11.8 10.5	818 781 701	6,516 6,604 6,698
2000 2001	1,063 1,068	122 141	4,966 5,051	9.8 9.2	672 632	6,823 6,893
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	1,068	141	5,051	9.2	632	6,893
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,064 1,063 1,063	144 138 141	5,073 5,077 5,060	9.0 8.9 8.7	619 610 595	6,901 6,888 6,858
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	1,069 1,073	135 133	5,073 5,088	8.6 8.6	591 592	6,867 6,885
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,068	131	5,109	8.6 8.4	594 582	6,901 6,914
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	1,086 1,071 1,086	132 132 131	5,113 5,125 5,133	8.4 8.5 8.3	585 572	6,914 6,914 6,923
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,091 1,117 1,107	134 140 143	5,129 5,127 5,144	8.3 8.3 8.4	572 580 589	6,926 6,965 6,983
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	21 2.0	12 8.8	11 0.2	0.2	16 2.9	60 0.9
Over last 12 months Percent	39 3.7	2 1.3	93 1.8	-0.7	-44 -6.9	91 1.3
Male Spring quarters	YCDK	YCDH	YCDE	YCDB	YCCY	YCCV
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	249 302	29 31	336 350	30.4 28.0	268 266	882 949
1995 1996	328 384 415	32 29 42	387 420 476	27.8 26.1 24.7	288 294 306	1,034 1,128 1,238
1997 1998 1999	415 426 431	42 46 40	490 552	23.9 21.7	303 284	1,128 1,238 1,264 1,307
2000 2001	467 464	47 53	564 590	19.9 18.1	268 244	1,346 1,352
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	464	53	590	18.1	244 234	1,352
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
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
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	491 481 487	61 60 62	623 613 614	16.7 17.1 16.8	235 239 234	1,411 1,392 1,397
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	491 505 503	64 65 67	611 618 625	16.4 16.4 16.4	229 233 235	1,396 1,421 1,429
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	16 3.2	5 8.2	11 1.8	-0.4	0 0.1	32 2.3
Over last 12 months Per cent	38 8.3	14 26.6	35 5.9	-1.7	-10 -3.9	78 5.7
Female Spring quarters	YCDL	YCDI	YCDF	YCDC	YCCZ	YCCW
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	349 373	58 59	3,964 4,005	11.0 11.5	540 575	4,911 5,012
1995 1996	407 474	60 56	4,012 4,159	10.9 10.0	547 520	5.026
1997 1998 1999	532 543 561	49 67 77	4,184 4,251 4,335	9.7 9.0 7.7	512 478 418	5,209 5,278 5,339 5,391
2000 2001	596 604	74 88	4,402 4,461	7.4 7.0	404 388	5,476 5,541
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	604	88	4,461	7.0	388	5,541
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
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
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wir	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
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	600 613 605	70 75 76	4,517 4,510 4,519	6.2 6.3 6.4	343 347 354	5,530 5,544 5,554
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	6 0.9	6 9.3	0 0.0	0.3	16 4.7	28 0.5
	1	-12	59	-0.6	-34	13

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

. August 2002

Labour Market trends

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

	Alleged						the second s	seasonally adjusted
UNITED	All aged 16 and over 1	16-59/64	<u> </u>	18-24	<u>25-34</u> 5	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 7	65+ (M) 60+ (F) 8
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	УВТИ	УВТХ	MGUW	MGUZ
(mar-may) 1993 1994 1995 1996	25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412	24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645	576 584 607 660	3,638 3,491 3,390 3,345	6,807 6,932 7,048	9,202 9,312 9,463	4,576 4,684 4,799	769 778 792
1997 1998 1999	26,916 27,227 27,611	26,118 26,457 26,796	699 695	3,295 3,263	7,091 7,247 7,225	9,645 9,724 9,874	4,905 5,154 5,400	767 798 770
2000 2001	28,053 28,332	27,224 27,515	677 672 663	3,276 3,342 3,376	7,189 7,131 6,971	10,065 10,332 10,545	5,589 5,747 5,960	815 829 816
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) Apr-Jun	28,332 28,336	27,515 27,511	663 661	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,312 28,319	27,463 27,469	655 648	3,410 3,393 3,404	6,946 6,912 6,880	10,535 10,548 10,558	5,959 5,954 5,980	825 849 850
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,317 28,349 28,390	27,459 27,497 27,524	655 664 669	3,383 3,407 3,423	6,862 6,859 6,838	10,589 10,584 10,590	5,971 5,983 6,004	858 851 866
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,396 28,384 28,419	27,516 27,512 27,544	669 660 668	3,427 3,431 3,428	6,806 6,790 6,783	10,599 10,623 10,650	6,015 6,007 6,015	880 872 876
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,420 28,472 28,511	27,545 27,594 27,624	660 663 648	3,424 3,448 3,465	6,777 6,753 6,745	10,674 10,708 10,733	6,009 6,023 6,033	876 878 886
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	91 0.3	81 0.3	-20 -3.0	37 1.1	-37 -0.6	83 0.8	18 0.3	10 1.2
Over last 12 months Percent	179 0.6	109 0.4	-15 -2.3	90 2.7	-225 -3.2	188 1.8	72 1.2	70 8.6
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
1993 1994 1995	14,085 14,224 14,451	13,830 13,960 14,163	290 298 306	1,914 1,854	3,861 3,932	4,970 5,037	2,795 2,838	255 264
1996 1997 1998	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343	1,811 1,771 1,766	4,002 4,013 4,086	5,148 5,208 5,268	2,896 2,969 3,125	288 265 268
1999 1999 2000 2001	15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630	14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364	346 335 336 331	1,748 1,757 1,798 1,813	4,093 4,047 4,025 3,935	5,363 5,466 5,636 5,733	3,245 3,355 3,423 3,551	272 287 286 265
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,606 15,609 15,629	15,334 15,329 15,352	328 324 332	1,832 1,828 1,834	3,913 3,897 3,880	5,717 5,739 5,739	3,544 3,541 3,567	272 280 277
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	15,355 15,359 15,371	335 338 339	1,820 1,823 1,833	3,875 3,873 3,857	5,765 5,757 5,761	3,560 3,567 3,580	282 281 286
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,662 15,644 15,656	15,367 15,352 15,367	339 332 329	1,835 1,836 1,839	3,844 3,838 3,829	5,773 5,774 5,802	3,576 3,573 3,569	295 292 288
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,627 15,643 15,674	15,343 15,356 15,382	321 325 320	1,839 1,848 1,851	3,816 3,793 3,802	5,802 5,823 5,835	3,565 3,566 3,574	284 287 291
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	18 0.1	15 0.1	-9 -2.8	13 0.7	-27 -0.7	33 0.6	5 0.1	3 1.1
Over last 12 months Percent	44 0.3	• 18 0.1	-11 -3.4	38 2.1	-133 -3.4	102 <i>1.8</i>	23 0.6	26 9.8
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
1993 1994 1995	11,483 11,556 11,649	10,969 11,043 11,145	286 286 300	1,724 1,637 1,579	2,946 3,000 3,046	4,232 4,275 4,316	1,781 1,845 1,904	514 514 504
1996 1997 1998	11,850 12,060 12,160	11,348 11,530 11,662	324 356 349	1,573 1,529 1,515	3,078 3,161 3,132	4,438 4,455 4,511	1,936	502 530 498
1999 2000 2001	12,364 12,549 12,702	11,836 12,006 12,151	342 336 332	1,519 1,544 1,562	3,142 3,106 3,036	4,599 4,696 4,812	2,155 2,234 2,324 2,409	498 528 543 551
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,730 12,703 12,690	12,177 12,134 12,118	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	552 569 572
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,680 12,709 12,733	12,104 12,139 12,153	320 326 330	1,563 1,584 1,590	2,986 2,986 2,980	4,823 4,827 4,829	2,411 2,416 2,424	576 570 579
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,733 12,740 12,764	12,148 12,159 12,176	330 328 339	1,591 1,595 1,589	2,962 2,952 2,954	4,825 4,850 4,848	2,439 2,434 2,445	585 580 588
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,793 12,829 12,837	12,202 12,238 12,242	339 338 328	1,586 1,600 1,614	2,961 2,960 2,943	4,871 4,884 4,898	2,444 2,456 2,459	592 590 595
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	73 0.6	66 0.5	-11 -3.3	25 1.6	-11 -0.4	49 1.0	14 0.6	7 1.3
Over last 12 months Percent	135 1.1	92 0.8	-4 -1.2	52 3.3	-92 -3.0	86 1.8	50 2.1	44 7.9

UNITED	Allaged	10 50/01	10.17	10.04	05.04	25.40	50-64 (M)	65+ (M)
KINGDOM	16 and over 9	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F) 15	60+ (F) 16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993 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 75.9	79.4 79.7	63.0 63.5	7.8 7.5
1997 1998	58.5 58.9	72.9 73.4	47.9 47.7	66.6 66.5	78.0 78.7	80.0 80.7	64.5 65.5	7.8 7.5
1999 2000	59.4 60.0	73.9 74.6	46.8 46.7	66.6 67.7	79.6 80.5	81.1 81.7	66.2 66.7	7.9 8.1
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
Apr-Jun May-Jui	60.2 60.1	74.8 74.6	45.2 44.7	68.1 67.7	80.4 80.2	81.7 81.7	67.9 67.7	8.0 8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	60.0 60.1	74.5 74.6	44.5 45.0	67.3 67.7	79.9 80.1	81.8 81.6	67.7 67.8	8.3 8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.5	45.2 44.4	67.8 67.8	79.8 79.8	81.5 81.6	68.0 67.9	8.5 8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7	79.9	81.7	67.9	8.5
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	60.1 60.2	74.5 74.6	44.3 44.4	67.5 67.8	80.0 80.0	81.7 81.9	67.8 67.9	8.5 8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.0	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
			-2.2	0.4	-0.5			
Over last 12 months Male	0.0	-0.2				0.0	-0.1	0.6
Spring quarters	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
(Mar-May) 1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994 1995	64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.8 44.4	66.2 67.1	83.7 84.6	85.5 86.3	64.4 65.0	7.4 8.0
1996 1997	65.3 66.3	76.7 77.8	46.0 46.0	68.2 69.9	84.6 86.4	85.9 86.4	65.9 67.3	7.3 7.3
1998 1999	66.8	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	67.1 67.8	79.5	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	68.8	7.7
2001	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul	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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	44.4 44.8	70.8 70.8	88.2 88.3	88.2 88.0	70.2 70.2	7.4 7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	44.8	71.1	88.2	87.9	70.4	7.5
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	67.6 67.5	79.4 79.3	44.7 43.6	71.1 71.0	88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8	70.3 70.2	7.8 7.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5	79.3	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	67.4 67.4	79.1 79.2	42.0 42.5	70.9 71.1	88.0 87.7	88.0 88.2	69.9 69.9	7.5 7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	67.5	79.3	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-2.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.6
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993 1994	49.0 49.4	65.2 65.6	44.3 44.8	62.0 61.3	65.0 66.0	72.6 72.5	58.6 59.9	7.8 7.8
1995 1996	49.6	65.8	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
1997	50.3 51.0	66.7 67.4	46.7 50.0	63.3 63.2	67.0 69.2	73.5 73.6	60.2 60.6	7.7 8.1
1998 1999	51.3 52.0	67.9 68.6	49.1 48.5	63.1 63.2	69.5 71.1	74.1 74.6	62.1 62.8	7.6 8.1
2000 2001	52.5 52.9	69.2 69.5	47.9 46.6	63.9 63.9	71.7 71.8	74.9 75.4	63.9 64.8	8.3 8.4
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6	46.7	64.5	71.9	75.4	64.8	8.5
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.9 52.8	69.3 69.2	46.2 44.0	63.9 64.0	71.6 71.4	75.2 75.3	64.7 64.6	8.7 8.8
Jul-Sep		69.1	44.6	63.6	71.3	75.2	64.5	8.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.7 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	52.9	69.2	45.7	64.4	71.2	75.0	65.0	9.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	52.9 53.0	69.3 69.3	45.3 46.7	64.5 64.2	71.1 71.3	75.2 75.1	64.8 65.0	8.9 9.0
Jan-Mar 2002	53.1	69.4	46.6	63.9	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	53.2 53.2	69.6 69.6	46.4 44.8	64.4 64.8	71.8 71.6	75.5 75.6	65.1 65.1	9.0 9.1
Changes	002	00.0	44.0	04.0	/1.0	75.0	03.1	9.1
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	-1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.1	-1.7	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment rates^a by age B.2 Per cent, seasonally adjusted

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Process plant and machine operatives Managers and senior officials professional and technical Administrative and secretarial 4 Sales and customer services Elementary occupations UNITED KINGDOM All in Professional occupations 2 Personal services 6 Skilled trades 5 employmenta All Spring2001 Summer2001 Autumn2001 3,860 3,941 4,005 3,936 3,748 3,866 3,901 3,365 3,412 3,414 3,418 **3,365** 2,030 2,008 2,009 1,985 **2,013** 2,197 2,179 2,194 2,216 **2,214** 2,408 2,417 2,422 2,393 **2,362** 3,424 3,522 3,434 3,408 **3,459** 28,225 3.363 3.768 28,450 28,456 28,323 3,253 3,286 3,297 3,802 3,742 3,755 Winter2001/2002 3.864 Spring2002 28,415 4,047 3,288 3,915 3,703 Male Male Spring2001 Summer2001 Autumn2001 Winter2001/2002 2,712 2,725 2,780 2,726 **2,781** 2,030 2,137 2,133 2,117 **2,133** 3,087 3,137 3,134 3,139 **3,087** 15,562 15,718 15,694 15,589 **15,604** 2,030 1,949 1,959 796 817 785 771 **791** 314 319 310 313 **310** 1,859 1,919 1,860 1,836 **1,844** 698 674 682 684 **690** 1,991 2,009 2,024 2,007 **1,992** 1,965 1,946 Spring 2002 Female Female Spring2001 Summer2001 Autumn2001 Winter2001/2002 1,148 1,217 1,225 1,210 **1,266** 1,718 1,729 1,767 1,747 **1,782** 1,716 1,689 1,699 1,673 **1,703** 278 275 280 279 **278** 12,663 1,333 2,972 416 408 399 1,565 1,604 1,573 1,572 **1,616** 1,499 12,732 12,762 12,734 12,810 1,304 1,327 1,332 1,342 2,985 2,958 2,958 2,984 **2,913** 1,505 1,512 1,532 1,524 386 370 Spring2002

Includes people who did not state their occupation. а

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

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

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

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

		Employee	ejobs				Self- employment	HM Forces ^d	Government- supported	Workforce jobs ^f
		Male	articles and a second	Female		All	jobs (with or without	Forces-	traineese	Jons.
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b		employees) ^c			
	D KINGDOM									
	Jun Sep Dec	BCAE 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	BCAD 24,680 24,905 24,975	BCAG 3,487 3,506 3,490	BCAH 210 209 210	DYCZ 121 132 127	DYDA 28,498 28,751 28,801
1999	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 28,901 29,116 29,242
2000	Mar Jun R Sep R	12,789 12,954 13,017	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	29,048 29,245 29,367 29,550
2001	Dec R Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,135 13,008 13,075 13,123	1,730 1,756 1,769	12,564 12,626 12,647	5,946 5,969 5,973	25,572 25,701 25,769	3,417 3,453 3,431	206 204 203	111 96 88	29,305 29,454 29,491
2002	Dec R Mar	12,971 12,856	1,809 1,806	12,916 12,790	6,263 6,215	25,887 25,645	3,425 3,433	204 205	94 94	29,611 29,378
UNITE	D KINGDOM									
Seaso 1998	nallyadjusted 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	LOJX 210 210 210	LOJU 133 130 120	DYDC 28,563 28,686 28,662
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	28,804 28,944 29,066 29,108
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	207 207 206 206	121 120 120 114	29,190 29,281 29,327 29,412
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec 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	205 204 204 204	109 103 86 90	29,449 29,484 29,459 29,484
2002	Mar	12,941	1,825	12,844	6,219	25,785	3,436	204	92	29,516
GREA	T BRITAIN									
Not se 1998	asonally 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	DYCT 3,399 3,418 3,402	210 209	DYDE 107 117 112	DYDF 27,784 28,033 28,075
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 3,355	208	111 111 119 116	27,935 28,180 28,388 28,504
2000	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,474 12,637 12,698 12,814	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 3,355 3,327 3,322	207 205	111 103 111 107	28,314 28,504 28,622 28,796
2001	Mar Jun Sep R Dec R	12,688 12,755 12,803 12,649	1,675 1,702 1,715 1,752	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 3,330	204 203	89	28,556 28,705 28,739 28,850
2002	Mar	12,536	1,750	12,459	6,053	24,995	3,338		87	28,624
GREA	T BRITAIN									
Seaso 1998	pnally 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	DYZO 3,411 3,403 3,410	210 210	115	DYDH 27,847 27,966 27,941
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	3,392 3,435 3,351 3,362	209 209	120 116	28,081 28,221 28,337 28,337
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	3,353 3,347 3,323 3,328	207 207 206	109 111 109	28,455 28,538 28,581 28,663
2001	Mar Jun Sep R Dec R	12,770 12,768 12,759 12,606	1,693 1,707 1,713 1,733	12,200 12,294 12,319 12,331 12,503	5,794 5,845 5,859 6,026	25,063 25,087 25,090 25,110	3,330 3,347 3,335 3,335	205 204 204	100 96 76	28,699 28,733 28,706 28,725
2002		12,620	1,769	12,505	6,058	25,110	3,341			28,762

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

f

R Revised

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

B

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	All industries and s A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing ind D	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and co industries C-F	nstruction
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun 1997 Jun 1998 Jun 1998 Jun 2000 Jun 2001 Jun	BCAD 23,576 23,213 22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601 24,156 24,480 25,046 25,047 25,701	BCAJ 23,556 23,196 22,854 23,2934 23,277 23,598 24,195 24,721 25,082 25,735	YEJG 4,360 4,140 3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117 4,175 4,196 4,050 3,961 3,861 3,834	YEJL 4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121 4,185 4,204 4,056 3,965 3,837	YEJH 4,737 4,480 4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406 4,416 4,254 4,145 4,012	YEJF 4,778 4,512 4,278 4,257 4,331 4,354 4,416 4,424 4,260 4,150 4,016	LOJY 5.908 5.514 5.221 5.204 5.250 5.270 5.382 5.514 5.366 5.317 5.212	LOJZ 5,949 5,573 5,224 5,266 5,282 5,406 5,531 5,377 5,377 5,325 5,325
1000 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	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	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	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
001 Jan Feb Mar	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	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	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
Oct Nov Dec	25,887	25,760	3,782 3,770 3,745	3,773 3,758 3,744	3,962 3,950 3,924	3,952 3,937 3,924	5,169	5,161
002 Jan P Feb P Mar P	25,645	25,785	3,728 3,712 3,704	3,734 3,721 3,707	3,907 3,894 3,881	3,915 3,901 3,887	5,092	5,114
Apr P May P			3,691 3,676	3,696 3,683	3,868 3,852	3,876 3,862		

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 19 Sectio subse		Allemployeejobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	 forestry and fishing A,B 01-05 	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	publishing and recording media DE 21-22	products and 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	YEJI 17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,451 18,464 19,363 19,339 20,211	YEID 17.298 17.312 17.283 17.413 17.738 18.031 18.472 18.872 19.874 20.247 19.765	YEHU 309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318 318 313 315 271	YEJJ 406 366 369 281 255 233 231 231 220 204 185 179	LOKA 527 500 486 475 4774 468 494 494 506 502 497 492	LOKB 448 430 423 414 396 390 383 369 324 225 252	LOKC 86 85 91 92 83 85 87 86 84 83 80	LOKD 463 454 445 445 466 466 466 466 474 469 465 451	LOKE 277 270 257 246 254 254 251 258 249 239 239 235
2000	Feb Mar	19,659	19,765	314	190 189	502 502	302 297	83 83	467 467	241 241
	Apr May Jun	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	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	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	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	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	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 Feb Mar	20,299	20,406	264	181 180 179	492 492 493	235 233 231	80 80 80	445 444 443	231 231 230
	Apr P May P				179 179	492 492	231 231	80 80	444 443	230 229

a 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. Exclude's private domestic service.

P Provisional R Revised

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

S24 Labour Market trends August 2002

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Thousands

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
Sectio	n, ction, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 24	785 741 698 - 708 709 720 721 720 675 661 632	451 416 376 373 386 391 391 390 370 360 360 353	483 442 421 436 473 497 508 508 518 496 493 493 477	435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 402 400 389	215 208 213 227 225 242 243 240 245 249	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
2000	Feb Mar	239 237	669 669	362 361	494 493	400 400	244 243	1,162	4,377	1,661.
	Apr May Jun	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 Aug Sep	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	233 233 232	648 645 640	359 359 358	493 492 493	396 396 395	245 244 245	1,154	4,433	1,646
2001	Jan Feb Mar	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	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	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	225 224 224	624 622 620	346 344 343	453 450 444	387 385 384	246 246 245	1,238	4,506	1,659
2002	Jan Feb Mar	224 224 224	618 615 612	342 341 341	437 432 428	385 383 381	245 245 244	1,227	4,493	1,670
	Apr P May P	224 223	609 606	339 339	424 420	380 378	243 243			

SIC 19	D KINGDOM 92 n, ction, group	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 L ^a 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
	100 C	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	965 954 941 934 907 927 950 986 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 1,054 1,075 1,073 1,071	206 227 262 287 280 299 299 314 351 367	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	2450 2,520 2,531 2,546 2,598 2,598 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
001	Jan Feb Mar	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Apr May Jun	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	1,022	519	1,080	368	- 3,517	1,429	2,156	2,787	1,293
002	Jan Feb Mar	1,014	516	1,087	371	3,545	1,439	2,167	2,809	1,297
	Apr May									

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

JNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-	March 200	1	-	March 200	2		2001	2002				
	section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,956.1	1,096.0	4,052.1	2,845.9	1,035.5	3,881.4	3,924.1	3,907.0	3,894.1	3,881.4	3,867.8	3,852.2
INING AND QUARRYING	с	65.2	9.0	74.2	65.5	10.0	75.5	75.9	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.5	75.2
Aining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.8	5.3	44.1	38.4	6.3	44.7	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.2
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	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.0	30.9
ANUFACTURING	D	2,817.9	1,056.6	3,874.5	2,706.3	995.8	3,702.0	3,745.1	3,727.6	3,714.7	3,702.0	3,688.6	3,673.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	312.3	175.5	487.8	314.9	172.3	487.2	495.9	489.6	486.8	487.2	486.9	486.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles	DB 17	126.0 82.2	109.7 58.1	235.7 140.2	117.1 75.9	95.6 52.8	212.6 128.8	217.4 130.8	216.5 130.5	214.8 129.2	212.6 128.8	211.7 128.2	210.3 127.2
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	43.8	51.6	95.4	41.1	42.8	83.9	86.6	85.9	85.6	83.9	83.5	83.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.0	8.7	22.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.3	22.6	81.9	58.6	21.5	80.1	79.6	79.4	79.5	80.1	79.9	79.6
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	443.3 91.3	445.7 91.1	444.5 90.6	442.8 90.2	443.6 90.0	442.8 89.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	143.5	357.8	213.2	139.4	352.6	352.0	354.5	353.9	352.6	353.5	353.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.0	5.5	29.5	25.5	5.8	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.0	72.5	235.5	159.7	69.4	229.2	230.9	230.2	230.4	229.2	229.3	228.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.6	51.6	230.2	174.0	50.4	224.4	223.9	223.8	223.6	224.4	223.7	222.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.3	27.1	136.3	108.1	25.3	133.5	134.0	134.3	133.6	133.5	132.5	132.4
Manufacture of basic metals and				100.0	100.1	2010	100.0	104.0	104.0	100.0	100.5	TOE.O	ICE-4
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	414.5 98.9	87.0 13.6	501.6 112.6	394.1 90.6	84.3 12.8	478.4 103.4	483.7 105.6	480.7 105.5	480.3 104.5	478.4 103.4	475.8 102.4	473.7 101.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	315.6	73.4	389.0	303.5	71.5	375.0	378.1	375.3	375.8	375.0	373.3	371.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.9	68.1	358.0	276.4	64.3	340.7	342.6	342.3	341.6	340.7	339.5	338.2
Manufacture of electrical	DI	045.4	1100	400.0	005.5	100.1	400.0		105.0	101.1	100.0		
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	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	443.8 47.4	435.8 46.2	431.1 44.6	428.6 44.7	424.3 43.9	420.3 43.2
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	122.6	48.9	171.6	109.5	43.3	152.8	156.6	154.6	153.2	152.8	151.3	149.6
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	90.9	40.7	131.6	71.0	31.3	102.2	109.2	105.8	104.1	102.2	100.0	98.8
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	95.3	38.7	134.0	93.3	35.5	128.8	130.6	129.3	129.2	128.8	129.0	128.7
lanufacture of transport													
equipment	DM	346.1	48.2	394.3	333.0	48.4	381.4	384.0	385.4	384.0	381.4	379.8	377.5
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	190.2 155.9	28.1 20.0	218.4 175.9	185.3 147.7	27.2 21.2	212.5 168.9	213.4 170.6	213.5 171.8	213.8 170.2	212.5 168.9	212.2 167.6	211.4 166.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	151.0	66.9	217.9	148.4	64.0	212.4	214.5	212.8	213.4	212.4	210.9	210.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.0	30.4	103.5	742	29.6	103.8	103.0	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.3

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8) Household and Family Data

9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables.



6 EMPLOYMENT В Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Government Office Unadjusted Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted Region Agricul-ture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B Produc-tion and construc-tion in-dustries C-F Produc-tion in-dustries Male Male All Female Totalb Female All Total Manu-Service industries facturing Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time SIC 1992 C-E D G-Q North East 2001 Mar F 243 243 244 246 242 232 231 230 244 237 950 947 949 958 946 476 476 475 485 481 954 949 949 952 951 237 233 231 229 229 422 419 421 411 478 473 474 175 172 171 169 168 708 709 713 724 712 187 184 184 2001 355555 Jun F Sep R Dec R Mar 466 470 181 2002 410 180 North West 2001 Mar R Jun R 2,816 2,821 2,841 2,834 2,836 178 178 182 181 179 717 723 723 726 719 664 666 668 699 686 2,803 2,815 2,843 2,851 2,822 1,431 1,428 1,448 1,421 1,426 1,385 1,393 1,393 1,413 1,410 638 636 647 642 630 501 496 491 482 479 492 487 482 474 470 1,244 1,249 1,271 1,245 1,237 2,148 2,161 2,179 2,192 2,174 17 19 18 Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 16 17 Yorkshire and the 2001 Mar R 2,063 2,070 2,080 2,083 2,056 131 134 136 134 133 496 496 500 496 488 535 542 543 580 570 1,034 1,032 1,039 1,003 1,003 1,035 1,040 1,043 1,071 1,062 497 496 497 477 472 1,548 1,554 1,564 1,588 1,566 18 20 19 18 18 2,070 2,072 2,082 2,074 393 389 389 379 376 375 366 364 901 898 Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 902 873 865 380 377 2.065 East Midlands East Midlands 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 762 763 769 772 767 409 415 415 424 418 432 435 435 452 446 1,720 1,734 1,741 1,759 1,740 883 886 890 878 879 843 852 852 870 866 1,726 1,738 1,742 1,749 1,746 474 476 478 480 473 118 120 122 111 108 393 388 385 381 376 377 372 369 365 359 1,223 1,232 1,238 1,255 1,244 24 26 25 23 23 West Midlands Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar 1,042 1,033 1,037 1,001 993 139 145 146 149 149 564 563 572 562 561 530 534 539 577 575 2,274 2,274 2,293 2,289 2,277 1,186 1,181 1,181 1,140 1,148 1,098 1,101 1,111 1,132 1,138 2,284 2,282 2,292 2,272 2,286 601 591 595 583 575 512 505 500 494 489 493 486 481 476 470 1,653 1,661 1,677 1,686 1,682 20 22 21 19 2001 2002 19 East 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar 993 999 1,001 999 993 147 151 151 160 162 536 541 538 540 529 541 541 541 542 543 2,216 2,232 2,231 2,242 2,227 1,149 1,152 1,147 1,156 1,163 1,082 1,084 1,080 1,076 1,077 2,231 2,235 2,226 2,232 2,240 463 465 465 468 464 353 352 349 348 347 334 333 330 329 328 1,718 1,729 1,729 1,739 1,729 35 38 37 34 34 2002 London 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 1,852 1,870 1,870 1,820 1,790 287 286 290 310 308 1,249 1,256 1,254 1,235 1,221 659 651 661 734 725 4,047 4,063 4,075 4,099 4,044 2,148 2,161 2,156 2,119 2,109 1,914 1,913 1,921 1,952 1,951 426 435 428 427 412 296 294 291 287 286 286 284 280 277 276 3,617 3,623 3,643 3,668 3,627 4.062 4 4,074 4,077 4,071 4,061 South East 2001 Mar R 1,547 1,556 1,564 1,559 1,543 260 266 266 280 284 907 910 912 906 887 866 866 861 872 872 3,581 3,599 3,603 3,618 3,587 1,823 1,825 1,821 1,835 1,841 1,782 1,779 1,774 1,768 1,767 3,605 3,603 3,595 3,602 3,608 610 617 620 619 611 454 450 446 444 440 439 435 431 429 425 2,928 2,935 2,937 2,958 2,934 43 47 Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar 45 42 41 2002 South West 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 2,021 2,030 2,039 2,057 2,064 1,573 1,604 1,609 1,612 1,610 843 855 862 866 860 156 162 163 157 158 527 540 542 557 557 2,003 2,040 2,048 2,056 2,047 1,008 1,010 1,020 1,028 1,026 1,013 1,020 1,020 1,030 1,038 399 402 406 414 407 317 313 311 307 303 302 298 296 292 288 31 33 32 30 30 477 483 2001 480 476 472 2002 England 2001 Mar R 21,768 21,807 21,842 21,844 21,857 5,598 5,629 5,638 5,610 5,536 21,657 21,774 21,864 21,953 21,744 10,629 10,657 10,667 10,797 10,792 4,345 4,352 4,367 4,340 4,274 17,114 17,209 17,288 17,422 17,278 1,468 1,496 1,510 1,540 1,538 4,986 5,006 5,018 5,259 11,140 11,149 11,176 11,046 3,277 3,242 3,215 3,176 3,147 9,605 9,642 9,698 9,545 9,458 3,405 3,371 3,345 3,305 3,276 199 213 208 192 192 Jun F Sep R Dec R Mar 2002 5.211 11,066 Wales 2001 1,079 1,072 1,059 1,072 1,070 462 465 462 437 433 1,070 1,071 1,068 1,073 1,061 541 538 535 557 558 71 70 68 76 74 265 266 267 266 264 272 270 270 293 290 538 535 523 515 512 262 261 259 255 251 207 205 202 198 195 199 197 195 191 187 793 795 795 805 795 Mar R 14 15 15 Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar 13 2002 Scotland 2001 Mar R 2,198 2,210 2,191 2,206 2,190 2,216 2,208 2,189 2,194 2,206 946 947 928 915 895 136 136 137 136 138 586 593 599 606 605 530 535 528 549 552 1,092 1,084 1,060 1,045 1,042 1,124 1,124 1,129 1,149 1,163 463 458 447 436 430 296 293 287 279 271 1,701 1,716 1,709 1,737 1,727 332 330 326 317 34 38 38 33 Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar 2002 308 34 Great Britain 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 12,294 12,319 12,331 12,503 12,513 25,063 25,087 25,090 25,110 25,133 19,608 19,720 19,792 19,964 19,800 11,013 11,054 11,088 10,897 10,786 6,449 6,488 6,504 6,482 6,405 5,788 5,811 5,816 6,101 6,053 24,925 25,055 25,123 25,232 12,770 12,768 12,759 12,606 5,070 5,071 5,073 5,031 4,955 3,944 3,906 3,873 3,820 3,779 3,772 3,732 3,697 3,646 3,605 247 264 258 238 240 1,675 1,702 1,715 1,752 1,750 24,995 12,620 Northern Ireland 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 265 265 265 265 263 58 58 54 17 58 169 169 170 170 170 158 158 157 163 161 646 646 647 655 651 321 320 319 320 321 327 328 329 330 331 648 648 648 650 652 142 141 140 139 137 108 107 105 104 102 103 102 100 99 97 488 491 492 501 499 16 15 15 15 United Kingdom 2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 2002 Mar 11,278 11,318 11,353 11,162 11,049 5,946 5,969 5,973 6,263 6,215 25,572 25,701 25,769 25,887 25,645 25,711 25,735 25,739 25,760 25,785 5,212 5,212 5,212 5,212 5,169 5,092 20,097 20,211 20,284 20,465 20,299 1,730 1,756 1,769 1,809 1,806 6,618 6,657 6,674 6,653 6,575 13,090 13,088 13,079 12,926 12,621 12,647 12,660 12,833 263 279 273 252 255 4,052 4,013 3,978 3,924 3.874 3,834 3,797 3,745 3,702 12,844 3,881 12.941

Thousands

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

Note:

S28 August 2002 Labour Market trends

EMPLOYMENT B .16 Employee jobs by region and industry^a

ial ed-	Real estate renting and business activities K	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social securi L	Education ty M	Health and social work	Other commun- ity, social and person activities O-Q	Government Region al SIC 1992	Office
-							North East
	100 101 102 103 103	69 69 69 70 70	87 85 84 87 87	128 129 131 133 130	52 51 54 52 49	2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
4	355 358 368	166 166 167	252 252 250	316 319 323	125 126 127	2001	North West Mar R Jun R Sep R
8	363 357	168 170	260 260	324 325	124 128	2002	Dec R Mar
6 5 9 0 0	246 248 249 245 245	115 115 115 117 117 118	187 187 185 191 191	229 232 235 239 240	94 93 94 97 92	orkshire and 2001 2002	the Humber Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
87 85 86	207 209 213 209	81 81 81 82	146 148 147 159	190 193 194 195	73 74 76 75	Ea 2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R
6	209	83	157	196	75	2002 We	Mar st Midlands
71 70 71 74 74	278 277 281 280 282	104 106 106 104 105	206 207 207 213 215	234 237 241 243 246	103 105 105 102 104	2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
9	350	91	177	217	96	2001	East Mar R
78 77 78	354 355 350 353	91 92 92 93	176 177 177 178	218 219 218 217	96 96 94 94	2002	Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
9 9 8 3	1,002 1,005 1,010 1,005 999	210 210 211 212 214	252 248 247 248 247	326 328 331 336 336	266 266 274 276 273	2001	London Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
0	677	167	300	342	174	2001	South East Mar R
18 18 18 18 19	681 683 680 683	166 170 168 170	296 295 293 296	344 347 346 346	175 173 171 168	2001	Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
2	246	123	184	228	91	2001	South Wes
2222	248 248 248 244	- 123 123 123 125	187 186 189 190	228 231 229 231	97 95 92 95	2002	Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
28 21 38 35 35	3,460 3,479 3,507 3,483 3,475	1,126 1,127 1,133 1,137 1,148	1,791 1,786 1,778 1,815 1,820	2,210 2,227 2,251 2,265 2,264	1,074 1,083 1,094 1,084 1,077	2001	England Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
222222	99 98 100 101	76 76 74 74	104 104 103 107	146 146 147 150	56 57 57 56	2001	Wales Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R
	95	75	107	152	59	2002	Mar
99 38 38 30 30	274 276 274 272 266	146 146 145 158 159	180 179 179 185 186	270 273 277 280 283	123 124 121 119 120	2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
9 2 8 7 7	3,833 3,853 3,881 3,856 3,836	1,348 1,349 1,352 1,369 1,382	2,075 2,069 2,060 2,107 2,113	2,626 2,646 2,675 2,695 2,699	1,253 1,264 1,272 1,259 1,256	2001	Areat Britain Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
16	51	60	66	96	28	Nort 2001	hern Ireland Mar R
16 16 16	52 52 52	60 59 59 60	66 64 67 68	96 96 97 97	29 29 29 29 30	2002	Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar
5	3,884	1,408	2,141	2,722	1,282	Unite 2001	ed Kingdom Mar R
8 4 3 4	3,905 3,933 3,908 3,888	1,408 1,411 1,428 1,442	2,135 2,124 2,174 2,181	2,742 2,772 2,791 2,797	1,293 1,301 1,289 1,286	2002	Jun R Sep R Dec R Mar

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

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

GREA	T BRITAIN	Hotels and	Restaurants,	Bars, public houses and	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and	Sport and other	All tourisr	m-related industries	
		other tourist accommodation	cafes etc.	nightclubs	tour operators	other cultural activities	recreation	All	of which:	
SIC 19	92	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927		employeejobs	self-employment
mol	oven jobs and self.	employment jobsa,b		-		-				-
			100.0	100.4	07.0	77.0	000 7	1 010 0	1 505 0	0154
996	Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9 97.0	77.2 80.5	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
	Jun	428.3	456.6	510.6			364.2	1,937.1	1,720.1	217.0
	Sep	421.7	462.9	515.8	93.8	80.4	379.3	1,953.9	1,722.1	231.8
	Dec	382.6	451.1	540.0	99.2	79.4	373.5	1,925.8	1,709.5	216.3
997	Mar	380.5	448.4	535.1	101.1	76.3	358.6	1,900.0	1,685.4	214.6
	Jun	399.2	473.2	558.5	108.2	82.1	371.7	1,992.8	1,774.6	218.2
	Sep	400.6	479.2	577.2	105.1	83.6	377.1	2,022.7	1,794.6	228.1
	Dec	379.1	482.7	580.6	98.9	78.5	374.4	1,994.3	1,782.1	212.1
998	Mar	387.8	485.9	554.4	96.9	73.8	366.6	1,965.6	1,772.2	193.3
	Jun	414.7	486.9	560.0	103.3	81.3	359.3	2,005.5	1,820.5	185.0
	Sep	427.4	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.6	1.854.8	178.7
	Dec	371.8	516.6	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,971.1	1,818.3	152.8
999	Mar	372.9	521.8	543.7	123.0	73.4	351.4	1,986.2	1,835.7	150.5
	Jun	409.5	534.8	556.6	129.6	80.1	369.0	2,079.6	1,918.9	160.6
	Sep	403.7	536.7	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.3	2,095.4	1,946.0	149.4
	Dec	379.4	537.1	573.5	135.8	81.7	379.5	2,086.9	1,922.5	164.3
000	Mar	379.3	540.4	552.8	132.6	81.6	383.8	2.070.5	1,905.1	165.5
~~	Jun	411.2	555.1	559.0	137.7	83.9	397.9	2,144.7	1,972.8	171.9
	Sep	413.8	548.4	541.9	138.3	80.3	407.7	2,130.3	1,961.8	168.5
	Dec	383.9	553.6	538.8	137.2	78.0	409.2	2,100.7	1,927.7	173.0
001	Mar	383.6	539.1	520.3	137.7	78.4	409.1	2.068.1	1.900.9	167.2
~	Jun	410.2	550.8	533.0	141.7	80.0	406.7	2,122.5	1,962.5	160.0
	Sept	410.2	556.8	528.2	141.3	81.8	414.8	2,122.5	1,955.8	178.2
	Dec	387.3	542.9	523.5	133.0	79.6	414.8	2,081.4	1,924.1	157.4
002	Mar	388.7	533.8	518.0	128.8	78.7	408.2	2,056.2	1,908.2	148.0
han	ges:									
lar 2	001-2002	5.1	-5.3	-2.3	-8.8	0.3	-1.0	-11.9	7.3	-19.2
Perce	ent	1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-6.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-11.5

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

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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

W	or	kfc	orce	jo	bs

		_										Thousand
	DKINGDOM	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
SIC 92 All job	sections	A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	F LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	G-Q LOMJ
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	6,480	1,629	21,604
	Dec	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635
1999	Mar	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843
	Jun	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031
	Sep	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199
	Dec R	29,108	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,289
2000	Mar R	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,821	6,699	1,743	5,460	6,710	1,758	22,370
	Jun R	29,281	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,686	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,458
	Sep R	29,327	497	191	4,195	1,850	6,705	1,759	5,572	6,839	1,719	22,594
	Dec R	29,412	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,724	1,778	5,643	6,828	1,753	22,726
2001	Mar R	29,449	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,736	1,791	5,667	6,829	1,736	22,759
	Jun R	29,484	467	188	4,089	1,916	6,747	1,799	5,689	6,867	1,722	22,823
	Sep R	29,459	450	190	4,045	1,939	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
	Dec R	29,484	465	190	4,006	1,981	6,752	1,771	5,644	6,932	1,743	22,841
2002	Mar	29,516	459	193	3,964	1,978	6,751	1,766	5,694	6,968	1,744	22,923
Chang	ge on quarter	32	-6	3	-42	-3	- 1	-5	50	36	1	82
Percer		0.1	-1.3	1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4
Chang	ge on year	67	-18	6	-170	85	15	-25	27	139	8	164
Percer		0.2	-3.8	3.2	-4.1	4.5	0.2	-1.4	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.7
Malej		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1996	Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
	Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
	Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
	Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
	Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
	Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
	Sep	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001
	Dec	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	1,975	802	9,989
1999	Mar	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
	Jun	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197
	Sep	15,558	388	162	3,129	1,630	3,210	1,266	2,903	2,032	840	10,250
	Dec R	15,565	378	162	3,090	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,935	2,073	829	10,314
2000	Mar R	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,357
	Jun R	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,459
	Sep R	15,699	372	153	3,022	1,652	3,186	1,316	2,996	2,184	818	10,500
	Dec R	15,827	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,654
2001	Mar R	15,846	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,039	2,161	870	10,659
	Jun R	15,844	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,071	2,142	855	10,664
	Sep R	15,833	342	148	2,960	1,729	3,240	1,344	3,074	2,146	851	10,655
	Dec R	15,694	350	148	2,930	1,760	3,209	1,333	3,011	2,122	831	10,506
2002	Mar	15,697	348	151	2,900	1,758	3,197	1,335	3,055	2,127	825	10,540
Chang	ge on quarter	3	-2	3	- 30	-2	-12	2	44	5	-6	34
Perce		0.0	-0.6	20	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.7	0.3
Chang	ge on year	-149	-12	5	-102	78	-47	-10	16	-34	-45	-119
Perce		-0.9	-3.3	3.4	-3.4	4.6	-1.4	-0.7	0.5	-1.6	-5.2	-1.1
Femal 1996	le jobs Mar Jun Sep Dec	LOLB 12,781 12,883 12,933 12,932	LOLK 116 114 119 117	LOLN 47 46 47 46	LOLQ 1,294 1,281 1,284 1,288	LOLT 207 209 181 185	LOLW 3,312 3,375 3,379 3,333	LOLZ 365 370 376 378	LOMC 2,313 2,336 2,358 2,406	LOMF 4,332 4,335 4,351 4,333	LOMI 795 817 840 845	LOML 11,117 11,233 11,303 11,295
1997	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
	Jun .	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
	Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998	Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
	Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
	Sep	13,290	133	51	1,291	211	3,440	428	2,474	4,418	843	11,603
	Dec	13,270	127	49	1,243	204	3,461	434	2,430	4,512	810	11,646
1999	Mar	13,326	125	48	1,217	200	3,458	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
	Jun	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,460	449	2,490	4,581	855	11,834
	Sep	13,508	119	46	1,188	206	3,466	461	2,507	4,653	862	11,949
	Dec R	13,542	120	43	1,216	189	3,505	474	2,486	4,612	897	11,975
2000	Mar R	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,013
	Jun R	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,999
	Sep R	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,520	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,094
	Dec R	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,479	442	2,622	4,656	874	12,072
2001	Mar R	13,603	117	41	1,132	213	3,492	446	2,628	4,668	866	12,100
	Jun R	13,640	119	41	1,110	210	3,497	453	2,618	4,725	867	12,160
	Sep R	13,626	108	42	1,086	210	3,501	444	2,599	4,750	885	12,180
	Dec R	13,790	115	42	1,076	- 221	3,543	438	2,633	4,811	911	12,335
2002	Mar	13,819	111	42	1,064	219	3,553	431	2,639	4,841	919	12,383
Chang	ge on quarter	29	-4	0	-12	-2	10	-7	6	30	8	48
Perce		0.2	-3.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.3	-1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Chang	ge on year	216 1.6	-6 -5.1	1 24	-68 -6.0	6 2.8	61 1.7	-15 -3.4	11 0.4	173 3.7	53 6.1	283 2.3

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

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.18

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

B.21 EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted Average actual weekly hours of work UNITED KINGDOM Total weekly hours (millions)a All workers^a Full-time workers^b Part-time workersb Second lobs All YBUV YBUY YBUS Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 YBVB YBVE 10.0 9.2 9.2 8.9 9.4 838.8 853.2 870.7 876.9 896.1 905.0 908.8 916.9 930.6 33.0 33.2 33.5 33.3 33.4 33.3 33.0 32.7 32.9 38.1 38.5 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.2 37.9 38.1 14.7 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.2 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.7 9.1 8.9 9.4 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 930.6 38.1 32.9 15.7 9.4 930.3 929.9 930.0 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 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 Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 923.8 924.1 **926.1** 32.6 32.6 **32.6** 37.7 37.7 **37.7** 15.5 15.5 **15.5** 9.4 9.4 **9.4** 927.8 927.7 **931.6** 37.8 37.8 **37.9** Jan-Mar 2002 32.7 15.6 15.6 **15.6** 9.4 9.5 **9.4** Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 32.6 32.7 Changes Over last 3 months **5.5** 0.6 0.1 0.3 **0.1** 0.4 **0.1** 0.6 **0.0** -0.4 Over last 12 months 0.9 **-0.2** -0.6 -0.2 -0.5 -0.1 -0.5 **0.0** -0.4 Percent YBUT YBUW YBUZ YBVC YBVF ale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1933 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 540.6 550.4 563.5 565.4 576.4 583.4 581.5 587.0 593.3 38.6 38.9 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.8 38.2 37.9 38.0 40.0 40.4 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.1 39.8 39.9 14.3 14.8 14.6 14.8 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.7 10.7 9.5 9.9 9.6 10.7 9.7 9.7 9.3 10.2 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 593.3 38.0 39.9 15.7 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) 586.9 587.1 **587.6** 14.9 14.9 **14.9** 37.5 37.6 **37.6** 39.5 39.5 **39.5** 10.4 10.5 **10.5** 587.6 586.8 589.8 Jan-Mar 2002 37.7 37.6 **37.7** 39.6 39.5 **39.6** 15.0 15.1 **15.1** 10.5 10.6 **10.3** Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Changes Over last 3 months **22** 0.4 **0.1** 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.3 1.7 **-0.2** -1.5 Percent Over last 12 months Percent -3.5 -0.6 -0.4 -0.9 -0.2 -0.6 **-0.6** -3.5 0.1 Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1996 1996 1996 1996 1998 1998 2000 2001 YBUU YBUX YBVA YBVD YBVG 298.2 302.7 307.3 311.6 319.6 321.7 327.2 329.8 337.3 26.1 26.3 26.4 26.4 26.6 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.3 26.6 34.2 34.5 34.4 34.6 34.7 34.6 34.5 34.1 34.4 14.7 15.0 15.2 15.1 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.5 15.7 8.9 8.5 8.2 8.4 8.7 8.5 8.6 8.9 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 337.3 26.6 34.4 15.7 8.9 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 337.7 337.1 337.2 26.6 26.6 26.6 34.3 34.3 34.3 15.7 15.7 15.8 8.8 9.0 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 Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 336.8 337.0 **338.5** 34.2 34.2 **34.2** 26.5 26.5 **26.6** 15.7 15.6 **15.7** 8.6 8.6 **8.7** 340.2 340.9 **341.8** Jan-Mar2002 34.3 34.3 **34.4** 26.6 26.6 **26.7** 15.7 15.7 **15.8** 8.7 8.8 **8.8** Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Changes Over last 3 months Percent 3.3 **0.1** 0.4 **0.2** 0.5 **0.1** 0.5 **0.0** 0.4 Over last 12 months 4.5 0.1 0.0 0.0 -0.1

UNITED KINGDOM Less than 6 hours 6 up to 15 hours Thousands % of total Thousands % of total All YCDM LUAA YCDP LWYX Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 2,039 2,107 2,088 2,135 2,173 2,154 2,147 2,149 2,058 525 506 531 541 502 504 495 495 477 428 2.1 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.5 8.0 8.2 8.0 8.1 7.9 7.8 7.7 7.3 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 1.5 428 2.058 7.3 2,038 2,043 2,022 424 420 412 72 72 7.1 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 1.5 1.5 1.5 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 2,011 2,037 2,065 415 416 419 1.5 1.5 1.5 7.1 7.2 7.3 Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 420 422 **426** 1.5 1.5 **1.5** 2,078 2,057 **2,037** 7.3 7.2 **7.2** Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 2,047 2,074 **2,039** 408 405 **412** 1.4 1.4 1.4 7.2 7.3 **7.2** Changes Over last 3 months -13 -3.1 **2** 0.1 Over last 12 months Percent -16 -3.7 -19 -0.9 YCDN LWYV YCDQ LWYY Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1934 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 114 120 134 131 129 117 131 118 93 352 384 407 426 466 466 492 466 492 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 2.5 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.0 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 466 93 0.6 3.0 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 0.6 0.6 0.6 462 466 474 3.0 3.0 3.0 92 93 90 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 92 0.6 0.6 0.6 481 490 499 3.1 3.1 3.2 96 101 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 514 499 **495** 104 104 **109** 0.7 0.7 **0.7** 3.3 3.2 **3.2** Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 107 100 **101** 0.7 0.6 **0.6** 494 519 **504** 3.2 3.3 **3.2** Changes Over last 3 months -8 -7.5 9 1.8 Percent Over last 12 months 9 9.3 **38** 8.2 Percent Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) YCDO LWYW YCDR LWYZ 411 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 3.6 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.1 3.2 2.9 2.9 2.6 1,687 1,722 1,681 1,710 1,710 1,688 1,682 1,657 1,592 14.7 14.9 14.4 14.2 13.9 13.6 13.2 12.5 386 396 410 373 387 365 359 335 3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 335 2.6 1,592 12.5 332 328 322 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 2.6 2.6 2.5 1,576 1,578 1,548 12.4 12.4 12.2 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 323 320 318 2.6 2.5 2.5 1,530 1,547 1,565 12.1 12.2 12.3 Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 316 317 **316** 2.5 2.5 **2.5** 1,564 1,558 **1,541** 12.3 12.2 **12.1** Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 301 305 **311** 2.4 2.4 **2.4** 1,554 1,555 **1,534** 12.1 12.1 **12.0** Changes Over last 3 months -5 -7 -24 -7.3 -**57** -3.6 Over last 12 months Percent

Main and second jobs. Main job only. Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Main job only.



EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Notand % of total Tousands % of total Tousands % of total Tousands % of total 3533 1339 13377 515 6574 225 3557 144 12570 443 65775 225 4400 155 13397 515 6574 225 4400 155 14430 503 6585 243 4400 155 14430 503 6685 243 4407 163 14430 503 6686 242 4405 163 14430 503 6686 242 4405 164 14422 513 6686 242 4498 164 14454 513 6686 242 4498 164 14454 513 6775 225 72 73 277 330 225 533 547 333 712 73 276 540 5506 333	16 up t	o 30 hours	31 up t	o 45 hours	Over 45 hours				
3.537 14.1 12.577 51.5 6.244 24.6 3.577 14.3 13.072 44.3 57.75 22.3 3.577 14.3 13.072 44.3 57.75 22.3 3.467 14.3 13.072 44.3 57.75 22.3 3.457 14.3 13.072 44.3 57.75 22.3 4.467 15.3 13.080 50.8 6.665 24.3 4.457 16.3 14.290 50.9 6.840 24.2 4.467 16.3 14.450 50.9 6.865 24.3 4.462 16.3 14.451 51.1 6.772 22.8 4.462 16.3 14.451 51.1 6.723 22.3 4.462 16.3 14.451 51.3 6.772 22.8 4.467 16.4 14.662 51.4 6.765 22.4 4.477 16.4 14.655 51.2 6.773 33.1 3.43 <th>Thousands</th> <th>% of total</th> <th>Thousands</th> <th>% of total</th> <th>Thousands</th> <th>% of total</th>	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total			
3477 14.1 12.077 50.3 6.544 22.4 3476 14.1 12.070 40.9 6.572 22.3 44.66 15.3 13.300 40.1 7.769 22.3 44.67 15.3 13.300 40.1 7.769 22.5 44.67 15.3 14.304 50.3 6.685 24.3 44.67 15.3 14.304 50.3 6.640 24.2 44.67 16.3 14.400 50.3 6.640 24.2 44.67 16.4 14.424 50.3 6.640 24.2 44.67 16.4 14.544 51.1 6.773 22.3 44.673 16.4 14.554 51.3 6.775 22.5 72 75 -0.4 22.5 27.7 23.5 27.7 44.72 16.6 14.642 51.3 6.775 22.3 72 75 .203 27.75 23.0 27.75 7	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG			
3377 113 13100 439 5775 2239 4460 153 13100 447 7705 2239 4460 153 13300 441 7705 2239 4470 1533 13300 441 7705 2239 4470 1533 14400 503 6685 243 4407 1633 14430 503 6686 242 4467 1633 14430 503 6686 242 4467 1633 14430 503 6686 242 4467 1633 14440 510 6676 240 4482 1633 14450 511 6772 226 4482 163 14450 513 6772 226 4497 164 14506 513 6773 330 453 7765 531 5773 331 5773 54 7675 515 5568					6,294				
4.000 4.400 15.1 15.3 13.300 13.300 44.37 7.075 6.603 22.3 24.5 4.470 16.3 14.306 13.300 50.30 44.17 6.603 7.048 6.605 24.3 4.470 16.1 14.386 50.8 6.605 24.3 4.407 16.3 14.405 50.8 6.805 24.3 4.407 16.3 14.405 50.8 6.806 24.2 4.407 16.3 14.405 50.8 6.806 24.2 4.407 16.3 14.405 51.1 6.774 22.5 4.407 16.4 14.402 51.1 6.774 22.5 4.4073 16.4 14.602 51.3 6.774 22.5 4.4072 16.4 14.602 51.4 6.868 23.3 4.4073 16.4 14.602 51.3 6.774 22.7 4.4073 7.765 53.3 6.774 33.3 33.3 57 7.05 53.3 53.4 7.856 33.3	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9			
4.437 15.6 13.87 50.3 6.775 24.5 4.575 16.1 14.386 50.8 6.885 24.3 4.677 16.3 14.398 50.8 6.885 24.3 4.677 16.3 14.398 50.8 6.885 24.2 4.637 16.4 14.424 50.3 6.876 24.2 4.637 16.4 14.424 50.3 6.885 24.2 4.632 16.3 14.517 51.1 6.773 22.6 4.628 16.4 14.4517 51.1 6.773 22.6 4.627 16.4 14.659 51.3 6.774 22.6 4.672 16.4 14.659 51.3 6.774 22.6 4.677 16.4 14.659 51.3 6.774 22.6 57 7.5 .53.3 5.417 3.31 23.6 56 7.53 55.3 5.417 3.31 33.1 6763	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3			
4.575 16.1 14.386 50.8 6.885 24.3 4.575 16.1 14.386 50.8 6.885 24.3 4.607 16.3 14.396 50.8 6.885 24.2 4.607 16.3 14.420 50.9 6.849 24.2 4.655 16.4 14.420 50.8 6.865 24.3 4.655 16.4 14.421 51.1 6.776 22.6 4.657 16.4 14.511 6.772 22.6 4.657 16.4 14.554 51.3 6.771 22.6 4.672 16.4 14.656 51.3 6.771 22.6 4.672 16.4 14.656 51.3 6.771 22.6 57 7.5	4,307	15.6	13,887	50.3	6,775	24.5			
Act Act Act Act Act Act 44071 16.3 14.396 50.8 6.840 24.2 44071 16.3 14.396 50.8 6.840 24.2 44557 16.4 14.422 50.9 6.836 24.1 44569 16.4 14.514 51.1 6.775 22.57 44669 16.4 14.556 51.2 6.772 22.57 44752 16.6 14.642 51.4 6.686 22.5 7Z 75 -30.4 -30.4 -30.4 -30.4 156 257 -199 -29.9 -29.9 -29.9 -29.9 VCDT LWZB VCDW LWZE VCDZ LWZH 666 4.5 7.655 52.8 5.477 33.1 645 4.557 51.5 5.568 5.565 5.568 647 7.558 54.7 5.568 5.565 5.565 647			14,104 14,386		6,883 6,885				
4677 16.3 14.391 50.8 6.860 242 4.657 16.4 14.422 50.9 6.861 24.0 4.655 16.4 14.424 50.9 6.861 22.0 4.656 16.4 14.511 6.715 22.6 4.657 16.4 14.559 51.3 6.715 22.6 4.672 16.4 14.559 51.3 6.716 22.6 4.672 16.4 14.659 51.3 6.714 22.5 57 75 .0.4 17.5 .0.4 22.5 57 75 .0.4 17.5 .0.4 22.5 57 7.5 55.8 52.7 30.3 22.5 57 7.65 55.8 52.7 30.3 33.3 663 4.5 7.655 55.8 52.7 30.3 663 4.5 7.655 55.8 55.7 30.3 663 6.1 8.555 54.7 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
4.635 16.4 14.4440 51.0 6.616 24.0 4.635 16.3 14.517 51.1 6.773 22.8 4.674 16.4 14.568 51.3 6.775 22.6 4.675 16.4 14.569 51.2 6.776 22.6 4.772 16.6 14.642 51.4 6.686 22.5 77 75	4,617	16.3	14,391	50.8	6,840	24.2			
4.669 16.4 14.514 51.1 6.722 32.7 4.675 16.4 14.569 51.2 6.724 22.7 4.675 16.4 14.599 51.2 6.724 22.5 4.732 16.6 14.642 51.4 6.686 23.5 57	4,635	16.4	14,444	51.0	6,816	24.0			
4.675 16.4 14.559 512 6.732 223 57 75 .30	4,669	16.4	14,514	51.1	6,722	23.7			
4.672 16.6 14,402 51.3 6.714 5235 7.2 7.5 -30 -30 -334 -235 7.2 7.5 -99 - - - - YCDT LWZB YCDV LWZE YCDZ LWZH 645 7.695 55.1 5.533 5.477 331 645 7.695 52.5 5.533 5.638 3331 645 7.695 52.5 5.802 3331 818 5.4 7.657 51.5 5.538 35.65 900 5.4 7.657 51.5 5.538 35.65 927 5.9 8.555 54.7 5.588 35.6 927 5.9 8.555 54.7 5.588 35.6 936 6.0 8.577 54.8 5.555 35.6 936 6.0 8.626 55.3 5.443 35.6 936 6.0 8.626 55.3									
12 $\dot{0.5}$ $-\dot{0.4}$ 134 1.8 257 199 YCDT LWZB YCDW LWZE YCDZ LWZH 645 4.5 7.665 52.6 5.577 39.3 645 4.5 7.665 52.6 5.577 39.3 780 5.4 7.655 51.5 5.822 33.5 803 5.4 7.655 51.7 5.982 33.6 804 5.4 7.655 54.7 5.988 33.6 927 5.9 8.555 54.7 5.988 35.6 927 5.9 8.555 54.7 5.988 35.6 944 6.1 8.561 54.8 5.555 35.6 958 6.0 8.677 54.8 55.65 35.6 958 6.0 8.662 55.1 5.443 34.0 959 6.1 8.707 54.8 5.369 34.3 959	4,672	16.4		51.3	6,714	23.6			
3.4 7.8 2.9 VCDT LWZB VCDW LWZE VCDZ LWZH 610 4.3 7.755 55.1 5.253 57.33 3311 669 4.1 7.656 53.38 5.417 3311 600 5.4 7.657 51.5 5.752 3315 904 5.9 8.565 54.7 5.588 3558 904 5.9 8.565 54.7 5.588 3558 904 6.1 8.561 54.8 5.555 35.6 977 5.9 8.565 54.7 5.888 355.6 946 6.1 8.577 54.8 5.555 35.4 936 6.0 8.662 55.3 5.443 35.6 936 6.0 8.662 55.3 5.430 34.7 946 6.1 8.702 55.45 5.430 34.7									
YCDT LWZB YCDW LWZE YCDZ LWZH 645 435 77655 551 5417 331 645 445 77655 526 5577 330 913 54 77655 526 5507 330 914 54 7665 5417 5508 381 927 5.9 8,555 547 5,588 356 927 5.9 8,555 547 5,588 35.6 946 6.1 8,569 54.3 5,555 35.6 956 6.0 8,569 55.5 5,443 5,556 35.2 956 6.0 8,662 55.5 5,443 34.3 957 6.1 8,740 55.8 5,399 34.3 959 6.0 8,662 55.5 5,440 34.7 946 6.1 8,740 55.8 5,399 34.3 2.1 2.7 7.77									
645 4.5 7,663 53.6 5,477 33.0 738 5.1 7,538 51.5 5,5008 33.1 800 5.4 7,667 51.5 5,5008 38.1 818 5.4 7,664 62.2 5,003 38.1 826 5.8 3,360 53.9 5,566 36.1 826 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,586 36.8 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,586 35.6 946 6.1 8,564 54.8 5,556 35.6 936 6.0 8,676 55.0 55.05 35.2 936 6.0 8,682 55.5 5,543 35.4 939 6.0 8,682 55.5 5,543 35.4 945 6.1 8,660 55.4 5,421 34.7 946 6.1 8,660 55.8 5,369 34.3 20 22 7.6 <	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH			
738 511 7538 518 5729 3931 818 54 7667 515 5008 3851 944 59 8,246 641 55008 3858 927 59 8,555 647 5,588 35.8 927 59 8,555 647 5,588 35.8 927 59 8,555 647 5,588 35.8 927 59 8,555 647 5,588 35.8 940 6.1 8,569 544 5,555 35.6 956 6.0 8,577 548 5,536 35.4 936 6.0 8,662 55.5 5,440 34.9 946 6.1 8,662 55.8 5,381 34.4 959 6.1 8,722 -219 3.9 7 7.1 3.2 -219 3.9 3000 25.6 5.403 47.0 1.040 9.1	645	4.5							
818 5.4 7,864 522 5500 3851 898 5.8 8,360 53.9 5538 35.8 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 35.8 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 35.8 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 35.8 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 35.8 926 6.0 8,559 54.8 5,555 35.6 926 6.1 8,561 54.8 5,555 35.6 923 6.0 8,652 55.3 5,443 34.9 936 6.0 8,652 55.3 5,443 34.9 939 6.0 8,652 55.5 5,430 34.7 946 6.1 8,740 55.8 5,369 34.3 20 7 0.7 -1.1 32 3.9 34.3 21 0.7 5,319 <td>738</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>7,538</td> <td>51.8</td> <td>5,729</td> <td>39.3</td>	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3			
898 5.8 8,360 5.9 5.638 36.4 927 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 36.8 917 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 36.8 917 5.9 8,555 54.7 5,588 36.6 948 6.1 8,561 54.8 5,556 35.6 938 6.0 8,577 54.8 5,566 35.2 936 6.0 8,662 55.1 5,443 34.8 939 6.0 8,682 55.5 5,430 34.7 946 6.1 8,662 55.3 5,444 34.8 939 6.0 8,682 55.5 5,430 34.7 946 6.1 8,702 55.6 5,339 34.3 20 23.4 702 5.6 5,319 34.7 343 22.2 3.39 34.3 31.3 31.3 31.3 3000 25.6 <td< td=""><td>818</td><td>5.4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	818	5.4							
917 5.5 8584 5.555 356 948 6.1 8.561 54.8 5.555 356 954 6.1 8.561 54.8 5.555 356 936 6.0 8.577 54.8 5.536 354 936 6.0 8.616 55.0 5.536 354 936 6.0 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.9 946 6.1 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.9 946 6.1 8.702 55.4 5.339 34.3 20 8.62 55.3 5.443 34.7 3.4 22 -219 3.9 -1.1 3.4 222 -3.9 -219 3.9 -1.1 3.000 25.8 5.313 44.0 1.127 9.7 3.000 25.9 5.343 47.0 1.040 9.1 3.000 25.8 5.313 44.66 1.127 9.7	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,636	36.4			
396 6.0 8559 54.8 5555 356 948 6.1 8564 54.8 5556 366 954 6.1 8564 54.8 5556 362 936 6.0 8.616 55.0 5536 352 936 6.0 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.9 946 6.1 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.9 946 6.1 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.9 946 6.1 8.622 55.3 5.443 34.7 946 6.1 8.622 55.4 5.389 34.3 20 53 -41 -7.1 34.7 3.4 222 -3.9 -219 3.9 YCDU LWZC YCDX LWZF YCEA LWZI 2.043 25.6 5.403 47.0 1.040 9.1 3.002 25.83 5.426 42.66 1.126 9.7 <td>927</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>8,555</td> <td>54.7</td> <td>5,588</td> <td>35.8</td>	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	936	6.0	8,559	54.8	5,555	35.6			
936 6.0 8,616 55.0 55.05 352 935 6.0 8,622 55.3 5,443 34.9 946 6.1 8,662 55.5 5,443 34.7 946 6.1 8,662 55.5 5,443 34.7 946 6.1 8,660 55.4 5,369 34.3 20 8.702 55.6 5,369 34.3 21 0.7 -1.1 - - - - - 1.1 32 122 -3.9 - - - 9.8 - - - 9.1 - 9.7 - 9.1 - 9.7 - 9.1 - 9.7 - 9.1 - 9.7 - 9.7 9.1 9.7 3.166 1.17 - 9.7 3.166 1.267 10.5 3.3 9.7 3.166 1.267 10.5 3.342 2.75 5.641 45.6 1.267 <td></td> <td>6.1</td> <td>8,564</td> <td>54.8</td> <td>5,546</td> <td>35.5</td>		6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5			
945 6.0 8,682 55.3 5,444 348 945 6.0 8,682 55.5 5,430 34.7 946 6.1 8,702 55.6 5,331 34.4 959 6.1 8,740 55.8 5,369 34.3 20 58 -61 -7.7 -7.7 -7.7 32 185 -219 -3.9 -3.9 VCDU LWZC YCDX LWZF YCEA LWZI 2,943 25.6 5,403 47.0 1,040 9.1 3,002 260 5,319 46.0 1,127 9.8 3,010 25.8 5,426 46.6 1,136 9.7 3,166 26.7 5,380 45.2 1,267 10.5 3,544 28.7 5,830 45.9 1,226 10.2 3,648 28.7 5,830 45.9 1,226 10.2 3,649 29.0 5,833 46.2	936	6.0	8,616	55.0	5,505	35.2			
941 6.0 $8,720$ 55.6 $5,381$ 34.4 959 6.1 $8,740$ 55.8 $5,369$ 34.3 20 56 6.1 -7.1 32 127 0.7 -7.1 32 125 -219 3.4 222 -3.9 VCDULWZCVCDXLWZFVCEA $2,943$ 25.6 $5,403$ 47.0 $1,040$ 3.002 25.6 $5,403$ 47.0 $1,040$ 3.002 25.6 $5,403$ 47.0 $1,040$ 3.002 25.6 $5,403$ 47.0 $1,040$ 3.002 25.6 $5,394$ 46.0 $1,127$ 3.002 25.6 $5,394$ 45.3 1200 3.010 25.8 $5,426$ 45.2 $1,267$ 3.010 25.8 $5,426$ 45.2 $1,247$ 3.342 27.5 $5,464$ 45.3 1206 3.342 27.5 $5,464$ 45.3 1296 3.442 28.7 $5,830$ 45.9 1.296 3.648 28.7 $5,830$ 45.9 1.296 3.648 28.7 $5,836$ 46.2 1278 10.1 3.667 29.0 $5,836$ 46.2 1278 10.1 3.697 29.0 $5,894$ 46.3 1225 10.1 3.697 29.0 $5,894$ 46.3 1271 10.0 3.735 29.2 $5,802$ 46.1 1310 102 <td>945</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>8,652</td> <td>55.3</td> <td>5,444</td> <td>34.8</td>	945	6.0	8,652	55.3	5,444	34.8			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	941	6.0	8,702	55.6	5,381	34.4			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $									
YCDU LWZC YCDX LWZF YCEA LWZI 2,943 256 5,403 47,0 1,040 9,1 3,002 26,0 5,319 46,0 1,127 9,8 3,002 25,0 5,426 46,6 1,136 9,7 3,166 26,7 5,364 45,3 1,200 10,1 3,256 27,0 5,436 45,2 1,244 10,3 3,422 27,5 5,641 45,6 1,247 9,9 3,648 28,7 5,830 45,9 1,296 10,2 3,648 28,7 5,830 45,9 1,296 10,2 3,648 28,7 5,830 45,9 1,296 10,2 3,649 29,0 5,833 45,9 1,285 10,1 3,674 29,9 5,837 46,0 1,310 10,3 3,683 29,0 5,888 46,2 1,286 10,1 3,697 29,0 </td <td>32</td> <td></td> <td>185</td> <td></td> <td>-219</td> <td></td>	32		185		-219				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		LWZC		LWZF		LWZI			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.943	25.6	5.403	47.0					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,542	28.2	5,745	45.8	1,247	9.9			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2			
3.697 29.1 5.868 46.2 1.278 10.1 3.697 29.0 5.894 46.3 1.259 9.9 3.692 29.0 5.891 46.3 1.278 10.0 3.725 29.2 5.892 46.0 1.278 10.0 3.735 29.3 5.886 46.1 1.285 10.1 3.729 29.1 5.899 46.1 1.310 10.2 3.731 29.4 5.902 46.0 1.333 10.4 3.773 29.4 5.902 46.0 1.317 10.3 38 16 31 2.4 1.25 72 20	3,681	29.0	5,833	45.9	1,285	10.1			
3.692 29.0 5.891 46.3 1.271 10.0 3.725 29.2 5.862 46.0 1.278 10.0 3.735 29.3 5.866 46.1 1.285 10.1 3.729 29.1 5.899 46.1 1.310 10.2 3.731 29.1 5.904 46.0 1.333 10.4 3.773 29.4 5.902 46.0 1.317 10.3 38 16 31 2.4 1.0 2.4 125 72 20 20 20 20	3,697	29.1	5,868	46.2	1,278	10.1			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,692 3,725	29.0 29.2	5,891 5,862	46.3 46.0	1,271 1,278	10.0 10.0			
3.731 29.1 5.904 46.0 1.333 10.4 3.773 29.4 5.902 46.0 1.317 10.3 38 16 31 1.0 0.3 2.4 125 72 20									
1.0 0.3 2.4 125 72 20	3,731	29.1	5,904	46.0	1,333	10.4			

B.32

Whole

Total

Manufacturing industries

UNITED KINGDOM

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	economy	production		ngindustries						
		industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Dutput 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1000 1001	92.8 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.5 111.8 115.3 117.2	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.7	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.2 102.8	99.2 101.7 100.0 100.9 103.2 101.5 100.8 99.6 101.2	101.1 103.0 100.0 98.2 96.8 89.0 82.5 78.4 68.7	96.0 98.5 100.0 98.0 98.2 98.9 99.1 98.9 97.2	90.4 95.1 100.0 100.6 102.4 107.4 111.8 116.2	94.6 99.8 100.0 98.0 95.7 95.8 90.1 90.2 91.1	83.4 93.5 100.0 104.9 108.1 114.8 126.1 144.5 132.6	98.1 100.8 100.0 107.7 112.1 118.2 120.2 115.5 112.4
997 Q2	105.5	102.3	101.8	102.3	96.4	97.8	102.0	95.8	108.8	111.0
Q3	106.4	102.6	102.1	102.8	96.5	99.7	103.3	95.5	107.7	112.5
Q4	107.3	102.4	102.2	103.7	94.7	98.9	101.4	95.1	109.8	113.5
998 Q1	108.2	102.9	102.9	102.4	92.1	98.6	103.6	98.3	113.1	115.5
Q2	109.2	103.9	103.5	101.7	90.5	100.1	105.0	96.0	113.7	118.8
Q3	110.0	103.7	102.9	101.2	88.7	98.2	104.4	95.1	115.4	120.1
Q4	110.5	103.1	102.0	100.7	84.8	98.7	103.1	93.8	116.8	118.5
99 01	110.4	102.7	101.9	100.6	82.7	98.6	102.9	90.2	123.0	119.0
02	111.2	103.6	102.5	101.0	82.5	98.9	105.9	89.7	123.6	119.3
03	112.3	105.1	104.0	101.1	82.1	99.8	109.2	90.2	127.4	122.1
04	113.5	105.3	104.2	100.5	82.6	99.0	111.7	90.2	130.2	120.5
000 Q1	114.1	104.8	104.0	100.3	79.9	99.1	109.9	88.6	130.7	120.5
Q2	115.0	106.2	105.0	99.4	79.0	99.8	110.6	89.8	141.6	116.7
Q3	115.8	106.4	105.5	99.7	78.4	98.5	112.0	90.5	151.3	111.8
Q4	116.2	106.3	106.3	99.0	76.3	98.1	114.6	91.7	154.5	113.1
001 Q1	116.8	105.8	105.6	100.7	70.5	98.1	113.8	93.5	150.6	113.3
Q2	117.2	104.5	103.4	101.3	69.5	97.1	115.7	92.5	136.5	112.0
Q3	117.4	103.5	102.2	101.6	67.9	96.9	118.0	91.2	125.1	114.4
Q4	117.5	101.0	99.9	101.3	67.0	96.8	117.3	87.2	118.4	110.0
002 Q1	117.5	99.8	98.7	102.2	65.8	97.1	116.7	86.0	110.4	107.3
7roductivity jobs 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.7 107.0 107.6	99.0 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 97.9 94.6 90.9	97.8 98.0 101.3 101.8 101.6 98.2 94.9 90.9	103.4 100.8 100.0 100.2 98.7 96.6 95.5 93.3	105.4 104.4 100.0 97.6 97.2 93.7 85.3 75.8 64.0	97.6 99.9 100.0 101.3 100.4 101.1 97.0 94.2 91.9	101.0 98.8 100.0 98.9 99.7 101.5 100.6 95.9 93.1	96.4 95.6 100.0 100.3 99.9 98.4 91.4 88.8 86.5	89.9 93.4 100.0 105.4 106.2 106.8 103.5 101.7 96.7	96.1 94.8 100.0 104.1 106.4 107.8 104.2 100.5 99.0
997 Q2	102.6	101.6	102.0	98.9	98.1	100.9	99.8	99.9	106.2	106.0
Q3	103.0	101.5	101.7	98.0	97.1	99.8	100.2	100.2	105.9	106.9
Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.7	95.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	106.2	107.9
996 Q1	104.2	102.0	102.2	98.0	95.7	100.9	101.0	99.5	107.3	108.8
Q2	104.5	- 101.9	102.1	98.1	94.9	101.2	101.3	98.9	107.6	108.2
Q3	104.8	101.4	101.6	97.3	93.2	101.6	101.5	98.2	107.2	107.8
Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	96.1	90.9	100.8	102.3	97.1	105.1	106.3
999 Q1	105.0	99.2	99.6	96.2	88.3	99.2	102.0	94.7	103.9	104.9
Q2	105.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	86.1	97.4	101.1	92.1	103.3	104.3
Q3	106.0	97.4	97.8	96.9	84.2	96.3	100.2	90.3	103.1	104.1
Q4	106.3	96.7	97.2	96.8	82.8	95.2	99.0	88.7	103.7	103.6
000 Q1	106.5	95.8	96.3	96.6	80.3	94.7	97.5	88.9	102.8	101.9
Q2	106.8	95.0	95.4	95.8	76.9	94.5	96.6	89.0	101.9	101.0
Q3	107.1	94.1	94.4	95.1	74.1	94.1	95.5	88.6	101.3	100.0
Q4	107.4	93.2	93.5	94.7	71.7	93.6	94.2	88.5	100.8	99.3
001 Q1	107.6	92.5	92.6	94.3	67.6	92.5	93.7	88.4	100.5	99.8
Q2	107.6	91.6	91.7	93.6	65.0	92.0	93.2	87.2	98.9	99.2
Q3	107.6	90.4	90.4	92.8	62.7	91.7	92.8	85.8	95.5	98.8
Q4	107.7	89.3	89.0	92.4	60.5	91.4	92.7	84.5	92.1	98.3
002 Q1	107.7	88.5	88.3	93.0	59.1	91.4	92.6	83.3	88.7	97.2
Putput per filled job ^a 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 999 000 001	94.5 96.2 100.0 101.7 103.1 104.7 105.8 107.8 108.9	94.3 99.7 100.0 100.9 101.9 106.5 112.0 114.0	96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 105.0 110.8 113.0	95.9 100.9 100.0 100.6 104.5 104.2 104.3 104.2 108.5	95.9 98.7 100.0 100.6 99.6 95.0 96.7 103.6 107.5	98.4 98.6 100.0 96.8 97.8 97.8 102.1 104.9 105.8	89.6 96.4 100.0 101.7 102.7 102.5 106.8 116.5 124.8	98.2 104.4 100.0 97.7 95.9 97.3 98.6 101.6 105.3	92.7 100.1 100.0 99.5 101.8 107.5 121.8 142.1 136.9	102.1 106.2 100.0 103.5 105.3 109.6 115.3 114.8 113.5
997 Q2	102.8	100.7	99.8	103.4	98.3	96.9	102.2	95.9	102.5	104.7
Q3	103.3	101.1	100.3	104.9	99.4	99.9	103.1	95.4	101.7	105.2
Q4	103.6	100.9	100.3	106.1	98.8	99.2	101.5	95.2	103.4	105.1
996 Q1	103.8	100.9	100.7	104.4	96.3	97.7	102.6	98.8	105.4	106.1
Q2	104.5	102.0	101.3	103.6	95.3	98.9	103.6	97.1	105.7	109.7
Q3	104.9	102.3	101.3	104.0	95.2	96.7	102.8	96.8	107.6	111.4
Q4	105.4	102.7	101.3	104.7	93.3	97.9	100.8	96.6	111.1	111.4
99 Q1	105.1	103.5	102.3	104.5	93.7	99.4	100.9	95.3	118.3	113.4
Q2	105.5	105.5	104.1	104.5	95.8	101.5	104.7	97.4	119.6	114.3
Q3	105.9	107.9	106.4	104.3	97.5	103.6	108.9	99.9	123.5	117.3
Q4	106.7	108.9	107.2	103.8	99.7	103.9	112.8	101.7	125.5	116.3
00 Q1	107.1	109.4	107.9	103.8	99.6	104.6	112.8	99.7	127.1	118.2
Q2	107.6	111.7	110.0	103.8	102.7	105.6	114.5	100.9	138.9	115.5
Q3	108.2	113.0	111.7	104.8	105.8	104.7	117.2	102.2	149.4	111.8
Q4	108.2	114.0	113.6	104.5	106.4	104.8	121.6	103.7	153.2	113.9
01 Q1	108.6	114.4	114.0	106.8	104.2	106.1	121.4	105.8	149.9	113.5
Q2	108.9	114.1	112.8	108.2	106.9	105.5	124.1	106.1	138.0	112.9
Q3	109.1	114.5	113.1	109.5	108.3	105.7	127.2	106.3	130.9	115.7
Q4	109.1	113.0	112.2	109.6	110.7	105.9	126.5	103.2	128.6	111.9
002 Q1	109.1	112.7	111.7	109.9	111.2	106.3	126.0	103.3	124.4	110.4

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole	Total	Manufacturin	gindustries						
	economy	production industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB.DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output per hour workedb			-					_		
	96.0	96.9	99.1	95.5	100.7	102.7	91.0	97.1	94.2	108.1
1994	98.8	101.4	102.2	100.9	100.8	100.1	98.1	105.7	102.0	110.3
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.6	99.7	98.9	99.4	99.9	97.7	101.8	95.7	100.2	104.4
1997	102.8	100.7	100.2	103.6	98.4	98.0	102.1	94.8	101.4	107.6
1998	105.2	102.6	101.9	102.2	95.3	99.1	103.9	98.0	109.5	111.3
1999	106.4	107.6	106.1	102.5	99.3	102.6	106.1	100.8	124.4	116.9
2000	109.3	113.3	112.2	104.2	105.2	107.3	118.6	102.4	143.0	117.7
2001	110.0	114.7	113.8	108.5	104.2	107.8	127.5	106.2	139.6	115.3
	110.0	114.7	113.0	100.5	104.2	107.0	127.5	100.2	139.6	115.3
1997 Q2	102.6	100.8	100.1	103.3	98.6	96.3	101.4	96.4	102.8	106.7
Q3	103.0	100.8	100.1	103.9	97.1	100.4	102.0	94.0	102.8	106.7
Q4	103.7	101.0	100.6	104.8	97.4	100.4	101.5	93.6	100.9	
	100.7	101.0	100.0	104.0	57.4	100.7	101.5	93.0	103.7	108.2
1998 Q1	104.2	102.3	102.2	104.9	95.0	99.0	105.5	100.4	107.8	108.6
02	105.1	102.3	101.7	101.5	94.1	101.7	105.0	97.2	107.8	111.6
Q3	105.4	102.6	101.5	101.3	96.3	96.7	103.1	95.8	110.3	113.1
Q4	106.2	103.4	102.1	101.0	95.7	99.1	101.9	98.6		
	100.2	105.4	102.1	101.0	55.7	99.1	101.9	98.6	112.6	112.1
1999 Q1	105.6	104.9	103.7	102.8	97.7	100.9	99.7	98.2	120.0	114.2
Q2	106.1	106.8	105.2	104.0	97.7	101.6	102.5	98.7	122.2	116.4
Q3	106.6	108.6	107.1	100.3	100.1	104.6	102.5	102.8	126.9	118.8
Q4	107.4	110.1	108.4	103.1	101.8	103.4	113.6	102.8	128.4	118.8
	107.4	110.1	100.4	100.1	101.0	100.4	115.0	100.0	120.4	118.0
2000 Q1	109.3	110.6	109.3	102.0	101.6	105.9	114.2	101.1	128.9	119.5
02	109.5	112.6	111.1	101.7	104.6	107.8	116.5	102.0	128.9	119.5
Q3	109.6	114.4	113.2	106.1	107.1	107.8	120.7	102.0	141.6	115.1
Q4	109.0	115.5	115.4	107.0	107.5	107.9	123.0	102.8		
	103.2	115.5	110.4	101.0	107.0	107.9	120.0	103.0	154.7	117.4
2001 Q1	109.7	115.7	115.5	109.5	102.8	108.4	121.4	106.3	152.1	117.1
02	109.6	114.6	113.5	108.1	104.9	107.4	128.0	106.9		
Q3	110.1	114.5	113.3	107.7	101.7	106.2	128.9		139.3	113.5
04	110.1	114.5	113.1	108.8	107.3	109.0	128.9	107.0	135.9	117.7
	110.7	114.1	113.1	100.0	107.5	103.0	131.8	104.5	131.2	112.9
002 Q1	110.2	111.8	111.0	107.4	102.7	106.4	132.8	102.6	126.0	444.4
	110.2	111.0	111.0	107.4	102.1	100.4	132.0	102.0	120.0	111.4

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

Note: The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity. Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of revisions made to the data in the Blue Book 2002 and to the regrossing of the Labour Force Survey. For information on this table, please e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

PRODUCTIVITY D

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

EMPLOYMENT B4Job-related training received by employees

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks												
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adju	isted			and a second second	and and the second						
			Age groups										
	All of w	vorking age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64					
All Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	2,481 2,475 2,700	3,124 3,114 3,332	94 79 81	723 689 696	816 768 777	936 957 1,078	1,082 1,108 1,158	291 281 319					
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	2,864 3,051 3,255 3,389 3,539 3,539 3,679	3,088 3,271 3,472 3,599 3,733 3,858	69 103 137 127 132 132 137	598 656 700 708 730 769	667 759 837 835 862 907	1,009 1,052 1,089 1,111 1,099 1,096	1,100 1,154 1,190 1,248 1,315 1,369	314 306 355 405 457 486					
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	3,793 3,838 3,867 3,853 3,870	3,961 3,562 4,021 3,809 4,033	117 99 162 149 122	766 684 754 760 818	883 784 916 909 939	1,120 1,007 1,111 1,012 1,096	1,441 1,288 1,449 1,375 1,475	517 483 546 513 522					
Male Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	1,313 1,282 1,371	1,636 1,601 1,682	51 40 37	380 369 344	431 410 381	514 511 581	536 530 560	155 150 160					
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	1,452 1,542 1,611 1,714 1,762 1,829	1,557 1,643 1,709 1,806 1,837 1,889	32 57 67 64 68 71	307 343 354 373 380 393	340 400 421 438 448 463	538 567 560 582 570 566	523 530 547 596 605 637	157 147 181 190 214 222					
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	1,825 1,860 1,873 1,874 1,884	1,872 1,762 1,959 1,841 1,930	56 55 91 81 67	387 362 380 401 422	443 417 471 481 489	566 505 570 507 507 547	631 597 661 625 663	232 243 256 228 232					
Female Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	1,169 1,192 1,329	1,489 1,513 1,650	43 38 44	342 320 352	385 358 396	422 446 497	546 578 598	135 131 159					
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	1,412 1,509 1,643 1,674 1,777 1,850	1,531 1,628 1,763 1,793 1,897 1,970	36 47 71 62 64 66	291 312 346 335 350 377	327 359 417 397 415 443	470 485 529 529 529 530 530	577 625 643 652 710 732	157 159 174 215 242 265					
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	1,968 1,978 1,995 1,978 1,986	2,089 1,800 2,063 1,968 2,103	62 44 70 69 55	378 322 374 359 396	440 367 445 428 451	554 502 541 505 550	810 691 788 751 812	285 240 289 284 290					

Percent of all employees

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

			Age groups ^b	Age groups ^b								
	All of wo	rking age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64				
All Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.4 14.6 13.5 14.7 14.5 15.6		19.1 19.2 19.1	20.7 20.9 22.1	20.5 20.7 21.8	16.0 16.0 17.6	14.0 14.3 14.8	7.5 7.4 8.3				
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	13.2 13.8 14.4 14.7 15.0 15.3	14.2 14.8 15.4 15.6 15.9 16.1	14.9 19.0 23.8 21.4 22.7 23.4	19.5 21.6 23.1 23.4 23.9 24.7	18.9 21.2 23.2 23.1 23.7 24.5	16.2 16.6 16.8 17.1 16.9 16.9	13.7 14.1 14.4 14.7 15.1 15.3	8.1 7.7 8.5 9.2 9.9 10.2				
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	15.6 15.8 15.9 15.9 16.0	16.4 14.6 16.5 15.7 16.6	20.4 16.6 25.4 23.7 20.8	242 20.4 23.0 23.7 25.2	23.6 19.8 23.4 23.7 24.5	17.6 16.0 17.8 16.4 17.8	15.7 14.0 15.7 14.8 15.8	10.5 9.8 10.9 10.3 10.4				
Male Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.2 13.1 13.8	14.3 14.3 14.9	21.4 21.6 17.6	21.6 22.0 21.5	21.6 21.9 21.1	16.1 15.7 17.4	13.6 13.4 14.0	6.9 7.0 7.5				
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	12.6 13.1 13.4 13.9 14.0 14.2	13.6 14.1 14.3 14.7 14.7 14.7	14.7 20.9 24.5 22.4 24.2 24.6	19.5 22.2 22.3 23.4 23.7 23.7	18.9 22.0 22.6 23.2 23.8 23.8	15.9 16.4 15.8 16.4 16.1 15.8	12.7 12.7 12.9 13.6 13.5 13.7	72 6.5 7.7 7.7 82 8.3				
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	14.1 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.6	14.5 13.5 15.0 14.2 14.9	20.0 18.5 28.8 26.8 23.7	23.3 20.3 22.1 23.9 24.8	22.8 20.0 23.1 24.3 24.6	162 14.7 16.7 15.0 16.2	13.3 125 13.8 129 13.7	8.4 8.8 9.2 8.3 8.4				
Female Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1994	13.7 13.9 15.1	14.9 15.1 16.4	17.0 17.2 20.4	19.7 19.8 22.7	19.4 19.4 22.5	15.9 16.3 17.8	14.5 15.1 15.5	8.5 8.1 9.5				
Spring 1995 Spring 1996 Spring 1997 Spring 1998 Spring 1999 Spring 2000	13.8 14.5 15.5 15.6 16.2 16.6	15.0 15.6 16.7 16.7 17.3 17.8	152 17.2 23.1 20.5 21.2 22.1	19.5 21.0 24.1 23.4 24.2 25.8	18.9 20.4 23.9 22.9 23.7 25.1	16.4 16.8 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 18.1	14.8 15.5 15.9 15.9 16.9 17.0	92 92 96 112 120 125				
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	17.4 17.6 17.6 17.5 17.5	18.5 15.9 18.2 17.4 18.5	20.8 14.7 22.0 20.9 18.1	25.2 20.4 24.0 23.5 25.6	24.5 19.5 23.7 23.1 24.4	19.4 17.7 19.2 18.1 19.8	18.3 15.7 17.7 16.9 18.0	13.0 11.0 13.1 12.7 12.9				

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

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

grossing using new population estimates and findings from the annual seasonal adjustment review all figures from autumn 1998 are revised

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Thousands

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B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		United Kingdom	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria b,c,d,e	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark ^c	Finlandb	France ^{b,d,e}	Germanyb	Greece ^{c,f,g}	s and per ce
		a,b,c R	R	-				R	R	R		
QUART	ERLY FIGURES: seasona	ally adjusted	unless stated									
Civilian	labour force											
1999	01 02 03 04	29,398 29,442 29,530 29,619	9,404 9,420 9,473 9,536	3,917 3,900 3,912 3,911	::	15,617 15,713 15,764 15,792	 	2,537 2,548 2,550 2,558		39,759 39,752 39,895 39,857		1,650 1,688 1,770 1,736
2000	01 02 03 04	29,676 29,721 29,748 29,704	9,600 9,674 9,741 9,705	3,920 3,910 3,914 3,927	 	15,895 15,940 16,030 16,139		2,570 2,569 2,589 2,590	::	39,753 39,765 39,777 39,838		1,732 1,746 1,816 1,779
2001	01 02 03 04	29,762 29,836 29,843 29,952	9,772 9,819 9,862 9,864	3,906 3,952 3,939 3,964		16,178 16,226 16,244 16,347	 	2,593 2,588 2,591 2,616	::	39,805 39,880 39,916 39,946		1,776 1,782 1,866 1,826
2002	Q1	29,598	9,938			16,490		2,619		39,867		1,826
Civilian	employment											
1999	01 02 03 04	27,579 27,658 27,781 27,894	8,715 8,753 8,826 8,906	3,746 3,715 3,737 3,730	 	14,386 14,478 14,578 14,692	 	2,271 2,286 2,292 2,300	22,946 23,058 23,210 23,368	36,279 36,271 36,452 36,483	 	1,555 1,591 1,669 1,647
2000	01 02 03 04	27,958 28,084 28,155 28,148	8,981 9,054 9,146 9,086	3,737 3,734 3,737 3,755	 	14,818 14,874 14,920 15,031	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,302 2,319 2,338 2,346	23,538 23,691 23,844 23,987	36,486 36,517 36,558 36,646	 	1,651 1,671 1,738 1,710
2001	01 02 03 04	28,248 28,336 28,317 28,396	9,118 9,156 9,194 9,192	3,749 3,767 3,756 3,782		15,054 15,083 15,074 15,094	 	2,356 2,357 2,349 2,375	24,080 24,121 24,153 24,214	36,578 36,577 36,590 36,578	::	1,710 1,717 1,787 1,753
2002	Q1	28,420	9,283			15,199		2,376	24,259	36,453		1,746
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGURES: 20	01 unless sta	ted								т	housands
Civilian	labour force											
Male Female All		16,629 13,454 30,083	5,481 4,315 9,796	2,219 1,721 3,940	2,395 1,920 4,316	8,769 7,477 16,246	1,494 1,329 2,824	1,349 1,248 2,597	14,195 12,243 26,438	22,186 17,702 39,888	2,651 1,787 4,437	1,066 746 1,812
Civilian	employment											
Male Female All		15,674 12,837 28,511	5,096 4,034 9,130	2,107 1,656 3,763	2,176 1,634 3,810	8,110 6,967 15,077	1,433 1,259 2,692	1,232 1,127 2,359	13,152 10,961 24,113	20,346 16,235 36,581	2,457 1,489 3,946	1,023 718 1,741
Civilian	employment by sector											Per cent
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	2.2 30.5 67.3	5.8 30.1 64.1	5.4 42.6 52.0		4.0 32.5 32.5	::	7.5 39.5 52.9		3.0 44.6 52.4		10.8 38.8 50.4
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	0.9 10.0 89.1	3.4 9.9 84.2	6.1 13.8 80.1		1.6 11.4 87.1		3.7 13.8 82.5	 	2.1 17.9 80.1		1.8 14.9 83.4
All:	Agriculture Industry Services	1.6 21.0 77.4	4.8 21.2 74.1	5.7 29.9 64.4	2.3 25.1 72.6	2.9 22.7 74.4	3.3 26.4 69.9	5.7 27.2 67.1	3.7 24.1 72.2	2.6 32.7 64.7	17.0 22.5 60.5	7.1 28.9 64.0

Thousands and per cent

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

to June.
b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-7⁴ years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal. Annual figures for Belgium refer to 1998; Netherlands to 1999; and Denmark, Greece, Austria, and Luxembourg to 2000; United Kingdom to 2002.
d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for 1988 to calendar quarters.
e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden: forces in Austria.
f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
h Quarterly data for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised

		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^{c,e}	Nether- lands ^{b,c}	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- land ^{b,c,e}	United States ^b
		R	R					R	R	R	
QUARTER	RLY FIGURES: season	ally adjusted unles	s stated							т	nousands
Civilian la	abour force										
1999						0.000	5 000	17 107	4.000	0.000	100.000
1999	Q1 Q2	23,128 23,146	67,791 67,793			2,299 2,304	5,000 5,020	17,137 17,208	4,288 4,309	3,969 3,991	138,820 139,173
	Q3	23,140	67,839			2,307	5,020	17,335	4,306	3,997	139,507
	Q4	23,179	67,743			2,321	5,010	17,481	4,327	3,992	140,036
2000	~	00.001	07 500			2,325	5,072	17,646	4,340	3,997	140,656
2000	Q1 Q2	23,231 23,293	67,586 67,560			2,325	5,059	17,804	4,365	4,012	140,830
	Q3	23,412	67,568			2,328	5,102	17,932	4,341	4,031	140,697
	Q4	23,536	67,925			2,328	5,093	18,045	4,396	4,040	141,257
2001	Q1	23,610	67,818			2,337	5,143	18,157	4,416	4,064	141,749
	02	23,462	67,461			2,339	5,151	18,256	4,414	4,080	141,549
	Q3	23,579	67,341			2,340	5,182	18,330	4,403		141,700
	Q4	23,615	67,447			2,354	5,192	18,450	4,422		142,291
2002	Q1	23,793	67,210				5,224	18,169	4,422		141,869
Civilian e	mployment										
1999	Q1	20,409	64,658			2,233	4,757	14,268	4,045	3,848	132,901
	02	20,457	64,590			2,232	4,776	14,494	4,070	3,862	133,238
	Q3	20,520	64,623			2,230	4,806	14,659	4,069	3,871	133,581
	Q4	20,581	64,596			2,239	4,822	14,852	4,085	3,886	134,292
2000	Q1	20,628	64,361			2,240	4,842	15,044	4,107	3,892	134,995
	Q2	20,772	64,389			2,250	4,855	15,290	4,154	3,902	135,246
	Q3 Q4	20,940 21,150	64,398 64,684			2,251 2,247	4,893 4,915	15,472 15,673	4,155 4,210	3,921 3,945	134,987 135,649
2001	Q1	21,279	64,632			2,256 2,256	4,922	15,772	4,234 4,237	3,965 3,973	135,804
	Q2 Q3	21,211 21,323	64,153 63,879			2,256	4,939 4,968	15,858 15,999	4,237	3,975	134,839
	Q4	21,383	63,818			2,267	4,992	16,153	4,240	3,973	134,308
2002	Q1	21,607	63,688	•			4,989	16,115	4,243	3,957	133,894
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGURES: 20	00 unless stated								т	housands
Civilian la	abour force										
Male		14,306	39,917	168.0	4,492	1,241	2,794	11,016	2,302	2,312	75,696
Female		9,261	27,603	99.0	3,406	1,101	2,373	7,283	2,113	1,708	66,078
All		23,567	67,518	266.2	7,898	2,342	5,167	18,298	4,414	4,020	141,774
Civilian e	mployment										
Male		13,240	37,829	165.0	4,369	1,195	2,703	10,029	2,211	2,289	72,042
Female		8,060 21,300	26,293 64,121	97.0 261.8	3,253 7,622	1,063 2,259	2,253 4,956	5,916 15,946	2,036 4,239	1,685 3,974	62,994 135,036
Civiliane	mployment by sector	21,000	04,121	20110	, JOLL	2,200	1,000	10,010		0,011	Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	5.8 39.2	4.6			5.6 33.1	11.5 44.4	7.5 41.4	3.3 35.5	4.8 35.7	3.3 31.8
	Industry Services	55.0	37.3 58.0			61.2	44.4 44.1	41.4 51.1	35.5 60.6	59.5	64.9
Female:	Agriculture	4.5	5.3			2.1	14.2	4.5	1.1	3.3	1.4
	Industry	20.4	20.7			9.1	22.9	14.6	11.0	13.2	11.6
	Services	75.1	74.1			88.8	63.0	80.9	87.8	83.5	87.0
All:	Agriculture	5.3	4.9	2.1	3.1	3.9	12.7	6.4	2.3	4.2	2.4
	Industry	32.1	30.5	25.2	21.4	21.8	34.6	31.5	23.8	26.1	22.4
	Services	62.6	64.6	72.8	72.7	74.1	52.7	62.1	73.7	69.7	75.2

between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries .51 D

Enquiries: 02075336119

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration C.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

			All aged 16 and over									laged 16-59	-		
		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
	1993 1994 1995	2,997 2,798 2,518	10.5 9.8 8.8	1,155 1,080 1,038	577 467 403	1,265 1,251 1,077	42.2 44.7 42.8	651 735 669	2,963 2,771 2,499	10.7 10.0 9.0	1,141 1,072 1,032	571 464 400	1,250	42.2 44.6 42.7	641 726
	1996 1997	2,394 2,087	8.3 7.2	1,060 992	404 310	930 785	38.9 37.6	585 496	2,373 2,063	8.5 7.3	1,051 982	400 309	1,068 922 773	42.7 38.9 37.5	663 578 485
	1998 1999	1,822	6.3 6.1 5.7	987 1,022 987	254 270 245	581 516 452	31.9 28.5 26.8	363 304 253	1,802 1,788 1,667	6.4 6.3	978 1,013	252 268	572 507	31.7 28.4	355 299
	2000 2001 3-month averages	1,684 1,472	5.7 4.9	987 871	245	432 382	25.9	203	1,457	5.8 5.0	979 863	243 216	445 378	26.7 25.9	249 217
	Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	1,472	4.9 5.0	871 895	220 221	382 384	25.9 25.6	219 216	1,457	5.0 5.1	863 887	216 218	378 380	25.9 25.6	217 214
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,508 1,522	5.1 5.1	914 927	221 211 215	383 380	25.4 25.0	214 212	1,494 1,507	5.2 5.2	906 919	210 212	379 376	25.4 25.0	212 210
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,526 1,535 1,535	5.1 5.1 5.1	931 948 952	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	211 205 198
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (W	1,557 1,535 /in) 1,520	5.2 5.1 5.1	974 946 944	219 226 221	364 362 356	23.4 23.6 23.4	195 191 189	1,541 1,519 1,507	5.3 5.2 5.2	964 936 936	217 224 219	360 359 352	23.4 23.6 23.4	192 188 185
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	1,538 1,554	5.1 5.2	961 982	226 224	350 348	22.8 22.4	183 185	1,522 1,536	5.2 5.3	953 971	224 222	345 342	22.7	179 181
	Mar-May (Spr) Changes	1,572	5.2	997	232	343	21.8	183	1,551	5.3	984	230	336	21.7	179
	Over last 3 months Percent	52 3.4	0.1	53 5.6	11 5.0	-12 -3.4	-1.5	-6 -3.3	44 2.9	0.1	48 5.2	11 5.1	-16 -4.4	-1.7	-6 -3.4
	Over last 12 months Percent	100 6.8	0.3	127 14.6	12 5.3	-38 -10.0	-4.1	-36 -16.3	94 6.4	0.3	121 14.1	14 6.4	- 41 -10.9	-4.2	-38 -17.6
ale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
	1993 1994 1995	2,014 1,854 1,639	12.5 11.5 10.2	699 615 580	375 302 258	941 938 802	46.7 50.6 48.9	497 572 518	2,001 1,843 1,631	12.6 11.7 10.3	695 612 577	372 300 256	935 931 797	46.7 50.5 48.9	494 569 515
	1996 1997	1,574 1,328	9.8 8.2	605 553	259 190	710 585	45.1 44.0	472 387	1,562	9.9 8.3	602 549	256 190	704 577	48.9 45.1 43.8	467
	1998 1999 2000	1,114 1,119 1,021	6.9 6.8 6.2	532 576 544	· 167 170 145	416 374 332	37.3 33.4 32.5	277 232 195	1,105 1,110 1,014	6.9 6.9 6.2	528 571 541	166 168 144	411 370 328	37.2 33.4 32.4	274 229 193
	2001 3-month averages	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
	Mar-May 2001 (Spr) Apr-Jun	- 889 915	5.4 5.5	476 499	136 136	277 279	31.1 30.5	167 164	882 908	5.4 5.6	473 495	134 135	275 277	31.2 30.5	166 163
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	929 937	5.6 5.7	= 514 526	135 135	280 276	30.1 29.4	162 160	921 930	5.7 5.7	510 523	134 134	277 273	30.1 29.4	162 158
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	936 946 939	5.6 5.7 5.7	527 537 534	138 141 142	272 267 263	29.0 28.3 28.0	158 155 153	929 938 932	5.7 5.8 5.7	523 534 530	137 140 141	269 264 261	29.0 28.1 28.0	156 154 151
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (W	945 937 /in) 935	5.7 5.7 5.6	542 532 540	141 148 143	261 257 252	27.7 27.4 27.0	150 145 138	938 930 927	5.8 5.7 5.7	538 528 536	141 147 142	259 255 250	27.6 27.4 26.9	148 142 135
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	954 958	5.8 5.8	553 560	149 150	253 248	26.5 25.9	135 135	946 949	5.8 5.8	549 555	148 149	249 244	26.3 25.7	132 133
	Mar-May (Spr) Changes	955	5.7	554	157	244	25.6	137	945	5.8	549	156	244	25.5	134
	Over last 3 months Percent	20 22	0.1	14 26	14 9.8	- 8 -3.2	-1.4	-2 -1.4	18 1.9	0.1	13 2.5	13 9.4	-9 -3.6	-1.4	- 1 -0.5
	Over last 12 months Percent	66 7.5	0.4	78 16.3	21 15.3	-32 -11.7	-5.5	-30 -18.2	64 72	0.4	76 16.0	22 16.6	-34 -12.5	-5.7	-32 -19.4
	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
	1993 1994	982 943	7.9 7.5 7.0	455 465	202 165	325 313	33.1 33.2 31.2	153 162	961 928 869	8.1 7.7 7.2	446 460	199 163	316 304	32.8 32.8	147 157
	1995 1996 1997	879 820 760	7.0 6.5 5.9	458 455 439	146 145 120	275 221 200	31.2 26.9 26.4	151 113 109	811 748	7.2 6.7 6.1	455 449 433	144 144 119	270 218 196	31.1 26.9 26.2	148 111 105
	1998 1999 2000	708 689 663	5.5 5.3 5.0	455 447 443	87 101 100	166 141 120	23.4 20.5 18.1	85 72 58	697 678 653	5.6 5.4 5.2	450 442 437	86 99 99	161 137 117	23.1 20.2 17.9	82 70 56
	2001 3-month averages	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
	Mar-May 2001 (Spr) Apr-Jun	583 585	4.4 4.4	394 396	84 84	105 105	18.0 18.0	52 52	575 578	4.5	390 392	83 83	103 103	17.9 17.9	51
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	579 585	4.4 4.4	399 401	76 80	104 104	17.9 17.8	52 52	573 578	4.5 4.5	395 396	76 79	102 103	17.8 17.8	51 51
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	590 589 596	4.4 4.4 4.5	404 411 418	82 78 78	104 101 100	17.7 17.1 16.8	56 51 48	583 582 587	4.6 4.6 4.6	400 405 412	80 77 76	103 100 99	17.7 17.2 16.8	55 51 47
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (W	611 597 /in) 586	4.6 4.5 4.4	432 414 404	77 78 78	102 105 103	16.8 17.5 17.6	45 46 51	603 589 580	4.7 4.6 4.5	426 409 400	76 77 77	101 104 102	16.7 17.6 17.7	44 46 50
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	583 595 617	4.4 4.4 4.6	409 423 443	77 73 75	97 99 99	16.7 16.7 16.0	48 49 47	576 587 606	4.5 4.6 4.7	404 416 435	76 73 74	96 98 96	16.7 16.7 15.8	48 48 45
	Changes Over last 3 months	32 5.4	0.2	39 9.6	-3 -3.8	-4 -4.1	-1.6	-4 -8.6	26 4.5	0.2	35 8.8	-2 -3.0	-7 -6.5	-1.9	-6 -11.1
	Percent	0.4													

Denominator = economically active for that age group. a

Image: second						16-17	1		
All Spring surfaces 127 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192			All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6	up to 12	over12	over 12	r
Spring quarters (Mark-May Sample in the second second second se			1	2	3	4	5	- 6	
Mar-May TS TS <t< td=""><td>All</td><td></td><td>YBVH</td><td>YBVK</td><td>YBXD</td><td>YBXG</td><td>YBXJ</td><td>YBXM</td><td></td></t<>	All		YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	
1934 1935 1937 145 1935 1937 110 1935 1935 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1935 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1937 110 193 1935 1937 110 193 1937 110 193 1937 110 1937 110 1937 <td></td> <td>(Mar-May)</td> <td>107</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>~</td> <td>77</td> <td>10</td> <td>12.0</td> <td></td>		(Mar-May)	107	10.0	~	77	10	12.0	
1995 197 122 123 127 127 72 1995 123		1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	
1993 1993 2001 173 174 185 212 133 121 145 121 145 111		1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	
1993 171 2023 137 245 100 559 Amonth averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 147 18.1 121 15 10 6.9 App-Lat Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 157 182.1 177 110 773 Aud-Spo Aud-Spot Aud-S						19	10	6.1	
2001 147 18.1 121 15 10 6.9 An-May 2001 (Spr) 147 18.1 21 15 10 6.9 App-Arr App-Ar App-Ar App-Ar App-Arr App-Ar App-Ar App-Arr App-Ar App-Ar App-Ar		1999	171	20.2		24 24			
Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 147 18.1 121 15 10 6.9 Agy-Jul 156 152 127 177 101 7.63 Jul-Aug (Sum) 156 1927 133 2.0 Jul-Aug (Sum) 151 1927 133 2.0 Jul-Aug (Sum) 152 1925 123 123 11 6.3 Desc2001-Inc00202 (Win) 152 1935 123 133 122 11 6.4 Part Mar-May (Spr) 153 120.1 130 122 11 6.4 Part Mar-May (Spr) 153 20.5 50 15 10 12.9 Part Mar-May (Spr) 165 20.3 76 13 Part Mar-May (Spr) 150 20.5 50 15 10 12.9 Part Mar-May (Spr) 165 20.3 76 11 Part Mar-May (Spr) <									
Mar.Aug (Sum) 156 1922 177 110 7.63 Jul-Aug (Sum) 163 1977 133 202 1 6.3 Jul-Aug (Sum) 162 1957 133 202 10 6.3 Jul-Aug (Sum) 152 1955 129 22 10 6.3 Jul-Aug (Sup) 152 195 124 155 124 155 124 6.0 Jul-Aug (Sup) 153 20.1 130 22 11 6.4 Jul-Aug (Sup) 153 20.1 7.5 4.57 2 -1.5 Over last 12 months 11.2 20 7.5 4.57 3.0 -0.5 Mate North over any (Sup) 170 10 12.5 10 12.5 Percent 78 20.7 60 15 10 12.5 1966 173 10 10.5 10 12.5 10 12.5 1964 78 20.3		3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	
Juri-Aug (Sum) 157 196 130 177 10 6.6 Juri-Aug (Sum) 163 1977 133 22 10 6.3 Qui-Doc 163 1937 133 22 10 6.3 Qui-Doc 163 133 123 133 22 11 6.9 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wm) 153 123 133 123 11 6.9 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wm) 153 123 130 122 11 6.9 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wm) 153 123 130 122 11 6.9 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wm) 153 101 12 10 12 10 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wm) 153 203 60 15 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									
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Sep-Nov(Aut) 162 195 129 22 10 6.3 Marchar 2002 (Marchar) - fac 2002 (Marchar) 154 1855 122 185 114 680 Jan-Mar 2002 (Marchar) 156 131 120 173 111 6.4 Jan-Mar 2002 (Marchar) 163 20.1 130 22 111 6.4 Correlast 2 months Percent 21 months 17.2 1.5 6.4 9.4 7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 Male Spring quarters (Marchar) YBV YBV YBL YBXE YBXH YBXN YBXN 1930 175 20.5 50 15 10 122 10 122 10 122 10 122 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>161</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			161						
Disc 2001 - Jan 2002 Bis - Adar 2002 Figh-Adar 2002 Figh Adar 2002 Figh Adar 2002 Figh Adar 2002 Figh Adar 2002 Figh A		Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)			133 129		10	6.3	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 152 185 124 15 12 165 124 15 12 165 124 15 12 11 6.9 11 11 6.9 11 <td></td> <td></td> <td>160</td> <td></td> <td>130</td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td></td>			160		130		11		
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Fib:-Agr 159 19.3 130 128 111 6.9 Charges Devices of months 11 1.5 6.9 7.5 2 -1.5 Devices 12 months 11 2.0 9.5 4.55 3.1 -0.5 Mate Spring quarters YBVI YBVI YBVL YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXH YBXE YBXE <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>'</td><td></td><td></td><td>17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>			'			17			
Change Personance Percent Total Total <td></td> <td>Feb-Apr</td> <td>159</td> <td>19.3</td> <td>130</td> <td>18</td> <td>11</td> <td>6.9</td> <td></td>		Feb-Apr	159	19.3	130	18	11	6.9	
Over last 3 months 11 16 6 7 2 -1.5 Decreant 16 20 9 45.9 0.3.1 -0.5 Male YBVI YBVI YBXE YBXE YBXH YBXK YBXN Male Spring quarters 7.5 20.5 80 15 10 12.9 1983 79 20.7 74 17 1 1 1 1983 79 20.7 74 17 1			100	20.1	100	-			
Deretast 12 months 16 20 9 75 95		Over last 3 months					-2	-1.5	
Male YBVI YBVL YBXE YBXH YBXF YBXF <th< td=""><td></td><td>Over last 12 months</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-0.5</td><td></td></th<>		Over last 12 months						-0.5	
Spring quarters 1993 1993 1993 1993 1995 1995 1995 1995	Male	rercent						YBXN	
1524 1956 76 99 207 27 60 74 10 125 12 1996 1998 99 22.7 74 17 17 1997 1998 99 22.7 74 17 11 1998 86 19.9 70 10 12 2000 87 22.3 88 11 14 2000 87 22.3 73 13 1 2000 85 20.3 88 . . . Apr-Jal 91 21.3 72 . . . Jul-Sep 88 20.9 88 12 . . Jul-Sep 88 20.9 88 12 . . Aug-Oct 90 20.9 70 11 10 . Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 90 22.15 72 13 . . Got Aper Apr 94 22.7 76 11 . .		(Mar-May)							
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1987 1999 91 102 210 2234 80 14 14 Am-May 2001 85 20.3 68 Am-May 2001 85 20.3 68 Am-May 2001 85 20.3 68 Apr.Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 81 21.3 72 Jun-Aug (Sum) 90 21.3 70 11 Jun-Aug (Sum) 90 21.5 70 11 Jun-Aug (Sum) 90 21.5 71 11 10 106 Dec 2001-Jan 2002 91 21.5 71 11 10 106 Jan-Mar 2002 94 22.6 67 17 Percent -0.3 0.4 -6. Ver last 12 months 0 1.5 Percent		1995	81	20.9	62 74		:	:	
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Aug-Sep Sep-Nov(Aut) 80 21.9 00 12 : : Ct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 90 20.9 71 11 10 106 Dec 2001-Feb 2002(Win) 90 21.5 73 1 10 106 Jan-Mar2002 94 22.7 76 11 : : : Mar-May (Spr) 90 22.0 67 17 : : : Changes 0 0.4 -6 : : : : : Over last 12 months 5 1.6 -1 : : : : : : Percent -0.3 0.4 -6 : : : : : Over last 2 months 5 1.6 -1 : : : : : : Female YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXI YBXL YBXO 1994 64 17.7 42 11 : : : 1995 64 17.7 5		Jun-Aug (Sum)	90		70				
Sep-Nov (Aut) 88 20.6 68 13 · · Oct-Dec 90 20.9 71 11 · · · Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 90 21.5 73 11 · · · Jan-Mar2002 94 22.7 76 11 · · · Jan-Mar2002 94 22.0 67 17 · · · Mar-May (Spr) 90 22.0 67 17 · · · Over last 12 months 5 1.6 -1 · · · · Female YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXI YBXD YBXO 1993 62 17.7 42 11 · · · 1994 68 19.1 50 11 · · · 1995 64 17.3 54 10 · · · 1			88 90				:	:	
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Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 90 21.5 73 · · · Jan-Mar 2002 94 22.7 76 11 · </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>10.6</td> <td></td>				20.9			10	10.6	
Feb-Apr 91 21.8 72 13 · · Mar-May (Spr) 90 22.0 67 17 · · Over last 12 months 0 0.4 -6 · · · Percent -0.3 0.4 -6 · · · · Over last 12 months 6.4 1.6 -1.9 · · · · Fernale YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXJ YBXL YBXO Spring quarters (Mar-May) 62 17.7 42 11 · · 1994 66 17.3 54 10 · · · 1995 64 17.7 49 11 · · · 1996 69 16.8 56 10 · · · 2001 62 15.7 54 · · · · 3-month averages 72 18.3 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>21.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>				21.5				•	
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Over last 12 months 0.3 0.4 -6.7 · · Percent -0.3 1.6 -1 · · · Over last 12 months 5 1.6 -1 · · · Fernale YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXI YBXL YBXO Spring quarters (Mar-May) 62 17.7 42 11 · · 1993 62 17.7 42 11 · · · 1994 68 19.1 50 11 · · · 1995 64 17.7 49 11 · · · 1995 68 17.3 54 10 · · · 1996 69 15.8 53 · · · · 2000 82 15.7 54 · · · · Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 80		Mar-May (Spr)					•	•	
Percent -0.3 -8.7 - Over last 12 months Percent 5 1.6 -1 - Female YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXI YBXL YBXO Spring quarters (Mar-May) 62 17.7 42 11 - - 1993 62 17.7 42 11 - - - 1994 68 19.1 50 11 -			0	0.4	-6				
Percent 6.4 -1.9 · Female YBVJ YBVM YBXF YBXI YBXL YBXO Spring quarters (Mar-May) 62 17.7 42 11 · · 1993 62 17.7 42 11 · · · 1994 66 19.1 50 11 · · · 1995 64 17.7 49 10 ·		Percent			-8.7				
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fema	le	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	
1993 62 17.7 42 11 1994 68 19.1 50 11 1995 64 17.7 49 11 1996 68 17.3 54 10 1997 78 17.4 61 - 1998 73 17.4 61 - 1999 69 16.8 55 10 2000 82 19.5 66 11 2001 62 15.8 53 - 3-month averages 15.8 53 - - Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 62 15.7 54 - - Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 - - - Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 - - - Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 - - - Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 - - - Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 - - <t< td=""><td></td><td>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		Spring quarters (Mar-May)							
1995 64 17.7 49 11 1996 68 17.3 54 10 1997 78 17.9 60 . 1998 73 17.4 61 . 1999 69 16.8 55 10 2000 82 19.5 66 11 2001 62 15.8 53 . 3-month averages 15.8 53 . . Mar-May 2001 (Spr) 62 15.7 54 . . Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 . . . Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 . . . Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 . . . Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 . . . Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 . . . Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 . . . Feb-Apr 68		1993					:	:	
1997 78 17.9 60		1995	64	17.7	49	11	:	:	
1999 69 16.8 66 10 . 2000 82 19.5 66 11 . . 2001 62 15.8 53 3-month averages 62 15.8 53 Apr-Jun 62 15.7 54 Apr-Jun 65 16.4 56 Jun-Aug(Sum) 67 17.6 60 Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 .		1997	78	17.9	60		:	:	
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Apr-Jun 62 15.7 54 · May-Jul 66 16.4 56 · · Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 · · Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 · · Aug-Oct 73 18.2 61 10 · Sep-Nov (Aut) 74 18.3 62 10 · Oct-Dec 70 17.4 59 · · Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 · · Jan-Mar2002 68 16.8 58 · · · Mar-May (Spr) 73 18.3 63 · · · Over last 3 months 19.2 2.9 12 · · · Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>						11		•	
Apr-Jun 62 15.7 54 · May-Jul 66 16.4 56 · · Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 · · Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 · · Aug-Oct 73 18.2 61 10 · Sep-Nov (Aut) 74 18.3 62 10 · Oct-Dec 70 17.4 59 · · Nov2001-Jan2002 61 15.3 52 · · Jan-Mar2002 68 16.8 58 · · · Mar-May (Spr) 73 18.3 63 · · · Over last 3 months 19.2 2.9 12 · · · Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 <td></td> <td>3-month averages</td> <td>67</td> <td>15.9</td> <td>57</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		3-month averages	67	15.9	57				
May-Jul 66 16.4 66 . Jun-Aug (Sum) 67 17.6 60 . Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 . Aug-Oct 73 18.2 61 10 Sep-Nov (Aut) 74 18.3 62 10 Oct-Dec 70 17.4 59 . Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 61 15.4 51 . Jan-Mar 2002 61 15.3 52 . . Jan-Mar 2002 61 15.3 52 . . Jan-Mar 2002 61 15.3 52 . . Feb-Apr 68 16.8 58 . . . Mar-May (Spr) 73 18.3 63 . . . Over last 3 months 19.2 2.9 12 . . . Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 . . .									
Jul-Sep 72 18.4 63 • Aug-Oct 73 18.2 61 10 • Sep-Nov(Aut) 74 18.3 62 10 • Oct-Dec 70 17.4 59 • • Nov2001-Jan2002 63 16.1 52 • • Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) 61 15.3 52 • • Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 • • Jan-Mary(Spr) 73 18.3 63 • • Changes • • • • • Over last 3 months 12 2.9 12 • • Percent 19.2 24.5 • • • Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 • •		May-Jul	65	16.4	56	:	:	:	
Aug-Oct 73 18.2 61 10 . Sep-Nov (Aut) 74 18.3 62 10 . . Oct-Dec 70 17.4 59 Dec2001-Jan2002 61 15.4 51 Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 Feb-Apr 68 16.8 58 Over last 3 months 12 2.9 12 . . . Parcent 19.2 24.5 Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 . . .									
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 70 63 17.4 16.1 59 52 : : Jan-Mar2002 61 15.3 52 : <td:< td=""> : <td:< td=""></td:<></td:<>		Aug-Oct	73	18.2	61		:	:	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 61 15.4 51 • • Jan-Mar 2002 61 15.3 52 • • • Jan-Mar 2002 61 15.3 52 • • • • Feb-Apr 68 16.8 58 • • • • Changes Over last 3 months 12 2.9 12 • • • Over last 12 months 11 2.5 100 • • •		Oct-Dec	70						
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 68 73 16.8 18.3 58 63 • • Changes Over last 3 months Percent 12 19.2 2.9 24.5 12 24.5 • • Over last 12 months 11 19.2 2.5 10 • •		Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wir				:	:	:	
Mar-May (Spr) 73 18.3 63 • • Changes Over last 3 months 12 2.9 12 • • • Percent 19.2 24.5 • • • • Over last 12 months 11 2.5 10 • • •						•			
Over last 3 months 12 2.9 12 ·		Mar-May (Spr)			58 63				
Percent 19.2 24.5 Over last 12 months 11 25 10		Changes	12	29	12				
170 100		Percent	19.2	?	24.5				
		Over last 12 months Percent				:			

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

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

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



UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

18-24 All over 24 months Over 6 and up to 12 months All Percent over12 over12 months months All over24 months Up to 6 months All Rate (%)^a 12 13 14 7 8 10 11 YBXY YBYB YBYE YBXP YBVN YBVQ YBXS YBXV 112 120 94 77 93 72 93 72 918 787 682 619 570 498 446 437 415 385 17.8 16.4 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0 11.8 11.0 10.2 361 310 320 311 291 289 297 291 275 158 132 115 94 81 77 73 57 54 269 240 185 165 126 86 67 68 56 34.1 35.1 29.9 28.9 25.3 19.4 15.2 16.3 14.6 * * * * * * * * 14.6 54 18 * 385 10.2 275 56 56 56 57 18 18 17 ••••• 378 383 393 272 277 284 50 49 52 14.7 14.6 14.6 10.0 10.1 10.4 19 17 21 290 299 308 50 53 49 57 54 55 14.3 13.2 13.3 ••••• 396 406 411 10.5 10.6 10.7 419 412 **407** 308 300 **297** 55 55 54 57 57 56 13.6 13.8 **13.7** 21 20 **19** * * * 10.9 10.7 **10.6** 418 409 **406** 10.9 10.6 **10.5** 304 297 **288** 63 64 72 51 48 **46** 12.1 11.7 **11.2** 15 15 **13** •••• -10 -18.3 -2.5 * -0.3 -0.1 -9 -3.0 **18** 33.4 -6 -31.8 • **21** 5.4 **14** 5.0 18 32.5 **-11** -18.9 -3.4 -5 -27.9 0.2 YBXQ YBVO YBVR YBXT YBXW YBXZ YBYC YBYF 85 93 70 82 47 88 71 8N 73 517 447 397 374 316 272 264 253 234 21.3 19.4 18.0 17.4 15.2 13.5 13.1 12.3 11.4 219 179 187 186 171 163 169 170 155 104 87 75 68 51 55 58 34 37 194 181 134 123 94 184 58 46 50 42 37.5 40.4 33.9 32.9 29.7 21.5 17.3 19.7 17.8 234 155 37 42 17.8 13 . 11.4 227 234 246 11.0 11.3 11.8 154 160 168 33,84,55 40 42 43 17.7 17.8 17.5 11 11 11 • 249 255 256 12.0 12.3 12.2 173 179 185 34 35 29 42 41 41 16.9 16.2 16.2 11 11 15 258 254 **252** 12.3 12.2 **12.0** 182 179 **176** 33 36 36 42 40 **40** 16.4 15.9 **15.8** 15 13 **12** ••••• 257 254 **257** 12.3 12.1 **12.2** 182 177 **175** 39 43 50 36 35 33 13.9 13.6 **12.8** -3.1 • • 5 2.1 0.1 -2 -1.0 14 39.4 -7 -17.7 -9 -21.2 • : **23** 9.9 0.8 **19** 12.4 13 34.1 -5.0 YBYA YBYD YBXR YBVP YBVS YBXU YBXX YBYG 27 27 24 15 12 270 235 223 196 182 174 173 162 151 13.6 12.6 12.4 11.1 10.6 10.3 10.2 9.5 8.8 141 131 133 126 120 127 128 121 119 5453929399242317 15 35 14 39 28 21 28 15 27.7 25.2 22.7 21.3 17.6 16.1 12.1 10.9 9.6 9.6 151 8.8 119 17 15 • • • • 10.4 9.6 9.6 152 149 147 8.8 8.7 8.5 118 117 116 17 17 17 16 14 14 :.... 147 150 156 117 119 123 9.8 8.2 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.9 16 18 20 14 12 13 126 121 **121** 9.2 10.6 **10.2** •••• 162 157 **155** 9.2 9.0 **8.9** 21 20 **18** 15 17 16 161 154 **149** 9.2 8.8 **8.4** 123 120 **114** 23 21 23 15 13 **13** 9.3 8.6 **8.5** •••• : -6 -4.0 -0.4 -7 -5.9 4 21.9 -3 -19.8 -1.7 : -2 -1.5 -0.4 -1.1 : -12.5 -6 -4.7 5 29.2

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

				25-49						5	0 and over		usands, sea	
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	1,557 1,483	8.9 8.4	551 532	296 242	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	1,350 1,280	7.6 7.1	491 503	212 226	647 552	47.9 43.1	417 361	403	6.7 6.2	117 119	54 57	233 202	57.8 53.4	158 147
1997 1998 1999	1,079 928 910	6.0 5.1 5.0	453 463 464	165 135 139	461 331 307	42.7 35.6 33.8	297 214 177	341 289 290	5.4 4.5 4.3	118 104 124	41 30	182 154	53.3 53.5	139 112
2000 2001	812 733	4.4 4.0	404 431 384	122 117	259 232	31.8 31.7	149 145	279 207	4.5 4.1 3.0	124 120 90	30 35 42 33	131 116 83	45.4 41.6 40.2	100 75 56
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
Apr-Jun May-Jul	753 748	4.1 4.1	397 406	122 111	234 231	31.1 30.8	143 141	217 221	3.1 3.1	100 103	33 33	84 85	38.9 38.5	54
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	742 737	4.1 4.0	403	113 114	227	30.6 30.2	137 134	229 232	3.2 3.3	110 110	34 35	85 88	37.2 37.7	55 57 60
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	740 748	4.1 4.1	409 416	112 116	219 216	29.6 28.9	130 125	227 213	3.2 3.0	108 99	32 33	88 82	38.6 38.4	59 53
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	760 756 744	42 42 41	433 424 421	113 122 123	214 210 200	28.2 27.7 26.9	122 118 114	217 212 218	3.1 3.0 3.1	104 99 102	32 32 28	82 81 88	37.6 38.3	53 53 56
Jan-Mar 2002	745	4.1	423 441	119 112	203 204	27.2 26.9	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	40.3 39.1	54
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	758 763	42 42	441 448	113	204	26.9	112 113	229 241	3.2 3.4	114 130	30 24	85 86	37.2 35.9	57 56
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	19 2.5	0.1	27 6.5	-10 -7.9	1 0.5	-0.5	-2 -1.5	23 10.5	0.3	29 28.0	-4 -15.1	· -1 -1.5	-4.4	0 02
Over last 12 months Percent	29 4.0	0.2	64 16.7	-4 -3.1	-31 -13.5	-5.3	-32 -22.2	34 16.4	0.4	40 43.9	-9 -28.1	3 42	-4.2	0 0.8
	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	1,035 970	10.5 9.8	322 289	183 152	530 530	51.2 54.6	284 332	388 359	11.3 10.4	108 87	72 55	207 217	53.5 60.5	127 147
1995 1996	862 821	8.6 8.2	251 270	133 134	479 416	55.5	323 291	299 281	8.6 8.0	81 76	38 43	181 163	60.5 60.4 57.9	124 119
1997 1998	681 553	6.8 5.5	240 233	96 84	345 235	50.7 42.6	231 164	239 203	6.6 5.5	72 66	30 22	137 116	57.5 57.0	109 87
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	5.3 5.0 3.7	81 76 60	22 29 22	101 89 65	49.5 46.2 44.3	79 59 46
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
Apr-Jun May-Jul	443 448	4.4 4.4	206 216	73 71	164 161	36.9 36.0	107 105	156 156	3.9 3.9	67 67	21 21	68 68	43.8 43.4	45 45
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	442 436	4.4 4.3	* 216	69 69	157 154	35.6 35.2	102	159 162	4.0	72 71	20	67 68	42.1	46 46
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	444 450	4.4 4.5	221 222	73 77	151 151	33.9 33.5	95 93	156 145	3.9 3.6	66 59	22 23	68 63	43.9 43.7	49 44
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	452 448) 445	4.5 4.5 4.4	227 218 222	75 83 84	150 147 139	33.1 32.8 31.2	92 90 83	146 144 148	3.6 3.6 3.7	62 65 68	21 19 14	62 60 66	42.5 41.9 44.7	43 42 44
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	456 463	4.5 4.6	228 240	84 78	143 144	31.5 31.2	82 82	148 151	3.7 3.8	67 71	14 17	67 64	45.1 42.2	44 44
Mar-May (Spr) Changes	453	4.5	235	77	141	31.2	84	155	3.9	78	13	65	42.2 41.7	43
Over last 3 months Percent	8 1.8	0.1	12 5.5	-7 -8.3	3 2.0	0.1	1 12	7 5.0	0.2	10 15.0	- 1 -9.5	-1 -2.2	-3.1	-1 -2.4
Over last 12 months Percent	30 7.0	0.3	42 21.9	9 13.6	-22 -13.3	-7.3	-24 -22.3	8 5.5	0.1	18 29.2	-9 -41.2	- 1 -0.8	-2.6	-3 -5.5
nale I Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
1993 1994	522 513	6.8 6.6	229 243	114 91	180 179	34.4 35.0	89 94	129 128	5.3 5.1	43 41	24 18	62 68	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 96	4.1	36 43	16 14	52	50.3 40.5	33 28 30
1997 1998 1999	398 375 362	5.0 4.7 4.5	213 229 220	69 51 55	115 95 87	29.0 25.4 24.2	65 51 44	102 85 86	3.8 3.1 3.0	46 38 43 45	12, 13	45 39 30	43.6 45.2 35.5	30 25 21
2000 2001	334 310	4.1 3.8	211 192	55 52 49	71 69	21.3 22.3	44 35 37	86 59	2.9 2.0	45 30	14 11	27 18	31.4	16 10
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	310 300 300	3.8 3.7 3.7	191 190 187	49 41 44	71 69 70	22.8 23.0 23.2	36 36 35	61 65 71	2.0 2.1 2.3	33 36 38	12 12 14	16 17	26.9	:
Jul-Sep	300 300 295	3.7 3.7 3.6	187 186 188	44 45 39	69 68	23.2 23.0 23.1	35 35	70 71	2.3 2.3 2.3	38 39 42	13	19 19	27.3	11 13
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	296 298 309	3.6 3.7 3.8	188 194 206	39 38	865	23.1 21.9 20.9	30 30	68 71	2.3 2.2 2.3	40	10 10	19 18	27.1	11
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	308	3.8 3.8 3.7	206 206 199	38 39 39	61 83	20.9 20.4 20.5	30 29 31	68 70	2.3 2.2 2.2	41 35 34	11 13 14	20 21 22	27.5 30.5 31.0	10 11 12
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	289 295 310	3.6 3.6 3.8	195 201 214	35 34 37	59 60 60	20.5 20.2 19.2	31 30 29	72 78 85	23 25 27	39 43 52	14 13 11	19 22 22	26.9 27.7 25.5	10 13 13
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	11 3.5	0.1	15 7.7	-3 -7.1	-2 -3.0	-1.3	-3 -8.5	16 22.4	0.5	18 53.8	-3 -20.8	0 0.5	-5.5	1 10.0
Over last 12 months	0	0.0	22	-13	-10	-3.1	-8	26	0.7	22	0	4	-4.4	3
Percent	-0.1		11.5	-25.9	-14.0		-22.1	43.4		73.1	-2.9	22.4	Courses	30.2 abour Force St

UNIT	ED 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)
AII	Continue ou contraction	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3
	1994 1995	9.8	10.0	19.2 19.9 19.4	16.4 15.4	10.0	7.5 7.1 6.5 6.0	8.9 7.4 6.8	3.3 2.3
	1996 1997	8.3 7.2	8.5 7.3 6.4	20.2 19.5	14.6 13.1	9.0 8.5 6.9	6.0 5.3	5.8	3.3 2.3 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0
	1998 1999	8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	6.4 6.3	18.6 20.2	12.0 11.8	6.3 5.8 5.1	4.3 4.5	4.7 4.6	2.6
	2000 2001	5.7 4.9	5.8 5.0	21.0 18.1	11.0 10.2	5.1 4.6	4.0 3.6	4.4 3.1	2.0 1.8
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	5.0	5.1	18.6 19.2	10.0 10.1	4.8 4.8	3.7 3.6	3.3 3.4	1.7 1.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.1 5.1	52 52	19.6	10.4	4.8	3.6	3.4 3.5	1.6 1.7
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1 5.1	52 52 52	19.7 19.7	10.5 10.6	4.9 4.9 5.0	3.5 3.5 3.6	3.5 3.4 3.2	1.5 1.6 1.8
		5.1		19.5 19.3	10.7 10.9	5.0			
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.2 5.1 5.1	5.3 5.2 5.2	18.9 18.5	10.5 10.7 10.6	5.1 5.0	3.6 3.5 3.5	3.3 3.2 3.3	1.7 1.7 1.5
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr	5.1	5.2 5.3	19.1	10.9	5.0	3.5 3.5 3.6	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.8 2.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	52 52	5.3 5.3	19.3 20.1	10.6 10.5	5.2 5.1	3.5	3.5	2.4
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.6	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
	1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8 10.9	4.9
	1994 1995	11.5 10.2	11.7 10.3 9.9	20.7 20.9	19.4 18.0	11.6 10.2	8.3 7.4	10.9 9.1	4.0
	1996 1997	9.8 8.2	8.3	22.7 21.0	17.4 15.2 13.5	9.5 7.7 6.7	9.2 8.3 7.4 7.2 6.1 4.6	9.1 8.3 6.8	4.3 4.3
	1998 1999	6.9	6.9 6.9	19.9 23.4 22.3	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.6 5.5	
	2000 2001	6.8 6.2 5.4	6.2 5.4	22.3 20.3	12.3 11.4	5.4 4.8	4.2 3.7	5.5 5.2 3.8	:
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	1 .
	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 3.8	4.0 4.0	:
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.7	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2		4.1	
	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 5.4	3.7 3.9 3.8	4.2 4.0 3.7	:
	Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.9		5.5			
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.7 5.6	5.7 5.7	21.5 21.5	12.3 12.2 12.0	5.5 5.5	3.8 3.7 3.7	3.7 3.7 3.8	:
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr	5.8 5.8	5.8 5.8	22.7 21.8	12.3 12.1	5.5 5.7	3.8 3.8	3.8 3.8	:
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.7	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1	:
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	•
Femal	le Spring quarters	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	79	81	17.7	13.6	85	56	57	39
	1994 1995	7.5	8.1 7.7 7.2	19.1 17.7	13.6 12.6 12.4	7.9 7.4	5.6 5.7 5.4 4.7	5.7 5.7 4.7	3.9 3.0 2.0
	1996	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.3 5.0	72 6.7 6.1	17.3 17.9	11.1 10.6	8.5 7.9 7.4 7.3 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.4 4.8	4.7 4.4	4.3	22
	1997 1998	5.5	5.6 5.4 5.2	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9 3.8	3.3	22
	1999 2000 2001	5.3 5.0 4.4	5.4 5.2 4.5	16.8 19.5 15.8	10.2 9.5 8.8	5.4 4.8 4.3	3.8 3.7 3.5	4.7 4.3 3.3 3.2 3.1 2.1	22 22 20 1.8
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	
		4.4	4.5	15.7	8.8 8.7	4.3 4.1	3.5 3.4	22 2.4	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5	16.4 17.6	8.7 8.5	4.1 42	3.4 3.4	2.4 2.6	:
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.4 4.4	4.6 4.6	18.4 18.2	8.6 8.7	4.5 4.4	3.2 3.1 3.2	2.6 2.6 2.4	:
		4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4			
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	4.6 4.5 4.4	4.7 4.6 4.5	17.4 16.1 15.4	9.2 9.0 8.9	4.5 4.6 4.4	3.4 3.3 3.2	2.5 2.4 2.5	:
	Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.6	15.3 16.8	9.2 8.8	4.3 4.4	3.1 3.1 3.2	2.6 2.8 2.9	:
		4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	2.9	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	2.5	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.8	

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age Per cent, seasonally adjusted

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation 4

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted Associate profession and technical Process plant and machine operatives Administrative and secretarial 4 Sales and customer services Managers and senior officials All unemployed^b Professional occupations 2 UNITED KINGDOM Personal services 6 Elementary Skilled trades All All Spring2001 Summer2001 Autumn2001 Winter2001/2002 Spring2002 4.8 5.3 5.1 5.1 **5.1** 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.9 **1.7** 1.6 2.0 2.0 2.4 **2.5** 2.4 2.9 3.2 3.2 **3.2** 3.9 3.7 3.8 4.2 **3.8** 22 20 21 23 **24** 2.8 2.9 3.5 2.9 **3.4** 4.8 5.5 5.4 5.1 **5.4** 5.9 6.0 5.4 5.6 **5.7** 7.9 8.0 8.2 8.2 8.4 Male Male Spring2001 Summer2001 Autumn2001 Winter2001/2002 5.3 5.8 5.6 5.7 **5.6** 2.3 1.9 2.1 2.4 **2.5** 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.3 **2.1** 1.9 2.4 2.2 2.9 **2.9** 2.9 4.5 4.4 5.1 **4.9** 4.0 3.8 3.8 4.3 **3.8** 5.7 7.0 6.2 5.9 **6.8** 9.6 10.3 10.3 10.3 **10.4** 5.7 5.7 5.1 5.4 **5.3** 3.5 4.7 4.5 **5.2** Spring2002 Female Spring2001 Summer2001 1.9 22 2.0 2.1 **22** 2.8 2.8 3.3 2.6 **3.0** 4.2 4.6 4.3 4.4 1.1 1.4 1.2 1.3 **1.0** 1.3 1.5 1.8 1.8 **2.0** 2.3 2.5 2.8 2.8 **2.7** 5.7 5.1 5.6 5.6 **6.0** 3.9 3.4 * 6.8 7.2 6.7 6.4 **7.9** 4.4 4.8 5.0 4.7 **4.7** Autumn2001 Winter2001/2002 Spring2002 3.2

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

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

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp. Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. .

	CLAIMA	ANT COUNT		RATEb		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Femal
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPA
1995) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4
1996) averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	33
1997)	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	22
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	22
1999)	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	1
2000)	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1
2001) 2000 Jun 8	983.0 1,077.2	746.8 824.6	236.2 252.6	3.3 3.6	4.6	1
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1
Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	
Sep 14	1.042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	-
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	32	4.4	
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	32	4.4	
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	31	4.3	
Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	
Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	
Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	
Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	
Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	
Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	
May 9 R	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	
Jun 13 P	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	
Great Britain 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	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	BCJH 7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.5 9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	
2001 Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	
Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	
Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	42	
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	42	
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	
2002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	
Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	
Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	32	4.5	
May 9 R	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	
Jun 13 P	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	
North East 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0 73.4 63.9	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4 58.6 50.9	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6 14.7 12.9	DPDA 10.9 10.2 8.2 7.3 7.1 6.4 5.6	15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3	
2001 Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	. 7.9	
Jul 12	61.8	48.7	13.0	5.4	7.9	
Aug 9	61.5	48.1	13.4	5.4	7.8	
Sep 13	59.4	46.7	12.7	5.2	7.6	
Oct 11	59.0	47.0	12.0	5.1	7.6	
Nov 8	60.3	48.4	11.8	5.2	7.9	
Dec 13	61.7	50.0	11.7	5.4	8.1	
2002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	
Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	
Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.5	8.2	
Apr 11	61.9	49.2	12.7	5.4	8.0	
May 9 R	59.2	47.0	12.2	5.2	7.6	
Jun 13 P	58.2	46.1	12.1	5.1	7.5	
North West 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	IBWB 271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0 139.0 125.4	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	DPDB 82 7.6 5.9 52 4.7 42 3.8	11.6 10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	
2001 Jun 14	121.8	95.4 95.5	26.4	3.7	5.3	
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	123.4 124.7 119.7	95.6 92.5	27.9 29.0 27.3	3.7 3.8 3.6	5.4 5.4 5.2	
Oct 11	115.6	89.8	25.8	3.5	5.0	
Nov 8	115.8	90.3	25.5	3.5	5.1	
Dec 13	119.8	94.4	25.4	3.6	5.3	
2002 Jan 10	130.6	102.1	28.4	3.9	5.7	
Feb 14	130.2	101.7	28.5	3.9	5.7	
Mar 14	126.5	99.0	27.5	3.8	5.6	
Apr 11	124.3	97.0	27.3	3.8	5.4	
May 9 R	120.5	94.1	26.4	3.6	5.3	
Jun 13 P	117.7	91.7	26.0	3.6	5.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT 0.11Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent

			SEASO	NALLY ADJU	JSTEDa		
	ANT COUN			Famala	RATE		Female
All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5	.:	.:	1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9	537.5 494.4 369.6	7.6 7.0 5.3	10.5 9.8 7.4	4.0 3.7 2.8 2.4
1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1			1,029.4 955.0	318.4 293.1	4.5 4.2	7.4 6.3 5.8	2.1
1,088.5 970.0			831.6 739.8	256.9 230.3	3.6 3.2	5.1 4.5	1.9 1.7
1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9	836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	1.9
1,077.4 1,063.1 1,048.4	-18.0 -14.3 -14.7	-13.0 -13.8 -15.7	822.9 813.1 802.1	254.5 250.0 246.3	3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.8 1.8 1.8
1,046.0 1,034.5 1,026.0	-2.4 -11.5 -8.5	-10.5 -9.5 -7.5	800.5 791.6 785.0	245.5 242.9 241.0	3.5 3.4 3.4	4.9 4.8 4.8	1.8 1.8 1.7
1,004.9 994.2 984.6	-21.1 -10.7 -9.6	-13.7 -13.4 -13.8	768.3 759.9 752.7	236.6 234.3 231.9	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.7 4.6 4.6	1.7 1.7 1.7
977.3 976.7 967.3	-7.3 -0.6 -9.4	-9.2 -5.8 -5.8	746.9 744.5 736.8	230.4 232.2 230.5	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.6 4.5 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.7
955.8 953.4 951.8	-11.5 -2.4 -1.6	-7.2 -7.8 -5.2	729.7 729.1 726.0	226.1 224.3 225.8	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.5 4.4 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	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
950.4 945.6 947.6	-9.9 -4.8 2.0	-1.7 -4.3 -4.2	721.4 717.9 718.3	229.0 227.7 229.3	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
951.6 951.1 952.4	4.0 -0.5 1.3	0.4 1.8 1.6	719.8 719.5 720.7	231.8 231.6 231.7	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
DPAG	1.0	1.0			DPAJ		
2,201.8 2,003.7 1,521.1		::	1,683.6 1,528.2 1,165.0	518.2 475.5 356.1	7.5 6.9 5.3	10.4 9.6 7.3	4.0 3.6 27
1,521.1 1,290.3 1,197.3			984.6 915.7	356.1 305.7 281.7	4.4 4.1	7.3 6.2 5.7	3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8
1,046.5 930.6		::	799.6 709.8	246.9 220.8	3.6 3.2	5.0 4.5	1.8 1.6
927.6	-9.0	-5.6	706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6
916.5 914.3 913.1	-11.1 -2.2 -1.2	-7.0 -7.4 -4.8	699.8 699.3 696.6	216.7 215.0 216.5	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.6
916.8 920.2 922.0	3.7 3.4 1.8	0.1 2.0 3.0	697.6 698.9 699.4	219.2 221.3 222.6	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.7
912.4 907.9 909.9	-9.6 -4.5 2.0	-1.5 -4.1 -4.0	692.6 689.2 689.6	219.8 218.7 220.3	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.6 1.6
914.1 914.0 915.5	4.2 -0.1 1.5	0.6 2.0 1.9	691.3 691.3 692.7	222.8 222.7 222.8	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
DPDG 128.5			ZMPI 103.3	25.2	DPDM 10.8	ZMPJ 15.7	ZMPL 4.7
116.4 93.3		.:	92.9 74.7	23.5 18.5	10.0 8.1	14.8 11.8	4.4
83.3 79.9 72.2 62.7		::	66.8 63.7 57.9 50.3	16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4	10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	10.7 10.3 9.4	4.4 3.6 3.1 3.1 2.7 2.3
						8.2	
62.1 61.6 61.6	-0.9 -0.5 0.0 -0.4	-0.7 -0.5 -0.5 -0.3	49.7 49.4 49.5	12.4 12.2 12.1 12.1	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.3	8.1 8.0 8.0 8.0	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3
61.2 61.5 61.5 61.8	-0.4 0.3 0.0 0.3	-0.3 0.0 0.0 0.2	49.1 49.4 49.3	12.1 12.1 12.2 12.4	5.4 5.4	8.0 8.0	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3
60.6 59.7	0.3 -1.2 -0.9	-0.3 -0.6 -0.8	49.4 48.6 47.8	12.4 12.0 11.9 12.0	5.4 5.3 5.2 5.2	8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7	2.3 2.3 2.2 2.3
59.3 59.1 58.5	-0.4 -0.2 -0.6	-0.8 -0.5 -0.4	47.8 47.3 47.1 46.5	12.0 12.0 12.0 12.1	5.2 5.1 5.1 5.1	7.7 7.6 7.5 7.6	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3
59.1 IBWA	0.6	-0.1	46.5 47.0 ZMPU	12.1 ZMPW	5.1 IBWC	ZMPV	2.3 ZMPX
267.3			208.4 192.2	58.9 54.2 41.3	8.1 7.5 5.9	11.4	40
191.9 164.2 153.8			150.6 128.7	35.5	5.1	11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4	3.6 2.8 2.4 2.2
153.8 136.9 123.6	::	•	120.5 107.2 96.8	33.3 29.7 26.7	4.6 4.1 3.7	6.6 6.0 5.4	22 1.9 1.7
123.2	-1.6	-0.7	96.4	26.8	3.7	5.4	1.8
121.8 121.7 121.5	-1.4 -0.1 -0.2	-1.0 -1.0 -0.6	95.5 95.5 95.3	26.3 26.2 26.2	3.7 3.7 3.7	5.4 5.4 5.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
121.9 122.1 122.2	0.4 0.2 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.2	95.5 95.5 95.6	26.4 26.6 26.6	3.7 3.7 3.7	5.4 5.4 5.4	1.7 1.7 1.7
120.7 119.5 119.1	-1.5 -1.2 -0.4	-0.4 -0.9 -1.0	94.3 93.4 92.9	26.4 26.1 26.2	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	1.7 1.7 1.7
118.8 118.8 118.8	-0.3 0.0 0.0	-0.6 -0.2 -0.1	92.5 92.6 92.5	26.3 26.2 26.3	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.2 5.2 5.2	1.7 1.7 1.7

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

	-			ONALLY ADJ	USTED					SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STEDa		
-		NT COUN		RATE	Main	Formala		NT COUNT				RATEb		
overnment ffice egions	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 umber 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 900)	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7 108.5	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6 83.9	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1 24.5	DPAM 8.3 7.7 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.5	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 6.4	42 39 31 28 26 22	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.0 133.2 123.0 107.0			ZMPY 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1	ZMQA 45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4 23.9	DPBI 8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4 5.0 4.4	ZMPZ 11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6 7.1 6.3	ZMQB 4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2
001) 001 Jun 14.0	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.7	2.0 1.9	96.0 96.3			74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
001 Jun 14.0 Jul 12.0	94.3 95.6	72.7 73.0	21.6	3.9 3.9	5.5	2.0	96.3	-1.2	-0.6 -0.7	74.3 73.9	22.0 21.6	4.0 3.9	5.7 5.6	2.0 1.9
Aug 9.0 Sep 13.0	96.6 92.7	73.2 70.6	23.4 22.1	4.0 3.8	5.6 5.4	2.1 2.0	94.8 94.0	-0.7 -0.8	-0.9 -0.8	73.5 72.8	21.3 21.2	3.9 3.9	5.6 5.5	1.9 1.9
Oct 11.0 Nov 8.0 Dec 13.0	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	93.7 93.2 92.2	-0.3 -0.5 -1.0	-0.6 -0.5 -0.6	72.5 72.0 71.2	21.2 21.2 21.0	3.9 3.8 3.8	5.5 5.5 5.4	1.9 1.9 1.9
002 Jan 10.0 Feb 14.0 Mar 14.0	98.5 97.7 94.9	76.5 75.4 73.2	22.1 22.3 21.7	4.1 4.0 3.9	5.8 5.7 5.6	2.0 2.0 2.0	90.7 89.6 89.4	-1.5 -1.1 -0.2	-1.0 -1.2 -0.9	70.1 69.1 68.8	20.6 20.5 20.6	3.7 3.7 3.7	5.3 5.3 5.2	1.9 1.8 1.9
Apr 11.0 May 9.0 R Jun 13.0 P	92.5 89.0 87.4	71.3 68.5 67.2	21.3 20.5 20.2	3.8 3.7 3.6	5.4 5.2 5.1	1.9 1.8 1.8	89.1 88.9 89.2	-0.3 -0.2 0.3	-0.5 -0.2 -0.1	68.5 68.4 68.7	20.6 20.5 20.5	3.7 3.7 3.7	5.2 5.2 5.2	1.9 1.8 1.8
ast Midlands 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000) 001)	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	DPAN 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	ZMPC 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	2MPB 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 1.8
001 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 Aug 9 Sep 13	63.3 63.4 60.5	46.6 46.3 44.5	16.6 17.1 16.0	3.2 3.2 3.0	4.3 4.3 4.1	1.8 1.8 1.7	63.2 62.3 61.8	-1.0 -0.9 -0.5	-0.6 -0.9 -0.8	47.2 46.7 46.3	16.0 15.6 15.5	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	58.3 58.1 59.2	43.0 43.1 44.3	15.3 15.0 14.9	2.9 2.9 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.1	1.7 1.6 1.6	62.0 61.9 61.1	0.2 -0.1 -0.8	-0.4 -0.1 -0.2	46.1 46.0 45.3	15.9 15.9 15.8	3.1 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.3 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7
02 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	65.0 65.3 63.0	48.5 48.8 47.2	16.5 16.5 15.8	32 33 31	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.7	59.9 59.0 58.8	-1.2 -0.9 -0.2	-0.7 -1.0 -0.8	44.6 44.0 43.8	15.3 15.0 15.0	3.0 2.9 2.9	4.1 4.1 4.1	1.7 1.6 1.6
Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P	61.7 59.8 57.8	46.1 44.7 43.1	15.6 15.1 14.7	3.1 3.0 2.9	4.3 4.1 4.0	1.7 1.6	59.0 58.8	0.2 -0.2	-0.3 -0.1	43.9 43.8	15.1 15.0	2.9 2.9	4.1 4.1	1.6 1.6
Sun 13 P fest Midlands 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000) 001) 001	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	DPAR 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	1.6 4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0	58.6 DPBC 207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.7 108.1 99.0	-0.2	-0.1	43.7 ZMPE 157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4 75.7	14.9 ZMPG 50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6 23.3	29 DPBN 7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7	4.0 ZMPF 10.3 9.4 72 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1	1.6 ZMPH 4.3 3.8 29 26 24 21 1.9
01 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 Aug 9 Sep 13	98.8 100.4 97.2	74.8 75.4 73.2	24.0 25.0 24.0	3.7 3.8 3.6	5.1 5.1 5.0	2.0 2.1 2.0	97.7 96.6 96.0	-1.4 -1.1 -0.6	-1.1 -1.3 -1.0	74.9 74.2 73.4	22.8 22.4 22.6	3.7 3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.9
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	92.9 91.6 93.7	70.3 69.7 71.7	22.6 22.0 22.0	3.5 3.4 3.5	4.8 4.7 4.9	1.9 1.8 1.8	95.9 95.8 95.9	-0.1 -0.1 0.1	-0.6 -0.3 0.0	73.2 73.0 72.9	22.7 22.8 23.0	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.9
02 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	100.2 99.9 96.8	76.5 76.3 74.0	23.6 23.6 22.8	3.7 3.7 3.6	5.2 5.2 5.0	2.0 2.0 1.9	95.2 94.2 93.8	-0.7 -1.0 -0.4	-0.2 -0.5 -0.7	72.6 71.9 71.4	22.6 22.3 22.4	3.6 3.5 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.9	1.9 1.9 1.9
Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P	95.9 93.6 92.4	73.0 71.5 70.4	22.8 22.2 21.9	3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0 4.9 4.8	1.9 1.8 1.8	93.6 93.3 93.1	-0.2 -0.3 -0.2	-0.5 -0.3 -0.2	71.0 70.9 70.8	22.6 22.4 22.3	3.5 3.5 3.5	4.8 4.8 4.8	1.9 1.9 1.9
ast 195) Annual 196) average 197) 198) 199) 190) 100) 101)	DPCI 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	DPDD 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	DPDJ 164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1 55.0	 	 	ZMOK 123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5 40.7	ZMOM 41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3	DPDP 6.2 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5 2.1	ZMOL 8.4 7.7 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.8	ZMON 3.5 32 22 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.2
101 Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.9	-0.4	-0.2	40.6	14.3	21	2.8	1.2
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	53.2 54.0 52.9	39.0 39.1 38.3	14.3 14.9 14.5	2.0 2.1 2.0	2.7 2.7 2.7	12 1.3 12	54.5 54.2 54.2	-0.4 -0.3 0.0	-0.2 -0.4 -0.2	40.3 40.2 40.1	14.2 14.0 14.1	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	12 12 12
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	51.7 52.4 53.8	37.6 38.2 39.8	14.1 14.2 14.0	2.0 2.0 2.1	2.6 2.7 2.8	12 12 12	54.3 54.5 54.6	0.1 0.2 0.1	-0.1 0.1 0.1	40.1 40.1 40.2	14.2 14.4 14.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	12 12 12
02 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	59.7 61.0 59.4	44.1 44.9 43.7	15.6 16.1 15.7	2.3 2.3 2.3	3.1 3.1 3.0	1.3 1.4 1.3	54.5 54.6 54.9	-0.1 0.1 0.3	0.1 0.0	40.0 40.1	14.5 14.5	21 21	2.8 2.8	12 12
Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P	58.7 57.1 55.9	43.0 41.9 41.1	15.6 15.1 14.8	23 22 21	3.0 2.9 2.9	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	56.0 56.8 57.4	0.3 1.1 0.8 0.6	0.1 0.5 0.7 0.8	40.2 41.0 41.6 42.1	14.7 15.0 15.2 15.3	21 21 22 22	2.8 2.9 2.9 2.9	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT RATEb Government Office Regions All Male Female All Male Female ondon DPCJ DPDE London 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001) 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3 175.5 155.9 102.6 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 4.5 292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5 114.2 5.3 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0 2001 Jun 14 1.9 4.4 151.4 111.8 39.7 3.3 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 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 155.7 157.8 161.0 112.5 113.8 116.6 43.2 43.9 44.4 4.4 4.5 4.6 2.0 2.1 2.1 3.3 3.4 3.5 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 22 002 Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P 167.5 166.7 **166.4** 121.4 120.9 **120.9** 46.1 45.8 **45.5** 3.6 3.6 **3.6** 4.8 4.8 **4.8** 22 22 **22** South East 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000) 2001) DPDF DPCK 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 5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6 55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8 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 2001 Jun 14 47.7 1.5 2.1 0.8 63.1 15.4 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 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 46.6 48.0 51.3 16.6 16.8 17.1 63.2 64.8 68.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 20 21 22 0.8 0.9 0.9 55.7 56.6 55.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 1.7 1.8 1.7 2.4 2.5 2.4 74.4 75.9 74.4 18.6 19.2 18.7 2002 Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P 54.8 53.5 **52.1** 18.5 17.9 **17.3** 1.7 1.7 1.6 2.4 2.3 **2.3** 0.9 0.9 **0.9** 73.3 71.4 69.4 BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6 53.4 South West 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000) DPAQ 124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4 42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2 9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9 3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4 1.2 2001 Jun 14 49.9 37.2 12.7 2.0 2.8 1.1 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 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 12 12 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 56.8 57.7 55.1 42.1 42.6 41.0 3.1 3.1 3.0 1.3 1.3 1.2 14.8 15.1 14.1 2.3 2.3 2.2 2002 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13P 52.7 50.1 **48.1** 39.2 37.3 **35.8** 13.5 12.8 **12.2** 2.1 2.0 **1.9** 2.9 2.8 **2.7** 1.2 1.1 **1.1** VASR 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 882.8 783.6 England 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000) VASS 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 10.4 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3 7.6 6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0 3.5 3.1 4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6 001 Jun 14 755.7 575.0 180.7 3.0 4.1 1.5 Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 573.4 575.0 561.1 762.3 771.1 751.0 188.9 196.2 189.9 3.0 3.0 2.9 4.1 4.1 4.0 1.6 1.7 1.6 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 551.1 557.5 577.8 183.5 183.3 183.2 734.6 740.8 761.0 2.9 2.9 3.0 4.0 4.0 4.2 1.6 1.6 1.6 816.7 819.8 799.9 619.0 619.4 605.1 1.7 1.7 1.7 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 197.7 32 32 3.1 4.5 4.5 4.4 200 200.4 194.7 595.0 579.4 568.5 788.4 767.3 **753.3** 3.1 3.0 **2.9** 4.3 4.2 **4.1** 1.7 1.6 **1.6** Apr 11 May 9 R Jun 13 P 193.4 187.9 184.8

S46 Labour Market trends August 2002

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent

			SI	EASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	Ja	
	NT COUNT			Frankla	RATE		
All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
390.0 355.8			290.1 263.3	99.9 92.5	8.9 8.2	11.9 11.0	5.1 4.8
269.7 225.4			198.9 165.9	70.8 59.5	6.2 5.0	8.4 6.8	3.6 2.9
203.1 174.5			149.9 129.0	53.2 45.5	4.5 3.8	6.0 5.1	2.6
154.9			113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0
152.7	0.0	-0.3	112.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
151.7	-1.0	-0.3 0.0	111.3 112.2	40.4 40.5	3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4	1.9 1.9
152.7 153.6	1.0 0.9	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9
156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0
158.7 162.2	2.6 3.5	2.0 2.9	115.2 117.6	43.5 44.6	3.4 3.5	4.5 4.6	2.1 2.1
161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1
162.5 164.0	1.3 1.5	1.3 0.6	117.6 118.4	44.9 45.6	3.5 3.5	4.6 4.7	2.1 2.2
165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
166.3 167.0	0.7 0.7	1.3 1.0	120.1 120.7	46.2 46.3	3.6 3.6	4.7 4.7	2.2 2.2
DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
225.7 197.2			172.2 149.8	53.5 47.3	5.6 4.9	7.8 6.8	3.0 2.6
134.8 106.1			102.9 80.8	31.9 25.3	3.3 2.6	4.6 3.6	1.7 1.3
95.3 78.9			72.7 59.8	22.6 19.1	2.3 1.8	3.2 2.6	1.2 1.0
66.7			50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
65.8 65.2	-0.5 -0.6	-0.3 -0.5	49.6 49.2	16.2 16.0	1.5 1.5	2.2 2.1	0.8 0.8
65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8
65.9 66.6	0.6 0.7	0.0 0.5	49.3 49.7	16.6 16.9	1.5 1.6	2.1 2.2	0.8 0.9
67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
67.7 68.6	0.1 0.9	0.6 0.7	50.4 51.1	17.3 17.5	1.6 1.6	22 22	0.9 0.9
69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
70.7 71.6	0.9 0.9	1.0 1.0	52.6 53.2	18.1 18.4	1.7 1.7	2.3 2.3	0.9 0.9
72.0	0.4	0.7	53.6	18.4	1.7 DPBM	2.3	0.9
DPBB 163.5			ZMOW 122.7	ZMOY 40.8	6.5	ZMOX 8.9	ZMOZ 3.6
145.6 104.3			109.0 78.4	36.7 25.9	5.9 4.2	8.1 5.7	3.3 2.3
84.0 75.3			62.5 56.0	21.5 19.3	3.4 3.1	4.6 4.2	1.9 1.7
61.9 52.7			45.9 39.1	16.0 13.6	2.5 2.1	3.4 2.9	1.4
53.1	-0.9	-0.1	39.3	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2
52.3	-0.8	-0.4	38.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
52.0 51.6	-0.3 -0.4	-0.7 -0.5	38.6 38.2	13.4 13.4	2.1 2.1	2.9 2.8	12 12
51.5	-0.1	-0.3	38.1	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
51.4 51.3	-0.1 -0.1	-0.2 -0.1	38.1 38.0	13.3 13.3	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	12 12
50.6 50.7	-0.7 0.1	-0.3	37.7	12.9	2.0	2.8	1.1
50.7	0.1	-0.2 -0.2	37.7 37.7	13.0 13.0	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8	12 12
50.5 50.8	-0.2 0.3	0.0 0.0	37.4 37.6	13.1 13.2	2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8	12 12
50.8	0.0	0.0	37.6	13.2	2.0	2.8	12
BWK 1,897.7			ZMQK 1,447.7	ZMQM 449.9	VASQ 7.5	ZMQL 10.3	ZMQN 4.0
1,713.1 1,285.7			1,303.5 981.6	409.6 304.0	6.8 5.1	9.5 7.1	3.6 2.7
1,083.0			824.4 764.8	258.7 238.0	4.3 3.9	6.0 5.5	2.3 2.1
872.9 774.2			665.0 588.3	208.0 185.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
771.9	-7.5	-4.2	588.3	185.9	3.0 3.0	4.2	1.6 1.6
764.1	-7.5	-4.2	580.8	183.3	3.0	4.2	1.6
761.1 759.2	-3.0 -1.9	-6.1 -4.2	579.6 576.9	181.5 182.3	3.0 3.0	42 42 42	1.6 1.6
762.8	3.6	-0.4	578.0	184.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
765.7 768.9	2.9 3.2	-0.4 1.5 3.2	578.9 580.5	186.8 188.4	3.0 3.0 3.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	1.6 1.6
761.1	-7.8	-0.6	574.8	186.3	3.0	4.2	1.6
758.3 759.7	-2.8	-2.5 -3.1	574.8 572.6 572.5	185.7 187.2	3.0 3.0	4.1 4.1 4.1	1.6 1.6
762.6	2.9	0.5	573.5	189.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
763.8 765.8	1.2	1.8 2.0	574.7 576.6	189.1 189.2	3.0 3.0	4.1	1.6 1.6
	20	20	010.0	10012	0.0	-	1.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 11 Claimant count by region

		N	OT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	ED.	mousund	s and per cen
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT	OT OLNOO	RATE	OUTED		CLAIMAN	T COUNT		SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	RATEb		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2000)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9 51.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7 39.9	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1 11.9	DPAT 8.2 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5 5.8	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.9	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2 51.2		··· ·· ·· ··	ZMQC 82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4 39.6	ZMQE 23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9 11.7	DPBP 8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	ZMQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	ZMQF 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1 1.9
2001 Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	51.1	-1.0	-0.8	39.3	11.8	3.9	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	-0.8	38.7	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0	-0.4	38.5	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.3	-0.5	-0.3	38.1	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.1	-0.2	-0.2	37.9	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.6	-0.4	37.4	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.8
002 Jan 10	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Feb 14	52.8	.41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3	-0.5	36.8	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Mar 14	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4	-0.5	36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Apr 11	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3	-0.1	36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
May 9 R	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.2	-0.2	-0.1	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Jun 13 P	44.9	34.8	10.1	3.5	5.1	1.6	47.0	-0.2	0.0	36.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Scotland 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000) 000)	BCKJ 203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4 108.0	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1 83.6	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3 24.4	DPAU 7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.3	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7 6.1	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.3 130.4 116.3 105.2			ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.1 90.3 82.0	ZMQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	DPBQ 7.5 7.3 62 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 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	42	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	42	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	42	6.0	2.0
002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	22	103.5	-1.1	-0.4	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0
Feb 14	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	22	102.2	-1.3	-1.1	79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0
Mar 14	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	21	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0
Apr 11	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.3	6.2	2.1	104.1	1.0	0.2	81.1	23.0	4.2	5.9	2.0
May 9 R	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	103.0	-1.1	0.3	80.1	22.9	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jun 13 P	102.9	79.3	23.6	4.1	5.8	2.1	102.7	-0.3	-0.1	79.8	22.9	4.1	5.8	2.0
lorthern Ireland 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000) 000) 001)	BCKK 88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	DPAV 11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	DPBG 87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.7 42.1 39.5			ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 30.0	ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	ZMQR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.7
001 Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.4	-0.2	30.1	9.6	5.0	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 11	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.2	28.5	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
May 9 R	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.5	6.3	2.3	37.1	-0.4	-0.2	28.2	8.9	4.7	6.4	2.6
Jun 13 P	35.9	27.4	8.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	36.9	-0.2	-0.3	28.0	8.9	4.7	6.3	2.6

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

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM

2000 Jun 8

Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14

All

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 pS fo of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit efficibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

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

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

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

2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 1,072.2 1,067.7 1,035.3 477.0 470.3 440.9 19.8 19.6 19.7 214.7 168.0 107.5 104.9 106.2 103.8 221.6 224.1 166.7 166.3 102.8 100.3 Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14 1,000.0 972.5 938.7 425.7 397.8 383.5 203.8 203.3 191.1 102.0 101.8 100.2 171.3 174.2 170.7 97.2 95.5 93.2 19.9 20.3 20.6 Jul 12 952.4 962.7 930.2 190.6 179.1 174.6 407.5 432.0 20.0 19.5 19.7 91.5 89.6 86.8 163.4 99.4 Aug 9 Sep 13 163.4 155.6 98.6 96.4 416.8 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 908.0 915.2 937.4 409.6 423.6 440.4 171.8 175.9 185.1 149.5 143.1 143.4 94.7 94.0 94.0 19.5 18.9 18.0 82.4 78.7 74.5 2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 157.7 159.8 162.4 1,009.8 1,012.0 985.4 207.6 222.7 223.4 474.5 96.8 96.5 95.6 16.8 16.4 16.3 73.2 69.2 64.9 463.7 439.2 209.0 205.1 **197.5** Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 969.6 942.3 925.2 430.5 408.6 **401.9** 168.9 171.3 **171.6** 96.4 94.6 **93.8** 16.6 16.7 **16.7** 64.9 62.7 **60.4** Male GEZG GEZI GEZK 2000 Jun 8 99.8 301.5 157.3 25.0 819.0 155.6 104.9 815.5 809.1 780.3 97.8 96.1 93.6 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 318.0 327.1 317.2 153.7 145.1 140.8 144.1 141.4 132.0 24.5 24.2 24.4 101.9 99.4 96.7 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 761.8 759.6 775.3 311.5 318.0 331.8 140.4 140.9 146.6 125.5 120.8 119.7 90.3 87.9 87.0 24.2 23.7 22.8 94.2 92.0 90.1 2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 822.4 816.4 793.1 353.8 345.1 323.1 160.8 167.2 170.6 130.9 130.0 129.5 87.7 86.6 84.7 21.5 21.3 21.4 89.2 87.4 85.2 154.9 153.4 143.4 Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14 764.5 745.5 716.5 310.9 292.2 278.6 132.9 135.6 133.7 83.3 83.2 81.7 21.7 22.0 22.4 82.5 81.1 79.0 717.4 719.2 698.2 142.2 133.3 129.3 128.0 127.6 121.9 77.6 75.9 73.4 Jul 12 288.9 80.7 22.1 21.7 21.7 Aug 9 Sep 13 302.5 295.4 79.9 78.1 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 294.6 308.3 328.3 116.8 111.8 111.5 127.1 130.1 137.0 21.4 20.6 19.5 69.7 66.5 63.1 685.0 76.8 76.4 76.5 693.1 716.3 2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 154.6 167.3 170.2 121.8 123.3 124.9 18.3 17.8 17.7 769.8 352.5 78.9 78.6 77.7 61.9 58.5 54.8 341.4 322.2 769.1 749.8 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 736.1 715.6 **701.0** 314.7 299.3 **292.9** 158.7 154.6 **148.0** 129.9 132.3 **133.6** 78.1 76.6 **75.8** 18.0 18.1 **18.1** 54.7 52.7 **50.7** GEZR GEZT Female GEZV 110.6 2000 Jun 8 250.7 52.9 45.2 23.5 16.8 18.6 266.2 272.9 255.7 131.5 142.3 130.0 51.8 48.9 48.6 41.4 41.1 37.4 23.3 22.9 22.4 18.2 17.8 17.3 Jul 13 15.6 14.9 15.5 Aug 10 Sep 14 241.4 235.1 230.7 119.3 116.5 111.7 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 21.5 20.6 19.7 49.4 34.5 32.6 33.0 15.8 15.7 15.4 16.7 16.2 15.8 49.2 50.4 2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 249.7 251.3 242.2 37.1 36.7 36.8 123.2 125.2 117.8 54.0 54.4 53.4 19.8 19.6 19.1 14.2 13.9 14.1 15.7 15.4 15.1 235.5 227.0 222.2 Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14 114.8 105.5 104.9 48.9 49.9 47.7 38.4 38.5 37.0 18.7 18.5 18.6 14.2 14.5 14.7 14.7 14.4 14.2 Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 235.0 243.5 232.0 118.5 129.5 121.4 48.3 45.8 45.3 13.9 13.3 13.6 18.7 18.7 18.3 14.0 13.7 13.3 35.4 35.8 33.7 223.1 222.1 221.0 115.0 115.3 112.1 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 32.7 31.3 31.9 17.9 17.6 17.5 13.7 13.4 13.1 12.7 12.1 11.5 44.8 45.7 48.2 240.0 242.9 235.5 2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 122.0 122.4 116.9 53.0 55.4 53.2 35.8 36.5 37.5 17.9 17.9 17.9 12.2 11.8 11.9 11.3 10.7 10.1 115.8 109.3 **109.0** 233.5 226.7 39.0 39.0 **38.0** Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 50.3 50.6 **49.5** 18.3 17.9 **17.9** 12.2 12.3 **12.3** 10.2 9.9 **9.7**

224.2

Allages Over13

weeks and up to 6

210.2

205.4 193.9 189.4

189.8

190.1 197.1

nths

Up to 13-

weeks

412.1

449.5 469.4 447.2

430.8

434.5 443.5

All

GEYV

1,069.7

1,081.7 1,082.0 1,036.0

1,003.2

994.7 1,005.9

Over 6 and up to 12

months

GEYX

200.7

185.5 182.5 169.4

160.0 153.4 152.7 Over 12 and up to 24

months

123.3

121.1 119.0 116.0

111.7

108.5 106.7

Percent

claiming over 12

months

23.1

22.3 21.8 22.2

22.2 21.8 21.1

All

over 24

months

GEYZ

123.4

120.1 117.2 113.9

110.9

1082 106.0

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.

-

2 Claimant count by age and duration Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

		18	-24			
All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
GEZA 245.0	131.1	61.7	GEZC 46.1	5.5	2.5	GEZE 0.6
267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
GEZL 172.7	92.3	43.3	GEZN 32.7	3.9	2.5	GEZP 0.4
182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	2.0	0.3
GEZW 72.4	38.8	18.4	GEZY 13.3	1.7	2.5	GEYU 0.2
85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	02
80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	02
77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	02
71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	21	02
70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	20	02
68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	20	02
75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	02
78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	02
76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	02
73.4 70.1 70.4	42.0 38.6 39.9	17.6 18.1 17.5	12.1 11.8 11.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	23 24 24 24	02 02 02

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

UNITED			25-49							50	and over			easonally adju
KINGDOM	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 months	All over 24 months
All 2000 Jun 8	GEZF 626.3	213.9	115.1	IACM 122.4	91.3	27.9	IACS 83.5	IACY 184.2	56.7	30.4	IACB 31.4	26.4	35.7	IADH 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	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
May 9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
Jun 13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
Male 2000 Jun 8	IACI 501.1	162.9	90.3	IACN 99.3	76.2	29.6	IACT 72.3	IACW 137.1	40.3	21.9	1ADC 23.0	19.7	37.8	IADI 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	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	19.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1-
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002 Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
Feb 14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
Mar 14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
Apr 11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
May 9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
Jun 13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
Female 2000 Jun 8	IACJ 125.2	51.0	24.8	IACO 23.1	15.1	21.0	IACU 11.2	IACX 47.0	16.4	8.4	IADD 8.4	6.6	29.4	IADJ 72
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	72	5.5	25.6	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7
Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8
May 9	110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8
Jun 13	108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8

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

	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
									COUTUN	FOT						
ST	6,685	9,306	2,543	18,993	2,491	2,388	719	5,917	SOUTH W 4,561	9,196	2,654	16,662	2,025	3,068	1,163	6,445
up to 26	2,812	4,652	1,182	8,791	1,138	1,024	371	2,636	1,744	4,388	1,359	7,569	745	1,282	502	2,601
52	2,105	5,421	1,438	8,987	737	952	346	2,062	997	3,936	1,260	6,224	412	946	409	1,786
04	181	3,643	1,090	4,916	73	597	240	912	113	2,278	835	3,228	64	466	260	790
	14	2,305	1,809	4,128	3	268	262	533	14	885	873	1,772	14	170	243	427
ming over 52	weeks 1.7 11,797	23.5 25,327	36.0 8,062	19.7 45,815	1.7 4,442	16.5 5,229	25.9 1,938	12.0 12,060	1.7 7,429	15.3 20,683	24.5 6,981	14.1 35,455	2.4 3,260	10.7 5,932	19.5 2,577	10.1 12,049
	11,757	20,021	0,002	40,010	1,112	U,LLU	1,000	12,000			-,			-,	_,	
ST									ENGLAN	D						
	12,870	20,005	4,548	38,149	5,160	5,422	1,696	12,814	69,905	129,621	31,173	234,116	31,210	41,060	12,581	87,729
up to 26	5,851	10,388	2,356	18,814	2,339	2,313	770	5,592	31,471	69,479	16,658	118,654	14,141	19,389	6,195	40,618
52	4,229	10,577	2,458	17,325	1,649	2,001	704	4,398	20,918 2,355	69,182 45,832	16,812 12,774	107,192 60,975	9,101 1,258	16,395 9,522	5,688 3,975	31,434 14,773
04	462 37	7,659 3,947	1,952 2,439	10,078 6,423	232 18	1,173 545	455	1,866 1,016	2,000	23,386	16,013	39,647	149	3,944	3,739	7,832
ming over 52		22.1	31.9	18.2	2.7	15.0	22.3	11.2	2.1	20.5	30.8	17.9	2.5	14.9	24.0	12.4
	23,449	52,576	13,753	90,789	9,398	11,454	4,078	25,686	124,897	337,500	93,430	560,584	55,859	90,310	32,178	182,386
E AND THE		15 000	0.510	00.070	0.000	1110	1000	0.700	WALES	7 470	1,838	14,667	2,076	1,994	690	4,952
unto 26	9,440 3,920	15,222 7,638	3,546	28,676 13,576	3,920 1,849	4,119	1,286 650	9,796 4,527	5,135 2,324	7,476 3,933	1,838	7,309	2,076	903	343	2,189
up to 26 52	2,424	8,010	1,904	12,430	998	1,929	626	3,266	1,473	3,998	1,026	6,514	593	734	280	1,619
104	196	5,030	1,613	6,840	114	974	436	1,526	59	2,443	769	3,272	54	461	211	726
	32	2,295	2,013	4,340	22	320	421	763	11	1,647	1,094	2,752	7	235	240	482
ming over 52		19.2	32.8	17.0	2.0	14.4	25.1	11.5	0.8	21.0	32.5	17.5	1.7	16.1	25.6	12.1
	16,012	38,195	11,052	65,862	6,903	8,959	3,419	19,878	9,002	19,497	5,729	34,514	3,639	4,327	1,764	9,968
ANDS									SCOTLAN	ND						
ANDO	5,578	9,712	2,702	18,294	2,670	3,177	1,112	7,193	10,872	18,981	4,603	35,692	4,593	5,381	1,556	12,595
up to 26	2,483	5,029	1,355	8,935	1,103	1,461	529	3,170	4,532	9,342	2,404	16,592	1,823	2,293	775	5,130
52	1,655	4,779	1,306	7,751	765	1,106	474	2,365	2,807	9,068	2,387	14,340	920	1,726	693	3,406
104	147	3,297	1,056	4,500	91	672	361	1,126	158	5,355	1,641	7,159	102	925	413	1,448
	12	1,593	1,315	2,920	7 2.1	264	333 24.7	604 12.0	11 0.9	2,574 17.5	2,396 <i>30.1</i>	4,981 15.4	2 1.4	329 11.8	478 22.8	809 <i>9.7</i>
ming over 52	weeks 1.6 9,875	20.0 24,410	30.7 7,734	17.5 42,400	4,636	14.0 6,680	2,809	14,458	18,380	45,320	13,431	78,764	7,440	10,654	3,915	23,388
																1
ANDS									GREAT B							
	9,006	14,711	3,803	27,838	3,995	4,385	1,529	10,232	85,912	156,078	37,614	284,475	37,879	48,435	14,827	105,276
up to 26	4,194	7,965	2,093	14,358	1,857	2,064	714	4,732	38,327	82,754	20,064	142,555	16,873	22,585	7,313	47,937
52 104	2,558 300	8,070 6,042	2,007 1,635	12,674 7,981	1,156 179	1,742	692 509	3,618 1,797	25,198 2,572	82,248 53,630	20,225 15,184	128,046 71,406	10,614 1,414	18,855 10,908	6,661 4,599	36,459 16,947
104	39	3,955	2,265	6,259	26	641	581	1,248	270	27,607	19,503	47,380	158	4,508	4,457	9,123
ming over 52		24.5	33.0	20.6	2.8	17.6	27.1	14.1	1.9	20.2	30.8	17.6	2.3	14.6	23.9	12.1
	16,097	40,743	11,803	69,110	7,213	9,941	4,025	21,627	152,279	402,317	112,590	673,862	66,938	105,291	37,857	215,742
-		-				1										
	4.040	10 704	2 000	10.000	0.400	0.000	1 007	7 704	3,471	4,152	ND 742	8,405	2,025	1,407	309	3,763
up to 26	4,849 1,950	10,734 5,368	3,098 1,592	18,926 8,994	2,488 977	3,682 1,627	1,367 635	7,761 3,319	1,836	2,979	577	5,405	674	704	213	1,598
52	1,098	4,497	1,473	7,098	506	1,117	499	2,143	1,592	3,257	709	5,564	598	690	255	1,546
104	145	2,512	880	3,537	86	550	329	967	372	3,138	933	4,443	133	528	326	987
	21	1,075	985	2,081	15	197	262	474	41	1,628	1,633	3,302	19	212	360	591
ming over 52	weeks 2.1 8,063	14.8 24,186	23.2 8,028	13.8 40,636	2.5 4,072	10.4 7,173	19.1 3,092	9.8 14,664	5.6 7,312	31.5 15,154	55.9 4,594	28.6 27,118	4.4 3,449	20.9 3,541	46.9 1,463	18.6 8,485
1	0,000	24,100	0,020	40,000	4,072	1,110	0,002	14,004		10,101	1,001		0,110	0,011	1,100	0,100
								-	UNITED	KINGDOM						
	11,099	26,838	4,257	42,568	5,851	10,115	2,071	18,373	89,383	160,230	38,356	292,880	39,904	49,842	15,136	109,039
up to 26	6,099	16,849	2,716	25,807	3,125	5,636	1,308	10,190	40,163	85,733	20,641	147,959	17,547	23,289	7,526	49,535
52	4,516	17,881	2,953	25,399	2,311	5,489	1,345	9,185	26,790	85,505	20,934	133,610	11,212	19,545	6,916	38,005
104	694	12,529	2,636	15,859	352	3,358	1,075	4,788	2,944	56,768	16,117	75,849	1,547	11,436	4,925	17,934
ming over 52	65 weeks 3.4	6,065 23.2	3,049 <i>36.4</i>	9,179 21.1	35 3.3	1,282 17.9	877 29.2	2,194 15.6	311 2.0	29,235 20.6	21,136 <i>31.8</i>	50,682 18.1	177 2.4	4,720 14.8	4,817 24.8	9,714 12.3
ming over 52	22,473	80,162	15,611	118,812	11,674	25,880	6,676	44,730	159,591	417,471	117,184	700,980	70,387	108,832	39,320	224,227
					-										-	
ST	5.017	10.007	1000	04.040	0.010	1701	1.000	0.400								
up to 26	5,817 2,418	13,897 7,202	4,022 2,101	24,010 11,810	2,610 1,008	4,704 2,053	1,638 716	9,198 3,851								
10p to 20	1,336	6,011	1,941	9,304	567	1,425	593	2,611								
104	117	2,842	1,077	4,036	67	623	310	1,001								
	14	1,266	1,265	2,545	9	257	307	573								
ming over 52	weeks 1.4	13.2	22.5	12.7	1.8	9.7	17.3	9.1								

Duration of	Male				Female				Male				Female			
claims in weeks	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						
13 or less	6,685	9,306	2,543	18,993	2,491	2.388	719	5,917	4,561	9,196	2,654	16,662	2,025	3,068	1,163	6,445
Over 13 and up to 26	2.812	4,652	1,182	8,791	1,138	1,024	371	2,636	1,744	4,388	1,359	7,569	745	1,282	502	2,601
26 and up to 52	2,105	5,421	1,438	8,987	737	952	346	2,062	997	3,936	1,260	6,224	412	946	409	1,786
52 and up to 104	181	3,643	1,090	4,916	73	597	240	912	113	2,278	835	3,228	64	466	260	790
Over 104	14	2,305	1,809	4,128	3	268	262	533	14	885	873	1,772	14	170	243	427
Per cent claiming over 52 w		23.5	36.0	19.7	1.7	16.5	25.9	12.0	1.7	15.3	24.5	14.1	2.4	10.7	19.5	10.1
All	11,797	25,327	8,062	45,815	4,442	5,229	1,938	12,060	7,429	20,683	6,981	35,455	3,260	5,932	2,577	12,049
NORTH WEST									ENGLAN	D						
13 or less	12,870	20,005	4,548	38,149	5,160	5,422	1,696	12,814	69,905	129,621	31,173	234,116	31,210	41,060	12,581	87,729
Over 13 and up to 26	5,851	10,388	2,356	18,814	2,339	2,313	770	5,592	31,471	69,479	16,658	118,654	14,141	19,389	6,195	40,618
26 and up to 52	4,229	10,577	2,458	17,325	1,649	2,001	704	4,398	20,918	69,182	16,812	107,192	9,101	16,395	5,688	31,434
52 and up to 104	462	7,659	1,952	10,078	232	1,173	455	1,866	2,355	45,832	12,774	60,975	1,258	9,522	3,975	14,773
Over104	37	3,947	2,439	6,423	18	545	453	1,016	248	23,386	16,013	39,647	149	3,944	3,739	7,832
Per cent claiming over 52 w		22.1	31.9	18.2	2.7	15.0	22.3	11.2	2.1	20.5 337,500	30.8 93,430	17.9 560,584	2.5 55,859	14.9 90,310	24.0 32,178	12.4 182,386
All	23,449	52,576	13,753	90,789	9,398	11,454	4,078	25,686	124,897	337,500	93,430	500,504	55,659	90,310	32,170	102,300
YORKSHIRE AND THE H	UMBER								WALES							
13 or less	9,440	15,222	3,546	28,676	3,920	4,119	1,286	9,796	5,135	7,476	1,838	14,667	2,076	1,994	690	4,952
Over 13 and up to 26	3,920	7,638	1,904	13,576	1,849	1,929	650	4,527	2,324	3,933	1,002	7,309	909	903	343	2,189
26 and up to 52	2,424	8,010	1,976	12,430	998	1,617	626	3,266	1,473	3,998	1,026	6,514	593	734	280	1,619
52 and up to 104	196	5,030	1,613	6,840	114	974	436	1,526	59	2,443	769	3,272	54	461	211	726
Over104	32	2,295	2,013	4,340	22	320	421	763	11	1,647	1,094	2,752	7	235	240 25.6	482
Per cent claiming over 52 w	16,012	19.2 38,195	32.8 11,052	17.0 65,862	2.0 6,903	14.4 8,959	25.1 3,419	11.5 19,878	0.8 9,002	21.0 19,497	32.5 5,729	17.5 34,514	1.7 3,639	16.1 4,327	1,764	9,968
																1000
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAN							
13 or less	5,578	9,712	2,702	18,294	2,670	3,177	1,112	7,193	10,872	18,981	4,603	35,692	4,593	5,381	1,556	12,595
Over 13 and up to 26	2,483	5,029	1,355	8,935	1,103	1,461	529	3,170	4,532	9,342	2,404	16,592	1,823	2,293	775	5,130
26 and up to 52	1,655	4,779	1,306	7,751	765	1,106	474	2,365	2,807	9,068	2,387	14,340	920	1,726	693	3,406
52 and up to 104	147	3,297	1,056	4,500	91	672	361	1,126	158	5,355	1,641	7,159	102	925 329	413 478	1,448
Over 104 Per cont claiming over 52 v	12 reeks 1.6	1,593 20.0	1,315 <i>30.7</i>	2,920 17.5	7 2.1	264 14.0	333 24.7	604 12.0	11 0.9	2,574 17.5	2,396 <i>30.1</i>	4,981 15.4	1.4	11.8	22.8	9.7
Per cent claiming over 52 w	9,875	24,410	7,734	42,400	4,636	6,680	2,809	14,458	18,380	45,320	13,431	78,764	7,440	10,654	3,915	23,388
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT B					10.105		105 070
13 or less	9,006	14,711	3,803	27,838	3,995	4,385	1,529	10,232	85,912	156,078	37,614	284,475	37,879	48,435	14,827	105,276
Over 13 and up to 26	4,194	7,965	2,093	14,358	1,857	2,064	714	4,732	38,327	82,754	20,064	142,555	16,873	22,585	7,313	47,937
26 and up to 52	2,558	8,070	2,007	12,674	1,156	1,742	692	3,618	25,198 2,572	82,248 53,630	20,225 15,184	128,046 71,406	10,614 1,414	18,855 10,908	6,661 4,599	36,459 16,947
52 and up to 104 Over 104	300 39	6,042 3,955	1,635 2,265	7,981 6,259	179 26	1,109 641	509 581	1,797 1,248	2,572	27,607	19,503	47,380	158	4,508	4,399	9,123
Percent claiming over 52 w		24.5	33.0	20.6	2.8	17.6	27.1	1,240	1.9	20.2	30.8	17.6	2.3	14.6	23.9	12.1
All	16,097	40,743	11,803	69,110	7,213	9,941	4,025	21,627	152,279	402,317	112,590	673,862	66,938	105,291	37,857	215,742
EAST 13 or less	4,849	10.704	3,098	18,926	2,488	3.682	1 007	7 704	NORTHEN 3,471	4,152	ND 742	8,405	2,025	1,407	309	3,763
Over 13 and up to 26	4,849	10,734 5,368	1,592	8,994	2,488	1,627	1,367 635	7,761 3,319	1,836	2,979	577	5,405	674	704	213	1,598
26 and up to 52	1,950	5,308	1,592	7,098	506	1,027	499	2,143	1,592	3,257	709	5,564	598	690	213	1,546
52 and up to 104	145	2,512	880	3,537	86	550	329	967	372	3,138	933	4,443	133	528	326	987
Over 104	21	1,075	985	2,081	15	197	262	474	41	1,628	1,633	3,302	19	212	360	591
Per cent claiming over 52 w		14.8	23.2	13.8	2.5	10.4	19.1	9.8	5.6	31.5	55.9	28.6	4.4	20.9	46.9	18.6
All	8,063	24,186	8,028	40,636	4,072	7,173	3,092	14,664	7,312	15,154	4,594	27,118	3,449	3,541	1,463	8,485
LONDON										KINGDOM		-				
13 or less	11,099	26,838	4,257	42,568	5,851	10,115	2,071	18,373	89,383	160,230	38,356	292,880	39,904	49,842	15,136	109,039
Over 13 and up to 26	6,099	16,849	2,716	42,508	3,125	5,636	1,308	10,373	40,163	85,733	20,641	147,959	17,547	23,289	7,526	49,535
26 and up to 52	4,516	17,881	2,716	25,807	2,311	5,489	1,308	9,185	26,790	85,505	20,934	133,610	11,212	19,545	6,916	38,005
52 and up to 104	694	12,529	2,636	15,859	352	3,358	1,075	4,788	2,944	56,768	16,117	75,849	1,547	11,436	4,925	17,934
Over 104	65	6,065	3,049	9,179	35	1,282	877	2,194	311	29,235	21,136	50,682	177	4,720	4,817	9,714
Per cent claiming over 52 w		23.2	36.4	21.1	3.3	17.9	29.2	15.6	2.0	20.6	31.8	18.1	2.4	14.8	24.8	12.3
All	22,473	80,162	15,611	118,812	11,674	25,880	6,676	44,730	159,591	417,471	117,184	700,980	70,387	108,832	39,320	224,227
SOUTH EAST	-					250	-		i leg i			1.00	-			
13 or less	5,817	13,897	4,022	24,010	2,610	4,704	1,638	9,198								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,418	7,202	2,101	11,810	1,008	2,053	716	3,851								
26 and up to 52	1,336	6,011	1,941	9,304	567	1,425	593	2,611								
52 and up to 104	117	2,842	1,077	4,036	67	623	310	1,001								
	14	1,266	1,265	2,545	9	257	307	573								
Over104																
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 w All		13.2 31,218	22.5 10,406	12.7 51,705	1.8 4,261	9.7 9,062	17.3 3,564	9.1 17,234								

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

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

S50 Labour Market trends August 2002

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

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		Same and a subscript	Male	Female	All	Rateb		Market second	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					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and
ENGLAND																	
Alnwick and Amble	386	139	525	3.9	2.9	Holsworthy	65	26	91	2.8	2.1	Stamford	293	112	405	1.4	1.1
Andover	256	105	361	0.9	0.8	Homcastle	88	63	151	2.1	1.6	Stevenage	2,063	802	2,865	1.8	1.5
Appleby	35	23	58	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,856	854	3,710	3.9	3.4	Stoke	5,039	1,634	6,673	3.5	3.2
Ashford	683	192	875	2.1	1.8	Hull	7,760	2,372	10,132	6.1	5.4	Stroud	578	201	779	2.3	1.8
Axminster	105	38	143	2.1	1.6	Huntingdon	711	303	1,014	1.6	1.4	Sunderland and Durham	7,506	2,086	9,592	5.3	4.8
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,274	749	3,023	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	208	63	271	42	3.5	Swindon	2,003	729	2,732	2.1	1.9
Banbury	361	136	497	0.9	0.7	Ipswich	2,544	804	3,348	28	2.5	Taunton	603	213	816	1.6	1.4
Barnard Castle	97	36	133	2.0	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,571	402	1,973	45	3.8	Telford and Bridgnorth	1,785	656	2,441	2.5	2.1
Barnsley	2,766	919	3,685	4.6	4.0	Keighley and Skipton	1,260	442	1,702	3.1	2.7	Thanet	2,019	602	2,621	7.0	6.3
Barnstaple	489	197	686	2.8	2.4	Kendal	179	59	238	1.0	0.8	Thetford	319	130	449	1.9	1.5
Barrow-in-Furness	1,194	302	1,496	5.2	4.5	Keswick	24	5	29	0.7	0.6	Tiverton	272	118	390	2.4	1.9
Basingstoke	795	303	1,098	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,153	456	1,609	2.4	22	Torquay	996	272	1,268	4.6	3.9
Bath	905	311	1,216	1.5	1.2	Kind's Lynn	870	292	1,162	2.6	22	Trowbridge and Warminster	560	221	781	1.7	1.4
Bedford	2,102	649	2,751	3.3	2.7	King's Lynn	1,074	364	1,438	3.0	24	Truro	475	174	649	2.3	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	230	83	313	3.0	2.7	Kingsbridge	78	43	121	1.8	1.4	Tunbridge Wells	964	326	1,290	1.3	1.1
Bideford	486	177	663	4.5	3.3	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,685	466	2,151	3.9	3.4	Tyneside	18,700	4,648	23,348	5.5	5.0
Birmingham	31,458	9,375	40,833	4.9	4.4	Launceston	167	68	235	2.8	22	Wadebridge and Bodmin	219	82	301	2.2	1.7
Bishop Auckland	2,517	869	3,386	6.1	5.3	Leeds	9,697	2,840	12,537	3.2	2.9	Wakefield	3,624	1,152	4,776	3.8	3.4
Blackburn	3,182	976	4,158	3.2	2.9	Leek	251	104	355	2.0	1.6	Warrington	4,210	1,366	5,576	3.3	3.0
Blackpool	3,060	783	3,843	3.0	2.6	Leicester	7,956	2,733	10,689	3.8	3.4	Warwick	1,229	421	1,650	1.5	1.3
Bolton	3,736	1,079	4,815	3.8	3.5	Leominster	162	61	223	2.5	2.1	Wellingborough	1,004	404	1,408	2.6	2.3
Boston	335	133	468	1.9	1.7	Lincoln	1,702	549	2,251	3.0	2.8	Wells	513	220	733	2.7	2.1
Bournemouth	2,085	638	2,723	22	1.8	Liskeard	269	107	376	3.4	2.4	Weston-super-Mare	659	232	891	2.6	2.2
Bradford	9,356	2,618	11,974	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	21,787	5,977	27,764	7.1	6.4	Whitby	262	59	321	4.0	3.4
Bridgwater	630	207	837	2.5	2.1	London	118,798	44,985	163,783	3.9	3.4	Whitehaven	1,243	354	1,597	5.0	4.5
Bridlington and Driffield	941	338	1,279	6.8	5.4	Loughborough	1,114	395	1,509	3.0	2.6	Wigan and St. Helens	5,642	1,666	7,308	4.8	42
Bridport	94	47	141	1.5	1.2	Louth	322	121	443	4.1	3.2	Windermere	40	13	53	0.5	0.4
Brighton	4,397	1,595	5,992	3.3	2.8	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,414	478	1,892	4.8	4.1	Wirral and Chester	7,042	1,930	8,972	4.2	3.8
Bristol	6,159	1,886	8,045	2.0	1.8	Ludlow	186	59	245	2.4	1.9	Wisbech	631	284	915	3.3	2.8
Bude	171	76	247	4.7	3.7	Luton	3,487	1,179	4,666	3.6	3.1	Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,445	2,991	12,436	5.4	4.7
Bumley Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale	920 1,255 381 347 2,609	325 518 176 131 776	1,245 1,773 557 478 3,385	32 23 15 21 43	2.9 2.1 1.2 1.7 3.8	Maidstone and North Kent Malton Malvern Manchester Mansfield	5,839 134 273 26,593 3,172	1,982 67 86 7,263 1,080	7,821 201 359 33,856 4,252	2.9 1.7 1.5 3.4 3.9	2.5 1.3 1.1 3.0 3.5	Woodbridge Worcester Workington Worksop	352 1,166 1,188 849	120 402 343 314	472 1,568 1,531 1,163	2.5 2.1 5.8 4.6	21 1.9 5.1 4.1
Cambridge Camelford Canterbury Cartisle Chard	1,872 64 1,051 1,289 137	645 28 349 394 55	2,517 92 1,400 1,683 192	1.6 4.1 2.1 3.2 1.6	1.4 3.2 1.8 2.8 1.3	Matlock Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall Milton Keynes	312 188 10,435 180 2,029	96 70 2,563 81 783	408 258 12,998 261 2,812	1.3 1.6 6.4 1.9 1.9	1.0 12 5.8 1.6 1.7	Worthing Yeovil York WALES	743 459 1,511	220 159 477	963 618 1,988	1.4 1.4 1.8	12 12 1.6
Cheltenham	1,272	438	1,710	2.0	1.8	Minehead	.184	58	242	3.1	2.4	Aberystwyth	296	97	393	2.9	2.0
Chesterfield	2,661	881	3,542	5.0	4.5	Morpeth and Ashington	2,263	712	2,975	5.9	5.1	Bangor and Carnarfon	1,446	354	1,800	5.8	4.8
Chichester	1,030	405	1,435	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	847	298	1,145	3.9	3.4	Betws-y-Coed	91	27	118	4.4	3.5
Chippenham	350	146	496	1.8	1.4	Newark	457	146	603	2.7	2.4	Brecon	165	58	223	2.5	1.7
Cinderford	638	297	935	4.6	4.0	Newbury	479	178	657	1.1	1.0	Bridgend	1,383	412	1,795	3.5	3.1
Cirencester Clacton Colchester Coventry Crawley	258 812 1,969 6,268 2,056	90 261 776 1,909 715	348 1,073 2,745 8,177 2,771	1.4 5.5 2.1 3.4 1.1	1.1 4.3 1.8 3.1 0.9	Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk Northampton Norwich	311 485 292 2,663 2,945	101 170 117 938 990	412 655 409 3,601 3,935	42 24 1.4 24 23	3.3 1.8 1.1 2.1 2.1	Cardigan Carmarthen Colwyn and Conwy Cwmbran and Monmouth	6,163 207 523 827 1,211	1,574 90 177 224 346	7,737 297 700 1,051 1,557	3.4 4.4 4.1 4.0 3.3	3.0 3.2 3.3 3.2 3.1
Crewe Cromer Darlington Dartmouth Derby	2,106 382 1,607 51 4,415	744 140 461 19 1,424	2,850 532 2,068 70 5,839	2.7 3.0 4.5 2.2 3.5	24 23 4.1 1.7 32	Nottingham Okehampton Oswestry Oxford Paignton and Totnes	9,715 139 293 2,117 874	2,943 56 133 721 282	12,658 195 426 2,838 1,156	4.0 22 2.5 1.2 4.4	3.5 1.6 2.0 1.0 3.6	Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard and St David's Flint Haverfordwest	141 110 1,278 920	41 36 413 270	182 146 1,691 1,190	4.3 3.9 2.8 6.4	3.6 3.2 2.4 5.2
Devizes	178	67	245	1.7	12	Penrith	119	63	182	1.2	1.0	Holyhead	380	114	494	8.9	6.8
Diss	208	98	306	1.8	1.4	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	740	285	1,025	5.2	42	Knighton and Radnor	65	29	94	3.6	2.4
Doncaster	4,156	1,263	5,419	4.9	4.4	Peterborough	1,772	592	2,364	2.4	2.1	Lampeter	178	77	255	4.4	3.0
Dorchester and Weymouth	689	200	889	1.9	1.5	Pickering	94	40	134	1.7	1.4	Llandeilo	89	34	123	4.2	3.4
Dover	885	242	1,127	3.7	3.3	Plymouth	3,558	1,175	4,733	3.5	2.8	Llandrindod Wells	208	89	297	4.1	2.8
Dudley and Sandwell	8,167	2,362	10,529	4.5	4.1	Poole	1,004	312	1,316	1.4	12	Llanelli	1,050	287	1,337	62	5.0
Eastbourne	1,290	384	1,674	2.8	2.3	Portsmouth	4,102	1,271	5,373	2.5	21	Llangefni and Amlwch	548	170	718	7.4	5.6
Evesham	228	108	336	1.2	1.0	Preston	3,222	904	4,126	2.7	24	Machynlleth	115	43	158	4.8	3.7
Exeter	1,823	613	2,436	2.0	1.7	Reading	3,382	1,298	4,680	1.6	14	Merthyr	959	290	1,249	6.0	5.7
Fakenham	191	53	244	2.4	1.9	Redruth and Camborne	659	196	855	4.9	35	Neath and Port Talbot	1,390	430	1,820	4.5	4.1
Falmouth	426	143	569	4.9	4.1	Retford	406	174	580	3.9	3.5	Newport	2,674	765	3,439	3.6	3.3
Folkestone	967	277	1,244	3.5	2.9	Richmond	175	89	264	2.6	1.5	Newtown	117	43	160	1.4	1.0
Gainsborough	535	197	732	6.1	5.1	Rochdale	2,432	660	3,092	4.9	4.3	Pembroke and Tenby	597	189	786	6.8	5.5
Gloucester	1,686	492	2,178	2.9	2.6	Rugby	658	250	908	2.3	2.0	Portypridd and Aberdare	2,573	759	3,332	4.3	4.0
Goole and Selby	774	346	1,120	3.7	3.1	Salisbury	323	123	446	1.0	0.7	Portmadoc and Flestiniog	226	70	296	5.3	4.3
Grantham	403	150	553	2.0	1.7	Scarborough	1,160	308	1,468	4.2	3.5	Pwllheli	103	30	133	25	21
Great Yarmouth	1,672	489	2,161	5.7	4.8	Scunthorpe	1,685	595	2,280	3.5	3.2	Rhyl and Denbigh	922	267	1,189	3.7	29
Grimsby	3,212	964	4,176	5.5	4.8	Settle	52	33	85	1.4	1.1	Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,579	789	3,368	5.4	4.7
Guildford and Aldershot	1,970	708	2,678	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	213	74	287	1.3	0.9	Ruthin and Bala	110	48	158	22	1.7
Haltwhistle	104	31	135	4.0	3.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,607	3,383	15,990	5.0	4.4	Swansea	3,688	968	4,656	4.4	3.9
Harlow Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich Hastings	1,524 724 2,168 250 1,874	581 272 493 77 535	2,105 996 2,661 327 2,409	1.7 1.3 7.7 5.5 4.6	1.4 1.1 6.9 4.2 3.5	Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Slough and Woking South Molton	882 450 238 12,439 72	265 130 107 4,583 36	1,147 580 345 17,022 108	1.8 3.1 2.4 22 2.6	1.5 2.5 1.8 1.9 2.1	Welshpool Wrexham	1,285	900 71 403	4,000 222 1,688	4.4 2.6 3.0	3.9 1.8 2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leyburn Helston Hereford Hexham	428 21 230 846 209	200 17 113 303 75	628 38 343 1,149 284	22 1.1 5.3 2.1 2.1	1.9 0.6 3.7 1.7 1.7	Southampton and Winchester Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford	3,954 6,423 323 457 1,140	1,056 2,345 136 178 488	5,010 8,768 459 635 1,628	1.8 3.7 1.5 2.8 2.7	1.6 3.1 1.3 2.1 2.4	a Travel-to-Work Area b Claimant count rates and government-sup Note: Rates for the above T	are calculated ported trainee	by expressing s) and as a pe	g the number of the rcentage of the	of claimants as ne narrow-base	a percentage ed estimate (cl

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.21

	Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND	-		-		
Aberdeen	2,350	745	3,095	1.7	1.6
Annan	249	102	351	3.5	3.0
Argyll Islands Ayr	88 1,731	29 540	117 2,271	4.0 5.2	3.1 4.6
Badenoch	104	29	133	2.7	2.3
Banff	203	75	278	3.0	2.4
Berwickshire	168	48	216	3.2	2.8
Brechin and Montrose	524 209	217 72	741 281	4.6 7.8	4.0 6.0
Campbeltown Crieff	144	39	183	2.7	2.3
Dingwall	706	136	842	6.4	5.4
Dufftown	64	18	82	3.0	2.1
Dumbarton Dumfries	1,448 1,131	521 430	1,969 1,561	7.2 4.4	6.2 3.9
Dummes .	4,542	1,437	5,979	7.1	6.6
Dunfermline	2,584	721	3,305	5.9	5.3
Dunoon and Rothesay	354	94	448	6.0	4.6
East Ayrshire	2,713 8,678	851 2,527	3,564 11,205	8.6 2.9	7.8 2.6
Edinburgh Elgin and Forres	504	2,527	729	4.0	2.9
Falkirk	2,508	716	3,224	5.7	5.3
Forfar	429 175	165 75	594 250	3.3 2.9	2.8 2.3
Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles	175 440	132	250 572	2.9	2.2
Girvan	204	48	252	8.1	7.1
Glasgow	24,752	6,619	31,371	5.0	4.6
Greenock Hawick	1,781 277	486 110	2,267 387	6.6 4.5	6.3 3.9
Huntly	75	24	99	3.5	2.8
Inverness	1,126	286	1,412	3.4	2.9
Keith and Buckie	241	74	315 160	4.8 2.2	3.4 1.9
Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy	118 3,959	42 1,147	5,106	7.8	7.1
Kirkcudbright	173	58	231	3.7	3.2
Lewis and Harris	438	83	521	5.6	5.2
Lochaber	133	33 19	166 86	1.9 2.4	1.7 1.9
Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark	67 5,506	1,791	7,297	5.9	5.3
Newton Stewart	107	51	158	4.4	3.8
North Ayrshire	3,268	1,142	4,410	9.9	9.0
Oban Orkney Islands	153 142	51 63	204 205	3.0 2.4	2.3 1.9
Perth	697	256	953	2.4	2.0
Peterhead	287	129	416 45	3.3 1.3	2.6 1.1
Pitlochry	34	11			
Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	170 255	70 83	240 338	2.0 4.6	1.8 3.9
St Andrews	336	134	470	2.7	2.5
Stirling Stranraer	1,867 360	536 108	2,403 468	4.5 5.9	4.0 5.2
Sutherland Thurso	247 157	63 40	310 197	6.7 3.1	5.7 2.6
Uists and Barra	106	26	132	5.4	5.0
Wick	233	60	293	6.5	5.6
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Ballymena	855	399	1,254	3.9	3.2
Belfast Coleraine	13,895 1,414	3,952 503	17,847	4.8 5.9	4.2 5.0
Craigavon	1,872	651	2,523	4.1	3.5
Derry	3,802	1,089	4,891	9.1	7.7
Dungannon	464	198	662	3.7	3.0
Enniskillen Mid-Ulster	1,341 584	432 273	1,773 857	8.0 3.9	6.4 3.2
Newry	1,518	456	1,974	6.8	5.6
Omagh	753	335	1,088	6.2	5.0
Strabane	876	279	1,155	10.9	9.0

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 13 2002

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

of the TTWAs is available from Regional and Local Statistics division on 020 7533 6114. of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces aimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		N	lale	Female	All	Ratea	1000 C	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)		5,381	24,414	5.0	4.4	Worcestershir
Darlington UA	1,599	462	2,061	4.5	4.1	Barnsley Doncaster	2,542 3,898	839 1,144	3,381 5,042	4.6 4.9	4.0 4.3	Bromsgrove Malvern Hills
Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA	2,168 3,924	493 929	2,661 4,853	7.7 6.8	6.9 6.4	Rotherham Sheffield	3,606 8,987	1,007 2,391	4,613 11,378	5.4	4.7	Redditch Worcester
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,872	683	3,555	7.8	6.7 5.1					4.9	4.4	Wychavon
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,540	913	4,453	5.6		West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	29,126 8,803	8,565 2,521	37,691 11,324	3.9 5.4	3.5 5.0	Wyre Forest
County Durham Chester-le-Street	6,230 608	1,957 158	8,187 766	5.1 7.1	4.6 6.4	Calderdale Kirklees	2,609 4,472	776 1,304	3,385 5,776	4.3 3.5	3.8 3.1	EAST
Derwentside	1,024	298	1,322	5.9	5.1	Leeds	9,700	2,854	12,554	3.1	2.9	Luton UA
Durham Easington	874 1,186	278 341	1,152 1,527	2.8 6.2	2.6 5.8	Wakefield	3,542	1,110	4,652	3.8	3.4	Peterborough Southend-on-
Sedgefield Teesdale	1,317 192	475 62	1,792 254	5.6 3.2	5.1 2.5	EAST MIDLANDS						Thurrock UA
Wear Valley	1,029	345	1,374	6.7	5.5	Derby UA	3,698	1,148	4,846	3.9	3.6	Bedfordshire Bedford
Northumberland	3,836	1,243	5,079	4.5	3.9	Leicester UA Nottingham UA	5,964 5,687	1,924 1,613	7,888 7,300	5.0 4.3	4.7 4.1	Mid Bedfordshi
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	318 242	122 86	440 328	4.0 2.8	2.9 2.5	Rutland UA	71	27	96	0.8	0.6	South Bedfords
Blyth Valley	1,252	405	1,657	6.8	5.9 2.3	Derbyshire	6,928	2,403	9,331	3.3	2.8	Cambridgeshi Cambridge
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	486 436	148 156	634 592	2.6 2.7	22	Amber Valley Bolsover	944 849	320 323	1,264 1,172	22 62	2.0 5.4	East Cambridg Fenland
Wansbeck	1,102	326	1,428	7.8	6.7	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	1,585 326	530 95	2,115 421	4.3	3.9	Huntingdonshir
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	21,917	5,465	27,382	5.6	5.1	Erewash	1,073	370	1,443	1.3 3.7	1.0 3.2	South Cambrid
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	3,281 5,646	873 1,249	4,154 6,895	4.3 4.3	4.1 4.0	High Peak North East Derbyshire	567 1,122	194 347	761 1,469	2.3 5.2	1.8 4.3	Essex Basildon
North Tyneside South Tyneside	3,352 4,210	886 994	4,238 5,204	6.8 10.2	5.9 9.1	South Derbyshire	462	224	686	3.0	2.5	Braintree
Sunderland	5,428	1,463	6,891	5.9	5.4	Leicestershire	3,943	1,542	5,485	2.4	21	Brentwood Castle Point
NORTH WEST						Blaby Charnwood	507 1,333	221 469	728 1,802	2.3 3.3	1.9 2.8	Chelmsford Colchester
	1007		0.000		20	Harborough	310	155	465	1.7	1.4	Epping Forest
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	1,995 2,090	560 500	2,555 2,590	4.1 4.1	3.8 3.7	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	611 200	242 74	853 274	2.0 1.6	1.8 1.3	Maldon
Halton UA Warrington UA	2,325 1,759	769 559	3,094 2,318	5.9 2.1	5.4 1.9	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	528 454	237 144	765 598	2.0 3.3	1.8	Rochford Tendring
											2.7	Uttlesford
Cheshire Chester	4,892 860	1,513 252	6,405 1,112	2.0 1.6	1.8 1.4	Lincolnshire Boston	4,806 311	1,722 126	6,528 437	27 1.8	23 1.6	Hertfordshire
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	591 913	191 321	782 1,234	2.4 2.6	2.0 2.3	East Lindsey Lincoln	929	326	1,255	3.2	2.6	Broxbourne Dacorum
Ellesmere Port and Neston	689	183	872	2.5	2.3	North Kesteven	1,251 493	337 224	1,588 717	3.0 2.6	2.9 2.0	East Hertfords
Macclesfield Vale Royal	779 1,060	201 365	980 1,425	1.2 3.0	1.0 2.6	South Holland South Kesteven	347 682	144 261	491 943	1.6 2.0	1.4 1.7	Hertsmere North Hertford
						WestLindsey	793	304	1,097	5.0	42	St. Albans Stevenage
Cumbria Allerdale	5,341 1,267	1,568 372	6,909 1,639	3.4 4.8	3.0 4.3	Northamptonshire	5,003	1,861	6,864	2.3	2.0	Three Rivers
Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle	1,024 1,183	234 = 362	1,258 1,545	6.0 3.1	5.4 2.8	Corby Daventry	611 355	202 177	813	2.6	2.4	Watford Welwyn Hatfie
Copeland	1,291	362	1,653	5.1	4.6	East Northamptonshire	435	172	532 607	2.0 2.6	1.4 2.0	Norfolk
Eden South Lakeland	180 396	. 94 144	274 540	1.3 1.3	1.1 1.0	Kettering Northampton	514 2,198	243 712	757 2,910	22 25	1.9 2.3	Breckland
Greater Manchester (Met County	0 24 202	9,503	43,806	3.7	3.4	South Northamptonshire	273 617	113 242	386	1.5	1.2	Broadland Great Yarmout
Bolton	3,334	946	4,280	3.7	3.3	Wellingborough			859	2.4	2.3	King's Lynn an North Norfolk
Bury Manchester	1,440 10,411	477 2,591	1,917 13,002	3.1 4.4	2.6 4.2	Nottinghamshire Ashfield	7,044 1,310	2,424 478	9,468 1,788	3.8 4.3	3.3 3.9	Norwich
Oldham	3,133	863	3,996	4.6	4.1	Bassetlaw	1,245	523	1,768	4.1	3.7	South Norfolk
Rochdale Salford	3,019 2,920	840 754	3,859 3,674	5.1 3.3	4.4 3.0	Broxtowe Gedling	889 988	310 302	1,199 1,290	3.9 4.1	3.3 3.4	Suffolk Babergh
Stockport Tameside	2,139 2,312	670 742	2,809 3,054	2.3 4.0	2.0 3.6	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,208 797	380 252	1,588 1,049	4.8 3.1	4.3	Forest Heath
Trafford	2,135	576	2,711	2.1	1.9	Rushcliffe	607	179	786	2.3	2.8 1.8	Ipswich Mid Suffolk
Wigan	3,460	1,044	4,504	4.4	4.0	WEST MIDLANDS						St. Edmundsbi Suffolk Coasta
Lancashire Burnley	10,252 871	3,121 307	13,373 1,178	3.0 3.3	2.6 2.9	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,087	387	1,474	24	17	Waveney
Chorley	717	226	943	2.9	2.5	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,499	1,070	4,569	2.1 3.9	1.7 3.6	LONDON
Fylde Hyndburn	339 694	104 243	443 937	1.1 3.3	0.9 2.8	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,472	547	2,019	2.5	2.3	Greater Lond
Lancaster Pendle	1,633 885	458 312	2,091 1,197	4.2 4.0	3.6 3.5	Shropshire Bridgnorth	1,673	566	2,239	2.0	1.7	Barking and Da Barnet
Preston	1,872	460	2,332	3.0	2.8	North Shropshire	278 354	104 106	382 460	2.1 2.3	1.5 1.9	Bexley
Ribble Valley Rossendale	125 495	57 164	182 659	0.9 2.6	0.8 2.2	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	251 570	119 161	370 731	2.5 1.6	2.1 1.4	Brent Bromley
South Ribble	575	187	762	2.0	1.7	South Shropshire	220	76	296	2.4	1.4	Camden City of London
West Lancashire Wyre	1,357 689	413 190	1,770 879	4.7 3.1	4.0 2.5	Staffordshire	6,305	2,531	8,836	2.8	2.5	Croydon
Merseyside (Met County)	28,766	7,887	36,653	6.9	6.2	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	790 786	402	1,192	3.9	3.5	Ealing Enfield
Knowsley	3,582	1,052	4,634	9.6	8.8	Lichfield	569	301 243	1,087 812	22 22	2.1 1.9	Greenwich Hackney
Liverpool Saint Helens	12,470 2,854	3,388 830	15,858 3,684	7.3 6.4	6.8 5.6	Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	1,051 873	366 317	1,417 1,190	3.4 3.9	3.0 3.2	Hammersmith
Sefton Wirral	4,367 5,493	1,122	5,489 6,988	5.6 6.5	4.8	Stafford	1,007	375	1,382	22	1.9	Haringey Harrow
		1,430	0,300	0.0	5.7	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	544 685	240 287	784 972	2.7 3.1	22 2.8	Havering Hillingdon
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBI						Warwickshire	3,319	1,213	4,532	1.9	1.7	Hounslow
East Riding of Yorkshire UA Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	2,959 A 6.301	1,126	4,085 8,136	4.5 7.0	3.5 6.4	North Warwickshire	364	152	516	1.8	1.5	Islington Kensington an
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,010	913	3,923	5.9	5.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby	927 677	324 264	1,251 941	3.4 2.1	3.1 1.9	Kingston upor Lambeth
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	1,761 1,356	618 415	2,379 1,771	3.3 1.9	3.1 1.7	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	475 876	182 291	657 1,167	1.3 1.7	1.0 1.5	Lewisham
												Merton Newham
North Yorkshire Craven	3,660 236	1,312 115	4,972 351	22	1.7 1.2	West Midlands (Met County) Birmingham	49,153 23,452	14,199 6,445	63,352 29,897	5.2 5.9	4.7 5.4	Redbridge Richmond upo
Hambleton Harrogate	447 615	181 222	628 837	1.6 1.4	1.3 1.1	Coventry	4,545	1,264	5,809	3.9	3.7	Southwark
Richmondshire	210	111	321	22	1.3	Dudley Sandwell	4,509 5,962	1,320 1,743	5,829 7,705	4.5 5.7	4.1 5.2	Sutton Tower Hamle
Ryedale Scarborough	253 1,406	118 358	371 1,764	1.7 4.2	1.3 3.6	Solihull Walsall	1,621 4,071	562 1,276	2,183 5,347	2.6 4.8	22 4.3	Waltham Fore Wandsworth
Selby	493	207	700	2.6	2.3	Wolverhampton	4,993	1,589	6,582	5.8	4.5	Westminster

				Cour	ities, unit	Claimant cour tary authorities and loc					13 2002
	Male	Female	All	Ratea		Ma	ale	Female	All	Rate ^a Per cent	Per cent
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	jobs and claimants
Prestershire Insgrove Ivem Hills dditch prester chavon rre Forest	3,940 749 291 770 795 531 804	1,416 268 96 307 249 226 270	5,356 1,017 387 1,077 1,044 757 1,074	23 28 15 27 23 15 28	2.0 2.5 1.1 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.5	SOUTH EAST Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA	599 3,563 1,571 2,521 1,695 2,053 1,417	226 1,275 402 846 650 597 465	825 4,838 1,973 3,367 2,345 2,650 1,882	1.4 4.1 4.5 3.9 1.9 2.7 1.9	1.2 3.6 3.8 3.3 1.8 2.2 1.7
ST ton UA terborough UA uthend-on-Sea UA urrock UA	2,551 1,540 2,230 1,385	829 499 674 551	3,380 2,039 2,904 1,936	4.4 2.4 4.6 3.6	3.9 2.2 3.9 3.2	Reading UA Slough UA Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	1,562 2,454 595 789 613	400 509 558 221 322 285	2,071 3,012 816 1,111 898	2.6 2.7 1.1 1.5 1.5	2.3 2.5 1.0 1.3 1.3
dfordshire dford d Bedfordshire uth Bedfordshire	3,226 1,806 614 806	1,099 532 246 321	4,325 2,338 860 1,127	3.0 3.6 2.3 2.6	24 3.1 1.7 2.1	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,514 673 405 243 1,193	865 264 137 100 364	3,379 937 542 343 1,557	1.6 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.9	1.3 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.5
mbridgeshire mbridge st Cambridgeshire nland ntingdonshire	3,239 941 419 579 767 533	1,222 287 165 267 319 184	4,461 1,228 584 846 1,086 717	1.8 1.5 3.0 2.9 1.7 1.4	1.5 1.4 2.4 2.4 1.5 1.1	East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes	3,859 884 1,375 580	1,166 255 378 206	5,025 1,139 1,753 786	3.0 3.2 5.9 2.4 2.8	2.4 2.8 4.5 1.8 2.2
uth Cambridgeshire sex sildon aintree entwood	8,697 1,572 811 258	3,445 601 325 124	12,142 2,173 1,136 382	26 3.3 2.7 1.3	22 29 22 1.1	Rother Wealden Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	530 490 5,639 703 447	164 163 1,944 281 158	694 653 7,583 984 605	2.0 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.6	12 12 12 12 12
stle Point elmsford lochester ping Forest rfow didon chford ndring lesford	531 899 911 767 784 318 431 1,194 221	216 373 364 347 303 112 191 397 92	747 1,272 1,275 1,114 1,087 430 622 1,591 313	3.9 1.8 1.9 2.9 3.0 2.4 3.0 4.8 1.0	3.0 1.6 2.4 2.7 1.8 2.3 3.7 0.8	Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley	443 448 249 1,015 721 424 354	150 146 155 81 330 224 147 134	593 594 573 330 1,345 945 571 488	1.1 1.5 2.5 1.1 3.5 1.7 1.1 1.0	0.9 1.1 1.9 0.9 3.0 1.4 1.0 0.8
ertfordshire Dxbourne Icorum Ist Hertfordshire	6,016 548 843 462	2,310 235 314 161	8,326 783 1,157 623	1.7 2.5 1.8 1.1	1.5 2.1 1.5 0.9 1.5	Winchester Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	417 10,718 673 972 638	138 3,428 188 320 228	555 14,146 861 1,292 866	0.9 2.6 2.1 2.3 2.3	• 0.8 2.2 1.8 2.0 1.9
rtsmere rth Hertfordshire Albans zvenage ree Rivers atford elwyn Hatfield	555 624 559 667 481 703 574	227 238 212 243 203 243 243 234	782 862 771 910 684 946 808	1.8 1.8 1.3 22 2.6 1.7 1.4	1.6 1.1 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.2	Dover Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	987 1,043 794 489 961 1,185 2,019	282 364 252 177 271 435 602	1,269 1,407 1,046 666 1,232 1,620 2,621	3.2 4.6 1.4 1.6 3.4 3.7 7.0	2.8 3.9 1.2 1.3 2.9 3.2 6.3
orfolk eckland badland eat Yarmouth ng's Lynn and West Norfolk orth Norfolk orwich	6,907 638 518 1,615 1,146 601 1,831	2,303 272 230 476 386 206 526	9,210 910 748 2,091 1,532 807 2,357	2.9 2.3 2.3 5.8 3.0 2.7 2.4	24 1.9 1.9 2.4 2.0 2.3	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire	454 503 2,630 415 1,172 449	141 168 893 158 334 159	595 671 3,523 573 1,506 608	12 1.4 1.1 0.9 1.6 1.1	1.0 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.5 0.9
vuth Norfolk Iffolk bergh rest Heath swich	558 5,334 434 218 1,729	207 1,889 186 106 502	765 7,223 620 324 2,231	23 26 23 1.3 3.6	1.8 2.3 1.9 1.1 3.4	Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	366 228 3,748 420 260	134 108 1,454 170 102	500 336 5,202 590 362	0.9 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.3	0.7 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.1
d Suffolk Edmundsbury uffolk Coastal aveney	375 500 698 1,380	175 220 229 471	550 720 927 1,851	1.9 1.5 2.2 4.6	1.5 1.3 1.7 4.0	Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath	507 251 370 272 399 272	199 81 167 102 170 107	706 332 537 374 569 379	1.1 0.7 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	0.9 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7
reater London arking and Dagenham amet exley	120,857 2,189 3,818 1,842	45,546 799 1,465 767	166,403 2,988 5,283 2,609	4.0 5.1 4.4 3.7	3.6 4.5 3.5 3.1	Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex	245 370 382 3,560	95 126 135 1,242	340 496 517 4,802	1.2 1.0 1.2 1.4	1.0 0.8 1.1 1.2
ent omley amden ty of London oydon alling field reenwich acknew	5,956 2,576 4,229 72 4,774 4,660 3,807 4,394 5,673	2,065 1,011 1,718 25 1,737 1,578 1,541 1,741 2,160	8,021 3,587 5,947 97 6,511 6,238 5,348 6,135 7,833	7.6 3.4 2.3 0.0 4.6 5.2 5.3 8.8 8.8 8.4	6.4 2.8 2.2 0.0 4.0 4.6 4.5 7.6 7.3	Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	294 643 445 697 530 470 481	111 246 175 238 178 162 132	405 889 620 935 708 632 613	22 20 12 13 14 10 13	1.8 1.6 0.9 1.2 1.1 0.9 1.1
ackney ammersmith and Fulham aringey arrow avering Illingdon Junslow ionton	3,251 5,537 2,117 1,634 2,303 2,103 4,594	2,160 1,255 2,085 833 668 849 791 1,886	4,506 7,622 2,950 2,302 3,152 2,894 6,480	4.4 10.7 4.1 3.0 1.9 22 4.3	3.9 9.1 3.4 2.5 1.8 2.0 3.8	SOUTH WEST Bath and North East Somerset Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA Plymouth UA	1,533 4,591 1,014 3,072	255 465 1,379 345 956	1,017 1,998 5,970 1,359 4,028	1.3 2.8 2.5 2.0 3.8	1.1 2.4 22 1.7 32
ington ensington and Chelsea ngston upon Thames ambeth ewisham edon	4,354 2,061 1,112 7,843 5,961 1,984	961 457 3,028 2,186 792	3,022 1,569 10,871 8,147 2,776	4.3 2.4 2.0 9.0 12.2 3.9	3.8 2.0 1.8 7.7 10.0 3.3	Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	703 1,073 1,663 1,746	216 349 607 499	919 1,422 2,270 2,245	1.4 1.3 2.1 4.8	1.2 1.1 2.0 4.1
erton ewham edbridge chmond upon Thames outhwark utton	5,928 2,955 1,283 6,796 1,334	1,878 1,175 523 2,646 476	7,806 4,130 1,806 9,442 1,810	10.3 5.6 2.7 5.8 2.9	9.0 4.5 2.0 5.3 2.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith	4,442 553 790 1,017 595 738	1,655 226 276 354 241 283	6,097 779 1,066 1,371 836 1,021	3.7 3.7 2.8 5.3 3.0 5.4	2.9 2.6 2.4 3.7 2.3 4.3
ower Hamlets /altham Forest /andsworth /estminster	6,439 4,348 4,079 3,205	1,865 1,538 1,636 1,411	8,304 5,886 5,715 4,616	5.7 9.0 5.3 0.8	5.4 7.4 4.4 0.8	Restormel Isles of Scilly	747	273	1,020	3.2 0.5	2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

C.22UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 13 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
Devon	4,635	1,723	6,358	2.3	1.9	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon Exeter	522 1,046	188 329	710 1,375	1.6 2.0	1.3 1.9	Antrim	511	010	700		
Mid Devon	395	168	563	2.5	2.0	Ards	846	212 272	723 1,118	3.3 5.9	2.9 5.0
North Devon South Hams	775 362	301 183	1,076 545	3.1 1.8	2.6 1.4	Armagh	651	215	866	4.8	4.0
Feignbridge	754	261	1,015	2.6	2.0	Ballymena Ballymoney	583 309	281 105	864 414	3.2	2.6
Forridge	572	216	788	4.2	3.1	Banbridge	347	151	414	5.1 5.0	4.1 4.2
Vest Devon	209	77	286	1.8	1.3	Belfast Carrickfergus	7,075 510	1,726 148	8,801 658	4.7 7.4	4.1 6.6
Dorset Christchurch	1,614 201	510 57	2,124 258	1.5 1.5	1.2 1.3	Castlereagh	601	180	781	3.3	2.9
East Dorset	269	85	354	1.3	0.9	Coleraine Cookstown	891 302	317 133	1,208 435	5.5	4.7 3.7
lorth Dorset	162	60	222	1.0	0.7	Craigavon	997	322	1,319	4.6 3.7	3.2
lurbeck Vest Dorset	171 284	58 114	229 398	1.4 1.0	1.2 0.8	Derry Down	3,169	903	4,072	9.4	8.1
/eymouth and Portland	527	136	663	3.9	3.0	Dungannon	862 439	278 203	1,140 642	6.1 3.6	5.1 2.9
loucestershire	4,528	1,566	6,094	2.5	2.1	Fermanagh Lame	1,283 446	398 177	1,681 623	8.0	6.4
Cheltenham	995	334	1,329	2.2	2.0	Limavady	568	171	739	6.9 7.4	5.8 6.2
otswold orest of Dean	312 727	121 329	433 1,056	1.4 4.3	1.1 3.8	Lisburn	1,277	382	1,659	4.6	3.9
Bloucester	1,388	395	1,783	2.9	2.7	Magherafelt Moyle	305 310	160 115	465 425	3.5 11.2	2.9 9.0
troud	662	238	900	22	1.7	Newry and Mourne	1,518	456	1,974	6.8	5.6
ewkesbury	444	149	593	2.0	1.5	Newtownabbey North Down	1,077 782	360 265	1,437 1,047	4.9	42
omerset	2,740	992	3,732	2.0	1.6	Omagh	774	343	1,047	4.9 6.4	4.4 5.2
Mendip Sedgemoor	635 688	261 225	896 913	2.4 2.6	1.9 2.1	Strabane	941	294	1,235	11.0	9.1
outh Somerset	644	239	883	1.5	1.2						
aunton Deane	567 206	200 67	767 273	1.6 2.7	1.4 2.0						
Vest Somerset				2.1							
Viltshire	1,732	686	2,418	1.5	1.2						
ennet lorth Wiltshire	309 558	117 227	426 785	1.7 1.8	1.2 1.4						
alisbury	302	119	421	1.0	0.7						
Vest Wiltshire	563	223	786	1.7	1.4						
ALES											
laenau Gwent	1,255	340	1,595	72	6.5						
ridgend	1,346 2,088	395 674	1,741 2,762	3.6	3.3						
aerphilly ardiff	4,111	1,024	5,135	5.3 3.0	4.7 2.7						
armarthenshire	1,920	585	2,505	5.3	4.2						
eredigion onwy	585 1,179	219 330	804 1,509	3.5 4.3	2.4 3.4						
enbighshire	826	251	1,077	3.1	2.5						
lintshire wynedd	1,332 1,746	428 442	1,760 2,188	2.8 5.0	2.4 4.2						
le of Anglesey	1,131	343	1,474	7.8	6.0						
lerthyr Tydfil	884	264	1,148	5.8	5.5						
onmouthshire eath Port Talbot	612 1,710	182 508	794 2,218	2.4 5.0	2.0 4.5						
ewport	2,164	601	2,765	3.6	3.4						
embrokeshire owys	1,683 896	517 378	2,200 1,274	6.3 2.9	5.1 2.0						
hondda, Cynon, Taff	2,573	759	3,332	4.3	4.0						
wansea orfaen	3,038 1,104	777 316	3,815 1,420	4.0 3.7	3.6 3.4						
ale of Glamorgan, The	1,380	371	1,751	4.1	3.5						
rexham	1,205	380	1,585	3.0	2.6						
OTLAND											
ordoon City	1 007		0.404	10	10						
berdeen City berdeenshire	1,907 1,263	574 517	2,481 1,780	1.8 2.5	1.6 2.0						
igus	1,458	580	2,038	4.8	4.2						
gyll and Bute ackmannanshire	1,178 905	387 277	1,565 1,182	4.5 8.4	3.4 7.7						
umfries and Galloway	2,020	749	2,769	4.4	3.8						
undee City ast Ayrshire	3,701 2,713	1,096 851	4,797 3,564	7.6 8.6	7.3 7.8						
ast Dunbartonshire	1,036	276	3,564 1,312	8.6 4.9	7.8						
st Lothian	597	179	776	3.0	2.5						
st Renfrewshire inburgh, City of	775 5,055	207 1,420	982 6,475	6.0 2.3	4.6 2.1						
ean Siar (Western Isles)	544	109	653	5.5	5.2						
lkirk e	2,508 6,852	716 2,006	3,224 8,858	5.7 6.5	5.3 5.9						
asgow City	13,927	3,492	17,419	4.8	4.5						
ghland	2,961	730 486	3,691	4.0	3.4						
erclyde dlothian	1,781 645	486	2,267 807	6.6 3.4	6.3 2.9						
oray	809	317 -	1,126	4.1	2.9						
orth Ayrshire orth Lanarkshire	3,268 6,058	1,142 1,857	4,410 7,915	9.9 6.6	9.0 6.2						
kney Islands	142	63	205	2.4	1.9						
erth and Kinross	1,158	402	1,560	2.5	2.1						
enfrewshire cottish Borders	2,981 1,013	793 335	3,774 1,348	4.4 2.9	4.1 2.5						
hetland Islands	170	70	240	2.0	1.8						
outh Ayrshire outh Lanarkshire	1,935 4,291	588 1,466	2,523 5,757	5.4 4.9	4.7 4.2						
irling	1,009	287	1,296	4.9	4.2 2.8						
est Dunbartonshire est Lothian	2,284	690	2,974	9.6	8.9						
	2,371	763	3,134	4.9	4.5						

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

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. a

Stable 15 mm	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		and the second	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
NORTH EAST				-		Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead	2,266	529	2,795	7.6	6.7
Cleveland (former county)						Bootle	2,175	513	2,688	7.9	6.7
Hartlepool	2,168 2.983	493 691	2,661 3,674	7.7 5.8	6.9 5.5	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	905 1,812	242 548	1,147 2,360	5.2 7.5	4.5 6.7
Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,733	461	2,194	10.2	9.2	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,151 1,773	628 496	2,779 2,269	10.3 8.6	9.4 8.0
Redcar Stockton North	2,080 2,019	460 506	2,540 2,525	7.7 5.9	6.6 5.4	Liverpool Riverside	3,278	889	4,167	3.6	3.3
Stockton South	1,521	407	1,928	5.2	4.8	Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	2,616 2,326	694 612	3,310 2,938	12.8 8.8	11.8 8.2
Durham						Liverpool West Derby	2,477 906	697 243	3,174 1,149	20.3 3.6	18.8 3.1
Bishop Auckland Darlington	1,211 1,517	404 430	1,615 1,947	5.1 4.7	4.3 4.3	Southport St. Helens North	1,239	392	1,631	7.6	6.7
Durham, City of	874	278	1,152	2.8	2.6	St. Helens South Wallasey	1,615 1,692	438 464	2,053 2,156	5.7 8.1	5.0 7.2
Easington North Durham	1,062 1,091	307 305	1,369 1,396	6.1 7.4	5.6 6.5	Wirral South	694	220 282	914 1,123	3.7 5.7	3.2 5.1
North West Durham Sedgefield	1,011 1,063	308 387	1,319 1,450	6.0 5.2	5.1 4.8	Wirral West	841	282	1,123	5.7	D.1
	1,000		1,100			YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	756	264	1,020	3.9	3.2	Humberside (former county)	859	325	1,184	4.5	3.6
Blyth Valley Hexham	1,252 495	405 185	1,657 680	6.8 2.4	5.9 2.0	Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole	813	322	1,135	4.4	3.8
Wansbeck	1,333	389	1,722	5.3	4.6	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	1,158 1,042	402 378	1,560 1,420	5.2 5.2	4.7 4.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						Great Grimsby	2,069	576 221	2,645 754	5.5 3.3	4.8 2.6
Blaydon Gateshead East and Washington West	972 1,221	263 342	1,235 1,563	3.5 6.4	3.3 6.0	Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East	533 1,981	637	2,618	9.4	8.6
Houghton and Washington East	1,400	423	1,823	5.1	4.6	Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,235 2,224	641 596	2,876 2,820	9.8 4.4	9.0 4.0
Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,849 1,731	448 402	2,297 2,133	9.8 3.5	8.7 3.2	Scunthorpe	1,117	394	1,511	3.4	3.1
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend		444 243	2,336 1,396	6.0 5.6	5.4 5.2	North Yorkshire					
Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside	1,613	405	2,018	7.5	6.4	Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond	440 501	138 209	578 710	1.4 1.9	1.2 1.3
South Shields Sunderland North	2,509 1,748	577 457	3,086	10.9 5.7	9.7 5.2	Ryedale	427	168	595	1.8	1.5
Sunderland South	1,916	460 645	2,376 3,275	7.4 3.7	6.8 3.5	Scarborough and Whitby Selby	1,314 549	331 225	1,645 774	4.2 2.1	3.5 1.8
Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	2,630 1,283	356	1,639	6.1	5.3	Skipton and Ripon Vale of York	358 312	164 166	522 478	1.4 1.4	1.1 1.2
NORTH WEST						York, City of	1,115	326	1,441	2.2	2.0
						South Yorkshire (Met County)					
Cheshire Chester, City of	755	204	959	1.5	1.3	Barnsley Central	1,014	333 310	1,347	3.6 6.4	3.2 5.6
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	591 866	191 303	782 1,169	2.4 3.0	2.0 2.6	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	1,095 852	319	1,171	4.9	4.3
Eddisbury	586	225	811	2.5	2.2 2.4	Don Valley Doncaster Central	898 1,516	266 414	1,164 1,930	6.6 3.3	5.8 3.0
Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	721 1,494	201 484	922 1,978	2.6 6.1	5.6	Doncaster North	1,065	341	1,406	7.5	6.7
Macclesfield Tatton	440 476	104 139	544 615	1.3 1.3	1.1	Rother Valley Rotherham	995 1,485	323 370	1,318 1,855	7.0 4.2	6.0 3.6
Warrington North	1,005	312	1,317	2.5	2.4	Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	1,288 1,906	376 462	1,664 2,368	4.5 9.6	4.0 8.6
Warrington South Weaver Vale	754 1,288	247 431	1,001 1,719	1.7 3.9	1.6 3.5	Sheffield Central	2,727	684	3,411	3.2	2.8
Cumbria						Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	602 1,485	164 409	766 1,894	3.3 11.5	3.0 10.2
Barrow and Furness	1,169	295	1,464	5.4	4.7	Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	979 1,126	296	1,275 1,440	6.1 6.5	5.5 5.6
Carlisle Copeland	1,031	311 362	1,342 1,653	3.2 5.1	2.8 4.6		1,120	014	1,410	0.0	0.0
Penrith and The Border	428 251	171 83	599 334	1.9 0.9	1.6 0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen	835	224	1,059	3.1	2.6
Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	1,171	346	1,517	5.0	4.4	Bradford North	2,310 1,694	637 504	2,947 2,198	7.2 7.0	6.5 6.3
Greater Manchester (Met County)						Bradford South Bradford West	2,810	737	3,547	5.1	4.7
Altrincham and Sale West	640	183 376	823 1,632	1.9 4.0	1.7 3.6	Calder Valley Colne Valley	958 1,037	303 311	1,261 1,348	3.6 4.6	3.1 4.0
Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East	1,256 1,325	370	1,695	4.7	4.3	Dewsbury	852 612	249 190	1,101 802	2.9 2.8	2.5 2.5
Bolton South East Bolton West	1,425 584	389 187	1,814 771	3.6 2.5	3.3 2.3	Elmet Halifax	1,651	473	2,124	5.0	4.3
Bury North	703	247	950	2.5	2.1	Hemsworth Huddersfield	904 1,586	260 450	1,164 2,036	6.0 3.9	5.5 3.4
Bury South Cheadle	737 396	230 134	967 530	4.0 1.5	3.4 1.3	Keighley	1,063 2,752	353 697	1,416 3,449	4.0 1.9	3.7 1.7
Denton and Reddish Eccles	897 977	280 256	1,177	4.0 3.3	3.5 3.1	Leeds Central Leeds East	1,814	442	2,256	8.6	7.8
Hazel Grove	491	163	654	2.4 4.8	2.1 4.2	Leeds North East Leeds North West	1,110 723	400 213	1,510 936	6.9 3.4	6.4 3.1
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,263 1,084	376 333	1,639 1,417	4.6	4.1	Leeds West	1,365	429	1,794	6.3	5.7
Makerfield Manchester Blackley	915 2,026	264 470	1,179 2,496	5.0 7.6	4.5 7.2	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	798 613	279 223	1,077 836	2.7 3.1	2.5 2.8
Manchester Central	3,376	759	4,135	2.4	2.3	Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	1,028 526	330 204	1,358 730	3.6 1.7	3.2 1.6
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	2,416 1,355	663 434	3,079 1,789	14.7 5.8	14.0 5.5	Shipley	926	290	1,216	3.9	3.6
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,214	351	1,565	5.2	4.6	Wakefield	1,159	367	1,526	3.2	2.9
Oldham West and Royton Rochdale	1,617 1,655	418 439	2,035 2,094	4.0 5.3	3.6 4.6	EAST MIDLANDS					
Salford Stalybridge and Hyde	1,366	309 305	1,675	2.8 4.7	2.6 4.2	Derbyshire				1 2 2 3	The second second
Stockport	875	273	1,148	2.3	2.0	Amber Valley Bolsover	799 1.011	260 370	1,059 1,381	2.4 6.5	22 5.7
Stretford and Urmston Wigan	1,286 990	332 300	1,290	2.3 3.3	2.0 3.0	Chesterfield	1,441	490	1,931	4.1	38
Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,048 1,447	336 326	1,384	6.1 3.3	5.5 3.1	Derby North Derby South	1,324 2,170	395 685	1,719 2,855	4.6 3.4	4.2 3.2
	1,447	020	1,115	0.0	0.1	Erewash High Peak	1,041 596	359 202	1,400 798	3.7 2.2	3.3 1.8
Lancashire Blackburn	1,614	448			3.7	North East Derbyshire	1,104	340	1,444	5.0	4.2
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,091 1,476	247 374	1,338	4.0	3.4 3.8	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	666 474	292 158		3.8 1.4	3.1 1.1
Blackpool South Burnley	871	307	1,178	3.3	. 2.9						
Chorley Fylde	717 511	226 158			2.5 1.3	Blaby	461	211	672	1.7	1.4
Hyndbum	777	264	1,041	3.1	2.7	Bosworth Charnwood	558 593	229 215	787 808	2.0 3.3	1.8 2.8
Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale	685 1,152	195 328	1,480	6.3	1.9 5.4	Harborough	631	237	868	2.7	2.3
Pendle	885 1,648	312 393	1,197	4.0 2.8	3.5 2.6	Leicester East Leicester South	1,579 2,276	606 647	2,185 2,923	6.6 3.8	6.1 3.5
Preston Ribble Valley	286	104	390	1.0	0.9	LeicesterWest	2,109	671 320	2,780	5.8 3.3	5.4 2.8
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	793 545	255 182		3.3 2.7	2.9 2.3	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	528	237	765	2.0	1.8
WestLancashire	1,286	388			4.1	Rutland and Melton	321	120	441	1.4	1.1

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 2002

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C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 2002 Male Female All Rate^a P

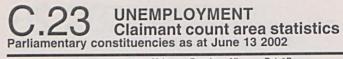
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford Lincoln Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	568 823 568 1,277 642 505 423	197 314 217 349 245 223 177	765 1,137 785 1,626 887 728 600	2.1 5.0 1.9 3.0 3.5 2.6 1.7	1.8 4.1 1.6 2.9 2.8 1.9 1.5	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	866 558 715 629 1,076 383 552	261 236 315 222 348 140 199	1,127 794 1,030 851 1,424 523 751	1.8 1.5 3.1 2.9 2.2 1.1 1.9	1.6 1.3 2.6 2.6 2.1 0.9 1.5
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	810 535 568 1,181 1,056 853	265 241 272 388 344 351	1,075 776 840 1,569 1,400 1,204	2.4 1.8 2.1 4.2 1.7 2.6	22 1.4 1.7 3.8 1.5 2.3	Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester	1,004 738 664 313 531 706	382 303 262 147 216 281	1,386 1,041 926 460 747 987	3.2 3.3 2.7 1.4 3.9 1.7	2.8 2.9 22 1.2 3.0 1.5
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Wansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe	1,098 1,092 751 823 1,033 779 2,279 1,783 1,625 607 861	378 438 271 242 335 276 572 601 440 179 305	1,476 1,530 1,022 1,065 1,368 1,055 2,851 2,384 2,065 786 1,166	3.8 4.5 4.0 4.1 4.4 3.2 6.4 9.5 2.0 2.3 4.8	3.3 4.0 3.4 3.9 2.9 6.1 9.0 1.9 1.8 4.2	Epping Forest Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	671 825 1,014 479 385 441 1,554 368 794 1,215 610	310 317 318 193 162 202 467 155 251 467 237	981 1,142 1,332 672 547 643 2,021 523 1,045 1,682 847	1.7 3.0 5.5 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 4.4 1.4 4.5 3.7 1.6	25 27 43 22 23 22 37 1.1 3.8 32 1.3
Sherwood WEST MIDLANDS	001	300	1,100	4.0		Hertfordshire Broxbourne	567	242	809	2.5	2.0
Herefordshire Hereford Leominster	705 415	254 144	959 559	2.0 2.2	1.7 1.8	Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	667 362 555 408 410 506	259 135 227 178 130 206	926 497 782 586 540 712	1.8 1.0 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.1	1.6 0.9 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.6
Shropshire Ludiow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham Telford Wrekin, The	421 605 570 922 627	160 225 161 341 226	581 830 731 1,263 853	2.3 2.4 1.6 2.9 2.0	1.7 2.0 1.4 2.7 1.8	St. Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield	430 714 842 555	158 261 287 227	588 975 1,129 782	2.1 1.3 2.2 1.9 1.4	1.0 1.1 2.0 1.8 1.2
Staffordshire Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	772 835 502 776 697 873 650 1,401	292 417 256 239 321 238 362	1,064 1,252 719 1,032 936 1,194 888 1,763	22 4.1 2.4 3.3 3.4 2.8 3.2 2.9	2.1 3.6 2.0 2.9 2.8 2.4 2.7 2.7	Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich Norfolk Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,615 472 601 947 853 1,259 532 628	476 219 206 303 299 339 198 263	2,091 691 807 1,250 1,152 1,598 730 891	5.8 2.7 3.1 3.3 1.9 2.4 2.4	4.9 2.2 2.0 2.4 2.9 1.8 1.9
Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Stone Tarnworth	979 1,152 401 766	297 429 211 322	1,276 1,581 612 1,088	4.8 4.9 1.8 2.9	4.5 4.6 1.5 2.5	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	504 531 1,467 444	225 218 390 189	729 749 1,857 633	1.5 2.8 3.4 2.2	1.3 2.3 3.2 1.9
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	656 683 734 451 795	251 249 265 166 282	907 932 999 617 1,077	2.3 2.9 2.1 1.2 1.7	2.0 2.7 1.9 1.0 1.5	Waveney West Suffolk LONDON	654 1,299 435	207 451 209	861 1,750 644	2.1 5.0 1.6	1.7 4.4 1.4
West Midlands (Met County) Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Selv Oak Birmingham Selv Oak Birmingham Selv Oak Birmingham Selv Oak Birmingham Selv Oak Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Solihull Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall North Walsall South Watey West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West Wolverhampton South West Wolverhampton South West Wolverhampton South West Wolverhampton South West	753 1,704 1,907 1,241 2,064 1,210 2,503 1,564 3,954 1,343 1,843 1,228 1,487 1,263 1,228 1,487 1,263 1,224 1,217 504 1,202 1,715 1,575 2,004 1,702 1,715 1,508	267 500 581 406 516 661 290 376 661 467 1,040 384 521 190 388 380 372 190 285 224 489 372 190 285 501 513 513 541	1,020 2,204 2,488 1,647 2,580 6,374 1,786 3,164 2,031 1,574 1,884 2,155 1,631 1,674 1,884 2,155 2,1631 1,631 1,631 1,631 1,631 1,631 2,227 2,216 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204 2,204 2,205 2,204	$\begin{array}{c} 3.9\\ 5.0\\ 6.3\\ 11.0\\ 13.9\\ 3.3\\ 5.4\\ 10.7\\ 5.9\\ 10.5\\ 5.2\\ 5.4\\ 5.9\\ 2.4\\ 6.1\\ 3.8\\ 4.7\\ 4.1\\ 1.5\\ 4.9\\ 7.6\\ 7.0\\ 4.1\\ 2.8\end{array}$	3.5 4.6 5.8 10.1 12.6 3.0 9.8 5.4 9.6 4.8 5.0 5.5 3.5 4.2 3.4 3.4 3.7 2.7 5.5 3.9 6.6 5.1 4.5 6.7 6.2 3.7	Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Sleworth Brentford and Sleworth Brentford and Wallington Chipging Barnet Cities of London and Wallington Chingford and Woolford Green Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon Central Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Green Green Filthal Park County and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1,140 1,553 1,113 3,799 2,511 1,024 708 2,853 773 781 904 1,721 1,642 2,423 709 1,049 2,304 1,462 2,473 2,304 1,607 1,099 1,233 1,077 1,986 1,223 1,077 1,846 1,223 1,077 1,846 1,287 2,238	416 613 402 1,122 249 797 382 886 414 414 282 297 1,044 282 367 349 367 349 367 349 367 349 3759 598 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 8	1,556 2,166 1,515 4,921 3,337 1,438 1,005 3,897 1,055 1,148 3,240 2,240 2,240 2,240 3,261 1,148 3,295 1,991 2,915 3,105 3,260 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260 3,260 1,668 3,260	5.4 5.6 5.6 3.3 11.4 5.6 5.1 9 6.5 1.9 14.7 3.5 3.5 3.1 8.5 3.2 4.8 7.2 5.6 4.4 162 5.6 3.5 6.3 9 9.5 6.3 9.9 2.5 8.3 4.7 5.6 5.6 3.3 4.7 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.7 5.6 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	4.8 3.9 4.3 5.3 2.8 9.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 4.9 5.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 4.9 5.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 3.3 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 13.6 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 1.7 13.6 2.8 2.8 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 1.7 1.6 5.5 2.8 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 1.7 1.7 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 2.8 2.8 5.5 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 2.8 5.5 5.5 2.8 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5
Mid Worcestershire Redditch West Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest EAST Bedfordshire	439 782 347 795 795	180 310 129 249 269	619 1,092 476 1,044 1,064	1.5 2.7 1.6 2.3 2.8	12 24 12 21 25	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	2,703 2,970 1,923 1,646 1,267 850 1,067 1,627 2,583	1,054 1,106 810 712 466 367 376 582 1,006	3,757 4,076 2,733 2,358 1,733 1,217 1,443 2,209 3,589	16.8 5.8 3.7 6.1 3.7 4.9 1.8 4.8 1.7	14.7 5.0 3.3 5.6 3.1 4.1 1.7 3.8 1.5
Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	1,578 1,068 1,523 465 443 700	442 380 460 174 192 280	2,020 1,448 1,983 639 635 980	3.9 7.7 3.2 2.2 2.5 2.7	3.3 6.9 2.9 1.7 1.9 2.2	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	2,000 552 2,031 859 1,827 2,537 2,057	233 839 363 664 1,028 858	785 2,870 1,222 2,491 3,565 2,915	3.4 8.6 5.4 6.3 9.7 2.6	1.5 2.8 7.3 4.2 5.0 8.6 2.3

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		Failiailleilla	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
	mare			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,030	551	1,581	1.4	1.2	Oxfordshire	050	100	489	0.9	0.0
Kingston and Surbiton	- 869	342	1,211	2.1	1.8	Banbury Henley	353 294	136 97	489	1.0	0.8 0.8
Lewisham East	1,449 2,012	560 744	2,009 2,756	9.2 13.6	7.6 11.2	Oxford East	1,019	282	1,301	2.5	2.3
Lewisham West Lewisham, Deptford	2,012	882	3,382	13.7	11.1	Oxford West and Abingdon	370	132	502	0.7	0.6
Leyton and Wanstead	1,689	601	2,290	10.1	8.2	Wantage	348	130	478	1.0	0.9
Mitcham and Morden	1,384	519	1,903	8.6	7.2	Witney	246	116	362	0.9	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,870	1,130	4,000	3.2	3.0	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	458	219	677	2.4	2.0 3.1	East Surrey	310	127	437	1.2	1.0
Orpington Poplar and Camping Town	755 3,508	312 1,050	1,067 4,558	3.7 6.5	6.1	Epsom and Ewell	356	134	490	1.4	1.2
Poplar and Canning Town Putney	922	374	1,296	4.0	3.4	Esher and Walton	353	141	494	1.3	1.1
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,587	1,087	3,674	7.2	6.7	Guildford	394 276	153 90	547 366	0.9 0.7	0.8 0.6
Richmond Park	789	336	1,125	2.4	1.9	Mole Valley Reigate	247	118	365	0.7	0.0
Romford	574	215	789	2.4	2.0	Runnymede and Weybridge	339	131	470	0.9	0.7
Ruislip - Northwood	554	237	791	2.9	2.6	South West Surrey	316	110	426	1.0	0.8
Streatham	3,185	1,210	4,395	16.7 2.1	14.3 1.8	Surrey Heath	360	133	493	1.0	0.8
Sutton and Cheam Tooting	561 1,604	194 649	755 2,253	7.8	6.6	Woking	398	147	545	1.2	1.0
Tottenham	3,506	1,246	4,752	12.6	10.6	WashCussey					
Twickenham	737	302	1,039	2.7	2.0	West Sussex Arundel and South Downs	277	109	386	1.4	1.1
Upminster	508	220	728	3.5	2.9	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	515	196	711	2.5	2.0
Uxbridge	682	236	918	1.7	1.5	Chichester	425	167	592	1.2	0.9
Vauxhall	3,427	1,299	4,726	5.5	4.7	Crawley	697	238	935	1.3	1.2
Walthamstow	2,147	718	2,865	8.8	7.3	East Worthing and Shoreham	440	144	584	1.8	1.5
West Ham	2,540 600	831 273	3,371 873	8.8 1.8	7.7 1.5	Horsham Mid Sussex	478 345	159 114	637 459	1.4 0.9	1.1 0.8
Wimbledon	000	215	0/0	1.0	1.0	Worthing West	383	115	498	1.3	1.1
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county) Bracknell	593	227	820	1.3	1.2	Isle of Wight	1,571	402	1,973	4.5	3.8
Maidenhead	593	214	738	1.7	1.5	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	441	162	603	1.0	0.9						
Reading East	826	254	1,080	1.3	1.2	Avon (former county)			700		
Reading West	807	284	1,091	3.3	3.0	Bath Bristol Foot	552 1,303	174 399	726 1,702	1.4 3.6	1.1 3.1
Slough	1,431	467	1,898	2.8	2.5 0.7	Bristol East Bristol North West	924	243	1,167	2.1	1.8
Spelthome	422 534	181 215	603 749	0.8 1.7	0.7	Bristol South	1,168	327	1,495	3.8	3.4
Windsor Wokingham	381	192	573	1.3	1.2	Bristol West	1,250	417	1,667	1.4	1.3
vokingham	001	IUL	010	1.0		Kingswood	593	183	776	2.7	2.3
Buckinghamshire						Northavon	358	132	490	0.9	0.8
Aylesbury	500	183	683	1.3	1.1	Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare	278 659	108 231	386 890	1.3 2.6	1.1
Beaconsfield	363	153	516	1.2	1.0	Woodspring	355	114	469	1.5	1.2
Buckingham	277	127	404	1.7	1.5	recoupting			100		
Chesham and Amersham	408 945	136 378	544 1,323	1.8 2.1	1.6 1.9	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes	940 750	272	1,022	1.7	1.6	Falmouth and Camborne	1,142	367	1,509	5.0	3.8
Wycombe	981	268	1,249	2.0	1.7	North Cornwall	866 672	332 277	1,198	3.3 3.7	2.5 2.7
						South East Cornwall St Ives	995	402	1,397	5.2	4.1
EastSussex				-		Truro and St Austell	767	277	1,044	2.3	1.9
Bexhill and Battle	478	160	638	2.7	2.1						
Brighton Kemptown	1,235 1,265	428 413	1,663 1,678	5.2 3.1	4.5 2.7	Devon			107		
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	910	263	1,173	3.2	2.7	EastDevon	363 1,046	124 329	487 1,375	2.0 2.0	1.5 1.9
Hastings and Rye	1,468	408	1,876	5.5	4.2	Exeter North Devon	801	315	1,116	3.1	2.6
Hove	1,198	476	1,674	4.9	4.2	Plymouth Devonport	1,196	382	1,578	3.7	3.0
Lewes	505	179	684	2.0	1.5	Plymouth Sutton	1,619	469	2,088	4.1	3.4
Wealden	363	114	477	1.4	1.0	South West Devon	390	167	557	2.2	1.7
						Teignbridge	664	243	907	2.6	1.9
Hampshire	504	172	676	1.2	1.0	Tiverton and Honiton	528 1,452	218 385	746 1,837	1.8 4.9	1.4 4.2
Aldershot Basingstoke	504	212	734	1.2	1.0	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	768	290	1,058	3.1	2.3
East Hampshire	515	162	677	2.0	1.6	Totnes	626	256	882	3.0	2.3
Eastleigh	398	135	533	1.1	0.9						
Fareham	401	140	541	1.4	1.1	Dorset					
Gosport	465	161	626	2.5	1.9 3.1	Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	764 769	258 207	1,022 976	3.9 2.1	3.4 1.9
Havant	802 414	266	1,068 539	3.6 1.9	1.5	Christchurch	334	101	435	1.5	1.2
New Forest East New Forest West	307	99	406	1.5	1.2	Mid Dorset and North Poole	364	114	478	1.7	1.5
North East Hampshire	314	116	430	1.3	1.0	North Dorset	257	93	350	1.0	0.7
North West Hampshire	367	139	506	1.3	1.1	Poole	472	139	611	1.3	1.1
Portsmouth North	704	226	930	2.0	1.6	SouthDorset	619	168		2.8	2.2
Portsmouth South	1,349	371	1,720	3.3	2.7	West Dorset	271	111	382	1.0	0.8
Romsey	301	103	404	1.5 2.3	1.3 2.2	Gloucestershire					
SouthamptonItchen	1,224	297	1,521	3.1	3.0	Cheltenham	908	303	1,211	2.3	2.1
Southampton Test Winchester	1,142 417	237 138	1,379 555		0.8	Cotswold	341	135	476	1.4	1.1
This lotter	40				0.0	Forest of Dean	752	336		4.3	3.7
Kent						Gloucester Stroud	1,388 633	395 224	1,783 857	2.9 2.2	2.7 1.8
Ashford	673	188	861	2.1	1.8	Tewkesbury	506	173		1.9	1.0
Canterbury	709	228	937	1.9	1.6						
Chatham and Aylesford	831 691	313 248	1,144	3.6 2.3	3.1 1.9	Somerset	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Dartford Dover	918	248 259	1,177	3.8	3.4	Bridgwater	737	227	964	2.9	2.3
Faversham and Mid Kent	486	174	660		2.1	Somerton and Frome	393	143 207	536 791	1.8 1.6	1.5 1.4
Folkestone and Hythe	961	271	1,232	3.4	2.9	Taunton Wells	584 556	207	791 797	2.4	1.4
Gillingham	868	287	1,155	4.0	3.4	Yeovil	470	174		1.4	1.2
Gravesham	1,043	364	1,407		3.9						
Maidstone and The Weald	569	164	733		1.0	Wiltshire					
Medway	957	286	1,243		2.3	Devizes	457	185			1.3
NorthThanet	1,348 390	419 133		7.1 1.6	6.3 1.3	North Swindon	694	278			2.4
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey	390 985	133			3.3	North Wiltshire	443 283	167 109			1.2 0.7
South Thanet	1,003	298		4.5	4.0	Salisbury South Swindon	283 992	342			0.7
	365	125			1.1		526	212			1.5
Tonbridge and Malling	442	157	599		1.2	Westbury	520	212	130	1.9	1.5

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UNEMPLOYMENT 23 **Claimant count area statistics** Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 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	and a state				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,479	475	1,954	4.1	3.7
Aberavon	768	219	987	3.9	3.5	Hamilton South Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,048 861	335 217	1,383 1,078	10.3 2.3	9.3 2.0
Alyn and Deeside	805	247	1,052	2.7	2.3	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,749	558	2,307	7.5	6.8
Blaenau Gwent	1,255	340	1,595	7.2	6.5	Kirkcaldy	1,774	501	2,275	8.0	7.3
Brecon and Radnorshire	575	234	809	3.5	2.5	Linlithgow	1,083	344	1,427	5.4	5.0
Bridgend	784	227	1,011	2.7	2.4 4.4	Livingston	1,288	419	1,707	4.5	4.1
Caemarfon	868 1,113	203 335	1,071 1,448	5.6 5.2	4.4	Midlothian	520	126	646	3.3	2.9
Caerphilly Cardiff Central	1,081	289	1,370	1.9	1.8	Moray Motherwell and Wishaw	733 1,360	292 405	1,025 1,765	4.1 7.7	3.5 7.0
Cardiff North	463	136	599	1.7	1.5	North East Fife	585	242	827	3.4	3.1
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,489	326	1,815	4.0	3.6	North Tayside	689	253	942	3.4	3.0
Cardiff West	1,293	322	1,615	6.4	5.8	Ochil	1,245	385	1,630	6.6	5.8
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	588	203 300	791 1,230	5.5 4.7	4.3 3.8	Orkney and Shetland	312	133	445	2.2	1.8
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshi Ceredigion	re 930 585	219	804	3.5	2.4	Paisley North Paisley South	1,277 1,288	319	1,596	4.3	3.8
Clwyd South	610	194	804	4.4	3.7	Perth	739	361 248	1,649 987	6.2 2.3	5.6 2.1
Clwyd West	656	200	856	4.2	3.6	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,146	240	1,438	6.2	5.3
Conwy	981	261	1,242	3.9	3.1	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	598	219	817	3.0	2.6
Cynon Valley	758	233	991	6.4	5.7	Stirling	791	228	1,019	3.0	2.6
Delyn	527	181	708	3.0	2.6	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	879	235	1,114	5.3	4.8
Gower	706	187	893	5.3	4.8	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	540	152	692	3.1	2.6
slwyn	722	277 290	999 1,332	4.8 6.3	4.4 4.9	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	345	136	481	2.1	1.8
lanelli Aeirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,042 475	136	611	4.8	3.8	West Renfrewshire Western Isles	899 E44	236	1,135	4.1	3.7
Aerthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,137	326	1,463	6.1	5.5	1103(01113)(05	544	109	653	5.5	5.2
Monmouth	541	163	704	2.1	1.9	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Montgomeryshire	311	141	452	2.2	1.5						
Veath	942	289	1,231	6.3	5.7	BelfastEast	1,106	303	1,409	3.4	2.9
Newport East	1,016	286	1,302	4.8 3.1	4.3	BelfastNorth	2,069	465	2,534	4.0	3.5
Newport West	1,298	360 223	1,658 946	3.1 5.1	2.8 4.6	Belfast South	1,547	555	2,102	3.0	2.7
Dgmore	723 805	223	1,035	2.8	2.5	Belfast West East Antrim	3,329 1,474	659 473	3,988	14.6	12.7
Pontypridd Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,043	309	1,352	6.1	4.8	EastLondonderry	1,474	4/3	1,947 1,947	6.3 6.1	5.4 5.2
Rhondda	914	263	1,177	6.4	5.7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,439	541	2,128	5.9	5.2 4.8
Swansea East	1,167	280	1,447	4.7	4.2	Foyle	3,169	903	4,072	9.4	8.1
Swansea West	1,165	310	1,475	3.1	2.8	Lagan Valley	760	279	1,039	2.8	2.4
Torfaen	1,025	290	1,315	3.8	3.5	Mid Ulster	742	353	1,095	4.3	3.5
Vale of Clwyd	691 1,100	198 300	889 1,400	3.3 4.1	2.8 3.7	Newry and Armagh	1,632	490	2,122	5.7	4.7
Vale of Glamorgan Wrexham	685	214	899	2.3	1.9	North Antrim North Down	1,202	501	1,703	4.4	3.6
Ynys Mon	1,131	343	1,474	7.8	6.0	South Antrim	943 1,070	313 424	1,256	5.4 3.9	4.8 3.4
TTYSMOT						South Down	1,364	424	1,815	6.6	5.5
SCOTLAND						Strangford	989	321	1,310	4.6	3.9
Aberdeen Central	877	226	1,103	1.9	1.8	Upper Bann West Tyrone	1,217 1,715	411 637	1,628 2,352	3.8 8.2	3.3 6.7
Aberdeen North	468	151	619	1.6	1.4						
Aberdeen South	562	197	759	1.8	1.6						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,464	492	1,956	6.2 5.1	5.6						
Angus	1,066 871	432 265	1,498 1,136	4.8	4.5 4.3						
Argyll and Bute	1,271	391-	1,662	5.0	4.6						
Ayr Banff and Buchan	611	261	872	3.4	2.9						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	954	221	1,175	5.5	4.7						
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,628	490	2,118	8.8	8.0						
Central Fife	1,875	552	2,427	7.9	7.2						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,270	321	1,591	8.2	7.5						
Clydesdale	1,145	436 350	1,581 1,583	6.1 8.1	5.6 7.4						
Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	- 885	247	1,132	4.9	4.4						
Cunninghame North	1,471	474	1,945	10.3	9.3						
Cunninghame South	1,797	668	2,465	9.6	8.7						
Dumbarton	1,448	521	1,969	7.3	6.6						
Dumfries	1,082	405	1,487	3.8	3.3						
Dundee East	2,000	589 507	2,589 2,208	11.3 5.5	10.8 5.2						
Dundee West Dunfermline East	1,701 1,394	507 366	2,208	5.5	6.8						
Dunfermline East Dunfermline West	1,394	345	1,569	5.1	4.7						
East Kilbride	1,025	414	1,439	3.5	3.2						
East Lothian	507	147	654	3.4	3.0						
Eastwood	775	207	982	6.0	4.6						
dinburgh Central	1,000	305	1,305	1.7	1.5						
dinburgh East and Musselburgh	832	221	1,053	4.3	3.9 1.6						
dinburgh North and Leith	1,196 845	341 247	1,537	1.8 4.6	1.6						
Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	613	172	785	4.0	3.0						
dinburgh West	659	166	825	1.6	1.4						
alkirk East	1,219	371	1,590	6.3	5.8						
alkirk West	1,289	345	1,634	5.2	4.8						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	938	344	1,282	5.4	4.7						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,371	315	1,686	10.2	9.3						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,426	378	1,804	8.9	8.0						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,078	267	1,345	8.1	7.4						
Glasgow Govan	1,522	419	1,941	5.0	4.5						
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Manchill	1,547	392 508	1,939 2,303	1.1 6.3	1.0 5.7						
Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok	1,795	347	1,859	11.6	10.5						
Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen	983	246	1,229	7.3	6.6						
	1,631	376	2,007	7.3	6.6						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,001										
Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	1,802	424 145	2,226 528	11.3 2.3	10.1 1.9						

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

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

P Provisional

	Male	Female	All 1	Ratea		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL		Female	Contract of the Party of the Pa	Ratea	13 2002
	Male	remaie	All	Per cent	Per cent					Per cent employee	Per cent workforce
				employee jobs and claimants	jobs and claimants					jobs and claimants	jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
Tees Valley and Durham	20,333 5,708	5,437 1,406	25,770 7,114	5.9 6.2	5.3 5.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,414	4,436	16,850	1.5	1.3
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside	6,796 1,599	1,612 462	8,408 2,061	7.2	6.5 4.1	Berkshire	5,575 1,695	2,028	7,603 2,345	1.7 1.9	1.5 1.8
Darlington Durham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	6,230 25,753	1,957 6,708	8,187 32,461	5.1 5.4	4.6 4.9	Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC	2,514	865 893	3,379 3,523	1.6 1.1	1.3 1.0
Northumberland	3,836 16,489	1,243 4,002	5,079 20,491	4.5 5.5	3.9 5.1	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,630 14,730	5,137	19,867	1.7	1.4
Tyneside Sunderland	5,428	1,463	6,891	5.9	5.4	Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC	3,563 3,859	1,275 1,166	4,838 5,025	4.1	3.6 2.4
NORTH WEST						Surrey West Sussex	3,748 3,560	1,454 1,242	5,202 4,802	1.0	0.8
Cumbria West Cumbria	5,341 3,582	1,568 968	6,909 4,550	3.4 5.2	3.0 4.7	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth	11,717 2,053	3,501 597	15,218 2,650	2.0 2.7	1.7 2.2
East Cumbria Cheshire	1,759 8,976	600 2,841	2,359	2.1 2.5	1.7	Southampton Hampshire CC	2,454 5,639	558 1,944	3,012 7,583	2.7 1.5	2.5 1.2
Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC	4,084	1,328 1,513	5,412 6,405	3.3 2.0	3.1 1.8	Isle of Wight Kent	1,571 13,239	402	1,973 17,513	4.5 2.8	3.8 2.4
Greater Manchester	34,303 19,917	9,503 5,333	43,806 25,250	3.7 3.4	3.4 3.2	Medway Towns	2,521 10,718	846 3,428	3,367 14,146	3.9	3.3 2.2
Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North Lancashire	14,386 14,337	4,170	18,556 18,518	42	3.7 2.8	KentCC	10,710	0,420	14,140	2.0	Lik
Blackburn with Darwen	1,995	560	2,555	4.1	3.8 3.7	SOUTH WEST					
Blackpool Lancashire CC	10,252 28,766	3,121 7,887	13,373 36,653	3.0 6.9	2.6 6.2	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,363	5,187	20,550		1.7
Merseyside East Merseyside	6,436 12,470	1,882	8,318 15,858	7.9 7.3	7.0	Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset,	4,591	1,379	5,970		22
Liverpool Sefton Wirral	4,367 5,493	1,122 1,495	5,489	5.6 6.5	4.8 5.7	South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	2,849 4,528	949 1,566	3,798 6,094	2.5	1.3 2.1
	0,493	1,430	0,300	0.0	0.7	Swindon Wiltshire CC	1,663	607 686	2,270 2,418	2.1	2.0 1.2
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	14,031	4,492	18,523	5.4	4.7	Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole	6,590 2,236	2,183 681	8,773 2,917	1.9	1.5 1.8
East Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of East Biding of Yorkshire	6,301 2,959	1,835 1,126	8,136	7.0	6.4 3.5	Dorset CC	1,614	510 992	2,124	1.5	1.2
East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire	4,771 5,016	1,120 1,531 1,727	6,302 6,743	4.5 4.6 2.1	4.1 1.7	Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,740 4,442	1,655	6,097	3.7	2.9 2.9
North Yorkshire York	1,356 3,660	415	1,771	1.9	1.7 1.7	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon	4,442 9,453	1,655 3,178	12,631	3.0	2.4
North Yorkshire CC South Yorkshire	19,033 10,046	5,381 2,990	24,414	5.0	4.4 4.3	Plymouth Torbay	3,072 1,746	956 499	4,028 2,245	4.8	3.2 4.1
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield	8,987	2,391 2,391 8,565	11,378		4.4	Devon CC	4,635	1,723	6,358	2.3	. 1.9
West Yorkshire Bradford	29,126 8,803	2,521	11,324	5.4 3.1	5.0 2.9	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	9,700 10,623	2,854			3.3	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	23,068 1,131	6,720 343	29,788 1,474		4.0 6.0
EAST MIDLANDS						Gwynedd	1,746	442 581	2,188	3 5.0	4.2 2.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	23,357	7,588	30,945 4,846		3.3 3.6	Conwy and Denbighshire South West Wales	2,005 4,188	1,321	5,509	5.2	4.0 4.3
Derby East Derbyshire	3,698 3,556	1,148	4,756	4.9	4.4 2.1	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	3,457 4,447	1,023 1,330	4,480	7 5.1	4.6
South and West Derbyshire Nottingham	3,372 5,687	1,203	7,300	4.3	4.1 3.7	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea	3,056 3,038	903 777	3,959 3,815	5 4.0	3.9 3.6
North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire	4,560 2,484	1,633 791			2.8	East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	11,700 2,776	3,364 783	15,064 3,559	3.2	2.7 2.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	14,981	5,354			2.6 4.7	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham	5,491 2,537	1,395 808	6,886 3,345		2.9 2.5
Leicester City Leicestershire CC and Rutland	5,964 4,014	1,924 1,569 1,861	5,583	2.3	2.0 2.0	Powys	896	378	1,274		2.0
Northamptonshire Lincolnshire	5,003 4,806	1,722	6,528	2.7	2.3 2.3	SCOTLAND					
Lincolnshire	4,806	1,722	0,020	21	2.0	North East Scotland	3,726	1,307	5,033	3 2.1	1.8
WEST MIDLANDS						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and NorthEast Moray	3,726	1,307	5,033		1.8 3.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,346 1,087	3,016 387			1.8 1.7	Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City	27,272 5,159	8,223 1,676	35,495 6,835	5 6.5	5.9
Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire	3,940 3,319	1,416	5,356	2.3	2.0 1.7	Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian	7,757 1,242	2,283 341	10,040 1,583	3 3.2	6.0 2.7
Warwickshire Shropshire and Staffordshire	12,949 1,472	4,714	17,663	2.8	2.5 2.3	Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of	1,013 5,055	335 1,420	1,348	5 2.3	2.1
Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent	1,673	566	5 2,239	2.0	1.7	Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,508 2,167	716 689	3,224		
Staffordshire CC West Midlands	6,305 49,153	2,531	8,836	5 2.8	2.5	West Lothian South Western Scotland	2,371 43,341	763 12,702	3,134 56,043		
Birmingham Solihull	23,452	6,445	5 29,897	5.9	2.5 4.7 5.4 2.2 3.7	East and West Dumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond	3.627	1,088	4,715		
Coventry Dudley and Sandwell	4,545	1,264	5,809	3.9	3.7 4.7	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	2,020	749	2,769	9 4.4	3.8
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,064	2,865		5.3	4.8	Glasgow City Invercivde, East Renfrewshire	13,927	3,492	17,419		
EAST						and Renfrewshire	5,537	1,486	7,02		
East Anglia Peterborough	17,020 1,540	5,913 495			21 22	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire	6,058 1,935	1,857 588	7,91	3 5.4	4.7
Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk	3,239 6,907	1,222	2 4,461	1.8	22 1.5 2.4	South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands	4,291 4,976	1,466 1,355	5,75 6,33		
Suffolk Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5,334 11,793	1,889	7,223	3 2.6	2.3 1.9	Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty	1,508	357	1,86	5 5.6	4.7
Luton Bedfordshire CC	2,551 3,226	82	3,380	.4.4	3.9 2.4	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,380	380	1,76	0 3.5	2.9
Hertfordshire	6,016 12,312	2,310	0 8,326	5 1.7	1.5	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands	1,232	376	1,60		3.3
Southend-on-Sea Thurrock	2,230	674	4 2,904	4.6	1.5 2.4 3.9 3.2 2.2	Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands	544 142	109 63	65 20	3 5.5	5.2
Essex CC	8,697	3,44			22	Shetland Islands	170	70	20		
LONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND					
Inner London - West	65,668 16,897	24,74 7,00		3 1.6	3.5 1.5	Northern Ireland	27,374	8,567	35,94		
InnerLondon - East Outer London	48,771 55,189	17,73	4 66,508	5 7.5	6.6 3.7	Belfast Outer Belfast	7,075 4,247	1,726	8,80 5,58	2 4.7	4.1
Outer London - East and North East Outer London - South	21,169	8,22	9 29,396 3 16,253	8 5.7 3 3.5	4.8 3.0	East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland	4,592 6,188	1,693 1,905	6,28 8,09	3 8.2	7.0
Outer London - West and North West	22,240			4 3.9	3.3	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,272	1,908	7,18	0 5.7	4.6

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces government-supported trainees) as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators. Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, NUTS 3 areas are indented in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at June 13 2002

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Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							- ALENDAR
2001 Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	224.4	-0.3	161.0	63.4
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	247.3 240.0 224.7	169.7 165.6 157.5	77.6 74.4 67.2	220.7 222.8 223.7	-3.7 2.1 0.9	159.5 161.6 161.0	61.2 61.2 62.7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	239.2 239.8 226.3	170.5 173.5 168.5	68.7 66.3 57.7	226.7 227.8 227.5	3.0 1.1 -0.3	163.0 163.7 163.3	63.7 64.1 64.2
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar14	236.0	170.4 180.5 165.0	65.6 69.1 61.6	224.1 222.7 227.0	-3.4 -1.4 4.3	161.7 160.9 163.5	62.4 61.8 63.5
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 P	233.2 219.6 215.2	168.0 159.6 155.3	65.2 59.9 59.9	231.4 232.4 231.6	4.4 1.0 -0.8	166.3 167.1 167.2	65.1 65.3 64.4

UNITED KINGDO	OM OUTFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							Catholic Galorial
2001 Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	232.6	4.7	167.7	64.9
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	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 Jun13P	250.0 250.2 230.3	182.7 182.5 168.2	67.2 67.7 62.2	227.1 240.5 227.9	-0.2 13.4 -12.6	165.1 173.8 164.4	62.0 66.7 63.5

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094 a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3-week month.

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

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

	NUMBER OF PI	REVIOUS CLAIMS			NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS 0 1 2 3 4 5+ Total													
	0	1	2	3	4 .	5+	Total											
Thousands																		
Region																		
North East	7.8	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.2	14.9	38.5											
North West	20.1	12.9	11.0	7.6	7.0	26.0	84.4											
orkshire and the Humber	13.2	10.1	7.4	5.9	5.0	22.2	63.7											
East Midlands	10.8	6.9	5.2	3.8	3.1	12.5	42.3											
West Midlands	14.6	10.5	7.7	6.1	5.0	15.7	59.6											
East	12.8	7.1	5.2	3.9	3.6	12.1	44.7											
ondon	24.2	15.7	12.3	10.5	7.2	18.7	88.7											
SouthEast	16.3	9.0	7.7	5.3	3.9	13.9	56.1											
SouthWest	10.4	7.0	4.8	4.4	3.0	13.6	43.3											
Wales	7.8	5.8	4.0	3.7	2.3	11.4	35.1											
Scotland		11.1	8.1	7.5	5.5	28.5	77.0											
Great Britain	16.2		77.7	62.2	48.8	189.6	633.6											
Great Britain	154.3	101.0	11.1	02.2	40.0	105.0	000.0											
Sex																		
Male	91.4	63.9	53.8	45.5	37.7	163.2	455.5											
Female	63.0	37.1	23.9	16.6	11.1	26.4	178.0											
Percent																		
Region																		
North East	20	13	11	9	8	39	100											
North West	24	15	13	9	8	31	100											
Yorkshire and the Humber	21	16	12	9	8	35	100											
EastMidlands	26	16	12	9	. 7	29	100											
West Midlands	24	18	13	10	8	26	100											
East	29	16	12	9	8	27	100											
London	27	18	14	12	8	21	100											
South East	29	16	14	9	7	25	100											
South West	24	16	11	10	7	31	100											
Wales	22	16	12	11	6	33	100											
Scotland	21	14	11	10	7	37	100											
Great Britain	24	16	12	10	8	30	100											
0																		
Sex				10	0	~	100											
Male	20	14	12	10	8	36	100											
Female	35	21	13	9	. 6	15	100											

Thousands

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims. Onflows in this table started between 10 January and 11 April 2002 inclusive. Previous claims in this table started after 9 January 1992 and 11 April 2002. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is±2.2 percentage points (Wales). The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.0 percentage points. Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.32 CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: number of previous claims U.JZ Claims starting during the quarter ending April 2002 by number of previous claims

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 9 May and 12 June 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
SHITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
housands						
Found work	72.5	23.4	15.4	4.4	1.0	116.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	25	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3
Gone abroad	2.5 6.8	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	11.8
Claimed Income Support	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	5.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	2.4	2.6	1.4	0.6	11.5
laimed another benefit	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.8
Full-time education	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
pproved training		2.0	4.8	2.9		
Government-supported training	6.1	2.0	4.0	2.9	1.5	17.4
Retirementage reached	0.1				0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Votknown	8.5	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.3	14.1
Failed to sign	41.7	13.4	9.5	2.6	0.7	67.9
New claim review	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Total	152.0	50.6	40.2	13.9	5.0	261.7
As a percentage of those with a known	destination					
Foundwork	71.2	67.4	54.1	41.1	25.9	
Norks on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	
Gone abroad	6.6	7.7	6.4	3.9	3.0	
Claimed Income Support	1.9	4.0	4.1	6.0	8.8	
	4.3	7.0	9.2	13.2	15.0	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.6	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0 0.0	
Full-time education		0.2	0.2			
Approved training	0.5	0.5		0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.0	5.7	16.9	27.4	37.5	
Retirementage reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.6 -	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.2	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
New claim review	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	
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

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
		of whom:			of whom:			of whom:	
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996/7	171 171 156 153	100 93 87 90	71 78 69 62	119 112 100 102	68 62 57 62	51 51 43 40	52 59 56 51	ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ	19 27 26 22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	178	94	84	114	62	52	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	92	53	68	43	25
Spring 1999	188	98	90	128	68	60	59	30	29
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	79	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	194	118	76	123	77	45	71	41	31
Spring 2000	181	97	84	117	64	53	64	33	31
Summer 2000	158	85	73	99	57	42	59	28	31
Autumn 2000	164	81	82	106	51	55	58	31	27
Winter 2000/2001	168	96	72	111	64	47	57	32	25
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	170 180 194 214 201	85 98 105 129 116	85 82 89 86 84	112 117 126 141 134	59 61 70 85 77	53 56 56 57 57	58 63 73 67	26 37 35 44 39	32 26 33 29 27

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (the	ousands)		1 HILL											./~	
All															
Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	170 180 194 214 201	168 176 191 210 196	140 150 169 177 169	10 12	22 22 26 27 23	11 14 22 11 11	14 13 13 14 15	17 19 14 21 25	14 21 17 18 23	20 16 24 23 22	19 26 32 35 28	14 11 13 16 15	::	20 17 15 21 17	:
Redundancy rates	(redundanci	esper1,00	0 employee	s)											
All Spring 2001 Summer 2001 Autumn 2001 Winter 2001/2002 Spring 2002	7 7 8 9 8	7 7 8 9 8	7 7 8 8 8 8	* 10 12	8 8 9 10 8	5 7 10 5 5	8 7 7 8 8	8 8 6 9 11	6 9 7 7 9	7 5 8 8 7	5 7 9 10 8	7 5 6 8 7	: 10	10 8 7 10 8	

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and	Transport	Banking, finance and	Public admin, education and	Other services
SIC 1992	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	restaurants (G,H)	(1)	insurance (J,K)	health (L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)	-								
All									
Spring2001	•	•	58	15	34	13	28	10	
Summer 2001	•		70	11	29	17	36		
Autumn 2001	•	•	71	15	29	11	44	12	
Winter2001/2002			71	21	33	24	40	11	10
Spring 2002	•	•	71	13	30	25	36	11	
Redundancy rates (redundancie	esper1,000 employ	rees)							
All									
Spring2001			13	12	7	7	7	1	
Summer 2001			16	8	6	10	9		
Autumn 2001			16	11	6	6	11	2	
Winter2001/2002			16	15	7	13	10	2	8
Spring 2002	•	•	17	10	6	14	9	2	

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Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

REDUNDANCIES

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

C.41

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries C.51

						Belgiumf				Thousa	ands and per ce
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany ^{d,} (FR)
ANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	STEDa								
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 39 30 00 01	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 5.1	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.6	7.1 8.6 9.8 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.3 8.6 6.9 6.6	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	8.6 9.5 7.7 6.3 5.2 4.9 4.8 4.4 4.3	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.0 11.3 11.8 11.3 11.9 11.8 11.4 10.7 9.3 8.6	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.3 8.6 7.9 7.9
May Jun	7.3 7.4	5.7 5.8	5.0 5.1	6.8 6.9	3.5 3.5	6.6 6.6	7.0 7.1	4.3 4.3	9.0 9.0	8.6 8.6	7.7 7.7
Jul Aug Sep	7.4 7.4 7.4	5.8 6.0 6.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.5 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.3 4.3 4.2	9.0 9.1 9.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.7 7.7 7.8
Oct Nov Dec	7.4 7.4 7.4	6.2 6.4 6.5	5.1 5.2 5.1	7.0 6.8 6.7	3.8 3.8 3.9	6.7 6.7 6.7	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.7 8.8 8.8	7.9 7.9 7.9
2 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 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.9 9.0 9.0	8.0 8.0 8.0
Apr May	7.5 7.6	6.5 6.5	5.2	6.3 6.3	4.0 4.1	6.8 6.8	7.6 7.7	4.2 4.2	9.3 9.3	9.1 9.2	8.0 8.1
HER COMPLEMENT	TARY MEASU	RES OF UNEM	PLOYMENT	SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTE	Dc					
)1 Jun			967	676	200	466	1,149	144	234	2,077	
Jul Aug Sep	··· ···	··· ···	956 953 952	674 671 663	204 207 212	469 466 484	1,152 1,185 1,173	142 142 140	234 236 238	2,117 2,128 2,141	
Oct Nov Dec	 	 	955 959 960	694 671 665	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	239 240 239	2,168 2,201 2,212	
2 Jan Feb Mar		··· ··	950 946 948	693 653 622	223 221 230	471 477 486	1,305 1,293 1,273	141 141 141	239 240 241	2,209 2,214 2,232	::
Apr May Jun	 		952 951 952	622 623	227 234 236	483	1,263 1,284	142 143	243 245	2,222 2,233	
te (%): latest month			3.2	6.3	7.0	10.8	7.7	5.1	9.3	9.1	9.7
HER COMPLEMENT	TARY MEASU	RES OF UNEM	PLOYMENT	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					
12 13 14 15 15 16 17 77 18 19 19 10 11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		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	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147 142	293 405 409 363 315 285 261 253 238	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
01 Jun			948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul Aug Sep			962 973 940	618 644 673	164 171 176	484 510 513	1,205 1,242 1,069	140 144 130	204 206 223	2,022 2,136 2,178	3,799 3,789 3,743
Oct Nov Dec	::		918 926 949	660 630 662	196 225 268	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	214 226 208	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 3,964
2 Jan Feb Mar		 	1,022 1,024 998	727 726 662	298 287 249	476 475 470	1,401 1,369 1,354	160 153 148	252 242 243	2,322 2,293 2,231	4,290 4,296 4,156
Apr May Jun		··· ··	983 955 937	630 626	231 208 192	461 	1,319 1,316	144 132	270 323	2,167 2,120	··· ··
ate (%): latest month			3.1	6.3	5.7	10.9	7.8	4.7	11.9		10.0

ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed. The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from Netherlands and May for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

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-	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ¹	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEA		USTEDa	_			_		_		land	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.9 11.1 10.5	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	22 2.5 29 3.1 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.7 5.0	2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.7 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 4.1	14.9 18.6 19.8 18.8 18.1 17.0 15.2 12.8 11.3 10.6	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 4.8
2001 May Jun	10.4 10.4	3.7 3.8	9.5 9.5	4.9 4.9	1.9 2.0	2.4 2.4	3.5	4.0 4.0	10.6 10.6	5.0 4.9	2.6	4.4 4.6
Jul Aug Sep	10.4 10.4 10.4	3.8 3.8 3.9	9.5 9.4 9.3	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	10.5 10.6 10.6	4.9 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	9.3 9.2 9.1	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.0 2.1 2.1	2.4 2.3 2.4	3.7	4.1 4.2 4.2	10.7 10.7 10.8	5.2 5.0 5.1		5.4 5.6 5.8
2002 Jan Feb Mar	 	4.2 4.3 4.4	9.1 9.0 9.0	5.3 5.3 5.2	2.1 22 2.2	2.4 2.4 2.6	3.9	4.2 4.3 4.3	11.1 11.3 11.3	5.2 5.2 5.2	 	5.6 5.5 5.7
Apr May		4.4 4.4	9.0	5.2 5.4	2.2 2.3	2.6	::	4.3 4.3	11.3 11.4	5.2 5.1		. 6.0 5.8
OTHER COMPLEMEN	NTARY MEA	SURES OF UN	EMPLOYME	NT: SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED						
2001 Jun		140		3,380	5.0		60		1,512	145	64	6,465
Jul Aug Sep	•	140 141 142	2250	3,390 3,550 3,600	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	2208	3,680 3,710 3,550	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
2002 Jan Feb Mar	 	156 161 165	2186 	3,570 3,530 3,470	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 Jun	 	159 161 	2172	3,580 	5.4 5.7	··· ···	72 72	• ••	1,622 1,616 1,626	131 126	92 95	8,594 8,351
Rate (%): latest month		4.2	9.1	5.2		2.3	• ••			3.8	2.6	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMEN												
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	185 176 180 184 185 214 290 	283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142	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	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4 5.0 4.9	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	215 325 332 344 344 222 208 178 145	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
2001 Jun		141		3,380	4.5	132	58	313	1,461	174	59	6,762
Jul Aug Sep		147 149 141	2,192	3,300 3,360 3,570	4.6 4.7 4.8	135 141 140	65 67 61	310 318 323	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	5.2 5.4 5.3	141 135 146	60 64 65	327 324 338	1,540 1,573 1,575	127 122 146	68 78 86	7,106 7,551 7,678
2002 Jan Feb Mar		160 162 162	2,198 	3,440 3,560 3,790	5.9 5.8 5.4	152 161 167	77 72 71	339 340 335	1,652 1,666 1,649	142 133 127	94 95 92	8,935 8,707 8,659
Apr May Jun	.: .:	156 155	2,209	3,750	5.4 5.4	159 	70	327 	1,636 1,589 1,567	115 112	92 91	8,146 7,888
Rate (%): latest month			9.2	5.6		2.2				3.4	2.5	5.5

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UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Enquiries: 02075336119

D.1

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
		1	2 YBSK	YBZL 3	4 YBZO	5 YBZR	6 YBZU	7	8 YCAD	
All Spring quarte (Mar-May) 1993 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	ers	MGSF 28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,049 29,419 29,737 29,804	27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,018 28,258 28,258 28,554 28,554 28,891 28,972	713 729 752 826 868 853 848 850 810	4,425 4,173 4,009 3,915 3,793 3,710 3,713 3,757 3,761	7,614 7,702 7,743 7,752 7,783 7,708 7,627 7,516 7,309	9,952 10,025 10,119 10,264 10,267 10,318 10,537 10,759 10,941	5,059 5,144 5,184 5,261 5,471 5,668 5,859 6,009 6,152	803 805 811 788 822 791 835 846 832	
3-month aver Mar-May 200		29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	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 Nov2001-Jan	2002	29,952 29,918	29,057 29,031	829 814 820	3,846 3,843 3,835	7,168 7,158 7,143	10,997 11,012 11,034	6,217 6,204 6,219	895 887 889	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr		29,940 29,958 30,025	29,051 29,066 29,130	816 822	3,842 3,856	7,134 7,120	11,061 11,098	6,213 6,234	892 895	
Mar-May (Sp Changes Over last 3 m		30,083	29,175 124	811 -9	3,871	-39	11,137	6,252 33	908	
Over last 3 In Percent Over last 12 n		0.5	0.4 203	-1.1	1.0 111	-0.5 -204	0.9 196	0.5 100	2.1 76	
Percent	ionuio	0.9 MGSG	0.7 YBSL	0.1 YBZM	2.9 YBZP	-2.8 YBZS	1.8 YBZV	1.6 YBZY	9.2 YCAE	
Male Spring quart (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1988 1999 2000 2001	ers	16.099 16.078 16.090 16.136 16.184 16.181 16.366 16.525 16.519	15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070 16,232 16,246	365 376 387 434 434 431 437 432 416	2,431 2,301 2,207 2,145 2,082 2,020 2,021 2,052 2,047	4,395 4,446 4,455 4,432 4,428 4,385 4,306 4,253 4,135	5,471 5,493 5,557 5,609 5,608 5,608 5,624 5,756 5,884 5,956	3,170 3,187 3,186 3,238 3,352 3,439 3,550 3,610 3,691	268 275 297 277 280 282 296 294 273	
3-month aver Mar-May 200	ages 1 (Spr)	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum	1)	16,521 16,538 16,566	16,242 16,250 16,282	417 416 422	2,059 2,062 2,080	4,127 4,118 4,095	5,946 5,965 5,966	3,693 3,689 3,719	279 287 284	denie Tenine
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut		16,572 16,585 16,596	16,284 16,297 16,303	423 428 427	2,069 2,079 2,089	4,090 4,086 4,077	5,986 5,988 5,992	3,715 3,716 3,718	288 288 293	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan Dec 2001-Fel	2002	16,607 16,581 16,591	16,306 16,282 16,295	429 423 419	2,093 2,090 2,090	4,066 4,062 4,052	6,003 5,998 6,023	3,715 3,710 3,710	302 299 296	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Sp		16,581 16,601 16,629	16,289 16,305 16,327	415 416 410	2,096 2,102 2,108	4,039 4,023 4,015	6,035 6,056 6,075	3,704 3,708 3,719	293 297 301	
Changes Over last 3 m Percent	onths	38 0.2	32 0.2	-9 -2.2	18 0.9	-37 -0.9	52 0.9	9 0.3	6 1.9	
Over last 12 Percent	nonths	110 0.7	81 0.5	-6 -1.4	61 3.0	-121 <i>-2.9</i>	119 2.0	28 0.8	29 10.6	
Female Spring quar (Mar-May)	ters	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285	11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,514 12,659 12,726	348 353 365 392 434 422 411 418 394	1,994 1,872 1,802 1,770 1,711 1,689 1,692 1,706 1,713	3,219 3,256 3,288 3,320 3,356 3,323 3,321 3,263 3,173	4,481 4,532 4,561 4,655 4,658 4,695 4,781 4,874 4,984	1,889 1,957 1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229 2,309 2,399 2,399 2,461	535 530 514 511 542 509 539 553 559	
3-month ave Mar-May 200	rages 11 (Spr)	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sur	n)	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 Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,271 13,298 13,329	12,688 12,721 12,740	393 399 404	1,710 1,734 1,746	3,128 3,124 3,119	4,982 4,983 4,988	2,475 2,480 2,483	583 577 588	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jar Dec 2001-Fe	2002	13,345 13,337 13,349	12,751 12,749 12,756	400 391 400	1,753 1,753 1,744	3,102 3,096 3,091	4,994 5,014 5,011	2,502 2,494 2,509	594 588 594	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Sp	2	13,376 13,424 13,454	12,778 12,826 12,848	401 406 401	1,746 1,754 1,763	3,095 3,097 3,090	5,026 5,042 5,061	2,509 2,526 2,533	599 598 607	
Changes Over last 3 m Percent		105 0.8	92 0.7	1 02	19 1.1	-2 -0.1	51 1.0	24 0.9	13 22	
Over last 12 Percent	months	169 1.3	122 1.0	7	50 29	-84 -2.6	77 1.5	72 2.9	48 8.5	

ITE	D 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+ (M
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15 MGWP	MGWS
	Spring quarters	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	WGWP	WGW5
	(Mar-May) 1993	62.9 62.8	78.8 78.6	53.8 56.2	77.9 76.2	82.9 83.0	85.4 85.1	68.4 68.5	7.9 7.9
	1994 1995	62.7 62.8	78.4 78.6	55.9 58.1	75.9 77.1	83.1 83.0	84.9 84.8	68.1 68.1	8.0 7.7
	1996 1997	63.0 62.8	78.6 78.4	59.5 58.7	76.7 75.6	83.7 83.9	84.5 84.3	68.5 68.7	8.1 7.7
	1998 1999	63.3	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
	2000 2001	63.6 63.3	79.2 78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
	Apr-Jun May-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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	63.3	78.6 78.7	55.4 56.1	75.2 75.7	84.1 84.2	84.7 84.6	70.2 70.2 70.2	8.4 8.4 8.5
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.7	56.2	76.0	84.2 84.1	84.6 84.6	70.2	8.7
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	63.4 63.3	78.7 78.6	55.9 54.8	76.1 76.0 75.7	84.1 84.1 84.2	84.6 84.6	70.1 70.2	8.6 8.6
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	63.3 63.3	78.6 78.6	55.1 54.7	75.7	84.3	84.7	70.1	8.6
	Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.4 63.5	78.8 78.9	55.0 54.1	75.9 76.0	84.3 84.3	84.9 85.0	70.2 70.4	8.7 8.8
	Changes	00.0	10.0	U.I.I	10.0				
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.0	-1.3	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
le		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	72.0	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
	1993 1994	73.2 72.9	85.6 85.2	56.4 56.2	82.2 81.8	94.6 94.2	93.3 93.1	72.3 71.5	7.7
	1995 1996	72.6 72.4	85.1	59.5 58.2	82.6 82.4	93.4 93.6	92.5 92.0	71.8 72.2	7.6 7.6
	1997 1998	72.2 71.8	84.9 84.3	57.9	80.7	93.7 93.5	91.5 92.2	72.0 72.6	7.6 8.0
	1999 2000	72.1 72.2	84.6 84.8	59.1 58.6 55.6	80.5 81.2 80.1	93.9 93.3	92.4 91.8	72.5	7.8 7.2
	2001	71.6	84.3	0.00	00.1	90.0	91.0	75.1	1.2
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	71.6 71.6	84.2 84.2	55.6 55.4	80.4 80.4	93.3 93.3	91.5 91.6	73.0 72.9	7.4 7.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.5	73.4	7.5
	Jul-Sep Aug-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 91.4	73.2 73.2 73.2	7.6 7.6 7.7
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 71.7	84.3 84.2	56.4 56.5	81.0 81.1	93.2 93.2	91.4 91.4	73.2	7.9
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	71.6 71.6 71.6	84.2 84.1 84.1	55.6 55.0	80.8 80.7	93.3 93.3	91.2 91.5	72.9 72.8	7.9 7.8
	Jan-Mar2002	71.5	84.0	54.4	80.8	93.2	91.5	72.6	7.7
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	71.5 71.5 71.6	84.0 84.1	54.3 53.4	80.9 81.0	93.0 93.0	91.7 91.8	72.6 72.8	7.8 7.9
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
	-						0.1	-0.3	0.7
ma	Over last 12 months	0.0 MGWI	-0.1 MGSQ	-2.1 YCAI	1.0 YCAL	-0.3 YCAO	VCAR	-0.3 MGWR	MGWU
116	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	indiff	indiode						
	1993 1994	53.2 53.3	70.9 70.9	53.9 55.9	71.7 69.9	71.0 71.2	76.9 76.9	62.2 63.1	8.1 8.1
	1995 1996	53.3 53.8	70.9 71.4	55.9 55.7 56.5	69.8 71.2	71.6 72.3	76.6 77.1	63.2 62.9	7.9 7.8
	1997 1998	54.3 54.3	71.8 72.0	60.9 59.4	70.7 70.4	73.5 73.8	76.9 77.1	63.3 64.3	8.3 7.8 8.2
	1999 2000	54.9 55.3	72.5 72.9	58.3 59.5	70.3 70.6	75.1 75.3	77.5 77.7	64.9 65.9	8.5
	2001	55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	55.4 55.3	72.9 72.6	55.4 55.3	70.7 70.0	75.1 74.7	78.2 77.9	66.3 66.3	8.6 8.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.2	72.5	53.4	70.0	74.6	77.9	66.3	8.9
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.2 55.3 55.4	72.4 72.6 72.7	54.7 55.4 56.0	69.6 70.5 70.8	74.7 74.7 74.8	77.7 77.6 77.6	66.2 66.2 66.2	8.9 8.8 9.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	55.4	72.7	55.3	70.8	74.5	77.6	66.7	9.1
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.4 55.4	72.6 72.6	54.0 55.1	70.9 70.4	74.6 74.6	77.8 77.6	66.4 66.7	9.0 9.1
	Jan-Mar 2002	55.5	72.7	55.0	70.4	74.9	77.8	66.6	92
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.7 55.8	73.0 73.0	55.7 54.8	70.6 70.8	75.1 75.1	77.9 78.1	67.0 67.1	9.2 9.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.5	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.7

Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group. a

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates^a by age



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

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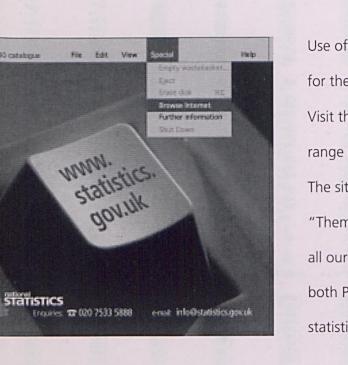
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity: reasons

Total							Aged 16-59 (F	F)/64 (M)						
aged16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	_			ing in last 4 w	eeks			W	ants job an ot available	d seeking w to start	ork but
				Total	Available to in next 2 we	start work eks		Reasons fo		ng				
					Available	Not	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term	Tamily	Studente	0.1			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Other 12	All 13	Students 14	Other 15
MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ
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	373 396	229 239	100 120	128 118
17,032 17,204	7,663 7,768	5,268 5,367	2,395 2,400	2,188	783	1,405 1,446	89	692 750	746 743	268 248	393 367	207 220	94	99 115 126
17,045 17,267	7,609 7,787	5,278 5,575	2,331 2,212	2,140 2,015	672 624	1,467 1,391	63 34	770 732	656 637	242 241 252	376 409 360	215 191 197	92 80 73	123 111 124
17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124
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
17,323 17,305 17,287	7,871 7,845 7,839	5,611 5,570	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	245 252	377 379	213 208	96 94	117 114
17,281 17,338	7,844 7,890	5,537 5,594	2,307	2,103 2,097	604 614	1,499 1,483	36 34	765 763	663	252	387	204	93	110
17,337 17,342	7,888	5,588	2,301 2,321	2,099	606 612	1,493 1,510	34 36	776 786	655	240	393	202		106 107
17,297 17,263	7,848 7,822	5,546 5,543	2,301 2,279	2,098 2,094	616 640	1,482 1,454	36 34	768 766	649 637	253 260	391 397	204 185	91 75	112 113 110
-75 -0.4	-66 -0.8	-44 -0.8	-22 -1.0	-5 -0.3	33 5.5	-39 -2.6	0.0	-10 -1.3	-18 -2.8	19 8.1	4 0.9	-17 -8.2	-19 -20.4	3 2.5
-5 0.0	36 0.5	-31 -0.6	67 3.0	79 3.9	16 2.5	63 4.5	-1.3	34 4.7	0.1	8 3.0	37 10.3	-12 -5.9	2 2.8	-14 -11.1
MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK
5,971 6,065 6,147	2,657 2,747 2,782	1,809 1,901 1,882	847 847 900	736 737 815	325 321 340	411 416 475	83 64 60	324 327 362	49 51 69	121 129 141	158 166	112 110	57 58	54 59 45 45 43
6,228 6,366 6,342	2,952 2,920	1,964	941 988 949	845 880 857	279 274	601 583	51 44 40	419 472 463	70 75	137 130	168 159	96 108	41 53 55	53
6,356 6,541	2,907 3,033	1,958 2,099	950 935	869 840	264 257	605 583	34 22	469 449	65 68	117 128	185 174	81 94	40 41 42	48 39 53
6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53
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 20	448 458 452	71 73 76	121 120 118	172 165 177	99 97 99	47 49 51	52 48 48
6,546 6,547 6,551	3,040 3,038 3,044	2,103 2,088 2,087	937 951 956	841 856 860	253 252 252	588 604 607	22 23 23	450 455 450	72 73 73	121 128 129	176 177	96 94	51 49	45 45 46
6,552 6,592 6,596	3,051 3,085 3,082	2,081 2,113 2,110	970 972 972	874 880 878	257 262 259	617 618 619	22 23 23	459 455 466	73 72	130 128	189 201	96 92	48 47	49 45
6,620 6,614	3,100 3,095	2,112 2,121	987 973	894 881	266 267	627 614	23	470 463		127	197	94	46	46 48 47
			973							136	194	84	40 37	47
0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.2	6.1	-0.8	-11.4	1.1	-11.3	10.8	4 1.9	- 9 -10.0	-11 -22.6	1 3.2
0.9	1.6	0.5	4.1	5.8	6.9	5.3	-7.4	5.1	-1.0	6.7	11.4	-10.7	-11.5	-10.0
10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179						YCGL
10,883 10,805	4,863 4,824	3,446 3,370	1,417 1,454	1.318	556 510	761 832	44	218 272	721 707 676	111 121	230 228	129 99	62 45	74 67 54 72
10,744 10,688	4,744 4,701	3,361 3,320	1,383 1,381	1,271	415 408	846 862	29	290 301	608 591	118 119 125	209 217 225	112 122 110	39 47	54 72 73 75 72 71
												103	31	
		3.462		1,165	359	806	13	279	573	123	178	107	36	71 71
10,764	4,815	3,489 3,507	1,326	1,202	361 352	841 856	12	291	577	125	196	124	47	71 78
10,758 10,736	4,806 4,796	3,482 3,472	1,325 1,323	1,211 1,214	343 332	868 882	13 14	297 302	575 582	124 124 122	202 202 194	116 114 109	44 45 46	72 69 63
10,746	4,793 4,805 4,806	3,456 3,481 3,477	1,337 1,324 1,329	1,229 1,217 1,221	348 351 347	882 866 874	14 11 10	306 308 310	590 580 580	123 119 118	197 200 203	108 107 108	46 46 47	62 61 61
10,683	4,793 4,753 4,740	3,459 3,425 3,434	1,334 1,328 1,306	1,229 1,217 1,205	346 349 365	882 868 840	13 13 13	316 305 295	581 576 570	120 121	199 202	105 111	42	64 65 63
-79	-66 -1.4	-43 -1.2	-23 -1.8	-16 -1.3	17	-34	3	-15	-10	6	0	-7	-8	1
-64	-1.4	-42	-7.8	-1.3	5.0 -2	-3.8 32 3.9	25.7	-4.9 11	-1.7	5.2	0.0 17	-6.6	-18.1	2.0
	1 MGSI 16,909 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,026 17,025 17,026 17,045 17,267 17,267 17,267 17,267 17,267 17,263 17,303 17,305 17,323 17,305 17,287 17,287 17,281 17,338 17,337 17,327 17,287 10,788 10,726 10,72	andover Total 1 2 MGSI YBSN 16.909 7.564 17.030 7.663 17.032 7.663 17.046 7.6663 17.045 7.676 17.045 7.6761 17.045 7.6763 17.267 7.787 17.260 7.848 17.303 7.848 17.333 7.848 17.333 7.848 17.333 7.848 17.333 7.848 17.334 7.849 17.283 7.842 7.54 -0.6 -5 36 0.0 0.5 MGSJ YBSO 5.971 2.657 6.541 3.033 6.554 3.050 6.554 3.050 6.554 3.065 6.552 3.065 6.552 3.065 6.552 3.065 6.552	andover Total Does not want job 1 2 3 MGSI YBSN YBVZ 16.909 7.564 5.299 17.030 7.663 5.268 17.032 7.663 5.258 17.204 7.663 5.258 17.205 7.784 5.575 17.267 7.787 5.575 17.260 7.784 5.581 17.303 7.848 5.588 17.333 7.848 5.557 17.267 7.844 5.557 17.287 7.848 5.558 17.333 7.848 5.558 17.283 7.848 5.558 17.283 7.842 5.546 17.283 7.842 5.546 17.283 7.842 5.546 17.283 7.842 5.546 17.283 7.832 5.546 17.284 5.546 -0.8 6.541 3.033 2.099	andolver Total Does not want job Want job Want job 1 2 3 4 MGSI YBSN YBVZ YBWC 16,909 7,554 5,299 2,284 17,000 7,675 5,396 2,307 17,000 7,665 5,367 2,301 17,000 7,665 5,575 2,212 17,026 7,665 5,575 2,212 17,267 7,787 5,575 2,226 17,300 7,845 5,570 2,226 17,305 7,845 5,570 2,2275 17,327 7,884 5,584 2,301 17,267 7,890 5,584 2,301 17,263 7,822 5,543 2,275 17,263 7,822 5,543 2,207 17,263 7,822 5,544 2,301 17,263 7,822 5,543 2,207 17,264 1,809 847 6,541	aged 16 0.0000 Total Deces not warri job Warris ajos 1 2 3 4 5 MGSI YBSN YBVZ YBWC YCFF 16,909 7,564 5,296 2,284 2,036 17,023 7,465 5,286 2,317 2,138 17,026 7,665 5,287 2,331 2,118 17,026 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 17,026 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 17,026 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 17,280 7,784 5,550 2,2275 2,004 17,303 7,849 5,554 2,205 2,099 17,303 7,849 5,543 2,207 2,099 17,287 7,845 5,543 2,207 2,099 17,283 7,849 5,543 2,277 2,099 17,287 7,845 5,543 2,277 2,099 17,283	aged vier Total Does not want job t Want job t Want job t 1 2 3 4 5 6 MGSI YBN YBVZ YBWC YCFF YCFI 160000 7,564 5,529 2,264 2,041 994 17,030 7,565 5,528 2,211 997 976 17,030 7,663 5,535 2,2112 997 976 17,030 7,767 5,575 2,212 2,015 624 17,267 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 624 17,267 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 624 17,267 7,787 5,575 2,212 2,015 644 17,323 7,846 5,580 2,2051 2,007 956 17,323 7,846 5,588 2,307 2,094 646 17,287 7,889 5,588 2,307 2,094 644 17,287	Indef and/over Total Dess not best for the sector	Andrey market Total Description Wartheto Wartheto	angle by the set of the sector of t	Marchies Partial Wartish Partial Partia Partial Partial <t< td=""><td>martial seriesrandmart seriesrandmart seriesrand<br <="" td=""/><td>Name Name <!--</td--><td>Marcine Year <thyear< th=""> Year Year <</thyear<></td><td>Image: biologyImage: biology11<td< td=""></td<></td></td></td></t<>	martial seriesrandmart seriesrandmart seriesrand <td>Name Name <!--</td--><td>Marcine Year <thyear< th=""> Year Year <</thyear<></td><td>Image: biologyImage: biology11<td< td=""></td<></td></td>	Name Name </td <td>Marcine Year <thyear< th=""> Year Year <</thyear<></td> <td>Image: biologyImage: biology11<td< td=""></td<></td>	Marcine Year Year <thyear< th=""> Year Year <</thyear<>	Image: biologyImage: biology11 <td< td=""></td<>

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Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

UNITED	Allaged	10 50 5	10.77	10.01			50-64 (M)	65+ (M)	seasonally adjusted
KINGDOM	16 and over	16-59/64	<u>16-17</u> 3	18-244	25-34	35-496	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	
All Spring guarters	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	7 MGWA	MGWD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,045 17,045 17,267	7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768 7,665 7,609 7,787	613 569 592 597 590 601 597 589 651	1,258 1,304 1,271 1,166 1,155 1,194 1,202 1,183 1,240	1,573 1,572 1,576 1,584 1,512 1,476 1,401 1,347 1,350	1,701 1,756 1,805 1,836 1,887 1,917 1,875 1,881 1,928	2,336 2,363 2,432 2,463 2,519 2,579 2,579 2,589 2,608	9,355 9,347 9,384 9,384 9,370 9,436 9,422 9,426	
3-month averages							2,617	9,480	
Mar-May 2001 (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,267 17,260 17,300 17,303	7,787 7,784 7,846 7,848	651 651 655 663	1,240 1,219 1,237 1,223	1,350 1,344 1,360 1,377	1,928 1,950 1,961 1,973	2,617 2,620 2,632 2,611	9,480 9,475 9,455 9,456	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,323 17,305 17,287	7,871 7,845 7,839	656 648 647	1,248 1,222 1,209	1,366 1,354 1,350	1,977 1,992 2,003	2,624 2,628 2,631	9,451 9,460 9,447	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 7,890 7,888	653 671 669	1,205 1,216 1,232	1,358 1,348 1,343	2,005 2,009 2,005	2,624 2,645 2,639	9,437 9,448 9,449	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,342 17,297 17,263	7,892 7,848 7,822	676 673 687	1,233 1,227 1,220	1,332 1,326 1,323	1,997 1,979 1,960	2,654 2,642 2,633	9,450 9,450 9,440	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-75 -0.4	-66 -0.8	19 2.8	-13 -1.0	-20 -1.5	-46 -2.3	-7 -0.3	-9 -0.1	
Over last 12 months Percent	-5 0.0	36 0.5	36 5.6	-21 -1.7	-27 -2.0	31 1.6	16 0.6	-0.1 -40 -0.4	
Male Spring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,342 6,356 6,541	2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,920 2,907 3,033	315 290 302 295 312 313 303 305 332	470 498 491 451 446 484 489 474 510	257 253 275 313 302 294 301 277 296	355 396 410 454 488 521 488 482 535	1,187 1,220 1,270 1,271 1,340 1,339 1,369 1,360	3,303 3,315 3,318 3,364 3,389 3,414 3,414 3,422 3,449 3,508	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,554 6,552 6,539	3,050 3,053 3,033	333 335 330	502 501 486	295 296 310	556 547 557	1,364 1,374 1,350	3,504 3,500 3,506	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,546 6,547 6,551	3,040 3,038 + 3,044	331 327 330	501 495 489	304 298 298	547 555 562	1,358 1,362 1,364	3,505 3,509 3,507	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,552 6,592 6,596	3,051 3,085 3,082	330 338 343	489 496 499	299 293 293	562 576 561	1,372 1,382 1,386	3,501 3,507 3,514	
Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,620 6,614 6,600	3,100 3,095 3,082	348 350 357	498 495 493	296 302 300	561 550 541	1,397 1,397 1,391	3,520 3,519 3,518	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	4 0.1 59	0 0.0 49	14 4.2 25	-6 -1.2 -17	8 2.6 5	-20 -3.6 6	4 0.3	4 0.1	
Percent Female	0.9 MGSK	1.6 YBSP	7.5 YCAU	-3.3 YCAX	1.5 YCBA	1.1 YCBD	30 2.2 MGWC	10 0.3 MGWF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1996 1999 2000 2001	10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,838 10,744 10,688 10,726	4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753	298 278 290 302 278 288 288 284 284 319	788 807 780 714 709 710 713 709 730	1,316 1,319 1,302 1,271 1,210 1,182 1,100 1,070 1,054	1,347 1,360 1,396 1,382 1,399 1,396 1,387 1,399 1,393	1,149 1,143 1,162 1,193 1,228 1,239 1,250 1,257	6,052 6,031 6,029 6,020 5,981 6,023 6,020 5,987 5,973	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,706 10,748 10,764	4,735 4,793 4,815	318 320 334	717 736 736	1,049 1,065 1,067	1,395 1,414 1,417	1,255 1,259 1,261	5,971 5,955 5,949	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	326 321 317	747 727 719	1,062 1,056 1,052	1,430 1,437 1,441	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,946 5,952 5,940	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,729 10,746 10,741	4,793 4,805 4,806	323 333 326	716 721 733	1,059 1,055 1,050	1,443 1,432 1,444	1,252 1,264 1,253	5,935 5,941 5,935	
Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,723 10,683 10,662	4,793 4,753 4,740	328 323 330	735 731 727	1,037 1,024 1,022	1,436 1,429 1,419	1,257 1,245 1,242	5,930 5,930 5,922	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-79 -0.7	-66 -1.4	4 1.3	-6 -0.9	-28 -2.6	-25 -1.7	-11 -0.9	-13 -0.2	
Over last 12 months Percent	-64 -0.6	-13 -0.3	12 3.6	-4 -0.5	-32 -3.0	25 1.8	-14 -1.1	-50 -0.8	

Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group. а

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

INITE		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
	(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 Mar-May 2001 (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) Jul-Sep		21.3 21.4	45.2 44.6	24.4 24.8	16.0 15.9	15.3 15.3	29.7 29.8	91.6 91.6
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.6	21.3 21.3	43.9 43.8	24.0 24.3 24.0	15.8 15.8	15.4 15.4	29.8 29.8	91.6 91.5
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.6 36.7	21.3 21.4	44.1 45.2	23.9 24.0	15.9 15.9	15.4 15.4	29.7 29.9	91.3 91.4
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	36.7 36.7	21.4 21.4	44.9 45.3	24.3 24.3	15.8 15.7	15.4 15.3	29.8 29.9	91.4 91.4
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.6 36.5	21.2 21.1	45.0 45.9	24.0 24.1 24.0	15.7 15.7 15.7	15.1 15.0	29.8 29.6	91.3 91.2
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	0.0	1.3	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7
lale	Spring quarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	26.8 27.1	14.0 14.4	46.4 43.6	16.2 17.8	5.5 5.4	6.1 6.7	27.2 27.7	92.5 92.3
	1995	27.4	14.8 14.9	43.8 40.5	18.2	5.8 6.6	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	15.1	41.8	17.4 17.6	6.4	7.5 8.0	28.2 27.8	92.4 92.4
	1998 1999	28.2 27.9	15.7 15.4	42.1 40.9	19.3 19.5	6.3 6.5	8.5 7.8	28.0 27.4	92.4 92.0
	2000 2001	27.8 28.4	15.2 15.7	41.4 44.4	18.8 19.9	6.1 6.7	7.6 8.2	27.5 26.9	92.2 92.8
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	28.4	15.7	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28.4 28.4	15.8 15.8	44.4 44.6	19.6 19.6	6.7 6.7	8.5 8.4	27.0 27.1	92.6 92.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.9 43.9	18.9 19.5	7.0 6.9	8.5 8.4	26.6 26.8	92.5 92.4
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.3 43.6	19.2 19.0	6.8 6.8	8.5 8.6	26.8 26.8	92.4 92.3
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	28.3 28.4	15.8 15.9	43.5 44.4	18.9 19.2	6.8 6.7	8.6 8.8	27.0 27.1	92.1 92.1
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	28.4	15.9 16.0	45.0 45.6	19.3 19.2	6.7 6.8	8.5 8.5	27.2 27.4	92.2 92.3
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.5 28.4	16.0 15.9	45.7 46.6	19.1 19.0	7.0 7.0	8.3 8.2	27.4 27.2	92.2 92.1
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.1	2.1	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.7
emal	e Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	1993 1994	46.8 46.7	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	23.1 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 22.9	36.7 35.7	91.7 92.2
	1999	45.1	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	. 35.1	91.8
	2000 2001	44.7 44.7	27.1 27.2	40.5 44.7	29.4 29.9	24.7 24.9	22.3 21.8	34.1 33.8	91.5 91.4
	3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (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 44.8	27.1 27.4 27.5	44.6 44.7 46.6	29.3 30.0 30.0	24.9 25.3 25.4	21.8 22.1 22.1	33.7 33.7	91.4 91.2 91.1
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	44.8 44.8	27.5	40.0	30.0	25.3	22.1	33.7 33.8	91.1 91.1
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.7 44.6	27.4 27.3	44.6 44.0	29.5 29.2	25.3 25.2	22.4 22.4	33.8 33.8	91.2 91.0
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	44.6 44.6	27.3 27.4	44.7 46.0	29.0 29.1	25.5 25.4	22.4 22.2	33.3 33.6	90.9 91.0
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	44.6 44.5	27.4 27.3	44.9 45.0	29.6 29.6	25.4 25.1	22.4 22.2	33.3 33.4	90.9 90.8
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.3 44.2	27.0 27.0	45.0 44.3 45.2	29.4 29.2	24.9 24.9	22.1 21.9	33.0 32.9	90.8 90.8 90.7
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.7

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates^a by age



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

.

E.1 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREA	BRITAIN	Whole economy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
			1944 1944	Per cent change over previous 12 months	a selayou-		Product in the	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
995=1	00			Monthly	Headline rate ^a	The		Monthly	Headline rate ^a
995 996 997 998 999 000 001	Annual averages	LNMM 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI 100.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
000	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
01	Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
	Feb	133.9	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.7
	Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.3
	May	127.7	129.0	4.7	4.6	123.6	123.4	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
02	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	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5
	Apr R	133.4	133.9	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.4	3.5	4.1
	May P	132.5	134.2	4.0	3.8	127.9	127.7	3.4	3.8
ampl	ing			±1.3 A	±1.2 A			±0.8 A	±0.8

SIC 19	02	Private sector				of which: Privat	te sector services ^b		
01013		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	States and a state of the
			•	Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a		1	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	JJGI	JJGJ
2000	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	4.6	5.2
	May	128.7	130.4	4.5	4.5	128.7	131.0	4.2	4.3
	Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	4.7	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.4
	Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.1
	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	22
	Feb	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5
	Mar	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.6	2.9	22
	Apr R	134.8	135.6	4.1	3.1	135.2	136.6	4.2	2.9
	May P	133.7	135.8	4.1	3.8	134.0	136.8	4.4	3.8
Samp				± 1.6 A	± 1.4 A			±2.1 B	±1.9 A

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

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

Revised Provisional RP

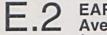
EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREA	T BRITAIN	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	
	-	Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	-	Actual	Seasonally ad	justed	
		-		Per cent change over previous 12 months	3			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headling
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001) Annual averages	LNMO 100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9 128.0	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
2000	May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.
	Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.
	Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.
	Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.
	Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.
	Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.
	Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.
	Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.
2001	Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.
	Feb	127.9	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.
	May	127.3	127.7	4.4	4.9	128.4	128.7	4.5	5.
	Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.8	128.2	129.3	5.0	4.
	Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.
	Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.
	Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.
	Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.
	Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.
2002	Jan Feb Mar	129.2 130.5 136.4	129.7 130.1 131.4	3.1 22 3.4	2.8 2.6 2.9	130.1 131.6 136.7	130.8 131.3 132.1	3.1 2.6 3.0	2.2.2.2.
	Apr R	132.4	131.7	3.4	3.0	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.
	May P	131.8	132.2	3.5	3.4	132.9	133.2	3.5	3.
Samp	ling			±2.1 B	±1.9 A			±2.0 A	± 1.:

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000	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	129.1	4.3	5.0
	Apr	128.2	128.9	4.8	5.1
	May	127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5
	Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	4.6
	Jul	128.6	129.6	42	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	42
	Nov	128.1	131.3	4.0	42
	Dec	134.4	131.1	1.9	3.4
2002	Jan	133.2	132.0	2.7	2.8
	Feb	139.5	133.4	22	2.3
	Mar	139.5	133.3	3.3	2.7
	Apr R	133.2	134.1	4.0	3.2
	May P	132.3	134.3	4.2	3.8
Samp				±1.6 A	±1.4 A

E.1

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



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

		(unadj	usted):	excludi	ng bon	uses ^a						
GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN		Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 19	999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
			JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) 2001)	Annual averages		104.1 110.4	103.1 106.1	104.4 108.6	100.2 104.4	104.1 108.8	101.7 106.0	105.0 110.1	104.2 109.3	99.3 101.8	105.8 112.4
1999	Jul		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1000	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
	Oct		105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov Dec		100.4 98.1	102.2 100.9	101.0 102.0	102.6 102.1	102.2 103.8	100.1 98.7	102.3 101.8	102.7 103.0	100.3 100.8	103.1 102.2
2000	Jan		98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
2000	Feb Mar		97.5 104.1	102.5 102.7	102.6 103.9	99.8 98.3	102.4 103.5	100.2 99.9	102.7 103.9	102.2 102.7	99.0 97.6	103.9 105.0
-	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	102.1 102.5	105.8 104.7	98.9 100.1	103.2 103.6	101.4 101.4	104.3 105.4	103.7 104.0	99.4 99.4	104.5 106.1
	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	104.9 105.9
	Oct		107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov Dec		106.2 104.6	105.5 103.4	105.4 106.5	103.4 102.2	105.3 106.8	103.9 102.3	107.3 107.5	106.5 106.6	99.8 101.3	108.8 108.7
2001	Jan		104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb Mar		101.0 107.3	105.2 105.3	106.0 107.3	103.7 103.6	107.1 109.0	103.3 104.3	108.5 109.1	106.7 107.1	100.6 99.4	109.6 111.1
	Apr		108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May Jun		112.2 107.1	106.1 106.1	109.6 109.7	104.5 104.1	107.7 109.6	106.9 107.7	110.1 110.5	109.2 109.5	101.1 101.5	111.9 113.6
	July		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	104.1 105.2	108.8 109.2	106.5 106.4	110.0 110.6	109.4 110.7	105.1 101.4	111.2 113.4
	Oct		114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
	Nov Dec		114.3 114.1	106.8 107.9	110.0 111.4	105.9 104.8	109.9 110.1	106.6 105.3	111.1 112.1	111.8 111.3	102.4 104.2	115.0 114.1
2002	Jan		112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1 109.8	106.4 106.5	111.9 112.5	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb Mar		112.5 117.9	107.5 106.8	109.8 111.9	105.4 106.4	110.3	106.6	112.5	111.6 111.9	103.0 101.8	116.0 116.2
	Apr R		115.0	109.6	112.4 113.3	108.2 107.3	112.8 113.2	109.4 108.4	114.0 114.3	113.7 115.1	102.7	116.7
Denes	May P		114.1	109.7	113.3	107.5	110.2	100.4	114.0	115.1	101.9	116.9
Perce	ent change on t	ne year	JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVV	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000	Jul Aug		22 -1.8	3.5 2.2	3.1 2.8	0.4 0.0	4.3 4.0	4.2 3.6	5.7 4.8	4.2 3.4	-1.4 -0.9	7.0 5.3
	Sep		7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
	Oct Nov		22 5.8	2.6 3.3	2.9 4.3	0.3 0.8	3.5 3.0	3.7 3.8	4.8 4.9	3.4 3.7	-1.2 -0.5	4.7 5.6
	Dec		6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan • Feb		5.7 3.5	.12 2.6	3.0 3.3	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
	Apr May		4.2 6.9	2.9 3.9	2.1 3.6	5.1 5.7	3.5 4.3	5.8 5.4	5.7 5.5	6.0 5.3	2.4 1.7	6.5 7.1
	Jun		1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul Aug		6.0 12.4	3.6 2.6	5.2 5.7	4.2 4.3	5.2 4.7	3.1 5.2	5.0 4.8	5.2 4.9	3.7 6.0	6.6 6.0
	Sep		6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	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 4.9	3.9 2.6	6.5 5.7
	Dec		9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002	Jan Feb		72 11.4	3.6 2.2	4.6 3.6	2.3 1.6	2.4 2.5	3.0 3.2	3.8 3.7	4.1 4.6	0.5 2.4	3.9 5.9
	Mar		10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	22	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
	Apr R May P		6.5 1.7	4.0 3.4	3.2 3.4	4.9 2.7	4.6 5.1	32 1.4	3.4 3.8	4.4 5.4	1.7 0.9	5.0 4.4
Samp			±16.3	±12.7	±2.4	± 5.3	±2.3	±2.7	±1.2	± 1.9	±3.1	±2.6
variat			D	D	В	С	В	В	А	A	В	В

SIC 1	GREA	Other services	Health and social work	Educa- tion	Public adminis- tration	Real estate renting and business activities	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Hotels and restau- rants	Retail trade and repairs	Whole- sale trade
uly 1999=1	July	(0)	<u>(N)</u>	(M)	(L)	(K)	(J)	(I)	<u>(H)</u>	(G: 50,52)	(G: 51)
00) Annua		105.9	104.9	102.2	103.7	104.5	104.5	102.9	105.0	102.4	103.8
01) avera		108.4	111.4	107.6	108.6	110.7	110.3	107.7	109.7	105.4	107.0
	1999	100.0 100.0	100.0 99.5	100.0 102.7	100.0 100.1	100.0 98.3	100.0 99.6	100.0 99.0	100.0 101.3	100.0 100.7	100.0 99.9
Sep		101.8	99.8 99.7	102.3	100.2 101.3	98.8 98.9	99.2 99.1	100.2 99.9	99.4 99.9	101.0 . 99.6	100.1 100.2
Nov Dec		103.3 104.5	100.5 101.4	100.2 100.2	102.3 101.3	99.5 100.4	100.3 101.2	99.6 101.4	100.1 105.7	99.0 99.1 99.5	99.6 101.0
0 Jan	2000	106.1	103.0	99.8	102.5	102.8	104.1	103.4	102.4	103.2	102.1
Feb		107.1	102.9	99.5	105.2	103.0	102.0	100.6	102.7	101.0	102.7
Mar		103.9	102.9	99.1	102.2	102.8	102.8	100.7	101.7	100.9	102.6
Apr		104.7	104.4	101.4	102.6	102.9	102.8	101.2	106.4	101.6	103.5
May		105.2	105.2	101.2	102.1	104.3	104.1	102.0	103.7	103.8	103.8
Jun		106.5	105.7	102.3	103.2	103.9	104.1	103.1	104.6	103.0	103.7
Jul		106.4	105.1	103.4	102.9	104.9	104.6	102.7	105.6	102.8	103.8
Aug		107.4	105.2	105.2	103.0	104.7	104.5	103.1	107.6	102.9	103.5
Sep		105.5	105.1	104.6	103.8	104.7	104.9	103.7	105.3	104.1	104.6
Oct		105.4	105.5	103.5	104.4	105.7	105.9	104.4	106.1	101.9	105.0
Nov		105.3	106.2	103.2	106.8	106.7	106.5	104.3	105.3	101.4	105.1
Dec		107.3	107.4	103.5	105.9	107.7	107.6	105.3	108.2	102.0	105.3
	2001	107.0 107.6 106.4	108.4 107.7 107.9	102.8 103.1 103.6	106.1 106.8 106.4	109.2 109.3 109.3	108.0 108.7 110.0	105.4 105.7 107.7	104.8 105.8 106.6	103.9 102.6 103.1	105.1 105.4 106.1
Apr		105.5	111.3	107.3	107.7	110.1	110.5	107.7	109.0	105.4	106.9
May		107.3	112.5	106.6	107.6	110.3	111.0	108.4	108.9	106.2	106.5
Jun		108.2	112.4	108.1	108.4	111.0	110.5	107.8	110.0	106.7	107.2
Jul		108.9	112.0	111.1	108.7	110.5	110.9	108.0	111.0	105.7	107.2
Aug		110.7	112.3	111.5	109.0	110.6	111.3	107.1	111.8	107.1	107.6
Sep		109.3	112.3	110.5	110.4	110.8	110.0	107.6	112.2	107.2	107.7
Oct		109.6	113.0	109.2	110.4	112.1	110.2	108.5	111.1	106.1	107.9
Nov		109.8	113.4	108.4	110.5	112.1	111.0	109.3	111.0	105.4	108.3
Dec		110.1	113.7	109.1	111.6	112.8	111.3	109.4	114.6	105.6	108.4
	2002	111.1 110.7 111.2	115.1 113.9 114.5	108.0 108.1 108.3	110.9 111.1 111.1	113.9 114.4 114.8	111.8 113.0 112.0	109.4. 108.9 110.7	111.6 112.5 115.9	107.0 105.9 107.9	107.7 108.8 109.6
Apr R		110.6	118.2	110.5	112.4	115.4	113.1	110.2	115.1	109.2	109.7
May F		110.7	118.4	110.7	111.6	115.9	113.1	110.6	116.4	109.4	110.4
je on the y	Per cent change	JVYP	JVYO	JVYN	JVYM	JVYL	JVYK	JVYJ	JVWF	JVWE	JVWD
0 Jul	2000	6.4	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.9	4.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	3.8
Aug		7.4	5.7	2.4	2.9	6.5	4.9	4.2	6.2	2.2	3.7
Sep		3.7	5.4	2.3	3.6	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	3.0	4.5
Oct		3.7	5.8	2.6	3.1	6.8	6.8	4.5	62	2.3	4.7
Nov		2.0	5.7	2.9	4.4	7.2	6.2	4.8	52	2.4	5.5
Dec		2.7	5.9	3.3	4.4	7.3	6.3	3.9	23	2.5	4.2
	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*		0.8	6.6	5.8	4.9	7.0	7.4	6.5	2.4	3.7	3.3
May		2.1	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.3	5.0	2.3	2.6
Jun		1.6	6.4	5.6	5.1	6.8	6.1	4.5	5.1	3.5	3.4
Jul		2.4	6.5	7.4	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.3
Aug		3.1	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9
Sep		3.6	6.8	5.6	6.3	5.8	4.8	3.8	6.5	3.0	3.0
Oct		3.9	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	2.8
Nov		4.2	6.8	5.1	3.5	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	3.9	3.1
Dec		2.6	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.7	3.5	3.9	5.9	3.5	3.0
	2002	3.9 2.8 4.5	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
Apr R		4.8	6.2	3.0	4.4	4.9	2.4	23	5.6	3.6	2.6
May F		3.1	5.2	3.9	3.7	5.1	1.8	21	6.9	3.0	3.7
mpling	Samp	± 4.9	± 0.7	±0.8	± 1.2	± 1.5	±1.4	± 1.6	±2.7	± 1.5	±2.0
riability ^c		C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B

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a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of Labour Market Trends.
 b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
 c Sampling variability persent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability persent '95 per cent age points;
 A = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
 B = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points;
 C = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points;
 D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.
 A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.

PR Provisiona Revised

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a E.2

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



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

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a Trans-port, storage and communi-cation Finan-cial inter-media-tion Real estate renting and business activities

Whole-sale trade

(G: 51)

JVUP

102.3 106.0

100.0

98.3

98.0

100.1

99.8 102.0

100.0

105.9 113.5

100.8

99.1 99.9

101.3 100.0

98.0

101.8

102.3 105.1

104.0 107.1 117.7

104.6 103.9 103.5

103.7

103.5 103.2

103.2 105.4 111.8

106.7 108.0

119.9

106.2

108.4

JVZA

1.3 1.7 0.0

1.7 2.5 3.1

4.0 1.1 3.6

3.8 4.8 3.6

2.3 3.5 5.3

1.3 3.1 6.3

2.6 0.9 1.9

1.6 4.3

±6.6

C

Retail trade and repairs

(G: 50,52)

JVUQ

102.7 105.7

100.0

100.4

100.2

98.9

99.3 101.6

103.1 101.4 103.4

103.0 103.6 104.8

102.6

102.3 102.9

101.5

101.2 102.5

104.0 104.2 105.2

106.2

107.1 107.5

105.4

105.9 106.1

105.9 105.6 105.5

106.9 108.1

110.3

110.9

110.3

JVZB

2.6 1.9 2.8

2.6 1.9 0.8

0.9 2.7 1.8

3.1 3.4 2.5

2.7 3.5 3.1

4.3 4.4 3.0

2.7 3.8 4.8

4.4 3.0

±2.1

B

Hotels and restau-rants

(H)

JVUR

105.2 112.0

100.0

100.4

98.3

99.1

102.1 107.4

102.3 104.8 102.1

105.3

103.8

103.8

105.6

107.7 104.1

105.2

106.1 111.7

105.5 106.8 109.5

111.0 111.3 113.6

113.7

113.9 113.6

112.3 114.1 118.1

113.5

116.1

118.6

117.9

120.5

JVZC

5.6 7.2 5.9

6.1

4.0 4.0

3.1 2.0 7.3

5.4

7.2 9.5

7.7 5.8 9.2

6.8 7.5 5.8

7.5

8.6 8.3

6.2 8.3

±4.4

B

(I)

JVUS

103.5 107.8

100.0

98.4

99.6

99.5

100.6 105.1

103.2 101.5 103.0

100.5

102.8 107.7

101.7

102.1 102.0

103.7

104.0 109,9

105.1 107.2 108.6

107.0

109.4

111.4

107.3

106.0 105.5

107.1 107.8 111.2

107.5

110.7 111.5

110.4

111.8

JVZD

1.7

3.8

2.4

42

3.5 4.5

1.9 5.6 5.4

6.5

6.4 3.5

5.5 3.8 3.5

3.3 3.7 1.2

22 32 27

3.1 2.2

±3.2 B

(J)

JVUT

110.3 116.0

100.0

89.6

89.2

89.4

91.9 119.4

114.4 130.7 148.7

105.2

97.3

98.3

100.4

97.2 94.9

96.1 98.1 142.8

136.3 179.3 150.4

108.3

98.2 103.6

101.7

98.4 96.9

96.0 96.5 126.2

129.7 170.3 151.5

112.0

100.4

JVZE

0.4

8.4 6.4

7.5 6.8 19.7

19.2 37.2 1.1

3.0 0.9 5.4

1.3 1.2 2.1

-0.1 -1.6 -11.6

-4.8 -5.0 0.7

3.3 2.2

±9.1 C

(K)

JVUU

103.2 107.6

100.0

97.8

96.8

97.9

98.4 105.1

102.9

103.1 106.1

101.0

102.9

102.7

103.7

102.2 101.9

100.9

102.4 108.3

105.6 106.6 113.6

106.5

106.3

108.5

107.4

105.3 105.0

106.9 107.2 111.7

109.5 111.8 113.8

110.4

110.9

JVZF

3.7 4.5 5.3

3.0 4.1 3.1

2.7 3.4 7.1

5.5 3.3 5.6

3.5 3.1 3.1

6.0 4.8 3.1

3.7 4.9 0.1

3.6 4.3

± 3.8 B

.

A

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 19	999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000) Annual	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
) averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
1999	Jul	- 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	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
000	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
002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
	Apr R	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	102.4	116.4
	May P	112.5	114.3	110.7	107.6	116.2	106.0	113.1	112.9	101.0	115.3
erce	nt change on the year	JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
000	Jul	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	-1.8	6.2
	Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
	Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
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
002	Jan	8.3	32	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
	Apr R	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	5.0
	May P	2.0	8.0	0.8	2.2	3.8	0.3	4.2	5.0	1.4	3.2
ampl		±16.4	±28.3	±10.6	± 8.4	±4.6	±4.7	±2.4	±2.8	±7.6	± 5.3

	-	

variability

D

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D

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 previously approximately less than 2 percentage points; A = sampling variability perventability approximately less than 2 percentage points; B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points; C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; a = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; a = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; a = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; B = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; A = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; A = 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 A full des 2002.

В

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В

в

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C

PR Provisional Revised



Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT E	BRITAIN SIC 1992
(L)	(M)	(N)	(0)	July 19	99=100 ^b
JVU 103. 108.	8 102.1	JVUX 105.0 111.4	JVUY 107.3 110.2	2000) Ani 2001) ave	
100. 100. 100.	1 102.5	100.0 99.5 99.7	100.0 99.2 100.1		ul ug ep
101. 102. 101.	2 100.0	99.7 100.5 101.9	100.5 102.4 104.8	N	ct ov ec
102. 105. 102.	1 99.3	103.1 102.9 103.0	104.8 107.9 109.6		an eb Iar
102. 102. 103.	1 101.1	104.7 105.7 105.7	103.9 106.5 107.5		pr ay In
102. 103. 103.	1 105.0	105.2 105.2 105.0	110.3 107.9 106.2	Ju Ai Si	
104. 106. 106.	9 102.9	105.7 106.2 107.5	106.0 107.1 109.8		ct ov ec
106. 106. 106.	7 102.8	108.3 107.6 107.9	107.3 112.5 109.5	2001 Ja Fé M	
107. 107. 108.	2 106.3	111.5 112.5 112.5	107.0 108.5 109.4	Aj M Ju	ay
108. 108. 109.	7 111.2	112.0 112.2 112.2	110.1 111.2 109.7	Ju Au Se	g
109. 110. 111.	0 108.1	112.9 113.4 113.8	112.5 111.4 113.7		ct ov ec
110. 110. 110.	6 108.1	115.1 113.9 114.8	113.5 114.9 114.9	2002 Ja Fé M	
111.9 111.9		118.5 118.4	110.9 110.8		or R ay P the yea
JVZC	G JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
2: 3: 3:	0 2.4	5.2 5.7 5.4	10.3 8.8 6.1	2000 Ju Au Se	g
3. 4.0 4.1	6 2.9	6.1 5.7 5.4	5.4 4.6 4.8		vo
3.5 1.6 3.6	6 3.5	5.0 4.6 4.8	2.4 4.3 -0.2	2001 Ja Fe M	b
4.5 5.0 4.6	5.2	6.5 6.5 6.4	3.0 1.8 1.8	At M Ju	ay
5.1 5.1 5.5	5 5.9	6.5 6.7 6.8	-0.1 3.1 3.3	JU Au Sé	g
5.3 2.9 4.7	9 5.1	6.8 6.8 5.9	6.1 4.1 3.5		vo
4.1 3.6 4.3	5 5.2	6.3 5.8 6.3	5.8 2.1 5.0	2002 Ja Fe M	b
4.3 3.5		6.3 5.3	3.6 2.1		or R ay R
±1.5		± 0.8	±7.2	Sampling	

C variability

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

A

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

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

Production (Divisions 10-41)

Including

LOUL 4.0

3.4 3.4

3.5 3.4 3.3

3.4 3.8 4.2

4.3 4.5 5.5

5.6

4.6 4.2

4.0 4.8 4.4

4.0 3.8 4.1

3.9 4.4 4.5

3.5 5.2 5.1

5.0 4.4 4.7

42 4.5 4.3

3.9 2.7 2.5

3.0 2.1 3.4

3.4 3.5

Including bonus

LOUM 4.6

5.5 5.2

3.6 4.3 6.1

4.7 5.2 4.5

5.3 5.1 6.4

6.7

5.8 5.7

4.4 3.4 3.2

3.4 4.4 4.0

3.9 3.9 5.4

4.7 7.5 4.1

4.7 4.1 4.7

4.1 4.0 4.3

4.4 3.9 1.9

2.8 2.6 2.9

3.9 **3.9**

Index including bonus

LNMO 114.7

116.3 120.4

117.3 116.4 116.6

118.2 116.5 116.8

118.3 119.5 122.8

121.2

121.6

122.0 121.9 121.8

123.0 120.9 121.6

122.8 124.7 128.4

125.4 127.9 131.8

128.1 127.3 127.5

128.1 126.3 126.8

127.6 128.1 131.6

129.2 130.5 136.4

132.4 131.8

Index including bonus

LNMP 115.9

119.5 123.1

117.3 118.2 119.6

119.5 117.7 117.4

117.7 118.6 125.2

123.7

126.5 130.2

122.4 122.3 123.5

123.6 122.9 122.0

122.3 123.3 131.9

129.5 135.9 135.5

128.2 127.3 129.2

128.6 127.7 127.2

127.8 128.1 134.4

133.2 139.5 139.5

133.2 132.3

Services (Divisions 50-93)

Change on year (%)

Excluding bonus^a

LOJJ 3.5 2.5 2.4

2.5 2.7 2.9

2.6 3.5 3.9

4.0 4.1 3.8

4.3

4.9 4.8

42 42 43

4.1 3.5 3.6

3.5 3.8 4.0

4.2 4.3 4.4

5.0 5.0 5.0

4.7 4.9 4.5

4.4 3.8 4.0

3.6 3.6 3.5

3.8 3.9

Bonus effect^a

LOUU

1.5 1.6

0.1 0.9 1.6

1.1 1.7 1.1

2.0 2.0 2.9

2.0 1.0 1.4

0.4 -1.1 -1.0

-0.7 -0.2 -0.3

-0.8 -0.9 0.7

1.2 3.5 -0.8

-0.8 -1.0 -0.5

-1.1 -1.3 -0.8

-0.7 -0.8 -2.6

-1.5 -1.7 -1.6

-0.1

Change on year (%)

Excluding bonus^a

LOJK 4.5

4.0 3.6

3.5 3.4 4.5

3.6 3.5 3.4

3.3 3.1 3.5

4.7 4.8 4.3

4.0 4.5 4.2

4.1 4.6 4.3

4.7 4.8 4.7

3.5 4.0 4.9

5.5 5.1 5.2

5.2 5.3 5.1

5.1 4.7 4.5

4.3 4.3 4.5

4.0 3.9

	BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			Not seasonally adjusted	GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 199	2		Char	nge on year (%)				Change on year (%)	And a state of the	SIC 1992
1995=1	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	1995=100
1999	Jana	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUR	1999 Jan ^a
	Feb ^a Mar	118.7 122.5	5.1 5.0	3.8 3.5	1.3 1.5	111.1 110.6	4.3 3.9	3.8 3.4	0.5 0.5	Feb ^a Mar
	Apr May Jun	117.4 117.8 119.0	3.8 4.1 5.3	3.4 3.2 4.1	0.4 0.9 1.2	111.9 113.3 114.4	4.7 4.6 5.2	4.1 3.9 4.6	0.6 0.7 0.6	Apr May Jun
	Jul	119.3 117.6	4.3 4.8 4.4	3.3 3.5 3.5	1.0 1.3 0.9	113.5 114.0 114.0	3.9 3.3 3.6	4.6 3.3 2.9 3.2	0.6 0.4 0.4	Jul Aug Sep
	Aug Sep Oct	117.6 118.1				113.9				Oct
	Nov Dec	119.1 124.9	5.1 4.9 6.3	3.6 3.4 3.6	1.5 1.5 2.7	114.4 115.1	3.9 4.2 3.9	3.5 3.8 3.5	0.4 0.4 0.4	Nov Dec
2000	Jan Feb Mar	123.2 125.3 129.3	6.5 5.6 5.6	4.6 4.9 4.5	<u>1.9</u> 0.7 1.1	115.1 116.3 115.1	4.3 4.7 4.1	3.9 4.6 4.1	<u>0.4</u> 0.1 0.0	2000 Jan Feb Mar
-	Mar Apr May	129.3 122.5 122.4 123.4	5.6 4.3 3.9 3.7	4.5 4.2 4.6 4.4	0.1 -0.7 -0.7	115.1 116.7 117.0 118.0	4.1 4.3 3.3 3.1			Apr May Jun
	Jun					117.4		4.3 3.5 3.2	0.0 -0.2 -0.1	Jul
	Aug Sep	123.6 122.5 122.3	3.6 4.2 4.0	42 43 42	-0.6 -0.1 -0.2	118.0 117.7	3.5 3.5 3.3	3.7 3.6 3.4	-0.2 -0.1 -0.1	Aug Sep
	Oct Nov Dec	122.8 124.0 131.3	3.9 4.1 5.2	4.4 4.6 4.6	-0.5 -0.5 0.6	117.6 118.5 120.2	3.3 3.6 4.5	3.4 3.8 3.9	-0.1 -0.2 0.6	Oct Nov Dec
2001	Jan Feb Mar	128.7 133.9 134.8	4.5 6.8 4.3	3.8 4.1 4.8	0.7 2.7 -0.5	119.0 119.5 120.2	3.4 2.7 4.4	3.6 2.9 4.7	-0.2 -0.2 -0.3	2001 Jan Feb Mar
	Apr May	128.4 127.7 129.3	4.3 4.8 4.3 4.8	5.4 5.2 5.2	-0.6 -0.9 -0.4	123.4 123.6 124.5	5.7 5.6 5.5	4.7 6.2 5.8 5.7	-0.3 -0.5 -0.2 -0.2	Apr May
	Jun	128.9			-1.0					Jun
	Aug Sep	127.8 127.6	4.2 4.3 4.4	5.2 5.2 5.1	-0.9 -0.7	125.1 125.4 124.5	6.6 6.3 5.7	6.7 6.2 5.8	-0.1 0.1 -0.1	Aug Sep
	Oct Nov Dec	128.1 128.6 134.1	4.4 3.7 2.1	5.0 4.6 4.4	-0.6 -0.9 -2.3	124.3 124.2 126.4	5.7 4.8 5.1	5.7 4.8 5.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	Oct Nov Dec
2002	Jan Feb Mar	132.4 137.5 139.2	2.9 2.7 3.3	4.1 4.3 4.3	-1.2 -1.6 -1.0	124.6 124.4 124.9	4.7 4.1 3.9	4.7 4.2 3.8	0.0 -0.1 0.1	2002 Jan Feb Mar
	Apr R May P	133.4 132.5	3.9 3.8	4.0 3.9	-0.1 -0.1	127.7 127.9	3.5 3.5	3.4 3.3	0.1 0.2	Apr R May P
		Private sector				of which: Private	sector services ^b			
		Index	* Cha	ange on year (%)		Index		Change on year (%)	-	
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	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 	1999 Jan ^a
	Feb ^a Mar	120.6 125.4	5.3 5.3	3.7 3.5	1.6 1.8	122.7 127.9	6.0 5.7	::	::	Feb ^a Mar
	Apr May Jun	118.8 118.9 120.1	3.6 4.0 5.4	3.2 3.1 3.9	0.4 0.9 1.5	119.3 120.1 121.6	3.3 4.2 6.4	::		Apr May Jun
	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	::	::	Jul Aug Sep
	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			Oct Nov Dec
2000	Dec Jan	127.3 125.2	6.8 7.0		3.2	129.0 126.9	7.2 7.6			2000 Jan
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.8 4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2 1.8	Feb Mar
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	42 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	Apr May Jun
	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	Jul Aug Sep
	Sep Oct Nov Dec	123.4 124.0 125.3 134.1	4.3 4.1 4.2 5.3	4.4 4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.1 -0.6 -0.6 0.5	123.6 124.0 125.0 136.2	4.2 4.2 4.1 5.6	4.7 5.2 5.2 5.1		Oct Nov Dec
2001									-1.0 -1.1 0.5	
	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	2001 Jan Feb Mar
	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	Apr May Jun
	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	Jul Aug Sep
	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	Oct Nov Dec
2002	Jan Feb Mar	136.0 134.4 140.8 142.8	1.5 25 24 32	4.3 4.0 4.3 4.4	-2.8 -1.5 -1.9 -1.2	137.3 136.4 145.0 144.9	0.8 2.3 2.1 2.6	4.3 4.1 4.3 4.7	-3.5 -1.8 -2.2 -2.1	2002 Jan Feb Mar
	Mar Apr R May P	142.8 134.8 133.7	32 4.0 3.9	4.4 4.2 4.1	-1.2 -0.2 -0.2	144.9 135.2 134.0	2.6 4.0 4.1		-2.1 -0.2 0.0	Mar Apr R May P
	May P	133.7	3.9	4.1	-0.2	134.0	4.1	42 4.1	0.0	May P

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.

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

Revised Provisional

E Not seasonally adjusted

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of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37) Change on year (%) Index including bonus Bonus effect^a Bonus effect^a Including Excluding bonus^a LOJI 3.6 2.7 2.6 LOUS 0.5 LOUT LOUK LNMN 115.1 0.9 116.7 120.7 3.5 3.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 0.4 117.5 116.7 117.1 3.6 3.5 3.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 1.0 0.7 0.4 0.8 0.3 0.3 118.7 117.0 117.4 3.6 4.1 4.4 2.9 3.8 4.3 0.7 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.4 1.7 4.6 4.8 6.0 4.4 4.5 4.2 0.2 0.3 1.8 119.0 120.3 123.7 1.3 -0.5 -0.6 121.8 4.5 1.3 5.8 122.1 126.1 4.6 4.5 -0.3 -0.6 5.1 5.1 -0.2 0.6 0.1 122.8 122.7 122.4 4.5 5.2 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 -0.1 0.5 -0.2 -0.1 0.3 0.5 4.4 4.1 4.4 4.4 3.7 3.8 0.0 0.4 0.6 124.0 121.8 122.6 0.4 0.6 0.5 4.2 4.6 4.8 3.7 4.0 4.2 0.5 0.6 0.6 123.9 125.8 129.6 -0.7 0.9 0.7 3.7 5.1 5.2 -0.8 0.6 0.6 126.3 128.3 132.7 4.5 4.5 4.6 0.0 -0.6 -0.3 5.2 5.1 5.2 -0.1 -0.5 -0.5 129.0 128.4 128.2 5.1 4.6 4.7 -0.5 -0.4 -0.2 129.3 127.4 128.0 4.3 4.6 4.4 4.8 4.9 4.7 -0.5 -0.3 -0.3 -0.5 -1.1 -1.5 128.8 129.4 132.9 -0.4 -1.1 -1.5 4.0 2.8 2.5 4.4 3.9 4.0 -0.6 -1.5 -0.1 -0.7 -1.1 -0.4 130.1 131.6 136.7 3.7 3.7 3.5 3.0 2.6 3.1 -0.4 -0.4 133.4 132.9 3.8 4.0 -0.4 -0.5 3.4 3.5

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

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

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

(d)

100.0 103.2 103.8 105.8 107.3 110.1 **111.8**

106.6 106.7 107.4 107.6

109.9 110.3 110.1 109.9

110.6 111.6 111.9 113.1

114.5

110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8 109.0

108.9 109.7 110.9 111.6 111.6 111.6 111.8 111.9 112.1 112.5 113.0 113.6

114.3 114.5 114.6

Belgium Canada Denmark France

(d)

100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3 **126.5**

116.0 116.6 117.4 118.7

120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9

124.4 126.2 127.2 128.3

...

120.5

121.8

122.9

124.4

126.2

127.2

128.3

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(e,f)

100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0 **120.9**

108.8 109.5 110.9 111.9

114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5

119.4 120.3 121.6 122.3

...

Germany (FR) (g)

100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8 **114.5**

108.2 109.8 110.1 111.2

111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9

113.4 114.6 115.0 115.1

...

113.7

113.9

113.4

114.6

115.0

115.1

Great Britain (a,b)

100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 **129.1**

116.1 117.3 119.0 120.6

121.8 122.8 124.2 126.2

127.7 128.8 129.8 130.1

131.4

123.2 123.1 123.7 124.1 124.9 125.3 126.4 127.1

126.9 127.9 128.2 128.5 128.7 129.3 129.4 129.9 130.2 130.2 130.0 130.2

130.8 131.3 132.1 132.8 **133.2**

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arlie

(c)

100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 **116.0**

107.0 108.0 109.0 109.0

110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0

113.0 115.0 117.0 118.0

119.0

110.0

112.0

112.0

113.0

115.0

117.0

118.0

119.0

NITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing	Per cent	Whole econon	Per cent			
C 1992 995=100				change from a year earlier		change from a year earlier			
			LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE			
	1992 1993		94.9 94.8	0.2 -0.2	99.1 99.4	2.3 0.3			
	1994 1995		95.3 100.0	0.5 4.9	98.4 100.0	-0.9 1.6			
	1996 1997 1998		105.0 108.5 112.4	5.0 3.3 3.6	101.4 104.6 107.6	1.4 3.1 2.9			
	1990 1999 2000		112.6	0.2 -0.9	110.9 113.4	3.0 2.3			
	2001		114.3	2.3	117.9	3.9			
	1998	Q3 Q4	112.9 113.4	3.7 2.7	107.9 109.0	2.7 2.7			
	1999	Q1 Q2	113.5 112.7	2.0 0.8	110.2 110.8	3.5 3.5			
-		Q3 Q4	111.9 112.5	-0.9 -0.9	111.0 111.4	2.9 2.2			
	2000	Q1 02	112.8 111.6	-0.6 -1.0	112.1 112.3	1.7 1.3			
		Q3 Q4	111.2 111.1	-0.6 -1.2	114.1 115.3	2.7 3.5			
	2001	Q1 Q2	112.0 114.1	-0.7 2.3	116.9 117.4	4.3 4.6			
		02 03 04	114.1 114.8 116.0	2.3 3.3 4.4	118.1 119.2	3.5 3.4			
	2002	Q1	117.6	5.0	120.4	3.0			
	2000	Jan	114.0	0.4					
		Feb Mar Apr	112.7 111.7 111.8	-1.0 -1.2 -0.6					
		May June	111.7 111.2	-0.4 -1.9					
		July Aug	111.3 111.2	-0.4 -1.0					
		Sep Oct Nov	111.1 110.8 111.6	-0.5 -1.4 -0.4					
		Dec	110.9	-1.9					
	2001	Jan Feb	111.4 112.1	-2.3 -0.5					
		Mar Apr May	112.4 113.6 114.6	0.6 1.6 2.6					
		Jun Jul	114.2 115.3	2.6 3.6					
		Aug Sep	114.0 115.2	2.6 3.7					
		Oct Nov Dec	115.7 116.1 116.2	4.4 4.1 4.8					
	2002	Jan	110.2	5.5					
		Feb Mar	117.1 118.0	4.5 5.0					
		Apr P May P	117.1 116.3	3.0 1.5					
months ending	2000	Jan Feb	113.0 113.2	-0.4 -0.3					
		Mar Apr	112.8 112.1	-0.6 -0.9					
		May June	111.8 111.6	-0.7 -1.0					
		July Aug Sep	111.4 111.2 111.2	-0.9 -1.1 -0.6					
		Oct Nov	111.2 111.0 111.2	-0.6 -1.0 -0.8					
		Dec	111.1	-1.2					
	2001	Jan Feb	111.3 111.5	-1.5 -1.6					
		Mar Apr May	112.0 112.7 113.6	-0.7 0.5 1.6					
		Jun Jul	114.1 114.7	2.3 2.9					
		Aug Sep	114.5 114.8	2.9 3.3					
		Oct	115.0 115.7	3.5 4.1 4.4					
		Nov	116.0						
	2002		116.0 116.6	4.8					
	2002	Nov Dec							

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

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

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of revisions made to the data in the Blue Book 2002 and to the regrossing of the Labour Force Survey.

a. Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 b. Seasonally adjusted.
 c. Hourty rates.
 d. Hourty earnings.

- P Provisional

E.31 EARNINGS

Greece (d)	lrish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5	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	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.5	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.2	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4	100.0 103.0 106.0 109.0 112.0
	136.6	114.5	105.0	115.5 120.4	122.7	121.3 124.9	116.0 120.0
	116.1 118.2 119.2	111.5 111.9 112.8	104.3 103.5 103.4	109.8 110.7 112.7	114.3 115.4 115.7	116.5 118.1 116.4	114.0 115.0 116.0
	122.6 121.1 125.0	113.0 113.3 114.7	104.0 105.9 105.3	112.7 113.6 115.0	114.7 110.9 119.8	118.7 120.3 122.4	117.0 119.0 120.0
	126.7 129.3 130.7	115.0 115.1 115.8	105.4 105.2 106.3	116.5 117.1 118.0	124.3 117.4 114.6	120.7 121.9 123.2	121.0 122.0 123.0
	136.3 137.8 141.8	116.1 117.4 117.5	105.9 105.2 104.6	120.2 121.2 122.1	123.8 129.3 122.8	126.3 124.5 125.5	125.0 126.0 127.0
		118.3 114.9	104.7 106.4	122.9 114.6		127.4 121.7 122.8	128.0 120.0
		115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1	104.3 102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3	114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6		121.5	120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 122.0
	::	115.1 115.2 115.2 115.2	106.6 105.3 103.2	115.9 115.9 116.0	Ë	121.3 121.6 121.2 122.9	122.0 122.0 123.0
 		115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1	106.1 107.3 107.3 106.1	117.9 118.1 118.1 119.9		122.2 123.5 123.9 126.5	123.0 123.0 124.0 124.0
		116.1 116.3 117.4	105.7 105.8 105.2	120.3 120.4 121.2		126.1 126.2 124.5	125.0 125.0 125.0
	··· ··· ··	117.4 117.4 117.4 117.5	104.8 105.5 105.5 105.5	121.2 121.2 122.1 122.0	··· ··· ··	123.6 125.5 124.8 124.8	126.0 126.0 127.0 127.0
		117.6 117.8 117.8	102.9 103.0 105.7	122.0 122.7 122.8		126.8 126.3 127.1	128.0 128.0 128.0
		119.2 119.7	105.4 106.1	123.3 123.9 		128.8	128.0 129.0
9 8 4	4 4 5	3 4 3	3 3 -1	23333	5 4 3	7 5 4	33334
	4 5 5 5 5 9	4 3 2 2 2 2	-1 2 0	3 4 4	3 3 2 4	1233 3	3 3 4 3
	5 6 7	3 2 2 2	0 -1 0 0	33333	2333	3 1 1 2	2 3 4 4
	4 6 5	2222	2 2 2 1	3 4 3 4	3 2 7 2	344 3	4 4 4 4
	8 9 9 10	2 1 2 2	0 1 0 -1	4 5 4 4	-5 3 4 5	2 3 3 3	3 4 4 4
		2	-2	4		3	4
::	::	333	2 4	4	::	2 5 5	777
		3332222	2 4 2 1 0 -1	443333		2553432	7 7 7 7 6 8 4
						1	
	::	222	0 0 -1	4 4 5		3334	4 4 4
		122	1 3 -1	5555		324	4 4 4
			-1 0 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 0 0	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5		33343243333	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
		22233	,3 ,1 ,2 0 	4 4 4 3	::	3 3 4	4 4 3 4
		3	0	3			4

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

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

Industry. Monthly earnings. Industry and services. Including mining.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based learning for adults

F.1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people	Life skills ^c
Period ending					
31 March 1991 29 March 1992 28 March 1993 27 March 1994 26 March 1995 24 March 1996 30 March 1997 29 March 1998 28 March 1999 26 March 2000 25 March 2001 24 March 2002	24.8 75.8 110.8 126.5 131.4 119.0 115.6	0.9 278 69.4 88.4 111.2	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 189.1 153.6 112.0 69.1 44.1 43.7	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 235.8 264.9 266.2 266.3 273.5 259.1 279.1	36 7.7 8.7
1998-1999 28 Jun 27 Sep 27 Dec 28 Mar	107.2 119.9 125.2 126.5	4.0 15.7 21.7 27.8	126.3 130.3 121.0 112.0	237.5 265.8 267.8 266.3	
1999-2000 27 Jun 26 Sep 26 Dec 26 Mar	122.8 130.6 133.6 131.4	32.9 54.8 65.0 69.4	91.9 87.6 79.0 69.1	247.6 273.0 279.6 273.5	1.9 3.6
2000-2001 25 Jun 24 Sep 24 Dec 25 Mar ^d	127.1 131.4 134.1 119.0	71.6 86.1 91.1 88.4	58.8 58.0 53.4 44.1	261.8 282.0 286.0 259.1	4.4 6.4 7.5 7.7
2001-2002 24 Jun 23 Sep 24 Dec 24 Mar	117.7 119.4 119.4 119.4 115.6	83.5 100.1 108.1 111.2	38.7 42.2 43.6 43.7	245.6 268.8 279.1 279.1	5.7 7.1 8.0 8.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01) LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

Thousands

Thousands

Notapplicable

Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995. Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards. LSs introduced in England in September 1999. 25 March 2001 figures in this table are from TEC Management Information. There is a discontinuity in the series because data now comes from the Individualised Learner Record. The numbers of young people in training on 25 March 2001 according to this new data source are 116,400 AMAS, 85,400 FMAs, 40,200 OT and 6,600 LSs. Under the new system, training providers have a greater incentive to supply timely information about young people leaving training.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of starts on Work-based learning programme

NGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people ^c	Life skills ^d	
financial year (Apr-Mar)					_	
90-1991			225.9	225.9		
91-1992			227.4	227.4		
92-1993			236.4	236.4		
193-1993			238.7	238.7		
			251.8	250.7 251.8		
94-1995			201.0	201.8		
95-1996	25.8		250.7	259.8		
96-1997	70.3		235.8	285.1		
97-1998	83.3	0.9	181.9	252.5		
98-1999	82.3	36.8	119.1	222.6		
99-2000	84.1	86.6	78.8	237.7	6.0	
00-2001	84.6	103.7	57.0	247.6	23.8	
01-2002	59.3	107.8	48.1	241.5	26.4	
98-1999						
or-Jun	12.0	3.5	15.8	27.6		
I-Sep	31.0	13.7	53.0	93.4		
ct-Dec	21.4	9.3	27.0	54.1		
in-Mar	17.8	10.4	23.2	47.5		
n-mar	17.0	10.4	20.2	47.5		
99-2000						
pr-Jun	12.1	10.6	11.5	30.6		
I-Sep	28.4	31.7	31.9	87.2		
ct-Dec	23.9	23.3	18.6	63.3	2.2 3.9	
n-Mar	19.7	21.0	16.8	56.6	3.9	
00-2001						
pr-Jun	14.3	15.8	8.9	38.5	3.6 7.2	
Il-Sep	28.2	35.8	21.6	88.1	7.2	
ct-Dec	24.9	26.1	14.3	66.7	6.6	
n-Mar	17.3	26.0	12.2	54.3	6.3	
01-2002						
or-Jun	11.5 .	18.9	7.4	42.7	4.9	
I-Sep	22.8	39.3	17.6	88.5	8.8	
ct-Dec	15.8	28.2	12.3	62.9	6.6	
in-Mar	9.2	21.4	10.7	47.3	6.1	
				Source: TEC ma LSC Individual		

Notapplicable

Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995. Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards. Does not equate the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA & OT until 26 March 2001 because it excludes conversions between programmes whereas, from 27 March 1995-25 March 2001, the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes. LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

d

ENGL	AND	Number par	ticipating on WBLA		Starts to W	BLAa		Leavers from	m WBLA ^a	
				Contra Lance						
Mont	h	Male	Female	Totalb	Male	Female	Totalb	Male	Female	Totalb
2001	Apr	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
	May	2.8	1.1	3.8	2.8	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.2	1.0
	Jun	5.4	2.1	7.5	4.6	1.6	6.2	1.9	0.6	2.5
	Jul	7.4	2.8	10.2	4.1	1.4	5.5	2.2	0.8	2.9
	Aug	8.9	3.3	12.1	4.8	1.5	6.3	3.3	1.1	4.4
	Sep	10.2	4.0	14.2	4.2	. 1.8	6.0	2.9	1.0	3.9
	Oct	10.8	4.4	15.2	4.0	1.5	5.5	3.3	1.1	4.5
	Nov	11.8	4.9	16.7	5.4	2.0	7.4	4.4	1.6	6.0
	Dec	11.4	4.5	15.9	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.7	1.1	3.8
2002	Jan	12.1	4.9	17.0	3.9	1.4	5.3	3.1	1.1	4.2
	Feb	12.8	5.3	18.1	4.4	1.7	6.2	3.8	1.3	5.0
	Mar	13.8	5.8	19.6	4.9	1.9	6.8	3.9	1.4	5.3
Total	2001-2002				46.1	17.2	63.3	32.4	11.4	43.7

Figures include early entrants. Components may not sum to total due to missing cases and rounding.



Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

F.5

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	Advanced survey res	Modern App pondents wh	renticeships ^a no:	Foundation survey res	n Modern Ap pondents wh	prenticeships ^t o:		ning spondents w	ho:	Work-base survey res	ed learning for	or young peop no:	le
Period of leaving WBLYP	Gained any full/part qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation at level 2 or above	Gained any full/part qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation	Gained any full qualifi- cation at level 2°	Gained any full qualifi- cation at level 3 or above ^c
In financial yea 1990-1991 1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001	r (Apr-Mar) 			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 5	39 34 38 40 41 45 46 45 40	: 23 27 31 34 38 40 40 40 38 33	51 52 48 50 51 52 53 56 58 60	39 34 35 38 40 43 44 45 45 51 53	:5 15 18 20 20 25 26 27 26 27 27 26 26 27 27 26 26 27 26 26 27 26 26 26 27 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	 7 8 10 12 13 14 15 18 21 23
998-1999 Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Dct-Dec an-Mar	60 67 62 66	51 59 54 60	30 39 34 40		::	 	55 57 50 52	47 49 41 44	42 44 36 39	56 59 53 56	48 51 44 49	28 27 24 25	15 19 16 19
999-2000 .pr-Jun ul-Sep Dct-Dec an-Mar	71 78 73 72	63 71 66 66	41 59 47 47	 41 48	 35 41	 32 38	56 54 48 51	48 46 40 43	41 40 34 36	59 59 60 56	51 53 49 50	28 25 22 25	18 24 22 21
2000-2001 Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec Jan-Mar	72 79 71 75	65 72 65 69	43 55 48 48	54 56 49 58	46 49 43 51	43 46 40 47	49 51 43 46	42 43 35 39	34 36 28 30	58 62 54 61	50 55 48 55	26 25 23 28 28	20 26 21 23
2001-2002 Apr-Jun I ul-Sep	80 81	70 72	49 57	56 55	47 46	41 41	::	::	::	::	::	::	:

Not applicable Not available

Source: WBLYP trainee database

Percent

Percent

Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995. Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from Nov 1999 leavers onwards. Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers. From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualifications.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DfES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers F.6

ENGLAND		Modern Apprespondents who		Foundation survey read	on Modern Ap spondents wh	prenticeships ^b o were:	Other trai survey res	ning spondents wh	o were:	Work-base survey res	ed learning for spondents who	young people were:
Period of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
1990-1991 1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001		86 80 90 92 93 94		· · · · ·		· · · · · · ·	58 55 54 58 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	74 67 67 70 72 76 79 79 79 79 77 76 74	20 25 28 22 18 15 14 15 16 16 17	58 51 50 54 58 67 68 69 71 72	74 67 67 70 72 76 80 81 82 83 83	20 25 28 28 28 28 28 28 18 15 15 15 12 12 10
998-1999 vpr-Jun ul-Sep Oct-Dec an-Mar	82 80 84 84	92 92 93 93	6 6 6 6				66 62 63 66	78 79 74 78	14 13 17 15	70 65 69 72	81 82 80 83	12 12 11 14
999-2000 Apr-Jun Iul-Sep Dct-Dec Ian-Mar	83 82 86 87	93 92 93 94	6 5 5 4	 67 68	 86 89	 13 10	66 60 60 63	77 77 73 75	15 15 18 18	72 68 70 72	83 83 82 85	12 12 11 13
2000-2001 Apr-Jun Iul-Sep Dct-Dec Ian-Mar	84 85 88 88	94 93 94 95	5 4 4 4	68 63 70 73	88 89 89 90	10 9 11 9	82 89 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 82 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	75 76 72 74	17 16 19 18	71 69 73 76	85 86 86 87	11 10 11 10
2001-2002 Apr-Jun J ul-Sep	86 85	92 93	5 4	71 68	84 84	12 12	62 61	77 77	19 19	74 70	85 84	11 12
Current and previo	ous year to	date										
Oct 1999-Sep 2000 Oct 2000-Sep 2001		94 94	4 4	66 71	88 87	10 11	61 61	74 73	17 18	71 73	85 86	11 11

Not applicable Not available

Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995. Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards. "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government -supported training.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DfES, tel no 01142594699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Other training: outcomes for completers

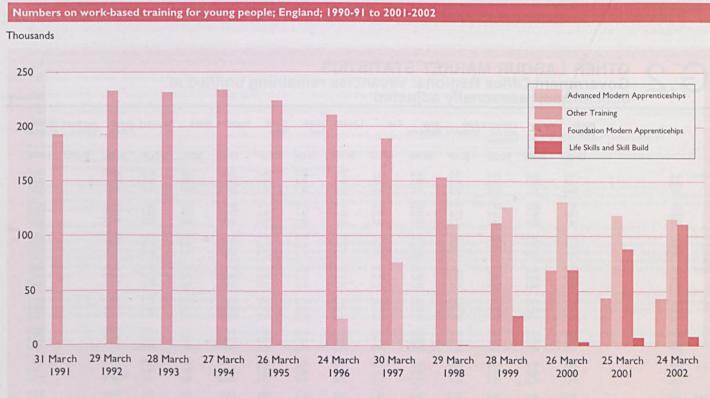
ENGLAND		Percentage of the	ose completing their ag	reed training plan who:			
Period of leaving	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^a	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^b	Were unemployed
1990-1991 1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996° 1995-1996° 1997-1998 1997-1998 1997-2000 2000-2001	37 423 435 46 51 54 54 55 55 55	73 72 72 72 72 72 70 70 71 71 71 88	2888556446682657	417 417 413 565 668 688 689 689 559 559 559	75 68 67 68 72 75 77 76 74 74 73 73	83 77 79 81 85 87 86 84 88 83 83	14 17 20 17 14 11 9 8 9 0 10
1998-1999 Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec Jan-Mar	55 57 48 55	71 74 69	65 68 63 63	59 62 57 57	75 71 74 76	84 84 82 85	9 8 11 9
1999-2000 Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec Jan-Mar	56 57 51 56	71 70 65 65	65 64 60 59	58 57 52 51	76 71 72 74	85 83 82 83	10 10 11 11
2000-2001 Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec Jan-Mar	54 57 49 56	63 67 61 59	58 60 54 55	50 53 46 44	73 72 73 75	83 84 82 83	11 9 12 11
2001-2002 ^d Apr-Jun Jul-Sep	57 59	::	::	::	73 76	85 87	12 10
Current and previous y	ear to date						
Oct 1999-Sep 2000 Oct 2000-Sep 2001	56 55	65	59	51	73 74	83 83	11

Not available

Those who responded 'No' to the question, 'Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?' (for leavers after 25 March 2001 this question became, 'Did you complete your

d

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DfES, tel no 0114 259 4699)



Source: WBLYP trainee database LSC Follow-up Survey



Source: WBLYP trainee database LSC Follow-up survey

Source: TEC management information

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

UNITE	D KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
997		DPCB 283.3			DRYW 226.5		DRZL 225.3		DTQR 140.0	
998 999 000		295.8 314.2 359.1			218.3 230.4 223.1		225.3 217.2 227.2 221.1		115.5 121.4 111.6	
999	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	22	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
000	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
001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

Thousands

Thousands

Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, 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 live-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month.

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

9 **OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS** 7 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr May Jun	12.0 14.8 15.6	35.8 35.7 35.7	21.3 22.2 22.6	19.5 20.9 21.0	35.0 35.3 34.5	23.7 23.6 23.4	31.5 32.1 32.1	35.5 36.6 36.7	25.3 26.0 26.3	239.6 247.2 247.9	16.2 16.3 16.2	31.0 32.2 32.6	286.8 295.7 296.7	 	295.7 304.6 305.6
	Jul Aug Sep	16.7 18.8 19.1	35.2 35.7 35.8	23.1 23.9 24.0	21.1 21.8 21.2	33.8 33.6 33.2	22.9 24.0 23.4	31.9 32.6 32.3	37.0 38.2 38.1	27.6 28.5 28.9	249.3 257.1 256.0	16.5 16.6 16.2	33.1 33.2 33.6	298.9 306.9 305.8	 	307.8 315.8 314.7
	Oct Nov Dec	20.5 20.7 21.0	37.1 38.1 40.4	25.6 26.2 27.0	22.7 23.0 23.1	37.3 35.9 36.7	24.9 24.7 24.6	35.0 35.0 37.1	40.8 40.8 41.4	30.4 30.5 31.1	274.3 274.9 282.4	18.0 18.9 19.2	35.3 35.8 36.9	327.6 329.6 338.5	··· ··	336.5 338.5 347.4
2000	Jan Feb Mar	20.6 20.3 19.9	38.8 39.4 39.5	27.3 28.3 29.4	22.6 22.1 22.2	34.6 33.3 35.2	24.6 24.4 24.0	34.9 36.1 36.2	40.9 41.0 40.5	31.0 31.6 32.3	275.3 276.5 279.2	19.2 19.0 19.0	36.9 37.3 37.5	331.4 332.8 335.7	 	340.3 341.7 344.6
	Apr May Jun	19.5 19.0 18.5	41.3	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		39.5 38.8 39.3	23.5 24.7 25.3	39.7 39.0 39.8	24.5 24.9 25.4	39.0 36.4 35.7	47.1 48.0 47.0	39.6 37.3 36.3	319.3 317.9 320.6	19.8 19.6 20.2	47.7 45.3 45.1	386.8 382.7 386.0		395.7 391.6 394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9		387.8

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

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

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 G.SGovernment 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	BCOM
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
998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2		
000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9		
000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5		
~~~	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1		
		18.5	40.3	32.9	21.2	35.1	24.7	36.3	42.0	37.6	293.6	19.0	36.7	349.8		
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	30.3	45.1	37.0	293.6	19.5	30.7	349.8		
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8		
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2		
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1		
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4		
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1		
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5		
	Dec	20.0	41.0	00.4	20.4	57.5	20.0	50.5	40.4	04.0	001.2	10.0	-0.4	004.0		
001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4		
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	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		
acar	ncies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8		
001	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		
	1.1				10								~			
	Jul	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.6	21.3	0.3	2.1	23.7		
	Aug	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	20.7	0.4	1.7	22.8		
	Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4		
	Oct	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0		
	Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8		
	Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3		
002	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3		
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2	0.8	14.9		
	Mar	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9		
	1.00	0.2	10	3.6	0.8	10	10	0.0		10	107			10.5		
	Apr	0.3 0.4	1.9 2.2	3.5	0.8	1.8 1.9	1.6 1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5		
	May							1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8		
	Jun	0.4	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	1.6	18.1	0.4	1.5	20.0		

Tream). 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 May 2001.

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

A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies. Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

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

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

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 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.

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary G.11

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	an search and	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il 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	235 244 216 166 205 212 212 194	170 353 129 91 140 182 167	174 364 130 93 141 183 180	415 1303 235 282 242 499 525	65 97 86 34 57 57 52 43
1999	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 16 12 13 15 35 15	22 21 14 18 23 41 22	325 85 6.1 13,5 125 21.7 11.4	32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	50.2 16.0 7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	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 19	20 13 23 24 11 28 26 30 30 26	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	6.4 7.1 6.9 9.2 9.2 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	10.8 64 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 Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 23 18 21 17 18 18 18 18 19 11 10 14 12	23 30 26 27 23 22 27 14 16 16 16 19 16	10.1 13.8 13.9 3.5 62.4 7.3 6.3 5.7 3.4 3.7 6.5 30.1	232 235 265 4.4 638 7.7 8.0 6.3 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 62.1 102.1	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8
2002	Jan Feb Mar Apr <b>May</b>	13 3 13 12 4	18 12 21 18 6	9.4 32 54.6 3.7 <b>85.4</b>	33.4 6.4 58.2 7.1 <b>86.6</b>	91.7 23.8 79.6 15.0 <b>108.4</b>	4.0 2.0 2.2 1.2

JNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trad repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, le;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
IC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
995 996 997 998 999 2000 2001		1 2 2 - - 3 25	65 97 86 34 57 52 43	10 8 17 13 49 49 10	6 5 1 7 10 40 4	120 884 36 139 50 97 107	10 11 23 9 2	95 158 29 28 35 50 216	67 129 28 6 25 50 43	16 8 7 16 5 122 73	23 3 5 30 7 36 4
1999 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			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 0.2 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	0.7 - - 0.1 0.1	1.2 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1 11.5	20.8 1.0 0.5 - 0.1 0.6 0.9	0.4 0.1	0.1 0.2 0.1 -
000 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		1.0 	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 32 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9	0.1 25 37 42 1.0 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7 - 11.6 4.0	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.7 8.2 5.4 24.2 18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5 11.1		22 - - - 14.4 12.9 - 15.3 4.9	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 0.4 11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	32 1.4 - 0.5 0.1 - - 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
001 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22 5.6 8.9 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 - - 0.5 0.1	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.7 1.5 2.1 3.7	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	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 2.3 0.1 2.2 1.1 3.2 2.1 0.1	2.6 0.6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
2002 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	:		4.0 2.0 2.2 1.2	0.7	0.1 - 7.3	23.1 4.3 7.3 4.0 <b>10.9</b>	4.0 1.2	62.8 16.5 17.0 5.4 <b>6.2</b>	1.0 0.8 47.1 0.3 <b>67.2</b>	- 2.0 1.8 <b>9.2</b>	0.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 <b>7.7</b>

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

	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,							Stoppages in progress	6	86,600	108,400
forestry and fishing	:	800	0.100	1	300	15 100	of which, stoppages:			
Mining and quarrying	1	800	2,100		300	15,100	Beginning in month	4	85,400a	106,500
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and							Continuing from earlier months	2	1,200	1,900
tobacco;	2	200	500	4	400	5,100	Continuing nonneamer montins	2	1,200	1,900
textiles and textile	2	200	500		400	5,100	a All directly involved.	1000	ALC: NO.	
products:	1	100	100				a var directly involved.			
leather and leather		100	100		-					
products;					-					
wood and wood					-					
products;	1		1,600		. 200	800				
			1,000	1	200	000				
pulp, paper and paper										
products; printing	2	200	500	-	0.500	0.100				
and publishing		200	500	5	2,500	3,100				
coke, refined petroleun	n						The monthly figures are no	a lanala	a dau hia a	the western
products, nuclear	1	000	000		000	000	The monthly figures are pr	ovisionara	nasubjec	ci lo revisio
fuels;	1	200	300	1	200	200	For notes on coverage, s	ee Definitio	ns on na	TT S2 AD
chemicals, chemical							i or notes on coverage, s	CC DCminic	no on pa	ge 00. 11
products and man	-						figures for 2002 are provis	sional.		
made fibres;	3	200	500		-					
rubber and plastics;	3	200	500							
other non-metallic	2	000	0.100		100	0.000				
mineral products;	2	800	3,100	2	100	2,300				
basic metals and										
fabricated metal		400	0.000		100					
products;	4	400	3,000	1	100	3,100				
machinery and		0.400	0.500							
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;	14	19,500	48,500	7	5,000	8,800				
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	-	-	-				
lectricity, gas and										
watersupply	-		-	3	2,500	10,400				
Construction	10	14,500	46,700	5	1,300	1,800				
Vholesale and retail		100	100		100	500	Stoppages in progress: ca	use		
trade; repairs	1	100	100	35	100	500	and her and a second se			A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.
lotels and restaurants	2	12,100	40,900	5	9,000	7,500	United Kingdom	12 months to M	av 2002	
ransport, storage and	100	00.000	104 500	-	00.000	00.000	onnea ninguoni	TE monuis to M	ay 2002	
communication	132	82,900	164,500	57	32,300	68,000		Stoppages	Workers	Working
inancial intermediation	1	100	100	1	100	100		Stoppages	WORKERS	working
Real estate, renting and			100	-	1 000	5 100				
business activities	1		100	2	1,200	5,400	Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	61	100,700	229,000
Public administration and		00.000	00.000	10	50.000	005 000	extra wage and fringe benefits	3	57,600	48,400
defence	15	33,900	66,300	16	50,600	305,000	Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	2,600	3,200
ducation	17	45,300	78,700	11	87,900	122,000	Redundancy questions	16	9,700	16,500
lealth and social work	9	27,100	178,000	11	15,100	24,100	Trade union matters	5	3,400	3,600
Other community, social a	na						Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,300
personal service		10.000	00 700		0.000		Manning and work allocation	30	11,000	36,400
activities	13	13,200	38,700	11	9,600	9,900	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	13	4,900	6,600
in the designation of										
All industries and services	228ª	256,500	684,200	141ª	220,500	599,100	All causes	141	220,500	599,100

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.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	6	86,600	108,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	4	85,400 ^a	106,500
Continuing from earlier months	2	1,200	1,900

Stoppages	in	progress: cause
	-	

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY G.21

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people March to May 2002

		March to	o May 2	002						Tho	usands and pe	r cent, not se	asonally adjust
UNITED		Economically a	ctive	Т	otal in employ	ment	ILO	O unemployed	1	Ec	onomically in	active	
KINGD	JM	Total Not	t in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	751	272	480	620	204	417	131	68	63	747	75	672
	18-24	3,769	3,145	624	3,403	2,824	578	367	321	46	1,322	496	826
	All under 25	4,521	3,417	1,104	4,023	3,028	995	498	389	109	2,069	571	1,497
Male	16-17	379	160	219	305	120	185	73	40	34	388	33	355
	18-24	2,056	1,745	311	1,815	1,531	284	241	214	27	545	134	411
	All under 25	2,435	1,905	530	2,121	1,651	470	314	254	60	934	168	766
Female	16-17	373	112	261	315	83	232	58	29	29	358	42	317
	18-24	1,713	1,400	313	1,587	1,293	294	126	107	20	776	362	414
	All under 25	2,086	1,512	574	1,902	1,377	526	184	136	49	1,135	404	731
RATES	%)¢												
All	16-17	50.2	78.3	41.7	41.4	58.6	36.2	17.4	25.1	13.1	49.8	21.7	58.3
	18-24	74.0	86.4	43.1	66.8	77.6	39.9	9.7	10.2	7.4	26.0	13.6	56.9
	All under 25	68.6	85.7	42.4	61.1	75.9	38.3	11.0	11.4	9.8	31.4	14.3	57.6
Male	16-17	49.4	82.7	38.1	39.8	62.2	32.3	19.3	24.8	15.3	50.6	17.3	61.9
	18-24	79.0	92.9	43.1	69.8	81.5	39.4	11.7	12.3	8.6	21.0	7.1	56.9
	All under 25	72.3	91.9	40.9	63.0	79.7	36.2	12.9	13.3	11.4	27.7	8.1	59.1
Female	16-17	51.0	72.8	45.2	43.1	54.1	40.1	15.5	25.6	11.1	49.0	27.2	54.8
	18-24	68.8	79.5	43.1	63.7	73.4	40.4	7.4	7.6	6.2	31.2	20.5	56.9
	All under 25	64.8	78.9	44.0	59.1	71.9	40.3	8.8	9.0	8.5	35.2	21.1	56.0
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-1	-23	22	-18	-28	10	16	5	12	39	14	25
	18-24	114	110	4	94	87	7	20	23	-3	-24	7	-31
	All under 25	113	86	26	76	59	17	36	27	9	15	21	-6
Male	16-17	-9	-16	7	-13	-15	1	4	-1	6	28	4	24
	18-24	62	36	26	38	11	27	24	26	-2	-18	10	-28
	All under 25	53	20	33	25	-4	29	28	24	4	10	14	-4
Female	16-17	8	-7	15	-5	-13	9	12	6	6	11	10	1
	18-24	52	73	-22	56	76	-20	-4	-3	-1	-6	-4	-2
	All under 25	59	66	-7	51	63	-12	8	3	5	5	7	-2
RATES(	%)¢												
All	16-17	-1.4	-4.5	0.2	-2.3	-6.3	-0.6	2.2	3.5	2.0	1.4	4.5	-0.2
	18-24	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	-0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-1.1
	All under 25	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.7
Male	16-17	-2.4	-2.8	* -0.9	-2.8	-3.4	-1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	0.9
	18-24	1.1	-0.4	3.7	0.3	-1.5	3.9	0.8	1.2	-1.4	-1.1	0.4	-3.7
	All under 25	0.2	-0.6	1.7	-0.5	-1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.7
Female	16-17	-0.3	-6.2	1.4	-1.7	-9.7	0.4	3.0	6.5	1.8	0.3	6.2	-1.4
	18-24	0.8	1.1	-1.5	1.1	1.5	-1.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	-1.1	1.5
	All under 25	0.6	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.5	0.2

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

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.

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 5

Great Britain

7,378ª

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

8 June - 5 July 2002

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres.

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

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

S92	Labour Market trends	August 2002
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B	a	С	k	g	r	0	u	n	d	е	C	O

		Output GDP		GDP		Index of	output UK								-
KING	GDOM	1995 prices	5	marketpri	ces	Productio	on	Manufact	turing	Service		Constructi	on	Index of producti OECD	
		1995=100	-	£ billion	Change on year (%)				Change on			output 1995=100	Change or	Countrie 1995=100	Change
1994		<b>YBEZ</b> 97.2		ABMI 698.9	4.7	<b>CKYW</b> 98.3		СКҮҮ	year (%)	GDQS	year (%)	GDQB	year (%)		year (%
1995 1996 1997		100.0 102.6		719.2 738.0	2.9 2.6 3.4	100.0 101.3	5.4 1.7 1.3	98.5 100.0 100.7	4.7 1.5 0.7	96.9 100.0 103.6	4.8 3.2 3.6	100.0 100.0 102.7	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9	100.0 103.0	 3.0
1998 1999		106.2 109.3 111.9 R		763.5 785.8 R 804.7 R	2.9 R	102.4 103.4 104.2	1.1 1.0	102.0 102.8	1.3 0.8	108.1 F 112.9	4.3 R 4.4	105.7 107.0	1.2	108.5 110.9	5.3 2.2
2000 2001		115.3 R 117.6		829.5 R 845.6 R	3.1 R	104.2 105.9 103.7 F	0.8 1.6 <b>-2.1 R</b>	103.1 105.2 F <b>102.8 F</b>	0.3 2.0 R -2.3 R	116.6 F 120.8 F 124.8 F	3.6 R	107.8 109.7 <b>113.7</b>	0.7 1.8 <b>3.6</b>	114.4 120.8 <b>117.7</b>	3.2 5.6 <b>-2.6</b>
2001	Q2 Q3 Q4	117.5 117.9 R 118.0		211.3 R 212.0 R 212.2 R		104.5 103.5 F 101.0 F		103.4 102.2 F 99.9 F		124.5 F 125.2 F 126.1 F	3.1	113.1 114.1 R 116.1 R	3.1 5.7 6.3 R	118.3 116.9 F 115.2 F	-2.0
2002	Q1 Q2	118.2 R		212.5 R	1.1 R	99.8 F	-5.7	98.7 F	-6.5	126.4	2.4	119.6	7.3 R	116.1 R	-3.6
		Income	-			Prices			Producer Pri					Inventor	ies
		Real house disposable £ billion		Gross trad profits of c	ing companies ^c	RPI	RPIX		All manufac industries	turing	Exc	cluding FBTF	of	Changes year 1995 prices ⁹	
				-					Input prices	Outpur	t Inp pric	out ces ^f	Output prices ^f		
1		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)		ige on Change ir (%) year		Change on year (%)	Change year		ange on /ear (%)	Change on year (%)	£billion	
1994 1995		OSXS 97.5 100.0	1.7	CAED 117.5 125.2	17.3 6.6	CZE		3	RNNK	PLLU 2	F	NNQ 0.0	PLLV 22	CAFU 4.8	
1996 1997		102.4 106.8	2.6 2.4 4.3 -0.4 3.5 4.2	125.2 133.5 145.7	6.7	323	24 23 4 30 4 30 4 30 4 20 4 20 4 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	9 0 8	8.8 -1.2 -8.3	2.	5	0.0 0.1 0.1	22 42 1.9 0.2 -0.1	4.8 4.5 1.8	D
1998 1999 2000		106.4 110.1 114.7	-0.4 3.5 4.2	151.0 154.2 R	3.6 2.1 0.5 R	3	4 2.	6	-8.9 1.5	2. 0. 0. 1. 2.0 0.		0.1 0.1	-0.1 -0.4	4.0 4.8 6.3 6.0	R
2001 2001	~	119.7	••	154.9 R 152.5 R	-1.6	1.	.8 2.		11.5 -0.3	2.0	2	0.1 0.1	0.8 0.2	6.0 <b>0.4</b>	R
2001	8884 1	119.8	4.5 4.4 	38.0 R 37.8 R 38.9 R	-1.1 R -5.1 R 4.4 R	1	.0 2.0	)	5.2 -2.6 -8.2	0.6 0.0 -1.0		3.8 -0.2 -2.2	0.2 0.1 0.0	0.4 0.3 -0.4	RRR
-002	Q1 Q2			40.7	7.7	1.	2 2.4 2 1.9	1	-6.6 -2.3	-0.7 -2.3		-3.1 -2.0	-0.1 0.4	0.4	R
		Expenditur			-			Fixed inve	estments						1
		Household consumpti expenditure 1995 prices	on	Retail sale	s volume	Retail sale	s value ^d	All industries		Manufactu industries		Service inc	lustries	General g final cons	overnm
		£ billion (	Change on	1995=100	Change on	1995=100	Change on	1995 price £ billion	Change on	1995 prices £ billion	Change on	Chillion (		1995 price	
		ABJR	year (%)	EAPS	year (%)	EAFY	year (%)	NPEL	year (%)	_	year (%)		year (%)	£ billion	year (%
994 995 996		435.4 443.4	3.1	98.8 100.0	3.7 1.2	96.3 100.0	4.7 3.8	71.8 77.4	4.8 7.8	APIN 15.0 17.6	17.3	APIT 56.8 59.8	5.3	NMRY 138.6 141.0	1.0
997 998		460.8 478.7 496.2	3.9 3.9 3.7	103.1 108.6 111.7	3.1 5.3 2.9	105.4	5.4 6.3	84.5 93.1 R	9.1 10.2 R	17.8 19.8	1.1 11.3	66.7 73.3 R	11.5 9.9 R	142.7	1.7 1.2 0.1
999		519.2 R 545.8 R	4.6 R 5.1 R	115.6 120.8	2.9 3.5 4.5	116.4 120.3 124.7	3.9 3.4 3.7	110.2 R 112.0 R 114.0 R	18.4 R 1.6 R	20.7 17.7 R	4.4 -14.6R	89.5 R 94.3 R	22.1 R 5.3 R	145.0 149.4 F	1.5
001	~	567.9 R	4.1 R	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	113.1 R	1.8 R -0.7 R	17.9 R 17.0 R	1.0R -4.9R	96.1 R 96.2 R	2.0 R 0.1 R	152.5 F	3 2.1
001	02 03 04	141.1 R 142.6 R 144.2 R	5.2 R 5.4 R 4.2 R	126.7 R 128.7 130.4	6.0 R 6.2 6.3	127.4 128.2 155.1	7.1 6.7 6.7	29.0 R 27.5 R 27.4 R	-1.0 R -8.5 R -9.0 R	4.4 R 4.0 R 4.1 R	2.9R -9.6R -9.5R	24.6 R 23.5 R 23.4 R	-1.7 R -8.3 R -9.0 R	38.9 F	1.8
002	Q1 Q2	144.9 R	3.5 R	131.7 R	5.4 R	127.1	6.1	26.6 R	-8.9 R	3.8 R	-14.7R	22.7 R	-7.9 R	40.5 F	R 4.2
		<b>Financial ind</b>	icators	101					Trade in goo					Balance of	payment
		Effective excl rate ^{d,j}			FTSE All-share		Money supp growth M0	ly M4	Export volun	ne	Import vol	ume		Trade in goods balance	Current
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		ange on ear (%)	Change on Cl year (%)	hange on year (%)	1995=100 (	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)			£billion
994 995		AJHX 89.2 84.8	0.3 -4.9	AMIH 5.46 6.70	HSEL 1,521 1,803	-9.6	EUAC 6.4	EUAD 5.1	<b>BQKU</b> 91.3	9.9	<b>BQKV</b> 94.5	4.4		BOKI -11.1	HBO
996 997		86.3 100.6	1.8 16.6	5.96 6.56	1,803 2,014 2,411	18.5 11.7 19.7	5.9 6.7	7.3	100.0 107.6	9.5 7.6 8.5 1.3 4.3	100.0 109.5	5.8 9.5		-12.0 -13.7	-6.8 -9.0 -8.7
998 999		103.9 103.8	3.3 -0.1	5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34	2,674 3,242	10.9 21.2	6.2 6.1 7.3	11.2 9.8 5.5 6.7 R	116.7 118.2 123.3	8.5 1.3	120.3 131.1	9.9 9.0		-12.3 -21.8	-1.7
000 001		107.5 105.8	3.6 -1.6	5.97 <b>5.13</b>	2,984 2,524	-8.0 -15.4	8.0 7.0	6.7 R 8.0	123.3 137.5 R 140.6 R	4.3 11.5 R 2.3 R	141.2 158.3 164.1	7.7 12.1 <b>3.7</b>		-27.4 -30.3 -33.5	-19.7 F -19.2 F -20.5 F
001	Q2 Q3 Q4	106.4 106.1 106.1	-1.2 -0.3 -1.4	5.36 5.05 4.23	2,728 2,340 2,524	-10.0 -22.7 -15.4	6.9 R 7.0 R 7.6	7.6 R 7.7 R 7.6 R	142.6 137.9 135.9	3.7 -0.7 -5.0	166.2 160.3	5.4 -0.9		-9.1 -8.1	-6.1 F -3.6 F
02	Q1 Q2	106.9 105.3	2.3	4.00 4.00	2,557 2,263	-5.7	7.6 R	6.1 R	133.9	-5.0	161.6 162.1	-2.4 -3.7		-8.4	-6.5 F
N Ir	Manufacturin ndustrial and	ndustries: SIC divi ng industries: SIC d commercial com ding gains.	divisions 2 to	14		stach.	ng	n To dw	lue of physical tal business inv rellings.	vestment excl	ocks and work uding NHS tru sive of expend	ists, land and			

Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices. FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

e f

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Private sector tigures are exclusive or expenditure on dwellings. Average of daily rates. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. k

R Revised

# **RETAIL PRICES** Summary of recent movements

JNITED KINGDO	All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
			Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest pay and indirect taxes (RP	ments IY)
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
	CHAW	CZBH	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
000 Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	22	160.4	2.0
Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	22	159.7	1.9
Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5
Sep	170.5	3.3	168.9	22	160.9	2.0
Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	22	161.2	1.8
Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
001 Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	22
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
- Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	22	163.9	2.6
Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	22
Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
002 Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4

Source: ONS Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

#### RETAIL PRICES H.12 European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area	Average ^b
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
2000	Jun	CHVJ 105.9	CJYR 0.8	CLNJ 106.5	CLNX 2.1	CLNK 106.3	CLNS 2.4
2000	Jun						
	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 2.6
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	23 22
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	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	2.5 2.4	109.1	2.6 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
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	22	111.4	2.4
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3 P	1.6 P	115.5 P	1.8 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 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 Anni 2002 Tables H 11 and HICPs reference.

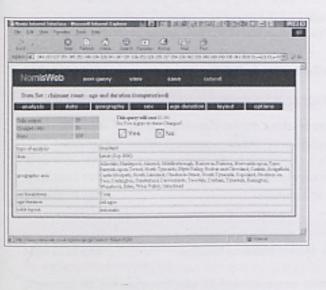
August 2002

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 data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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

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## Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:	
Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002 aei@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual collective agreement	l workers with a 01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings of worked for groups of workers (males and tries, occupations, regions, agreements, peage, part-time and full-time); distribution of position of earnings; hours worked	d females, indus- ension categories,
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly an distribution; men and women, occupation, r low-paid workers	
International comparisons of earnings and la	abour costs 01633 819002 tivity@ons.gov.uk
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Statistics Annual and sub-regional estimates annual.employment.fig	01928 792733 01928 792733 ures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series – short-term estimates Total workforce hours worked per week	
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; temporary work; second jobs; occupations ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; ho and actual for groups of workers)	; men and women;
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES) leanne.gray@jobc	0114 259 6425 entreplus.gov.uk
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 ppi@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874
1	pi@ons.gov.uk
Skill needs surveys and research into skill	
shortages (DfES)	0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
maggie.o'neill@sfsh-shef	field.dti.gov.uk
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780
Training (DfES)	
Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for	
	0114 259 3327
Job-related training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6114
Unemployment	
ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	
	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfill	ed vacancies 020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 4218
FOR ADVICE ON:	
Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour man	ket data
	020 7533 6178
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6130
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6167

#### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline

020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economicactivity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies,earnings, productivity and unit wage costs020 7533 6176Skills and Enterprise Network0114 259 4075

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

#### ONLINE

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

Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view online or download via the StatBase® service

(http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tzgate.asp). Where this is the case the four-letter identifier is shown at the top of the column.

The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

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National Statistics Time Series Data service.	0845 6013034

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

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- Underemployment (volumes and rates)
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