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January | 2002 **Vol 110 | No 1** ISSN 1361-4819

Labour Market Trends

Skills shortages

Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001

People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data

subscription form

STATISTICS	January 2002 Vol 110 No 1 ISSN 1361-4819	
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		Skills shortages Annual local area Labour Force survey data for 2000/2001
		People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data

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Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B3/08, Office for National Statistics. I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200

Telephone: 020 7533 6126 Fax: 020 7533 6186 e-mail: labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly Neil Mackinnon Assistant editor: Christine Lillistone

Labour Market Update: Funmi Mashigo

Labour Market Spotlight: Shahanaz Gani

Labour Market Sue Lower

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A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 020 7533 6176.

The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094. e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS104.

Labour Market Trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 December 2001 All figures are seasonally adjusted and for

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

Headlines

- Rising employment indicated by August-October 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate up in August-October 2001 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in November 2001

The total number of people in employment has risen but the working-age employment rate remained unchanged. Based on the ILO definition, both the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed people went up. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits also increased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has risen.

The working-age employment rate for August-October 2001 was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 24,000 over the quarter. The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 29,000 over

The claimant count rose by 4,800 in November 2001. The average monthly change has been up 4,000 over the past three months and down 2,800 over the past six months. The headline rate of growth of average earnings in October 2001 was 4.4 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from September 2001.

New this month

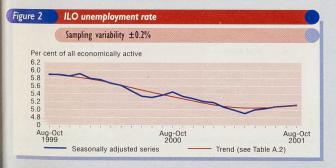
August-October 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

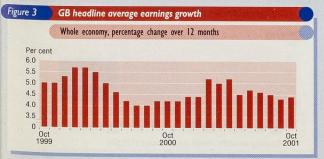
November 2001 data: Claimant count;

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

September 2001 data: Workforce jobs.







- Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the August-October 2001 period, unchanged from May-July 2001 and unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent in the August-October 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from May-July 2001 but down 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.18 million in August-October 2001, up 202,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A. I).
- Workforce jobs rose by 116,000 over the year to 29.41 million in September 2001; this comprised a rise of 80,000 male jobs and a rise of 36,000 female jobs
- ILO unemployment level was 1.52 million in August-October 2001. This is 93,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Claimant count up 4,800 on the month to November 2001 to 959,100. Claimant count rate in November 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the October 2001 rate (Table A 3)
- Economic activity rate was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in August-October 2001, unchanged from May-July 2001 but down 0.3 percentage points from August-October 2000 (Table A. I).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the August-October 2001 period, unchanged from May-July 2001 but up 0.3 percentage points from August-October 2000 (Table A. I).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.4 per cent in October 2001 up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the September 2001 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, pS 14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 28,000 since May-July 2001 to 15.53 million in August-October 2001, and women down 4,000 in the same period to 12.65 million (Figures 4 and 5. Table B.I.).
- People in full-time employment up 58,000 since May-July 2001 to 21.21 million in August-October 2001. People in part-time employment down 34,000 over the same period to 6.97 million (Table B. I).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 141,000 in the three months to October 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.79 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 922.0 million during August-October 2001, up 1.1 per cent from August-October 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.7 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

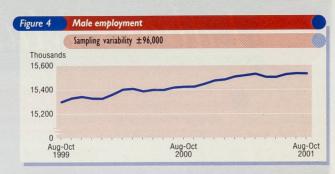
UNEMPLOYMENT

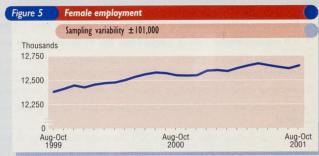
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 18,000 over the year to stand at 216,000 in August-October 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 56,000 over the year to stand at 364,000 in August-October 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24-years rose 1,000 over the year to stand at 401,000 in August-October 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for East of England, East Midlands and South East which remain unchanged and up in Northern Ireland. The highest rate is in North East at 7.1 per cent and lowest is in South East at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 44,000 over the year to stand at 172,600 in November 2001 (Table C.12)
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 225,900 in November 2001, a fall of 9.800 since November 2000 (Table C. 12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,300 in November 2001, a fall of 800 since November 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

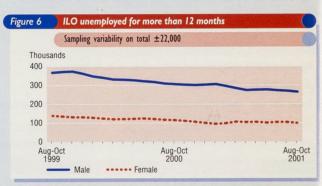
Nov	vember 2001	Change on year	
18-24 over six months	31,901	-1,933	
25 and over more than two years	78,134	-29,562	
Total	110,035	-31,495	

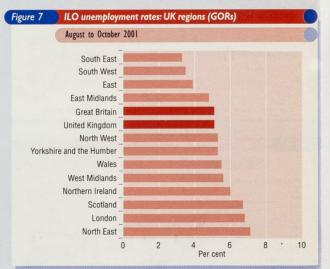
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

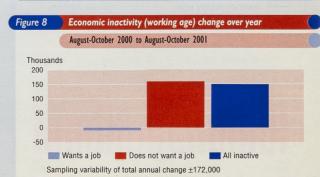
- Number of economically active people was 29.70 million in August-October 2001. Of this total, 16.47 million were men and 13.23 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 1,000 over the quarter to 7.81 million in August-October 2001. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 149,000. The number not wanting a job was up 158,000 over the year to 5.55 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 9,000 over the year to 2.26 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 202,000 in the year to August-October 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 93,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 137,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 247,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in August-October 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from May-July 2001, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the May-July 2001 period (Table D.1).

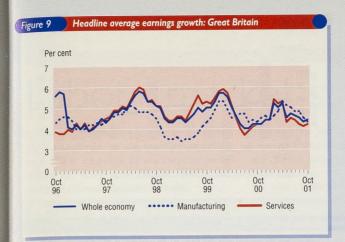


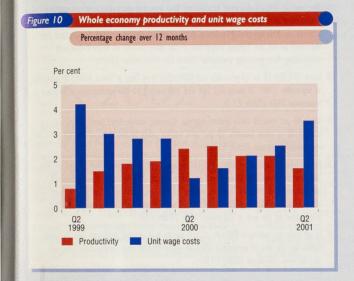


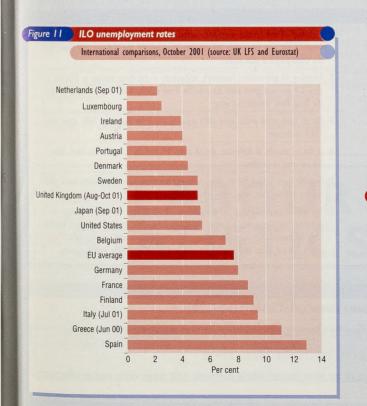












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 179,000 people made redundant in summer 2001 (June to August). This compares with 157,000 in summer 2000 (Table C.41, November 2001).
- Results for summer 2001 show that nine per thousand of male employees and five per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 45 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, November 2001).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.4 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised September 2001 rate (Figure 9. Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to October 2001 was 4.4 per cent, unchanged from the revised September 2001 rate (Table F.1)
- In the manufacturing industries; the headline (three-month average) increase for October 2001 was 4.3 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the revised September 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 3.7 per cent for October 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised September 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent in October 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised September 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for October 2001 was 5.7 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised September 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for October 2001 was 4.0 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the revised September 2001 rate (Table E.1).

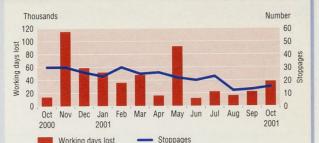
PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 3.7 per cent lower in the three months ending October 2001, compared with year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in the three months ending October 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.6 per cent higher in the three months ending October 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in August-October 2001 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in October 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.2 per cent in August-October 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to October 2001, compared with 1.2 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent and in Germany by 2.0 per cent.

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to October 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 529,000, from 202 stoppages. Some 24 per cent of the days lost were in health and social work and 22 per cent were lost in transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in October 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 38,000, from 15 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England as at 25 March 2001 was 266,400, 3 per cent lower than 12 months earlier (Table F.I. November 2001).
- The number participating in Work-based learning for adults in England as at 25 March 2001 was 32,200, 4 per cent lower than the previous 12 months. Numbers on Basic Employability increased 2 per cent, while Occupational numbers fell by 9 per cent (Table F.I., November 2001).
- The number participating in Work-based training for young people in England has reduced by 3 percentage points to 266,400 in 2000-2001 roughly the level at which (up until an increase in March 2000) it had remained static between March 1997 and March 1999. As at 25 March 2001, there were 46 per cent participating Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 34 per cent in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, 17 per cent Other Training and 3 per cent Life Skills. There was a small increase in Work-based learning for adults starts in 2000-2001 in England to 108,300, 42 per cent of which were identified as having Basic Employability needs (Tables F1 and F.2, November 2001).
- The last 12 months (January 2000 to December 2000) in England saw a small increase of 2 percentage points in the proportion of Work-based learning for adults leavers and completers entering employment compared with the previous year. There were similar increases for those gaining full or part qualifications (Tables F.3 and F4, November 2001).
- The latest results show 49 per cent of Advanced Modern Apprenticeship leavers in England achieved at least level 3 qualification, an increase of 3 percentage

- points from the previous year. The figure for Foundation Modern Apprenticeship leavers achieving at least a level 2 qualification is 42 per cent, an increase of 10 percentage points from the previous year (Table F.5, November 2001)
- 1 The level of Work-based training for young people trainees entering employment in England in the year to December 2000 was 71 per cent. 86 per cent of trainees on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships entered employment over the same period, the highest proportion of the main strands of Work-based training for young people (Table F.6, November 2001).
- Some 709,200 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of September 2001. Of these 622,300 had left, leaving 86,800 participants at the end of September 2001 (Table F.11).
- O Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of September 2001, 353,300 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001 re-engineered programme) and 335,800 had left, leaving 17,400 participating at the end of September 2001. A further 63,900 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of September 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all from the pre-April ND25+, 61,760 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of September 2001, of which 48,640 were unsubsidised jobs and 13.120 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2001 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.1 per cent.
- In November, the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 131.1. This was 1.3 per cent above the October figure of 129.5 and 7.1 per cent higher than the November 2000 level.
- In the three months to October 2001, manufacturing output fell by 0.8 per cent compared with the previous three months and fell by 3.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Business investment was 1.6 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2000.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to October 2001 was in deficit by £7.8 billion, down from a deficit of £8.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.5 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to October 2001 were 3.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 3.6 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to October 2001 were 1.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 1.6 per cent lower than the same three months last year
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.6 for November 2001, down from 1743 in October
- In the 12 months to November, the all items RPI rose by 0.9 per cent, down from 1.6 per cent in October.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.8 per cent, down from 2.3 per cent in October.
- The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in motoring costs. There was a further large downward effect in used car prices. Another large downward effect came from changes in housing costs and seasonal food. The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from leisure services.

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

Next month

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

NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

News and research

Labour market statistics guides

How exactly is employment measured? and How exactly is unemployment and discuss some of the issues concerning measured? have recently been published on the National Statistics website.

These booklets, which are aimed at the non-specialist, were last updated in April 1998. Since then, the demand for a range of social and economic statistics at a local level (for example, neighbourhood statistics) and new sources of data (the Annual Business Inquiry) have had an impact on the way the labour market is measured.

Both booklets provide a definition of and where to obtain data.

NEW EDITIONS of the ONS booklets terms, give some background on the sources of data used to derive the statistics data collection

> A third booklet, Guide to regional and local labour market statistics, has also recently been updated and made available on the National Statistics website. The range of information for smaller areas has been increased since the introduction of the English Local Labour Force Survey in November (see pp33-41), and this guide is intended to help users find what is available

Other booklets in the series, which give easy to understand explanations about labour market statistics, include the Guide to labour market statistics releases, and What exactly is the Labour Force Survey? (this booklet is also in the process of being

· All the above mentioned publications are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/ labour market/other features/BriefGuides.asp. Paper copies can be obtained from the ONS on 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

UK 2002

THE 53rd edition of UK 2002: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom was published in November 2001. Formerly known as the Britain Yearbook, this annual reference book acts as a guide to all aspects of the UK today. It covers: the United Kingdom and its people; government and foreign affairs: social and cultural affairs; the environment and transport; and economic affairs. Where possible the Yearbook includes the latest available statistics and draws on a wide range of official and other authoritative sources.

The chapter on the labour market reviews: patterns of employment: labour market policy; recruitment and job-finding; pay and conditions; industrial relations; and health and safety at work. Among the facts highlighted are:

• between spring 2000 and spring 2001 the number of people aged 16 and over in

- employment rose by 267,000 to 28.2
- the number of women in work in spring 2001 was 12.6 million - an increase of nearly 1.1 million, or 9.5 per cent since
- the UK unemployment rate was similar to that for the major G7 group of nations and substantially below the EU average;
- around 1.2 million people had a second job in spring 2001:
- in spring 2001, 1.8 million people were classed as 'teleworkers' whose home was their main base or who spent at least one day a week working from home;
- in spring 2001 nearly 3.2 million people were self-employed in the UK (15 per cent of all men and 7 per cent of all women in employment);
- the private sector share of employment rose from 71 per cent in 1981 to 76 per cent in spring 2001;

- with overtime taken into consideration, average weekly hours worked by fulltime workers in their main job in the UK in spring 2001 was 38 hours: 40 hours for men and 34 hours for women; and
- both men and women full-time employees in the UK tended to work more hours than people in other EU

For the first time, UK 2002 also includes four short essays on issues of topical interest: the 2001 Census; design; sustainable development; and e-commerce. In addition, it also summarises recent major events such as the 2001 General Election.

• UK 2002: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621457 0 f37 50

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176 Fax: 020 7533 6183

E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Skill deficiencies

A SYNTHESIS of the research findings from the 1999 Employers Skill Survey (ESS1999) has recently been produced by the Institute for Employment Research. The report concludes that skill deficiencies are important because they can affect an organisation's economic performance, which in turn has implications for the overall performance of the economy and national wealth.

The ESS1999, sponsored by the Department for Education and Skills to meet the needs of the Skills Task Force, was conducted to gather information on the extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies. Previous evidence had indicated that skill formation in the UK was less developed than in some other countries and may be related to the poor productivity performance of the UK labour force compared with its main competitors.

The report brings together the five components from the ESS1999 study including an analysis of the existing evidence on skill deficiencies, a questionnaire survey of 27,000 establishments to ascertain the extent of skill deficiencies, in-depth case studies in seven industrial sectors and spatial and econometric analyses.

Around 8 per cent of establishments in ESS1999 reported a skill shortage vacancy and a fifth reported an internal skill gap (defined as where fewer than nearly all staff were fully proficient). This is equivalent to 800,000 people.

Skill shortages were concentrated in certain sectors (e.g. construction and finance) and in certain occupations (e.g. craft and skilled and associate professionals). In addition there was some evidence of a north/south divide, with establishments in the south more likely to report skill deficiencies. However, intraregional differences were found to be as

There were many complex links between skills and business performance. Establishments with a relatively low stock of skills were less likely to report skill deficiencies but more likely to report relatively poor organisational performance. Skill deficiencies were not just a consequence of the business cycle: there were more complex underlying causes, including establishments' business objectives. More dynamic organisations were more likely to report skill deficiencies (where change was being pursued, employers were more demanding of the skills required of their current employees and those they wanted to obtain from the external labour market).

There were a range of consequences as a result of skill deficiencies including a loss of business, increased operating costs, delays in developing new products or services and problems in meeting customer service objectives

The analysis provided new evidence about the importance of latent skill gaps (those gaps unrecognised by employers because they are not currently concerned with product improvements). The results of the econometric analysis of the survey demonstrated the role latent skill gaps may play in the economy. The evidence suggested that even fairly minor shifts towards product improvement could alter employers' perceptions of their workforces and result in increases in the reported skill level required.

Further reports in this series provide more in-depth analysis and discussions of other elements of the project. These included a statistical report based on the survey, a series of case study analyses of individual sectors and the reports on the spatial and econometric analysis. For further information on skills see the article on pp17-27, the research brief on pp42-4 and the earlier article on pp511-5, Labour Market Trends, November 2000.

· Copies of the report Skills matter: a synthesis of research on the extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies (RR SMS1) and other reports in the series are available from DfES Publications, PO BOX 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. The research reports can also be accessed 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 carol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

more common in lower-grade jobs. These included frustration at lack of promotion, and feeling overburdened by demands while having little freedom of choice in

- there were links between social exclusion and mental ill health. Lower grade employees who were living in rented accommodation in poorly resourced neighbourhoods and on low incomes saw themselves as relatively isolated:
- women in the lowest or middle employment grades who reported little control over their environment either at work or home were most at risk of depression:
- men in middle grades with little control at work and men in middle and higher grade positions who felt powerless at home were also at risk of depression;
- stress factors which lead to mental illness may be on a sliding scale which correlates with social class:

• experiencing stress at both home and work could be particularly damaging for

• both men and women in high-grade positions have material and social resources which contribute to their quality of life and help them cope with stress; and

• integration into co-operative and cohesive work groups led to more job satisfaction and was also beneficial for reducing stress when facing difficulties or coping collectively with change.

The researchers suggested that for those people who derived happiness from belonging, living in a neighbourhood with a culture of sharing, or being involved in the community, was important. Most highergrade civil servants who gained satisfaction from their work suffered from feelings of loss of control where external demands took them away from what they perceived as valuable. For lower grades, lack of promotion was seen as more damaging.

The study concluded that for people with families, having a partner working at home or working part time can be a resource, for example, taking responsibility for the family or developing communities ties. However, this was less of a resource for women than for men, and for women it could be an additional source of stress. Interviews suggested that men with partners working part time or at home were able to develop community ties and friendships via their partners. This did not appear to happen for women with a partner at home or working part time.

· For further information on this research contact Professor Stephen Stansfeld, tel. 020 7882 7725, e-mail s.a.stansfeld@gmul.ac.uk or Dr Vicky Cattell, tel, 020 7882 6979, e-mail v.cattell@ gmul.ac.uk.

The state of working Britain: update 2001

IN NOVEMBER, the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP) published an update to the 1999 book The state of working Britain. In the original publication, leading analysts assessed how the British labour market had evolved over the past 20 years and outlined the key labour market problems facing the newly appointed Labour Government. The new edition focuses on developments since 1993, when the labour market began its long recovery, and concentrates on some of the marginalised groups that did not get covered in detail in the original book, including lone parents, race and unions. This edition also looks at the latest evidence on the impact of the Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) as well as the impact of the Internet and IT on the labour market.

Like the original publication, the book is firmly based on statistics, using data from the Labour Force Survey, the New Earnings Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the General Household Survey and the British Household Panel Survey.

Since 1993 lone parents, once a group with extremely low employment, have seen far greater employment gains than for all working-age people as a whole. There is evidence that of all groups, lone parents have been the main beneficiaries of the WFTC: since its introduction in 1999, the numbers of workless families with children have fallen and employment among lone parents has risen at a much faster rate than

Other analysis shows that British-born ethnic minority individuals seem to have a better overall labour market performance than those born abroad, but still do relatively worse than their British-born peers. No ethnic minority group has yet overtaken British-born Whites in employment and pay, despite levels of educational attainment being higher for the Indian and Chinese communities. The author feels that there are still many unanswered questions worthy of further study. For example, the varying levels of educational attainment and regional dispersion between Indian and Chinese groups, and that of other ethnic minorities does not completely explain the differences between the experiences of these communities in the labour market.

The chapter on British unions highlights the decline in union membership during the 1980s and 1990s, which was more noticeable as a result of membership having grown steadily in the previous three decades. However, in 1999, union membership rose for the first time in 20 years, and at the beginning of the new millennium 7.3 million individuals (30 per cent of employees) were members of a union. Other analysis found that unions lowered the accident rate, compressed the pay distribution and promoted family friendly policies, although it was not known whether these effects translated into extra union members.

The final chapter deals with the labour market in cyberspace. It highlights how the Internet and IT are changing the institutions that govern the labour market and the way that it operates. New graduates, workers and firms were increasingly using the Internet for job recruitment purposes and in the future all union members and other workers would look to the Internet as their way of learning how to address workplace problems.

Other chapters cover job deficits in UK regions, entry wages of people who were out of work one year ago, the national minimum wage, and the employment prospects of disadvantaged workers as the labour market tightens. The CEP intends to produce a fuller assessment of labour market developments in 2003.

• The State of Working Britain: Update 2001, edited by Richard Dickens, Jonathan Wadsworth and Paul Gregg, £12.50. ISBN 0 7530 1910 8. Available from the Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE.

Employment and ill health

RESEARCHERS AT the Oueen Mary's School of Medicine have found that a partner's employment status may be more related to depression than previously thought. A survey of 100,300 male and female civil servants (including former civil servants) aged 33 to 55 years found that men with a partner who worked full time were 20 per cent more likely to be depressed than those men with a partner who worked part time or was at home caring for the family. For women, however, a partner at home was potentially a source of stress, and women whose partners became unemployed were three times more likely to suffer from depression than women with a partner in work.

The Economic and Social Research Council funded project was part of the Whitehall II study which sought to explain why the risk of developing both physical and mental ill health was greater among civil servants in lower employment grades than in higher grades. This particular project aimed to understand whether work and social life might contribute to this, identify the comparative importance of different types of stress, resources and social support and ascertain whether factors at home or work were more important in relation to ill health.

Findings showed that:

• the occurrence of physical and mental ill health were linked and civil servants in the lower grades were more likely to have both physical and mental ill-health

• having pre-existing physical illness made you more prone to develop mental ill health and vice versa;

• health-related behaviour (e.g. smoking, alcohol intake and physical activity), was the most important factor in explaining the variations in physical ill health:

· for depression, work characteristics and material problems were the most important factors - in particular the opportunity to use skills and the variety of work - giving some explanation of why higher-grade employees had lower rates of depression than lower-grade

• certain workplace stress factors were

Support for disadvantaged groups

TWO REPORTS have been published recently on the issues facing disadvantaged groups within the labour market. Broad work published by the Industrial Society and Getting a chance: employment support for young people with multiple disadvantages, by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation both examine the problems that certain groups in society face and the possible support networks they need in order to succeed in employment.

The Industrial Society report concentrates on disadvantages faced by those living in particular geographical locations. It identifies around 70 areas in the UK where employment rates remained below 70 per cent. These areas were characterised by fewer affordable transport services, locally based public services and childcare places. They also suffered from poorer housing conditions, the greatest levels of health inequality and the lowest rates of economic activity. The authors argue that, although these people may live within Travel-to-Work areas where jobs were available, these multiple disadvantages were damaging their opportunities. The report goes on to say that narrow definitions of work were limiting the chances of some people returning to work and that those parts of the country which were still on the margins of the labour market would be the first to suffer in an economic downturn. The report suggests that policies such as the New Deal should be reconstructed to include broader definitions of work, such as community work and volunteering.

The Joseph Rowntree research looked at the labour market experiences of young people (aged between 20 and 26) who have experienced multiple problems including homelessness, disability, poor mental health, literacy and language problems, problems with the law, drugs and alcohol, and family breakdown leading to time spent in care. In-depth interviews were held with 49 entrants to the New Deal for Young People.

Despite the combination of personal difficulties being different for each of those interviewed, some common themes were found. Young people who had left care were particularly likely to have had frequent moves between schools and to have dropped out of school before taking exams. Lack of confidence and emotional support could mean they would need additional support when starting work. Many were expected to live independently from an early age and felt unable to take on low-paid jobs because of the risk of losing housing benefit. Those who had been homeless often took longer to establish themselves in secure employment. It was particularly common for young people with disabilities not to have worked and some had been placed on inappropriate courses. Young people with mental health difficulties were particularly likely to be estranged from the labour market and often did not feel able to cope with a job. Young people with literacy problems, including dyslexia, frequently had poor experiences of the educational system, and like young people with English as a second language, they felt they would have benefited from more support at school and college. For young mothers, issues of childcare created numerous problems for employment opportunities, particularly for those without help from partners or parents.

Discrimination in the workplace was also considered an issue for some groups. Exoffenders were generally highly motivated to work and most had been in and out of temporary and casual jobs since leaving school. Employment could help young people stay clear of crime, but employers were often unwilling to take on people with

Personal circumstances were not the only barrier that many young people faced. Several young people commented that the lack of jobs in their local area for people with their skills and experience meant they had to opt for temporary, casual or parttime jobs often via an agency. Such jobs made it impossible for young people to achieve financial security.

The researchers looked at the various forms of assistance that young people with multiple disadvantages had experienced from New Deal and other sources, and the support they would like to receive. Almost without exception the young people interviewed were keen to receive more employment support. When asked about employment support services, many young people welcomed the idea of receiving backing from a single individual rather than repeating their personal details to a series of strangers. Many young people had benefited from a good relationship with their New Deal personal adviser and valued the support they had received although this was not the case for all those asked, some of whom felt ambivalent about receiving support from an agency with the power to make decisions on their continued receipt of benefit. The idea of having peer support groups also received a mixed response. Some felt that they would be helpful while others thought they would feel exposed discussing their personal issues in a group.

Some of the young people had benefited from training in specific aspects of job hunting such as interview technique and preparing a CV. There was also enthusiasm for work trials and on-the-job training. Young people who lacked confidence valued the help of advisors who spoke to employers on their behalf.

- · Broad work is available on the Industrial Society website: www.indsoc.co.uk. For further information contact Memuna Forna, tel. 020 7479 2111, fax 020 7479 2401, e-mail mforna@indsoc.co.uk.
- Getting a chance: employment support for young people with multiple disadvantages is available at £13.95 from York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, fax 01904 430868, e-mail orders@vps.vmn.co.uk. ISBN 1 84263032 6. The main findings can also be accessed from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation website: www.jrf.org.uk. For other queries about JRF reports tel. 01904 615905 or e-mail publications@jrf.org.uk.

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.

Retirement

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of (a) private sector employees and (b) all employees were due to retire in the next (i) five, (ii) ten and (iii) 15 years.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can provide estimates of the numbers and proportions of private sector employees, and those of all employees, who are due to reach state retirement age in the next five, ten and 15 years. That is, men aged 60-64, 55-64 and 50-64 and women aged 55-59, 50-59 and 45-59 respectively. These are given in the tables

The LFS does not collect information on the retirement intentions of individuals.

Table 1 Proportion of private sector employees of working agea reaching state retirement age in the next five, ten and 15 years; United Kingdom spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Percentages
All persons due to retire in t	he next	
Five years	886	5.0
Ten years	2,330	13.1
15 years	4,093	23.1
Men due to retire in the nex	t	in a little and
Five years	378	3.6
Ten years	1,081	10.4
15 years	2,106	20.2
Women due to retire in the	next	
Five years	508	6.9
Ten years	1,249	17.1
15 years	1,988	27.2

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Note: Percentages are based on the number of private sector employees in the relevant age group as a percentage of all employees in the private sector.

Table 2 Proportion of all employees of working age^a reaching state retirement age in the next five, ten and 15 years; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Percentages
All persons due to retire in	the next	
Five years	1,353	5.6
Ten years	3,587	14.9
15 years	6,273	26.1
Men due to retire in the nex	xt	
Five years	490	3.8
Ten years	1,404	10.9
15 years	2,756	21.5
Women due to retire in the	next	
Five years	864	7.7
Ten years	2,183	19.5
15 years	3,517	31.4

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. Note: Percentages are based on the number of employees in the relevant age group as a percentage of all employees.

(31 October)

Graduate incomes

ANDREW TURNER (Isle of Wight) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) what was the average post-tax income of full-time employed (a) graduates and (b) non graduates aged (i) 18, (ii) 22, (iii) 30, (iv) 40, (v) 50 and (vi) 60 years in (a) 1960, (b) 1970, (c) 1980, (d) 1990 and (e) 2000, based on 2000 purchasing power; (2) what was the average earnings of full-time employed (a) graduates and (b) non graduates aged (i) 18, (ii) 22, (iii) 30, (iv) 40, (v) 50 and (vi) 60 years in (a) 1960, (b) 1970, (c) 1980, (d) 1990 and (e) 2000, based on 2000 purchasing power.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of average gross weekly earnings for graduates and nongraduates. However, it only collects information about qualifications from respondents of working age (men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59). Therefore, it does not provide estimates for female graduates and nongraduates aged 60 years or over.

The LFS does not provide earnings estimates for 1990 or previous years as questions on earnings were first introduced in winter (December to February) 1992. Estimates for spring (March to May) 2000 are given in the following table.

The LFS does not collect information about post-tax income.

Average gross weekly earnings of full-timea employees by age and whether a graduate or non-graduate; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All full-time employees of working age ^{b,c}	Graduates	Non- graduates
All aged 18 years	155	*	155
All aged 22 years	250	272	. 244
All aged 30 years	382	468	351
All aged 40 years	448	719	391
All aged 50 years	436	715	382
Men aged 60 year	rs ^d 431	*	382

Source: Labour Force Survey

a The definition of full-time/part-time is based on

respondents' self-assessment.
b Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

c Includes people who did not state their qualifications.

d Estimates for women aged 60 years are not available as the questions about qualifications only apply to people of

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

(2 November)

LYNNE JONES (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will give estimates of the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by age, broken down into (a) graduates and (b) non-graduates and (i) male and (ii) female in each category for spring 2000.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of average gross weekly earnings for graduates and non-graduates. However, it only collects information about qualifications from respondents of working age (men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59). Therefore, it does not provide estimates for female graduates and non-graduates aged 60

Estimates for male and female graduates and non-graduates for spring (March to May) 2000 are given in the attached table.

Average gross weekly earnings of full-timea employees by age, gender and whether a graduate or non-graduate; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All full-time employees of working age ^{b,c}	Graduates	Non- graduates
Male full-time employees aged			
16-64 years	426	628	370
18 years	152	*	152
22 years	266	300	258
30 years	399	480	372
40 years	490	813	426
50 years	506	746	442
60 years	431	*	382
Female full-time employees aged			
16-59 years	313	455	276
18 years	160	*	160
22 years	229	250	221
30 years	351	450	308
40 years	354	*	313
50 years	322	*	295
60 years ^d			

Source: Labour Force Survey

a The definition of full-time/part-time is based on

b Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

c Includes people who did not state their qualifications. d Estimates for women aged 60 years are not available because the questions about qualifications only apply to

people of working age. sample size too small for reliable estimate

(12 November)



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Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for January 2002

Labour market status of new graduates (LFS)

Managers by age and qualification (LFS)

Temporary workers by age, reason and occupation (LFS)

Index of topics

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

Labour market status of new graduates

Labour market status of new graduates; United Kingdom; spring 2001,

		Thousa	Thousands and per cen	
	All	Men	Women	
Total	199	97	102	
Economically active	181	86	95	
Economic activity rate (%)	91	89	93	
In employment	163	78	85	
Employment rate (%)	82	81	83	
ILO unemployed	18	*	10	
ILO unemployment rate (%)	10	*	11	

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

ource: Labour Force Survey

New graduates in employment by sex and occupation; spring 2001,

			Thousands
	All	Men	Women
Occupation ^a			
Professional occupations	57	30	27
Associate professional and technical	40	18	22
Administrative and secretarial	28	*	19
Sales and customer services	13	*	*
Other ^b	24	15	*
Total	163	78	85
		c	. Lahaun Eanaa Cumus

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

Includes managers and senior officials, skilled trades occupations, personal service occupations, process, plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupation

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

With the enormous growth of higher education there has been a corresponding growth in interest in the experiences of new graduates in the labour market. Using the LFS definition of a new graduate (see p9, Labour Market Trends, January 2001) it is possible to see what those who graduated the previous year were doing by the following spring. Table 1 shows the labour market status of new graduates in spring 2001. This information is not comparable with the Department for Education and Skills' principal source of information on the destinations of newly qualified graduates, which takes into account those going on to further study when calculating employment and unemployment rates. Table 2 shows the numbers of new graduates by occupation.

- Of 199,000 new graduates in spring 2001, 82 per cent were in employment. The ILO unemployment rate was 10 per cent.
- Three-fifths of those in employment were in professional or associate professional and technical occupations. These groups include teaching professionals and also sales and related associate professionals.



Temporary workers by age, reason and occupation

Employers take on temporary staff for various reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or coping with peaks in demand for labour. In summer 2001 there were 1.7 million temporary employees (810,000 men and 898,000 women). This represented 7 per cent of all employees. Figure 1 gives the proportion of temporary employees by occupation for summer 2001.

• Personal service occupations closely followed by professional occupations had the highest rates of temporary employment, with about one in nine employees in a temporary position.

Table 3 shows the proportions of temporary workers by sex and age group according to their reasons for not having a permanent job.

Overall, female temporary workers were more likely than men to say that they did not want a permanent job (35 per cent, compared with 27 per cent). Men were more likely than women to say that they had a temporary job because they could not find a permanent one (32 per cent, compared with 24 per cent).

• The greater proportion of women than men not wanting a permanent job may explain why there is a greater proportion of women in temporary employment (8 per cent, compared with 6 per cent).

• For those at the extreme ends of the age distribution where temporary working is most common, the most frequent reason given by both men and women was that they did not want a permanent job (54 per cent and 48 per cent for men and women aged 16 to 17, and 63 per cent and 59 per cent respectively for those over working age). Many young people may not want permanent work until they have finished their studies.

Figure Proportion of employees in temporary employment by occupation; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted Occupation a Managers and senior officials (62)

Rate for all Skilled trades (85) 6.9% Process, plant and machine operatives (115) Associate professional and technical (201) Sales and customer service (133) nistrative and secretarial (282)

Professional occupations (299) Percentage of all employees

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000. b The figures in brackets give the numbers of temporary employees (thousands) in each category.

Temporary employees by age and reason for not having a permanent job; United Kingdom; average of autumn 2000 to summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

					Per cent
	Could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Othera	All temporary employees (000s) (=100%) ^b	Temporary employees as a percentage of all employees
Men					
All 16+	32	27	42	782	6
16-17	14	54	32	59	20
18-24	29	31	41	226	. 13
25-34	36	17	47	169	5
35-49	41	13	46	165	4
50-64	32	30	37	139	5
65+	*	63	32	25	18
Women					
All 16+	24	35	42	902	8
16-17	13	48	39	53	17
18-24	26	37	37	217	14
25-34	25	28	47	190	7
35-49	26	27	46	272	6
50-59	22	42	36	119	6
60+	*	59	37	51	II.

a Includes job with contracts including training or some other reason.

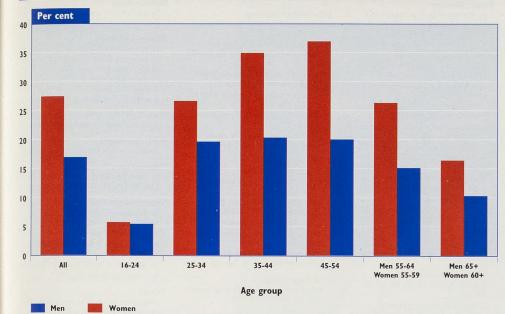
Total includes those who did not give a reason for not wanting a permanent job but percentages are based on totals which excluded

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Managers by age and qualification

Proportion of employees that were managers by age and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Proportion of employees of working age that were managers^a by highest qualification; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

			Per cent
	All	Men	Women
Degree or equivalent	45	53	34
Higher education ^c	35	41	29
GCE A Level or equivalent	21	24	16
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	. 15	20	11
Other qualifications	12	14	10
No qualifications	7	9	5
All employeesd	23	27	17

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Due to changes in the SOC classification, data on managers from spring 2001 are not comparable with previous quarters (see red box).

Bases for calculation of percentages exclude those who did not give their managerial status.

Includes NVQ level 4, higher education below degree level, diploma in higher education, HNC or HND, higher level BTEC, RSA higher diploma, nursing or teaching qualifications. d Includes those people whose qualification level could not be classified and those who gave no answer to the 'highest qualification' question.

Managerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies vary a great deal. To allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

SOC2000 has been introduced to the LFS from spring 2001 because SOC90 had become outdated. The extensive revisions to the SOC include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. Therefore, data from spring 2001 onwards are not comparable with previous quarters.

Equality of opportunity is an important issue in the workplace. The LFS can be used to measure the differences in managerial status between men and women. Due to changes in the SOC classification, data on managers from spring 2001 are not comparable with previous quarters (see red box).

Figure 2 shows the proportions of male and female employees within each age group who reported that they had managerial responsibility in summer 2001.

Overall, men were more likely to be in management positions than were women (27 per cent, compared with 17 per cent). This was observed across all age

• For the 16-24 age group the proportion of managers was similar for men and women (6 per cent, compared with 5 per cent).

• The proportion of male managers rose steadily up to the 45-54 age group, peaking at 37 per cent. This compared with women where the percentage was around 20 per cent from the 25-34 to 45-54 age groups.

Table 4 provides a different comparison by examining the proportion of managers according to sex and highest qualification attained.

O Some 45 per cent of employees who had a degree or equivalent qualification were managers.

• At each qualification level, more men than women are managers. The differential is proportionally greatest among those with lower or no qualifications and least among those with degrees or equivalent and with A-levels or equivalent.

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rates in English local authority districts (May 99, May 00) reason for leaving last job (Dec 99, Dec 00. Dec 01) status now and one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Oct 01)

earnings and tenure (Apr 01)

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

Ethnic Groups by economic activity, region and managerial status (Jun 00) by economic status (standard, using the 2001 Census questions from by part-time employment (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00) economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98) educational status of young people (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00) employees belonging to a trade union (Mar 99, Mar 00) employment rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99) employment rates by region (Dec 00) in Work-based Training for Young People (May 00)

are self-employed (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00)

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

proportion of all in employment who

new graduates by occupation (Jan 02)

Health Problems by economic status and region (Nov 98) disabled people and the labour disabled people by region, type of health problem and managerial status (lul 00) long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people (Dec 99) managerial experience of employees with a work-limiting disability (Feb 99)

Holiday entitlement and bank

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

Homeworkers

by main and second job and hours (lun 00) by main and second job and occupation (Mar 99) by main and second job and whom they work for (May 98) by occupation and industry (May 01) occasional homeworkers by social class (lan 00)

Oct 98. Oct 99. Oct 00. Oct 01)

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

Households and families household reference person by age, housing tenure, by sex and economic status (Apr 01) work and worklessness (Nov 01)

Job-related training
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships

(Apr 01) by employment status, age and alification (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Sep 01) by length, site and payment of fees (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00, Jun 01) by occupation and industry (Mar 99, Mar 00, Mar 01)

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

lob search methods by duration of unemployment

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

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

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

Nationalities employment (Jul 98) of workers in the United Kingdom

Older workers highest qualification held by older

people (Dec 00) labour market status of older people

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

Oualifications Advanced Modern Apprentices (Apr 01)

highest qualification held by age and sex (Jul 99) highest qualification held by olde people and the unemployed (Dec 00) ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings by highest qualification (Apr 99, Jun 01) method of job search by highest of managers (Feb 01, lan 02)

Second jobs

(Nov 99, Sep 00)

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

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

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

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

Size of workplace

Skills shortages Employers Skill Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01)

Temporary workers

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

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

Unemployment by when left last job (Feb 99) highest qualification held by the unemployed (Dec 00) length by reason for leaving last job method of job search (lan 99) method of job search by duration of

unemployment (Oct 99) method of job search by highest qualification (Jul 99) New Deal for Young People (Feb 00) rates by highest qualification (Apr 99,

transition between benefits (Nov 00)

Unions

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

and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99, Oct 00)

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

Young people

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

These standards appear in November each year from May 1998

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

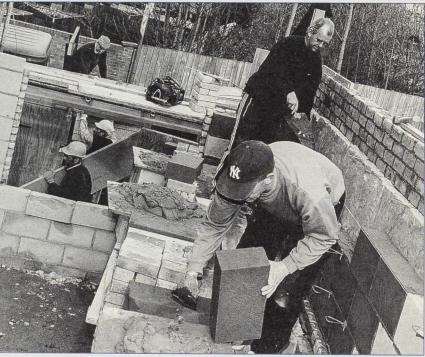
Special feature

Skills shortages

By Mari Lind Frogner, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The level of skills shortages fell from 102,000 in 1999 to 94,000 in 2001 for establishments with five or more employees. Skills shortages are recruitment difficulties caused by a lack of skill in the available labour market
- The level of skill gaps has decreased from 860,000 in 1999 to 748,000 in 2001 for establishments with five or more employees. Skill gaps are skill deficiencies in an employer's existing workforce.
- Orders and sales are the main factors limiting output, rather than lack of skilled labour.
- The South East and London are the regions with the highest densities of skills shortages. Between 1999 and 2001 the disparities between all other regions have diminished.
- The occupations most affected by skills shortages are professionals, associate professionals and skilled trades. The occupations most affected by skill gaps are sales/customer services, personal services and elementary occupations.
- Skills shortages have a small, positive effect on earnings.



This article examines the current extent of skills shortages, the supply and demand for skills, the link between the state of the labour market and skills shortages, and the effect of skills shortages on earnings.

Introduction

DURING THE recent years of strong labour market growth, there has been increasing media reporting of skills shortages and their possible implications within the UK economy. It is generally accepted that skills shortages are important because of their potential impact on a range of economic measures such as productivity, GDP growth, employment and earnings. For example, a more skilled workforce should have higher productivity and hence produce higher growth. At the same time, one would expect more skilled workers to gain returns in terms of higher pay. With regard to skills shortages, theoretically at least, one would expect a shortage of suitably skilled workers in an industry to lead to wages being bid up as employers compete for the limited available pool. However, by historical standards recent

earnings growth has been subdued for the stage of the economic cycle. This raises two questions: are skills shortages severe; and, how do they relate to earnings growth?

What are skills and skills shortages?

Skill is the ability to perform a task to a predefined level of competence. Although it is possible to have a uniform definition of skills, the notion of a hierarchy of skills is common enough to justify some exploration of different types of skills. The placing in the hierarchy depends on the level of knowledge needed and the autonomy of decision-making involved in completing the set tasks.

Skilled labour

Skills are often divided into two types: transferable or generic skills, which can be used across large numbers of different occupations; and vocational skills, which are specific occupational or technical skills needed to work within an occupation or occupational group. Hence, the labour market can be viewed as not one homogeneous market, but several smaller markets, each defined by the skill levels/types demanded and supplied by the participants.

The Employers Skill Survey (ESS) provides two definitions of lack of skills. The first is skills shortages. defined as recruitment difficulties caused specifically by a shortage of individuals with the required skills in the accessible labour market. Alternatively, there are skill gaps which are deficiencies in the skills of an employer's existing workforce, both at the individual level and overall, which prevent the firm from achieving its business objectives. Skill gaps can be defined in two ways: a broad definition includes all establishments that reported that at least some of their staff lacked full proficiency; a narrow measure includes only those establishments where a significant proportion of the workforce was reported lacking full proficiency. In the 2001 ESS a significant proportion was defined to be a third or more staff in at least one occupational area. As one would never expect to have a workforce in which everyone is always fully proficient (it takes at least some time to get to grips with a new job), this article uses the narrow definition of skill gaps unless otherwise specified.

Some firms experiencing internal skill gaps may not recruit because of the perception that the relevant skills are in short supply, that is, the same skills are lacking for both types of shortages. Research on the results from the ESS found that both types of lack of skill rarely overlapped in firms. The 2001 ESS found that only 1 per cent of establishments experienced both skill gaps and skills shortages. This suggests that firms experiencing skill gaps either decided not to use recruitment as a solution to the skill gaps or recruited new staff without difficulty. The

Box I The Employers Skill Surveys

There have been two Employers Skill Surveys (ESS). The first was carried out in autumn 1999. A representative sample was drawn from a base of firms with five or more employees, excluding the agricultural sector. The second survey was conducted in spring 2001 sampling from all firms including those with less than five employees and the agricultural sector. The results given in this article are from the 2001 ESS unless otherwise stated. In order to make comparisons between the two sets of survey results more meaningful, the 2001 ESS results were recalculated on a consistent basis with the 1999 ESS, that is, excluding firms of less than five employees and all firms in the agricultural sector. Where comparisons have been made, the figures from the 2001 ESS are on this basis. For this reason figures used in comparisons over time will differ from figures quoted on their own. For example, the 2001 ESS estimate of 159,000 skill-shortage vacancies is derived from the all firms sample. For firms with five or more employees (on the 1999 ESS basis) the equivalent figure is 94,000. This large difference is due to the fact that although small firms were much less likely to report skill-shortage vacancies their great number has a sizeable effect on the total number of vacancies.

employers most affected by skills shortages were primarily in high skill occupations typically requiring long periods of education and training. In contrast, skill gaps were most common in low-skilled occupations such as sales, personal services, and operative and assembly occupations.

Although the ESS uses a stringent definition of skills shortages, there are other sources which use different definitions. In this article, a definition is given as each series is introduced. For simplicity all will be referred to as skills shortages.

How important are skills shortages?

The 2001 ESS found that, at the time of the survey, approximately 14 per cent of establishments reported vacancies; 8 per cent reported hard-to-fill vacancies; and 4 per cent reported skill-shortage vacancies. Around 20 per cent of all vacancies are hard to fill due to problems specifically linked to skills, and over 25 per cent of establishments trying to recruit (that had vacancies) were experiencing skills shortages. In total numbers the survey estimated that there were approximately 159,000 skill-shortage vacancies at the time of the survey.

The ESS reported a drop in the rela tive number of vacancies since 1999. In 1999 about 32 per cent of establishments with five or more employees reported vacancies, against 27 per cent in 2001 (see Box 1 for consistency between the 1999 and 2001 ESS). This however is in contrast to data on Jobcentre vacancies that suggest that the number of vacancies went up over the same period, although it should be noted that the Jobcentre vacancies measure is of the number of vacancies rather than establishments with vacancies. Given the conflicting signals from the different measures, there is some uncertainty over the actual trend in vacancies. The changes over time should therefore be treated with some caution. The percentage of establishments reporting skillshortage vacancies fell from 8 per cent to 6 per cent, but the ratio of skill-shortage vacancies to total vacancies remained fairly constant.

The 2001 ESS asked questions on the impact of skill deficiencies and hard-to-fill vacancies. In general, the impact of the two problems was perceived to be similar. Delays in developing new products and difficulties in meeting customer service standards were the most common impact recorded, with 46 per cent and 45 per cent of establishments respectively with skill shortage vacancies reporting these

Source: CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey

oblems. Increased operating costs 3 per cent) were also important.

However, it is possible that some of ese impacts might have materialised en without skills shortages, but were ributed by firms to skills shortages the most visible obstacle to the busiess. No attempt was made to see hether all other establishments had en affected by similar problems, nor establish whether skill-shortage acancies aggravated the incidence of npact. In terms of skill gaps 42 per ent of firms with skill gaps reported ifficulties with customer services as a

The 1999 and 2001 ESS are by far he most comprehensive surveys, and lata sources, available. However, they only represent two points in time and say nothing of changes over time outside the period in between. The two surveys also do not contain any information on the relative importance of skill-shortage vacancies compared with other limiting factors internal to a firm. Other series need to be used to explore this. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) publishes data on factors likely to limit output for manufacturing, and one of its categories is skilled labour, hereafter referred to as skills shortages.

Looking at Figure 1, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of firms responding to the survey see orders or sales as a limiting factor rather than a lack of skilled labour. It is noticeable however that in buoyant periods the importance of skilled labour grows. This is to be expected as buoyancy generally is characterised by very strong and growing demand; when sales are no longer a limiting factor expansion follows naturally and recruitment goes up. Because skills take time to acquire it follows that their acquisition must be slow to respond to increased demand resulting in shortterm shortages.

Other labour

Proportions of firms giving each main factor limiting manufacturing output; United Kingdom; 1972 to 2001, not seasonally

The CBI survey is not the only other survey to publish a time-series of skills shortages. The British Chamber of Commerce (BCC) also publishes a skills shortages series, with the advantage of differentiating between manufacturing and services. The drawback with its series is that it defines skills shortages as recruitment difficulties rather than using a more stringent definition such as the one used in the two ESS surveys. The length of time covered is also shorter. This might potentially mean that the CBI and BCC send out contradictory signals. From Figure 2, however, it is easy to see that the

BCC series behaves similarly to the CBI. It shows a steep decline in skills shortages in 1990-1991 (although the CBI started falling a year earlier) and an upward trend through the 1990s. However, there are differences. According to the CBI, the current level of skills shortages is substantially lower than that of 1988, but a sudden rapid increase in reported skills shortages has occurred in the recent past. The BCC has shown skills shortages on levels comparable to those reported in 1988 for over three years and the sudden increase shown by the CBI is not reflected by the BCC. The CBI series is closer to the definition of skills shortages set out at the beginning of this article, and therefore possibly warrants the balanced view that skills shortages are currently higher than they were in the early/mid- 1990s, but have not returned to the levels seen in the late 1980s.

The demand for skills

Shift in the occupational structure from manual to non-manual labour over the past 30 years has implied a shift in the demand for skills from manual skills to skills related to cognitive ability. The demand for generic

Sources: CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey; BCC Quarterly Economic Surve a The CBI data are the proportion of respondents identifying skilled labour as a factor limiting output. The BCC data are the percentag less respondents claiming lower levels.

skills such as communication, problem solving and the ability to use IT equipment is rising, while that for skills related to manual dexterity and strength is falling.

The make up of skills shortages

Skills shortages arise when there are more vacancies with certain skills needs than there are people available with those skills. The 2001 ESS found that the main occupations associated with skill-shortage vacancies were those where relatively long periods of education and on-the-job training are needed to gain the required skills and knowledge. Although professional, associate professional, and skilled trades account for only 34 per cent of all jobs, 56 per cent of all skill-shortage vacancies were in these occupations. The sectors which had the highest density of skill-shortage vacancies were business services and construction. The skilled trade skill-shortage vacancies were predominantly in manufacturing and construction and the professional and associate professional skills shortages were concentrated in business services, although for associate professional and professional skill-

shortage vacancies a fair proportion were in health and social care. Comparisons with 1999 show that skills shortages have eased in all occupations with the exception of professional and elementary occupations (such as porters and cleaners) where the share of skill-shortage vacancies has more than doubled for both.

The Reed Skills Index has consistently highlighted four occupational areas in which organisations experience difficulties in recruiting: secretarial and administrative staff; technical and engineering; IT; and accountancy. Secretarial staff has ranked high consistently since 1998, and the levels seem to remain stable. The reported frequency of recruitment difficulties in technical and engineering occupations has recently increased. IT skills showed strong and growing shortages up until the beginning of 1999, and have eased since.

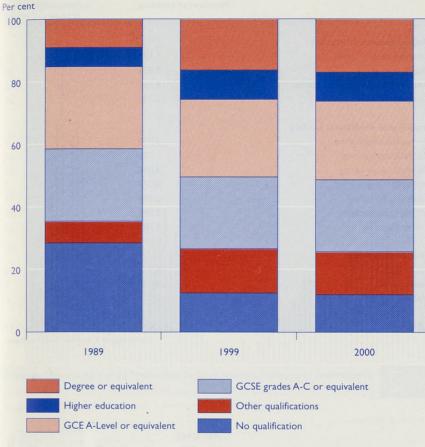
The 2001 ESS found that although administrative/secretarial staff had a high proportion of vacancies its proportion of skill-shortage vacancies was modest. This highlights one of the dangers involved in using recruitment difficulties as a proxy for skills shortages. The Reed Skills Index is useful, however, because of its timeliness and frequency. The ESS has been produce! twice, in 1999 and 2001, and data were only available several months after collection. The Reed Skills Index, on the other hand, is available quarterly, and is released with much less delay.

The make up of skill gaps

Skill gaps are important for two reasons: they affect the efficiency of firms and they signal where future skills shortages might arise. For example, if a large number of firms were to hire to remedy a similar skill gap, surge in demand for these skills would result. If the supply was not adequate, recruitment difficulties could result (leading to external skills shortages). Some 7 per cent of the establishments surveyed in the 2001 ESS reported skill gaps according to the narrow defi-

By taking the number of firms with skill gaps, and estimating how many employees within each firm were affected by skill gaps, the ESS has developed a person-based estimate of skill gaps. For example, in 2001 the number of skill gaps was 803,000, representing 803,000 people with skill requirements working in establishments reporting skill gaps according to

Economically active people by highest qualification held; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1989, 1999 and 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

the narrow definition. Based on a conistent estimate this number fell from 860,000 in 1999 to 748,000 in 2001.

Firms employing sales/customer service staff, personal services staff and staff in elementary occupations were most likely to report experiencing nternal skill gaps (8 per cent) whereas those firms employing professionals were least likely (4 per cent).

The most sought after skill was communication, followed by team working and other technical/practical skills. Basic computing and advanced IT or software only came in at seventh and eighth places respectively, both being sought less than half as often as communications skills. However, the survey found that between a fifth and twofifths of internal skill gaps required a mix of generic and vocational skills, rather than only one or the other. The main cause of skill gaps was establishments failing to train staff, followed by inability of the workforce to keep up with change, recruitment problems, and poor labour retention.

The regional picture of skills shortages The 2001 ESS found that skill-short-

age vacancies were most common in London and South East regions; in addition, London, South East, South West and East of England regions stood out in having a much larger share of vacancies relative to their share of employment and this was true for hardto-fill and skill-shortage vacancies as well. Although still present, disparities between the regions have diminished in the time between the 1999 ESS and the 2001 ESS.

The Reed Skills Index also disaggregates its Index by regions, showing large differences. The Thames Valley regularly reports the highest levels of skill shortages. Other areas regularly reporting skills shortages above the

national average are East Anglia, the Midlands and the Home Counties. London consistently reports below the national average, as does the North East, although Scotland appears to have experienced increasing skills shortages over the past six months.

The two series' main disagreement concerns London. The 2001 ESS found London to have a disproportionately high level of skills shortages, but the Reed Skills Index found that London had a proportion of skills shortages below the national average. Where disagreement between the series occurs. the 2001 ESS survey merits extra weight due to its sample size and thoroughness of methodology in measuring skills shortages rather than recruitment difficulties. However, London is known to have differing labour market dynamics from the rest of Britain, and the fact that the surveys mainly agree otherwise highlights London's singularity.

Supply of skills

It is hard to measure what skills people have and therefore determine population-based movements in the level of skills over time. Using qualifications as a proxy for skills is easier and more objective than attempting to develop a fuller measure of an individual's skill base, but it has its limitations as it ignores the skills-base gained informally, such as through on-the-job training. The analysis based on qualifications divided them into the following levels:

- no formal qualifications:
- other qualifications;
- GCSE A-C or equivalent;
- GCE A-levels or equivalent;
- higher education; and
- university (or equivalent) degree and

There is no doubt that the qualifications picture has changed dramatically over the years: the qualification levels of the labour force have gone up. Figure 3 shows this using data from the Labour Force Survey. The proportion of the economically active population with no qualifications decreased from 28 per cent in 1989 (45 per cent in 1979) to 12 per cent in 2000, and the proportion with degrees increased from

9 per cent in 1989 to 17 per cent in 2000. This rise in qualifications was largely due to higher educational attainments of the young. A 50 to 59year-old was almost four times as likely to possess no qualifications as a 20 to 29-year-old.

In addition to the increase in volume of qualifications, the composition has changed. Table 1 indicates that newer vocational subjects such as design studies and computer studies have grown rapidly, whereas traditional academic subjects such as history and physics have grown less rapidly; of the traditional vocational studies, several have even decreased in the number of degrees obtained. The total number of new first degrees awarded increased 11 per cent from 1994/95 to 1998/1999.

Although the number of degrees awarded has risen since 1994/5 and the proportion of the working population with no formal qualifications has fallen steadily over the past 20 years, the UK is still behind its European neighbours. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate this using results from the Adult Literacy Survey. The survey tested individuals on their prose and numerical literacy and divided the test scores into five levels, level 1 being the lowest. Those at level 1 or below are described as functionally illiterate. Several other advanced European countries have either very low proportions of people with numeracy or literacy skills below or at level 1, or see a significantly lower proportion in the younger age groups. This is not the case for the UK and USA, which in addition to having the highest overall figures, have a higher proportion of young people with numeracy or literacy skills below or at level 1.1

Skill shortages and the labour market

Skill shortages and unemployment

This section uses the CBI skills shortages series when referring to skills shortages. The CBI series was chosen both because it had a much longer run than the BCC series and because it measures skilled labour specifically rather than just recruitment difficulties.

Table	Numbers of students obtaining first degrees in 1998/99 and percentage change from 1994/95 by subject; Great Britain
	change from 1994/95 by subject; Great Britain

	Numbers of students	Percentage change 1994/95 to 1998/99
Newer vocational studies		
Communication studies	1,134	15
Design studies	9,974	36
Business and management studies	18,666	2
Computer studies	10,380	25
T Itter I time I studies		
Traditional vocational studies	3,720	7
Mechanical engineering	989	-18
Electrical engineering	4,046	13
Electronic engineering	2,277	5
Production engineering		-16
General engineering	2,168	-18
Building/construction	3,594	
Civil engineering	3,182	23
Academic studies		
History	5,548	4
Mathematics	3,638	6
Physics	2,320	-6
All subjects	263,671	11
7.11. 02.0,000		igher Education Statistics Agend

Proportions of people at lowest level of numeracya by age group and country

			Ter cent
	Age group		
	16 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45
Belgium (Flanders)	7	9	17
Switzerland (German)	7	12	19
Netherlands	8	7	10
Sweden	5	4	7
Germany	4	5	(
Ireland	18	20	23
Great Britain	22	20	19
USA	26	20	18
		C Intermetional Ad	ult Litoracy Surve

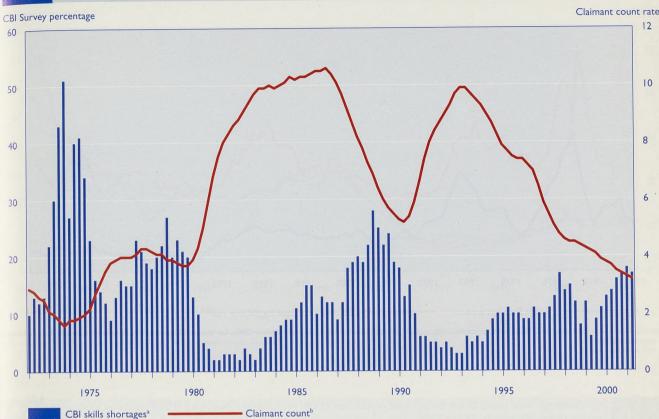
a The survey grouped the test scores into five groups with group one being the lowest (as shown in the table). Those in group two are

Proportions of people at lowest level of prose literacy^a by age group and

			Per cent
	Age group		
	16 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45
Belgium (Flanders)	8	12	20
Switzerland (German)	7	17	24
Netherlands	8	6	9
Sweden	4	5	7
Germany	9	12	14
Ireland	16	1.6	21
Great Britain	17	18	17
USA	23	20	19
The state of the s		Source: International Ad	ult Literacy Survey

a The survey grouped the test scores into five groups with group one being the lowest (as shown in the table). Those in group one are

Claimant count rate and proportion of CBI respondents identifying skilled labour as a factor limiting output; United Kingdom; 1971 to 2001



Per cent

laimant count data are used instead of the preferred unemployment measure (ILO unemployment) because data for LO unemployment are not available on a quarterly basis before 1992 and would therefore provide an insufficient number of observations for regression ourposes. The monthly claimant count lata, although measuring only those claiming unemployment-related benefits, are therefore more suitable.

As can be seen from Figure 4, skills shortages are highly cyclical with a strong inverse relationship with the claimant count rate. This strong negative relationship was interrupted for a short period in 1998 when reported skills shortages decreased despite a steady fall in the claimant count.

The Department for Education and Skills recently released a report² on skills deficiencies which found that "Skill deficiencies are not simply a consequence of the business cycle. In fact, the evidence points to skill deficiencies influencing the cycle. Time series data reveal a 'stop-go' sequence where increases in labour demand result in an increase in skill constraints on production, which leads to a slowdown in output, resulting in a decrease in employment, this consequently reduces the skill constraint on production and allows output to increase, followed by an increase in labour demand, and the cycle starts over again."

Skills and wages

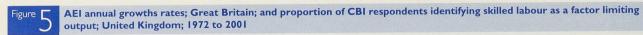
A possible response to skills scarcity and recruitment difficulties might be to increase salaries to attract candidates or retain existing staff, so one might expect earnings to rise in times of skills shortages. However, according to the ESS results only about half of firms claiming to experience skills shortages indicated a willingness to raise their wages.

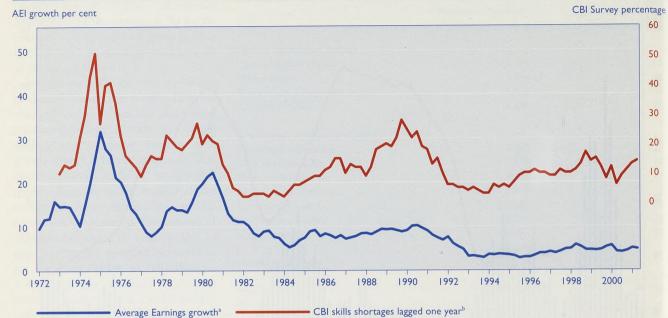
Plotting skills shortages against

average earnings growth (year-on-year growth in the headline Average Earnings Index), there was evidence that the two series moved together. It was also obvious that the skills shortages series moved about a year before earnings did. The significance of different lags of skills shortages in explaining earnings growth was tested by regression analysis. A four-quarter lag came out as the strongest explanatory factor. For this reason, Figures 5 and 6 were plotted with skills shortages lagged one year.

Sources: CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey; Benefits Agency administrative system

Figure 5 plots the year-on-year growth of the Average Earnings Index against the CBI skills shortages series, lagging skills shortages by one year. This shows that from the beginning of the series until the early/mid-1980s the relationship between earnings and skills shortages was strong and positive. As the skills shortages are lagged one year, it can be assumed that the

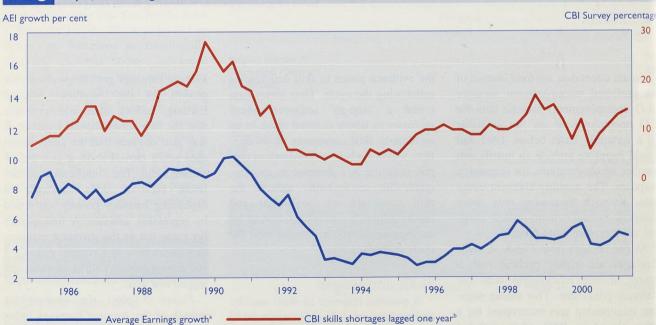




Sources: Office for National Statistics: CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Surve

a Seasonally adjusted.
b Not seasonally adjusted

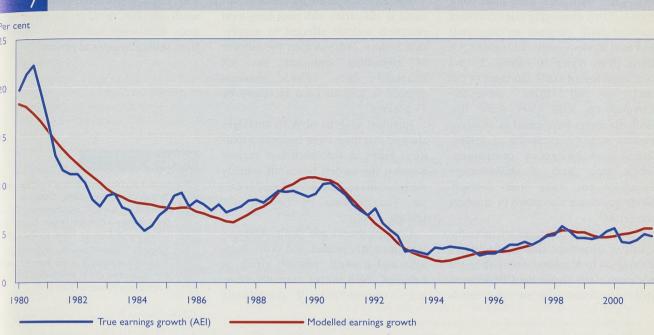
AEI annual growths rates; Great Britain; and proportion of CBI respondents identifying skilled labour as a factor limiting output; United Kingdom; 1985 to 2001



Sources: Office for National Statistics; CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey

a Seasonally adjusted.
b Not seasonally adjusted

AEI annual growth rates; Great Britain; and modelled earnings growth rate; 1980 to 2001



Sources: Office for National Statistics; Benefits Agency administrative system; CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey

The modelled series is based on seasonally adjusted GDP and claimant count data and CBI skills shortages data

ausality runs from skills shortages to earnings. From the mid-1980s to the early/mid-1990s the relationship was still there, but apparently weaker. The pikes and troughs of the skills shortges series were not paralleled as losely by the average earnings series and after the mid-1990s the relationhip appeared to break down.

By replotting the data from 1985 nwards (see Figure 6), it becomes pparent that what Figure 5 seemed to ndicate as a less strong relationship vas, in fact, still strong; the movenents just became smaller. This suggests that average earnings were less olatile over this period in general and the scale of the movements in the 970s hid more subtle changes in the latter part of the series.

An interesting point to note is that the interruption, in 1998, in the relationship between skills shortages and the claimant count also seems to have occurred between skills shortages and earnings. It also appears that the timing effect changes: running a regression including only post-1985 data, where earnings is the dependent variable and skills shortages, GDP, and the claimant count are the independent variables,

the significant relationships with earnings are all instantaneous. In contrast, for the same regression equation including the whole period, that is, data from 1972 to 2001, it is the lags of the previously mentioned independent variables that create the strong significant effect on average earnings. Specifically, skills shortages were more significant when lagged one year rather than not lagged or if the lags were of longer or shorter duration (for example, six months or 18 months). The change in lag structure from longer to shorter lag periods is consistent with a more flexible labour market, and potentially indicates that a more flexible labour market has less inertia.

To evaluate the impact of skills shortages on average earnings growth, an attempt was made to predict average earnings on the basis of a number of variables, including skills shortages from 1980 to 2001, and then to compare the predicted AEI with the true AEI (see technical note). The other factors affecting earnings which had to be taken into account were the general state of the economy (here represented by GDP) and the state of the labour market (represented by the claimant

count). The results are shown in Figure

Not surprisingly, it is the lagged value of average earnings itself that has the largest effect on the model. The claimant count has a large and significant effect, and GDP and skills shortages have smaller, but significantly different from zero, effects of approximately equal magnitude. Overall, the data indicate that there is a positive relationship between skills shortages and average earnings, although the impact of a change in skills shortages is small once other factors such as GDP and claimant count data are taken into account; the increase in skills shortages would have to be large to have a noticeable effect on earnings. It is intended that more work will be done on quantifying the effects of skills shortages on earnings.

Conclusion

There are two types of skills scarcity - deficiencies in staff skill levels (skill gaps) and external recruitment difficulties (skills shortages). Skill gaps generally arise from inadequate training. Some 7 per cent of establishments responding to the ESS reported internal skill gaps. Skill gaps were most common in firms employing sales/customer services staff, personal services staff and staff in elementary occupations. Of those firms trying to recruit, 25 per cent experienced skills shortages (4 per cent of all firms surveyed). Comparisons with 1999 show that skills shortages have eased in all occupations with the exception of professionals and elementary occupations, where their share of skill-shortage vacancies has more than doubled. Skills gaps have also eased in numbers since 1999.

Current skills shortages are more the result of structural than cycle-related shortages. In historical terms they are not particularly high – the CBI series is still significantly below the levels

reported in the mid-1970s and late 1980s. External shortages are often situated in industries with poor long-term prospects and are affected by supplyside factors. For example, the number of graduating engineers has not increased since 1994/5, whereas degrees in general have increased by 11 per cent.

Regional analysis of skills shortages showed that there were regional disparities. Firms in the south east regions found it the hardest to recruit suitably skilled staff, and the north found it easier. The evidence on London was

Unemployment and skills shortages were inversely related, and skills shortages had a small, positive effect on earnings. With output currently slowing, a lower risk of dramatically

increasing skills shortages is implied. The slight impact on earnings from small increases in skills shortages suggests little wage inflationary pressure from skills shortages at present.

Notes

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Further information

For further information, please contact: Mari Frogner, Room B3/11, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate.

London SWIV 2QQ, e-mail mari.frogner@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5895.

Technical note

Sources

This article utilised results from four different employer surveys. They are all based on different methodologies which are briefly outlined below. All these sources fall outside the scope of National Statistics. The Labour Force Survey, Claimant Count and Average Earnings Index are all National Statistics.

Employers Skill Survey 1999

This survey was commissioned by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) (formerly Department for Education and Employment) on behalf of the National Skills Task Force. A telephone survey of 23,000 employers was carried out followed by more than 4,000 face-to-face interviews. It included all business sectors except agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing, and private households with employed people. Establishments with five or more employees only were sampled.

Employers Skill Survey 2001

This telephone survey of 27,000 employers was commissioned by DfES as a follow-up to the 1999 survey. It was expanded to include the agricultural sector and establishments of all sizes.

CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) survey has a sample size of approximately 1,000 respondents. All the figures are percentages based on a weighted sample. Respondents are asked which factors are likely to limit output and are allowed to name more than one factor. The figures reported are the proportions of respondents answering that each factor is likely to limit output.

BCC Quarterly Economic Survey

The British Chamber of Commerce (BCC) Quarterly Economic Survey covers around 7,000 to 8,000 companies employing approximately I million people. The respondents are spread throughout the United Kingdom. Companies were surveyed by postal questionnaire during a three- to four-week

period. Total responses are weighted according to the actual distribution of companies by size within each region, and each region is similarly weighted within the national aggregates to ensure that the sample provides a truly representative picture of UK commerce and industry. The survey is the largest and most representative of its kind in the United Kingdom. The figures are expressed as percentage balances and they are determined by subtracting the percentage of companies reporting decreases in a factor from the percentage of companies reporting increases

The Reed Skills Index

This quarterly survey has been published since May 1997 (although data used in the preparation of this article have only been available since the first quarter of 1998). Until the first quarter 2001 approximately 500 organisations were asked if they were finding shortages of suitably skilled applicants for jobs in the last month of the quarter. From the first quarter 2001 the survey was expanded to include about 1,500 organisations and the methodology revised. With such small samples the sampling variation is bound to be large, but as an indicator it is a useful series.

Assessing the impact of skills shortages on earnings growth

The exercise was carried out between 1980 quarter one and 2001 quarter two. The prediction technique consisted of specifying a model equation as:

AEIp = α CC + β GDP + γ CBI+ δ AEI(-1) where

AEIp is the predicted AEI:

CC is the claimant count;

GDP is Index of Gross Domestic Product, constant prices; CBI is the CBI skilled labour as factor limiting output; and

AEI(-1) is the real AEI lagged one quarter.

The coefficients α , β , γ and δ were estimated using an ordinary least squares regression. Further variations were tested, but this specification proved to give the most robust results.

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Technical report

People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data

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

Key points

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of numbers of people who worked for as little as one hour in the survey week and numbers of people with a second
- The workforce jobs series comoines numbers of employee jobs for ousinesses whose records are held on the inter-departmental business register with estimates of selfemployment, government-supported rainees and HM Forces.
- Both series provide estimates of obs, but there are both coverage and conceptual differences between them, and both are subject to sampling and non-sampling variation.
- Since the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry, the two estimates of total jobs are fairly close, but differences remain when the data are broken down by classifications such as industry sector, sex, part/full time etc.
- Detailed analysis will be undertaken once revised LFS data for 1998 to 2001 are available in April 2002 following the reweighting exercise. This analysis will focus on detailed breakdowns by industry sector and the public/private split, and on differences in short-term changes in the two series. As well as definitional and coverage issues, processing and methodological issues will be consid-



How do estimates of jobs from the household-based Labour Force Survey compare with those derived from employer-based surveys? This article describes some of the issues involved, and ONS's plans for detailed investigation.

Introduction

RECONCILIATION OF data from different sources is an important part of ONS's continuing drive to improve the coherence and presentation of its data. In the field of labour market statistics, ONS has carried out a good deal of analytical work to explain the differences between sources. This enables it to quantify and understand the reasons for any differences, to make improvements to surveys if feasible, and to advise users on the strengths, weaknesses, and appropriate use of each source.

There are two main sources of information for the total number of jobs in the UK: the workforce jobs series, which is largely based on business surveys; and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey and categorises people according to

whether they are in employment. unemployed or economically inactive. Both are based on sample surveys, one asking employers for summary information about their employees and the nature of their business, and the other asking people in households a range of questions about their work life and social circumstances.

The most recent major comparisons of the two series of jobs estimates can be found in articles on pp511-6, Labour Market Trends, December 1997 and pp519-26, October 1998. At that time, the LFS estimate of employee jobs was over one million higher than the workforce jobs estimate. However in 1998, a new business survey, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), was introduced with the aim of

achieving greater coherence between employment and financial statistics. ABI is now the main source of employee jobs in the workforce jobs series. Its implementation revealed that the previous business survey had been undercounting job numbers in the past, as described in the article on the launch of the ABI (see pp259-68, Labour Market Trends, May 2001). Mainly as a result of this increase in the revised workforce jobs series, the two estimates of total jobs were brought much closer, being within 116,000 at June 2001.

Because of these changes, there is a need to update the comparative research, and ONS is undertaking a further comparison of the two series. The main elements of the work will be to conduct a detailed examination of the differences, both in total jobs, and for the main subsets (such as sex, industry, public/private sector split, and region), to analyse the reasons for differences in the estimates of change, and to assess the impact of data collection and estimation issues on these differences, and the extent of measures of precision, where available.

This article describes the work being undertaken, some issues which are likely to be significant, interactions with other current work which may impact on employment estimates, and gives some timescales for results.

Comparing estimates of total jobs

Definitional and coverage issues are likely to explain most differences in the estimates of total jobs from the two

In the LFS, a sample of 60,000 households is interviewed each quarter, with each household staying in the survey for one year, although some households are lost earlier through attrition. Five interviews are carried out at threemonthly intervals. A sample of addresses is drawn from Consignia's (formerly the Post Office) small users address file in Great Britain and the Valuation and Land Agency register in Northern Ireland, and visited by faceto-face interviewers initially, although follow-up interviews are by telephone wherever possible. Each quarter there are responses from around 140,000 adults in these households. Their responses are weighted to give estimates of all the variables measured for the total population of the UK living in private households. People who live in communal establishments, apart from student halls of residence and nurses' homes, are excluded from the sample.

The LFS uses the International Labour Organization definition of employment status - people are counted as employed if they worked, even if only for one hour, during the reference period or were temporarily absent from work. The number of people in employment includes paid employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and people on governmentsupported training schemes, but excludes those doing voluntary work and housework. Individuals are asked to report on their employment status. The number of people with a second job (including a self-employment second job) can be identified, so the best estimate of the number of jobs from the LFS is the number of people in employment plus the number of people with a second job. If anyone has more than two jobs, their third and subsequent jobs will be excluded. It is possible that some hidden-economy jobs may be counted in the LFS if respondents report them.

There are four components to the workforce jobs series:

- employee jobs, most of which are estimated annually by the ABI for Great Britain and updated quarterly by short-term surveys and administrative returns. Northern Ireland employee jobs are measured by a two yearly census of businesses updated by quarterly employment surveys. For farm-based jobs in the agriculture sector, farm census data from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, the Scottish Executive, the National Assembly for Wales and the Northern Ireland Assembly are used;
- self-employment jobs, which use the LFS estimate of the number of selfemployed people plus the number of employees with a self-employment second job;
- the number of jobs held by people

on government-supported employment and training programmes who do not have employee status. These data are provided by the Department for Work and Pensions from administrative sources; and

• the number of jobs in HM Forces excluding civilians, which is provided by the Ministry of Defence. (Civilian jobs will already be covered in the employee jobs figures from business surveys.)

The sample of businesses for inclusion in the ABI is drawn from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR) which is a register of those businesses with a VAT or PAYE record. Thus, jobs in businesses which are not on the IDBR are omitted; for example, jobs in private households, jobs in non-UK organisations, and all of the hidden economy.

To summarise, the following adjusments need to be made in the reconcil ation process:

Differences known to exist and quantifiable from the LFS

These consist of:

- jobs in private households;
- jobs in non-UK organisations; and
- armed forces (only those living in private households are included in LFS, but more complete data are provided by the Ministry of Defence).

Differences known to exist and quantifiable from another source

These consist of:

- third and fourth jobs; and
- people in employment who live in communal establishments other than student halls of residence and nurses' homes.

Differences thought to exist and not easily quantifiable

These consist of:

- differences in reporting employee
- jobs excluded from business surveys through respondent error (e.g. small

jobs, short-term temps); and

obs not covered by business surveys (e.g. businesses not on the IDBR, hidden economy).

As well as definitional and coverage ssues, it is possible that procedural and nethodological differences between he two series may be responsible for ome differences. Some areas to be explored include:

- data validation and editing, and the treatment of outliers;
- how the two series weight survey data to provide whole-population estimates and the extent to which the weighting methods compensate for possible bias;
- consistency of the methods of seasonal adjustment and whether there is any residual seasonality in differences; and
- whether the timing of the surveys has any effect: the ABI and workforce jobs are snapshots on one day whereas the LFS is the average of three months' survey results.

Other sources of data on jobs and mployment will be considered to see they can add anything to the undertanding of the differences.

ONS publishes estimates of samoling variability of selected LFS levels and changes, but does not currently publish anything similar for workforce obs. Users' understanding of the surey results and their limitations would e improved by a more complete set of ampling errors. ONS currently plans develop estimates of sampling error or changes in workforce jobs.

Comparing estimates at a more detailed level

Although estimates of total jobs are currently close, agreement is less good hen data are broken down by factors such as employee/self-employed, industry sector, sex, full/part time, or region.

Comparison of employment by employment status

An important classification issue is the distinction between employee status and self-employed status. The comparison of jobs will be affected if LFS respondents and businesses do not classify their jobs in the same way. Businesses might have an incentive to regard their workers as self-employed to avoid paying employer costs, but LFS respondents who work consistently for one business will probably consider themselves to be employees. This is likely to cause the LFS estimates of employees to be higher than the employer surveys, especially for sectors such as construction where businesses tend to be small and the distinction between employment and selfemployment is not always clear.

Comparison of employment by industry sector

The differences between the LFS and workforce jobs estimates of jobs at industry level continue to be large. There are differences in every industry, but three areas stand out:

- the LFS measures more manufacturing jobs;
- the workforce jobs series measures more jobs in the real estate, renting and business activities sector, which notably includes employment agencies: and
- the LFS measures more jobs in public administration, education and health

The differences are thought to be

mainly caused by the ways in which the two series classify jobs by industry. Employer surveys uses industry classification taken from the IDBR, which often is derived from a written description of business activity provided by the business itself. This classification is used consistently for all employer surveys, including the financial information that feeds into the National Accounts. In the LFS, respondents are asked, "What did the firm/organisation you worked for mainly make or do (at the place where you worked)?" The interviewer codes the information after the interview. So differences are likely to arise if respondents do not have an accurate view of what their company 'mainly makes or does', or do not interpret 'mainly' in the financial sense. Furthermore, the IDBR may classify all establishments of the same

enterprise as the same industry, whereas LFS respondents refer to the main function of their own establishment. which may be atypical of other establishments in the same enterprise.

There are some definitional differences between the two surveys. For example, the LFS codes those employed through an agency to the organisation they worked for (during the largest part of the reference week) and not to the agency. The opposite is true of the employer surveys, where agency employees are coded to 'labour recruitment and provision of personnel', if it is the agency that pays their salary. There is also concern that because some LFS respondents may not be aware that the work they do has been contracted out to another company this will not be reflected in the LFS industry figures. ONS has carried out an investigation into alternative methods of coding industry on the LFS to bring it more into line with the IDBR. Further exploration of this course of action is an option.

ONS currently advises users that it is preferable to use the workforce jobs series for job estimates by industry.

Public sector employment

As well as being asked their occupation and industry, LFS respondents in employment are asked whether the firm/organisation they work for is:

- a private firm or business or a limited company; or
- some other kind of organisation.

For those giving the latter option, there is a follow-up question to discover what kind of non-private organisation they work for. On the basis of these answers, respondents' main jobs are classified as public or private sec-

An annual article on 'Jobs in the Public and Private Sectors' is published in each June's Economic Trends. Estimates of public sector staffing in this article are based on administrative returns and are used in the National Accounts. The LFS estimates of public sector staffing are over one million higher than those shown in this article. Some of the disparity can be explained by the difference between the National Accounts definition of public sector

and the perceptions of LFS respondents who may consider all publicly funded organisations and functions to be part of the public sector. For example, National Accounts classifies people working at universities, polytechnics, higher education colleges, and further education and sixth-form colleges as private sector, whereas LFS respondents working for these organisations may consider themselves as working in the public sector. Some of the disparity can be explained by contracted-out workers such as security guards and cleaners erroneously reporting the industry of the customer for their services (in the public sector) rather than the industry of their employer (in the private sector). There are, more generally, some inconsistent combinations of occupation, industry sector and public/private split in the LFS which require further investigation.

Comparison of employment by sex

The LFS gives a higher estimate of the proportion of male employees than the WFJ. Much of the ABI data are derived from payroll records, but because some firms do not record sex on their payroll, the male/female split might sometimes be estimated either by the employers or ONS itself. It is likely therefore that the LFS provides the more reliable breakdown of employment by sex.

Comparison of employment by part/full

Respondents in the LFS are asked to classify whether their main job is part time or full time. However this is amended in some cases. Respondents who state they work part time but with usual weekly hours of 40 or more are reclassified to full time, and those who state they work full time but with usual weekly hours of less than 16 are reclassified to part time. All second jobs are assumed to be part time. Information is also collected on the usual hours

worked, both including and excluding paid overtime. In the ABI, employers are asked to classify jobs as part time or full time, where part time is defined as up to 30 hours work a week.

Comparisons between the surveys show that the LFS has a lower proportion of part-time jobs than the ABI when the LFS definition (which is largely self-classification) is used. However the comparability of the estimates is improved at aggregate level when using a definition based on usual hours worked. There are, however, some areas of conflict between reported full-/part-time status and hours worked, particularly in education and health. For example, a nurse can be employed part time (that is, committed to a small number of shifts a week), but occasionally do extra shifts.

Comparisons of short-term changes

As mentioned above, the principal source of employee jobs in the workforce jobs series in Great Britain is the ABI. The ABI is an annual survey conducted every December, with results becoming available the following December. For quarters between the ABI surveys, and quarters since the last available ABI data, the workforce jobs series estimates short-term changes using various sources. These include the Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES) of many businesses in the private sector covering approximately two-thirds of the economy. Movements in the remainder of the economy are estimated either by using the LFS (for the construction and agriculture sectors) or administrative returns (for much of the public sector, banks and railways).

It is hard to interpret what is happening in the labour market if the shortterm change in employment shown by the LFS differs from that in workforce jobs. Differences may be caused by data issues (for example, some administrative returns are not available quarterly, to the required level of detail, or

may arrive too late for inclusion in the estimates) or may well be within the limits of accuracy of changes in the two series. Work on standard errors for the changes is important to understanding these differences in context, and such work is currently being carried out by ONS.

Other related projects

ONS is currently engaged in several projects aimed at improving employ ment estimates (see p503, Labour Market Trends, November 2001). Apart from the project described in this article, these are:

- Labour Force Survey reweighting, the aim of which is to bring LFS estimates into line with the most recently published population data and to revise LFS estimates back to mid-1998 in line with the current best view of population levels in previous years; and
- consideration of the range, quality and appropriateness of alternative sources of self-employment data in the workforce jobs series.

Next steps and timescales

ONS will undertake a detailed comparison of the two series of employ ment estimates once the revised LFS data are available. It is planned to issue revised LFS data in April 2002 that are likely to revise upwards the number of LFS jobs.

Further information

For further information, please contact Helen Ganson, Room B3/04. Office for National Statistics I Drummond Gate. London SWIV 200. e-mail helen.ganson@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6178.

Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001

By David Hastings, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

(ey points

Annual local area Labour Force rvey data covering the period arch 2000 to February 2001 were blished on 29 November 2001.

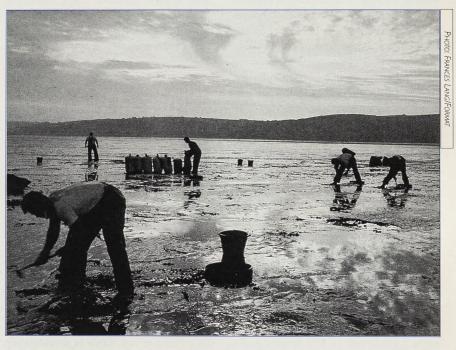
These results incorporate data m the English Local Labour Force rvey (LLFS) for the first time. This been a partnership project tween ONS, the Department for ucation and Skills and the partment for Work and Pensions. e enhancement means that there s been a 40 per cent increase in e households sampled.

Data from the survey are pubhed via the National Statistics and omis© websites. Outputs include and England summaries as well a fact sheet for each county, uniy authority (UA) and local thority district (LAD).

Estimates of economic activity employment are published for all UA/LADs except just three.

Reliable estimates of ILO unemsyment are available for all but 13 the 150 local education authoris (LEAs) in England and for ound 120 UA/LADs, a third more an for 1999/2000 due to the creased sample sizes from the nglish LLFS.

A new table in the Labour Market Data section, Table A.12, gives summary labour market information.



Annual local area data including results from the English Local Labour Force Survey have been published for the first time. This article summarises the information available and explains the sampling methodology.

Introduction

RESULTS FROM the first English Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) were combined with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual Local Area Database (LADB) and published on 29 November 2001. This represents a major development in National Statistics and was created to meet policy needs: to improve the reliability and availability of skills-related data at regional and sub-regional levels; to provide local data to monitor national learning targets in England; to provide better local labour market data; and to aid the supply of information on social exclusion issues.1

The English LLFS is a partnership project between ONS, the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). DfES and DWP provided the funds to allow ONS to carry out the additional interviews and methodological work required to produce the English LLFS, while ONS supplied existing LFS data.

Annual local area LFS data

Annual local area LFS data utilise the existing continous LFS. In this. each person in a selected household is interviewed five times at 13-week intervals. In any three-month period. about a fifth of the sample (around 12,000 households) is being interviewed for the first time, another fifth is receiving a second interview, and so on, with 20 per cent being interviewed for the fifth and final time. Each of these roughly equal groups is termed a 'wave'; wave one therefore refers to those people having their first interview.

Until now, more reliable local area estimates were produced by assembling a larger sample of all the households interviewed in one year. This cannot be achieved simply by adding the sample for each quarter, since that would include the same respondents several times. However, as each household receives its fifth interview on the anniversary of the first, it follows that the first and fifth interviews are always in different years. Thus by adding the first and fifth interviews from four successive quarters (March-May to December-February) it was possible to assemble a sample in which each household was represented only once. This was called the annual LFS Local Area Database (LADB). The 1999/2000 LADB had an independent non-overlapping sample of approximately 95,000 households.2

For 2000/2001 the existing LFS sample was boosted to ensure that, when combined with waves one and five of the main LFS, the expected sample sizes for local education authorities (LEAs) outside London were a minimum of 875 economically active adults (except Rutland, where the expected sample size was a minimum of 300 economically active adults). For London boroughs, the expected sample size was a minimum of 450 economically active adults. Some LEAs met the expected sample size criteria without need for a boost.

The required additional number of household interviews was estimated to be around 39,000,1 based on response rates for the LFS, making allowances for attrition (respondents leaving the survey between waves) and estimates for the number of economically active adults per household. Fieldwork for the 2000/2001 survey began in March 2000 and was completed by the end of February 2001. However, a further boost was necessary in the last two quarters, from September 2000 to February 2001, to counteract the unexpectedly low response rates during the first half of the survey. In all, about 41,000 additional households were interviewed containing nearly 44,000 economically active adults. The expected minimum sample size of economically active adults was achieved

England.

Design of the English LLFS

The English LLFS was designed with a panel element. Each household in the boost is interviewed once a year for four successive years. This enables there to be a 75 per cent overlap in the supplementary sample from one year to the next. This provides more accurate annual measures of change than independent annual samples. Annual data from the LADB has a 50 per cent overlap between one year and the next (wave one respondents become wave five the following year).

To build up the sample, in the first year all four yearly waves were sampled but over the next three years they will drop out one by one so that only one of these original four waves will actually be in the survey for all four

In order to be cost efficient, more of the English LLFS interviews are being conducted by telephone than face-toface at wave one. ONS is investigating the effects of differences in responses between telephone and face-to-face interviewing at wave one.

Weighting

In order to produce estimates for the whole population, the sample must be weighted, or 'grossed'. This also helps to reduce the impact of varying nonresponse rates and to increase precision via post-stratification. A new fourstage grossing procedure was developed to gross the English LLFS.

An initial weight is attached to each person in the sample in England to reflect the variation in chance of selection both by LEA and over time. The second stage of the grossing procedure is to weight by a five-year age band classification of population by grossing area and sex. These grossing areas are combinations of LEAs within regions and are detailed in the technical note.

A third stage is to control to unitary authority/local authority district (UA/LAD) population totals by three working-age/sex groups. The final step is a single-year breakdown by inner

in just over half of all LEAs in London/rest of England for young people by sex. The last three stages are iterated to produce the final weights, For the rest of the UK, the grossing procedure consisted of the three stages used to weight the main LFS.3 The population data used were a combination of 1998-based population projection tions for 1999 and 2000 adjusted take account of the mid-year estimates

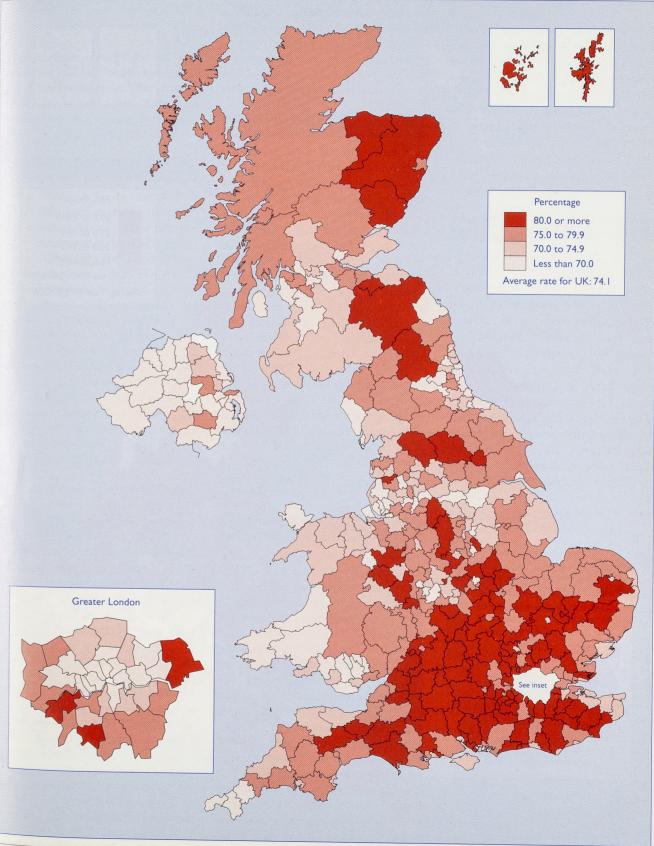
Geographies

Data are available for a range geographies: national, government office regions (GORs), UA/LADs, LEAs (a combination of unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs London boroughs and shire counties), NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) areas, parliamentary constituencies, Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), learning and skills councils (LSCs), learning partnerships (LPs), and local enterprise companies (LECs) in Scotland, and Weish Economic Regions.

For more details on geographies, see the Guide to regional and local labour market statistics on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov ak or contact the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Guidance on use of the

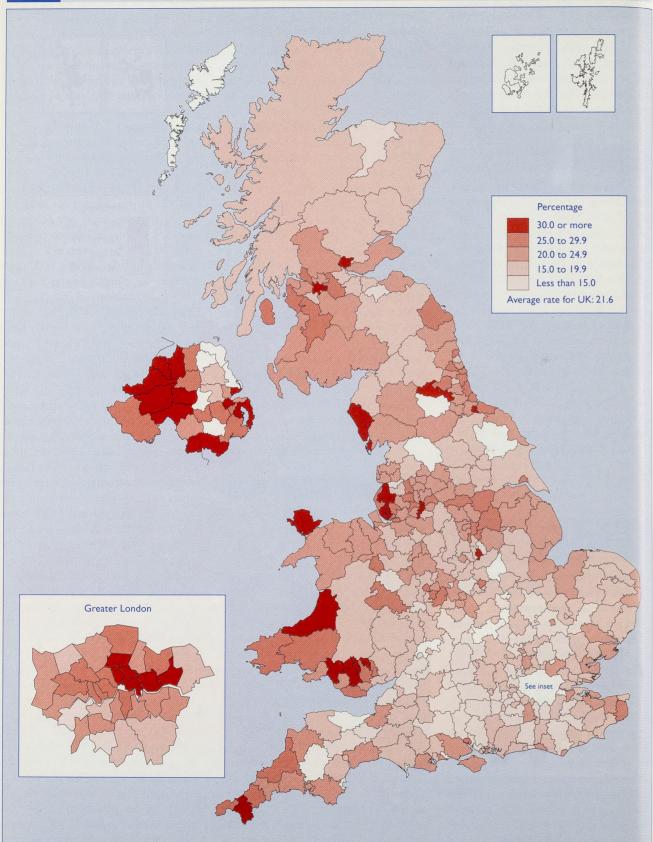
The LFS is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. An approximate calculation for standard errors is provided in the technical note. For annual data from 1994/95 to 1999/2000, ONS has not published estimates that were below 6,000 as they are considered too unreliable due to small sample sizes. This figure was chosen to have a relative standard error of around 20 per cent. However, the English LLFS boost means that a single threshold is no longer applicable as many LEAs in England will have different sampling fractions. For areas with a boost, the sampling variability is likely to be less and thus the publication threshold will be lower. Each area has been assigned Employment rates for people of working age by unitary authority, local authority district and district council area:



le sizes for City of London, Isles of Scilly and Moyle are too small for reliable estimates

Source: Labour Force Survey LADE

Economic inactivity rates for people of working age by unitary authority, local authority district and district council area; United Kingdom; 2000/2001



Source: Labour Force Survey LADI

Sample sizes for Adur, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Christchurch, City of London, Corby, Craven, Eilean Siar, Harlow, Larne, Melton, Moyle, Orkney Islands,

one of three threshold bands, 2,000, 000 or 6,000 depending on the size of boost in the area. Details of these thresholds and how they have en estimated are contained in the hnical note.

The Labour Force Survey user ide, vol. 6 has been updated to lude information on the English FS. It is available from the tional Statistics website www.statiss.gov.uk or from ONS (see p12).

esults

New Table A.12 in the Labour rket Data section of this issue prets summary labour market informaby unitary authority/local authority trict (UA/LAD) for Great Britain district council area (DCA) for rthern Ireland. Estimates of ecomic activity and employment are ailable for all but two UA/LADs: the y of London, where the sample size too small for reliable estimates; and Isles of Scilly, which is not samd due to practical difficulties associed with its remote location and small pulation. Economic activity and ployment rates are shown for all As in Northern Ireland except byle where the sample size is too

Reliable estimates of ILO unemovment are available for 117 A/LADs in Great Britain and one CA in Northern Ireland, Of these, 37 A/LADs in England, where the samwas boosted by the English LLFS, ve an estimate of ILO unemployent below the threshold of 6,000 for boosted areas.

Figure 1 shows employment rates or people of working age for A/LADs in Great Britain and DCAs Northern Ireland. Within regions here are areas showing both high and ow employment rates. The highest mployment rate was 89 per cent in the Orkney Islands and the lowest was 51 per cent in Newham.

Figure 2 shows economic inactivity rates for people of working age for UA/LADs in Great Britain and DCAs in Northern Ireland. Data are published for all but about 20 areas which have sample sizes too small for reliable estimates. The lowest rate is 10 per cent in Stratford-on-Avon and the highest is 42 per cent in Newham.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of working-age adults who have obtained level 3 qualifications or above. The highest proportion is 64 per cent in Richmond-upon-Thames and the lowest is 24 per cent in Ashfield.

Dissemination

Information is available free from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/llfs. Summary data for the UK and England covering employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, qualifications, ethnicity, disability, job-related training and adult learning are available from this site. Fact sheets containing tables and commentary on employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, qualifications and ethnicity for each UA, county and LAD may also be viewed here. Links are also available to relevant user guidance.

Data are also available free from the Nomis[©] on-line service (see pS29 for details). Tabulations of local area LFS data can also be obtained via the ONS Sub-National Data Service (SNDS), tel. 020 7533 6135, e-mail snds@ons.gov.uk. A charge may be made for this service

Confidentiality

The addition of local area identifiers to LFS databases makes the characteristics of individual respondents more likely to be unique, which can increase the chances of identification.

Historically, confidentiality was maintained on the LADB by restricting the range of variables made available and by broadbanding key variables such as age and occupation. However, during methodological research for the English LLFS, it was established that software designed to link records from different sources for the same people had improved considerably, meaning that the risk of identification had also increased. Although the risk for most respondents remains negligible ONS decided to stop the public release of LFS databases with local area identifiers. Therefore, data from the 2000/2001 LADB will not be publicly available until a solution to this problem can be found.

Users who would previously have analysed data from the annual LADB data files, can now request tabulations free of charge. To request a table or to obtain more information about the service, e-mail lfs.uatables@ons.gov.uk. A pro-forma for specifying tabulations is available that covers which LFS variables, as specified in the LFS user guides, are to be tabulated and details of filters and coverage required.

Plans for 2001/2002 data

Annual Local Area LFS data for 2001/2002 will incorporate the results of a boost in Wales. The LFS sample was boosted from March 2001 to improve the accuracy and availability of LFS data for Wales. This is a partnership project between ONS and the National Assembly for Wales. The boost in Wales has a similar design to that in England. The expected sample size for each UA is a minimum of 875 economically active adults except for 700 in Isle of Anglesey and Ceredigion, 575 in Blaenau Gwent and 500 in Merthyr Tydfil.

Notes

- lain Bell and Mehdi Hussain, 'The Local Labour Force Survey for England', pp 195-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.
- 2 David Hastings, 'The 1999/2000 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database', pp203-15, Labour Market Trends, April 2001.
- 3 LFS User Guide, vol. 1, section 10.

Further information

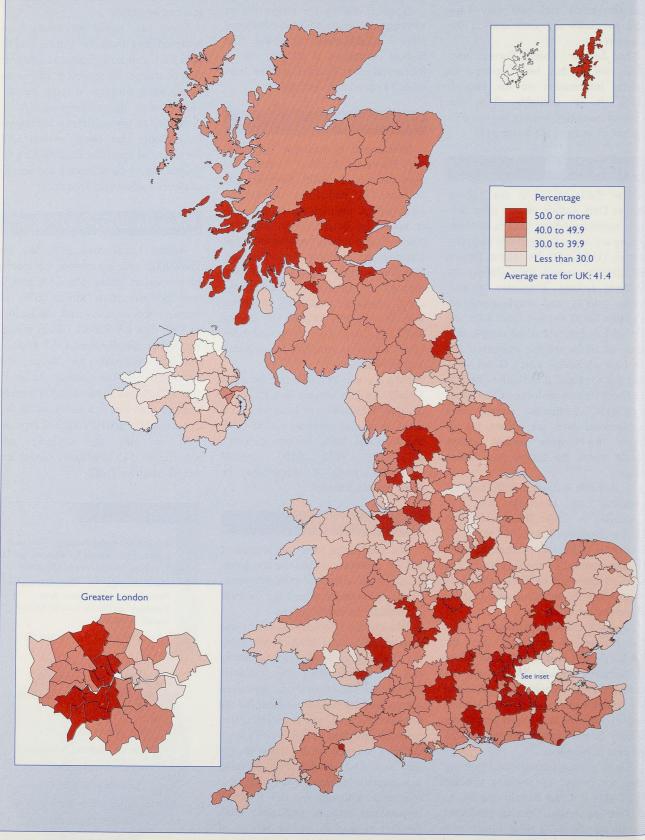
For more information please contact: David Hastings,

> Room B3/02, Office for National Statistics,

I Drummond Gate. London SWIV 200,

e-mail david.hastings@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5295.

Proportion of working-age adults with at least NVQ3 or equivalent qualifications by unitary authority, local authority district and district council area; United Kingdom; 2000/2001



Source: Labour Force Survey LADE

Suffolk

Technical note

Weighting methodology

The design of the English LLFS meant that a new weighting methodology was required. A four-stage grossing procedure was developed for England.

Stage 1: initial weights

An initial weight is applied to reflect the differing probabilities of being selected in the sample. The minimum sample size criteria means that the proportion of households in an area that are sampled, known as the sampling fraction, varies between LEAs (see p196, Labour Market Trends, May 2000). In the first year, the sampling fractions also vary over time as the boost sample was not initiated until the fourth week of March, and there were additional boosts in the last two quarters. Consequently, persons in boosted LEAs will have one of three different initial weights: for the first three weeks of March 2000; for March 2000 week 4 to August 2000; and for September 2000 to February 2001. Unboosted LEAs will have a single initial weight.

Stage 2: grossing area by age by sex

A five-year age classification was used: 0-4; 5-9; 10-15; 16-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; and 75 and over.

For London, grossing areas are a combination of LEAs on quadrants of inner and outer London. For the rest of England, LEAs have been grouped based on old-style counties. Table 1 shows the grossing areas for England.

Stage 3: UA/LAD by working-age/sex groups

Working-age/sex groups: males aged 16-64; females aged 16-59; and all others were used for all UA/LADs in England except Teesdale and Berwick-upon-Tweed where the split was simply by sex due to the small sample sizes in these UA/LADs.

Stage 4: inner London/rest of England by age (for young people) by sex

Inner London has significantly different response rates for young people. Hence, a breakdown by age in single years (from age 16 to 24) for young people was used, plus a residual

	25 and over age group.				
Table LEAs in grossing areas for England					
Grossing area	Local education authorities				
Cleveland	Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees				
Durham and Northumberland	County Durham, Darlington, Northumberland				
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland				
Cheshire	Cheshire, Halton, Warrington				
Cumbria	Cumbria				
Greater Manchester	Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan				
Lancashire	Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire				
Merseyside	Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton, Wirral				
Humberside	East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, City of, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire				
North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire, York				
West Yorkshire	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirkless, Leeds, Wakefield				
South Yorkshire	Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield				
Derbyshire	Derby, Derbyshire				
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	Leicester, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Rutland.				
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire				
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Nottinghamshire				
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire				
Shropshire	Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin				
Staffordshire	Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent				
West Midlands	Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, Wolverhampton				
Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire, Luton				
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire, Peterborough				
Essex	Essex, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock				
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire				
Norfolk	Norfolk				

Suffolk

Sample sizes for Ballymoney, City of London, Cookstown, Isles of Scilly, Limavady, Moyle, Orkney Islands, Strabane and Teesdale are too small for reliable estimates

Technical note

Table LEAs in grossing areas f	or England	
Grossing area	Local education authorities	
North-west inner London	Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster	
North-east inner London	Camden, City of London, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Newham, Tow	er Hamlet
South inner London	Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Wandsworth	
North-west outer London	Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow	
North-east outer London	Barking, Enfield, Havering, Redbridge, Waltham Forest	
South-west outer London	Croydon, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Sutton	
South-east outer London	Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich	
Berkshire	Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maid Wokingham	enhead,
Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire	
East Sussex	Brighton and Hove, East Sussex	
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton	
Kent	Kent, Medway	
Surrey	Surrey	
West Sussex	West Sussex	
Avon and Somerset	Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, City of, North Somerset, Som South Gloucestershire	nerset,
Devon and Cornwall	Cornwall, Devon, Plymouth, Torbay	
Dorset	Bournemouth, Dorset, Poole	
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire	
Wiltshire	Swindon, Wiltshire	

Sampling variability

A simple approximation to estimate the standard error of an estimate of M is:

s.e. $(M_T) \approx \sqrt{(M_T * G_T)}$ where

 $M_T = M/1000$ and G_T is the average grossing factor divided by 1,000.

Example: for an estimate of 16,000, M_T = 16. If the average grossing factor is 250 then $G_T = 0.25$.

Therefore, s.e. $(M_T) \approx \sqrt{(M_T * G_T)} \approx \sqrt{(16 * 0.25)} \approx 2$.

The 95 per cent confidence interval is approximately twice the standard error. Therefore, the 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate of 16,000 is:

 16.000 ± 4.000 .

For more details on estimation of sampling errors and confidence intervals, see the LFS user guide, vol 6.

Thresholds

For annual local area data, ONS has applied a publication threshold of 6,000 to estimates prior to 2000/2001. This threshold was chosen as it has a relative standard error of around 20 per cent and consequently a 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 2,400. This means that if the true size of a group being estimated is 6,000, then 95 times out of 100 the LFS estimate for the size of that group will be in the range 3,600 to

But the LLFS boost means that a single threshold is no longer applicable as some LEAs in England have had a large increase in sample size but others have a very small or no increase. For LEAs in England with no boost and for Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, the threshold for 2000/01 data remains at 6,000.

For a subgroup j, the threshold is estimated as: $E_i > 25 * G_i * deff_i$

where E_j is the grossed estimate;

Gi is the average grossing factor for cases in

deffj is the design effect for that individual variable for the region in which the LEA falls.

The design effect takes into account both the clustering of individuals within addresses and the grossing scheme. Design effects can differ between variables and regions. Employment design effects tend to be less than one whereas ethnicity can exceed three in some areas. For more details on the calculation of thresholds, see the LFS user guide, vol. 6.

In order to apply thresholds more generally, a design effect of 1.0 was used. However, each boosted area could have a different threshold, so in order to minimise the potential for confusion among users, LEAs have been assigned to one of three groups: 2,000, 4,000 and 6,000 as shown in Table 2. LEAs were assigned to the 2,000 level if the theoretical threshold was below 3,000, to the 4,000 level if between 3,000 to 4,999 and to the 6,000 level if their theoretical threshold was 5,000

Technical note

LEAs in England by threshold

2	Λ	n	0
2,	υ	υ	U

U .			
Barnsley	Herefordshire	Portsmouth	St. Helens
Bath and North East Somerset	Isle of Wight	Reading	Stockton-on-Tees
Blackburn with Darwen	Knowsley	Redcar and Cleveland	Telford and Wrekin
Blackpool	Luton	Rochdale	Thurrock
Bournemouth	Middlesbrough	Rutland	Torbay
Bracknell Forest	North East Lincolnshire	Salford	Trafford
Calderdale	North Lincolnshire	Slough	West Berkshire
Darlington	North Somerset	Solihull	Windsor and Maidenhead
Gateshead	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Wokingham
Halton	Peterborough	Southend-on-Sea	York
Hartlepool	Poole		

4,000 Barking ar

Bolton Brighton a Bury Coventry Derby Doncaste Dudley East Ridin Hackney

nd Dagenham	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Plymouth	Swindon
Statistical design	Kingston upon Thames	Rotherham	Tameside
and Hove	Leicester	Sandwell	Tower Hamle
	Manchester	Sefton	Wakefield
	Medway	Shropshire	Walsall
	Milton Keynes	South Gloucestershire	Warrington
er	Newcastle upon Tyne	Southampton	Westminster
	Northumberland	Stockport	Wigan
ng of Yorkshire	Nottingham	Stoke-on-Trent	Wirral
	Oldham	Sunderland	Wolverhamp

000			
Barnet	Devon	Islington	Oxfordshire
Bedfordshire	Dorset	Kensington and Chelsea	Redbridge
Bexley	Durham	Kent	Richmond upon Tham
Birmingham	Ealing	Kirklees	Sheffield
Bradford	East Sussex	Lambeth	Somerset
Brent	Enfield	Lancashire	Southwark
Bristol, City of	Essex	Leeds	Staffordshire
Bromley	Gloucestershire	Leicestershire	Suffolk
Buckinghamshire	Greenwich	Lewisham	Surrey
Cambridgeshire	Hammersmith and Fulham	Lincolnshire	Sutton
Camden	Hampshire	Liverpool	Waltham Forest
Cheshire	Haringey	Merton	Wandsworth
City of London	Harrow	Newham	Warwickshire
Cornwall	Havering	Norfolk	West Sussex
Croydon	Hertfordshire	North Yorkshire	Wiltshire
Cumbria	Hillingdon	Northamptonshire	Worcestershire
Derbyshire	Hounslow	Nottinghamshire	

Thresholds for areas other than LEAs

As a design effect of one is used, the threshold is linked to the average grossing factor. Where an area is wholly within a LEA it has the same threshold as the LEA. This is the case for all UA/LADs and learning partnerships. Learning and skills councils are larger than LEAs, and therefore the average gross-

ing factor is a combination of the grossing factors for the constituent LEAs. For areas which are smaller than LEAs but cross LEA boundaries, for example parliamentary constituencies, ONS will calculate the theoretical threshold then apply the appropriate threshold band to any tables.

Research brief

Skills in England 2001

By Mike Campbell, Simon Baldwin, Steve Johnson, Rachel Chapman, Alexandra Upton, and Fiona Walton Policy Research Institute, Leeds Metropolitan University

Two recent reports summarise the available evidence on the demand for, and supply of, skills in England.

Key points

- Industrial and occupational changes in the UK are leading to a growth in jobs requiring higher level skills and a decline in jobs requiring lower level skills.
- In addition there is an increased demand for skill types which cuts across sectors and occupations, including basic skills, generic skills (including verbal, numerical, planning and communication skills), IT skills and management skills.
- Those most likely to be poorly qualified include the unemployed, economically inactive, older individuals, those employed in manual occupations and some ethnic minority groups.
- A third of establishments with between one and four employees provide off-the-job training compared with almost all of those with 500 or more employees, and small employers are also less likely to provide training that leads to a qualification.
- Skill-shortage vacancies are predominantly concentrated in London, the South East, South West and East regions though the scale of variation across local learning and skills council areas is greater than across regions.
- Participation rates in job-related education and training are among the highest in the OECD (56 per cent of employed adults had participated in such training in the previous year compared with an OECD average of 34 per cent), although growth in qualification attainment is slower among young people in the UK (1995 figures).

Introduction

SKILLS IN England 2001: research report, provides a synthesis, review and assessment of the available evidence on the demand for, and supply of, skills in England. It also seeks to identify the main aspects of skill deficiencies and imbalances between skills demand and supply and to draw together the key findings from research as a basis for developing the skills agenda in the future. A second report, Skills in England 2001: key messages, draws out ten key messages from the review.

Skills have a crucial role to play in enhancing economic performance, and in stimulating social inclusion, especially if the evolving pattern of skills acquired can respond to the changing requirements of the labour market. These changes in the labour market have presented, and look set to continue to present, major challenges for public agencies, employers and individuals.

Demand for skills

Changes in occupational structure, in qualifications and in skills required vary by economic sector and geography. The overall pattern is for the 'skill intensity' of employment to increase (especially in managerial, professional and associate professional occupations), for the qualifications held by people in jobs to continue to rise and for most jobs to need more training, and more training time than previously.

Employment growth is likely to be particularly concentrated in professional, associate professional and personal service occupations. However, it is also necessary to replace the existing skills that will be lost to different occupations through occupational mobility and retirements. The scale of this replacement skills demand substantially exceeds that of the demand created by growth of new jobs in the economy. For example, two and a half million new jobs are forecast by 2010, but there are forecast to be over 13 million job openings in total.

The increasing need for job specific, technical skills is paralleled by an increased demand for skill types that cuts across sectors and occupations, including basic skills, generic skills (including verbal, numerical, planning and communication skills), IT skills and management skills.

There are very substantial regional variations in the pattern of recent, current and expected future skill needs. It will be necessary to address the particular evolving skill needs in each region to seek to ensure that the volume and structure of skills supply is appropriate to changing labour market requirements.

Supply of skills

In recent years there has been consider able progress in raising educational attainment. For example, the proportion of the economically active population with qual fi cations at National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4 or above has increased from 23 per cent in 1995 to 27 per cent in 2001 However, for young people, attainment among boys at level 2 is relatively low, a it is among some ethnic minority groups There is also limited progression among females from NVO level 2 or equivalent to

There are substantial variations in attanment levels across large sections of the workforce with, overall, more than one in four of the economically active still having no qualifications or qualifications below NVQ level 2 or equivalent. Those most like ly to be poorly qualified include the unemployed, economically inactive, older individuals, those employed in manual occupations and some ethnic minority groups. The latter's qualification levels are of particular concern, not only for reasons of social inclusion, but because they will account for a significant proportion of future workforce growth. Poor basic skills in literacy and numeracy are also an important issue affecting at least one in five of the workforce.

Participation in post compulsory education and training among young people has increased considerably over recent years, though by international standards youth participation in full-time education remains low. Participation in adult learning is relatively constant over time, and varies significantly across different groups in the workforce with the lowest levels being among older workers, those in unskilled, semifilled and skilled manual occupations and ose who are already poorly qualified.

Workplace training has increased in cent years, though, again, access to it is evenly distributed across the workforce th semi-skilled and unskilled manual and vice workers, part-time workers and der workers being among those least liketo receive training. Moreover, a third of ablishments with between one and four ployees provide off-the-job training npared with almost all of those with 500 more employees, and small employers also less likely to provide training that ds to a qualification.

Skill levels vary substantially across ions and localities, with the proportion of ose qualified, for example to NVQ level 3 above, varying by up to 22 percentage ints among learning and skills council

kills imbalance

Examining patterns of occupational wage fferentials provides an insight into skill balances with large relative wage increasall else being equal, indicating skills mand outstripping skills supply. The stest increases have been among manageal, professional and associate professional ecupations.

Assessing the relative rates of return for fferent levels and types of qualifications lows high rates of return for level 2, 3 and academic qualifications for both men and omen. Returns for vocational qualificaons at level 3 are comparable, but below vel 3 they are low except for those with mited prior ability. The highest rates of eturn accrue for professional qualifications. here is also evidence of high rates of return r the acquisition of literacy and numeracy

Consideration of the qualifications and revious occupations of unemployed people lso provides an insight into those skills hich are in excessive supply. There appear be concentrations of unemployed people with no or level 2 qualifications and who previously worked in craft, plant/machine perative occupations and, to a lesser xtent, in personal/protective service occuoations. However, the extent of the excess supply appears to be declining over time mong craft workers.

Skill-shortage vacancies affect around 4 per cent of employers with their nature and distribution exhibiting a higher degree of specificity in particular sectors and parts of the labour market. Skill-shortage vacancies are strongly concentrated (40 per cent of the total) in small establishments employing less than five people. They also particularly affect the manufacturing, construction, wholesale/retail, health/social care and, especially, the business services sectors of the economy. Three occupational groups professional, associate professional and skilled trades - account for over half of all skill-shortage vacancies, with the most sought after skills being technical/practical skills other than IT and advanced IT skills.

Skill gaps exist where there is a divergence between an organisation's current skill level and those which are actually required to meet the organisation's objectives. Skill gaps affect around 7 per cent of establishments. They particularly affect manufacturing and hospitality sectors.

Skill-shortage vacancies are predominantly concentrated in London, the South East, South West and East regions though the scale of variation across local learning and skills council areas is greater than across regions. There is a strong relationship between the geographic concentration of skill-shortage vacancies and areas of low unemployment and rapid jobs growth (although there are also some exceptions where high levels of skill-shortage vacancies co-exist with high levels of unemployment).

There are also large variations in the scale of skill gaps across localities, with the gaps being largest throughout most of the south and east of England.

There is also evidence of the existence of latent skill gaps - gaps that are likely to emerge if an establishment were to improve its performance relative to its competitors. Such skill gaps constrain the potential for growth and may be equivalent to an increase in the scale of skill gaps by about 10 per cent, and skills shortages by 30 per cent.

In terms of international comparisons of workforce qualifications, the UK is close to the OECD average in relation to the proportion of the workforce qualified to NVQ level 2, 3 and equivalent. However, the UK appears to be above average in relation to older workers and below average in relation to younger workers. The growth in the proportion of the workforce who have acquired NVQ level 2 or equivalent is slower than in nearly all OECD countries and the growth in the proportion with degrees is slower than for the majority of OECD countries. However, the UK now has the highest rate of university graduation among OECD

Participation rates in job-related education and training are among the highest in the OECD (56 per cent of employed adults had participated in such training in the previous year compared with an OECD average of 34 per cent).

International comparisons of literacy and numeracy levels show the UK at just below the OECD average, though it is especially

weak in the proportion of the adult population of working age that is proficient at only the lowest level (International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) level 1) of literacy and numeracy, with more than one in five being at this level - the sixth worst in the OECD. On the other hand, in terms of the proportion proficient at the highest level (IALS level 5) the UK is ranked highly. Such results highlight a relatively high degree of polarisation of skill levels in the

England has made significant progress over recent years in terms of enhancing its skills base - qualification levels have increased considerably, the occupational structure has continued to shift towards higher skill jobs, skill requirements have continued to grow and participation in learning has also continued to expand - in many ways the country appears to have adapted effectively to changes in skill needs. However, this report, in synthesising the wide range of research evidence now available, has identified a range of skills issues that do need to be addressed and which therefore provides a foundation on which an agenda for action could be devel-

Skills in England: key messages

Skills are valuable – people, companies, communities and the country as a whole benefit when people increase their skill levels - and the importance of skills is increasing. Evidence suggests that occupations which require higher skill levels are growing faster than those which require lower skill levels and that the skills needed in jobs. across the occupational spectrum, are also increasing

There is a need to understand the demand for skills in the labour market. This is a complex process and requires consideration of a range of factors, including future occupational and sectoral employment trends; demand triggered by retirement and mobility out of occupations; and the factors that drive changes in employment demand such as globalisation, technological changes and changes in consumer demand. All these factors are important in assessing the current and future demand for skills.

Improving international competitiveness demands better skills - the skill levels in England need to be the same or above its competitor nations. While recent improvements have been made in skill levels in the UK, the improvements do not fare well against other OECD nations.

Inequalities in attainment and participation must be tackled - inequalities in skill

attainment exist with certain groups participating in, for example, training to a lesser extent than others (e.g. those in low skilled jobs and members of ethnic minority groups). To meet increasing skill demand it is necessary to meet the challenge of increasing skill levels of groups in the population currently disadvantaged.

Employers have a vital role to play. Employers are a key partner in tackling skill deficiencies in terms of providing training; in enabling employees to undertake training to upgrade skills; and in recognising the business benefits that accrue through skill acquisition within their own firms.

Skill deficiencies are concentrated among certain types of employers. Around one in ten establishments experience some form of skill deficiency, whether in the external labour market or within their own workforce. However, these deficiencies are

concentrated among certain types of establishment such as those in the manufacturing. construction and business services sectors. There are also a number of skill hotspots. These include intermediate level skills, information and communication technology (ICT) skills, generic/transferable skills, numeracy skills and management skills where the mismatch between demand and supply is particularly acute.

Regional and local differences must be taken into consideration. There are important regional and local differences in many aspects of skills issues. For example, occupational employment structure and the impact upon the demand for skills, the levels of qualifications of the workforce and in the extent of skill deficiencies.

Using the evidence base would improve planning and action on skills. Encouraging greater use of the available evidence would

enhance the effectiveness of policy, planning and service delivery.

Both reports - Skills in England 2001 Research Report (SIE01) and the briefer Skills in England 2001: Key messages (SIE01S) can be accessed via www.skills base, dfes, gov. uk. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Hard copies of both reports are also available, free of charge, from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050. Sherwood Park. Annesley Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Further information can be obtained from Carol Stanfield, Room W626, DfES Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, e-mail carol.stanfield.dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Links between volunteering and employability

By Andy Hirst, Cambridge Policy Consultants

This study looks at the role that voluntary activity plays in improving an individual's ability to ggin, maintain or improve their employment opportunities.

ey points

- Volunteers believe that volunteering proves their employability - 88 per t of those still looking for work and per cent of those already in work eved their volunteering would help m get a job/had helped them get their sent job.
- Young, single volunteers without endants - those most lacking in develed social networks - were particularly ly to perceive a positive impact from unteering. A positive impact was also ibuted more frequently if the volunring lasted for at least 50 hours, and olved working with the public, teamork, or discussion and review of the
- In contrast to volunteers' perceptions, claimants who volunteered were not ore likely overall to move off ISA than ose who did not volunteer - much of difference between individuals, both movement off JSA and duration of employment, was explained by personcharacteristics (e.g. ethnicity and age).
- Volunteering had a marginal impact on nployability for some people - those hose motive for volunteering was ployment-related moved off ISA more ickly than non-volunteers. 30 per cent non-volunteers and 33.5 per cent of olunteers for employment reasons' oved off ISA over the six month follow-
- Volunteers tended to have longer durations of unemployment than nonvolunteers - average (median) time spent on the unemployment register was 7.7 weeks for employed non-volunteers, compared with 9.1 weeks for employed volunteers. Unemployed volunteers had been on the register for an average of 25.9 weeks, compared with 17.6 weeks for non-volunteers.

Introduction

DEPARTMENT FOR Education and Skills (DfES) commissioned Cambridge Policy Consultants in July 2000 to carry out research to establish whether voluntary activity can improve an individual's ability to gain, maintain or improve their employment. The aims of the project were to investigate the nature of the link between volunteering and employability and the mechanisms operating, and to establish whether there are circumstances in which unemployed people who volunteer increase their employability compared with similar people who do not volunteer.

The research involved a survey of people who had contact with the Employment Service between July 1999 and June 2000, and included volunteers and non-volunteers and ISA claimants and non-claimants.

Background

Anecdotal evidence and qualitative research have both suggested that participation in volunteering can lead to improved employment prospects. However, there has been no robust quantitative evidence demonstrating that volunteering does lead to improved employment prospects or how that effect happens if it does occur. This study aimed to fill that gap.

Cambridge Policy Consultants, in partnership with System Three Research, carried out telephone interviews (supplemented by a small-scale postal survey) with 1,911 people who had contact with the Employment Service between beginning-July 1999 and end-June 2000. The sample included both JSA claimants and nonclaimants. 783 people had volunteering experience and 1,026 did not.

The interviews asked about respondents' experiences of volunteering, and also about their employment status at time of survey. The survey data was further analysed alongside personal and JSA claimant data taken from Employment Service records for July 2000 and January 2001. This increased the depth of analysis possible and allowed changes in JSA claimant status to be tracked over a six-month period and related to survey responses.

Other findings

Women were more likely to volunteer, as were those who were older and those who have higher qualifications. Volunteers were more likely to be in employment at time of survey, but non-volunteers were more likely to be in full-time employment. Likelihood of volunteering was not related to: disability; duration of unemployment; ethnicity; marital status; mobility; criminal convictions; or area of residence.

Almost three-quarters of those who volunteered did so for just one organisation, with 80 per cent of organisations volunteered for being outside the public sector. The most common type of volunteering was outdoor activities (40 per cent), followed closely by 'office' activities, although the great majority of individuals had undertaken more than one kind of task for their organisation(s). More than half had completed more than 200 hours volunteering, and a third had done 500 or more hours. A quarter of volunteers said they were volunteering to improve their employment prospects, while around a third said that their motivations for volunteering were charitable and a third said that they were personal/social. The volunteering activity commonly involved the vol-

- working with the public two-fifths dealt with the public all the time;
- teamwork more than half worked with other staff or volunteers most of the time;
- appropriate level of task two thirds felt their tasks were in line with their capabilities, and they were more likely to feel under-stretched than over-stretched .:
- regular attendance all but a quarter attended in a 'work-like pattern', although only half were expected to do
- variety of tasks two-thirds said their volunteering was very or quite varied;
- personal development more than half reported that their contribution had been reviewed or discussed with them.

Over half (54 per cent) of volunteers (88 per cent of those still unemployed and 41 per cent of those currently in work) believed that their volunteering experience would help to get them a job, or had helped them to get their current job. The most common benefit reported was increased confidence, followed by work experience, proof of motivation and acquisition of specific skills. Less than 30 per cent of volunteers had heard about employment or education and training opportunities through their activity, which is disappointing given the acknowledged importance of 'word of mouth' and informal networks in sourcing job opportunities. Only one in six of those in employment said their current job was similar to their volunteering activity. The great majority of those who thought volunteering had helped them to get their current job also thought they could have got another job without it. However, about half thought that the job they had was more interesting than another job would have been. This indicates that volunteering is for some individuals a career development strategy rather than just a route into paid work.

Volunteers were most likely to say volunteering had improved their job prospects if they were: young; living alone; had no dependants; and didn't have a driving licence. Volunteering was most likely to be judged to have had an impact on employability if it: lasted for at least 50 hours; involved more than one organisation; involved working with the public; included ongoing informal training or discussion/review of the activity; involved teamwork; and included a variety of experience. Those who had undertaken volunteering for employment reasons were almost twice as likely to report a positive impact as those undertaking it for other reasons.

Volunteering as such was not associated with either faster movement off JSA or shorter durations of unemployment. Volunteers stayed for longer on the unemployment register than non-volunteers. Volunteers who had moved into employment did so after being on the register for an average of 9.1 weeks compared with 7.7 weeks for non-volunteers. Those volunteers who were still unemployed had been on the register for an average of 25.9 weeks compared with 17.6 weeks for non-volunteers. Durations were somewhat shorter for volunteers who were highly qualified, worked with the public, or had experience of a supervisory role or ongoing training within the activity. However, the average duration only fell below that for non-volunteers in the case of those who began volunteering while in employment.

Those who volunteered for employment reasons were 12 per cent more likely to move off the unemployment register than non-volunteers, but the impact of this difference in rate of movement was marginal. The research indicated that 33.5 per cent fewer individuals who volunteered for employment reasons were claiming JSA by January 2001, compared with 30.0 per cent fewer non-volunteers. Volunteering also appeared to have a positive impact for differing groups - for example, those aged between 25 and 44 years and those with a criminal record - but again small numbers meant that the results were suggestive rather than conclusive.

Multivariate analysis was unable to explain the majority of the variation among individuals on any of: duration of last spell of unemployment; number of days spent on the register; or movement off the register. Volunteering in itself was not a significant explanatory variable. Personal characteristics (prior duration, age, sex and possession of a driving licence) were the most important factors, as expected. Some characteristics of the voluntary experience (teamwork, work experience, review procedures, and supervisory role) were also significant - and these corresponded with the factors which volunteers themselves seemed to associate with a positive impact on job prospects.

Conclusions

Overall, half of those people who had volunteered while unemployed believed that volunteering had an impact on their employment prospects. However, fewer than half of those who were in work believed that volunteering had helped them to get their current job, while 80 per cent of those who were still unemployed believed that it would help them get a job. This discrepancy in the perceptions of the unemployed and the employed towards the impact of volunteering suggests that either the unemployed overrate its importance in this respect, or the employed play down its significance in retrospect.

Analysis of patterns of movement off JSA and into work do not support the level of influence attributed to volunteering by volunteers themselves. Even those who volunteer for employment reasons and whose activity is characterised by features such as teamwork, review and supervision experience, achieve only modest increases in movement off JSA as a consequence. There

is therefore a mismatch between the perceptions of volunteers and the objective out-

The reason for this contradiction is likely to be that the impact of volunteering takes place through complex layers of patterns experienced by different sorts of people. There is no reason to disbelieve those who say volunteering has improved their employability, but it is likely that volunteering impacts in ways which are not reflected in movement off JSA in a uniform fashion, For some, volunteering might provide an opportunity to develop social networks which are lacking, or enable them to counter employment market disadvantages such as a criminal record, and the effect may take a long time to become apparent. For others, volunteering might form part of a career development strategy - and these people may be prepared to spend a longer time volunteering while on the unemployment reg ster waiting for the right job to arise. This research was not sufficiently large scale to allow identification of these varied patterns. Additionally, the relationship between volunteering and employability is likely to be mediated by unobservable factors such as attitude, dynamism, and willingness to explore new opportunities.

This study found no overwhelming evidence that volunteering leads directly to entry into employment for those who are unemployed. However, volunteering may be worthy of public support as a means for enhancing employability (as well as for its many other benefits). But it should be much as a means of supporting on-going self-development as a welfare-to-work

Copies of the full report Links between volunteering and employability (RR309 are available from DfES Publications PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 084 6022260. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications' Copies of the Research Brief (RB309) are available free of charge from the above address. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at ww.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Further nformation about this research can be obtained from Ann Claytor, Room W631. DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ. -mail, ann.clavtor@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Review of research and evaluation on Investors in People

By Ann Claytor, Department for Education and Skills

This is an extract of a review summarising research and evaluation evidence on the plementation and effectiveness of Investors in People.

ey points

- Employers who become involved in vestors in People (IiP) mainly expect to benefits in terms of workforce develment, although some also expect to improved business performance and reased public recognition.
- A clear majority of employers report ving achieved the benefits they anticited in terms of workforce develop-
- Many employers report that liP has proved their business performance.
- A recent study indicates that attainent of liP is associated with improved usiness performance, but the study has ot proved the link to be causal.
- The Learning and Skills Council will eed to take account of lessons learned om training and enterprise councils' elivery of liP in terms of: characteristics effective delivery; needs of small busiesses; financing, including subsidies for imployers; and employer feedback about uality of service.

Introduction

THE REVIEW summarises research and evaluation evidence on the implementation and effectiveness of Investors in People (IiP). The evidence largely comes from survey data, and generally from more recent studies, older studies being included where these represent the only evidence available on a specific issue. The most recent research included was published in July 2001. At that time, further research was ongoing, including studies on the impact of IiP and the wider benefits of the IiP Standard.

The review covers:

- employers' experience of IiP, including benefits to workforce development and business performance; and
- delivery issues, including lessons which the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) and Small Business Service (SBS) might take from the experience of training and enterprise councils (TECs). Although not covered in this extract of the review, delivery issues are discussed in detail in the original research brief (see text box at end for further information).

Background

IiP was launched in 1991 as an element of the Government's response to the 1985 report Training in Britain, which showed the UK lagging behind the group of seven countries in terms of both competitiveness and training and development expenditure. Research on 74 of the UK's leading companies revealed four principles of good practice in the area of training and development, and these became the basis of the IiP Standard. Employers should show a commitment to develop all employees to achieve business goals. They should plan and review the training and development needs of all employees and take action to train and develop employees on recruitment and throughout their employment. Finally they should evaluate the investment in training and development to assess achievement and improve future invest-

Twenty-four indicators were developed which tested compliance with the principles. Responsibility for delivering the IiP Standard was handed to the TECs, with IiP UK being given overall responsibility for overseeing the integrity of the IiP

In 2000 a revised version of the IiP Standard was launched. The original 24 indicators were reduced to 12, the IiP Standard's focus was shifted to outcomes rather than process, and an explicit indicator for equal opportunities performance was included.

The initiative was the subject of a major evaluation, commissioned by the former Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) in the mid-1990s and carried forward by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES). It has also been the subject of numerous surveys and research studies carried out on behalf of DfEE, IiP UK, individual TECs and other interested and independent par-

Employers' experience of liP

Why do some employers get involved in IiP?

The main benefits employers anticipate from IiP are connected with development and training; for example, better training, a more highly skilled workforce, and improved motivation and morale. However, a large minority also expect to see business benefits such as improved profitability and enhanced efficiency, and many employers cite public recognition as a further motivation for pursuing the IiP Standard.

Why do some employers choose not to get involved?

By 1998, awareness of IiP had levelled off at 80 per cent of all businesses. Those not interested in pursuing the IiP Standard mostly did not see it as relevant to themselves. Some, particularly more recently

By the mid-1990s a widening gap had emerged between the practices of those who were and were not IiP. A 1998 survey found that 91 per cent of recognised employers had a business plan compared with only 73 per cent of non-involved employers. Similar patterns emerged for training plans (84 per cent, compared with 58 per cent) and training budgets (81 per cent, compared with 56 per cent). Among non-involved employers, those who were considering IiP were more likely than those who were not to have business plans, training plans and training budgets already in place. The findings were reassuring in terms of evidence for the impact of IiP on businesses, but worrying in so far as they illustrated the existence of an increasingly entrenched group of employers who were not changing their practices. Current figures indicate that 8,250 employers of 10-49 staff and 37 per cent of employers of 50 or more staff have now become recognised.

Do liP employers see increased training spend?

Early evidence indicated that a minority of employers experienced increased costs associated with IiP; for example, a quarter experienced increases in employee downtime, a quarter saw increased training spend, and a fifth saw increased management costs. However, one in ten employers saw training costs fall, as a result of better targeting of provision, more efficient use of expenditure, and a shift of balance in favour of internal training.

Do employers achieve their anticipated benefits in terms of workforce development?

Across many studies, employers have reported improvements in their workforce, including: communications with employees; employee understanding of the business; business efficiency; skills and competencies; employee commitment; awareness of quality issues etc.

Do employees share employers' positive assessment of the benefits of liP?

Only one survey has gathered the views of employees in relation to IiP. International Survey Research (ISR) compared the views of 60,000 employees from 32 IiP recognised organisations in the UK, with 60,000 employees from 68 organisations which had no involvement in the IiP Standard. Across all six indices of ISR's 'IiP index', IiP organisations were rated more highly by their employees than non-IiP organisations. The differences were greatest for training, management effectiveness and communication (and apparent for employee development, performance appraisal, and induction). But, although statistically significant, the differences were modest in scale (also, the IiP organisations were on average around twice the size of the uninvolved, which may have contributed to the differ-

Do liP employers experience improved business performance?

Employers have frequently reported improvements in business performance which they believe to be associated with IiP; for example, increases in productivity, quality of service, turnover, profitability, competitiveness etc. However, there is a paucity of robust concrete evidence either to support or refute these perceptions. This is largely due to the methodological difficulties faced by studies which attempt to gather relevant evidence. Hillage and Moralee (1996) found little evidence in a two-year longitudinal sample of an impact of IiP on profits or labour force absence and turnover. However, this early study would be particularly likely to be affected by 'badging' (companies which had already adopted most of the practices associated with IiP taking the opportunity to acquire the IiP Standard with very little effort).

More recently, Hambleden Group (2000) have studied the accounts of 16,399 employers of 50-199 (including 473 who had achieved IiP by 1998) and 8,242 employers of more than 200 (including 475 who had achieved IiP by 1998). Comparing IiP and non-IiP businesses, they found that between 1994 and 1998, organisations that

had achieved IiP experienced superior performance in: growth in export performance (particularly noticeable in larger companies); return on sales; growth in net worth; return on capital; return on assets; number of employees; remuneration; increase in sales per employee; rate of increase in profit per employee; and rates of return on human capital per employee.

This provides some evidence of a link between IiP and business performance. However, caution still needs to be exercised. as IiP may be just one element of a package of associated measures and other influences on performance, all of which taken together produce improved business outcomes for these businesses.

Conclusions

Employers who become involved in liP do so primarily in anticipation of benefit in terms of workforce development, although some also expect to see improvements in business performance and public recognition as well. Although awareness of the liP Standard is high among employers, a substantial group still remain to be persuaded of the advantages of IiP for their own businesses, and this needs to be addressed, especially among small and medium-sized employers (SMEs)

Employers who achieve recognition do report having attained the benefits they anticipated in terms of workforce development, and many also report having experienced improved business performance as a consequence. However, there is a paucity of rigorous evidence either to support or refute their view that IiP impacts on business performance. High quality information and robust multivariate analysis are needed to provide a detailed understanding of how the IiP Standard affects business performance, and what other associated variables might be important. Relevant case study material is also helpful. There is also a need for research into the employee perspective on benefits of IiP, to set alongside the evidence from the considerable volume of surveys of

Copies of the research brief (RBX18-01) are available free of charge from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. tel. 0845 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at tp://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Ann Claytor, Room W631, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, e-mail, ann.claytor@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators January - March

Labour market statistics

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

January 16 Wednesday February 13 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual survevs. 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

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 industri al 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 i likely to be more accurate, and consistent with there national economic series.

Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of uramployment (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-ate changes in unemployment.

Earnings

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

Jan 2000	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2001	Feb	Mar [*] .

Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

kforce jobs

umber of jobs is mainly collected through postal ver surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the er of employee jobs (formerly known as vees in employment). The total number of orce jobs (formerly known as workforce in yment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, mployment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces overnment-supported trainees. As the main part estimate is the employee jobs total, this ication represents the employers' perception of many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and domestic servants.

-employed people (LFS)

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

-employment jobs

of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed le in their main job and people who are employees in main job who are self-employed in their second job

vernment-supported trainees

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

ployment rate

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

NEMPLOYMENT

LO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

The actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under quarantee 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 LIK The general index includes virtually all types of household spending as detailed in Table H.12.

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
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nds	M	Jan 2002	A.2	enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise	Q	1407 2001	
er headline indicators	M	Jan 2002 Nov 2001	A.3 A.4	programmes	Q	Nov 2001	F.2
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gional labour market summary annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	leavers	Q	Nov 2001	F.3
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oloyment by category	M	Jan 2002	B.1	Work-based training for young people:	Q	Nov 2001	F.5
ployment by age	M	Jan 2002	B.2	qualifications of leavers Work-based training for young people:	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
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ployee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	М	Jan 2002	F.13
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filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jan 2002	B.32	Number of people into employment from New			
workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2002	B.33	Deal 25+	М	Jan 2002	F.19
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cted countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 2001	B.51	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
				Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jan 2002	G.1
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unemployment rates by age	M	Jan 2002	C.2	by region	M	Jan 2002	G.3
unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 2001	C.4	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jan 2002	G.11 G.12
mant count by region	M	Jan 2002	C.11 C.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry		Jan 2002 Jun 2001	301
mant count by age and duration	M	Jan 2002 Jan 2002	C.12	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Apr 2001	195
mant count by age and duration: regions	M M*	Dec 2000	C.14	International labour disputes Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
mant count by sought and usual occupation mant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jan 2002	C.21	Labour market and educational status of young	,,	Cop Loo.	
mant count: Iravel-to-work Areas	M	Jan 2002	C.22	people	М	Jan 2002	G.21
mant count: Counties/local authorities	M	Jan 2002	C.23	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 2001	509
mant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jan 2002	C.24	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Dec 2001	541
mant count flows	M	Jan 2002	C.31	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
mant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2001	C.32	employment	М	Jan 2002	G.22
aval between claims	Q	Dec 2001	C.33	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2001	429
stination of leavers from claimant count	М	Jan 2002	C.34	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual			
erage duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2002	C.35	report	Α	Jan 2002	29
dundancies in UK	Q	Nov 2001	C.41	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 2001	510
dundancies by region	Q	Nov 2001	C.42	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Feb 2001	93
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ew Earnings Survey: quarterly projections ew Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2001	145	Prices	М	Jan 2002	H.2
/erage earnings and hours: manual employees		Jan 2002	E.12				
rerage earnings and hours: manual employees	200	241.2002		Frequency of publication, with frequency of con	npilation sl	hown in brack	ets if
employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.13	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Month	ly		
verage earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001		Discontinued tables may be found in the list opp	osite. Ple	ase refer to Ap	oril 1998
nit wage costs	M	Jan 2002		Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not liste			
arnings: international comparisons	М	Jan 2002		* Currently suspended.			
		Sep 1994		Julional Caoponasa.			

^{*} Currently suspended.

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	1 MGSL	2 MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	5 MGSI	6 MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	9 YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991	44,978 45,107 45,226	28,897 29,038 28,935	26,791 27,033 26,490	2,106 2,005 2,445	16,081 16,070 16,291	64.2 64.4 64.0	59.6 59.9 58.6	7.3 6.9 8.4	35.8 35.6
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995 1996 1997 1998	45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253	28,618 28,806 29,004	26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227	2,518 2,394 2,087	17,023 17,030 17,032	62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8	57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9	8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3	37.3 37.2 37.0
1999 2000 2001	46,431 46,581 46,832	29,049 29,356 29,574 29,634	27,560 27,913 28,180	1,822 1,795 1,661 1,453	17,204 17,075 17,007 17,198	63.2 63.5 63.3	59.4 59.9 60.2	6.1 5.6 4.9	36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2 36.8 36.5
3 month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,496 46,508	29,414 29,480	27,682 27,743	1,731 1,737	17,082 17,028	63.3 63.4	59.5 59.7	5.9 5.9	36.7 06.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	26.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	53.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	93.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	33.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	33.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	\$3.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	\$3.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	\$3.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	\$8.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	\$3.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	\$3.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	23.7
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	26.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	25.7
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,668	28,161	1,507	17,226	63.3	60.1	5.1	33.7
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,663	28,152	1,511	17,251	63.2	60.0	5.1	35.8
Aug-Oct	46,933	29,699	28,179	1,520	17,234	63.3	60.0	5.1	35.7
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	59 0.1	53 0.2	24 0.1	29 1.9	6 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0
Over last 12 months Percent	247 0.5	109 0.4	202 0.7	-93 -5.8	137 0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	2.1
Il people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YВТІ	YBTL
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	10.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	10.9
1992 1993 1994 1995	35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483	27,855 27,762 27,773 27,807	25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308	2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499	7,318 7,481 7,564	79.2 78.8 78.6	71.2 70.4 70.8	10.0 10.7 10.0	20.8 20.2 20.4 20.6
1995 1996 1997 1998	35,463 35,663 35,844 36,026	28,018 28,182	25,308 25,645 26,118 26,457	2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802	7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768	78.4 78.6 78.6 78.4	71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4	9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4	2 .4
1999 2000 2001	36,177 36,312 36,554	28,258 28,525 28,736 28,812	26,750 27,092 27,374	1,775 1,644 1,438	7,652 7,577 7,743	78.8 79.1 78.8	73.9 74.6 74.9	6.2 5.7 5.0	21.4 21.6 20.9 21.2
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,234 36,245	28,587 28,647	26,875 26,930	1,712 1,717	7,647 7,599	78.9 79.0	74.2 74.3	6.0 6.0	2 .1 2 .0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	2(9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	21 0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	21 1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,525	7,686	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,826	27,357	1,470	7,749	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,595	28,788	27,311	1,477	7,807	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	28,809	27,316	1,493	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,631	28,798	27,300	1,498	7,832	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,840	27,334	1,506	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	51 0.1	52 0.2	23 0.1	29 2.0	-1 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	233 0.6	85 0.3	176 0.6	-91 -5.7	149 1.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
and 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YВТD
Mais spring quarters (har-May) 1889 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657 22,754 22,917	16,508 16,556 16,474 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,318 16,411	15,277 15,376 14,945 14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,210 15,409 15,530	1,231 1,180 1,530 1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,108 1,002 876	5,198 5,245 5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,339 6,343 6,512	76.1 75.9 75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.0 72.1 71.6	70.4 70.5 68.3 65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 66.3 66.8 67.1 67.7 67.8	7.5 7.1 9.3 11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	23.9 24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 28.0 27.9 28.4
s-month averages aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,698 22,706	16,345 16,383	15,299 15,330	1,046 1,053	6,353 6,323	72.0 72.2	67.4 67.5	6.4 6.4	28.0 27.8
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,714 22,722 22,730	16,387 16,389 16,353	15,342 15,328 15,327	1,045 1,061 1,026	6,327 6,333 6,377	72.1 72.1 71.9	67.5 67.5 67.4	6.4 6.5 6.3	27.9 27.9 28.1
an-Mar 2000	22,738 22,746 22,754	16,379 16,406 16,411	15,361 15,402 15,409	1,019 1,004 1,002	6,359 6,340 6,343	72.0 72.1 72.1	67.6 67.7 67.7	6.2 6.1 6.1	28.0 27.9 27.9
Aar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	22,762 22,770 22,778	16,371 16,350 16,344	15,388 15,400 15,399	983 950 945	6,391 6,420 6,434	71.9 71.8 71.8	67.6 67.6 67.6	6.0 5.8 5.8	28.1 28.2 28.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,811 22,823 22,837	16,365 16,387 16,378	15,419 15,425 15,426	947 962 952	6,446 6,436 6,459	71.7 71.8 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.5	5.8 5.9 5.8	28.3 28.2 28.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,850 22,864	16,399 16,420 16,433	15,449 15,476 15,484	949 943 949	6,451 6,444 6,444	71.8 71.8 71.8	67.6 67.7 67.7	5.8 5.7 5.8	28.2 28.2 28.2
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	22,890 22,904 22,917	16,428 16,413 16,406	15,508 15,518 15,530	920 895 876	6,463 6,491 6,512	71.8 71.7 71.6	67.7 67.8 67.8	5.6 5.5 5.3	28.2 28.3 28.4
Apr-Jun	22,931 22,944 22,957	16,406 16,421 16,453	15,504 15,503 15,526	902 918 927	6,525 6,523 6,504	71.5 71.6 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.5 5.6 5.6	28.5 28.4 28.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Au g-Oct	22,969 22,981	16,458 16,469	15,533 15,531	925 937	6,511 6,512	71.7 71.7	67.6 67.6	5.6 5.7	28.3 28.3
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	37 0.2	47 0.3	28 0.2	19 2.1	-11 -0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
over last 12 months	157 0.7	81 0.5	107 0.7	-25 -2.6	76 1.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Mass aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV		YBTM
1999 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943 19,020 19,155	16,191 16;249 16;172 15;949 15;831 15;803 15;793 15;859 15;900 16;025 16;121 16;136	14,986 15,085 14,660 14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,925 15,126	1,205 1,164 1,512 1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,099 995 868	2,051 2,063 2,178 2,433 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918 2,899 3,019	88.8 88.7 88.1 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8	82.1 82.4 79.9 76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 79.5	9.3 11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9	11.2 11.3 11.9 13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.8
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,976 18,983	16,053 16,089	15,016 15,043	1,037 1,046	2,923 2,893	84.6 84.8	79.1 79.2	6.5 6.5	15.4 15.2
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	18,989 18,995 19,001	16,087 16,093 16,060	15,049 15,039 15,040	1,038 1,054 1,020	2,902 2,902 2,941	84.7 84.7 84.5	79.3 79.2 79.2	6.5 6.5 6.4	15.3 15.3 15.5
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,008 19,014 19,020	16,084 16,108 16,121	15,072 15,110 15,126	1,012 999 995	2,923 2,905 2,899	84.6 84.7 84.8	79.5 79.5 79.5	6.3 6.2 6.2	15.4 15.3 15.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,026 19,032 19,039	16,086 16,063 16,063	15,110 15,122 15,125	976 941 938	2,940 2,969 2,975	84.5 84.4 84.4	79.4 79.5 79.4	5.9	15.5 15.6 15.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,068 19,078 19,089	16,087 16,103 16,092	15,145 15,147 15,149	942 956 943	2,981 2,975 2,997	84.4 84.4 84.3	79.4 79. 4 79.4	4 5.9	15.6 15.6 15.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win		16,118 16,143 16,155	15,177 15,208 15,215	940 935 940	2,982 2,968 2,967	84.4 84.5 84.5	79.5 79.6 79.6	5.8 6 5.8	15.6 15.5 15.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,133 19,144 19,155	16,160 16,143 16,136	15,249 15,257 15,268	911 887 868	2,973 3,001 3,019	84.5 84.3 84.2	79. 79. 79.	7 5.6 7 5.5	15.5 15.7 15.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,167 19,177 19,188	16,129 16,135 16,171	15,234 15,226 15,251	895 910 920	3,038 3,042 3,017	84.2 84.1 84.3	79.5 79. 6 79.6	5 5.5 4 5.6	15.8 15.9 15.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	19,197 19,205	16,172 16,183	15,253 15,253	919 930	3,025 3,022		79. 79 .		15.8 15.7
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	28 0.1	48 0.3	27 0.2	21 2.3	- 20 -0.7	0.1	0.	0 0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	127 0.7	80 0.5	106 0.7	-26 -2.7	46 1.6	-0.1	0.	0 -0.2	0.1

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

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

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

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

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

1

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALET ADOUGTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ 7.1	YBTE
1989 1990 1991 1992	23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386	12,389 12,482 12,461 12,434	11,514 11,657 11,546 11,496	875 825 915 938	10,883 10,825 10,893 10,952 10,949	53.2 53.6 53.4 53.2	49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2	6.6 7.3 7.5	46.8 46.4 46.6 46.8
1993 1994 1995	23,415 23,438 23,486	12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528	11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850	982 943 879 820	10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8	49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5	- 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7 45.2
1996 1997 1998 1999	23,553 23,624 23,707 23,774	12,670 12,819 12,868 13,037	12,060 12,160 12,350	760 708 687	10,805 10,838 10,736	54.3 54.3 54.8	51.0 51.3 51.9	5.9 5.5 5.3	45.7 45.7 45.2
2000 2001 3-month average	23,826 23,915	13,163 13,228	12,504 12,650	659 578	10,663 10,687	55.2 55.3	52.5 52.9	5.0 4.4	44.8 44.7
Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,797 23,801	13,068 13,096	12,383 12,413	685 683	10,729 10,705	54.9 55.0 55.2	52.0 52.2 52.3	5.2 5.2	45.1 45.0 44.8
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,131 13,111 13,140	12,448 12,428 12,457	683 683 682	10,675 10,699 10,674	55.1 55.2	52.2 52.3	5.2 5.2 5.2	44.9 44.8
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,818 23,822 23,826	13,155 13,150 13,163	12,472 12,479 12,504	683 671 659	10,663 10,672 10,663	55.2 55.2 55.2	52.4 52.4 52.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	44.8 44.8 44.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,831 23,835 23,839	13,172 13,192 13,205	12,538 12,564 12,581	635 627 624	10,658 10,643 10,634	55.3 55.3 55.4	52.6 52.7 52.8	4.8 4.8 4.7	44.7 44.7 44.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,855 23,863 23,870	13,214 13,202 13,174	12,574 12,552 12,548	640 650 626	10,641 10,660 10,696	55.4 55.3 55.2	52.7 52.6 52.6	4.8 4.9 4.7	44.6 44.7 44.8
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,877 23,884 23,892	13,163 13,198 13,190	12,551 12,598 12,604	612 600 586	10,714 10,687 10,702	55.1 55.3 55.2	52.6 52.7 52.8	4.6 4.5 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.8
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,899 23,907 23,915	13,170 13,207 13,228	12,593 12,624 12,650	578 583 578	10,729 10,700 10,687	55.1 55.2 55.3	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4 4.4	41.9 64.1 84.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,922 23,929 23,937	13,253 13,225 13,215	12,671 12,652 12,635	582 573 580	10,669 10,705 10,721	55.4 55.3 55.2	53.0 52.9 52.8	4.4 4.3 4.4	44. 44. 44.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	23,944 23,952	13,205 13,230	12,619 12,648	586 582	10,740 10,722	55.1 55.2	52.7 52.8	4.4 4.4	44. 44.
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	23 0.1	6 0.0	- 4 0.0	10 1.7	17 0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months Percent	89 0.4	28 0.2	96 0.8	-68 -10.4	61 0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.
emales aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	ҮВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	УВТК	YBTN
1989 1990 1991 1992	16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792	11,870 11,967 11,946 11,906	11,022 11,161 11,053 10,984	849 806 893 922	4,796 4,739 4,808 4,885	71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9	66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4	7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7	28. 23. 24. 23.
1993 1994 1995	16,828 16,877 16,942	11,931 11,970 12,013	10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348	961 928 869 811	4,897 4,907 4,929	70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4	65.2 65.4 65.8	8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7	200
1996 1997 1998 1999	17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234	12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501	11,530 11,662 11.825	748 697 676	4,863 4,824 4,815 4,734	71.8 72.0	66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6	6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 5.1	23 28 26 27 27
2000 2001	17,292 17,399	12,615 12,675	11,966 12,106	649 570	4,677 4,724	72.5 73.0 72.9	69.2 69.6	5.1 4.5	21, 27,
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,258 17,263	12,534 12,557	11,859 11,887	675 671	4,724 4,705	72.6 72.7	68.7 68.9		27 27
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,584 12,558 12,575	11,914 11,889 11,907	670 669 668	4,683 4,714 4,702	72.9 72.7 72.8	69.0 68.8 68.9		27 27 27
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,598 12,597 12,615	11,927 11,937 11,966	672 660 649	4,684 4,690 4,677	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.0 69.2	5.3 5.2 5.1	27, 27, 27,
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,297 17,301 17,307	12,616 12,634 12,646	11,992 12,017 12,031	624 618 614	4,681 4,667 4,661	72.9 73.0 73.1	69.3 69.5 69.5	4.9 4.9 4.9	27 27 26
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,324 17,334 17,343	12,659 12,652 12,619	12,028 12,011 12,002	632 641 617	4,665 4,682 4,725	73.1 73.0 72.8	69.4 69.3 69.2	5.0 5.1 4.9	26 27 27
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,352 17,362 17,371	12,609 12,644 12,640	12,006 12,054 12,063	602 590 577	4,743 4,717 4,731	72.7 72.8 72.8	69.2 69.4 69.4	4.8 4.7 4.6	27 27 27
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,380 17,389 17,399	12,620 12,655 12,675	12,053 12,081 12,106	568 573 570	4,760 4,735 4,724	72.6 72.8 72.9	69.3 69.5 69.6	4.5	27 27 27
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,408 17,418 17,427	12,697 12,652 12,638	12,123 12,085 12,065	574 567 573	4,711 4,765 4,789	72.9 72.6 72.5	69.6 69.4 69.2	4.5 4.5	27 27 27
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,434 17,441	12,626 12,656	12,047 12,081	579 576	4,808 4,784	72.4 72.6	69.1 69.3		27 2 7
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	23 0.1	4 0.0	- 4 0.0	8 1.5	19 0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0
Over last 12 months Per cent	107 0.6	0.0	70 0.6	-66 -10.2	102 2.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0

ITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
JUSTED	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM _	MGTP	MGTV	6	MGUE	MGUK	3
people quarters Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1994 1995 1999 1999 1999 2000	44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431 46,581 46,832	28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,486 28,663 28,852 29,194 29,470	26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,442 27,793 28,066	2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037 1,776 1,752 1,619	16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,055 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,237 17,169 17,362	64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9 63.1 62.9	59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 59.7 59.9	7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.0 5.5 4.8	36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.1 36.9 37.1
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Seu-Nov (Aut)	46,496 46,508	29,542 29,542	27,785 27,807	1,757 1,735	16,953 16,966	63.5 63.5	59.8 59.8	5.9 5.9	36.5 36.5
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,524	27,857	1,667	16,996	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Nov 99 - Jan 2000	46,532	29,463	27,767	1,696	17,069	63.3	59.7	5.8	36.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,382	27,693	1,689	17,162	63.1	59.5	5.7	36.9
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,418	27,696	1,722	17,138	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8
	46,568	29,448	27,765	1,683	17,121	63.2	59.6	5.7	36.8
	46,581	29,412	27,793	1,619	17,169	63.1	59.7	5.5	36.9
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	46,593	29,433	27,844	1,589	17,160	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
	46,605	29,564	27,977	1,587	17,040	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
	46,617	29,750	28,118	1,632	16,868	63.8	60.3	5.5	36.2
Jul Sep	46,665	29,803	28,146	1,657	16,862	63.9	60.3	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,716	28,077	1,639	16,971	63.6	60.1	5.5	36.4
Ser-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,611	28,036	1,575	17,096	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,727 46,748 46,769	29,568 29,585 29,516	28,068 28,088 27,997	1,500 1,497 1,519	17,158 17,163 17,253	63.3 63.3 63.1	60.1 60.1 59.9	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.7 36.7 36.9
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	46,790 46,811 46,832	29,480 29,508 29,470	27,961 28,027 28,066	1,519 1,481 1,404	17,309 17,303 17,362	63.0 63.0 62.9	59.8 59.9 59.9	5.2 5.0 4.8	37.0 37.0 37.1
Mat-May (Spr) Apt-Jun May-Jul	46,853	29,544	28,097	1,448	17,309	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
	46,873	29,658	28,159	1,498	17,216	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
	46,894	29,866	28,289	1,576	17,028	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jun-Sep Aug-Oct	46,914	29,886	28,299	1,587	17,028	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
	46,933	29,828	28,270	1,558	17,105	63.6	60.2	5.2	36.4
Changes Over last 12 months Parcent	247 0.5	112 0.4	193 0.7	- 81 -4.9	134 0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
l pec sie aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Kar-Mày) 1909 1909 1904 1904 1904 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 2000	34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177 36,312 36,554	27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,648 27,673 28,026 28,097 28,359 28,568 28,643	25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,627 26,966 27,253	2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,732 1,602 1,390	6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,818 7,744 7,911	80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.2 78.0 78.4 78.7	74.2 74.7 73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 73.1 73.6 74.3	7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6 4.9	20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 21.8 22.0 21.6 21.3 21.6
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,234 36,245	28,717 28,711	26,980 26,997	1,737 1,714	7,517 7,534	79.3 79.2	74.5 74.5	6.0 6.0	20.7 20.8
Cct-Dec	36,257	28,679	27,032	1,647	7,578	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Nov 99 -Jan 2000	36,268	28,619	26,945	1,675	7,648	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,531	26,862	1,669	7,748	78.6	74.0	5.8	21.4
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,564	26,860	1,704	7,726	78.7	74.0	6.0	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,594	26,928	1,666	7,707	78.8	74.2	5.8	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,568	26,966	1,602	7,744	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,587	27,015	1,572	7,737	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,334	28,717	27,148	1,569	7,617	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,907	27,291	1,617	7,438	79.5	75.1	5.6	20.5
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,975	27,332	1,643	7,417	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,883	27,261	1,623	7,529	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,773	27,215	1,557	7,660	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,734	27,252	1,481	7,718	78.8	74.8	5.2	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,759	27,279	1,479	7,714	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,694	27,192	1,501	7,799	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,660	27,161	1,499	7,853	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,684	27,220	1,464	7,850	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,643	27,253	1,390	7,911	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,705	27,271	1,434	7,870	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,595	28,791	27,305	1,486	7,804	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	29,000	27,436	1,563	7,615	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,631	29,022	27,447	1,574	7,609	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,969	27,425	1,544	7,676	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	233 0.6	86 0.3	164 0.6	- 78 -4.8		-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3

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

Thousands

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

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

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

January 2002

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Econom inactivit rate (%
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSM	MGTT	3 MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW	6	7 MGUF	MGUL	
(Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,547 22,657 22,754 22,917	16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,234 16,327 16,318	15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,138 15,336 15,459	1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098 9,91	5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,423 6,427 6,600	75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4 71.6 71.8	70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 66.1 66.0 66.5 66.8	7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7 6.1	24 24 25 26 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,698 22,706	16,419 16,398	15,374 15,364	1,045 1,033	6,280 6,309	72.3 72.2	67.7 67.7	6.4 6.3	27
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27
Nov 99 -Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	26
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	20
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,931 22,944 22,957	16,347 16,428 16,577	15,458 15,508 15,613	889 920 963	6,584 6,516 6,381	71.3 71.6 72.2	67.4 67.6 68.0	5.4 5.6 5.8	23 23 23 23
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,638	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	2
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	157 0.7	84 0.5	103 0.7	- 20 -2.0	74 1.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YВТА	MGUC	MGUI		
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943 19,020 19,155	16,117 16,099 15,871 15,754 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,937 16,034	14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,851 15,049 15,194	1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088 1,086 984	2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,866 2,926 3,008 3,006 2,987 3,110	88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 83.9 84.1 83.9 84.1 83.8	81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1 78.4 79.1	7.4 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,976 18,983	16,128 16,105	15,091 15,079	1,037 1,026	2,849 2,878	85.0 84.8	79.5 79.4	6.4 6.4	1
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	1
Nov 99 -Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	1
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	1:
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	1:
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	1:
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	12 11
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	19
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	19
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	1:
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	1!
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	10
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	10
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	1!
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	1:
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	1:
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,309	15,358	951	2,888	85.0	80.0	5.8	1:
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,256	15,321	935	2,949	84.6	79.8	5.8	
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	127 0.7	81 0.5	101 0.7	-20 -2.1	46 1.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	STATE OF THE STATE

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1
Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted A. 1
Thousands

INITED KINGDOM NOTSEASONALLY	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
emales aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	мдто	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	47.0
1969 1990 1991	23,272 23,307 23,354	12,330 12,427 12,412	11,470 11,617 11,512	860 809 900	10,942 10,880 10,942	53.0 53.3 53.1	49.3 49.8 49.3	7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3	47.0 46.7 46.9 47.0
1992 1993 1994	23,386 23,415 23,438	12,395 12,426 12,456	11,491 11,476 11,544	904 949 912	10,992 10,989 10,983	53.0 53.1 53.1	49.1 49.0 49.3	7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8	46.9 46.9 46.9
1995 1996 1997	23,486 23,553 23,624	12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796	11,629 11,820 12,022	849 791 732	11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911	53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0	49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1	6.3 5.7 5.3	46.5 46.0 46.0
1998 1999 2000 2001	23,707 23,774 23,826 23,915	12,796 12,960 13,084 13,153	12,117 12,304 12,457 12,607	679 657 628 546	10,813 10,742 10,762	54.5 54.9 55.0	51.8 52.3 52.7	5.1 4.8 4.2	45.5 45.1 45.0
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,797 23,801	13,124 13,144	12,411 12,443	712 701	10,673 10,657	55.1 55.2	52.2 52.3	5.4 5.3	44.9 44.8
Oca-Dec Nov 99 - Jan 2000	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,147 13,095 13,093	12,488 12,443 12,430	660 652 664	10,658 10,715 10,721	55.2 55.0 55.0	52.5 52.3 52.2	5.0 5.0 5.1	44.8 45.0 45.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	23,818 23,822	13,111 13,107	12,423 12,442	688 665	10,707 10,715	55.0 55.0	52.2 52.2	5.2 5.1	45.0 45.0 45.1
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,826 23,831 23,835	13,084 13,113 13,199	12,457 12,498 12,563	628 615 636	10,742 10,718 10,635	54.9 55.0 55.4	52.3 52.4 52.7	4.8 4.7 4.8	45.0 44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	23,839	13,282 13,301	12,627 12,621 12,579	655 680 678	10,557 10,554 10,605	55.7 55.8 55.6	53.0 52.9 52.7	4.9 5.1 5.1	44.3 44.2 44.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,863 23,870 23,877	13,258 13,220 13,178	12,579 12,575 12,590	644 588	10,650	55.4 55.2	52.7 52.7	4.9	44.6
Oc-Dec No/2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,884 23,892	13,176 13,182 13,143	12,613 12,576	569 568	10,703 10,749	55.2 55.0	52.8 52.6	4.3 4.3	44.8 45.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,899 23,907 23,915	13,123 13,163 13,153	12,540 12,586 12,607	583 577 546	10,777 10,744 10,762	54.9 55.1 55.0	52.5 52.6 52.7	4.4 4.4 4.2	45.1 44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,922 23,929 23,937	13,198 13,230 13,289	12,639 12,652 12,676	559 578 613	10,724 10,700 10,648	55.2 55.3 55.5	52.8 52.9 53.0	4.2 4.4 4.6	44.8 44.7 44.5
Ju-Sep Aug-Oct	23,944 23,952	13,291 13,286	12,661 12,669	630 617	10,654 10,666	55.5 55.5	52.9 52.9	4.7 4.6	44.5 44.5
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	89 0.4	28 0.2	90 0.7	- 61 -9.0	61 0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.1
emales aged 16 to 59 Syding quarters (Mar-May)	ҮВТН	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	УВТВ	MGUD	MGUJ		
1969 1990 1991	16,666 16,706 16,754	11,811 11,912 11,897	10,978 11,122 11,020	833 790 877	4,855 4,794 4,857	70.9 71.3 71.0	65.9 66.6 65.8	7.1 6.6 7.4	29.1 28.7 29.0
1932 1993 1994	16,792 16,828 16,877	11,863 11,887 11,923	10,975 10,958 11,026	888 928 896 839	4,929 4,941 4,955	70.6 70.6 70.6	65.4 65.1 65.3	7.5 7.8 7.5	29.4 29.4 29.4
1995 1996 1997	16,942 17,022 17,101	11,960 12,098 12,208	11,121 11,315 11,488	783 720	4,982 4,924 4,892	70.6 71.1 71.4	65.6 66.5 67.2	7.0 6.5 5.9	29.4 28.9 28.6
1998 1999 2000 2001	17,174 17,234 17,292 17,399	12,284 12,422 12,534 12,598	11,616 11,776 11,916 12,059	668 646 618 539	4,890 4,812 4,758 4,801	71.5 72.1 72.5 72.4	67.6 68.3 68.9 69.3	5.4 5.2 4.9 4.3	28.5 27.9 27.5 27.6
3-month averages Aug-Oct 1999 Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,258 17,263	12,589 12,606	11,889 11,918	700 688	4,669 4,657	72.9 73.0	68.9 69.0	5.6 5.5	27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,600 12,543 12,530	11,954 11,905 11,881	647 638 649	4,667 4,730 4,748	73.0 72.6 72.5	69.2 68.9 68.8	5.1 5.1 5.2	27.0 27.4 27.5
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,552 12,552 12,534	11,876 11,898 11,916	676 654 618	4,730 4,735 4,758	72.6 72.6 72.5	68.7 68.8 68.9	5.4 5.2 4.9	27.4 27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,297 17,301	12,555 12,642	11,950 12,014	605 628	4,742 4,660	72.6 73.1	69.1 69.4	4.8 5.0	27.4 26.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,307 17,324 17,334	12,723 12,751 12,708	12,077 12,080 12,040	647 671 668	4,584 4,573 4,626	73.5 73.6 73.3	69.8 69.7 69.5	5.1 5.3 5.3	26.5 26.4 26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,343 17,352 17,362	12,665 12,623 12,627	12,031 12,044 12,068	634 579 559	4,678 4,729 4,734	73.0 72.7 72.7	69.4 69.5	5.0 4.6 4.4	27.0 27.3 27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	17,371 17,380	12,594 12,570	12,036 11,997	558 573	4,777 4,810	72.5 72.3	69.3 69.0	4.4	27.5 27.7
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	17,389 17,399	12,609 12,598	12,041 12,059	568 539	4,780 4,801	72.5 72.4	69.2 69.3	4.5 4.3	27.5 27.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,408 17,418 17,427	12,639 12,654 12,708	12,087 12,080 12,101	553 574 607	4,769 4,764 4,719	72.6 72.6 72.9	69.4 69.4 69.4	4.4 4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,434 17,441	12,713 12,713	12,090 12,104	623 609	4,721 4,728	72.9 72.9	69.3 69.4	4.9 4.8	27.1 27.1
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	107 0.6	5 0.0	64 0.5	-59 -8.8	102 2.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.4

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

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

Thousands

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

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

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

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates is 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 Aug-Oct 2001 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases, or the LFS Quarterly Supplement

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,179	±161	24	±117	202	±208
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	-0.0%	±0.3%	-0.0%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,520	±52	29	<u>+</u> 53	-93	±72
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,699	±159	53	±115	109	<u>+</u> 204
Economic activity rate	78.7%	+0.3%	-0.0%	+0.2%	-0.3%	+0.4%

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

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

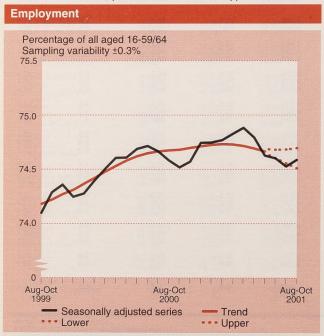
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY **Labour Force Survey trends series:** employment and unemployment - technical note

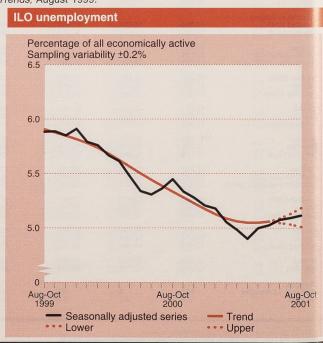
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data points. in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Not 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 impressor 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

INITED KINGDOMa	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
-month averages	05.004	70.4	2,947	10.3
ug-Oct1993	25,604 25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3 10.3 10.2
ep-Nov oct-Dec	25,645	70.5 70.5	2,921 2,903	10.2
av 03 lan 94	25,669 25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
ec 93-Feb 94			2,859	10.0
n-Mar 1994	25,724 25,753	70.6 70.7	2,833	9.9
b-Apr ar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8 9.7
or-Jun	25,807 25,833	70.8 70.9	2,779 2,749	9.6
ay-Jul in-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
II-Sep	25,881 25,905	71.0 71.0	2,684 2,650	9.4 9.3
ig-Oct	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
p-Nov st-Dec	25,951	71.1 71.1	2,589 2,566	9.1 9.0
_{Dv} S4-Jan95 _{ec} S4-Feb95	25,975 26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
		71.2	2,535	8.9
n-Mar 1995	26,030 26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
b-Apr ar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8 8.7
nr-JUN	26,128 26,163	71.4 71.4	· 2,506 2,497	8.7
ay-dul n-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,489	8.7
	26,231 26,262	71.6 71.6	2,480 2,470	8.6 8.6
g-Cict p-Mov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
t-Dac	26,315	71.8	2,448 2,436	8.5 8.5
v95-Jan 96 c9Feb 96	26,335 26,353	71.8 71.8	2,436	8.4
			2,411	8.4
h-Mar 1996	26,369 26,384	71.8 71.9	2,399	8.3
b-Apr ar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3 8.2
r-Juli	26,420 26,444	71.9 71.9	2,373 2,359	8.2
ay ul n-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
I-Sop	26,510 26,553	72.1 72.1	2,327 2,308	8.1 8.0
g-Oct p-Nov	26,602	72.2	2,285	7.9
t-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8 7.7
√96-Jan 97 c 96-Feb 97	26,711 26,767	72,5 72.6	2,229 2,197	7.6
				75
-Mar 1997	26,823 26,874	72.7 72.8	2,164 2,132	7.5 7.3
b-Aor ir May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
roun	26,962 26,999	73.0 73.0	2,070 2,041	7.1 7.0
y-Jul i-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982 1,952	6.8 6.7
g-Oct p-Nov	27,080 27,101	73.2 73.2	1,924	6.6
t-Dec	27,120	73.2	1,898	6.5
v97-Jan 98 cs7-Feb 98	27,140 27,161	73.3 73.3	1,877 1,860	6.5 6.4
n-Mar 1998	27,185 27,211	73.4 73.4	1,848 1,840	6.4 6.3
h-Apr ar-May	27,238	73.5	1,835	6.3
	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
iy-3ul n-Aug	27,300 27,333	73.6 73.6	1,830 1,828	6.3
-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
g-Oct p-Nov	27,402 27,435	73.8 73.8	1,825 1,823	6.2 6.2
t-Dec	27,465	73.9	1,821	6.2
v98-Jan99 c98-Feb99	27,491 27,514	73.9 73.9	1,819 1,816	6.2 6.2
n-Mar1999 b-Apr	27,534 27,552	73.9 74.0	1,812 1,805	6.2 6.1
ar-May	27,570	74.0	1,795	6.1
r-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,783	6.1 6.0
ay-Jul n-Aug	27,613 27,639	74.1 74.1	1,771 1,759	6.0
-Sep	27,666	74.1	1,749	5.9
g-Oct p-Nov	27,694 27,722	74.2 74.2	1,740 1,731	5.9 5.9
t-Dec	27,749	74.3	1,723	5.8
v99-Jan 2000 c99-Feb 2000	27,777 27,806	74.3 74.4	1,715 1,704	5.8 5.8
n-Mar2000 D-Apr	27,836 27,866	74.4 74.5	1,692	5.7 5.7
r-May	27,866 27,895	74.5 74.5	1,677 1,660	5.7
-Jun	27,922	74.6	1,642	5.6
y-Jul -Aug	27,947 27,968	74.6 74.6	1,625 1,608	5.5 5.4
-Sep	27,987	74.7	1,592	5.4
g-Oct	28,004	74.7	1,576	5.3
p-Nov t-Dec	28,021 28,039	74.7 74.7	1,560 1,544	5.3 5.2
v2000-Jan 2001	28,059	74.7	1,529	5.2
c2000-Feb 2001	28,078	74.7	1,516	5.1
n-Mar2001	28,098	74.7	1,506	5.1
eb-Apr ar-May	28,116	74.7	1,499 1,497	5.1 5.0
or-Jun	28,131 28,144	74.7 74.7	1,498	5.0
ay-Jul n-Aug	28,155	74.7	1,501	5.1
n-Aug I-Sep	28,167 28,178	74.6 74.6	1,506 1,511	5.1 5.1
ug-Oct	28,170	74.6	1,515	0.1

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

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

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

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforcejobs				
		Levels				
		All	Male	Female		
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB		
1999	September R	29,104	15,603	13,500		
	December R	29,159	15,601	13,558		
2000	March R	29,154	15,583	13,571		
	June R	29,238	15,679	13,560		
	SeptemberR	29,297	15,697	13,600		
	December R	29,413	15,819	13,593		
2001	March R	29,409	15,825	13,584		
	June R	29,467	15,821	13,646		
	September	29,413	15,777	13,636		
Change	on quarter	-54	-44	-10		
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	-0.1		
	on year	116	80	36		
Percent		0.4	0.5	0.3		

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPA
2000	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
	Decemberc	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.3
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April ^c	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.
	Junec	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August	947.0	724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Septemberc	946.8	722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October R	954.3	726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.5
	November P	959.1	728.8	230.3	3.2	4.4	1.7
Change	on month	4.8	2.6	22	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.5	0.4	1.0			
Change	on year	-80.8	-66.6	-14.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Percent		-7.8	-8.4	-5.8		*	

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ear	nings	UNITED	KINGDOM	Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2000	October November	126.0 126.6	42 42	2000	November December	220.2 222.8
	December	127.7	4.4	2001	January	224.9
2001	January	128.0	4.4		February March	233.2 232.8
	February	131.0	5.2		Maich	232.0
	March	128.5	5.0		April	237.6
	April May	128.7	5.2			
	May	128.8	4.5			
	June	129.5	5.2 4.5 4.7			
	July	129.7	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5 4.3			
	September R	130.9	4.3			
	October P	131.5	4.4			
Change	on month	0.6	0.1			
Change	on year	5.5	0.2			

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

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

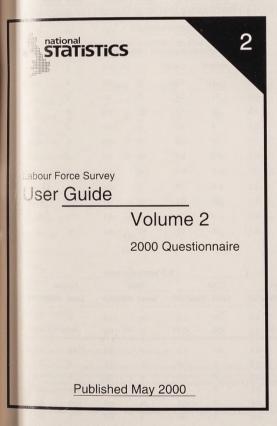
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

Publication of the Jobsentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobsentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

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A. 11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

							Labour For	ce Surve	y (August to	o Octobe	r 2001)							
	Total aged 16 and over		Econom	ically acti	ve		LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
Government	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Fer	nale	All		Male		Female		
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,032	1,187	74.0	652	536	1,103	68.7	597	72.1	506	64.9	84	7.1	55	8.4	30	5.6	
North West	5,369	3,259	75.9	1,807	1,451	3,087	71.8	1,698	75.9	1,389	67.3	172	5.3	110	6.1	62	4.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,972	2,457	77.8	1,376	1,081	2,326	73.6	1,286	77.7	1,041	68.9	131	5.3	90	6.6	40	3.7	
East Midlands	3,336	2,139	80.4	1,182	957	2,036	76.4	1,127	81.2	909	71.2	103	4.8	55	4.7	48	5.0	
West Midlands	4,183	2,619	78.4	1,491	1,128	2,472	73.9	1,393	79.7	1,078	67.3	147	5.6	98	6.5	50	4.4	
East	4,310	2,853	82.6	1,574	1,280	2,743	79.4	1,520	85.3	1,223	72.9	110	3.9	54	3.4	56	4.4	
London	5,745	3,732	76.6	2,099	1,633	3,478	71.3	1,937	77.0	1,541	65.0	255	6.8	163	7.7	92	5.7	
South East	6,404	4,287	83.0	2,372	1,915	4,147	80.2	2,293	85.9	1,854	74.0	140	3.3	79	3.3	61	3.2	
South West	3,944	2,515	81.9	1,368	1,147	2,428	79.0	1,318	82.9	1,110	74.7	87	3.5	50	3.7	37	3.2	
England	39,295	25,049	79.2	13,921	11,129	23,819	75.2	13,168	80.2	10,651	69.7	1,230	4.9	753	5.4	477	4.3	
Wales	2,319	1,338	73.5	738	600	1,264	69.3	690	73.1	574	65.1	74	5.5	48	6.5	26	4.3	
Scotland	4,044	2,552	78.8	1,381	1,171	2,382	73.4	1,275	76.8	1,107	69.8	170	6.7	106	7.7	64	5.5	
Great Britain	45,658	28,940	78.9	16,040	12,900	27,465	74.8	15,133	79.6	12,332	69.5	1,474	5.1	907	5.7	568	4.4	
Northern Irelan	d 1,274	759	72.3	429	330	714	67.9	398	74.1	316	61.3	46	6.0	31	7.2	15	4.5	
United Kingdo	om 46,933	29,699	78.7	16,469	13,230	28,179	74.6	15,531	79.4	12,648	69.3	1,520	5.1	937	5.7	582	4.4	

Change on quarter^c

To 16	otal aged and over		Econom	ically acti	ive	LFS employment							ILO unemployment						
Government	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)		
North East	0	8	0.4	-5	12	7	0.3	-5	-0.6	12	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	-0.1		
North West	2	-41	-1.0	-17	-24	-34	-0.8	-15	-0.8	-20	-0.9	-7	-0.1	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.3		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-6	0.0	10	-16	-1	0.1	6	0.5	-7	-0.3	-5	-0.2	4	0.3	-9	3.0-		
East Midlands	5	23	0.6	6	17	30	0.9	13	0.8	16	1.0	-6	-0.4	-7	-0.6	1	0.0		
West Midlands	3	9	0.2	17	-8	3	0.0	15	0.7	-12	-0.9	6	0.2	2	0.0	4	0.4		
East	8	23	0.4	18	5	12	0.1	- 17	0.8	-5	-0.6	11	0.4	2	0.1	9	0.7		
London	12	25	0.3	6	20	-3	-0.2	-14	-0.8	11	0.3	28	0.7	20	0.9	8	0.4		
South East	13	10	0.0	16	-7	1.	-0.1	13	0.1	-12	-0.4	9	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.3		
South West	7	3	-0.3	0	4	12	0.0	3	-0.1	9	0.1	-8	-0.3	-3	-0.2	-5	-0.5		
England	53	53	0.0	51	2	26	-0.1	32	0.0	-6	-0.2	28	0.1	19	0.1	9	0.1		
Wales	2	9	0.7	2	7	14	0.9	7	1.1	7	0.7	-5	-0.4	-5	-0.7	0	-0.1		
Scotland	2	-3	0.0	0	-3	-9	-0.2	-6	-0.3	-3	-0.2	6	0.3	6	0.4	1	0.1		
Great Britain	57	59	0.1	53	7	30	0.0	33	0.1	-3	-0.1	29	0.1	19	0.1	9	0.1		
Northern Ireland	3	-6	-0.6	-5	-1	-6	-0.6	-5	-1.1	-1	-0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1		
United Kingdo	m 59	53	0.0	47	6	24	0.0	28	0.0	-4	-0.1	29	0.1	19	0.1	10	0.1		

Change on year

16	otal aged and over		Econom	ically act	ive	LFS employment						ILO unemployment						
Government Office	All	А	All		Female	All		Ma	ale	Fen	nale	All		Male		Fem	nale	
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)	
North East	0	-21	-1.3	-21	0	-2	0.0	-7	-0.7	5	0.8	-19	-1.5	-14	-1.9	-5	-0.9	
North West	6	-17	-0.5	-9	-8	-3	-0.2	-8	-0.6	5	0.3	-14	-0.4	-1	0.0	-13	-0.9	
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	-41	-1.2	-7	-34	-14	-0.4	0	0.0	-14	-0.8	-27	-1.0	-7	-0.5	-20	-1.7	
East Midlands	20	20	0.0	-4	24	18	0.0	2	-0.6	16	0.6	2	0.0	-6	-0.5	8	0.7	
West Midlands	10	22	0.4	30	-8	30	0.6	28	1.5	2	-0.3	-8	-0.3	2	0.0	-9	-0.8	
East	30	29	0.1	17	12	27	0.2	26	1.1	0	-0.8	2	0.0	-10	-0.7	12	0.9	
London	69	69	0.1	44	25	69	0.1	31	-0.3	38	0.5	0	-0.1	13	0.5	-13	-0.9	
South East	53	37	-0.2	32	5	35	-0.2	27	0.1	8	-0.6	2	0.0	5	0.2	-3	-0.2	
South West	28	-2	-1.1	-9	7	15	-0.5	-1	-0.9	15	-0.1	-16	-0.7	-8	-0.6	-8	-0.8	
England	225	96	-0.3	72	24	174	0.0	99	0.0	75	-0.1	-79	-0.3	-27	-0.2	-51	-0.5	
Wales	8	-3	-0.7	-5	1	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0	-14	-1.0	-9	-1.1	-5	-0.8	
Scotland	6	0	0.1	2	-2	3	0.1	-5	-0.2	8	0.4	-3	-0.1	7	0.5	-10	-0.8	
Great Britain	239	92	-0.3	70	23	188	0.0	99	0.0	89	0.0	-95	-0.3	-29	-0.2	-66	-0.5	
Northern Ireland	8	17	1.3	12	5	14	1.1	8	1.4	6	0.8	2	0.2	4	0.7	-1	-0.5	
United Kingdon	m 247	109	-0.3	81	28	202	0.0	107	0.0	96	0.0	-93	-0.3	-25	-0.2	-68	-0.5	

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5=6+12; 6=8+10; 12=14+16.
a Denominator = all persons of working age.
b Denominator = total economically active.
C Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 11 Regional summary

	Em	ployer surve	ys		Bene	fits Agency ac		Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian work	kforce jobs (J	une 2001); sted		Cla	aimant count		Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (November 2001)					
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Fem	nale				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North East	1,060	536	524	61.9	5.4	49.8	8.1	12.1	2.3				
North West	3,223	1,691	1,532	122.2	3.7	95.6	5.4	26.6	1.7				
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,305	1,203	1,102	93.5	3.9	72.2	5.5	21.3	1.9				
East Midlands	1,934	1,017	917	62.2	3.1	46.2	4.3	16.0	1.7				
WestMidlands	2,552	1,363	1,188	95.7	3.6	72.9	5.0	22.8	1.9				
East.	2,522	1,367	1,155	54.1	2.1	39.8	2.8	14.3	1.2				
Lordon	4,522	2,436	2,086	159.1	3.4	115.9	4.6	43.2	2.1				
South East	4,146	2,210	1,936	65.6	1.5	48.9	2.1	16.7	0.9				
SorthWest	2,400	1,272	1,128	51.1	2.1	37.9	2.8	13.2	1.2				
England	24,614	13,060	11,554	765.6	3.0	579.2	4.2	186.4	1.6				
Walos	1,235	638	597	49.2	3.8	37.9	5.5	11.3	1.8				
Sociand	2,385	1,252	1,133	106.2	4.2	82.8	6.1	23.4	2.1				
Great Britain	28,234	14,949	13,284	920.9	3.1	699.8	4.4	221.1	1.6				
Nomem Ireland	750	405	345	38.3	4.9	29.0	6.6	9.3	2.7				
United Kingdom	28,983	15,354	13,629	959.1	3.2	728.8	4.4	230.3	1.7				

anges on period (period specified below)

	Emp	ployer survey	/S		Bene	fits Agency ac		Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian wo	orkforce jobs (); not seasona	change on ally adjusted		Claima	nt count (cha		Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on October 2001)				
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ale	Fen	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-6	-4	-2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
florth West	82	53	29	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	5	7	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
EastMidlands	20	10	10	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	17	15	2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
	8	0	8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0			
London	-2	7	-9	3.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.1			
South East	15	10	6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0).		
South West	40	20	19	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Erigland	136	81	56	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0			
Wales	-3	1	-4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0)		
Scotland	21	5	16	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0)		
Great Britain	155	87	68	5.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.3	0.0)		
Northern Ireland	-1	-1	-2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0)		
United Kingdom	154	86	68	4.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.2	0.0)		

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

Source: Labour Force Sun Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 60

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY - August to October 2001

	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	± 58	± 59	±1.2%	±0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 45	±1.2%	±0.6%
East Midlands	± 43	± 14	± 43	± 40	±1.3%	±0.7%
WestMidlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 47	± 15	± 47	± 42	±1.0%	±0.5%
London	± 59	± 23	± 57	± 56	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 57	± 16	± 56	± 52	±0.9%	±0.4%
South West	± 46	± 12	± 46	± 43	±1.1%	±0.5%
Wales	± 37	±11	± 36	± 38	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 46	± 17	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%

The Labour Force Survey data in table A.11 are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in this table represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are 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.

Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey, the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed, from June 2000, temporarily increasing standard errors. See technical note, pS12.

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment u rate (%) 16-59/64	inemployme rate (all aged 1
NITED KINGDOM	46,838	29,497	27,928	1,569	17,341	78.4	59.6	74.1	
REAT BRITAIN	45,572	28,752	27,234	1,518	16,820	78.6	59.8	74.4	
NGLAND	39,203	24,867	23,596	1,271	14,336	78.9	60.2	74.8	
ORTH EAST	2,032	1,194	1,101	94	838	74.6	54.2	68.6	
arlington UA	77	49	45	3	28	79.6	59.0	73.9	
artlepool UA	72 109	40 61	37 53	4 8	32 48	71.7 69.0	50.7 49.0	64.9 60.4	1
iddlesbrough UA edcar and Cleveland UA lockton-on-Tees UA	107 142	60 88	54 81	6 7	47 54	71.9 76.9	50.5 57.2	64.6 70.9	1
irham	400 48	239 31	227 30	12	161 17	75.6 82.8	56.8 62.1	71.7 79.5	
ester-le-Street erwentside	68	39	37	*	29 29	72.3 78.7	54.7 60.1	69.0 75.7	
rham sington	76 71	47 39	46 37		32	70.4	51.7	66.3 73.8	
dgefield esdale	69 19	12	41 12	*	25 7	79.5 80.1	59.1 61.9	78.0	
ear Valley	48	27	25	* -	22	68.6	51.0	63.4	
rthumberland	249 27	152 16	144 15	7	97 11	78.2 79.6	58.0 57.0	74.4 76.7	
nwick rwick-upon-Tweed	21	11	11	*	10	72.5	52.1	69.8	
th Valley stle Morpeth	65 40	41 25	37 24	4	23 16	80.3 77.2	57.1 59.3	72.2 75.2	
nedale nsbeck	46 50	30 28	30 28	:	16 22	82.5 73.9	64.5 55.2	80.4 71.8	
	876	505	459	47	371	73.5	52.3	66.6	
ne and Wear (Met County) eshead	159	93	86	6	67 94	75.6 71.6	54.3 50.9	70.5 63.7	
vcastle upon Tyne th Tyneside	219 153	125 91	111 83	14 7	62	76.9	54.6	70.4	
uth Tyneside nderland	119 227	66 130	58 119	8 11	53 96	72.4 72.3	49.1 52.5	63.6 65.9	
RTH WEST	5,364	3,228	3,043	185	2,136	75.3	56.7	71.0	
ckburn with Darwen UA	103	59	54	5	44	70.2	52.3	63.9	
ckpool UA ton UA	113 93	68 54	63 51	5 3	45 39	75.4 71.5	55.9 54.8	69.9 67.0	
rrington UA	151	97	94	*	55	79.6	62.1	77.4	
shire	532	337	325	13	195	79.7	61.0	76.6	
ester ngleton	96 70	60 46	59 44	*	36 24	81.7 81.6	61.1 63.8	79.6 79.1	
we and Nantwich smere Port and Neston	. 89	60 38	57 35	*	29 25	82.6 77.8	64.4 56.3	79.0 72.6	
cclesfield e Royal	122 93	78 56	75 54	:	44 37	79.4 75.1	61.3 58.4	76.2 72.7	
mbria	391	232	220	12	160	76.4	56.1	72.3	
rdale row-in-Furness	75 56	48 30	45 27	*	27 26	81.8 67.7	60.0 48.1	76.8 61.1	
rlisle	82	. 51	49 28	:	31 24	80.5 69.6	60.0 52.4	77.0 65.9	
peland en	54 40	30 24	24	*	16	78.8	58.6	76.4	
ith Lakeland	84	48	46		35	77.1	55.4	73.7	
eater Manchester (Met County)	2,001 209	1,219 127	1,153 120	66	782 82	75.0 75.0	57.6 57.4	70.9 71.1	
y	144	92	89	4	52 154	79.0 64.5	61.6 48.9	75.8 58.9	
nchester ham	329 163	176 100	161 93	15 7	63	74.0	57.0	68.9	
chdale ford	163 176	99 101	95 94	5 7	63 75	75.4 72.5	58.1 53.3	71.9 67.2	
ckport neside	229 169	149 111	143 106	6	75 80 59	81.3 79.5	62.3 62.8	77.7 76.3	
ford	170	110	107	4 8	59 95	79.4 77.4	62.8 58.7	76.8 73.4	
an	250	155	147						
cashire nley	891 66	550 43	526 40	24	341 23	78.4 78.9	59.1 61.8	74.9 74.2	
orley de	77 60	50 34	49 33	*	27 25	80.5 76.5	63.5 55.6	78.7 73.6	
dbum	62	38 70	36 63	6	27 25 25 42	78.5 81.6	57.9 56.6	75.1 73.9	
caster dle	112 64	40	38	*	24	77.5	60.3	74.8	
ston ble Valley	102 42	65 28	63 27		37 14	75.6 81.9	61.8 64.3	73.6 79.2	
ssendale uth Ribble	48 86	31 58	30. 56	*	17 28	76.2 87.4	61.4 65.1	72.5 84.2	
st Lancashire	89 84	46 48	44 46	:	43 36	68.2 78.2	49.8 54.9	65.2 75.3	
re									
rseyside (Met County) owsley	1,088 115	611 63	557 58	53	478 52	71.2 68.2	51.2 50.4	64.9 62.5	
erpool Helens	355 143	190 82	169 76	21 6	. 165 60	66.2 73.7	47.6 53.3	58.9 68.1	
on ral	222 253	128 148	120 134	8	95 106	74.9 75.3	54.0 53.0	70.3 68.5	
RKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3,960	2,482	2,335	147	1,478	78.6	59.0	73.9	
	253	161	156	5	92	81.7	61.6	79.1	
st Riding of Yorkshire UA gston upon Hull, City of UA	196	113	103	. 9	84	71.0	52.7	65.0	
rth East Lincolnshire UA rth Lincolnshire UA	121 121	73 73	67 70	6 4	48 47	78.5 78.2	54.8 57.8	71.4 74.4	
rkUA	142	95	91	4	46	84.4	64.6	81.1	
th Yorkshire	450	285	273	12	165	81.3	60.7	77.8	
ven mbleton	42 64	26 43	25 41		16 21	84.6 80.3	59.0 63.6	81.6 76.0	
rogate hmondshire	121 39	79 26	77 25		42 13	83.0 79.2	63.4 63.6	80.6 76.8	
edale	43	24	23		19	80.5	54.6	79.4	

	AIII	idai Lo	oui Aicu i	Julu IIIu	1011 2000	10 1 001	daily 20		ls and per cent
	All aged 6	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment irate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all aged 16+
outh Yorkshire (Met County)	1,027	615	573	42	412	75.2	55.8	69.9	6.8
amsley	178 224	107 131	100 120	7	72 93	74.9 73.6	55.9 53.5	69.7 67.4	6.7 8.2
oncaster otherham	198	119	111	. 8	79	75.3	56.0	70.2	6.7
heffield	427	259	243	16	168	76.1	56.8	71.1	6.3
est Yorkshire (Met County)	1,650 363	1,066 231	1,002 212	65 19	583 132	80.0 76.8	60.7 58.5	75.1 70.4	6.1 8.2
redford alderdale	150	96	91	6	54	80.0	60.3	75.2	5.9
Girliees	306 575	190 390	179 371	12 19	116 185	77.6 83.8	58.3 64.6	72.7 79.7	6.2 4.9
eeds Vakefi eld	256	158	149	9	97	78.9	58.3	74.2	6.0
AST MIDLANDS	3,318	2,107	2,012	95	1,211	79.5	60.6	75.8	4.5
		113	107	6	71	76.2	58.2	72.5	5.1
erby UA eicester UA	184 223	130	119	11	93	70.9	53.3	64.7	8.5
ortingham UA	226 30	125 20	115 20	11	101 10	69.7 82.8	50.8 65.8	63.7 80.6	8.5
atland UA									Supplied in
erbyshire mber Valley	590 98	375 61	359 57	16	215 37	80.6 80.2	60.8 58.0	77.0 75.1	4.3
disover	57	33	31		24	75.0	53.8	70.0	
Assterfield Groyshire Dales	78 57	49	47 36		28 20	79.4 83.5	60.3 63.9	75.4 82.2	
rewash	82	53	51	*	29 20	80.5	62.4 68.7	77.1 81.4	
Nh Peak Can East Derbyshire	68 84	48 50	47 47		34	83.8 79.7	56.4	75.3	
Outh Derbyshire	66	43	42	*	23	82.3	64.3	80.5	
cestershire	489	328	318	10	161	83.4	65.1	80.8	2.9
	70 126	47 85	45 83	*	23 41	83.5 82.6	64.8 65.5	79.9 80.0	
sporough	65	42	41	*	23	82.1	63.4	80.3	*
leckley and Bosworth	79 37	55 26	54 25		24 11	87.4 86.9	68.7 67.3	85.9 83.6	
West Leicestershire	68	44	43		24	80.8	62.5	77.5	
by and Wigston	43	28	27		16	80.9	62.8	79.1	Parel Si
acoinshire	505	309	296	13	196	79.5	58.5	76.1	4.3
eston est Lindsey	47 99	27 56	26 52		20 43	78.2 75.7	55.8 52.6	75.8 70.3	10000000
coln	65 73	41 46	40 45		24 27	77.9 82.8	61.7	75.9 79.9	
oth Kesteven	59	37	35		23	79.7	60.8 59.6	77.3	
outh Kesteven Fest Lindsey	100 61	64 38	61 36	:	35 24	82.0 79.9	60.9 59.4	77.3 77.4	*
erthamptonshire only	482 39	337 26	325 24	13	145	84.7 82.8	67.4 61.0	81.4 77.1	3.8
eventry	52	38	37		14	83.7	71.0	81.1	•
ast Northamptonshire ettering	63	39 46	38 44		24 22	82.3 87.8	59.6 64.8	79.5 83.9	
evihampton	149 61	105	100		44	82.6	66.7	78.2	
outh Northamptonshire	49	46 37	45 37		15 12	89.3 86.9	74.7 74.9	87.5 86.4	
ottinghamshire	589	370	355	15	220	78.7	60.1	75.4	44
shāeld	82	55	52	*	27	80.9	63.7	75.4 76.7	4.1
assetlaw roxtowe	86 92	49 56	46 54		37	73.7 80.4	54.3 58.3	70.3 76.6	
edling	89	60	58	*	30	85.6	65.0	83.0	
lansfield lewark and Sherwood	76 81	43 51	42 48		33 31	71.1 76.6	54.7 59.5	68.4 73.2	
lushcliffe	83	56	54		27	81.4	65.1	79.0	
EST MIDLANDS	4,175	2,605	2,447	158	1,571	78.0	58.6	73.2	6.0
erefordshire, County of UA	134	84	80	4	50	82.2	59.5		
toke-on-Trent UA	195	119	112	7	76	75.4	57.5	78.1 71.3	4.7 5.5
elford and Wrekin UA	116	76	72	4	40	78.6	61.9	74.3	5.5
hropshire ridgnorth	224	142	137	5	82	81.2	61.2	78.4	3.3
orth Shropshire	41 43	29 27	27 27		13 16	84.7 80.9	66.1 62.0	81.1 80.4	
swestry hrewsbury and Atcham	28	15	14		12	70.6	52.3	66.1	
outh Shropshire	78 35	53 19	51 18	*	25 16	86.6 73.1	65.6 51.9	83.5 70.2	
taffordshire	646			47					
annock Chase	646 71	417 48	400 45	17	229 23	80.9 81.6	61.9 64.1	77.5 76.9	4.1
ast Staffordshire ichfield	81	53	48		28	83.3	60.0	76.7	
ewcastle-under-Lyme	75 99	47 61	45 59	- 96	28 38	77.3 79.4	59.7 59.9	73.1 77.1	
outh Staffordshire tafford	82 104	53 65	51		29	81.8	63.0	79.2	
taffordshire Moorlands	76	49	63 47		39 27	79.6 81.0	60.8 61.7	77.9 77.6	sulfred relies
amworth	59	42	40	*	17	84.3	68.8	82.1	*
farwickshire	408	268	257	11	140	82.2	63.0	78.8	4.1
orth Warwickshire uneaton and Bedworth	48 94	30 60	29 55	:	18 34	77.4 77.6	60.0 59.3	73.7	
lugby	71	. 44	42	- X .	27	79.6	59.6	72.5 76.2	
tratford-on-Avon /arwick	95 101	66 68	65 65		28 33	90.2	68.8	88.5	
						83.4	64.8	80.3	
est Midlands (Met County)	2,026 771	1,212 442	1,115 396	97 46	815 329	74.8 70.6	55.0 51.3	68.7 63.0	8.0 10.5
Soventry Judley	241	145	136	9	96	76.9	56.4	72.0	6.3
andwell	244 224	156 130	147 117	9 13	88 95	80.5 73.5	60.4 52.0	75.8 65.9	5.7 10.1
olihull Valsall	162	106	101	5	56	82.2	62.6	78.3	4.6
Volverhampton	200 183	125 106	119 98	7 8	75 77	78.0 73.5	59.3 53.8	73.9 68.1	5.3 7.5
		.00	~	0	"	70.5	33.0	00.1	7.3

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	unemployme rate (all aged 1
orcestershire	426 67	287 44	274 43	13	138 23	83.2 82.7	64.5 63.8	79.4 79.9	me al
romsgrove alvern Hills	59	37	35	:	22	81.6 82.0	59.1 67.9	77.0 79.7	
edditch forcester	59 76	41 52	40 - 49		18 24	84.3	64.8	79.5	
lychavon lyre Forest	93 71	60 53	58 50	:	33 19	82.4 85.4	62.4 69.3	79.7 80.2	
AST	4,286	2,817	2,716	100	1,469	82.1	63.4	79.1	
uton UA	138	90	83	6	48	76.7	60.7	71.3	
eterborough UA outhend-on-Sea UA nurrock UA	120 139 105	80 84 70	76 80 68	4 4 2	40 55 35	80.7 76.3 80.5	63.5 57.7 65.0	77.2 73.1 78.4	
edfordshire	300 111	211 72	205 70	7	89 38	85.1 80.1	68.2 63.0	82.4 77.2	
edford id Bedfordshire outh Bedfordshire	103 87	77 62	75 60	:	26 25	90.0 85.8	72.8 69.4	87.4 82.9	
ambridgeshire	457	315 69	307 65	8	141 33	83.6 77.8	67.2 64.0	81.3 73.6	
ambridge ast Cambridgeshire	102 54	40	39		. 15	84.2	72.1	83.3	
enland untingdonshire	68 124	42 91	39 90	1 10	26 33	81.6 88.0	58.0 72.8	76.8 87.0	
outh Cambridgeshire	109	74	73	*	35	85.0	66.9	83.7	
sex sildon	1,039 130	672 84	648 79	24	367 46	81.5 81.2	62.3 61.1	78.5 76.3	
aintree	106 56	71 36	67 35	:	35 20	81.2 80.9	62.5 63.4	76.2 79.6	
stle Point	71	46	44		25	82.9	62.7	79.5	
elmsford chester	127 121	86 82	83 81		41 39	84.5 80.1	65.7 66.5	82.0 78.8	
oing Forest	99	59 42	57 41	- 50	40 16	77.9 88.6	58.0 70.3	75.3 86.1	
don	44	27	27		16	76.5	62.7	76.5	
chford ndring	61 109 56	41 58 39	39 54 39		21 52 17	84.3 76.4 85.4	63.3 49.7 69.6	80.5 72.2 84.8	
esford tfordshire	56 818	560	548	13	258	83.8	67.0	81.8	
xbourne	65	45	43	*	20	83.2 83.6	67.0 66.5	80.5 81.4	
corum t Hertfordshire	108 103	74 73	72 71		30	85.5	69.3	83.9	
tsmere th Hertfordshire	73 93	51 62	51 59		22 31	82.0 83.0	69.4 63.2	81.5 79.0	
Albans	105	67	67		38	78.6	63.6	78.1	
venage ree Rivers	60 67	43 47	42 46		17 20	88.2 85.2	70.5 68.5	86.3 83.7	
tford lwyn Hatfield	67 77	48 51	47 49	*	19 26	87.2 84.0	70.6 64.0	85.4 81.1	
folk	641	394	375	19	247	81.4	58.6	77.4	
ckland adland	94 99	60 64	57 61	-	34 35	82.1 82.8	61.2 61.3	78.6 78.8	
eat Yarmouth g's Lynn and West Norfolk	73 108	42 63	39 60		31 45	77.5 79.8	53.8 55.9	73.2 76.8	
rth Norfolk	81	47	46		34	81.8	56.5	79.4	
wich uth Norfolk	102 85	64 56	58 54	6	37 29	81.1 84.1	57.4 63.3	73.6 81.4	
folk ergh	529 64	340 41	326 39	15	189 24	81.9 79.7	61.5 60.8	78.2 76.7	
est Heath	52	35	34		17	83.3	65.9	80.7	
wich I Suffolk	88 66	56 44	55 42	- 1	32 23	80.9 84.6	61.8 63.6	78.7 81.6	
Edmundsbury folk Coastal	75 97	55 61	53 58		20 36	85.9 82.2	70.5 60.4	81.8 78.8	
veney	97 87	49	45	*	38	77.0	51.3	70.3	
NDON er London	5,782	3,689	3,435	254	2,093	75.4	59.4	70.2	
nden of London	160	101	94	6	59	71.6	59.1	66.9	
kney nmersmith and Fulham	153 136	. 88 90	73 85	14	65 46	65.4 74.0	47.9 62.3	54.6 69.7	
ingey	176	104	91	13	72	67.1	51.6	58.4	
gton sington and Chelsea	142 151	81 102	73 94	8	62 49	66.6 75.0	51.3 62.5	60.2 69.4	
nbeth	215	144	130	14	71	78.0	60.7	70.6	
visham vham	193 171	128 87	119 75	9 12	64 83	77.2 59.1	62.0 44.2	71.7 51.1	
thwark ver Hamlets	179 141	110 72	96 64	13	70 68	70.7 60.9	53.7 45.2	61.9 53.6	
ndsworth estminster	222 193	158 121	150 111	9	64 72	82.7 70.8	67.2 57.5	78.1 64.6	
er London									
king and Dagenham net	117 277	62 184	59 173	4 11	55 93	67.1 78.8	50.1 62.5	63.1 74.1	
ley	175	109	104	*	67	79.5	59.6	76.4	
nt mley	201 239	121 157	110 151	11 6	79 82	70.7 83.0	54.9 63.3	64.1 79.9	
ydon ng	269 249	180 151	170 140	10 11	89 98	80.1 70.2	63.3 56.1	75.7 64.9	
eld	211	129	122	7	82	74.7	57.8	70.5	
enwich row	166 169	108 117	97 111	11 6	58 52	78.8 82.7	58.6 65.7	71.0 78.5	
rering	188	117	115		71	82.0	61.2	80.4	
ngdon	202 163	132 113	127 107		70 50	78.1 79.6	62.9 65.7	75.2 75.7	
gston upon Thames	124 151	82	78 94	4	42 51	79.4	63.1	76.4 74.2	
unslow gston upon Thames rton dbridge	151 182	100 111	94 103	4 6 8	51 71	78.9 73.6	62.3 56.4	74.2 68.0	
gston upon Thames rton	151	100	94	6	51	78.9	62.3	74.2	

	All aged	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	unemployment rate (%) all aged 16+
COUTH EAST	6,368	4,259	4,120	139	2,110	83.1	64.7	80.4	3.3
Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Sie of Wight UA Million Keynes UA Brottsmouth UA Steading UA Southampton UA West Barkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Workingham UA	88 210 100 188 158 151 115 86 171 113 112 115	66 130 56 127 119 95 81 59 106 84 75	65 122 52 122 115 90 79 57 101 82 73 81	8 4 5 4 4 2 2 2 4	22 80 44 62 39 56 34 27 65 29 37 33	86.7 76.3 76.6 81.3 85.4 77.4 82.2 80.6 75.0 87.4 81.9 85.1	73.6 58.3 52.3 64.7 72.9 60.1 68.6 66.1 59.3 72.9 65.3 70.1	84.9 71.6 70.9 78.2 82.6 74.0 79.8 77.3 71.9 85.8 79.6 83.1	6.1 7.2 3.9 3.5 4.3 2.8 3.9 4.1 2.9 2.9
suckinghamshire lylesbury Vale chiltent Jouth Bucks Vycoribe	379 123 72 53 131	264 89 52 34 88	257 88 51 33 86	6	116 34 20 19 43	84.1 84.8 87.3 85.4 81.1	67.9 71.4 70.1 63.0 65.3	82.0 83.2 84.0 84.7 78.8	2.4
ast Sussex ast Sussex ast Sussex exers dastings avers douber	393 72 63 68 74 117	238 42 39 42 40 75	230 40 36 42 40 73	8	155 30 25 25 34 41	83.1 79.0 80.2 84.2 80.8 88.1	58.6 55.5 56.6 61.7 53.4 63.0	80.3 74.9 73.9 82.5 79.5 86.5	3.4
lampel fre last pedicke and Deane last te mpshire last pedicke last last last last last last last last	987 119 90 93 83 63 67 95 140 64 86	673 84 60 66 58 39 51 58 83 49 63	654 81 59 64 56 39 50 55 81 48 62 60	18	314 35 30 27 24 23 16 37 57 15 23	84.6 85.1 83.1 86.0 89.3 82.7 86.4 82.3 79.5 85.0 85.9	66.3 67.9 65.4 69.3 67.7 62.1 73.8 57.6 58.0 74.5 71.5	822 82.0 80.8 84.3 85.6 81.9 83.7 77.9 83.2 83.7 85.6	27
ent shrifted anti-bury lantibury	1,053 80 108 70 85 70 111 89 80 93 106 84	681 53 68 51 49 44 75 58 52 59 59 60	649 51 63 49 46 42 73 57 50 55 54 57	33	372 27 40 19 36 26 36 31 28 34 46 24	82.4 83.2 79.2 89.0 74.9 79.4 84.3 82.6 83.6 78.0 82.8 87.4 85.4	61.6 63.9 58.1 70.4 54.0 59.4 65.8 64.5 62.3 59.5 50.9 68.1 66.2	78.3 80.3 73.3 86.2 70.3 74.3 81.8 80.0 73.0 74.4 83.4	4.8
extornshire cheevel door bouth Oxfordshire alle of White Horse Vest Oxfordshire	495 109 119 98 91 78	353 78 87 69 64 54	344 77 85 66 62 53	9	143 31 32 29 27 24	85.1 85.8 83.8 84.4 85.9 86.2	69.4 70.6 71.7 67.5 68.1 68.1	82.9 84.4 81.9 81.1 83.1 84.8	2.5
urrey Imbridge psom and Ewell uiudidord tole Valley leigate and Banstead lurrymede pethorne urrey Heath andridge Vaveriey Voking	849 102 53 102 60 97 61 72 66 64 95	585 74 37 72 37 66 43 50 49 42 62	571 73 36 70 37 64 43 49 47 40 62	14	263 29 15 30 23 31 18 22 17 21 33 23	85.0 84.0 84.6 85.1 77.9 85.4 86.9 88.2 85.2 86.5 86.5	67.3 71.5 69.0 68.9 60.8 65.4 69.5 67.6 70.9 63.4 64.9 67.2	82.9 83.3 82.4 82.8 76.3 82.5 86.3 81.8 82.6 85.2	
Mest Süssex dur run hickester rawley forsham lift Sussex Vorthing	606 47 116 87 78 101 100 78	384 28 67 52 54 69 65 49	374 27 65 49 53 68 65 48	10	222 19 49 34 24 32 36	83.6 85.0 83.1 84.3 84.5 85.4 80.3 83.8	61.8 57.6 55.7 56.5 67.7 67.3 64.7 62.0	81.6 81.5 82.6 80.2 78.7 83.2 84.4 79.5 82.7	2.5
OUTH WEST	3,918	2,488	2,388	100	1,430	81.8	60.9	78.4	4.0
lath and North East Somerset UA lournemouth UA dristol, City of UA lorth Somerset UA lymouth UA loole UA louth Gloucestershire UA lymouth UA loole UA	133 129 323 147 200 112 197 142	90 75 214 95 122 70 136 101	86 72 204 92 116 68 133 97 53	4 3 10 3 7 2 4 4 3	43 54 109 52 78 43 61 41	83.7 77.1 80.7 82.3 77.3 81.1 86.3 85.7 78.1	64.7 55.8 63.2 62.7 57.8 60.1 67.4 68.2 54.2	80.0 73.9 76.9 79.7 73.1 78.6 84.0 82.4 73.7	4.0 4.6 3.0 5.4 3.1 2.6 3.7
ornwall and the Isles of Scilly Paradon Parrick Ferrier Oorn Cornwall Penwith Bestormel	388 66 67 72 64 47 72	219 40 36 37 37 26 43	209 38 34 36 36 24 41	10	169 26 31 35 27 22 28	74.3 78.7 72.2 68.6 75.0 71.7 78.8	54.0 57.8 51.0 49.9 55.9 50.5 57.8	70.9 75.2 68.2 65.8 73.0 66.3	4.4
sles of Scilly						70.0		75.0	

A.12 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Annual Local Area Data - March 2000 to February 2001

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	unemplo ra all age
Devon East Devon	562 106	343 58	326 56	16	219 48	81.4 79.5	58.1 52.7	77.4 76.8	18
Exeter	86	59	57		27	83.3	66.2	80.0	
Mid Devon North Devon	53 70	35 43	34 38		18 28	85.7 80.1	63.8 54.6	82.2 71.4	
South Hams	64	40	39		24	79.7	60.5	77.4	
Teignbridge	101	59	56	*	42	82.4	55.4	77.7	
Torridge West Devon	44 38	27 22	26 21		17 16	79.1 80.3	59.2 55.4	75.6 77.5	
Dorset	316	190	185		126	82.5	58.6	80.2	
Christchurch	37 68	21 42	20 40		16 26	85.8 83.7	54.3 59.7	83.8 81.1	
East Dorset North Dorset	51	31	31	*	20	81.2	59.5	78.8	
Purbeck	37	22	21	*	15	76.4	57.8	75.6	
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	72 51	43 32	43 30		29 19	82.8 84.5	59.4 58.7	81.9 79.1	
Gloucestershire	444	301	288	13	144	85.5	64.8	81.7	
Cheltenham Cotswold	87 69	54 46	51 45	*	33 23	80.1 88.5	58.4 65.3	75.6 85.9	
Forest of Dean	60	40	38		18	84.6	64.3	78.0	
Gloucester	85	59	56		26	85.9	66.4	82.5	
Stroud Tewkesbury	86 58	58 42	57 40		28 16	85.5 89.9	66.8 69.1	84.2 84.9	
Somerset	391	247	237	10	144	83.2	60.7	79.8	
Mendip Sedgemoor	84 82	51 50	49 49	*	33 32	82.5 79.7	58.7 59.3	78.9 77.2	
South Somerset	122	80	78	*	42	84.8	63.6	82.6	
Taunton Deane West Somerset	78 25	53 13	49 13	*	25 12	88.1 72.2	63.3 50.5	81.9 70.8	
Viltshire	336	229	222	7	107	84.7	65.9	82.0	
Kennet	63	44	42	*	19	86.2	66.6	82.2	
North Wiltshire Salisbury	94 94	66 63	64 60		28 31	83.4 86.6	68.5 64.7	81.1 83.8	
Vest Wiltshire	86	56	55		30	83.2	63.8	81.1	
VALES	2,309	1,349	1,265	84	960	74.4	54.8	69.6	
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend	52 102	24 64	22 61		28 38	60.3 79.1	42.2 59.2	54.3 74.9	
Caerphilly	133	77	71	*	56	72.9	53.7	68.2	
Cardiff	256	155	147	8	101	77.0	57.4	72.8	
Carmarthenshire Ceredigion	133 63	70 33	65 30	*	63	70.2 67.0	49.0 48.2	65.3 62.4	
Conwy	85	53	50		32	79.2	58.7	74.4	
Denbighshire Flintshire	73	45	43 74	*	28	77.3	58.0	72.6	
Gwynedd	121 93	79 58	54		42 35	78.8 78.4	61.0 57.4	73.6 72.4	
sle of Anglesey	50	26	24	*	24	69.1	47.4	63.0	
Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire	42 68	20 40	18 39		22 28	58.8 80.4	43.9 56.7	54.6 76.8	
Neath Port Talbot	111	52	48		59	62.4	42.9	56.6	
lewport	102	70	66	*	32	82.0	64.5	77.7	
Pembrokeshire Powys	89 100	50 64	48 61		39 35	73.0 83.6	53.1 61.0	68.8 79.0	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	184	102	96	6	82	68.1	52.3	63.9	
Swansea orfaen	188 70	106 41	99 38	7	82 29	75.8	52.5	70.6	
ale of Glamorgan, The	92	55	52	*	37	74.8 73.6	54.4 56.1	69.2 69.4	
Vrexham	101	65	62	*	37	78.3	60.8	74.3	
COTLAND	4,059	2,536	2,373	163	1,523	78.2	58.5	73.1	
berdeen City berdeenshire	174 182	116 125	110 120	*	58 57	81.9 84.6	63.4 66.2	78.0 81.7	
ngus	89	59	57		30	84.7	64.2	81.5	
rgyll and Bute lackmannanshire	70 37	44 18	41 18		27 18	81.3 64.9	57.9 49.1	75.4 63.8	
umfries and Galloway	124	74	69	*	50	78.4	56.0	73.2	
undee City	117	69	60	9	48	75.4	51.3	65.9	
ast Ayrshire ast Dunbartonshire	90 87	54 57	49 53		36 30	72.7 78.6	55.0 61.0	67.4 73.2	
ast Lothian	68	43	41		26	76.0	59.8	72.5	
ast Renfrewshire dinburgh, City of	69	45	43	*	24	82.9	62.4	79.4	
ilean Siar	364 24	237 15	225 14	12	127 9	80.3 86.3	61.7 56.6	76.1 78.5	
alkirk	117	80	74	6	37	82.1	63.6	76.5	
ife ilasgow City	275 491	176 266	165 239	11 27	98 225	79.6	60.1	74.3	
ighland	155	102	97	*	53	69.1 82.0	48.6 62.9	61.9 78.3	
verclyde	66	41	39	•	25	78.7	59.4	75.8	
lidlothian Ioray	62 66	43 46	41		19 20	85.2 85.4	66.9 67.1	82.3	
orth Ayrshire	106	64	59		42	73.9	55.8	81.5 68.3	
orth Lanarkshire	258	149	134	15	109	71.8	51.8	64.6	
rkney Islands erth and Kinross	16 106	12 66	12 64		40	88.9 82.5	74.1	88.9	
enfrewshire	138	90	86		40	82.5 79.4	60.1 62.1	79.3 75.4	
cottish Borders	84	55	55		29	84.2	65.3	83.4	
hetland Islands outh Ayrshire	20 95	13 56	13 52	•	7 39	85.9	66.1	85.9	
outh Lanarkshire	247	153	142	11	39 94	79.3 78.2	54.1 57.2	72.5 72.6	
tirling /est Dunbartonshire	69 74	38 45	34 42	*	31 29	77.4 72.8	49.4 56.2	70.3 66.9	

Annual Local Area Data - March 2000 to February 2001 A. 12

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) all aged 16+	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all aged 16+
NORTHERN IRELAND	1,266	745	694	51	522	71.0	54.8	66.1	6.8
	37	25	24		12	80.4	65.1	77.6	
Antrim	57	33	32		24	69.1	55.9	66.6	
Ards	41	25	24		16	75.9	58.7	72.0	
Armagh	42	27	25		15	80.2	58.6	73.6	
Ballymena	20	13	11		7	79.8	57.5	71.4	
Ballymoney	31	21	20		10	78.6	64.7	75.0	
Banbridge	216	117	107	10	99	68.0	49.7	62.1	8.5
Belfast	29	18	17		11	70.0	57.2	65.4	
Carrickfergus	50	32	30		18	74.7	60.0	69.9	
Castlereagh	42	25	23		17	73.4	55.5	68.4	
Coleraine	22	14	13	*	9	68.2	58.5	65.2	
Cookstown	60	36	34		24	72.6	57.0	68.2	
Craiga/on	76	42	38		34	63.4	49.3	56.3	
Derry	47	27	25		19	70.6	53.2	63.4	
Down	40	21	20	*	19	68.7	49.9	65.3	
Duncanon	40	24	23		16	72.2	57.2	68.2	TOP LANGUAGE
Fermenagh	24	14	13		10	71.6	54.7	68.1	
Lame	22	11	- 11	*	. 10	58.7	49.6	54.7	
Lima /zdy	86	52	48	*	34	71.5	55.9	66.3	
Lisbum	29	18	17	*	11	71.4	58.3	65.9	
Magagrafelt	12				7	*	*	.*	
Moyle New yand Mourne	64	34	31		30	66.0	48.7	60.7	
New swnabbey	58	39	35		19	79.0	61.5	72.6	
North Down	59	38	36	*	22	78.0	61.4	75.6	
	35	20	18	*	16	66.2	50.5	60.1	
Omagh Strabane	28	14	13		13	62.2	48.6	58.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Local Area Database (LABD) Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

imple size too small for reliable estimates.

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

2

MGRN

24,565 24,584

24,622 24,667 24,674

24,670 24,722 24,760

24,773 **24,756** 24,751

24,732 **24,778**

0.1

214 0.9

11,421 11,471 11,670 11,885 12,187 12,503 12,680 12,972 13,045

12,977 12,990

13,014 13,007 12,999

13,011 13,023 13,045

13,036 **13,039** 13,049

13,044 **13,054**

15 0.1

76 0.6

MGRP

10,456 10,527 10,642 10,845 11,032 11,155 11,404 11,526 11,715

11,587 11,595

11,737 **11,717** 11,702

11,688 **11,725**

0.1

137 1.2

MGRZ

25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,560 27,913 28,180

28,152 28,179

24 0.1

202 0.7

MGSA

14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,210 15,409 15,530

15,425 15,426

15,449 15,476 15,484

15,504 **15,503** 15,526

15,533 **15,531**

28 0.2

107 0.7

MGSB

11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,350 12,504 12,650

12,552 12,548

12,671 **12,652** 12,635

12,619 **12,648**

0.0

96 0.8

All in employment

Self-employed

3

3,186 3,303 3,364 3,304 3,358 3,290 3,214 3,160 3,171

3,165 3,153

3,144 3,167 3,179

3,161 **3,157** 3,180

3,201 **3,193**

36

28 0.9

MGRR

2,389 2,485 2,554 2,477 2,494 2,419 2,386 2,310 2,349

2,323 2,317

2,335 **2,332** 2,355

43 1.9

52 2.2

842 836

826 **818**

-7 -0.9

-24 -2.8

MGRS

-3 -8.3

-6 -17.0

MGRV

Unpaid Government-family supported workers training and

108 105

102 101 98

-2 -2.4

-15 -14.2

MGRU

MGRW

139 133

132 140 137

151 150 153

146 **147** 136

125 115

-32 -21.5

-24 -17.3

MGRX

98 98 100

98 100 90

-27 -26.9

-15 -17.4

MGRY

-5 -9.8

-9 -17.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Spring quarters (Mar-May)

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

Changes Over last 3 months

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

Over last 12 months Per cent

Spring quarters (Mar-May)

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

Over last 12 months
Percent

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

asonal	ly adjusted			
ime	Workers		Total	To
	with second jobs	1		en
11	12		13	
СВТ	YCBW		YCBZ	
582 611 630 649 690 719 690 694 658	1,042 1,149 1,293 1,297 1,258 1,190 1,283 1,190 1,182		1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,745 1,729 1,726	
676 676	1,173 1,182		1,689 1,689	
670 672 673	1,197 1,200 1,170		1,652 1,632 1,732	
670 666 658	1,152 1,165 1,182		1,730 1,733 1,738	
648 658 658	1,189 1,190 1,146	1	1,727 1,678 1,617	
661 663	1.142 1.125		1,611 1,615	
6 0.8	- 65 -5.5			
-12 -1.8	-48 -4.1	3		
СВИ	YCBX	8	YCLA	
203 215 233 238 253 271 258 271 249	471 510 546 552 558 526 546 506 488		807 865 822 83 829 88 824 805	
255 255	4 95 497	1	7.5	
256 255 256	505 507 485			
252 255 249	479 475 488		799 811 805	
243 252 256	491 493 468		796 776 751	
OFC	160			

Thousands, se

YCBQ

2,604 2,692 2,734 2,656 2,668 2,571 2,523 2,465 2,513

2,489 2,477

2,474 2,495 2,506

2,511 2,507 2,513

2,512 **2,499** 2,522

2,540 **2,530**

30 1.2

YCBR

2,062 2,088 2,103

2,110 2,105 2,100

2,092 **2,080** 2,100

2,120 **2,117**

37 1.8

49 2.4

YCBS

421 415

412 407 403

401 402 413

421 **412**

-7 -1.7

-9 -2.1

256 **258**

2.3

1.1

YCBY

YCBV

421 421

418 412 410

406 **406** 402

405 **406**

-0.1

-15 -3.6

Employees

YCBN

5,210 5,350 5,431 5,688 5,827 5,885 6,000 6,104 6,215

6,183 6,195

6,196 6,224 6,226

6,216 6,203 6,215

6,228 **6,209** 6,167

6,174 **6,188**

-21 -0.3

0.1

УСВО

1,078 1,086

1,094 1,105 1,113

1,117 1,099 1,095

1,090 **1,092** 1,094

1,104 **1,111**

20 1.8

33 3.1

YCBP

4,532 4,616 4,630 4,798 4,841 4,891 4,957 5,041 5,120

5,105 5,109

5,102 5,120 5,113

5,099 5,104 5,120

5,138 **5,117** 5,073

5,071 **5,076**

-41 -0.8

-29 -0.6

YCBK

16,667 16,648 16,882 17,043 17,392 17,773 18,084 18,393 18,544

18,381 18,390

18,454 18,519 18,544

18,545 **18,547** 18,583

18,558 **18,590**

43 0.2

YCBL

11,900 11,904

11,920 11,902 11,886

11,946 **11,947** 11,955

11,941 **11,942**

-**5**

43 0.4

YCBM

6,482 6,486

6,617 **6,648**

49 0.7

166 2.6

Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time

YCBH

6,095 6,255 6,306 6,546 6,697 6,755 6,843 6,946 7,020

7,007 7,015

7,035 7,015 7,020

7,018 **7,007** 6,959

6,961 **6,973**

-34 -0.5

-35 -0.5

YCBI

1,406 1,421 1,430

1,437 1,421 1,410

1,396 **1,405** 1,406

12 0.8

23 1.7

YCBJ

5,069 5,154 5,151 5,311 5,381 5,424 5,469 5,549 5,610

5,614 5,613

5,622 **5,601** 5,552

5,550 **5,556**

-58 -1.0

Total workers

6

YCBE

19,473 19,526 19,794 19,866 20,219 20,473 20,718 20,967 21,161

20,997 21,039 21,051

21,065 21,127 21,161

21,158 **21,148** 21,203

21,191 **21,206**

58 0.3 237 1.1

YCBF

14,031 14,025

14,043 14,056 14,054

14,071 14,097 14,121

14,108 **14,098** 14,120

17 0.1

83 0.6

YCBG

6,414 6,402 6,498 6,539 6,679 6,736 6,881 6,955 7,040

6,938 6,935

6,994 7,030 7,040

7,050 **7,050** 7,083

7,069 **7,092**

42 0.6

154 2.2

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

MAN OF STREET	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)												
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Hada contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	III or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,715 1,728 1,726	6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.1 7.0	569 626 705 684 685 632 603 532 480	42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.2 30.8 27.8	361 402 457 472 543 535 541 558 522	81 98 92 86 99 98 113 102 93	346 365 377 430 464 480 458 537 631	5,792 5,961 6,060 6,337 6,516 6,604 6,690 6,798 6,874	808 841 835 814 818 781 703 673 633	13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5 9.9 9.2	4,300 4,355 4,398 4,579 4,660 4,742 4,878 4,942 5,033	87 89 92 85 91 112 119 124 141	598 675 735 858 948 969 990 1,059 1,067	1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
1,680 1,689	6.8 6.9	488 476	29.0 28.2	535 542	94 101	564 571	6,859 6,870	668 660	9.7 9.6	5,015 5,012	132 131	1,044 1,067	3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,652 1,632 1,732	6.9 6.9 6.9	474 475 465	28.1 28.1 27.3	542 538 555	105 106 105	569 573 577	6,865 6,896 6,899	660 646 630	9.6 9.4 9.1	5,026 5,048 5,066	131 134 127	1,049 1,068 1,075	Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2000 (Win)
1,710 1,713 1,713 1,728	6.9 7.0 7.0	469 470 480	27.5 27.1 27.8	541 541 522	102 103 93	597 619 631	6,886 6,869 6,874	636 630 633	9.2 9.2 9.2	5,044 5,042 5,033	129 134 141	1,077 1,064 1,067	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
1,727 1,678 1,617	7.0 6.8 6.5	474 446 420	27.5 26.6 26.0	519 504 477	101 95 95	633 631 624	6,877 6,867 6,825	621 608 591	9.0 8.9 8.7	5,049 5,059 5,031	145 139 141	1,063 1,060 1,062	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,6 1 1,6 5	6.5 6.7	408 421	25.3 25.4	485 484	97 104	622 646	6,835 6,851	588 590	8.6 8.6	5,045 5,061	135 132	1,067 1,068	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct
	-0.1	-25 -5.5	-1.2	-20 -3.9	9 9.0	15 2.4	-16 -0.2	-18 -3.0	-0.2	2 0.0	- 7 -5.2	8 0.7	Changes Over last 3 months Percent
	-0.2	- 67 -13.7	-3.6	- 51 -9.5	10 10.2	83 14.7	-8 -0.1	-78 -11.7	-1.1	46 0.9	0 0.2	25 2.3	Over last 12 months Percent
YCLA	YCCD	YCCG	ACC1	YCCM	YCCP	yccs	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
27 23 33 29 38 24 35	5.3 5.5 6.3 6.8 6.5 6.2 6.2	294 320 382 357 362 335 334 292 259	48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.5 36.3 32.1	110 131 155 158 203 192 217 219 210	44 46 55 51 56 53 66 57 54	159 168 170 187 209 208 207 236 283	881 948 1,034 1,127 1,238 1,264 1,301 1,334 1,344	267 266 288 294 306 303 284 267 244	30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.8 20.0 18.2	336 350 387 420 476 490 548 558	29 31 32 29 42 46 40 47 52	248 302 328 384 415 426 428 462 461	(war-way) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
775	6.0 6.0	269 260	34.8 33.5	210 209	51 56	245 251	1,333 1,341	263 260	19.7 19.4	577 578	48 46	445 456	3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)
	6.0 6.0 6.1	259 264 255	33.3 33.5 32.0	212 214 223	59 60 63	248 248 255	1,350 1,360 1,369	268 261 256	19.8 19.2 18.7	589 591 601	46 50 46	447 457 465	Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)
799 811 805	6.1 6.2 6.2	253 254 259	31.6 31.4 32.1	215 214 210	62 65 54	270 278 283	1,370 1,354 1,344	251 250 244	18.3 18.4 18.2	598 593 587	47 49 52	473 462 461	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
736 776 751	6.1 6.0 5.8	250 231 218	31.4 29.7 29.0	209 209 200	59 54 53	278 282 281	1,333 1,343 1,350	232 228 225	17.4 17.0 16.6	592 605 605	56 53 55	454 457 465	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
758 773	5.8 5.9	212 215	27.9 27.9	200 197	52 57	294 304	1,359 1,369	218 222	16.0 16.2	613 612	56 58	473 477	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct
-3 -0.4	0.0	-15 -6.5	-1.8	-12 -5.9	2 4.1	22 7.8	25 1.9	-7 -2.9	-0.8	7 1.1	5 10.1	20 4.4	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent
-2 -0.3	-0.1	- 54 -20.0	-6.9	- 13 -6.1	6 11.6	58 23.9	36 2.7	-41 -15.6	-3.5	35 6.0	10 20.9	33 7.3	Over last 12 months Percent
750 827 869 918 961 957 891 924	7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0	276 307 323 327 323 298 269 240	36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.2 26.0	251 271 303 313 340 343 324 339	YCCQ 37 53 37 36 43 45 47 44	187 197 207 242 255 272 250 301	4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,339 5,390 5,464	540 575 547 520 512 478 420 406	11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 9.0 7.8 7.4	3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,251 4,330 4,384	7CDI 58 59 60 56 49 67 79 76	349 373 407 474 532 543 561 597	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000
921	7.9	222	24.1 24.1	313 325	39	348 318	5,530 5,526	389	7.0	4,446 4,438	89	606 599	2001 3-month averages
914 911 906	7.8 7.9 7.8 7.8	216 215	23.7 23.6 23.3	333 330 324	44 45 46	320 321 324	5,529 5,515 5,536	400 392 385	7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0	4,434 4,437 4,457	84 85 84	611 601 610	Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001
906 910 923 921	7.8 7.8 7.8 7.9	211 210 217 216	23.1	332 326	43	322 327	5,530 5,516	374 385	6.8 7.0	4,465 4,446	81 81	610 605	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001
921 930 900	7.9 7.9 7.9 7.7	216 222 224	23.4 24.1 24.0	328 313	38 39 42	341 348 355	5,515 5,530 5,544	380 389 389	6.9 7.0	4,448 4,446 4,457	84 89 89	602 606	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun
865 853	7.4	215 203 196	23.9 23.4	294 278	41 42	349 343	5,523 5,475	380 366	6.9 6.7	4,454 4,426	86 86	603 597	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
883	7.3 7.5	205	23.0 23.3	285 287	44 47	328 343	5,476 5,482	370 369	6.8 6.7	4,432 4,449	79 74	595 591	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Changes
-17 -1.9 -23 -2.5	-0.2	-9 -4.4 -13	-0.6	-7 -2.4 -38	6 15.5 4	-7 -1.9 24	-41 -0.7	-11 -3.0	-0.2	-5 -0.1	-13 -14.6	-12 -2.0	Changes Over last 3 months Percent
-2.5	0.0	-6.0	-0.9	-11.6	8.5	24 7.7	-0.8	-37 -9.2	-0.6	11 0.2	-10 -11.7	-8 -1.4	Over last 12 months Percent

 $Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; \dot{3}=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20.$

64 **63**

0.7

-9 -12.8

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

Changes Over last 3 months

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

UNITED	All aged	10 50/64	10.17	10.04	25.24	05.40	Thousands, 50-64 (M)	65+ (M
KINGDOM	over 16 1	16-59/64	16-17 3	18-24	<u>25-34</u> 5	35-49 6	50-59 (F) 7	60+ (F
	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YBTU	6 	MGUW	MGU
Spring quarters							mos	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	25,568 25,780	24,799 25,002	576 584	3,638 3,491	6,807 6,932	9,202 9,312	4,576 4.684	769 779
1995 1996	26,100 26,412	25,308 25,645	607 660	3,390 3,345	6,932 7,048 7,091	9,312 9,463 9,645	4,684 4,799 4,905	778 792 761
1997 1998	26,916 27,227	26,118 26.457	699 695	3,295 3,263	7,247 7,225	9,724 9,874	5,154 5,400	798 770
1999 2000 2001	27,560 27,913 28,180	26,750 27,092 27,374	678 674	3,273 3,340	7,156 7,036	10,054 10,298	5,589 5,744	81° 82°
3-month averages			665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,977 27,975	27,158 27,151	648 650	3,343 3,336	6,961 6,947	10,388 10,398	5,818 5,820	819 824
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,001 28,075 28,088	27,184 27,262 27,278	654 667 659	3,322 3,341 3,330	6,942 6,938 6,923	10,429 10,459 10,482	5,836 5,857 5,884	817 813 809
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	28,101 28,142	27,302 27,338	662 665	3,336 3,352	6,899 6,882	10,501 10,508	5,904 5,932	799 804
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	28,180 28,175	27,374 27,357	665 661	3,363 3,399	6,873 6,847	10,518 10,500	5,955 5,950	804 807 819
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,155 28,161	27,311 27,316	655 649	3,382 3,391	6,811 6,781	10,513 10,522	5,949 5,973	84 4 845
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Changes	28,152 28,179	27,300 27,334	654 666	3,372 3,392	6,757 6,756	10,553 10,548	5,963 5,973	85 84 !
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	24 0.1	23 0.1	10 1.6	9 0.3	-55 -0.8	35 0.3	24 0.4	0.
Over last 12 months Per cent	202 0.7	176 0.6	18 2.7	49 1.5	-206 -3.0	160 1.5	155 2.7	32
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	YBSF	ҮВТР	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
1993 1994	14,085 14,224	13,830 13,960	290 298	1,914 1,854	3,861 3,932	4,970 5,037	2,795 2,838	258 264
1995 1996	14,451 14,562	14,163 14.296	306 335	1,811 1,771	4,002 4,013	5,148 5,208	2,896 2,969	288 268
1997 1998 1999	14,857 15,067 15,210	14,589 14,795 14,925	343 346 335	1,766 1,748	4,086 4,093	5,268 5,363	3,125 3,245	268 272
2000 2001	15,210 15,409 15,530	14,925 15,126 15,268	335 336 331	1,752 1,791 1,802	4,025 3,962 3,869	5,459 5,616 5,717	3,355 3,421 3,548	285 280 262
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,425 15,426	15,147 15,149	323 325	1,783 1,780	3,914 3,910	5,660 5,668	3,467 3,466	278 278
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,449 15,476 15,484	15,177 15,208 15,215	325 331 325	1,784 1,792 1,790	3,902 3,898 3,889	5,684 5,693 5,703	3,482 3,494 3,509	272 268 269
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,508 15,518 15,530	15,249 15,257 15,268	332 334 331	1,790 1,794 1,802	3,886 3,875 3,869	5,718 5,718 5,717	3,524 3,535 3,548	259 261 262
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,504 15,503 15,526	15,234 15,226 15,251	327 323 332	1,823 1,819 1,825	3,848 3,830 3,816	5,697 5,716 5,714	3,539 3,537 3,565	270 278 275
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	15,533 15,531	15,253 15,253	335 339	1,810 1,811	3,807 3,804	5,742 5, 735	3,559 3,564	280 278
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	28 0.2	27 0.2	16 5.0	-8 -0.5	-26 -0.7	18 03	27	
Over last 12 months Per cent	107 0.7	106 0.7	16 4.9	28	-0.7 -110 -28	0.3 75	0.8 97	0.5
emale	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	1.6 YBTT	-2.8 YBTW	1.3 YBTZ	2.8 MGUY	MGVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	11,483	10.969	286	1,724	2,946		1,781	514
1994 1995	11,556 11,649	10,969 11,043 11,145	286 300	1,637 1,579	3,000 3,046	4,232 4,275 4,316	1,845 1,904	514 504
1996 1997 1998	11,850 12,060 12,160	11,348 11,530 11,662	324 356 349	1,573 1,529	3,078 3,161	4,438 4,455	1,936 2,029 2,155	502 530
1999 2000	12,350 12,504	11,825 11,966	343 338	1,515 1,521 1,549	3,132 3,131 3,074	4,511 4,594 4,682	2,235 2,323	498 526 538
2001 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	54
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	12,552 12,548 12,551	12,011 12,002 12,006	325 325 329	1,559 1,556	3,047 3,037	4,728 4,730	2,351 2,354	54 ° 546
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,598 12,604	12,054 12,063	336 334	1,538 1,548 1,540	3,041 3,041 3,034	4,745 4,766 4,779	2,353 2,363 2,375	548 548 541
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,593 12,624 12,650	12,053 12,081 12,106	330 331 334	1,547 1,557 1,560	3,013 3,007 3,004	4,783 4,790 4,801	2,380 2,397 2,407	540 542 544
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,671 12,652 12,635	12,123 12,085 12,065	334 332 317	1,576 1,563 1,567	2,999 2,981 2,965	4,803 4,797 4,808	2,411 2,412 2,408	548 56 7 570
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Changes	12,619 12,648	12,047 12,081	320 326	1,562 1,580	2,950 2,951	4,810 4,814	2,405 2,409	577 567
Changes Over last 3 month Percent	-4 0.0	-4 0.0	-6 -1.8	18 1.1	-30 -1.0	17 0.4	-3 -0.1	(
Over last 12 months	96	70	2	21	-96	85	-0.1 58 2.5	0.0

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

EMPLOYMENT B.2

oloyinciit rates	by age
	Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED	Allaged						Per cent, 50-64 (M)	ent, seasonally adjusted 65+ (M)	
KINGDOM	over16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	
	9 MCSB	10 MCSU	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All Spring quarters	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	76	
1994 1995	56.7 57.2	70.8 71.3	45.0 45.1	63.7 64.2	74.7 75.6	79.0 79.4	62.4	7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.9	
1996	57.6 58.5	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.0 63.5	7.8 7.5	
1997	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 59.9	73.9 74.6	46.9 46.8	66.7 67.7	79.6 80.5	81.1 81.8	66.2 66.8	7.9 8.0	
2001	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8	
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.9	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0	
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001	59.9 60.1	74.6 74.7	45.2 46.0	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0	
ec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.7	45.4	67.2 67.0	80.6 80.6	82.1 82.1	67.3 67.5	7.9 7.9	
an-Mar2001	60.1	74.8	45.5	67.0	80.5	82.2	67.6	7.8	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	60.1 60.2	74.8 74.9	45.6 45.5	67.3 67.4	80.5 80.5	82.1 82.1	67.9 68.0	7.8 7.8	
Apr-Jun	60.1	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.8	67.9	8.0	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	44.8 44.3	67.7 67.8	80.2 80.0	81.8 81.7	67.8 67.9	8.2 8.2	
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.8	8.3	
Aug-Oct	60.0	74.6	45.2	67.6	80.1	81.7	67.8	8.2	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.7		
						-0.2	0.7	0.2	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ	
993	64.1	75.1 75.6	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1	
1994 1995	64.5 65.2	76.4	44.8 44.4	66.2 67.1	83.7 84.6	85.5 86.3	64.4 65.0	7.4	
1996 1997	65.3 66.3	76.7 77.8	46.0 46.0	68.2 69.9	84.6	85.9	65.9	7.3	
1998	66.8	78.5	46.4	69.8	86.4 87.5	86.4 87.3	67.3 67.9	7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7	
2000	67.1 67.7	78.8 79.5	45.3 45.5	70.0 71.2	87.9 88.9	87.6 88.6	68.7 68.8	7.7 7.6	
2001	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.9	88.5	70.3	7.0	
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	67.6	79.4	43.7	70.6	88.6	88.5	69.3	7.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.5	79.4	43.8	70.4	88.7	88.5	69.2	7.4	
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001	67.6 67.7	79.5 79.6	43.8 44.5	70.5 70.7	88.7 88.8	88.6 88.6	69.4	7.3	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	67.7	79.6	43.6	. 70.6	88.8	88.7	69.6 69.8	7.1 7.2	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	67.7 67.8	79.7 79.7	44.5 44.7	70.5 70.6	88.9 88.8	88.7 88.6	70.0	6.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.9	88.5	70.1 70.3	7.0 7.0	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	43.7 43.1	71.6 71.4	88.6	88.0	70.0	7.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.3 88.2	88.2 88.0	69.9 70.4	7.4 7.3	
Jul-Sep Au g-Oct	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	44.5 45.0	70.8	88.2	88.3	70.2	7.4	
Changes	07.0	75.4	45.0	70.8	88.3	88.0	70.2	7.4	
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.9	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0	
Overlast 12 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.0	0.0	
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	68				112.00	100	1200	IDON	
1993	49.0 49.3	65.2 65.4	44.3 45.2	62.0 61.1	65.0 65.6	72.6	58.6	7.8	
1995 1996	49.6 50.3	65.8 66.7	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.6 72.4	59.5 60.3	7.8 7.7	
1997 1998	51.0	67.4	46.7 50.0	63.3 63.2	67.0 69.2	73.5 73.6	60.2 60.6	7.7	
1999	51.3 51.9	67.9 68.6	49.1 48.7	63.1 63.2	69.5 71.1	74.1 74.6	62.1 62.8	8.1 7.6	
2000 2001	52.5 52.9	69.2 69.6	48.1 46.8	64.0 63.8	71.7 71.9	74.9 75.5	63.9	8.0 8.2	
3-month averages				00.0	71.5	75.5	64.9	8.4	
Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.6 52.6	69.3 69.2	46.1 46.0	64.2 64.0	71.8 71.7	75.1	64.2	8.3 8.4	
Oct-Dec	52.6	69.2	46.6	63.2		75.0	64.1		
Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	52.7 52.8	69.4 69.4	47.5 47.2	63.6 63.2	72.0 72.1 72.1	75.2 75.4	64.0 64.1	8.4 8.3	
Jan-Mar 2001	52.7	69.3	46.5			75.5	64.4	8.3	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	52.8 52.9	69.5 69.6	46.5 46.8	63.4 63.8 63.8	71.8 71.8	75.5 75.5	64.4 64.7	8.3 8.3	
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6	46.8	64.4	71.9	75.5	64.9	8.4	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.9 52.8	69.4 69.2	46.5 44.4	63.8	71.9 71.7	75.5 75.3	64.9 64.8	8.4 8.7	
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.1	44.4	63.9	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8	
Aug-Óct	52.8	69.3	45.4	63.7 64.3	71.3 71.5	75.3 75.2	64.4 64.5	8.8 8.7	
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.2						-0.3	0.0	
	0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employee	jobs				Self- employment	HM Forces ^d	Government- supported	Workford
		Male		Female	1	All	jobs (with or without employees) ^c		traineese	1008
HAUT	ED KINGDOM	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b	-		214.24		
	easonally adjusted Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562 3,487	211 210	153 121	28,47
	Jun Sep	12,505 12,654	1,546 1,522	12,175 12,251	5,437 5,407	24,680 24,905	3,504	209	132	28,498 28,749
	Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,79
1999	Mar R Jun R	12,633 12,719	1,628 1,664	12,267 12,378	5,860 5,888	24,900 25,097	3,467 3,513	209 208	124 123	28,700 28,941
	Sep R Dec R	12,877 12,919	1,698 1,680	12,506 12,598	5,943 6,008	25,383 25,517	3,432 3,424	208 208	131 129	29,15 29,27
2000	Mar R	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,965	25,284	3,412	208	123	20.026
	Jun R Sep R	12,953 13,016	1,726 1,758	12,523 12,603	5,929 5,920	25,476 25,618	3,423 3,397	207 205	114 123	29.21 29.34
	Dec R	13,134	1,778	12,674	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	121	29,52
2001	Mar R	13,006	1,730	12,562	5,946	25,568	3,392	206	114	29,27
	Jun R Sep R	13,072 13,081	1,757 1,768	12,624 12,686	5,969 6,018	25,696 25,767	3,426 3,403	204 203	110 96	29,45 29,46
JNITE	ED KINGDOM									
	onally adjusted									
1998	Mar Jun	12,489 12,529	1,573 1,549	12,214 12,192	5,540 5,464	24,703 24,722	3,563 3,499	210 210	151 133	28 62 28 56
	Sep Dec	12,610 12,591	1,529 1,580	12,238 12,242	5,435 5,792	24,848 24,833	3,481 3,492	210 210	129 121	28.66 28.65
1999	Mar R	12,714	1,650	12,326	5,869	25,040	3,464	208	123	21 836
	Jun R Sep R	12,730 12,835	1,666 1,700	12,405 12,495	5,922 5,969	25,135 25,329	3,487 3,436	209 209	130 129	20 96 20 10
	Dec R	12,864	1,656	12,525	5,942	25,389	3,438	208	124	29 15
2000	Mar R	12,869	1,706	12,546	5,970	25,415	3,409	207	122	2015
	Jun R Sep R	12,964 12,974	1,728 1,757	12,551 12,592	5,963 5,945	25,515 25,566	3,397 3,403	207 206	119 122	2: 23 2: 29
	Dec R	13,081	1,757	12,604	5,953	25,685	3,405	206	117	20.410
2001	Mar R Jun R	13,087 13,082	1,752 1,759	12,612 12,654	5,949 6,004	25,698 25,736	3,392 3,413	205 204	114 114	2: 40: 2: 46:
	Sep R	13,039	1,763	12,675	6,041	25,714	3,399	204	96	2 413
REA	T BRITAIN									
lot se	asonally adjusted	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	2. 75
330	Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	2 78
	Sep Dec	12,347 12,342	1,472 1,555	11,942 12,009	5,261 5,718	24,289 24,351	3,416 3,397	209 210	117 112	26-031 26-070
999	Mar R	12,325	1,577	11,954	5,711	24,279	3,379	209	111	27 978
	Jun R Sep R	12,408 12,563	1,613 1,646	12,065 12,189	5,738 5,792	24,473 24,753	3,427 3,346	208 208	111 119	28 220 28 428
	Dec R	12,602	1,626	12,275	5,852	24,877	3,338	208	116	28 54
000	Mar R Jun R	12,474 12,637	1,632 1,673	12,174 12,201	5,812 5,775	24,648 24,838	3,326 3,330	208 207	111 103	28 29 28 47
	Sep R Dec R	12,697 12,814	1,705 1,722	12,282 12,347	5,767 5,858	24,979 25,161	3,304 3,299	205 206	111	28 59 28 77
001	Mar R	12,688	1,675	12,236		24,923	3,298	206		
001	Jun R	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,788 5,811	25,052	3,332	204	101 99	28 329 28 387
DE A	Sep R	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	82	28.71
	T BRITAIN									
998		12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,90
	Jun Sep	12,225 12,304	1,499 1,479	11,883 11,927	5,317 5,290	24,108 24,231	3,411 3,393	210 210	118 114	27.94 27.94
	Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27 93
999	Mar R Jun R	12,405 12,419	1,598 1,614	12,013 12,090	5,720 5,771	24,418 24,509	3,377 3,402	208 209	110 118	28,11 28,23
	Sep R Dec R	12,521 12,549	1,648 1,602	12,177 12,205	5,818 5,786	24,698 24,754	3,351 3,352	209 208	117 112	28,374 28,42
000	Mar R	12,549								
	Jun R	12,647	1,653 1,675	12,226 12,229	5,816 5,809	24,778 24,876	3,323 3,304	207 207	110 108	28,41 28,49
	Sep R Dec R	12,656 12,762	1,703 1,701	12,269 12,280	5,792 5,795	24,925 25,042	3,310 3,312	206 206	110	28,55° 28,66
	Mar R	12,767	1,697	12,286	5,791	25,052	3,299	205	101	28,65
	Jun R	12,763 12,722	1,704 1,709	12,327 12,347	5,847 5,884	25,090 25,069	3,318 3,305	204 204	103	28,71

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Customer helpline: 0163381

Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported traited self-employment jobs are based on the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is nestimates 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 are included in the employee jobs series!

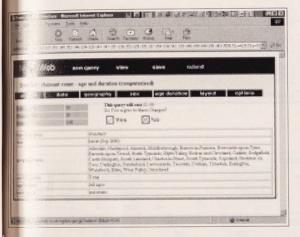
are included in the employee jobs series).
Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported train

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.

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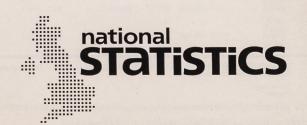
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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	All industries and se A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing inde	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and coi 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 adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
The same of the sa	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1996 Jun 1996 Jun 1998 Jun 1998 Jun 1999 Jun 2000 Jun 2001 Jun	23,563 23,990 24,265 23,576 23,213 22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601 24,156 24,680 25,004 25,099 25,448	23,560 23,990 24,254 23,556 23,196 22,854 23,277 23,598 24,195 24,721 25,337 25,496	4,920 4,904 4,779 4,360 4,140 3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117 4,175 4,175 4,196 4,048 3,945 3,821	4,926 4,914 4,794 4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121 4,185 4,204 4,054 3,950 3,828	5,361 5,327 5,182 4,737 4,480 4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406 4,416 4,252 4,134 4,009	5,402 5,371 5,227 4,778 4,512 4,278 4,287 4,331 4,416 4,416 4,426 4,259 4,139 4,016	6,575 6,583 6,452 5,908 5,514 5,221 5,204 5,250 5,270 5,382 5,514 5,364 5,305 5,203	6,612 6,623 6,496 5,949 5,573 5,243 5,221 5,266 5,282 5,406 5,531 5,377 5,316 5,211
1999 Aug R Sep R	25,383	25,329	4,051 4,051	4,042 4,038	4,252 4,250	4,242 4,236	5,402	5,378
Oct R Nov R Dec R	25,517	25,389	4,038 4,036 4,035	4,029 4,022 4,025	4,236 4,232 4,228	4,226 4,218 4,218	5,380	5,363
2000 Jan R Feb R Mar R	25,284	25,415	4,003 3,997 3,983	4,009 4,005 3,992	4,192 4,186 4,172	4,200 4,195 4,181	5,320	5,342
Apr R May R Jun R	25,476	25,515	3,968 3,960 3,961	3,982 3,975 3,965	4,155 4,146 4,145	4,168 4,160 4,150	5,317	5,325
Jul R Aug R Sep R	25,618	25,566	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,954 3,946 3,927	4,141 4,137 4,117	4,137 4,128 4,107	5,281	5,261
Oct R Nov R Dec R	25,809	25,685	3,932 3,926 3,904	3,925 3,913 3,896	4,111 4,105 4,081	4,104 4,091 4,074	5,243	5,230
2001 Jan R Feb R Mar R	25,568	25,698	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,896 3,887 3,881	4,067 4,058 4,052	4,075 4,065 4,058	5,211	5,231
Apr R May R Jun R	25,696	25,736	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,876 3,858 3,837	4,043 4,024 4,012	4,055 4,036 4,016	5,209	5,215
Jul R Aug R Sep R	25,767	25,714	3,829 3,816 3,797	3,826 3,808 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	4,004 3,986 3,970	5,212	5,194
Oct P			3,782	3,777	3,962	3,956		

UNITE	NITED KINGDOM Service industries			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q	3	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 19 Section subse		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	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
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	16,655 17,087 17,496 17,399 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,460 18,844 19,323 19,674 19,947	16,609 17,043 17,440 17,288 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031 18,472 19,353 19,707 19,994	338 324 318 309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318 312 314 290	477 457 433 406 366 319 281 255 233 231 220 204 189 188	543 532 525 527 500 486 475 477 488 494 506 502 497	603 570 525 448 430 423 414 398 390 383 369 324 290 262	93 98 88 99 88 99 88 86 87 86 84 84 83	463 472 473 463 454 445 459 466 466 466 477 469 468 459	312 318 306 277 270 257 246 254 251 258 249 239 236
1999	Aug Sep R	19,657	19,647	304	200 198	503 499	318 315	83 83	471 469	247 246
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	19,859	19,734	293	196 195 194	506 507 499	312 309 306	82 82 82	469 469 470	245 244 243
2000	Jan R Feb R Mar R	19,658	19,757	315	191 190 189	502 502 501	304 302 297	83 83 83	468 467 467	242 241 241
	Apr R May R Jun R	19,838	19,877	314	187 185 185	501 500 498	292 288 285	83 82 83	466 466 465	240 239 239
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	20,024	20,011	294	183 181 180	500 500 493	282 278 274	83 84 83	463 461 461	239 239 239
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	20,286	20,159	296	179 179 178	498 497 493	271 269 266	84 83 83	459 458 457	238 238 237
2001	Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,095	20,195	272	179 178 177	495 494 493	260 260 258	82 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr R May R Jun R	20,208	20,250	271	178 179 179	494 494 492	257 254 252	81 81 80	455 452 451	236 236 235
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	20,281	20,266	254	178 178 180	493 492 491	249 246 243	81 80 81	450 448 449	235 235 233
	Oct P				179	492	241	80	447	233

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. Excludes private domestic service.

 $\textit{Note:} \ \ \text{Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data.} \\ \text{For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14} \\ \text{The proposed for the proposed f$

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.12

UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1981 Jun 1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun	233 236 236 203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243 243 224	877 892 878 785 741 698 708 709 720 721 700 675 671 654	479 482 481 451 416 376 373 386 391 391 390 370 357 348	578 575 544 483 442 421 436 473 497 508 518 503 493 479	507 498 489 435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 393 373 352	238 244 245 215 208 213 227 225 242 243 241 241 238	1,210 1,252 1,269 1,171 1,060 965 964 935 928 990 1,107 1,118 1,177 1,195	3,811 3,953 4,027 3,957 3,946 3,922 4,014 4,065 4,109 4,248 4,314 4,365 4,403 4,514	1,261 1,363 1,430 1,400 1,384 1,344 1,350 1,418 1,505 1,577 1,629 1,666 1,669
1990 Aug R Sep R	240 239	672 671	368 367	496 493	404 401	242 254	1,143	4,386	1,646
Oct Nov Dec R	239 239 239	671 672 672	365 364 363	495 495 494	401 401 400	243 242 258	1,144	4,403	1,650
Jan R Feb R Mar R	239 239 237	671 669 669	362 362 361	494 494 492	399 400 400	244 245 243	1,162	4,378	1,660
Apr R May R Jun R	238 239 237	665 663 660	361 361 360	492 492 493	401 400 400	243 245 244	1,175	4,376	1,662
Jul R Aug R Sep R	237 235 234	656 654 650	360 360 359	493 494 493	398 398 396	244 244 244	1,154	4,396	1,649
Oct R Nov R Dec R	233 233 232	648 645 641	359 358 358	493 492 492	396 396 395	245 243 244	1,156	4,432	1,650
Jan R Feb R Mar R	232 231 230	642 639 638	358 358 358	491 489 487	394 393 394	247 247 248	1,173	4,454	1,647
Apr R May R Jun R	230 229 227	639 635 632	357 355 353	486 481 477	392 392 389	249 248 248	1,198	4,459	1,656
Jul R Aug R Sep R	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 348	471 464 460	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,224	4,451	1,653
Oct P	225	624	346	454	388	246			

SIC 198		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
190a 1909 1909 1901 1902 1903 1994 1995 1996 1996 1009 2000 2001	Jun	913 945 978 965 954 941 934 922 907 927 950 986 1,022 1,049	480 489 488 480 471 444 446 446 461 464 472 486 514 514	1,052 1,095 1,104 1,080 1,045 1,012 1,019 1,039 1,015 1,038 1,053 1,074 1,067 1,059	195 203 211 206 227 262 276 287 280 299 298 314 345 356	2,212 2,347 2,4481 2,443 2,493 2,495 2,654 2,890 2,991 3,143 3,266 3,314 3,380	1,484 1,404 1,445 1,445 1,469 1,469 1,466 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,403 1,412 1,399 1,408	1,788 1,827 1,848 1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,854 1,861 1,844 1,981 2,097 2,148	2,385 2,373 2,393 2,450 2,520 2,531 2,546 2,581 2,619 2,626 2,597 2,614 2,599	1,028 1,042 1,035 1,017 1,048 1,075 1,069 1,082 1,116 1,148 1,189 1,239 1,266 1,265
1999	Aug Sep R	1,002	497	1,081	323	3,330	1,397	2,073	2,619	1,292
2000	Oct Nov Dec R Jan Feb Mar R	1,013	514 503	1,087	333	3,320	1,385	2,095	2,646	1,293
	Apr May Jun R	1,010	511	1,072	351	3,418	1,399	2,094	2,703	1,280
	Jul Aug Sep R	1,016	514	1,073	351	3,497	1,397	2,110	2,725	1,283
	Oct Nov Dec R	1,018	527	1,078	358	3,551	1,403	2,123	2,737	1,288
2001	Jan Feb Mar R	1,018	533	1,077	367	3,546	1,407	2,122	2,727	1,295
	Apr May Jun R Jul Aug Sep	1,023	536	1,070	368	3,552	1,409	2,136	2,750	1,291
	Oct	1,027	526	1,082	365	3,553	1,410	2,154	2,752	1,290

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Septem	ber 2000 R	+	Septem	ber 2001 R		2001	Page 1		11/2/25/11		Thousand
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	May R	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	Oct P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2978.0	1138.9	4116.9	2906.6	1071.0	3977.5	4023.8	4012.4	4008.1	3994.9	3977.5	3961,9
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	64.9	8.4	73.3	67.0	9.6	76.6	74.9	75.1	74.8	75.7	76.6	76.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.1	43.3	40.0	5.7	45.7	44.7	44.7	44.3	45.0	45.7	45.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.3	29.9	27.0	3.9	30.9	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2834.0	1102.1	3936.1	2766.4	1030.4	3796.8	3844.8	3833.7	3829.4	3815.3	3796.8	37823
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.8	187.0	498.8	316.1	179.1	495.1	488.0	488.6	493.7	496.5	495.1	496.9
Manufacture of textiles and													
textile products of textiles	DB 17	127.3 82.9	122.4 63.1	249.7 146.0	120.5 77.8	101.2 55.6	221.7 133.4	230.3 137.8	229.3 138.2	227.5 136.5	225.1 134.8	221.7 133.4	219.9 133.0
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.5	59.2	103.7	42.7	45.5	88.2	92.4	91.2	90.9	90.2	88.2	87.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.2	9.6	23.7	12.8	8.1	20.9	21.6	21.7	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.6
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.1	23.5	83.5	58.6	22.6	81.2	81.3	80.8	81.5	80.2	81.2	80.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	285.3 70.8	175.7 28.0	461.0 98.9	281.9 68.0	167.2 25.6	449.1 93.6	451.3 95.3	450.6 95.5	451.4 95.2	448.9 94.2	449.1 93.6	447.6 93.1
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	147.7	362.1	214.0	141.6	355.5	356.0	355.1	356.2	354.7	355.5	354.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.7	6.3	28.9	25.1	5.9	31.0	29.9	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.0	00.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	75.5	239.2	161.0	72.7	233.7	235.2	235.5	236.1	235.6	233.7	203.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.5	50.9	234.4	176.0	49.6	225.6	227.7	227.1	226.9	226.9	225.6	2/55
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	1132	25.6	138.8	109.8	26.3	136.1	136.6	136.1	135.9	136.1	136.1	
Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (20)	1102	25.0	130.0	109.0	20.3	130.1	130.0	130.1	130.9	130.1	130.1	104.8
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	423.1 95.8	90.1 19.8	513.1 115.6	406.0 94.0	84.5 13.7	490.5 107.6	499.3 110.6	497.5 109.9	496.5 109.3	494.2 109.2	490.5 107.6	483.0 101.9
offabricated metal products, except machinery	28	327.2	70.3	397.5	312.0	70.9	382.9	388.6	387.5	387.2	385.0	382.9	3021
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	290.4	69.6	360.1	281.4	66.9	348.3	353.5	352.0	350.1	349.5	348.3	347.1
Manufacture of electrical				-		00.0	0.00	000.0	002.0		010.0	010.0	0, 1
and optical equipment	DL	345.4	146.7	492.1	326.9	131.3	458.2	481.5	477.4	471.6	463.4	458.2	45 2
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery	30	36.5	16.3	52.8	34.8	14.2	48.9	51.3	51.4	50.9	49.6	48.9	40.5
and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television	31	124.0	51.7	175.7	117.1	45.8	162.9	168.6	167.8	165.7	163.5	162.9	161
and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt;	32	89.9	40.9	130.8	79.8	34.3	114.1	126.8	123.9	120.3	117.3	114.1	11.9
watches	33	95.0	37.7	132.8	95.2	37.0	132.2	134.9	134.3	134.7	133.0	132.2	131.7
Manufacture of transport													
equipment	DM	343.4	52.6	396.1	339.9	47.9	387.9	391.9	388.4	387.9	387.8	387.9	380
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	191.7 151.8	31.2 21.5	222.8 173.2	185.9 154.0	27.6 20.3	213.6 174.3	216.9 175.0	213.9 174.5	213.5 174.3	213.0 174.8	213.6 174.3	21 2 17 8
Manufacturingn.e.c.	DN	150.0	66.7	216.7	150.4	67.1	217.5	216.8	217.1	217.8	218.4	217.5	215.4
LECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	79.1	28.4	107.5	73.1	31.0	104.1	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.1	100.4

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, INS Customer helpline: 0163381 2079

EMPLOYMENT B.14

WAR DOM	Section	Septembe	r 2000 B				June 200	1 R		Septembe	r 2001			nousands
UNITED KINGDOM	sub- section	Male	200011	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				diameter.	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992 ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,257.1	1,758.5	6,682.6	5,920.1	25,618.2	13,071.6	12,624.3	25,695.9	11,312.9	1,767.7	6,667.7	6,018.3	25,766.6
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	A	168.9	36.5	67.1	29.7	302.2	180.9	89.4	270.3	151.0	29.7	46.7	36.9	264.3
AGRICULTURE, Nunting and related sorvice activities	01	164.0	36.1	66.5	29.1	295.8	172.8	86.9	259.8	143.6	29.1	45.7	35.4	253.8
FISHING	В	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.9	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7
AND OLIARRYING	С	64.1	0.8	6.9	1.4	73.3	66.0	9.0	75.1	66.4	0.6	7.6	2.0	76.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.0	0.3	4.6	0.5	43.3	39.4	5.2	44.7	39.6	0.4	4.8 2.8	0.9	45.7
energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.1	0.5	2.3	0.9	29.9	26.6	3.8	30.4	26.8	0.2	2.0	1.1	
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLYINDUSTRIES	C,E	142.8	1.2	32.6	4.1	180.8	139.5	39.2	178.7	138.5	1.6	34.2	6.4	180.7
MANUFACTURING Manufacture of food products;	D	2,754.2	79.8	838.8	263.3	3,936.1	2,791.6	1,042.0	3,833.7 488.6	2,696.0 301.1	70.5 14.9	806.7 131.7	223.6 47.4	3,796.8 495.1
Manufacture of textiles and	DA	298.1	13.6 4.9	128.1 99.6	58.9 22.8	498.8 249.7	312.6 123.8	176.1 105.5	229.3	115.0	5.5	80.1	21.1	221.7
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	DB 17 18	122.4 80.7 41.7	2.2 2.7	50.1 49.5	13.0 9.8	146.0 103.7	80.9 42.9	57.3 48.3	1382 912	74.5 40.5	3.3 2.2	43.6 36.5	12.0 9.1	133.4 88.2
Manufacture of leather and	DC	13.7	0.4	7.5	2.0	23.7	13.4	8.3	21.7	124	0.3	6.5 14.5	1.6 8.1	20.9 81.2
Manufacture of wood and wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper	DD (20)	57.4	2.7	16.1	7.3 48.0	83.5 461.0	58.1 281.9	22.7 168.7	80.8 450.6	55.5 268.7	132	126.3	40.9	449.1
of pulp paper and paper products	DE 21	270.3 68.8	15.0 2.0	127.8 22.0	6.0	98.9	69.6	25.9	95.5	662	1.7	20.8	4.8	93.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of accorded media Manufacture of coke, refined	22	201.5	13.0	105.7	42.0	362.1	212.3	142.8	355.1	202.5	11.5	105.4	36.2 0.9	355.5 31.0
Manager ure of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)	21.3	1.3	3.9 63.2	2.3	28.9	25.5 162.6	5.9 72.9	31.4 235.5	158.8	2.2	63.3	9.4	233.7
Ma facture of rubber and	DG (24) DH (25)	160.4 178.2	5.3	39.9	11.0	234.4	176.8	50.3	227.1	172.3	3.7	37.8	11.9	225.6
Madacture of other non-metallic	DI (26)	111.3	2.0	20.3	5.3	138.8	109.4	26.7	136.1	108.4	1.3	22.0	4.3	136.1
Manufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products	DJ	412.6	10.5	64.4	25.6 4.7	513.1 115.6	411.7 96.5	85.8 13.5	497.5 109.9	398.6 93.0	7.4 1.0	64.9	19.6 2.5	490.5 107.6
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27 28	94.0 318.6	1.9	15.0 49.4	20.9	397.5	315.2	723	387.5	305.6	6.4	53.7	17.1	382.9
except machinery Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	286.6	3.8	55.6	14.0	360.1	284.6	67.5	352.0	276.8	4.6	53.1	13.8	348.3
of office machinery and computers	DL 30	338.0 35.7	7.4 0.8	121.8 14.8	24.9	492.1 52.8	339.1 36.5 120.2	138.3 15.0 47.6	477.4 51.4 167.8	321.0 34.3 115.7	5.9 0.5 1.3	112.0 12.5 38.1	19.3 1.7 7.8	458.2 48.9 162.9
of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31 32	121.7 86.8	2.3 3.1	42.3 34.8	9.3 6.1	175.7 130.8	86.3	37.6	123.9	78.1	1.7	30.1	7.8 4.2	114.1
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33 DM	93.8 340.4	1.3 3.1	29.8 43.2	7.9 9.5	132.8 396.1	96.1 341.5	38.1 46.8	134.3 388.4	92.8 337.3	2.4 2.7	31.3 41.6	5.7 6.3	132.2 387.9
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34 35	190.9 149.5	0.8 2.3 6.5	25.5 17.6	5.7 3.8	222.8 173.2	186.8 154.8	27.1 19.7	213.9 174.5	184.5 152.8	1.5 1.2 5.2	24.3 17.3 48.1	3.3 3.0 19.0	213.6 174.3 217.5
Manufacturing n.ė.c.	DN	143.4	6.5	47.4	19.3	. 216.7	150.7	66.5	217.1	145.2	5.2	40.1	19.0	217.5
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	78.7	0.4	25.7	2.7	107.5	73.5	30.2	103.7	721	1.0	26.7	4.3	104.1
CONSTRUCTION	F	967.1	24.9	97.7	74.8	1,164.6	1,013.7	182.9	1,196.6	999.2	21.3	119.8	94.6 5,655.8	1,234.8 20,281.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,215.9	1,615.1	5,645.6	5,547.0	20,023.6	8,939.0	11,269.0	20,208.0	7,322.1	1,643.9	5,659.6	5,055.0	20,281.3
REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONA	d													
MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONA AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS Sale, maintenance and repair of motor	Ğ	1,704.9	372.5	911.2	1,389.6	4,378.2	2,130.7	2,294.8	4,425.4	1,706.9	428.8	947.8	1,350.1	4,433.7
vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel Wholesale and Commission Trade	50	395.7	33.6	79.1	55.4 115.5	563.7 1,182.4	414.1 779.4	137.6 399.4	551.7 1,178.8	371.4 735.5	38.0 43.7	82.5 289.6	56.8 112.1	548.7 1,180.9
(except motor vehicles) Falail trade: except motor vehicles and	51	728.5	45.0	293.4	115.5	1,102.4	113.4	333.4	1,170.0	700.5	40.7	200.0		1,10010
motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	580.8	293.9	538.7	1,218.7	2,632.1	937.2	1,757.7	2,695.0	600.1	347.1	575.8	1,181.2	2,704.1
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	355.1	306.3	309.6	692.7	1,663.8	686.1	989.4	1,675.4	385.2	299.8	330.5	652.7	1,668.1
AND COMMUNICATION Land transport; transport via pipelines	I 60	1,041.6 400.8	71.4 35.3	327.4 55.6	90.9 28.0	1,531.4 519.7	1,132.3 440.8	424.2 77.4	1,556.4 518.2	1,083.1 405.1	70.4 33.4	301.6 .55.1	99.9 27.2	1,555.0 520.7
Watertransport Airtransport	61 62	102 47.6	2.5 1.6	3.8	1.8 8.0	18.3 95.5	122 51.3	4.6 47.1		10.5 57.0	1.4	3.4 34.5	1.1 11.7	16.4 105.9
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	216.4	18.7	123.0	30.5	388.6	234.7	156.6	391.3	216.8	18.1 14.8	121.0 87.6	34.8 25.2	390.6 521.4
Post and telecommunications FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	64 J	366.5 472.9	13.4 22.3	106.6 449.5	22.7 129.8	509.2 1,074.4	393.2 484.5	138.5 583.7	531.8 1,068.1	393.8 422.6	35.6	444.9		1,083.7
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	258.3	142	251.4	87.5	611.3	255.1	348.2	603.3	203.9	25.6	253.1	137.6	620.1
insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	101.0	3.6	102.4	21.3	228.2	109.4	119.9	229.3	103.7	3.9		19.7 23.3	226.5 237.1
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	113.6	4.6	95.7	21.0	234.9	119.9	115.6	235.5	115.0	6.1	927	23.3	237.1
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Real estate activities	K 70	1,710.5 149.2	326.4 19.8	1,081.6 109.2	744.2 72.4	3,862.7 350.6	2,059.6 183.4	1,845.1 184.5		1,773.3 157.2	306.8 24.2	1,102.2 114.7		3,933.1 364.9
Henting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and	71	86.7	10.0	35.3	24.9	156.9	96.5			84.9	11.5	36.8		154.5
household goods Computer and related activities	72	248.3	32.0	136.5	64.9	481.8	284.2			273.2	9.1 2.1	142.0 31.3		
Research and development Other business activities	73 74	47.7 1,178.6	3.6 261.0	35.4 765.2	10.3 571.7	97.0 2,776.5	54.3 1,441.1	39.7 1,355.6	93.9 2,796.7	51.0 1,207.1	259.9	777.3		
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFEI COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	NCE;	661.9	50.7	490.8	194.3	1,397.6	725.3	682.6	1,407.9	674.9	50.0	493.1	192.8	1,410.8
EDUCATION	М	446.9	181.0	666.5	793.1	2,087.4	626.1							
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	385.5	114.4	1,079.9	1,154.6	2,734.4	462.7	2,278.7	2,741.4	345.2	126.5	1,040.4	1,259.6	2,771.7
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	RSONAL O,P,Q	436.6	170.1	329.2	357.7	1,293.6	631.9	661.5	1,293.4	462.0			345.6	1,301.1
Sewage and refuse disposal	90 91	72.9 63.6	1.0 29.5	12.0 55.9	4.9 71.5	90.8 220.5	70.1 99.7	162 124.1	86.3 223.8	66.9	2.8 28.7	57.4	4.5 66.7	85.9 223.4
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs. Other service activities n.e.c.b	92 93/95/99	217.7 82.4	87.6 52.0	166.7 94.6	194.0 872	666.0 316.3	317.5 144.6		672.4	224.7 99.9	91.9 47.9	165.9 87.3	192.6 8 81.8	

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	sub-	Septembe	200011				June 2001			Septembe		1		
	group or	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	Full-time 10,992.7	Part-time 1,704.8	Full-time 6,514.8	5,766.9	24,979.1	12,753.4	12,298.6	25,052.0	Full-time 11,049.7	1,713.3	6,498.4	Part-time 5,861.5	25,12
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	~ ~	10,0021	1,701.0	o,o i no	0,7 00.0	2,,0,0,0,1	12,100.1			,.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		20,12
AND FORESTRY	Α	165.8	26.2	66.7	28.0	286.7	168.2	87.6	255.8	148.1	19.9	46.3	35.5	24
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	161.3	25.8	66.1	27.5	280.7	160.5	85.2	245.7	141.1	19.3	45.4	34.0	23
FISHING	В	8.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.8	6.8	1.7	8.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	62.4	0.8	6.8	1.4	71.4	64.3	8.8	73.2	64.7	0.6	7.4	2.0	7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.7	0.3	4.5	0.5	43.1	392	5.2	44.4	39.4	0.4	4.8	0.9	4
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	25.4	0.2	4.3	0.4	302	26.5	4.8	31.4	26.5	0.3	4.6	0.9	3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.7	0.5	2.2	0.9	28.3	25.1	3.6	28.7	25.3	0.2	2.6	1.1	2
ENERGY AND WATER	0.5	138.0	1.2	322	4.1	175.5	135.0	38.7	173.7	134.0	1.6	33.7	6.3	
SUPPLYINDUSTRIES	C,E													178
Manufacture of food products;	D	2,681.8	77.7	814.5	258.3	3,832.2	2,717.9	1,014.2	3,732.0	2,625.1	68.5	784.3	219.0	3,59
beverages and tobacco offood	DA 15.1-15.8	286.4 251.3	12.7 11.9	123.4 111.4	57.0 51.3	479.5 425.9	300.3 261.4	169.4 153.8	469.7 415.3	289.6 251.0	14.0 13.1	126.9 113.9	45.5 42.9	476
of beverages and tobacco Manufacture of textiles and	15.9/16	35.1	0.8	12.0	5.7	53.6	38.8	15.6	54.4	38.7	0.9	13.0	2.5	5
textile products	DB 17	115.7	4.7	91.6	21.7	233.6	117.8	97.8	215.6	109.5	5.4	73.6 41.2	202	20
	17 17.4	75.6 16.8	2.0 0.8	47.4 13.3	12.3 3.7	137.3 34.7	76.2 17.1	542 16.8	130.5 33.9	70.3 15.3	3.2 1.0	132	11.4 4.0	3
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	58.8 40.1	1.2 2.7	34.1 44.2	8.6 9.4	102.7 96.3	59.1 41.6	37.5 43.6	96.6 85.1	55.0 39.2	2.3	28.0 32.4	7.4 8.7	98
Manufacture of leather and	DC	13.5	0.4	7.4	2.0	23.4	132	8.2	21.4	123	0.3	6.4	1.6	2
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	5.7	0.2	2.4	0.9	9.2	5.6	3.4	9.0	5.1	0.1	2.4	0.7	117
	19.3 DD (20)	7.8 54.6	0.3 2.5	5.0 15.9	1.2 7.2	142 802	7.5 55.1	4.8 22.3	12.3 77.5	7.2 52.7	0.2 3.0	4.0 142	0.8 8.0	7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	266.3	14.8	126.0	47.5	454.6	277.8	166.5	444.3	264.7	13.1	124.5	40.5	
	21	67.3	2.0	21.6	6.0	96.8	68.1	25.5	93.5	64.7	1.7	20.4	4.7	9
sacks and bags, cartons, boxes,	21.21	07.1	15	0.7	20	410	77.5	11.7	20.2	26.1	0.5	9.3	2.4	-
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	2121	27.1	1.5	9.7	3.0	41.3	27.5	11.7	392	20.1	0.5	9.3	2.4	3
stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	402	0.5	11.9	2.9	55.6	40.6	13.8	54.3	38.6	1.2	112	2.3	5
Publishing, printing and reproduction of	22	199.0	129	104.4	41.5	357.8	209.8	141.0	350.8	200.0	11,4	104.0	35.8	35
printing and service activities related	222													
publishing and reproduction of		119.9	6.8	47.8	22.3	196.9	125.4	64.7	190.1	120.8	5.9	44.0	20.6	19
Manufacture of coke, refined	Rest of 22	79.1	6.0	56.6	192	160.9	84.4	76.3	160.7	792	5.5	60.0	152	168
petroleum products and nuclear fuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)	21.3	1.3	3.9	2.3	28.8	25.4	5.9	31.3	24.7	0.4	5.0	0.9	3
products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	158.2	3.2	623	122	235.9	160.2	71.9	232.1	156.4	2.2	62.3	9.3	. 23
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	172.5	5.3	39.0	10.8	227.5	171.2	492	220.4	166.6	3.6	36.8	11.7	211
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	106.5	1.8	19.6	5.2	133.2	104.6	25.9	130.6	103.7	1.2	21.4	4.2	13
Manufacture of basic metals and	DJ	406.9	10.3	63.8	25.4	506.5	405.6	84.9	490.4	392.6	7.2	642	19.4	
of basic metals	27	93.6	1.9	15.0	4.7	115.1	96.0	13.4	109.4	92.6	1.0	11.1	2.5	-3
	28	313.4	8.5	48.8	20.7	391.4	309.5	71.5	381.0	299.9	6.3	53.1	16.9	876
Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	281.2	3.7	54.9	13.9	353.6	278.9	66.5	345.5	271.3	4.5	52.3	13.6	
	DL 30	329.5 34.1	7.3 0.8	117.8 14.4	24.5 1.6	479.1 50.8	330.7 34.8	134.3 14.6	465.0 49.4	313.5 32.7	5.9 0.5	108.7 12.1	19.1 1.7	
	31	118.9	2.3	41.8	9.3	172.4	117.5	47.1	164.6	113.1	1.3	37.6	7.7	13
apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	69.4	1.3	23.6	5.3	99.6	68.3	26.1	94.4	66.0	0.3	20.4	4.4	
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt.,														
and electrical eqpt. n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	49.5 83.4	1.1 3.0	182 321	4.0 5.9	72.8 124.4	49.2 83.0	21.0 35.0	. 702 118.0	47.0 75.6	1.1 1.7	17.2 28.1	3.3 4.1	1.6
	321	26.4	0.8	13.1	2.3	42.7	26.5	124	38.9	23.5	1.0	9.6	1.9	3
sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	57.0	2.2	19.0	3.6	81.8	56.5	22.6	79.1	52.1	0.7	18.5	2.2	7
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	93.0	1.3	29.4	7.8	131.4	95.4	37.6	133.0	921	2.4	30.9	5.6	13
	DM 34	329.0 187.0	3.0 0.7	42.2 25.1	9.4 5.6	383.6 218.5	329.7 182.6	45.6 26.5	375.4 209.2	325.5 180.4	2.6 1.4	40.5 23.8	6.2 3.2	5/ 20
of other transport eqpt.	35 35.3	142.0 93.7	2.3 1.9	17.1 11.8	3.8 2.2	165.1 109.5	147.1 97.1	19.1 12.6	166.2 109.7	145.1 95.0	1.2	16.7 11.2	3.0	16 10
of other transport equipment except														
	Rest of 35 DN	48.3 140.2	0.4 6.4	5.3 46.8	1.6 19.1	55.6 212.6	50.0 147.3	6.5 65.7	56.5 213.0	50.0 142.0	0.5 5.0	5.5 47.5	1.1	2
offumiture	36.1	86.9	4.3	27.8	9.1	128.1	91.9	36.3	128.3	90.1	2.6	27.0	9.9	12
LECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	75.6	0.4	25.4	2.7	104.1	70.7	29.9	100.5	69.3	1.0	26.4	12	-10
lectricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	64.6	0.4	23.3	1.8	89.9	63.5	27.3	90.8	622	0.9	24.4	4.3 3.8	9
collection, purification and distribution of water	41	11.0	0.3	2.1	0.8	14.1	7.2	2.5	9.7	7.1	0.1	1.9	0.6	
ONSTRUCTION	F	937.1	23.7	95.5	73.6	1,129.9	982.6	179.5	1,162.0	969.4	20.1	117.5	93.4	1,20
	G-Q	7,062.0	1,575.0	5,505.3	5,401.7	19,544.0	8,743.1	10,976.9	19,720.0	7,167.1	1,602.5	5,515.9	5,506.3	19,79
	~ · · ·	1,002.0	1,373.0	0,000.0	5,401.7	13,344.0	0,740.1	10,570.9	15,720.0	7,107.1	1,002.5	0,515.9	5,500.3	19,/3
/HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,														
MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,667.4	360.9	889.5	1,355.8	4,273.7	2,081.4	2,238.5	4,319.8	1,669.2	416.7	925.7	1,314.7	4,32
ale, maintenance and repair of motor	50	386.9	32.0	76.9	53.1	548.9	403.5	132.9						53
ale of motor vehicles, motorcycles,									536.4	362.4	36.4	802	54.5	
laintenance and repair	50.1/50.3/50.4		20.4	47.5	28.8	331.3	250.3	78.6	328.9	229.2	18.9	51.5	29.8	32
of motor vehicles	502 50.5	121.4 30.9	7.0 4.6	20.1 9.2	15.8 8.6	164.3 53.3	119.7 33.5	36.0 18.3	155.7 51.9	106.5 26.8	11.0 6.6	19.4 9.3	16.0 8.7	15
/holesale and Commission Trade														
on fee or contract basis	51 51.1	712.9 40.1	44.1 2.5	288.8 16.2	113.9 5.0	1,159.7 63.8	762.8 42.1	393.2 23.1	1,156.0 65.2	719.8 38.6	427 2.8	285.0 16.5	110.5 7.4	1,15
of agricultural materials and animals		15.0	0.9	5.7	2.5	24.1	152	9.0	24.3	14.6	1.0	6.1	3.1	2

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 2001

													TI	nousands
GREAT BRITAIN	sub-	Septembe	er 2000 R				June 2001	San Ballian	All	Septembe	er 2001	Female		All
4000	section group or	Male	David Maria	Female	Dort time	All	Male	Female	All	Male Full-time	Part-time		Part-time	
offood, beverages and tobacco	51.3	123.0	9.3 9.6	44.6 82.4	21.1 33.1	198.0 271.6	128.9 163.2	64.6 109.9	193.5 273.1	118.2 150.0	10.1	43.8 80.6	20.3	192.5 273.5
ofhousehold goods of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.4 51.5 51.6	146.4 160.0 164.4	8.0 8.0	49.9 61.3	21.4 19.6	239.3 253.3	167.3 174.7	68.8 78.1 39.7	236.2 252.7 111.0	162.3 167.2 69.1	5.9 7.1 4.0	51.7 58.0 28.2	17.3 19.3 12.0	237.2 251.6 113.4
Otherwholesale Otherwholesale Accept motor vehicles and	51.7 52	64.0 567.6	5.8 284.8	28.8 523.8	1,188.8	109.7 2,565.1	71.3 915.1	1,712.3	2,627.4	586.9	337.6	560.5	1,149.7	2,634.7
Non-specialised stores selling major food, drink and tobacco	52.11	156.9	112.6	136.2	436.6	842.3	315.5	571.5	887.1	173.1 38.5	143.4 27.7	156.4 69.8	415.1 130.6	887.9 266.6
Othernon-specialised stores Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat noctucts, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12 52.21-52.24, 52.27	47.4 34.8	23.4	68.7 28.9	123.8 72.2	263.3 147.8	65.2 50.0	201.1	266.3 144.1	35.0	13.5	28.9	63.7	141.1
Beverages and tobacco products Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries Textiles furniture, lighting egpt., Textiles furniture, lighting egpt.,	52.25-52.26 52.3	13.9 14.0	12.7 6.6	6.4 18.3	35.6 40.7	68.6 79.7	25.0 21.9	43.5 56.9	68.5 78.8	15.0 15.1	9.2 7.3	122 18.8	29.3 38.5	65.8 79.8
and household goods n.e.c.	52.41,52.44- 52.46 52.42-52.43	972 51.4	28.6 30.7	58.7 82.9	92.4 185.0	276.9 349.9	134.2 84.1	151.9 274.2	286.1 358.3	96.6 51.0	39.6 36.1	55.1 91.7	94.3 186.5	285.6 365.4
Clothary footwear and leather goods Books newspapers and stationery; Charge cialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	105.8	42.6	87.1	150.4	385.9	154.9	235.0	390.0	109.4	47.6	91.0	144.3	392.2
Second hand stores and sales not in tores	52.5-52.6 52.7	36.2 10.1	13.9 1.9	322 4.4	44.2 8.0	126.4 24.3	52.4 11.8	73.1 10.8	125.5 22.6	43.9 9.3	11.0 2.2	33.3 3.3	39.9 7.4	128.2 22.2
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	347.9	297.8	302.1 73.8	677.9 117.0	1,625.7 324.1	670.1 137.1	967.2 183.6	1,637.3 320.7	377.8 84.9	291.0 53.4	323.1 702	637.6 107.6	1,629.6 316.1
Hotels Campettes, short-stay accom.	55.1 55.2 55.3	77.6 12.1 112.5	55.8 9.5 98.4	8.7 79.0	22.8 195.3	53.2 485.2	20.9 218.5	38.9 270.0	59.9 488.5	124 121.8	8.2 97.5	12.4 86.3	26.1 183.3	592 489.0
Restaurants Bars Cantagns and catering	55.4 55.5	97.4 48.4	109.3 24.8	82.0 58.5	237.0 105.8	525.7 237.4	212.7 80.9	302.8 171.8	515.5 252.8	105.6	104.5 27.4	87.8 66.4	211.5 109.1	509.4 256.0
TRAMPORT, STORAGE	ſ	1,024.5	69.1	322.7	88.8	1,505.2	1,112.7	417.2	1,530.0 507.0	1,065.6 396.2	68.1 32.5	296.9 54.2	97.7 26.5	1,528.2 509.4
Land sunsport; transport via pipelines Transport via railways Other and tranport, and via pipelines Water ansport	60 60.1 60.2/60.3 61	392.3 38.9 353.3 9.9	34.4 1.0 33.4 2.5 1.6	54.8 7.7 47.1 3.7 37.9	27.3 1.3 26.0 1.7 7.9	508.7 48.9 459.8 17.8 94.7	431.2 39.1 392.1 11.9 51.0	75.7 9.4 66.3 4.4 46.6	48.5 458.5 16.3 97.6	36.8 359.4 10.2 56.7	0.3 322 1.4 2.8	13.5 40.7 3.3 34.1	0.3 262 1.0 11.6	50.9 458.5 15.9 105.1
Airtransport Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	62	47.4 214.0	18.3	121.3	30.1	383.7	231.9	154.4	386.2	2142	17.7	119.2	342 17.9	385.3 128.3
Travel agencies and tour operators apporting and auxiliary transport act.	63.3 Rest of 63	50.4 163.7 361.0	4.5 13.7 12.5	60.9 60.4 105.0	12.1 18.0 21.8	127.8 255.8 500.2	47.1 184.7 386.7	80.4 74.0 136.2	127.5 258.7 522.9	42.5 171.7 388.3	3.9 13.8 13.8	64.0 55.3 86.1	16.3 24.3	257.1 512.6
Postarid telecommunications National post activities Counter activities	64 64.11 64.12	161.9 42.1	3.7 5.7	36.8 11.4	0.3 7.9	202.6 67.1	179.5 48.4	42.9 20.1	222.3 68.6	190.8 42.0	4.0 4.7 5.0	19.7 12.5 53.9	0.0 7.6 16.7	214.6 66.8 231.1
Telesommunications	64.20 J	157.1 467.7	3.1 22.1	56.8 442.0	13.5 127.2	230.5 1,059.1	158.8 479.1	73.2 573.3	232.0 1,052.4	155.5 417.5	35.3	437.2	177.8	1,067.8
Financial intermediation, except	65	255.1	14.0	246.5	85.6	601.2	251.7	341.1 294.5	592.8 499.2	200.6 155.2	25.4 23.1	247.8 210.3	135.5 124.9	609.3 513.5
Cearal banking and other banks Buking societies Other financial intermediation	65.1 65.122 65.2	211.5 25.7 43.6	12.6 0.4 1.5	205.7 25.3 40.8	75.8 7.9 9.8	505.6 59.3 95.6	204.7 18.9 47.0	48.3 46.6	67.2 93.6	17.8 45.4	4.7	30.9 37.5	21.2 10.6	74.6 95.8
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	100.0	3.5	101.2	21.1	225.8 232.1	108.4 119.0	118.5 113.7	226.9 232.7	102.8 114.1	3.8 6.1	98.1 91.2	19.5 22.8	2242 2342
Austiany to financial intermediation Expert insurance and pension funding Austroinsurance and pension funding	67 67.1 67.2	112.7 50.4 62.3	4.5 1.0 3.5	94.3 39.4 54.9	20.6 6.7 13.9	97.5 134.6	55.7 63.3	44.4 69.3	100.1 132.6	53.5 60.6	1.9	38.4 52.8	7.3 15.5	101.1
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Redestate activities	K 70	1,690.3 147.8	322.6 19.5	1,067.2 108.0	733.0 71.8	3,813.1 347.1	2,034.3 181.8	1,818.9 182.7	3,853.2 364.5	1,751.8 155.8	302.7 24.0	1,087.1 113.6	739.4 68.1 41.5	3,881.0 361.5 218.2
Letting of own property Administration a feel contract basis Rending of machinery and equipment without	70.1-70.2 70.3	902 57.6	11.6 7.9	64.4 43.7	39.8 32.0	206.0 141.1	109.7 72.1	114.1 68.6	223.8 140.7	92.7 63.1	13.8 10.2	70.3 43.3	26.7	143.2
perator and of personal and household goods	71	85.5	9.8	34.9	24.6	154.8	95.1	59.3	154.3	83.5 28.5	11.3	36.4 8.5	20.9	152.2 43.5
Construction\civil engineering eqpt All of lergoods and equipment Computer and related activities	71.32 Rest of 71 72	26.1 59.4 244.9	2.4 7.4 32.0	7.5 27.4 135.2	8.1 16.5 64.7	44.1 110.7 476.8	30.0 65.0 280.3	13.9 45.3 203.7	44.0 110.3 484.0	55.0 269.3	9.6 9.0	27.9 140.5	162 60.5	108.7 479.2
Research and development Offerbusiness activities	73 74	46.5 1,165.6	3.6 257.7	35.0 754.1	10.2 561.7	95.2 2,739.2		39.1 1,334.2 129.2	92.1 2,758.3 240.9	49.8 1,193.5 104.4	2.1 256.4 11.3	30.8 765.8 95.5	8.7 581.1 362	91.4 2,796.7 247.4
Leval activities Accounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs.	74.11 74.12 74.13-74.14	100.3 101.2 111.1	124 9.2 120	89.9 66.5 71.7	41.8 30.5 37.8	244.5 207.4 232.6	111.7 116.1 122.7	101.3 112.1	217.4 234.8	109.2	9.8 14.7	68.4 71.6	31.8	219.2 235.0
Management services of holding companies	74.15	15.9	1.9	10.0	5.5	33.3	16.8	15.9	32.7	13.7	2.7	9.6	6.8	32.8
Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy Advertising	74.2-74.3 74.4	181.0 40.8	142 3.6	86.9 31.2	46.7 15.2	328.7 90.8	196.5 45.0	137.9 48.6	334.4 93.5		15.9 8.0		48.9 20.9	341.0 92.8
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5	266.5 82.9	86.8 19.6	216.0 18.3	92.3 10.6	661.5 131.3	345.2	323.1 32.7	668.3 129.7	267.1 85.5	91.3 15.9	218.2 18.7	108.1 14.1	684.7 134.1
Investigation and security activities Industrial cleaning Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.6 74.7 74.8	101.1 164.8	65.4 32.6	642 99.5	204.8 76.6	435.4 373.6	163.6	263.7 169.7	427.3 379.4	98.3	63.4	59.4	206.7	427.8 381.8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	NCE;	630.6		470.8	189.0	1,338.6		656.2	1,348.5	644.6	47.7	472.1	187.3	1,351.7
EDUCATION EDUCATION	M	433.2		644.7	768.5	2023.8								2,060.2
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK Human health and veterinary services	N 85.1/85.2	373.4 273.2	111.1 70.4	1,043.9 722.3	1,111.5 645.7	2,639.8 1,711.6			2,645.7 1,736.9	7 333.0 244.9		1,003.6 682.3	753.1	2,675.3 1,763.4
Social work activities with accommodation without accommodation	85.3 85.31 85.32	100.1 48.5 51.6	40.7	321.6 151.7 169.9	465.8 222.2 243.6	928.2 442.7 485.5	128.6 61.4	780.1 378.8	908.7 440.2	88.1	40.0 21.1	321.3 153.8	462.5 227.0	911.9 441.8 470.2
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	RSONAL O,P,Q	426.9	165.8	322.4	350.0	1,265.1	617.4	646.7	1,264.1	1 451.9	166.9	315.2		1,271.7
Sewage and refuse disposal	90 91	70.7 61.2	0.9 28.1	11.8 54.3	4.8 69.2	88.2 212.8	67.8 95.7	15.9 119.9	83.7 215.5	64.7 68.0	2.8	3 11.4 55.8	642	83.3 215.2 660.6
Motion picture and video production Motion picture and video distribution	92 92.11	213.2 6.2	84.9	163.7 4.8	190.1	651.9 14.9			658.1	220.1	5 1.4	4.5	5 3.3	15.6
motion picture projection Radio, TV and News agency activities	92.12-92.1 92.2/92.4	33.8	5.3	29.1	8.2	76.4	38.9	37.4	76.3	37.1	2.4	1 28.8	9.1	19.5 77.4 94.2
Library, museums and cultural services Sporting and recreational activities	92.3 92.5 92.6-92.7	28.7 22.5 116.7	15.0 8.8	22.7 20.1 83.3	31.1 26.1 116.9	97.5 77.5 368.2	32.8	45.7	78.5	5 21.6	8.0	25.9	24.0	79.4 374.5
Cleaning of textile and fur products	93/95/99 93.01	.81.8 13.6	51.8	92.6	86.0 12.2	312.1	143.7	163.0	306.8	3 992	47.7	852	80.4	312.5 48.2
Hairdressing, other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.02/93.0	4 19.4	262	29.1	29.7	104.4	432	2 58.7	7 101.9	9 29.4	12.6	5 28.5	32.3	102.9

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

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

UNITE	KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture	Energy	Manu-	Con-	Distribution,	Transport	Finance and	Public admin	Other	Thous
	O KINGDOM sections	All Jobs	and fishing A,B	and water	facturing	struction	hotels and restaurants G-H	and com- munications	business services J-K	education and health L-N	services O-Q	services G-Q
Alljobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995	Sep	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370
	Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589
	Dec	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628
	Mar R	28,836	525	215	4,403	1,826	6,661	1,683	5,289	6,573	1,659	21,868
	Jun R	28,961	517	211	4,365	1,822	6,678	1,699	5,340	6,600	1,728	22,046
	Sep R	29,104	507	208	4,333	1,834	6,676	1,728	5,409	6,673	1,736	22,222
	Dec R	29,159	497	205	4,318	1,810	6,706	1,752	5,417	6,694	1,760	22,328
2000	Mar R	29,154	519	199	4,278	1,817	6,691	1,741	5,449	6,706	1,754	22,341
	Jun R	29,238	513	194	4,238	1,866	6,679	1,744	5,504	6,763	1,737	22,426
	Sep R	29,297	495	190	4,199	1,845	6,701	1,758	5,570	6,824	1,714	22,568
	Dec R	29,413	493	186	4,150	1,854	6,725	1,777	5,641	6,836	1,749	22,728
2001	Mar R	29,409	477	187	4,132	1,887	6,728	1,788	5,653	6,826	1,733	22,727
	Jun R	29,467	468	188	4,092	1,913	6,744	1,798	5,683	6,863	1,717	22,805
	Sep	29,413	448	189	4,048	1,931	6,733	1,786	5,669	6,879	1,730	22,79 7
Change Percent	on quarter	-54 -0.2	-20 -4.3	0.5	-45 -1.1	18 1.0	-10 -0.2	-13 -0.7	-14 -0.3	16 0.2	13 0.8	0.0
Change		116	-47	-1	-151	86	32	27	99	55	15	229
Percent		0.4	-9.5	-0.6	-3.6	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Malejob		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
	Sep	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,37
	Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
	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	9,376
	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
	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,63
	Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,74
	Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,76
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,81
	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,88
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,90
	Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,99
	Dec	15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,792	1,971	796	9,98
	Mar R	15,508	400	168	3,185	1,626	3,206	1,242	2,828	2,018	836	10,13
	Jun R	15,527	391	165	3,160	1,611	3,219	1,251	2,850	2,014	865	10,20
	Sep R	15,603	388	162	3,143	1,631	3,216	1,267	2,908	2,020	869	10,28
	Dec R	15,601	379	162	3,100	1,620	3,195	1,276	2,928	2,087	853	10,34
	Mar R	15,583	384	159	3,074	1,620	3,194	1,284	2,936	2,093	838	10,34
	Jun R	15,679	387	155	3,048	1,663	3,177	1,302	2,966	2,151	830	10,42
	Sep R	15,697	371	153	3,025	1,650	3,190	1,316	3,004	2,169	819	10,49
	Dec R	15,819	376	145	3,002	1,650	3,239	1,333	3,014	2,188	873	10,64
	Mar R	15,825	360	146	3,000	1,674	3,240	1,342	3,029	2,167	868	10,64
	Jun R	15,821	347	147	2,981	1,700	3,247	1,348	3,065	2,132	854	10,63
	Sep	15,777	341	147	2,961	1,698	3,241	1,360	3,049	2,128	852	10,6 3
Change Percent	on quarter	-44 -0.3	-6 -1.8	0.0	-20 -0.7	-2 -0.1	-6 -0.2	12	-16 -0.5	-3 -02	-1 -0.2	-1 -0.
Change Percent	on year	80 0.5	-30 -8.1	-6 -3.7	-64 -2.1	48 2.9	51 1.6	44 3	45 1.5	-41 -1.9	33 4.1	13 1.
emalej 1995	j obs Sep Dec	LOLB 12,641 12,729	115 115	48 49	LOLQ 1,288 1,297	197 199	3,294 3,334	366 366	2,283 2,300	4,288 4,298	762 770	10,99 11,06
	Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,11
	Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,23
	Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,30
	Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,29
	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,28
	Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,38
	Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,38
	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,44
	Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,56
	Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,52
	Sep	13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	4,409	843	11,59
	Dec	13,270	126	49	1,243	205	3,468	434	2,415	4,518	812	11,64
	Mar R	13,327	125	48	1,218	201	3,455	441	2,461	4,555	824	11,73
	Jun R	13,434	126	46	1,205	210	3,459	448	2,490	4,586	863	11,84
	Sep R	13,500	119	46	1,190	203	3,460	461	2,501	4,654	867	11,94
	Dec R	13,558	119	43	1,218	190	3,511	475	2,489	4,607	907	11,98
	Mar R	13,571	135	41	1,204	196	3,497	457	2,514	4,613	915	11,99
	Jun R	13,560	127	39	1,191	203	3,501	442	2,538	4,612	906	12,00
	Sep R	13,600	124	38	1,173	195	3,511	442	2,566	4,655	896	12,07
	Dec R	13,593	118	41	1,148	205	3,486	444	2,627	4,649	876	12,08
,	Mar R	13,584	117	41	1,132	213	3,488	446	2,625	4,659	865	12,08
	Jun R	13,646	121	41	1,111	213	3,496	451	2,618	4,731	863	12,16
	Sep	13,636	107	42	1,087	233	3,492	426	2,620	4,751	878	12,1 6
Change Percent	on quarter	-10 -0.1	-14 -11.5	1 2.4	-24 -22	20 9.5	-4 -0.1	-25 -5.6	0.1	19 0.4	14 1.7	0
Change Percent	on year	36 0.3	-17 -13.6	5 123	- 87 -7.4	38 19.6	-19 -0.5	-16 -3.7	54 2.1	96 2.1	-18 -2.0	9

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

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

Actual weekly hours of work B.21

		Ave	erage actual weekly hours	of work		Hours, seasonally adjusted
UNITED	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Allworkersa	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Secondjobs	
ll a larguarters	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996	838.8 853.4 871.5 878.8 892.0 901.6	33.0 33.3 33.5 33.4 33.2 33.2	38.1 38.5 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.6	14.7 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.1	9.9 9.2 9.2 8.9 9.4 9.1	
1995 2000 2001	915.5 912.6 925.0	33.3 32.8 32.9	38.6 38.0 38.1	15.4 15.4 15.7	9.1 9.0 9.4	
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sec-Nov (Aut)	911.9 914.3	32.6 32.7	37.8 37.9	15.5 15.6	9.0 9.1	
Ord-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	918.6 923.8 923.6	32.9 33.0 32.9	38.1 38.2 38.2	15.8 15.7 15.6	9.3 9.4 9.2	
Ja – //ar2001 For Apr Na May (Spr)	921.9 920.6 925.0	32.9 32.8 32.9	38.1 38.0 38.1	15.7 15.7 15.7	9.3 9.2 9.4	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jur-Aug (Sum)	924.6 924.7 926.0	32.9 32.9 32.9	38.0 38.1 38.0	15.7 15.7 15.7	9.3 9.5 9.5	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	923.0 922.0	32.8 32.8	37.9 37.9	15.6 15.6	9.6 9.5	
Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	-2.8 -0.3	-0.2 -0.5	-0.2 -0.5	-0.1 -0.7	0.0 -0.1	
Overlast 12 months Parcent	10.0 1.1	0.1 0.3 YBUW	0.1 0.1 YBUZ	0.1 0.4 YBVC	0.5 5.3 YBVF	
lale Swing quarters (Mar-May)	YBUT			14.3	10.8	
1878 1894 1875	540.4 550.6 564.0 566.7	38.6 38.9 39.2 39.1	40.0 40.4 40.9 40.8	14.8 14.6 14.8	9.8 9.9 9.6	
196 - 47 - 48 - 99 - 100 - 101	574.4 581.9 585.6 583.5 589.5	38.8 38.7 38.6 37.9 38.0	40.6 40.6 40.5 39.9 39.9	14.8 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.7	10.7 9.8 9.8 9.4 10.2	
month averages ag-Oct 2000 op-Nov (Aut)	583.1 583.8	37.9 37.9	39.7 39.8	15.7 15.7	9.9 10.0	
0.d-Dec 0.w2000-Jan2001 0.ec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	586.8 590.1 589.8	38.0 38.2 38.2	39.9 40.1 40.1	15.8 15.8 15.8	10.2 10.3 10.1	
Sp-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	588.5 587.0 589.5	38.0 37.9 38.0	39.9 39.7 39.9	15.8 15.8 15.7	10.1 10.0 10.2	
Aur-Jun iany- Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	588.8 589.2 590.8	38.0 38.1 38.1	39.9 40.0 39.9	15.7 15.6 15.4	10.2 10.3 10.4	
A4-Sep Aug-Oct	587.9 586.6	37.9 37.8	39.8 39.7	15.2 15.1	10.4 10.3	
Changes Ever last 3 months Parcent	-2.7 -0.5	-0.3 -0.7	-0.2 -0.6	-0.5 -3.2	0.0 0.4	
Civer last 12 months Sercent	3.5 0.6	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.1	-0.6 -3.7	0.4 3.8	
Female Spring quarters	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
(slar-May) 1933 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	298.4 302.9 307.6 312.1 317.7 319.7 329.8 329.1	26.1 26.3 26.5 26.4 26.4 26.3 26.8 26.4	34.2 34.5 34.5 34.7 34.5 34.4 34.8 34.3	14.8 15.1 15.2 15.1 15.2 15.1 15.4 15.5	9.0 8.6 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.5	
2001 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	335.5 328.9	26.6 . 26.2	34.4 34.2	15.7 15.5	8.8 8.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001	330.6 331.8 333.7	26.4 26.5 26.5	34.3 34.4 34.4	15.6 15.8 15.6	8.5 8.7 8.6	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	333.8 333.4 333.6	26.5 26.5 26.5	34.5 34.4 34.3	15.6 15.5 15.6	8.6 8.7 8.7	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	335.5 335.8	26.6 26.5 26.6	34.4 34.3 34.3	15.7 15.7 15.7	8.8 8.7 8.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	335.5 335.3 335.0	26.6 26.6	34.2	15.8 15.7	9.0	
Aug-Oct Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	26.5	34.3	15.7	-0.1	
Percent Overlast 12 months	0.0 6.5	0.0	-0.1 0.1	-0.1 0.2	-0.7 0.5	

Main and second jobs. Main job only.

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

B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of worka

UNITED KINGDOM	Less th	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up to	30 hours	31 up to	45 hours	housands, seas	15 hours
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All Spring quarters	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	525 506	2.1 2.0	2,039 2,107	8.0 8.2	3,553 3,647	13.9 14.1	13,157 12,977	51.5 50.3	6,294 6,544	24.6 25.4
1995 1996 1997	531 541 502	2.0	2,088 2,135 2,173	8.0 8.1	3,677 3,904 4,056	14.1 14.8	13,031 12,902 13,110	49.9 48.8	6,772 6,930 7,075	25.4 25.9 26.2
1997 1998 1999	504 494	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,173 2,154 2,145	8.1 7.9 7.8	4,056 4,160 4,297	15.1 15.3 15.6	13,110 13,360 13,871	48.7 49.1 50.3	7,075 7,049 6,754	26.3 25.9 24.5
2000 2001	474 429	1.7 1.5	2,142 2,051	7.7 7.3	4,414 4,552	15.8 16.2	14,045 14,313	50.3 50.8	6,837 6,835	24.5 24.3
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	456 452	1.6 1.6	2,110 2,097	7.5 7.5	4,492 4,515	16.1 16.1	14,151 14,108	50.6 50.4	6,767 6,802	24. 2 24.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	448 452 443	1.6 1.6 1.6	2,080 2,098 2,073	7.4 7.5 7.4	4,524 4,519 4,537	16.2 16.1 16.2	14,152 14,169 14,182	50.5 50.5 50.5	6,797 6,836 6,852	24.3 24.4 24.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	436 437 429	1.6 1.6 1.5	2,078 2,046 2,051	7.4 7.3 7.3	4,540 4,539 4,552	16.2 16.1 16.2	14,168 14,265 14,313	50.4 50.7 50.8	6,879 6,855 6,835	24.5 24.4 24.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	424 420 408	1.5 1.5 1.4	2,027 2,034 2,009	7.2 7.2 7.1	4,583 4,600 4,604	16.3 16.3 16.3	14,339 14,307 14,314	50.9 50.8 50.8	6,802 6,794 6,828	24.1 24.1 24.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	412 413	1.5 1.5	2,000 2,024	7.1 7.2	4,613 4,614	16.4 16.4	14,330 14,347	50.9 50.9	6,797 6,781	24.1 24 .1
Changes Over last 3 months	-7	1.5	-9	1.2	13	10.4	40	30.9	-13	24.1
Per cent Over last 12 months	-1.6 -43		-0.5 -85		0.3 121		0.3		-0.2 13	
Per cent lale	-9.5 YCDN	LWYV	-4.0 YCDQ	LWYY	2.7 YCDT	LWZB	1.4 YCDW	LWZE	0.2 YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	114	0.8	352		610	4.3				
1994 1995	120 134	0.8 0.9	384 407	2.5 2.7 2.8	645 668	4.5 4.6	7,755 7,658 7,605	55.1 53.8 52.6	5,253 5,417 5,637	37.3 38.1 39.0
1996 1997 1998	131 129 117	0.9 0.9 0.8	426 462 466	2.9 3.1 3.1	738 800 818	5.1 5.4 5.4	7,538 7,657 7,864	51.8 51.5 52.2	5,729 5,808 5,802	39.3 39.1
1999 2000 2001	129 117 93	0.9 0.8 0.6	464 490 462	3.1 3.2 3.0	900 888 922	5.9 5.8 5.9	8,236 8,320 8,508	54.1 54.0 54.8	5,481 5,595 5,545	38.1 39.0 39.3 39.1 38.5 36.0 36.3 35.7
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	108 104	0.7 0.7	462 460	3.0 3.0	906 908	5.9 5.9	8,427 8,406	54.6 54.5	5,523 5,548	35. 8 36.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102 103 102	0.7 0.7 0.7	464 473 469	3.0 3.1 3.0	912 912 927	5.9 5.9 6.0	8,424 8,413 8,408	54.5 54.4 54.3	5,546 5,576 5,578	35.9 36.0 36.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	98 97 93	0.6 0.6 0.6	474 459 462	3.1 3.0 3.0	930 925 922	6.0 6.0 5.9	8,402 8,455 8,508	54.2 54.5 54.8	5,604 5,582 5,545	36.1 36.0 35.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	92 92 87	0.6 0.6 0.6	456 458 466	2.9 3.0 3.0	913 929 942	5.9 6.0 6.1	8,531 8,504 8,503	55.0 54.9 54.8	5,512 5,519	35.6 35 .6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	89 94	0.6 0.6	475 485	3.1 3.1	946 933	6.1 6.0	8,506 8,508	54.8 54.8	5,528 5,517 5,511	35.5 35.5
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	3 2.8		27 5.9		3 0.4		4 0.0		-8 -0.2	
Over last 12 months Per cent	-13 -12.4		24 5.1		27 3.0		82 1.0		-12 -0.2	
male Spring quarters	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
(Mar-May) 1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994 1995 1996	386 396 410	3.3 3.4 3.5	1,722 1,681 1,710	14.9 14.4 14.4	3,002 3,010 3,166	26.0 25.8 26.7	5,319 5,426 5,364	46.0 46.6 45.3	1,127 1,136 1,200	9.8 9.7 10.1
1997 1998 1999	373 387	3.1 3.2	1,710 1,688	14.2 13.9	3,256 3,342	27.0 27.5	5,453 5,496	45.2 45.2	1,267 1,248	10.5 10.3
2000 2001	364 358 336	3.0 2.9 2.7	1,680 1,652 1,590	13.6 13.2 12.6	3,397 3,526 3,631	27.5 28.2 28.7	5,635 5,725 5,805	45.6 45.8 45.9	1,274 1,242 1,289	10.3 9.9 10.2
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	348 348	2.8 2.8	1,648 1,637	13.1 13.0	3,586 3,607	28.6 28.7	5,725 5,702	45.6 45.4	1,244 1,254	9.9 10.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	346 349 342	2.8 2.8 2.7	1,616 1,625 1,604	12.9 12.9 12.7	3,612 3,607 3,610	28.8 28.6 28.6	5,728 5,757	45.6 45.7	1,251 1,260	10.0 10.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	338 340 336	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7	1,604 1,587 1,590	12.7 12.6 12.6	3,610 3,614	28.7 28.6	5,774 5,766 5,810	45.8 45.8 46.0	1,274 1,275 1,273	10.1 10.1 10.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	333 328 320	2.6 2.6 2.5	1,571 1,575	12.4 12.5	3,631 3,670 3,671	28.7 29.0 29.0	5,805 5,808 5,803	45.9 45.8 45.9	1,289 1,289 1,275	10.2 10.2 10.1
Jul-Sep	323	2.6	1,542	12.2	3,662 3,667	29.0 29.1	5,811 5,824	46.0 46.2	1,300	10.3
Aug-Oct Changes Over last 3 months	319	2.5	1,539 -36	12.2	3,681	29.1	5,839	46.2	1,270	10.0
Per cent Over last 12 months	-2.9		-2.3		0.3		0.6		-0.4	
Percent	-30 -8.6		-109 -6.6		95 2.6		114 2.0		26 2.1	

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

UNITED KINGDOM	Wholeed	conomy			Producti	on industries			Manufac	turing industrie	es	
SIC1992	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	90.6 92.9 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.4 111.6 114.8	99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.5 106.1	91.3 94.5 98.2 100.0 101.6 103.1 104.6 105.8 108.2	96.0 98.7 100.0 101.6 103.0 105.2 106.6 109.4	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 106.0	103.1 99.0 98.7 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 97.7 93.9	88.5 94.3 99.6 100.0 100.1 100.9 101.9 106.7 112.9	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.9 102.7 108.0 113.6	92.8 94.1 98.6 100.0 100.7 102.1 102.8 103.2 105.1	101.2 97.8 98.1 100.0 101.3 101.8 101.6 98.0 94.4	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.2 105.2 111.3	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.4 102.0 106.5 112.1
992 (2)	90.3	99.8	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.9
	90.7	98.7	91.8	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.8
	91.2	98.1	93.0	94.4	92.0	100.4	91.6	94.0	92.8	98.7	93.9	96.4
993 O1 O2 O3	91.8 92.4 93.2 94.0	98.0 98.2 98.4 98.6	93.7 94.1 94.7 95.3	95.0 95.6 96.3 97.0	92.3 92.6 93.5 94.8	99.5 99.2 98.8 98.5	92.8 93.3 94.7 96.2	95.8 95.8 96.9 99.1	94.1 94.0 93.9 94.4	97.9 97.8 97.7 97.8	96.1 96.1 96.1 96.4	99.4 98.6 98.6 99.7
994 G1 G2 G3	95.4 96.8 98.0 98.9	98.7 98.8 99.4 99.6	96.7 98.0 98.6 99.3	97.6 98.8 99.2 99.3	96.5 98.0 98.8 99.9	98.4 98.5 98.7 98.9	98.1 99.5 100.1 101.0	100.2 101.7 101.8 101.9	96.7 98.0 99.1 100.4	97.5 97.9 98.3 98.6	99.1 100.1 100.8 101.9	101.2 102.4 102.5 102.6
995 (21	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.3	99.6	99.2	100.4	100.4
	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.2
	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.3
	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.5	99.3	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.1
996 CI	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.3	99.9	99.5	100.7	100.9	99.7	98.9
012	102.3	100.7	101.6	101.1	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.1	100.0	101.0	99.0	98.1
032	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.3	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6
03	103.9	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.1	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1
9971	104.8	101.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.6	102.2	101.6	100.6	100.3
2	105.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.7	100.7	101.8	102.0	99.8	100.0
3	106.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.6	101.6	101.0	100.8	102.1	101.7	100.3	100.1
4	107.3	103.6	103.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.3	101.2
99° Q1	108.3	104.2	103.9	104.3	102.9	102.0	100.8	102.3	102.9	102.2	100.7	102.2
Q2	109.2	104.5	104.5	105.1	103.9	101.9	101.9	102.2	103.5	102.1	101.3	101.7
Q3	109.8	104.8	104.7	105.2	103.7	101.4	102.2	102.6	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.5
Q4	110.2	104.8	105.1	106.2	103.1	100.4	102.7	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.3	102.4
9° 01	110.3	105.0	105.1	105.6	102.7	99.1	103.6	104.9	101.9	99.5	102.3	103.7
02	110.9	105.3	105.4	106.0	103.6	98.1	105.6	107.1	102.5	98.3	104.3	105.5
03	112.2	105.8	106.1	106.9	105.2	97.1	108.3	109.2	104.0	97.5	106.7	107.6
04	113.1	106.0	106.7	107.8	105.2	96.3	109.2	110.9	104.2	96.8	107.6	109.2
00 Q1	113.5	106.0	107.1	109.0	104.6	95.3	109.7	110.4	103.8	95.9	108.3	109.0
Q2	114.5	106.1	107.9	109.0	106.2	94.5	112.4	112.7	104.8	95.0	110.3	110.7
Q3	115.4	106.1	108.8	109.9	107.0	93.4	114.5	115.2	105.7	94.0	112.5	113.3
Q4	115.8	106.4	108.9	109.7	106.2	92.5	114.8	116.1	106.1	93.0	114.2	115.5
20 Q1 Q2 Q3 P	116.5 117.0	106.6 106.7	109.3 109.6	110.0 110.1	105.5 104.4	91.7 90.9	115.0 114.8	115.7 114.9	105.3 103.4 102.2	92.0 91.3 90.0	114.4 113.2 113.6	115.1 113.6

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

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

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

The data does not include revisions to the employee data caused by the introduction of the new 2000 ABI benchmark. Revised productivity and unit wage costs data appeared in the Productivity First Release of 21 December 2001.

B.33 EMPLOYMENT Total workforce hours worked per week

UNIT	ED	Employees					Self-emplo	yed		HMF — GST	Total
KINC	GDOM	Male		Female		All				UPFW ^a	
Nots	seasonally adjusted	All	Part-time	_ All	Part-time	_	Male	Female	— All		
1992		425.0 436.5	15.3 15.0	279.7 291.5	72.8 77.6	704.7 728.0	107.4 106.5	24.7 23.7	132.0 130.2	24.0 24.0	860.8 882.2
1993	Mar Jun Sep	409.6 428.7 414.7	14.7 15.0 15.9	279.8 290.2 278.1	74.8 76.5 73.5	689.4 718.9 692.8	96.2 104.3 105.6	21.3 23.8 23.0 23.4	117.5 128.1 128.5 131.4	22.7 21.8 21.7 21.4	829.6 868.8 843.0 880.4
1994	Dec Mar Jun Sep	433.6 412.5 431.9 420.2	15.7 15.6 16.3 16.4	294.0 283.7 295.0 279.7	79.3 76.5 78.7 73.9	727.6 696.2 726.9 699.9	108.0 101.3 109.5 111.0	22.6 24.4 23.6	123.9 133.9 134.7	20.5 20.4 20.3	840.6 881.2 854.9
1995	Mar Jun Sep	441.7 418.9 440.5 423.1	17.0 16.2 16.9 18.2	299.4 288.1 297.6 283.2	80.5 77.7 79.8 75.2	741.2 707.0 738.1 706.3	114.6 104.1 113.1 110.9	24.3 22.1 24.4 23.2	138.9 126.2 137.5 134.0	20.0 18.5 18.3 18.3	900.1 851.7 894.0 858.6
1996	Mar Jun Sep	446.1 418.7 439.6 427.8	18.8 17.8 18.9 20.2	301.5 287.4 302.0 290.8	81.9 79.0 82.9 79.5	747.5 706.1 741.6 718.6	113.1 100.7 108.6 111.1	24.0 22.4 24.4 24.3	137.1 123.0 133.0 135.4	18.2 16.9 16.6 16.4 16.6	902.8 846.0 891.2 870.4 917.7
1997	Mar Jun Sep	452.9 426.8 451.0 443.0	20.5 19.6 20.3 21.9	310.1 292.9 303.8 297.6	85.6 80.4 81.7 80.6	763.0 719.6 754.7 740.6	113.4 101.0 108.3 106.8	24.7 22.4 25.2 25.2 25.5	138.1 123.4 133.5 132.1	15.8 15.5 16.2 15.7	858.8 903.7 888.9
1998	Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec	475.4 440.7 463.7 462.6 480.1	23.0 21.2 21.4 21.4 22.1	323.2 302.7 313.7 310.8 322.3	87.2 81.6 81.6 79.9 88.3	798.6 743.3 777.4 773.4 802.4	98.0 102.5 100.3 102.1	23.6 24.1 23.0 23.9	135.7 121.6 126.7 123.3 126.1	14.5 14.4 15.0 14.5	950.0 879.4 918.5 911.6 943.0
1999	Mar	445.5	22.1	303.6	87.1	749.1	92.9	21.3	114.2	13.7	877.0
	Jun	468.2	22.5	316.2	88.7	784.4	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.9	921.9
	Sep	461.8	24.2	305.2	85.6	767.0	99.7	22.2	122.0	14.0	902.9
	Dec	483.7	23.9	325.2	93.0	808.8	100.6	23.1	123.7	14.3	946.8
2000	Mar	447.6	22.5	304.8	88.3	752.4	89.8	22.2	112.0	13.7	878.0
	Jun	473.4	23.7	319.9	90.8	793.3	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.8	926.2
	Sep	462.6	25.0	311.1	86.6	773.7	97.5	22.8	120.3	14.1	908.0
	Dec	484.7	26.1	328.3	94.3	813.0	99.1	23.2	122.3	14.1	949.4
2001	Mar	458.1	25.2	311.9	89.3	770.0	91.8	21.1	112.9	13.3	896.3
	Jun	480.1	25.3	325.9	92.7	806.0	98.0	22.7	120.7	13.4	940.1
	Sep	467.2	25.8	312.7	89.3	779.9	98.3	22.9	121.3	13.3	914.5
	onally adjusted				Saliza						
1992	Sep	431.9	15.0	288.0	75.9	719.8	105.7	24.6	130.4	23.9	874.1
	Dec	424.4	14.7	283.6	75.0	708.0	102.9	23.3	126.2	23.6	857.8
1993	Mar	421.6	15.2	284.4	75.3	705.9	102.6	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.2
	Jun	422.0	15.2	285.3	75.6	707.3	103.1	23.0	126.1	22.0	855.3
	Sep	421.9	15.6	286.4	76.6	708.3	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.7
	Dec	421.1	15.3	285.8	76.6	707.0	104.3	22.9	127.2	21.0	855.2
994	Mar	424.6	16.0	288.4	77.1	713.0	107.8	23.9	131.6	20.8	865.4
	Jun	425.2	16.5	290.2	77.7	715.4	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.0
	Sep	427.6	16.1	288.1	77.0	715.7	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.2	869.0
	Dec	428.4	16.6	290.7	77.6	719.1	110.7	23.8	134.6	19.6	873.3
995	Mar	431.5	16.8	293.3	78.4	724.7	110.6	23.3	134.0	18.9	877.5
	Jun	434.1	17.2	293.2	79.0	727.3	112.0	23.7	135.7	18.5	881.5
	Sep	430.6	17.8	291.5	78.3	722.0	109.4	23.2	132.6	18.1	872.7
	Dec	431.5	18.3	292.0	78.8	723.5	109.2	23.4	132.6	17.8	873.8
996	Mar	432.2	18.4	293.2	79.7	725.4	107.2	23.6	130.8	17.2	873.4
	Jun	433.9	19.2	297.9	82.2	731.8	107.5	23.8	131.3	16.8	879.9
	Sep	434.9	19.9	298.6	82.6	733.4	109.7	24.3	134.0	16.3	883.7
	Dec	437.0	20.0	299.9	82.3	736.9	109.5	24.1	133.5	16.2	886.6
997	Mar	441.5	20.2	299.7	81.1	741.2	107.4	23.6	131.0	16.1	888.4
	Jun	445.7	20.7	300.0	81.1	745.7	107.2	24.7	131.9	15.7	893.2
	Sep	449.3	21.5	304.8	83.8	754.1	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.1	900.8
	Dec	458.9	22.4	312.5	83.7	771.3	106.3	24.8	131.1	15.3	917.8
998	Mar	456.5	21.8	310.3	82.5	766.8	104.3	24.7	129.0	14.8	910.6
	Jun	458.6	21.7	310.0	81.1	768.6	101.5	23.8	125.2	14.5	908.4
	Sep	468.0	21.1	317.6	83.1	785.6	99.0	22.9	121.9	14.8	922.3
	Dec	463.5	21.5	311.5	84.6	775.0	98.5	23.2	121.7	14.2	910.8
999	Mar	462.0	22.7	311.8	88.1	773.8	98.9	22.5	121.3	14.0	909.1
	Jun	462.9	22.9	312.1	88.2	775.0	100.1	22.2	122.3	14.1	911.4
	Sep	466.7	23.9	311.8	88.8	778.6	98.3	22.1	120.5	13.8	912.8
	Dec	467.7	23.3	314.4	89.3	782.1	97.1	22.3	119.4	13.9	915.5
000	Mar	464.2	23.1	313.1	89.3	777.3	95.6	23.3	118.9	14.0	910.3
	Jun	467.7	24.0	315.5	90.2	783.3	95.0	22.9	117.9	13.9	915.1
	Sep	467.5	24.7	317.8	89.9	785.2	96.1	22.6	118.7	13.9	917.9
	Dec	469.2	25.6	317.8	90.6	787.0	95.6	22.5	118.1	13.7	918.8
	Mar	474.6	25.8	320.3	90.4	794.9	97.5	22.2	119.7	13.7	928.2
	Jun	474.0	25.6	321.3	92.0	795.3	97.2	22.5	119.7	13.5	928.4
	Sep	472.3	25.5	319.5	92.6	791.8	96.9	22.8	119.7	13.2	924.6
chang ates ear	ges t quarter	-1.7 4.8	-0.1 0.8	-1.8 1.8	0.6 2.7	-3.5 6.5	-0.2 0.8	0.3 0.2	0.0 0.9	-0.3 -0.8	-3.8 6.7

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ON Customer helpline: 0163381276

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employee and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 198 UK total workforce hours worked data after December 1998 have been revised due to revisions to the employee jobs data caused by the introduction of the new 2000 ABI benchmark and revisions to the ABI benchmark.

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

overnment Office Regions			The state of	SIC 92	-			
lotseasonally adjusted				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and
otseasonan, as,	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	social work L - N
orth East 00 Sep	19.9	13.0	32.9	0.4	7.0	2.7 2.7	15.1 14.5	7.8 8.5
Dec	19.8 18.3	13.2 13.3	32.9 31.6	0.3	6.9 6.5	2.3	14.3	8.2
Jun	19.1	13.6	32.7	0.3	6.5	2.6	14.7	8.6
orth Wast 000 Sep Dec	58.7 61.1	38.1 40.0	96.8 101.2	1.1 1.0	19.0 19.6	7.1 6.9	50.6 52.4	19.0 21.3
of Mar Jun	58.2 60.1	37.6 40.0	95.8 100.0	1.0	18.2 18.7	6.7 6.7	49.8 52.2	20.1 21.5
rkshire and the Humber	43.5	24.6	68.0	1.8	14.5	5.7	33.2	12.8
	45.5 42.6	26.3 25.2	71.7 67.8	1.9	15.4 14.0	5.9 5.4	33.9 33.1	14.2 13.4
	44.2	26.2	70.3	0.9	15.4	6.5	33.4	14.1
st Midlands 00 Sen Dec	37.8 39.8	21.0 22.0	58.7 61.8	1.3 1.2	14.8 15.4	4.9 5.2	27.5 28.3	10.2 11.7
of Mar Just	36.5 39.3	20.8 21.6	57.3 60.9	1.0 1.3	14.3 15.5	5.0 5.4	26.4 27.5	10.6 11.3
est Michands 00 Sea	51.3	27.5	78.9	1.4	19.7	6.6	38.1	13.0
Dres on Mar	52.4 48.9	29.1 28.2	81.5 77.1	1.3	20.4	6.2 5.5	39.2 37.6	14.4
	51.0	29.4	80.5	1.4	19.5	5.9	38.5	15.2
tit 0 S-p Dec	51.0 52.1	26.7 28.4	77.7 80.4	2.0 2.5	13.6 13.5	7.7 7.6	42.7 43.7	11.7 13.2
1 Har	49.3 51.9	26.2 28.0	75.5 80.0	2.1 2.5	12.2 13.3	7.2 7.5	42.2 43.7	11.9 12.8
ndov 0 Sap Dec	86.2 90.9	57.1 61.1	143.3 152.0	0.2 0.2	12.1 12.1	8.8 9.1	100.9 106.9	21.3 23.7
of Har	86.0 89.5	58.0 60.2	144.1 149.6	. 0.2 0.2	11.6 12.0	7.8 8.6	102.0 106.0	22.5 22.7
uth Cast 0 = 0	78.3	47.2	125.5 130.8	3.7 3.0	17.7 18.1	10.2 10.8	73.0 75.9	20.8 23.1
-90 Mar	81.5 77.5	49.3 46.5	124.1	2.5	16.7	9.8	74.1	21.0
1 3n uth ∜est	81.8	48.0	129.8	3.1	18.0	11.2	75.5	22.0
00 Sep Dec	45.0 45.7	26.2 27.1	71.2 72.9	2.6 2.8	12.4 13.1	6.3 6.0	36.7 36.3	13.2 14.6
Mar Jan	43.3 46.0	25.5 27.3	68.8 73.3	1.9 1.9	12.2 13.7	5.5 5.8	35.6 37.5	13.6 14.4
iles 00 Sep Dec	22.6 23.1	14.3 15.3	36.8 38.3	2.2 1.8	7.3 7.7	3.2 3.1	16.1 16.6	8.0 9.1
M Mar Jun	22.0 23.2	14.9 15.6	36.9 38.8	1.5 1.6	7.0 7.9	2.9 3.0	16.4 16.9	9.0 9.4
otland 0 Sep	45.4	27.2	72.6	3.9	12.6	6.8	35.4	14.0
Dec 01 Mar	47.5 43.3	28.5 26.9	76.0 70.2	3.8 2.9	13.0 11.8	6.8 5.7	36.7 35.0	15.8 14.9
Jun eat Britain	46.9	28.4	75.3	3.5	12.5	6.6	37.2	15.5
00 Sep Dec	539.7 559.3	322.8 340.3	862.5 899.5	20.4 20.1	150.8 155.2	70.1 70.4	469.4 484.3	151.9 169.6
Mar Jun	525.7 553.0	323.3 338.3	849.0 891.3	16.4 17.8	143.2 152.9	63.8 69.7	466.4 483.4	159.2 167.5
orthern ireland 00 Sep Dec	14.2	8.4	22.6	1.8	3.8	2.0	9.4	5.5
01 Mar	15.0	9.4 8.4	24.4	1.6	4.1 3.5	2.2	10.0 9.1	6.5 5.7
Jun	14.2	8.9	23.1	2.0	3.7	2.1	9.0	6.3

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

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

evised regional employee data are not yet available and hence the regional hours data do not include revisions caused by the introduction of the new 2000 ABI benchmark.

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

	Section	Septembe	er 2001				June 200	1		Septembe	er2000		ALCO THE ST	
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	538.6	30.5	243.7	98.6	911.5	571.1	343.8	914.9	534.0	29.7	244.6	95.7	904.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	13.9	0.8	2.5	0.7	17.8	15.5	3.4	18.8	15.6	0.9	3.7	0.5	20.8
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	117.1	1.5	30.4	4.2	153.1	119.3	35.0	154.3	118.8	1.5	31.5	5.0	156.8
Construction	F	65.6	0.9	4.0	1.3	71.7	66.5	4.9	71.4	65.0	0.8	3.5	1.1	70.5
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades) hotels and catering, transport), G-I	155.0	13.3	60.7	34.0	263.0	167.5	95.3	262.9	152.6	12.5	59.8	34.2	259.1
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	103.9	6.5	55.6	14.8	180.7	111.3	70.8	182.1	101.6	5.7	54.8	13.7	175.8
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	57.5	4.9	75.4	36.8	174.6	62.7	112.8	175.5	57.3	5.2	75.9	34.5	172.9
Other community, social and personal servic activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations		25.7	2.7	15.3	6.8	50.5	28.4	21.6	50.0	23.0	3.1	15.5	6.7	48.1
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	534.6	30.9	240.5	95.1	901.2	578.1	348.6	926.7	530.1	30.0	241.5	92.3	8.4.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	15.0	0.8	2.7	0.8	19.3	15.7	3.5	19.2	16.7	1.0	4.0	0.6	222
Mining and quarrying	С	3.0		0.3		3.4	3.0	0.3	3.3	2.8		0.3		3.1
Manufacturing	D	109.4	1.5	29.1	4.0	144.0	116.0	34.5	150.4	111.3	1.5	30.0	4.8	147.7
Manufacture of: food products, beverages and tobacco textiles and textile products leather and leather products wood and wood products pub. paper and paper products	DA DB DC DD	12.2 4.8 0.5 2.5	0.3	4.7 3.1 0.3 0.5	0.9 0.4 *	18.0 8.5 0.8 3.2	12.5 5.0 0.6 2.6	5.6 3.7 0.3 0.7	18.0 8.7 0.8 3.4	11.7 4.7 0.6 2.7	0.3	4.7 3.5 0.3 0.5	1.0	7.7 8.9 0.9 3.4
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.9	0.2	4.7	0.8	16.6	11.5	5.5	17.1	10.9	0.2	4.8	0.9	6.7
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel chemicals, chemical products and	DF DG	0.9	•	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2 8.7	0.8		22	0.3	1.0
man-made fibres rubber and plastic products other non-metallic mineral products basic metals machinery and equipment n.e.c. electrical and optical equipment transport equipment	DH DI DJ DK DL DM	6.1 7.0 4.6 17.0 11.2 12.5 12.6	0.2	1.4 0.9 2.3 1.9 3.8 1.5	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.3	8.7 5.6 19.8 13.4 16.8 14.2	6.3 7.4 4.5 17.7 11.9 14.0 13.9	1.6 1.0 2.8 2.3 4.7 1.6	9.0 5.4 20.5 14.2 18.7 15.5	6.0 7.1 4.7 17.1 11.6 14.0 12.8	0.2	1.5 0.7 2.2 2.0 4.3 1.5	0.3 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.4	8.6 8.9 5.5 9.9 13.9 19.0 14.5
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.6		1.7	0.3	8.7	7.0	2.1	9.1	6.6	0.2	1.8	0.3	8.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.8		0.8	*	3.7	2.9	1.0	3.8	3.1		1.0		4.1
Construction	F	67.1	0.9	4.1	1.3	73.5	67.0	5.0	72.0	66.4	0.9	3.7	1.2	722
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	83.2	7.2	36.3	22.3	149.1	91.3	59.3	150.6	83.8	6.2	35.3	22.2	147.4
Hotels and restaurants	Н	19.6	4.6	13.5	9.3	47.1	24.4	22.9	47.3	18.5	4.7	12.9	10.0	6.0
Fransport, storage and communication	1	51.3	1.8	10.9	1.9	65.9	52.7	13.4	66.1	49.5	1.8	11.9	1.6	34.8
Financial intermediation	J	17.5	0.8	14.7	2.9	35.9	19.5	17.6	37.0	18.3	0.5	15.0	2.1	15.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	85.5	5.7	40.7	11.5	143.5	92.8	53.9	146.8	82.5	5.2	39.7	11.3	138.7
Public administration and defence; compulsor social security		23.6	0.7	16.0	3.0	43.2	25.2	19.5	44.7	23.4	0.6	15.6	3.1	- 27
Education	М	15.5	1.7	18.0	8.5	43.8	21.2	35.6	56.9	14.6	2.3	18.1	7.8	-28
lealth and social work	N	15.4	2.3	37.4	22.4	77.6	17.8	60.5	78.3	16.4	2.1	38.3	20.8	77.5
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial								-				-		
organisations	0-Q	25.6	2.9	15.8	6.9	51.1	28.7	21.7	50.4	22.9	3.2	15.9	6.8	48.8

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

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division. Customer helpline: 016338

ILO unemployment by age and duration C.1

			A	II aged 16 an	d over					All	aged 16-59/		isarius, seas	onally adjusted
INITED (INGDOM	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1903 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001	2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,822 1,795 1,661 1,453	10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6 4.9	1,155 1,080 1,038 1,060 992 987 1,011 969 856	577 467 403 404 310 254 269 243 218	1,265 1,251 1,077 930 785 581 515 449 379	42.2 44.7 42.8 38.9 37.6 31.9 28.7 27.0 26.1	98WL 661 735 669 585 496 363 303 252 218	2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,702 1,702 1,644 1,438	10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2 5.7 5.0	1,141 1,072 1,032 1,051 982 978 1,002 961 848	571 464 400 400 309 252 267 241 215	1,250 1,235 1,068 922 773 572 507 443 375	42.2 44.6 42.7 38.9 37.5 31.7 28.5 26.9 26.1	98XA 641 726 663 578 485 365 298 247 216
month averages	1,613 1,577	5.4 5.3	958 937	234 227	420 413	26.0 26.2	238 233	1,597 1,560	5.6 5.4	951 930	232 225	414 405	25.9 26.0	234 228
oc-Dec	1,561 1,543	5.3 5.2 5.2	925 913 909	230 228 225	407 402 400	26.0 26.0 26.1	227 222 224	1,543 1,525 1,517	5.4 5.3 5.3	916 905 901	228 226 222	399 395 393	25.9 25.9 25.9	222 218 221
2000-Feb 2001 (Wir 30-Mar 2001 186-Apr	1,497 1,478	5.1 5.0 4.9	888 866 856	217 222 218	393 390 379	26.2 26.4 26.1	222 222 218	1,479 1,460 1,438	5.1 5.1 5.0	880 858 848	212 218 215	386 384 375	26.1 26.3 26.1	219 219 216
Mar-May (Spr) Agr-Jun May -Jul	1,453 1,484 1,491	5.0 5.0	883 903	219 209	382 379	25.7 25.4	214 212	1,470 1,477	5.1 5.1	876 895 910	216 208 209	378 374 373	25.7 25.3 25.0	212 211 209
Aug (Sum)	1,507 1,511 1,520	5.1 5.1 5.1	918 920 940	212 218 216	377 374 364	25.0 24.8 24.0	212 213 206	1,493 1,498 1,506	5.2 5.2 5.2	911 932	216 214	371 361	24.8 23.9	210 203
Changes Eyer last 3 months	29 1.9	0.1	37 4.1	7 32	-15 -3.8	-1.4	-6 -3.0	29 2.0	0.1	36 4.1	6 3.0	-14 -3.7	-1.4	-8 -3.8
overlast 12 months	-93 -5.8	-0.3	- 19 -2.0	-18 -7.9	-56 -13.3	-2.1	-32 -13.5	-91 -5.7	-0.3	-19 -2.0	-18 -7.9	- 53 -12.9	-2.0	-31 -13.3
lale Spring quarters	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YВХВ
(Mar-May) 1934 1935 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,108 1,002 876	12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	699 615 580 605 553 532 568 531 467	375 302 258 259 190 167 169 144 134	941 938 802 710 585 416 372 328 274	46.7 50.6 48.9 45.1 44.0 37.3 33.6 32.7 31.3	497 572 518 472 387 277 231 193 166	2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,099 995 868	12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4	695 612 577 602 549 528 563 528 463	372 300 256 256 190 166 167 143 132	935 931 797 704 577 411 369 325 273	46.7 50.5 48.9 45.1 43.8 37.2 33.5 32.6 31.4	494 569 515 467 380 274 228 191 165
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	962 952	5.9 5.8	513 509	144 141	305 302	31.7 31.7	182 177	956 943	5.9 5.9	511 507	143 140	302 297	31.6 31.5	181 174
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec2000-Feb 2001 (Wir	949 943 n) 949	5.8 5.7 5.8	507 502 507	143 140 137	300 302 305	31.6 32.0 32.2	174 172 174	940 935 940	5.8 5.8 5.8	504 499 504	142 139 135	295 297 301	31.3 31.8 32.0	170 169 172
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	920 895 876	5.6 5.5 5.3	494 479 467	131 132 134	295 284 274	32.0 31.7 31.3	171 168 166	911 887 868	5.6 5.5 5.4	491 476 463	128 129 132	292 282 273	32.0 31.8 31.4	169 167 165
Apr-Jun Ma y-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	902 918 927	5.5 5.6 5.6	491 508 522	135 132 132	276 277 273	30.6 30.2 29.5	162 161 159	895 910 920	5.5 5.6 5.7	487 504 519	133 131 131	274 275 271	30.7 30.2 29.4	162 161 157
Jul-Sep Au g-Oct	925 937	5.6 5.7	520 533	135 139	270 265	29.2 28.3	157 154	919 930	5.7 5.7	517 531	134 138	268 262	29.1 28.2	155 151
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	19 2.1	0.1	25 4.9	7 5.0	-12 -4.4	-1.9	-6 -3.9	21 2.3	0.1	26 5.2	7 5.4	-13 -4.7	-2.1	-9 -5.6
Overlast 12 months Percent	-25 -2.6	-0.2	20 3.9	-5 -3.7	-40 -13.1	-3.4	-28 -15.4	-26 -2.7	-0.2	20 3.9	-5 -3.8	-40 -13.3	-3.4	-29 -16.1
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	УВТК	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	982 943 879 820 760 708 687 659 578	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4	455 465 458 455 439 455 443 438 389	202 165 146 145 120 87 101 99 84	325 313 275 221 200 166 143 121 104	33.1 33.2 31.2 26.9 26.4 23.4 20.8 18.4 18.1	153 162 151 113 109 85 72 58	961 928 869 811 748 697 676 649 570	8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 5.1 4.5	446 460 455 449 433 450 439 433 385	199 163 144 144 119 86 99 98	316 304 270 218 196 161 138 118 102	32.8 32.8 31.1 26.9 26.2 23.1 20.5 18.2 17.9	147 157 148 111 105 82 70 56
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	650 626	4.9 4.7	445 428	90 87	115 111	17.6 17.7	56 56	641 617	5.1 4.9	440 423	89 86	112 108	17.5 17.5	53 54
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wir	612 600 n) 586	4.6 4.5 4.4	418 411 403	87 89 88	106 100 95	17.4 16.7 16.3	54 50 50	602 590 577		412 405 397	86 87 87	104 98 93	17.3 16.5 16.0	52 48 48
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	578 583 578	4.4 4.4 4.4	394 387 389	86 90 84	98 106 104	17.0 18.1 18.1	51 53 52	568 573 570	4.5	389 382 385	84 88 83	94 103 102	16.6 17.9 17.9	50 52 50
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	582 573 580	4.4 4.3 4.4	392 394 396	85 77 80	105 101 104	18.1 17.7 17.9	52 52 53	574 567 573	4.5	388 391 391	83 77 79	103 99 103	18.0 17.5 17.9	50 50 52
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	586 582	4.4 4.4	400 406	82 77	104 99	17.8 17.0	56 52	579 576		394 401	81 76	104 99	17.9 17.1	55 51
Changes Overlast3 months Percent	10 1.7	0.1	12 3.0	0.0	-2 -2.4	-0.7	0 -0.1	1.5		10 2.5		-1 -0.9	-0.4	1.9
Overlast 12 months Percent	-68 -10.4	-0.5	-39 <i>-8.7</i>	-13 -14.6	-15 -13.5	-0.6	- 4 -7.3	-66 -10.2		-39 -8.9	-13 -14.4	-13 -12.0	-0.3	-2 -3.7

Denominator=economically active for that age group. Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5;8=10+11+12. Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995 UK total workforce hours worked data after December 1998 have been revised due to revisions to the employee jobs data caused by the introduction of the new 2000 ABI benchmark and revisions to the 199 ABI benchmark.

YBVH

YBVK

18.8 18.0 17.9

-2.1

20.5 20.7 20.9 22.7 21.0 19.9 23.2 22.0 20.3

23.7 23.0

21.3 **22.0** 21.3

20.7 **20.9**

-1.1 -2.8

YBVM

17.6 16.8 15.9

18.5 **18.3**

-11 -13.4

YBXF

-39

YBXI

YBXL

YBXO

-13 -8.8

YBXH

YBXE

Up to 6

YBXD

UNITED KINGDOM

3-month average Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

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

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

3-month avera Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

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

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

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

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

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

Changes Overlast3 months Percent

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)

Over 6 and up to 12 months

YBXG

YBXJ

YBXM

YBXP

401 394 400

377 **379** 389

22 5.8

YBVO

233 234

225 230 244

245 **253**

23 10.2

21 9.0

YBVP

153 149 145

145 147

-20 -11.8

0.7

YBVS

YBXQ

-0.1

YBVR

YBXT

21 13.2

20 12.6

YBXU

-1 -2.4

YBXX

-3 -15.3

-7 -38.8

4.7

YBYA

-0.7

10.6 9.4 9.5

10.0

-1.7

-3.4

YBYD

18-24

12

13

-1.3

YBYC

YBY

-5 -9.3

YBXZ

-4 -7.3

YBXW

						ILC) uner	nplo	ymen	t by a	ge and			sonallyadjus
				25-49							0 and over			WE DAY IN
DOM		Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months		Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	MGVI	MGXB	УВУН	YBYK	5 YBYN	6 YBYQ	7 YBYT	8 YBVT	9 YBVW	10 YBYW	- 11 YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (hisr-May) 1993 1993 1995 1995 1997 1998 1998 2000	1,557 1,483 1,350 1,280 1,079 928 908 804 723	8.9 8.4 7.6 7.1 6.0 5.1 5.0 4.4	551 532 491 503 453 463 461 425 377	296 242 212 226 165 135 139 122 116	709 709 647 552 461 331 308 257 229	45.6 47.8 47.9 43.1 42.7 35.6 33.9 32.0 31.7	373 427 417 361 297 214 179 151 145	517 487 403 377 341 289 287 274 205	8.8 8.2 6.7 6.2 5.4 4.5 4.3 4.0 2.9	151 128 117 119 118 104 121 117 88	96 73 54 57 41 30 34 42 33	270 286 233 202 182 154 131 115 84	52.2 58.7 57.8 53.4 53.3 53.5 45.7 42.0 40.9	162 187 158 147 139 112 99 73
amonth averages	772	4.3	409 397	119 114	243 238	31.5 31.7	139 137	262 259	3.8 3.8	118 115	36 34	108 109	41.1 42.2	72 73
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	749 738 739	4.1 4.1 4.1	395 399	110 109	233 231 228	31.6 31.3	134 131	258 248	3.7 3.6	112 104	37 36 36	110 108	42.6 43.5 43.4	71 69 67
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) h-Mar 2001 b-Apr	732 724 720	4.0 4.0 4.0	397 392 372	107 105 116	227 231	31.2 31.3 32.1	135 136 140	243 225 217	3.5 3.3 3.1 2.9	101 92 90	36 34	98 93	43.3 43.0	63 59
Mar-May (Spr)	723 743	4.0	377 389 400	116 121 111	229 233 228	31.7 31.4 30.9	145 143 140	205 214 218	3.1	97 101	33 33 34	84 84 84	40.9 39.2 38.6	55 53 54
ay- Jul an-Aug(Sum) al-Sep	739 731 728	4.1 4.1 4.0	396 393	110	225	30.8	138 135	230	3.3	111	35	85 88 87	37.0 37.5 38.3	57 59 58
changes overlast 3 months	728	-0.1	402	109	217	29.8	130	228		109	0	3	0.0	5
ercent	-1.4 -43	-0.2	0.6 -7	-1.5 -10	-5.0 -26	-1.7	-7.3 -9	4.5 -33	-0.6	7.1 -10	-3	3.5 -20	-2.9	8.8 -14 -19.1
Spring quarters	-5.6 MGVJ	мдхс	-1.7 YBYI	-8.6 YBYL	-10.8 YBYO	YBYR	-6.7 YBYU	-12.8 YBVU		-8.2 YBYX		-18.9 YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
(Mar. May) 1933 1984 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001	1,035 970 862 821 681 553 545 469 415	10.5 9.8 8.6 8.2 6.8 5.5 5.4 4.7 4.2	322 289 251 270 240 233 242 216 188	183 152 133 134 96 84 84 69 66	530 530 479 416 345 235 219 184 161	51.2 54.6 55.5 50.7 50.7 42.6 40.2 39.3 38.7	284 332 323 291 231 164 134 115 109	388 359 299 281 239 203 202 191 147	10.4 8.6 8.0 6.6 5.5 5.3 4.9	108 87 81 76 72 66 80 74 59	55 38 43 30 22 22	207 217 181 163 137 116 100 88 66	53.5 60.5 60.4 57.9 57.5 57.0 49.7 46.3 45.1	127 147 124 119 109 87 78 58 45
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	448 440	4.5 4.4	203 202	72 69	174 169	38.7 38.4	105 101	181 181		70		87 89	47.8 49.1	59 60
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win	437 435) 436	4.4 4.3 4.3	205 205 205	66 62 61	166 168 171	38.0 38.6 39.2	99 98 103	180 175 171	4.4	68 65 64	22	88	49.5 50.2 49.7	58 57 55
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	426 417 415	4.2 4.2 4.2	200 188 188	59 64 66	167 165 161	39.2 39.6 38.7	103 105 109	159 156 147	3.9	59 62 59	21	73	49.0 47.0 45.1	51 48 45
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	435 441	4.4 4.4	200 212	72 68	163 160	37.4 36.4	106 105	154 15 6	3.9	68	21	68 68	44.1 43.5	45 45 45
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	433 429 437		212 210 218	66 70	155 152 149	35.8 35.5 34.1	103 100 95	159 163 157	3 4.1	72	2 23	69	41.7 41.9 43.7	46 48
Changes Overlast3 months	-4	0.0	6	1	-12	-2.3	-10	0.9	1 0.0		1 2 9 8.2	1 1.5	0.3	3 7.0
Overlast 12 months Percent	-1.0 -12 -2.7	-0.1	2.9 15 7.4	-2	-7.2 -25 -14.4	-4.7	-9.6 -10 -9.1	-23 -12.5	3 -0.7		4 -2	-18	-4.1	-11 -18.9
Spring quarters	MGVK		YBYJ	УВУМ	ҮВҮР		YBYV	YBV						YBZK
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	522 513 488 459 398 375 363 335	6.6 6.2 5.8 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.1	243 240 233 213 229 219 209	80 91 69 51 56 53	136 115 95 89	35.0 34.4 29.5 29.0 25.4 24.4 21.6	69 65 51 45	125 126 104 96 106 88 88	5.1 4 4.1 6 3.8 2 3.8 5 3.1 4 3.0	4 34 4 3 3 3 4 4 4	6 16 3 14 6 12 8	52 4 39 2 45 39 2 30 2 30	53.3 50.3 40.5 43.6 45.2 36.0 32.1	25 21 15
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	323	4.0	206	47	70	21.5	35	8	1 2.7	, 4	8 1	1 21	26.1	13 13
Sep-Nov(Aut) Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001	309 301 304	3.7	190 194	44 47	67 63	22.2	35 33	71 71 71 71		3 4	4 14	4 21 20	26.8 27.2	13
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wir Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	n) 296 296 303	3.6	192	46	57 60	19.4	33	6 6	6 2.2	2 3	3 14	5 20 4 20	28.3	11
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	308	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	5	8 1.9) 2		1 17 2 16		10
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	296 296	3.7 3.7	188 184	42	68 70	3 22.9 23.4	35 35	6 7	2 2.0 0 2.3	3 3		4 19	26.5	12
Aug-Oct Changes	299 29 2	3.7 2 3.6	183 184	39	68	23.4 3 23.4	35 35	7			12 1	0 18	26.1	10
Overlast3 months Percent	-2.	-0.1	-3 -1.9	-3 -6.8	0.2		• 0 -0.5		8 0.3 .6	3 25.	9 - 3 -16.	2 2 2 11.6		18.2

a	Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Overlast 12 months

-31

-8 -17.5

-20.2

S45

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

 $[\]label{eq:Relationship} Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.$

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED	KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
(N	pring quarters Mar-May) 193	10.5	10.7	19.2 19.9	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3
19	994 1995	9.8 8.8	10.0	19.4	16.4 15.4	10.0 9.0	7.1 6.5	8.9 7.4 6.8	43 33 23 26 29 26 24 20 1.9
19 19	196 197	8.3 7.2	8.5 7.3 6.4	20.2 19.5	14.6 13.1	8.5 6.9 6.3	6.0 5.3 4.3	5.8	2.9
19	198 199	6.3 6.1	6.4 6.2 5.7 5.0	18.6 19.9 20.5	12.0 11.7 10.9	5.8 5.1	4.5 4.0	4.7 4.6 4.3	2.4
20	000 001	5.6 4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9
3-I	month averages ug-Oct 2000 ep-Nov (Aut)	5.4 5.3	5.6 5.4	21.7 21.0	10.7 10.6	4.8 4.7	3.9 3.7	4.1 4.0	1.8 2.0
No	ct-Dec ov2000-Jan2001 ec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	5.3 5.2 5.2	5.4 5.3 5.3	20.1 19.5 19.6	10.8 10.5 10.7	4.8 4.7 4.7	3.6 3.7 3.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	22 21 22
Ja Fe Ma	an-Mar2001 eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	5.1 5.0 4.9	5.1 5.1 5.0	18.8 18.0 17.9	10.6 10.5 10.2	4.6 4.6 4.6	3.6 3.5 3.6	3.4 3.3 3.1	2.3 2.1 1.9
Ma	or-Jun ay-Jul ın-Aug (Sum)	5.0 5.0 5.1	5.1 5.1 5.2	18.5 19.1 19.4	10.0 10.1 10.3	4.8 4.8 4.8	3.7 3.6 3.6	32 33 35	1.7 1.6 1.8
	ul-Sep ug-Oct	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.7 19.6	10.4 10.6	4.9 4.8	3.5 3.5	3.6 3.5	1.5 1.6
Ch O	hanges ver last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
0	ver last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	-2.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
ale Sr	pring quarters	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGX
19	pring quarters Mar-May) 993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3 19.4	12.1 11.6	9.2 8.3	11.8 10.9	4.
19	994 995	11.5 10.2	11.7 10.3 9.9	20.7 20.9 22.7	18.0 17.4	10.2	7.4 7.2	9.1 8.3	4.1
19	996 197 198	9.8 8.2 6.9	8.3 6.9	21.0 19.9	15.2 13.5	9.5 7.7 6.7	6.1 4.6	6.8 5.6 5.4	4.3
19	999 000	6.8 6.1 5.3	6.9 6.2 5.4	23.2 22.0 20.3	12.9 12.1 11.3	6.0 5.3 4.8	5.0 4.2 3.7	5.4 5.1 3.8	
Αι	month averages ug-Oct 2000 ep-Nov (Aut)	5.9 5.8	5.9 5.9	23.7 23.0	11.5 11.6	5.1 5.1	4.1 3.9	4.8 4.7	
No	ct-Dec ov 2000-Jan 2001 ec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8 5.7 5.8	5.8 5.8 5.8	22.4 22.1 23.0	11.8 11.8 12.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	3.8 3.8 3.9	4.7 4.5 4.4	
Ja F€ M	an-Mar2001 eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	5.6 5.5 5.3	5.6 5.5 5.4	21.4 20.4 20.3	12.0 11.6 11.3	4.9 4.9 4.8	3.8 3.7 3.7	4.1 4.0 3.8	
M	pr-Jun ay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.6 5.6	5.5 5.6 5.7	21.3 22.0 21.3	11.0 11.2 11.8	5.1 5.4 5.2	3.8 3.8 3.8	4.0 4.0 4.1	
Ju A ı	ıl-Sep ug Oct	5.6 5.7	5.7 5.7	20.7 20.9	11.9 12.3	5.2 5.2	3.7 3.8	4.2 4.1	
CI O	hanges ver last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.1	1.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	
0	ver last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-2.8	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	
emale S	pring quarters	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGX
(N	pring quarters Mar-May) 993	7.9	8.1	17.7 19.1	13.6 12.6	8.5 7.9	5.6 5.7	5.7 5.7	3.9 3.0 2.0
19	994 995 996	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5	8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7	19.1 17.7 17.3	12.4 11.1	8.5 7.9 7.4 7.3	5.4 4.7	4.7 4.3	
. 19	997 998	5.9 5.5 5.3	6.1 5.6	17.9 17.4	10.6 10.3	5.8 5.8 5.4	4.4 3.9	4.3 3.3 3.2	2.2 2.2 2.0
19 20	999 000 001	5.3 5.0 4.4	5.4 5.1 4.5	16.3 19.0 15.5	10.2 9.5 8.8	5.4 4.8 4.3	3.8 3.7 3.5	3.2 3.0 2.0	1.8
3- Ar Sr	month averages ug-Oct 2000 ep-Nov (Aut)	4.9 4.7	5.1 4.9	19.7 19.0	9.7 9.4	4.5 4.3	3.7 3.5	3.0 2.9	
O No	ct-Dec ov2000-Jan2001 ec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	4.6 4.5 4.4	4.8 4.7 4.6	17.6 16.8 15.9	9.5 9.1 9.2	4.3 4.2 4.1	3.4 3.5 3.3	2.9 2.6 2.6	
.la	an-Mar2001 eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	4.4 4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	15.9 15.3 15.5	8.9 9.3 8.8	4.1 4.3 4.3	3.4 3.4 3.5	2.3 2.1 2.0	1.8
Ar	pr-Jun ay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	4.4 4.3 4.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	15.5 16.1 17.3	8.8 8.7 8.5	4.3 4.1 4.2	3.5 3.4 3.4	2.1 2.3 2.6	
	ul-Sep ug-Oct	4.4 4.4	4.6 4.5	18.5 18.3	8.5 8.5	4.6 4.4	3.2 3.2	2.6 2.6	*
CI	hanges ver last 3 months	0.1	0.1	2.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.3	
	ver last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	

Source: Labour Force S Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

march 1		NOT SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED		in the same		SEASONAL	LY ADJUS	ΓEDa	GENERAL S				
		CLAIMAN	T COUNT Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male I	Female	CLAIMANT	COUNT	Average	Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male	Female
Gove Office Regio	nment	All	iviale	remale	All	iviale	emaie	All .	since previous month	change over 3 months ended	maio	· omalo			
	Kingdom Annual	BCJA 2,325.6	DPAA 1,770.0	DPAB 555.6	BCJB 7.7	DPAC 10.6	DPAD 4.1	BCJD 2,289.7		12400	DPAE 1,752.2	DPAF 537.5	BCJE 7.6	DPAH 10.5	DPAI 4.0
1995) 1996) 1997	averages	2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3	1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7	511.9 377.3 324.7	7.1 5.4 4.6	9.9 7.5 6.4	3.8 2.8 2.4	2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8			1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.5	494.4 369.6 318.4	7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2	9.8 7.4 6.3	3.7 2.8 2.4
1998 1999 2000		1,263.0 1,102.3	963.5 839.6	299.5 262.6	4.2 3.7	5.9 5.1	2.2 1.9	1,248.1 1,088.5	::	::	955.1 831.6	293.1 256.9	3.6	5.8 5.1	2.1 1.9
1990	Nov 11 Dec 9	1,147.2 1,140.6	874.0 875.6	273.2 265.0	3.8 3.8	5.3 5.3	2.0	1,187.3 1,164.0	-14.3 -23.3	-12.7 -18.7	906.2 887.3 886.5	281.1 276.7 275.9	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.5 5.4 5.4	2.1 2.0 2.0
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	1,236.4 1,227.0 1,194.3	946.6 937.3 913.2	289.8 289.7 281.1	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.8 5.7 5.6	2.1 2.1 2.0	1,162.4 1,151.7 1,139.9	-1.6 -10.7 -11.8	-11.9 -8.0	878.8 869.2	272.9 270.7	3.8 3.8	5.4 5.3	2.0 2.0
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	1,142.1 1,108.2 1,077.2	874.1 849.9 824.6	268.0 258.3 252.6	3.8 3.7 3.6	5.3 5.2 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.8	1,115.0 1,106.2 1,094.4	-24.9 -8.8 -11.8	-15.8 -15.2 -15.2	850.4 843.5 835.0	264.6 262.7 259.4	3.7 3.7 3.6	5.2 5.1 5.1	1.9 1.9 1.9
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,088.8 1,089.1 1,042.8	820.7 814.3 785.4	268.1 274.8 257.4	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.8	1.9 2.0 1.9	1,071.1 1,057.3 1,043.3	-23.3 -13.8 -14.0	-14.6 -16.3 -17.0	819.6 810.4 798.9	251.5 246.9 244.4	3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0 4.9 4.9	1.8 1.8 1.8
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,009.2 1,000.6 1,011.4	766.3 763.9 779.4	243.0 236.7 232.1	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.7 4.7 4.8	1.8 1.7 1.7	1,046.8 1,039.9 1,033.6	3.5 -6.9 -6.3	-8.1 -5.8 -3.2	801.3 795.4 790.4	245.5 244.5 243.2	3.5 3.4 3.4	4.9 4.9 4.8	1.8 1.8 1.8
2001	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,077.8 1,073.4 1,041.1	826.7 820.6 797.5	251.1 252.7 243.6	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.8 1.8 1.8	1,006.3 996.7 986.0	-27.3 -9.6 -10.7	-13.5 -14.4 -15.9	768.8 761.2 753.4	237.5 235.5 232.6	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.7 4.6 4.6	1.7 1.7 1.7
	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	1,006.4 980.9 947.9	769.1 751.4 722.9	237.3 229.5 225.0	3.3 3.3 3.1	4.7 4.6 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.6	980.0 975.7 963.1	-6.0 -4.3 -12.6	-8.8 -7.0 -7.6	748.6 743.6 733.8	231.4 232.1 229.3	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.6 4.5 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.7
	Jul 12 Aug 9	961.8 973.2	724.1 726.7 705.4	237.8 246.5 235.0	32 32 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	1.7 1.8 1.7	951.6 947.0 946.8	-11.5	-9.5 -9.6 -5.4	727.0 724.7 722.4	224.6 222.3 224.4	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.6
	Sep 13 Oct 11R Nov 8P	940.4 918.4 926.2	692.4 700.9	226.1 225.2	3.0 3.1	4.2 4.3	1.6 1.6	954.3 959.1		0.9	726.2 728.8	228.1 230.3	3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4	1.7 1.7
Great	Britain Annual	BCJG 2,237.4	BCJI 1,701.4	BCJJ 536.1	BCJH 7.6	10.5	4.1	DPAG 2,201.8			1,683.6	518.2	DPAJ 7.5	10.4	4.0
	averages	2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9	1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8	492.8 363.8 312.0	7.0 5.3 4.5	9.7 7.4 6.3	3.8 2.8 2.4	2,003.7 1,521.1 1,290.4			1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6	475.5 356.1 305.7	6.9 5.3 4.4	9.6 7.3 6.2	3.6 2.7 2.3
1 69 2 00		1,212.2 1,060.1	924.2 807.6	288.0 252.5	4.1 3.6	5.8 5.1	2.2	1,197.4 1,046.4		::	915.8 799.6	281.6 246.8	4.1	5.7 5.0	2.1 1.8
21.00	Nov 9 Dec 14	960.6 971.5	733.3 748.5	227.3 223.0	3.3 3.3	4.6 4.7	1.7 1.7	998.2 991.7	-7.3 -6.5	-6.2 -3.6	763.8 758.6	234.4 233.1	3.4 3.4	4.8 4.8	1.7 1.7
2001	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,036.6 1,032.4 1,001.0	794.9 789.0 766.5	241.7 243.3 234.5	3.5 3.5 3.4	5.0 4.9 4.8	1.8 1.8 1.7	965.5 956.4 945.9	-9.1	-13.3 -13.9 -15.3	737.9 730.6 723.0	227.6 225.8 222.9	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.6 4.6 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.7
	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	966.9 942.1 909.2	738.7 721.4 693.5	228.2 220.7 215.7	3.3 3.2 3.1	4.6 4.5 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6		-4.3	-8.5 -6.9 -7.5	718.2 713.2 703.7	221.8 222.5 219.6	3.2 3.2 3.1	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.6
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	920.1 930.9 900.2	693.5 696.0 675.7	226.6 234.9 224.5	3.1 3.2 3.1	4.3 4.4 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7	912.3 908.2 908.0	-4.1	-9.2 -9.2 -5.1	697.1 695.1 693.0	215.2 213.1 215.0	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	1.6 1.6 1.6
	Oct 11 R Nov 8 P	880.5 889.3	663.8 672.8	216.7 216.5	3.0 3.0	42 42	1.6 1.6	915.7 920. 9	7.7 5.2	1.1 4.2	696.9 699.8	218.8 221.1	3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4	1.6 1.6
North 1995	East . Annual	DPCF 130.5	104.4	26.1	DPDA 10.9	15.9	4.9				ZMPI 103.3 92.9	ZMPK 25.2 23.5	10.8	ZMPJ 15.7 14.8	ZMPL 4.7 4.4
1997 1998	averages	118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0	94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4	24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6	10.2 8.2 7.3 7.1	14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4	4.5 3.7 3.2 3.2	93.2 83.3			74.7 66.7 63.8	18.6 16.6 16.1	8.1	11.8 10.7 10.3	3.6 3.1 3.1
2000	Nov 9	73.4 67.6	58.6 54.5	14.7	6.4 5.9	9.5 8.8 8.9	2.8 2.5 2.4	72.2	-0.5	-0.4	57.9 55.8	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7 2.6 2.5
2001	Jan 11 Feb 8	72.2 70.8	54.8 58.2 56.8	12.6 14.0 14.0	5.9 6.3 6.2	9.4 9.2	2.6 2.6	66.5 65.2	-1.9 -1.3	-0.2 -1.1 -1.4	54.9 53.4 52.2	13.5 13.1 13.0	5.8 5.7	8.9 8.7 8.5	2.5 2.4
	Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10	68.3 66.1 63.9	54.6 52.8 51.1	13.7 13.3 12.8	5.9 5.8 5.6	8.9 8.6 8.3	2.6 2.5 2.4	63.2 62.8	-0.6	-1.5 -1.1 -0.8	51.1 50.6 50.2	12.7 12.6 12.6	5.5	8.3 8.2 8.1	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.3
	Jun 14 Jul 12 Aug 9	61.8 61.5	48.8 48.7 48.1	12.4 13.0 13.4	5.3 5.4 5.4 5.2	7.9 7.9 7.8	2.3 2.5 2.5 2.4	61.8	-0.4	-0.7 -0.6 -0.5	49.4 49.2 49.3	12.4 12.2 12.0	5.4	8.0 8.0 8.0	2.3 2.3 2.3
	Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 R Nov 8 P	59.4 59.0	46.7 47.0	12.7	5.2 5.1 5.2	7.6	2.4 2.3 2.2	61.8	7 -0.6 3 1.1	-0.4 0.1	48.7 49.7	12.0 12.1 12.1	5.4	7.9 8.1	2.3 2.3 2.3
	West	60.3 IBWB	48.4	11.8	DPDB			IBW	A	0.2	ZMPU	ZMPW	/ IBWC		ZMPX
1995 1996 1997	Annual averages	271.7 250.7 194.4	210.7 194.5 152.0	61.0 56.2 42.3	8.2 7.6 5.9	8.5	4.1 3.7 2.8	267.3 246.4 191.9			208.4 192.2 150.6	58.9 54.2 41.3	7.5 5.9	11.4 10.8 8.4	4.0 3.6 2.8 2.4 2.2
1998 1999 2000		166.2 156.0 139.0	129.8 121.8 108.4	36.4 34.2 30.5	52 4.7 4.2	7.5 6.7 6.1	3.7 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0	164.2 153.8 136.9	3	::	128.7 120.5 107.2	35.6 33.3 29.7	5.1 4.6	7.4 6.6 6.0	2.4 2.2 1.9
2000	Nov 9 Dec 14	123.7 126.9	96.7 100.2	26.9 26.8	3.7	5.4 5.6	1.8 1.7	130.6		-0.8 0.0	102.3 102.5	28.3 28.3	3.9 3.9	5.7 5.7	1.9 1.9
2001	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	137.2 136.7 133.2	107.7 107.2 104.6	29.5 29.5 28.6	4.1 4.1)4.0	6.0 6.0 5.9	1.9 1.9 1.9	126.3	3 -0.9	-1.4	99.7 99.1 98.7	27.5 27.2 27.0	3.8	5.6 5.6 5.5	1.8 1.8 1.8
	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	130.3 127.1 121.8	102.2 99.8 95.4	28.2 27.2 26.4	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.7 5.6 5.3	1.8 1.8 1.7	125.3 124.5 122.1	9 -0.4	-0.6 -0.5 -1.0	98.3 97.7 96.1	27.0 27.2 26.7	3.8	5.5 5.5 5.4	1.8 1.8 1.7
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	123.4 124.7 119.7	95.5 95.6 92.5	27.9 29.0 27.3	3.7 3.8 3.6	5.4	1.8 1.9 1.8	3 121.3 9 120.9 3 120.9	9 -0.3	-1.3	95.0 95.0 94.9	26.2 25.9 26.0	3.6	5.3 5.3 5.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
	Oct 11R Nov 8P	115.6 115.8	89.8 90.3	25.8 25.5	3.5 3.5		1.7		8 0.9	0.2	95.4 95. 6	26.4	3.7		1.7 1.7

 $a \quad {\hbox{Denominator}} = \hbox{all economically active for that age group.}$

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

C. 11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11
Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a

													nousands a	and per cer	THE STATE OF THE S	NOT SEASO	NALLY AD	JUSTED				SEASONAL	LY ADJUS	ΓEDa					-
		SONALLY A	DJUSTED	RATE			-	IALLY ADJU: NT COUNT	STEDa			RATE		-		CLAIMANT	COUNT		RATE			CLAIMANT			Male		RATE ^b	Male Fer	nale
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Government Office Regions	All I	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	remale	All		
Yorkshire and the				DPAM			DPAX		ended	ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB	London	DPCJ 394.7	292.1	102.6	DPDE 9.0	12.0	5.3	DPDK 390.0			ZMOO 290.1	99.9	DPDQ 8.9	ZMOP 11.9	ZMOR 5.1
Humber 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999)	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	8.3 7.7 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.5	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 6.4	4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.2	204.5 188.3 150.1 133.2 123.0 107.0			158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1	45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4 23.9	8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4 5.0 4.4	11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6 7.1 6.3	4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5	1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3 175.5	265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5	95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8 46.0	8.3 6.2 5.1 4.5 3.8	11.1 8.4 6.8 6.1 5.1	4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2	355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1 174.4	-1.1	 	263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9 128.9	92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2 45.5	8.2 6.2 5.0 4.5 3.8	11.0 8.4 6.8 6.0 5.1	4.8 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2
2000) 2000 Nov 9	98.1	75.9	22.1	4.0 4.1	5.8 6.0	2.0	102.0 101.7	-1.0 -0.3	-0.6 -0.3	79.2 78.9	22.8 22.8	4.2 4.2	6.0 6.0	2.1	2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	160.9 159.1	118.7 118.2	42.2 40.9	3.5 3.4	4.7 4.6	2.0 1.9	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0
Dec 14 2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	100.3 107.8 107.6 104.3	78.4 83.8 83.4 81.1	21.9 24.0 24.3 23.3	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.4 6.3 6.2	2.2 2.2 2.1	99.5 98.7 98.1	-2.2 -0.8 -0.6	-1.2 -1.1 -1.2	77.1 76.4 75.9	22.4 22.3 22.2	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.9 5.8 5.8	2.0 2.0 2.0	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	160.4 160.0 156.4	119.2 118.6 116.0	41.2 41.4 40.4	3.5 3.4 3.4	4.7 4.7 4.6	2.0 2.0 1.9	158.7 156.6 153.8	-3.6 -2.1 -2.8	-2.5 -2.8	117.4 115.8 113.7	40.8 40.1	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.6 4.6 4.5	1.9 1.9
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	101.4 98.1 94.3	78.3 75.9 72.7	23.1 22.2 21.6	4.2 4.0 3.9	6.0 5.8 5.5	2.1 2.0 1.9	98.0 97.4 96.4	-0.1 -0.6 -1.0	-0.5 -0.4 -0.6	75.9 75.1 74.4	22.1 22.3 22.0	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.8 5.7 5.7	2.0 2.0 2.0	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	153.3 152.9 151.4	113.6 113.2 111.8	39.7 39.7 39.7 40.9	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.9 1.9 1.9	152.4 151.5 150.5	0.0 -0.9	-1.4 -0.8	112.4 111.5	40.0 40.0	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 1.9
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	95.6 96.6 92.7	73.0 73.2 70.6	22.6 23.4 22.1	3.9 4.0 3.8	5.6 5.6 5.4	2.0 2.1 2.0	95.4 94.4 93.9	-1.0 -1.0 -0.5	-0.9 -1.0 -0.8	73.9 73.3 72.8	21.5 21.1 21.1	3.9 3.9 3.9	5.6 5.6 5.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	152.0 154.7 155.3	112.0 112.3 112.5	42.6 43.0 43.2	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	2.0 2.0 2.0	150.8 152.2 155.7	0.3 1.4 3.5	-0.5	110.9 111.6 113.7	39.9 40.6	3.2 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.5	1.9 1.9 2.0
Oct 11R Nov 8P	89.4 89.9	68.5 69.2	20.9 20.7	3.7 3.7	5.2 5.3	1.9 1.9	93.7 93.5	-0.2 - 0.2	-0.6 -0.3	72.5 72.2	21.2 21.3	3.9 3.9	5.5 5.5	1.9 1.9	Oct 11R Nov 8P	157.8 DPCK	113.8	43.9	3.4 DPDF	4.5	2.1	159.1 DPDL	3.4	2.8	115.9 ZMOS	43.2	3.4 DPDR	4.6 ZMOT	ZMOV
East Midlands 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0 70.2	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5	7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5	9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9	3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9	DPAY 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.3 69.4			ZMPA 111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.3	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.4 17.2	7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5	9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8	3.8 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9	South ast 1995 Annual 1996 averages 1997 1998 1999 2000	229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1 79.7	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5	5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9	7.9 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6	3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0	225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3 78.9			172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7 59.8	47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6	5.6 4.9 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.8	7.8 6.8 4.6 3.6 3.2 2.6	3.0 2.6 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0
2000 Nov 9	63.2 65.2	47.5 49.5	15.7 15.7	3.2 3.3	4.4 4.6	1.7	67.5 67.3	-0.5 -0.2	-0.1 0.0	50.8 50.6	16.7 16.7	3.4 3.4	4.7 4.7	1.8	2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	71.0 71.9	53.7 55.0	17.3 16.9	1.7 1.7	2.3 2.4	0.9 0.9	73.2 72.7	-1.0 -0.5		55.6 55.2		1.7	2.4 2.4	0.9 0.9
Dec 14 2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	71.5 72.0 70.0	53.6 53.9 52.5	17.8 18.1 17.5	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.9 2.0 1.9	65.7 65.8 65.6	-1.6 0.1 -0.2	-0.8 -0.6 -0.6	49.0 49.1 49.0	16.7 16.7 16.6	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.5 4.5 4.5	1.8 1.8 1.8	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	75.9 75.2 71.6	57.9 57.0 54.4	18.0 18.2 17.2	1.8 1.8 1.7	2.5 2.5 2.4	0.9 0.9 0.9	68.8 67.9 67.3	-3.9 -0.9 -0.6	-1.8	52.3 51.4 51.0	16.5	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.3 2.2 2.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	67.5 65.8 63.0	50.5 49.4 47.0	17.1 16.5 16.0	3.4 3.3 3.1	4.7 4.6 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.7	65.3 65.0 64.1	-0.3 -0.3 -0.9	-0.1 -0.3 -0.5	48.8 48.5 47.8	16.5 16.5 16.3	3.3 3.2 3.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.8	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	68.6 66.1 63.1	52.1 50.2 47.7	16.5 16.0 15.4	1.6 1.6 1.5	2.3 2.2 2.1	0.8 0.8 0.8	67.0 66.7 66.0	-0.3 -0.3 -0.7	3 -0.4 -0.4	50.7 50.3 49.7	3 16.4 7 16.3	1.6 1.6 1.5	2.2 2.2 2.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
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 62.1	-0.9 -0.9 -0.2	-0.7 -0.9 -0.7	47.2 46.6 46.4	16.0 15.7 15.7	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.7 1.7	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	63.8 64.9 63.3	47.6 47.7 46.5	16.2 17.2 16.8	1.5 1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1 2.0	0.8 0.9 0.9	65.2 64.6 64.5	-0.8 -0.6 -0.1	6 -0.7 -0.5	49.2 48.7 48.5	7 15.9 5 16.0	1.5 1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1 2.1	0.8 0.8 0.8
Oct 11R Nov 8P	58.3 58.1	43.0 43.1	15.3 15.0	2.9 2.9	4.0 4.0	1.7 1.6	62.2 62.2	0.1 0.0	-0.3 0.0	46.3 46.2	15.9 16.0	3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3	1.7 1.7	Oct 11R Nov 8P	63.2 64.8	46.6 48.0	16.6 16.8	1.5 1.5	2.0 2.1	0.8 0.9	65.3 65.6	0.0 2.0		48.8 48. 9	16.7	1.5	2.1	0.8
West Midlands 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9 109.2	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1 83.1	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1	7.8 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1	10.4 9.4 7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6	4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.4 119.6 108.0			157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4	50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6	7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0	2MPF 10.3 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6	ZMPH 4.3 3.8 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.1	Soura West 1995 Annual 1996 averages 1997 1998 1999 2000)	166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3	6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5	9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4	3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4	163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3 61.9			2MOW 122.7 109.0 78.4 62.8 56.0 45.9	7 40.8 0 36.7 4 25.9 5 21.5 0 19.3	6.5 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5	8.9 8.1 5.7 4.6 4.2 3.4	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4
2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	102.2 103.1	78.1 79.4	24.1 23.7	3.8 3.9	5.3 5.4	2.0 2.0	106.6 106.3	0.2 -0.3	0.2 0.5	81.5 81.3	25.1 25.0	4.0 4.0	5.5 5.5	21 21	2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	56.0 56.4	41.3 42.0	14.7 14.4	2.3 2.3	3.1 3.1	1.3 1.3	57.3 56.2	-0.9 -1.		42.7 41.8		2.3 2.3	3.2 3.1	1.3 1.3
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	109.1 108.4 105.7	83.6 83.0 81.1	25.5 25.4 24.6	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.5	2.1 2.1 2.0	104.5 103.6 102.4	-1.8 -0.9 -1.2	-0.6 -1.0 -1.3	79.9 79.2 78.3	24.6 24.4 24.1	3.9 3.9 3.8	5.4 5.4 5.3	2.0 2.0 2.0	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	61.4 60.6 58.0	45.4 44.8 43.0	15.9 15.8 14.9		3.4 3.3 3.2	1.4 1.4 1.3	54.0 53.2 53.5	-2.3 -0.8 0.3	3 -1.4	40.2 39.6 39.6	6 13.6	2.2 2.1 2.2	3.0 2.9 2.9	1.2 1.2 1.2
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	103.4 101.4 98.1	79.2 78.0 75.2	24.2 23.4 22.9	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.4 5.3 5.1	2.0 1.9 1.9	101.5 100.8 98.7	-0.9 -0.7 -2.1	-1.0 -0.9 -1.2	77.8 77.1 75.5	23.7 23.7 23.2	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.3 5.2 5.1	2.0 2.0 1.9	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	55.6 53.3 49.9	41.2 39.7 37.2	14.4 13.6 12.7	2.1 2.0	3.0 2.9 2.8	1.3 1.2 1.1	53.7 53.8 53.2	0.1 0. -0.0	1 0.2 6 -0.1	39.6 39.6 39.6	7 14.1 4 13.8	2.2 2.2 2.1		1.2 1.2 1.2
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	96.9 96.1 95.3	-1.8 -0.8 -0.8	-1.5 -1.6 -1.1	74.3 73.6 73.0	22.6 22.5 22.3	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.9	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	50.4 51.1 50.0	37.0 37.4 36.5	13.4 13.7 13.4	2.1 2.0	2.7 2.8 2.7	1.2 1.2 1.2	52.3 52.0 51.3	-0.: -0.: -0.:	3 -0.6 7 -0.6	38. 38. 38.	6 13.4 0 13.3	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8	
Oct 11R Nov 8P	92.9 91.6	70.3 69.7	22.6 22.0	3.5 3.4	4.8 4.7	1.9 1.8	95.7 95.7	0.4 0.0	-0.4 -0.1	73.0 72.9	22.7 22.8	3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 ZMON	Oct 11 R Nov 8 P	48.8 50.1	35.8 36.9	13.0 13.3	2.0	2.6 2.7	1.1	51.2 51.1	-0. - 0 .		37. 37 .	9 13.2	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2
1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3 64.9	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0	6.3 5.8 4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5	8.5 7.8 5.5 4.4 4.0 3.3	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4	164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1			2MOK 123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5	2MOM 41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6	6.2 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5	8.4 7.7 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3	3.5 3.2 2.2 1.8 1.6 1.4	England 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	VASR 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 882.8	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9 670.7	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7 212.1	6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0	10.4 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8	4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8	1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.1 1,002.8 872.8			824. 764.	7 449.9 5 409.6 6 304.1 4 258.7 8 238.0	7.5 6.8 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.4		2.3
2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	57.5 57.6	42.2 43.0	15.2 14.7	2.2 2.2	2.9 3.0	1.3 1.3	60.0 59.0	-0.7 -1.0	-0.6 -0.5	44.4 43.7	15.6 15.3	2.3 2.3	3.1 3.0	1.3 1.3	2000 Nov 9 Dec 14	800.2 808.0	608.8 620.4	191.4 187.5		4.4 4.5	1.6 1.6	830.6 824.7	-6. -5.		633. 629.		3.2 3.2		
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	62.0 62.6 60.5	46.1 46.3 44.9	15.9 16.3 15.6	2.4 2.4 2.3	3.2 3.2 3.1	1.4 1.4 1.3	56.6 56.3 55.7	-2.4 -0.3 -0.6	-1.4 -1.2 -1.1	41.7 41.6 41.1	14.9 14.7 14.6	2.2 2.2 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.9	1.3 1.3 1.2	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	857.4 853.9 827.9	655.6 651.0 632.2	201.9 202.9 195.7	3.3	4.7 4.7 4.5	1.7 1.7	801.5 793.6 785.6	-23. -7. -8.	2 -11.8 9 -12.3	610. 604. 598.	.7 190.8 .4 189.2	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3	1.6
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	57.2 55.4 52.7	42.4 41.2 39.1	14.8 14.2 13.7	2.2 2.1 2.0	3.0 2.9 2.7	1.3 1.2 1.2	55.2 55.2 54.6	-0.5 0.0 -0.6	-0.5 -0.4 -0.4	40.8 40.8 40.4	14.4 14.4 14.2	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	12 12 12	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	803.4 784.0 755.7	612.1 598.5 575.0	191.2 185.5 180.7	3.1	4.4 4.3 4.1	1.6 1.6 1.5	781.7 778.8 769.0	-3. -2. -9.	9 -6.6 9 -4.9	595.	.4 186.3 .7 187.1	3.1 3.0 3.0	4.3	1.6
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	1.2 1.3 1.2	54.1 53.9 53.8	-0.5 -0.2 -0.1	-0.4 -0.4 -0.3	40.1 40.0 39.9	14.0 13.9 13.9	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	12 12 12	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	762.3 771.1 751.0	573.4 575.0 561.1	188.9 196.2 189.9	3.0	4.1 4.1 4.0		760.1 756.2 754.8	-8. -3. -1.	.9 -7.5	575	.9 180.3	3.0 3.0 3.0	4.1	1.5
Oct 11R Nov 8P	51.7 52.4	37.6 38.2	14.1 14.2	2.0 2.0	2.6 2.7	1.2 1.2	54.0 54.1	0.2 0.1	0.0 0.1	39.8 39.8	14.2 14.3	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	12	Oct 11R Nov 8P	734.6 740.8	551.1 557.5	183.5 183.3		4.0 4.0		761.6 765.6		.8 0.5 .0 3.1	577 579				

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Allages

		NOT SEAS	SONALLY A	DJUSTED				SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	STEDa		-			
		CLAIMAN	T COUNT		RATE			CLAIMAI	NT COUNT				RATE		
Govern Office Region		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	Annual averages	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1	82 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2			ZMQC 82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4	ZMQE 23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9	8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4	2MQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5	ZMQF 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1
2000	Nov 9	54.0	41.9	12.1	4.2	6.1	2.0	56.0	-0.5	-0.1	43.4	12.6	4.3	6.3	2.1
	Dec 14	55.5	43.4	12.0	4.3	6.3	2.0	55.9	-0.1	-0.2	43.3	12.6	4.3	6.3	2.1
	Jan 11	59.8	46.3	13.5	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.9	-1.0	-0.5	42.4	12.5	4.2	6.2	2.0
	Feb 8	59.5	45.9	13.6	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.6	-0.3	-0.5	42.1	12.5	4.2	6.1	2.0
	Mar 8	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	2.1	53.6	-1.0	-0.8	41.4	12.2	4.1	6.0	2.0
1	Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.8	-0.8	-0.7	40.7	12.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
	May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.7	-0.8	40.1	12.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
	Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	50.6	-1.5	-1.0	38.9	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9
1	Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-0.5	-0.9	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
	Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.7	-0.4	-0.8	38.6	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
	Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.7	0.0	-0.3	38.4	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
	Oct 11R	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.4	-0.3	-0.2	38.1	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
	Nov 8P	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.2	- 0.2	-0.2	37.9	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
Scotlan 1995) A 1996) a 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)		203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3	7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4 116.3			ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.2 90.3	ZMQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0	7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6	ZMQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6	3.7 3.6 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.3
	Nov 9	106.4	82.6	23.8	4.2	6.0	2.1	111.6	-0.6	-0.4	86.6	25.0	4.5	6.3	22
	Dec 14	108.0	84.6	23.5	4.3	6.2	2.1	111.1	-0.5	-0.4	86.2	24.9	4.4	6.3	22
F	lan 11	119.3	93.0	26.4	4.8	6.8	2.3	109.1	-2.0	-1.0	84.8	24.3	4.4	6.2	21
	Feb 8	118.9	92.2	26.8	4.7	6.8	2.3	108.2	-0.9	-1.1	84.1	24.1	4.3	6.2	21
	Mar 8	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	106.7	-1.5	-1.5	83.1	23.6	4.3	6.1	21
٨	Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.5	-1.2	-1.2	82.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.1
	May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	104.9	-0.6	-1.1	81.4	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
	Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	103.8	-1.1	-1.0	80.7	23.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
A	lul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.2	-1.6	-1.1	80.0	22.2	4.1	5.9	1.9
	Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	102.2	0.0	-0.9	80.6	21.6	4.1	5.9	1.9
	Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	103.6	1.4	-0.1	80.9	22.7	4.1	5.9	2.0
	oct 11R	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.9	1.3	0.9	81.7	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
	lov 8P	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	106.2	1.3	1.3	82.8	23.4	4.2	6.1	2.1
995) A	n Ireland unnual verages	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5	11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.8 42.1			ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0	ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3	ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3	2-8QR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9
	lov 9	40.0	30.6	9.4	5.1	6.9	2.7	41.7	0.4	0.4	31.6	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.9
	lec 14	40.0	30.9	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	41.9	0.2	0.3	31.8	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.9
F	an 11	41.2	31.8	9.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.8	-1.1	-0.2	30.9	9.9	5.2	7.0	2.9
	eb 8	41.0	31.6	9.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.4	-0.4	-0.4	30.6	9.8	5.1	6.9	2.8
	1ar 8	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	39.9	-0.5	-0.7	30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
N	pr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	40.0	0.1	-0.3	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	lay 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.0	0.0	-0.1	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	un 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.3	-0.1	30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
A	ul 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
	ug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	38.9	-0.4	-0.4	29.6	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
	ep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.2	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
	ov 8P	37.9 36.9	28.5 28.1	9.4 8.7	4.8 4.7	6.5 6.4	2.7 2.5	38.5 38.3	-0.2 -0.2	-0.3 - 0.2	29.2 29.0	9.3 9.3	4.9 4.9	6.6 6.6	2.7 2.7

Source: Benefits Agency administrative syste Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020753360

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 the change.

March Marc	UNITED			Allag	jes							-24	0	Daysant	
	KINGDOM	All		weeks and up to 6	6 and up to 12	12 and up to 24	over 12	over 24	All	Up to 13	up to 6	up to 12	up to 24	over12	over 24
	1009 Nov 1	1,136.1			185.9			134.6	263.2			37.5			1.3
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	2000 Jan 13 Feb 10	1,225.7 1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
1	Apr 13 May 1	1,134.1 1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1983 1982 1983 1982 1983	Jul 10 Aug 10	1,081.7 1,082.0	449.5 469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
1	Oct. 12 Nov	1,003.2 9 994.7	430.8 434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
1.000	2001 Jan 1	1 1,072.2 8 1,067.7	477.0 470.3	214.7 221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
	Abr. 1: May 1	2 1,000.0 972.5	425.7 397.8	203.8 203.3	171.3 174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
	Jul 1:	2 952.4 9 962.7	407.5 432.0	190.6 179.1	163.4 163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Main Color Color	64 1	1 908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5			78.7	225.9			27.6			0.5
200 201	1999 Nav 1	1 865.9			145.1			114.4	182.6			26.7			0.9
March Marc	Feb 1	0 929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
10	May 1	1 844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
1	Aug 1	0 809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
1	Fov	9 759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Color Colo	Feb	8 816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Aug 5	May 1	0 745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Nov 8 683.1 308.3 130.1 111.8 76.4 20.6 66.5 156.0 97.4 36.5 19.1 2.5 1.8 0.3	Aug	9 719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
1989 Nov 11	Nov	8 693.1	308.3		111.8			66.5	156.0			19.1			0.3
Feb 10 2870 1333 62.9 45.4 25.6 15.8 19.8 86.7 50.1 21.3 13.1 1.8 2.4 0.3	1999 Nov 1	11 270.2	127.7		40.8			20.3	80.7						
May 11 2562 111.9 54.9 46.8 23.8 16.7 18.9 73.6 38.7 19.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 1.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 13.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 11.8 13.3 13.8 14.7 2.5 0.2 12.1 13.8 14.9 14.9 17.8 14.9 17.8 14.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1	Feb *	10 287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Aug 10 2729 1423 489 411 229 149 178 884 583 160 121 18 22 02 Sep 14 255.7 130.0 48.6 37.4 22.4 15.5 17.3 88.4 58.3 16.0 12.1 18 2.4 0.2 Oct 12 241.4 119.3 49.4 34.5 21.5 15.8 16.7 75.0 46.7 17.6 9.0 1.5 2.3 0.2 Nov 9 235.1 116.5 49.2 32.6 20.6 15.7 16.2 71.5 44.1 17.6 8.2 1.4 2.2 0.2 Dec 14 230.7 111.7 50.4 33.0 19.7 15.4 15.8 68.8 40.8 18.3 8.3 1.3 2.1 0.1 2001 Jan 11 249.7 123.2 54.0 37.1 19.8 14.2 15.7 76.3 45.5 19.1 10.3 1.3 1.9 0.1 Feb 8 251.3 125.2 54.4 36.7 19.6 13.9 15.4 78.0 47.5 18.9 10.2 13. 19.9 0.2 Mar 8 242.2 117.8 53.4 36.8 19.1 14.1 15.1 74.8 44.4 18.7 10.3 1.2 18. 0.2 Apr 12 235.5 114.8 48.9 38.4 18.7 14.2 14.7 71.2 41.9 17.1 10.9 1.1 1.8 0.2 May 10 227.0 105.5 49.9 38.5 18.5 14.5 14.4 68.0 38.1 17.8 10.8 1.1 1.9 0.2 Jun 14 222.2 104.9 47.7 37.0 18.6 14.7 14.2 67.6 39.1 16.8 10.4 1.1 1.9 0.2 Jul 12 235.0 118.5 48.3 35.4 18.7 13.3 13.7 80.9 53.2 16.0 10.1 13 1.8 0.2 Sep 13 232.0 121.4 45.3 33.7 18.3 13.6 13.3 77.2 50.2 16.2 9.2 13 2.0 0.2 Oct 11 223.1 115.0 44.8 32.7 17.9 13.7 12.7 71.7 44.8 16.5 8.9 1.3 2.1 0.2	May 1	11 256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Nov. 9	Aug :	10 272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Feb 8 251.3 125.2 54.4 36.7 19.6 13.9 15.4 78.0 47.5 18.9 10.2 1.3 1.9 0.2 Mar 8 242.2 117.8 53.4 36.8 19.1 14.1 15.1 74.8 44.4 18.7 10.3 1.2 1.8 0.2 Apr 12 235.5 114.8 48.9 38.4 18.7 14.2 14.7 71.2 41.9 17.1 10.9 1.1 1.8 0.2 May 10 227.0 105.5 49.9 38.5 18.5 14.5 14.4 68.0 38.1 17.8 10.8 1.1 1.9 0.2 Juli 14 222.2 104.9 47.7 37.0 18.6 14.7 14.2 67.6 39.1 16.8 10.4 1.1 1.9 0.2 Juli 12 235.0 118.5 48.3 35.4 18.7 13.9 14.0 76.6 48.4 17.0 9.8 1.2 1.9 0.2 Aug 9 243.5 129.5 45.8 36.8 18.7 13.3 13.7 80.9 53.2 16.0 10.1 1.3 1.8 0.2 Sep 13 232.0 121.4 45.3 33.7 18.3 13.6 13.3 77.2 50.2 16.2 9.2 13 2.0 0.2 Oct 11 223.1 115.0 44.8 32.7 17.9 13.7 12.7 71.7 44.8 16.5 8.9 1.3 2.1 0.2	Nov	9 235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
May 10 227.0 105.5 49.9 38.5 18.5 14.5 14.4 68.0 38.1 17.8 10.8 1.1 1.9 0.2 1.1 14.2 14.7 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	Feb	8 251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Aug 9 243.5 129.5 45.8 36.8 18.7 13.3 13.7 80.9 53.2 16.0 10.1 1.3 1.8 0.2 Sep 13 232.0 121.4 45.3 33.7 18.3 13.6 13.3 77.2 50.2 16.2 9.2 1.3 2.0 0.2 Oct 11 223.1 115.0 44.8 32.7 17.9 13.7 12.7 71.7 44.8 16.5 8.9 1.3 2.1 0.2	May	10 227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
New 2	Aug	9 243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2

ofe: 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 including 6,000 clerical claims for April 2001 is available. For further details see pp365-9, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. This is also available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

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 historial list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowand (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-employed 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. Since April 2001 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).

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adding	Covernment Office Regions as at November 8 2001
10000	CAMATAINEIL OINCE HEGIONS AS AL NOVEINDER & 2001

Part												Hiousa	ilius aliu pe	cent, nots	seasonally adj	Gove	rnment Of	fice Reg	ions as	s at No	vembe	er 8 200)1										
Part	UNITED KINGDOM -										1 20 30					THE PERSON NAMED IN	CO MANAGEMENT									Male				Female			
Part			Up to 13	weeksand	6 and	12 and	claiming			Un to 13	weeksand	6 and	12 and	claiming	All	claims in weeks		18-24	25-49			18-24	25-49				25-49			18-24	25-49		
Part					months			months				months				NORTH	EAST						-				WEST	<u> </u>		-			ages
Part	1999 Nov 11	663.9	236.3		117.1			90.3	196.1			30.4			43.1	100.																	
Part																26 and up	to 52			1,055	7,052	552	823	272	1,670	775	3,415	1,032	5,229				
Part							27.1	88.9	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	42.0	Over 104		15				5											
Part													27.8	35.0		Percent	claiming over 52 v												15.0		11.6	19.5	10.1
Part																All			-	-,	,	1,001	0,100	1,001	11,710			7,090	30,477	3,665	6,411	2,732	13,105
	Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1									NORTH 13 or less	WESI	13,706	20,413	4,880	39,638	5,520	5,436	1,736	13,197			33,501	244,471	34,519	42.836	13.327	93 595
Part													24.4	35.6		Over13a														13,502	17,376	5,732	37,087
Part	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	52 and U	to 104				10,145	167	1,223	464	1,858	1,899	46,194	12,108	60,220		9,444		
Part									179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9			Percento	laiming over 52 w	veeks 1.6	25.2	32.9	20.2												
*** *** ******************************															33.2	All		22,426	52,785	13,501	89,527	9,191	11,320	4,005	25,161	121,498	334,231	91,229	550,913	56,009	89,138	31,788	
	May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0											YORKS :	RE AND THE H		16 120	4 174	31.012	1 222	1 207	1.460	10.540		0.400						
											26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3				3,848	7,338	1,841	13,093	1,765	1,806	664	4,313	2,177							
Part	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	Louis																	
Marie Mari			206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1							Over 10 d	aiming over 52 w											1,147	3,453	7	327	275	609
Column C			216.6	96.1		69.7	22.9			58.0	24.9		20.5		27.7	All	-	16,061	40,113														
Section Sect					95.7			78.2	146.0			22.1			35.2	-		-									7	100					
Mary						87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7							EAST MAD	DLANDS	6,223	9,917	2,854	19,245	2.946	3.373	1 227				5.0E1	27.750	4.440	5.005		
A. S.													21.8	36.6	142								1,425	507	3,145	4,169	8,426	2,042		, , , , ,			
A	May 11	516.0	168.9															140	3,439	1,000	4,579												
*** **********************************								72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9			37.8		Percentel	aiming over 52 we					7 1.5									552	508	1,065
Part	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	0.6	All		9,865	24,815	7,641	42,597	4,775	6,882										
Column C	Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2												WECT	NANDE																
00 May 1								63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	3.5	13 or less	JLANUS	9,233	14,295	3,856	27,725	4,210	4,424	1,604				40.820	200 /3/	41.450	E0 400	15.010	444.070
Mary														33.7	27.7	Over 13 and 26 and 15 to	d up to 26 52								4,499	34,949	72,637	17,340	125,691	16,022	20,418		
Part Fine				97.5	85.0	65.0									16.5	52 and 10	104		6,184	1,628	8,093	130	1,211	527									
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3		34.2 34.7		Percentila	aiming over 52 we																11,385
May	Jul 12															All		15,589	41,180	11,707	68,947	7,175	10,068	4,117	21,765	148,952							
Part					84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1	EAST																	510.5
Part												17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1	13 or less					18,622	2,627	3,676	1,343					8.847	1.748	1.462	405	3645
1989 No. 11 1318 57.5 25.9 21.4 17.1 21.8 12.0 50.2 18.0 67.7 8.2 72.3 30.2 73 73 30.2 73 73 30.2 73 73 30.2 73 73 30.2 73 73 73 30.2 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 7	Female	IACJ		70.0		30.2	24.4			41.7	17.8		15.6	33.3		26 and up to	52								2,784				4,449	842	694	241	1,787
2001 Jan 13 1425 612 290 224 169 233 120 531 192 98 90 73 285 73 285 73 285 748 72 287 748												8.3			7.9	52 and up to Over 104	104					54	537	307	900	422	3,530	1,023					
Mar 9 136.7 566 288 235 161 203 11.7 50.2 11.4 10.0 88 7.1 28.5 77 May 11 1280 54.8 262 23.9 15.6 22.9 11.5 49.6 17.3 90 89 69 22.1 75 May 11 1280 51.0 24.8 22.1 15.1 21.0 11.2 47.0 16.4 84. 84 66 29.4 72 May 13 13 1283 56.7 24.5 21.2 15.0 20.2 11.0 46.9 17.1 8.6 7.7 6.4 28.8 76 Sep 13 11.5 52.1 12.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 1											9.8	9.0	7.3	28.5	7.8	Percent cla	iming over 52 we	eeks 1.6	18.8	26.7	16.6												
May 11 1280 517 258 238 154 209 112 480 173 90 89 69 227 75 15 255 238 154 209 112 470 184 88 88 67 223 74 151 210 112 480 173 184 88 88 88 67 223 74 120 113 86 77 64 828 70 113 86 77 64 828 70 114 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 115	Mar 9	136.7	56.6	28.8												Louis		7,880	22,294	7,257	37,728	3,963	6,757	2,954	13,978	7,003	16,122	4,666	27,839				
Sep 14 13 128 3 15 24 15 25 15 24 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	May 11	128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8								11,466	26.030	4115	41 909	6.769	10.650	0.104				10300					
Aug 10 1313 615 234 209 148 194 107 474 183 84 76 63 278 89 58 14 122 558 232 194 145 202 104 448 165 82 72 61 286 87 0 0 0 10 445 164 78 69 59 286 657 192 177 199 197 95 427 166 78 67 55 273 82 114 140 204 1174 518 249 192 125 183 91 423 162 88 71 55 255 60 148 84 1174 518 249 192 125 183 91 433 162 88 71 54 29 59 192 125 183 91 433 162 88 71 54 29 59 192 125 183 91 433 162 88 71 54 29 59 193 118 43 162 88 71 54 29 59 59 13 118 43 162 88 71 54 28 28 13 118 43 162 88 71 54 29 59 59 13 118 43 162 88 71 54 28 28 13 118 43 162 88 71 54 28 28 13 118 43 162 88 71 54 28 28 13 118 43 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18																0.0		5,369	14,361	2,285	22,081	2,928	4,990										
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 20.0 11.7 11.0 11.0 2.0 11.0 11.0 2.0 11.0 11.0 1		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	52 and up to															16,536	6,015	31,348
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 1222 55.3 25.2 19.3 12.9 18.3 9.4 45.6 18.2 8.6 7.2 5.5 25.5 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 25.5 18.3 11.7 54 25.9 59 19.1 43.3 16.2 8.8 7.1 5.4 25.9 59 19.1 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.6 8.6 40.9 15.1 7.7 7.2 5.2 26.4 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. 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 56. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.9 55. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.9 55. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.9 55. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 11.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.2 18.4 20.2 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 56. May 10 1								10.0	43.5	16.4						-	iming over 52 wee								2,651	343	43,578	22,628	66,549	177			
2001 Jan 11 1 1222 553 252 19.3 12.9 18.3 9.4 45.6 182 8.6 72 55.5 25.6 61 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 60 Feb 8 121.7 55.0 25.5 19.2 12.8 18.1 9.3 45.0 17.4 8.9 7.1 5.4 25.9 59 Feb 8 121.7 51.8 24.9 19.2 12.5 18.3 9.1 43.3 16.2 8.8 7.1 5.4 25.9 59 Feb 8 12.1 15.3 51.4 22.9 19.9 12.3 18.3 8.8 42.7 16.5 7.9 7.3 5.3 25.8 58 Feb 8 1.3 95.4 11.8 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 18.2 2.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.5 12.2 19.0 8.5 39.7 14.8 7.4 6.8 5.2 26.9 55 12.2 19.0 10.4 9.0 3.9 3.9 3.0 3.0 3.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	Dec 14												5.8	28.0	6.3	All																	
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 59 59 18 or 17.1 5.4 25.9 59 59 59 18 or 17.1 5.4 25.9 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2										6.1	SOUTHEA	0.7				5		The same	die i	0. 1.2								
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 55 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 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 May 10 111.8 47.7 23.1 20.2 12.3 18.3 8.8 42.7 16.5 7.9 7.3 5.3 25.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8								9.1	43.3	16.2			5.4			13 or less		6,528	13,905	4.147	24.837	2 945	1 886	1740	0.040								
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 54 Aug 9 116.2 55.8 21.3 18.7 12.2 17.5 82 41.1 16.7 7.3 6.6 5.2 25.6 54 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 53 Aug 9 15.6 7.1 6.3 5.1 26.3 53 Aug 9 16.7 50.9 22.5 18.7 12.2 18.3 8.3 40.3 15.4 7.7 6.6 5.2 26.4 54 Aug 9 16.2 55.8 21.3 18.7 12.2 17.5 82 41.1 16.7 7.3 6.6 5.2 25.6 54 Berton Total Aug 1.286 6.505 379 1.035 412 1.843 Aug 9 16.2 55.8 21.3 18.7 12.2 17.5 82 41.1 16.7 7.3 6.6 5.2 25.6 54 Aug 9 17.5 50.9 22.5 18.7 12.2 17.5 82 41.1 16.7 7.3 6.6 5.2 25.6 54 Aug 1.2 10.4 50.0 1.2 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10	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			1,840	5,450	1,553	8,882	940	1,597	614	3,181								
Aug 9 1162 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 All 11.6.7 25.6 15.3 1.3 11.8 19.3 10.4	Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2										52 and up to 1		90	2,786	1,036													
10.0 10.4								8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4	NO.	ming over 52 wee	14 eks 1.1							727								
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 9,265 28,542 9,395 47,518 4,318 8,528 3,433 16,595 1.5 17.0 6.9 39.3 16.3 7.1 6.0 4.8 25.1 5.0	Oct 11 Nov 8	107.6 108.0	50.7 51.9										4.9	26.0					28,542	9,395													

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

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.

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at November 8 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		- 15 a g	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
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	456	167	623	4.6	3.4	Holsworthy	72	43	115	3.5	2.6
Andover	258	103	361	0.9	0.8	Horncastle	109	53	162	2.2	1.8
Appleby	35	13	48	1.1	0.9	Huddersfield	2,780	905	3,685	3.9	3.3
Ashford	579	202	781	1.9	1.6	Hull	8,383	2,381	10,764	6.5	5.7
Axminster	111	41	152	2.2	1.7	Huntingdon	618	260	878	1.4	1.2
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,111	685	2,796	1.5	1.2	llfracombe	300	90	390	6.0	5.0
Banbury	368	149	517	0.9	0.8	Ipswich	2,371	747	3,118	2.6	2.3
Barnard Castle	103	35	138	2.1	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,738	594	2,332	5.3	4.5
Barnsley	3,089	964	4,053	5.1	4.4	Keighley and Skipton	1,267	395	1,662	3.0	2.7
Barnstaple	569	222	791	3.3	2.7	Kendal	192	82	274	1.1	0.9
Barrow-in-Furness	1,209	327	1,536	5.3	4.6	Keswick	32	15	47	1.1	0.9
Basingstoke	672	274	946	1.1	0.9	Kettering and Corby	999	402	1,401	2.1	1.9
Bath	923	367	1,290	1.5	1.3	Kidderminster	877	294	1,171	2.6	2.3
Bedford	1,800	614	2,414	2.9	2.3	King's Lynn	817	320	1,137	2.4	1.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	275	115	390	3.7	3.4	Kingsbridge	98	53	151	2.3	1.7
Bideford	568	211	779	5.3	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,748	542	2,290	4.2	3.6
Birmingham	30,644	9,328	39,972	4.8	4.3	Launceston	157	72	229	2.7	2.1
Bishop Auckland	2,561	819	3,380	6.1	5.3	Leeds	9,638	2,784	12,422	3.2	2.9
Biackburn	3,030	890	3,920	3.1	2.7	Leek	282	143	425	2.4	1.9
Blackpool	3,503	934	4,437	3.5	3.0	Leicester	7,396	2,597	9,993	3.6	3.2
Bolton	3,722	1,032	4,754	3.8	3.4	Leominster Lincoln Liskeard Liverpool London	185	64	249	2.8	23
Boston	369	185	554	2.2	2.0		1,734	573	2,307	3.1	28
Bournemouth	2,110	629	2,739	2.2	1.8		313	163	476	4.3	31
Bradford	9,096	2,476	11,572	4.8	4.3		22,185	5,864	28,049	7.1	64
Bridgwater	612	237	849	2.6	2.1		112,306	43,397	155,703	3.7	33
Bridlington and Driffield	1,050	449	1,499	7.9	6.3	Loughborough	1,135	463	1,598	3.2	2.8
Bridport	107	48	155	1.7	1.4	Louth	397	156	553	5.1	4.0
Brighton	4,518	1,685	6,203	3.4	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,642	526	2,168	5.4	4.7
Bristol	6,241	2,129	8,370	2.1	1.9	Ludlow	231	82	313	3.1	2.5
Bude	209	99	308	5.8	4.6	Luton	2,927	1,114	4,041	3.1	2.7
Burnley	809	229	1,038	2.7	2.4	Maidstone and North Kent	5,574	1,991	7,565	2.8	2.4
Burton on Trent	1,367	537	1,904	2.5	2.2	Malton	137	59	196	1.6	1.3
Bury St Edmunds	373	184	557	1.5	1.2	Malvern	281	114	395	1.6	1.2
Buxton	370	154	524	2.3	1.9	Manchester	25,651	7,197	32,848	3.3	2.9
Calderdale	2,447	766	3,213	4.1	3.6	Mansfield	3,331	1,212	4,543	4.2	3.7
Cambridge	1,617	580	2,197	1.4	1.2	Matlock	357	118	475	1.5	1.2
Camelford	91	43	134	5.9	4.6	Melton Mowbray	230	82	312	1.9	1.8
Canterbury	1,024	369	1,393	2.1	1.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,890	2,567	13,457	6.6	6.0
Carlisle	1,205	370	1,575	3.0	2.6	Mildenhall	192	66	258	1.8	1.5
Chard	148	54	202	1.7	1.4	Milton Keynes	1,582	612	2,194	1.5	1.3
Cheltenham	1,258	416	1,674	2.0	1.7	Minehead	231	85	316	4.1	3.2
Chesterfield	2,924	927	3,851	5.5	4.9	Morpeth and Ashington	2,419	642	3,061	6.1	5.3
Chichester	1,076	386	1,462	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	739	265	1,004	3.4	3.0
Chippenham	300	115	415	1.5	1.2	Newark	457	147	604	2.7	2.4
Cinderford	556	235	791	3.9	3.4	Newark	342	149	491	0.8	0.1
cirencester	258	87	345	1.3	1.1	Newquay	506	212	718	7.4	5.7
Clacton	900	266	1,166	5.9	4.6	Newton Abbot	°509	209	718	2.7	2.0
Colchester	1,820	773	2,593	2.0	1.7	Northallerton and Thirsk	275	125	400	1.4	1.4
Coventry	5,717	1,839	7,556	3.1	2.9	Northampton	2,553	892	3,445	2.3	2.0
Crawley	1,681	559	2,240	0.9	0.8	Norwich	2,906	996	3,902	2.3	2.7
rewe	2,103	742	2,845	2.7	2.4	Nottingham	9,380	2,763	12,143	3.8	3.4
rromer	445	175 .	620	3.5	2.7	Okehampton	157	83	240	2.7	1.9
earlington	1,573	474	2,047	4.5	4.0	Oswestry	339	171	510	3.0	2.4
eartmouth	68	27	95	2.9	2.2	Oxford	1,861	676	2,537	1.1	0.9
erby	4,267	1,368	5,635	3.4	3.1	Palgnton and Totnes	968	397	1,365	5.2	4.2
evizes	172	68	240	1.7	1.2	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	132	52	184	1.2	1.0
iss	221	107	328	1.9	1.6		923	388	1,311	6.6	5.2
oncaster	4,503	1,399	5,902	5.4	4.8		1,728	593	2,321	2.3	2.1
orchester and Weymouth	694	265	959	2.1	1.6		119	75	194	2.5	2.0
over	989	278	1,267	4.2	3.7		3,429	1,123	4,552	3.4	2.7
udley and Sandwell	7,998	2,291	10,289	4.4	4.0	Poole	933	329	1,262	1.3	1.1
astbourne	1,195	390	1,585	2.6	2.1	Portsmouth	3,634	1,252	4,886	2.3	1.9
vesharn	285	110	395	1.4	1.1	Preston	3,087	888	3,975	2.6	2.3
xeter	1,898	667	2,565	2.1	1.8	Reading	2,817	1,065	3,882	1.3	1.2
akenharn	176	70	246	2.5	1.9	Redruth and Camborne	726	220	946	5.5	3.8
almouth	528	170	698	6.0	5.0	Retford	457	215	672	4.5	4.0
olkestone	1,036	297	1,333	3.7	3.1	Richmond	172	93	265	2.6	1.5
ainsborough	580	207	787	6.5	5.5	Rochdale	2,062	615	2,677	4.3	3.7
loucester	1,651	493	2,144	2.9	2.6	Rugby	588	237	825	2.1	1.9
oole and Selby	942	346	1,288	4.2	3.5	Salisbury	362	146	508	1.1	0.8
rantham	467	174	641	2.3	1.9	Scarborough	1,308	414	1,722	4.9	4.1
reat Yarmouth	2,001	692	2,693	7.1	6.0	Scunthorpe	1,871	654	2,525	3.8	3.5
rimsby	3,436	1,084	4,520	6.0	5.2	Settle	60	29	89	1.5	1.2
uildford and Aldershot	1,654	661	2,315	0.9	0.8	Shaftesbury	215	86	301	1.4	1.0
altwhistle	88	40	128	3.8	3.0	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,715	3,495	16,210	5.0	4.4
arlow	1,314	525	1,839	1.5	1.2	Shrewsbury	1,036	334	1,370	22	1.8
arrogate and Ripon	749	294	1,043	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	693	258	951	5.1	4.1
artlepool	2,161	529	2,690	7.8	7.0	Sleaford	211	109	320	22	1.7
arwich	234	75	309	5.2	4.0	Slough and Woking	10,313	4,071	14,384	1.9	1.6
astings	1,826	526	2,352	4.5	3.4	South Molton	78	47	125	3.0	2.5
averhill and Sudbury	435	173	608	2.1	1.8	Southampton and Winchester	3,597	1,096	4,693	1.7	1.5
awes and Leyburn	43	19	62	1.7	1.0	Southend	6,156	2,299	8,455	3.6	3.0
elston	286	171	457	7.0	5.0	Spalding and Holbeach	349	215	564	1.9	1.7
ereford	914	347	1,261	2.3	1.9	St Austell	577	204	781	3.4	2.6
exham	247	85	332	2.5	2.0	Stafford	1,124	390	1,514	2.5	2.2

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21 Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at November 8 2001

AND THE PARTY OF T	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	A CONTRACT OF THE STATE OF THE				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
						SCOTLAND					
amford evenage oke roud underland end Durham	258 1,604 5,509 638 8,180	129 613 1,794 221 1,972	387 2,217 7,303 859 10,152	1.3 1.4 3.9 2.5 5.6	1.0 1.2 3.5 2.0 5.1	Aberdeen Annan Argyll Islands Ayr Badenoch	2,258- 266 109 1,795 158	661 97 68 505 57	2,919 363 177 2,300 215	1.7 3.6 6.1 5.3 4.3	1.5 3.1 4.6 4.6 3.7
windon unton Ufford and Snidgnorth vanet	1,702 548 1,993 2,135 316	613 224 709 645 130	2,315 772 2,702 2,780 446	1.8 1.5 2.7 7.4 1.9	1.6 1.3 2.4 6.7 1.5	Banff Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown Crieff	163 159 550 239 145	68 58 215 94 49	231 217 765 333 194	2.5 3.3 4.8 9.3 2.9	2.0 2.8 4.1 7.1 2.4
etford redon rquay swbridge and Warminster pro nbridge Wells	248 965 462 578 803	97 316 192 207 302	345 1,281 654 785 1,105	2.1 4.7 1.4 2.8 1.1	1.7 3.9 1.2 2.4 0.9	Dingwall Dufftown Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee	824 66 1,570 1,181 4,402	128 35 484 427 1,239	952 101 2,054 1,608 5,641	7.3 3.7 7.6 4.6 6.7	6.1 2.6 6.5 4.0 6.2
neside adebridgs and Bodmin akefield arrington	19,654 276 3,677 3,875 1,208	4,439 124 1,119 1,165 418	24,093 400 4,796 5,040 1,626	5.7 2.9 3.8 2.9 1.5	5.2 2.3 3.4 2.7 1.3	Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire Edinburgh Elgin and Forres	2,499 414 2,746 8,692 481	707 101 963 2,487 201	3,206 515 3,709 11,179 682	5.7 6.9 8.9 2.8 3.7	5.1 5.3 8.1 2.6 2.7
arwick ellingborstigh ells eston-suger-Mare hitby hitehaves	979 550 676 343 1,295	364 223 212 129 375	1,343 773 888 472 1,670	2.5 2.8 2.6 5.9 5.2	2.2 2.2 2.2 5.0 4.7	Falkirk Forfar Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan	2,505 456 143 476 215	648 199 49 131 64	3,153 655 192 607 279	5.6 3.6 2.2 2.6 9.0	5.2 3.1 1.8 2.3 7.9
igan an 33t. Helens indermi ? irral an Chester isbech olverh aupton and Walsall	5,491 45 6,968 575 9,197	1,664 28 1,873 280 2,874	7,155 73 8,841 855 12,071	4.7 0.7 4.1 3.1 5.2	4.1 0.6 3.7 2.6 4.6	Glasgow Greenock Hawick Huntly Inverness	24,166 1,493 254 80 1,198	6,086 381 79 40 300	30,252 1,874 333 120 1,498	4.9 5.5 3.9 4.3 3.6	4.5 5.2 3.4 3.4 3.1
oodbriegs orcesse orkingsall orksog orthing	353 1,073 1,228 1,016 720	121 389 373 417 195	474 1,462 1,601 1,433 915	2.6 2.0 6.1 5.6 1.3	2.1 1.8 5.4 5.0 1.1	Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris	227 120 3,816 198 524	74 38 1,135 56 113	301 158 4,951 254 637	4.6 2.2 7.6 4.1 6.8	3.2 1.9 6.9 3.6 6.3
ovil rk ALES	509 1,591	160 510	669 2,101	1.5 1.9	1.2 1.7	Lochaber Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart North Ayrshire	146 83 5,341 148 3,083	72 31 1,567 52 985	218 114 6,908 200 4,068	2.5 3.2 5.6 5.5 9.1	2.2 2.5 5.0 4.8 8.3
erysty/th ngoraad Carnarfon tws-y-Coed econ dgend	348 1,504 105 170 1,473	145 397 37 92 435	493 1,901 142 262 1,908	3.7 6.1 5.3 2.9 3.7	2.5 5.1 4.2 2.0 3.3	Oban Orkney Islands Perth Peterhead Pitlochry	184 184 736 269 49	77 79 236 79 24	261 263 972 348 73	3.8 3.0 2.4 2.8 2.1	2.9 2.4 2.0 2.2 1.8
ardiff ardigan armarthish olwyn and Conwy wmbran and Monmouth	6,308 219 553 952 1,077	1,580 86 184 252 333	7,888 305 737 1,204 1,410	3.4 4.6 4.3 4.6 3.0	3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 2.8	Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool St Andrews Stirling Stranraer	108 296 397 1,783 343	39 175 160 495 105	147 471 557 2,278	1.2 6.4 3.3 4.3 5.7	1.1 5.4 3.0 3.8
lgellawand Barmouth shguard and St David's nt verforswest lyhead	213 149 1,286 839 504	58 53 403 280 178	271 202 1,689 1,119 682	6.4 5.4 2.8 6.0 12.3	5.4 4.4 2.4 4.9 9.4	Sutherland Thurso Uists and Barra Wick	316 199 122 302	126 55 33 67	442 254 155	9.6 3.9 6.3 8.2	8.2 3.3 5.8
ighton and Radnor mpeter indello indrindod Wells inelli	89 219 115 242 1,012	34 98 33 107 311	123 317 148 349 1,323	4.7 5.4 5.1 4.9 6.2	3.1 3.8 4.1 3.3 5.0	NORTHERN IRELAND Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Craigavon	898 13,845 1,592 1,994	385 3,962 561 700	17,807 2,153	4.8 6.6	4.2 5.6
angefni and Amlwoh achynileth erthyr eath and Port Talbot ewport	631 147 994 1,527 2,568	203 50 271 451 757	834 197 1,265 1,978 3,325	8.6 6.0 6.1 4.9 3.5	6.5 4.6 5.7 4.4 3.2	Derry Dungannon Enniskillen Mid-Ulster Newry	4,076 452 1,349 612 1,570	1,193 193 455 261 441	5,269 645 6 1,804 873	9.8 3.6 8.2 4.0	8.3 6.2.9 2.6.5 0.3.3
ewtown embroke and Tenby ontypridd and Aberdare ortmadoc and Ffestiniog wllheli	146 600 2,659 289 190	45 202 779 114 67	191 802 3,438 403 257	1.7 6.9 4.5 7.2 4.9	1.2 5.6 4.1 5.9 4.1	Omagh Strabane	858	334	1,192	6.8	5.5
hyl and Denbigh hymney and Abergavenny uthin and Bala wansea elshpool	1,128 2,789 160 4,000	356 822 65 1,054 64	1,484 3,611 225 5,054 210	4.6 5.7 3.1 4.8 2.5	3.7 5.0 2.4 4.2 1.7						
/rexham	1,252	359	1,611	2.9	2.5						

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

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

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

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 8 2001

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 8 2001

Counties, unitary a		es and lo	ocal auth	nority dist	ricts as a		1ale	Female	All	Ratea	-		Male	Female	All	Ratea	, a,		Male	Female	All	Ratea	
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	kforce	200				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
			-		- Claimanto	South Yorkshire (Met County)	19,776	5,635	25,411	5.2	4.6	Worcestershire	3,761	1,373	5,134	2.2	1.9	SOUTH EAST		max.	188		
NORTH EAST Darlington UA Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA	1,569 2,161 3,941 3,098 3,719	474 529 927 707 891	2,043 2,690 4,868 3,805 4,610	4.5 7.8 6.8 8.3 5.8	4.0 7.0 6.4 7.2 5.3	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	2,829 4,186 3,707 9,054 28,607 8,463 2,447	880 1,283 1,050 2,422 8,327 2,323 766	3,709 5,469 4,757 11,476 36,934 10,786 3,213	5.0 5.3 5.6 5.0 3.8 5.2	4.4 4.7 4.8 4.4 3.4 4.7	nomsgrove Jalvern Hills Jedditch Vorcester Wychavon Hyre Forest	654 312 706 734 547 808	226 111 300 245 221 270	880 423 1,006 979 768 1,078	2.5 1.7 2.6 2.1 1.6 2.8	2.2 1.2 2.2 2.0 1.3 2.5	Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA Reading UA	457 3,736 1,738 2,350 1,346 1,867 1,210	180 1,370 594 826 534 568 377	637 5,106 2,332 3,176 1,880 2,435 1,587	1.1 4.4 5.3 3.6 1.5 2.5	0.9 3.8 4.5 3.1 1.4 2.0 1.5
County Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington	6,597 644 1,128 972 1,279 1,307	1,954 136 326 314 354 448	8,551 780 1,454 1,286 1,633 1,755	5.4 7.3 6.4 3.1 6.7 5.5	4.8 6.5 5.6 2.9 6.2 5.0	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield EAST MIDLANDS	4,468 9,638 3,591	1,381 2,781 1,076	5,849 12,419 4,667	3.6 3.1	3.6 3.1 2.8 3.4	uton UA Peterborough UA Southeng-on-Sea UA Thurrock UA	2,180 1,544 2,201 1,370	761 517 674 527	2,941 2,061 2,875 1,897	3.8 2.4 4.6 3.5	3.4 2.2 3.8 3.1	Slough UA Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead U Wokingham UA	1,156 2,306 446 A 688 487	410 582 199 306 214	1,566 2,888 645 994 701	1.9 2.6 0.8 1.3 1.2	1.8 2.4 0.8 1.2 1.0
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	193 1,074	65 311	258 1,385	3.2 6.8	2.5	Derby UA Leicester UA	3,555 5,549	1,089 1,837	4,644 7,386		3.5 4.4	Bedford tre	2,656 1,562 504	990 480 228	3,646 2,042 732	2.5 3.2 2.0	2.0 2.7 1.4	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	2,363 715 323	784 238 122	3,147 953 445	1.5 1.5 1.4	1.2 1.2 1.1
Northumberland Alnwick Benwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	4,215 384 299 1,350 497 471 1,214	1,261 143 129 360 155 167 307	5,476 527 428 1,710 652 638 1,521	4.9 4.8 3.6 7.0 2.7 2.9 8.3	4.2 3.4 3.3 6.1 2.4 2.4 7.2	Nottingham UA Rutland UA Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	5,511 76 7,339 1,020 911 1,767 377	1,451 35 2,540 353 336 555 124	6,962 111 9,879 1,373 1,247 2,322 501	4.1 0.9 3.5 2.4 6.6	3.9 0.6 3.0 2.2 5.8 4.3	ambridgeshire ast Cambridgeshire enland enla	2,777 853 349 530 654 391	282 1,112 285 139 246 274 168	3,889 1,138 488 776 928 559	2.0 1.6 1.4 2.5 2.7 1.5 1.1	1.6 1.3 1.3 2.0 2.2 1.3 0.8	South Bucks Wycombe East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother	228 1,097 3,655 824 1,352 580 490	85 339 1,175 242 368 202 164	313 1,436 4,830 1,066 1,720 782 654	1.0 1.7 2.9 3.0 5.7 2.4 2.7	0.9 1.4 2.3 2.6 4.4 1.8 2.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	23,135 3,236 5,515 3,621 4,862 5,901	5,085 796 1,166 833 985 1,305	28,220 4,032 6,681 4,454 5,847 7,206	5.8 4.2 4.2 7.1 11.5 6.2	5.3 4.0 3.9 6.2 10.2 5.6	Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby	1,003 597 1,168 496 3,829 441	338 243 384 207 1,547 184 531	1,341 840 1,552 703 5,376 625 1,823	3.4 2.5 5.5 3.1 2.3 2.0	3.0 2.0 4.6 2.5 2.0	soundaringes	8,183 1,353 759 254 539 874 819	3,295 583 346 111 214 348 325	11,478 1,936 1,105 365 753 1,222 1,144	2.4 2.9 2.6 1.3 3.9 1.8 1.7	2.0 2.6 2.2 1.1 3.0 1.5 1.5	Wealden Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	409 4,868 577 379 396 385	199 1,853 252 164 156 165 143	608 6,721 829 543 552 550 538	1.4 1.3 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.4 2.4	1.1 1.0 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.8
NORTH WEST Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA Halton UA Warrington UA	1,985 2,334 2,133 1,630	540 590 565 574	2,525 2,924 2,698 2,204	4.1 4.6 5.1 2.0	3.7 4.1 4.7 1.8	Charmwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	1,292 314 565 249 535 433	134 250 84 225 139	448 815 333 760 572	1.6 2.0 1.9 2.0	2.8 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.8 2.6	policies de la composition del composition de la composition de la composition del composition de la c	736 664 313 416 1,260 196	315 269 131 171 404 78	1,051 933 444 587 1,664 274	2.8 2.6 2.5 2.8 5.0 0.9	2.2 2.4 1.9 2.2 3.9 0.7	Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	395 143 866 640 411 330 346	30 309 241 135 135 123	173 1,175 881 546 465	0.6 3.1 1.6 1.1 1.0 0.8	0.5 2.6 1.3 0.9 0.8 0.7
Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Macclesfield Vale Royal	4,931 858 601 926 725 789 1,032	1,500 227 195 303 184 217 374	6,431 1,085 796 1,229 909 1,006 1,406	2.0 1.5 2.4 2.6 2.6 1.2 2.9	1.8 1.4 2.0 2.3 2.4 1.0 2.6	LincoInshire Boston East Lindsey LincoIn North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	5,233 346 1,265 1,260 468 368 701 825	2,101 170 497 351 226 225 290 342	7,334 516 1,762 1,611 694 593 991 1,167	2.2 4.6 3.0 2.5 1.9 2.1	2.6 1.9 3.6 2.9 1.9 1.7 1.8 4.4	Hertfordshire Strokboures Jaconur Sast Hersondshire Hertsmann Horth Hersondshire S. Albari	4,917 511 708 370 479 482 452 531	1,946 222 270 163 186 186 175 197	6,863 733 978 533 665 668 627 728	1.4 2.4 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.4 1.1	1.2 1.9 1.3 0.8 1.3 1.2 0.9 1.6	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gravesham Maidstone	10,492 575 947 503 1,080 977 728	3,567 198 345 224 312 415 226	14,059 773 1,292 727 1,392 1,392 954	2.6 1.9 2.3 1.9 3.5 4.5	2.2 1.6 2.0 1.6 3.1 3.9 1.1
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden	5,400 1,326 1,034 1,099 1,334 191 416	1,646 409 263 335 389 74 176	7,046 1,735 1,297 1,434 1,723 265 592	3.5 5.1 6.1 2.9 5.3 1.3	3.0 4.5 5.6 2.6 4.7 1.0	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton	4,662 483 328 414 489 2,113	1,718 197 163 164 192 697	6,380 680 491 578 681 2,810	2.2 1.8 2.5 2.0	1.9 2.0 1.3 1.9 1.7 2.2	Three Rosers Watford Welwyn Hatfield Norfolk Breckland	384 558 442 6,941 633 497	155 224 168 2,511 273 218	539 782 610 9,452 906 715	2.0 1.4 1.1 3.0 2.3 2.2	1.5 1.3 0.9 2.5 1.9 1.8	Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	418 1,037 1,229 2,135 461 402	171 294 431 645 152 154	589 1,331 1,660 2,780 613 556	1.4 3.7 3.8 7.4 1.2 1.1	1.1 3.1 3.3 6.7 1.0
South Lakeland Greater Manchester (Met County Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale		9,273 926 513 2,591 837 771	42,155 4,254 1,915 12,813 3,602 3,395	3.6 3.6 3.1 4.3 4.2 4.5	3.2 3.3 2.6 4.1 3.7 3.9	South Northamptonshire Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe	244 591 7,314 1,423 1,490 817	92 213 2,701 -517 -635 -306	336 804 10,015 1,940 2,125 1,123	1.3 2.2 4.0 4.7 4.9	1.0 2.1 3.5 4.2 4.4 3.1	Great Yamouth King's Lynn and West Norfol North Norfolk Norwich South Nortolk Suffolk	1,950 890 661 1,812 498 5,452	671 349 267 531 202	2,621 1,239 928 2,343 700 7,312	7.3 2.5 3.1 2.4 2.1	6.1 1.9 2.3 2.3 1.7	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	2,368 398 1,084 391 306 189	874 146 361 160 132 75	3,242 544 1,445 551 438 264	1.1 0.8 1.5 1.0 0.8 0.7	0.9 0.7 1.4 0.8 0.6 0.5
Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	2,705 2,162 2,323 2,029 3,322	713 606 666 627 1,023	3,418 2,768 2,989 2,656 4,345	3.1 2.3 3.9 2.1 4.3	2.8 1.9 3.5 1.9 3.8	Gedling Mansfield Newark and Sherwood Rushcliffe WEST MIDLANDS	931 1,236 826 591	315 447 279 202	1,246 1,683 1,105 793	5.1 3.3	3.3 4.6 3.0 1.8	Babergh Forest Heath pswich Mid Suffolk St. Edmundsbury Suffolk Coestal Waveney	463 228 1,628 384 484 658 1,607	167 76 466 187 224 228 512	630 304 2,094 571 708 886 2,119	2.3 1.2 3.4 2.0 1.5 2.1 5.3	1.9 1.1 3.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 4.6	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	3,220 382 213 454 202 320 251	1,296 174 94 178 69 115	4,516 556 307 632 271 435 350	0.9 1.0 1.1 1.0 0.5 0.8 0.9	0.7 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.5 0.7
Lancashire Burnley Chorley Fyide Hyndburn Lancaster	10,047 759 715 377 565 1,713	3,066 216 251 127 164 528	13,113 975 966 504 729 2,241 1,050	2.7 3.0 1.2 2.5 4.5 3.5	2.4 2.5 1.1 2.2 3.9 3.0	Herefordshire, County of UA Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA Shropshire Bridgnorth	1,171 3,779 1,649 1,940 310	457 1,177 580 706 116	1,628 4,956 2,229 2,646 426	4.2 2.8 2.4	1.9 3.9 2.5 2.0	LONDON Greater London Barking and Dagenham Bamet	113,838 2,005 3,378	43,934 712 1,385	157,772 2,717 4,763	3.8 4.6 4.0	3.4 4.1 3.1	Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	357 191 231 331 288	136 107 68 158 98	493 298 299 489 386	0.8 0.6 1.0 0.9 0.9	0.7 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.8
Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	775 1,812 174 430 481 1,415 831	275 437 63 167 178 429 231	2,249 237 597 659 1,844 1,062	2.9 1.1 2.4 1.8 4.9 3.8	2.7 1.0 2.0 1.5 4.1 3.0	North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire Staffordshire	411 286 655 278	140 147 211 92 2,574	551 433 866 370 9.187	2.8 2.9 1.9 3.0	22 2.4 1.7 2.4	Bexiey Brent Bromley Camden City of London Croydon Falina	1,623 5,647 2,453 4,097 66 4,453	750 2,028 1,015 1,679 30 1,722	2,373 7,675 3,468 5,776 96 6,175	3.4 7.3 3.3 2.3 0.0 4.4	2.8 6.2 2.7 2.1 0.0 3.8	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham	3,227 276 688 459 518 437	1,083 100 220 193 156 143	4,310 376 908 652 674 580	1.2 2.0 2.1 1.3 0.9 1.1	1.1 1.7 1.6 1.0 0.9 0.9
Wyre Merseyside (Met County) Knowsley Liverpool Saint Helens Sefton	28,933 3,650 12,616 2,784 4,498	7,743 983 3,273 858 1,167	36,676 4,633 15,889 3,642 5,665	6.9 9.6 7.3 6.4 5.7	6.2 8.8 6.8 5.6 5.0	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	745 841 597 1,106 895 1,038	291 330 265 358 326 366	1,036 1,171 862 1,464 1,221 1,404	3.4 2.4 2.4 3.5 4.0 2.2	3.0 2.2 2.0 3.1 3.3 1.9	Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow	4,089 3,769 4,038 5,685 3,002 5,333 1,846	1,487 1,482 1,759 2,092 1,271 1,976 765	5,576 5,251 5,797 7,777 4,273 7,309 2,611	4.6 5.2 8.4 8.3 4.1 10.3 3.7	4.1 4.4 7.2 7.3 3.7 8.7 3.0	Mid Sussex Worthing SOUTH WEST Bath and North East Some Bournemouth UA	388 461 rset UA 825 1,530	159 112 316 436	547 573 1,141 1,966	0.9 1.2 1.5 2.7	0.8 1.0
Wirral YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMB	5,385 ER	1,462	6,847	6.3	5.6	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	699 692	329 309	1,028 1,001	3.2	2.8	Hillingdon Hounslow	1,556 1,886 1,665	636 741 730	2,192 2,627 2,395	2.9 1.6 1.8	2.4 1.5 1.6	Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA	4,761 979	1,557 353	6,318 1,332	2.6 2.0	2.4 1.7
East Riding of Yorkshire UA Kingston upon Hull, City of U North East Lincolnshire UA North Lincolnshire UA	3,422 A 6,677 3,249 1,949	1,261 1,814 1,005 685	4,683 8,491 4,254 2,634	5.1 7.3 6.4 3.7	4.0 6.7 5.6 3.4	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	3,194 366 904 603 418	1,226 159 338 247 184	4,420 525 1,242 850 602	1.8 3.4 1.9 1.2	1.7 1.6 3.1 1.7 0.9	Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston upon Thames Lambeth Lewisham Metton	4,531 1,931 884 7,752 5,741	1,946 957 351 2,974 2,120	6,477 2,888 1,235 10,726 7,861	4.3 2.3 1.6 8.9 11.8	3.8 1.9 1.4 7.6 9.6	Plymouth UA Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	2,900 645 1,014 1,407 1,790	904 221 386 481 622	3,804 866 1,400 1,888 2,412	3.6 1.3 1.3 1.7 5.2	3.0 1.2 1.1 1.6 4.4
York UA North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate	1,430 4,082 264 455 654	1,568 99 199 257	1,873 5,650 363 654 911	2.0 2.5 1.5 1.7 1.5	1.8 2.0 1.3 1.3 1.2	Warwick West Midlands (Met County) Birmingham Coventry Dudley	903 47,547 22,900 4,041 4,495	298 13,900 6,443 1,178 1,307	1,201 61,447 29,343 5,219 5,802	5.0 5.8 3.5 4.5	1.6 4.6 5.3 3.3 4.1	Newham Redbridge Richmond upon Thames Southwark Sutton	1,833 5,552 2,704 1,073 6,610 1,112	739 1,845 1,064 475 2,530 420	2,572 7,397 3,768 1,548 9,140 1,532	3.6 9.8 5.2 2.3 5.6 2.4	3.1 8.5 4.1 1.7 5.2 2.1	Cornwall and the Isles of So Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall	585 976 1,161 704	2,167 272 336 439 326	7,575 857 1,312 1,600 1,030	4.6 4.1 3.5 6.1 3.7	3.5 2.9 2.9 4.3 2.9 5.5 3.5
Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby	232 279 1,637 561	117 143 535 218	349 422 2,172 779	2.4 1.9 5.2 2.9	1.4 1.5 4.4 2.6	Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	5,712 1,594 3,959 4,846	1,667 542 1,316 1,447	7,379 2,136 5,275 6,293	5.4 2.6 4.7	5.0 2.2 4.3 5.0	Waltham Forest Wandsworth Westminster	6,249 4,091 4,002 3,182	1,826 1,464 1,629 1,334	8,075 5,555 5,631 4,516	5.5 8.5 5.2 0.8	5.2 7.0 4.4 0.8	Penwith Restormel Isles of Scilly	920 1,059 3	384 406 4	1,304 1,465 7	6.9 4.6 0.8	5.5 3.5 0.8

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 8 2001

	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 cer workford jobs an claiman
Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon South Hams Teignbridge Torridge West Devon	5,110 581 1,030 376 951 441 809 666 256	2,012 205 331 172 359 234 324 273 114	7,122 786 1,361 548 1,310 675 1,133 939 370	26 1.8 2.0 2.4 3.7 2.3 2.9 5.0 2.3	2.1 1.4 1.9 1.9 3.1 1.7 2.2 3.7 1.6	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Bailymena Bailymoney Banbridge	480 867 707 608 356 331	199 335 266 270 129 149	679 1,202 973 878 485 480	3.1 6.3 5.4 3.3 5.9 4.8	2.7 5.4 4.5 2.7 4.8 4.0
Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,649 211 253 189 154 299 543	644 71 111 77 57 130 198	2,293 282 364 266 211 429 741	1.6 1.6 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1	1.3 1.4 1.0 0.8 1.1 0.9 3.4	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry	6,970 542 600 999 278 1,076 3,398	1,628 172 159 353 110 328 959	8,598 714 759 1,352 388 1,404 4,357	4.6 8.1 3.2 6.2 4.1 3.9 10.0	4.0 7.1 2.8 5.3 3.3 3.4 8.6
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	4,473 987 320 644 1,358 736 428	1,488 287 112 274 367 249 199	5,961 1,274 432 918 1,725 985 627	2.4 2.2 1.4 3.7 2.8 2.4 2.1	2.0 1.9 1.1 3.3 2.6 1.9 1.6	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt	869 425 1,284 436 598 1,346 366	319 191 421 180 213 403 167	1,188 616 1,705 616 811 1,749 533	6.3 3.4 8.1 6.8 8.1 4.8 4.1	5.3 2.8 6.5 5.7 6.8 4.1 3.4
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	2,763 629 672 695 507 260	1,040 259 262 227 196 96	3,803 888 934 922 703 356	2.0 2.4 2.6 1.6 1.4 3.5	1.6 1.9 2.1 1.3 1.2 2.7	Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	351 1,570 963 860 886 969	118 441 288 318 348 266	2,011 1,251 1,178 1,234 1,235	12.3 6.9 4.3 5.5 7.0 11.0	9.9 5.7 3.7 4.9 5.7 9.1
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	1,607 316 470 356 465	648 122 197 135 194	2,255 438 667 491 659	1.4 1.7 1.5 1.1	1.1 1.3 1.2 0.9 1.2						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Flinitshire Swynedd sle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham SCOTLAND	1,357 1,433 2,175 4,104 1,951 678 1,359 1,012 1,354 2,028 1,378 920 660 1,868 2,067 1,645 1,008 2,659 3,303 972 1,500 1,172	378 414 629 994 665 281 389 325 420 605 447 248 212 587 555 422 779 822 300 420 331	1,735 1,847 2,804 5,098 2,606 959 1,748 1,337 1,774 2,633 1,825 1,168 872 2,410 2,654 2,200 1,430 3,438 4,125 1,272 1,920 1,503	7.8 3.8 5.4 2.9 5.5 4.1 4.9 3.9 2.8 6.0 9.7 5.9 2.6 5.4 3.5 6.3 3.3 4.5 4.4 3.3 4.5 2.8	7.1 3.5 4.7 2.7 4.4 2.8 3.9 3.1 2.5 5.0 7.4 5.6 2.2 4.9 3.3 5.1 2.2 4.1 3.9 3.1 3.3 5.1 2.2 4.9 3.1 3.1 4.1 3.9 4.1 3.9 4.1 3.9 4.1 3.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 5.1 5.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6						
Aberdeen City Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Lackmannanshire Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City Last Ayrshire Last Loubartonshire Last Loubartonshire Last Bunbartonshire Last Benfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Lillean Siar (Western Isles) Lillean Siar (Western Isles) Lillean Siar (Western Isles) Lillean Siar (Western Isles) Lillean L	1,811 1,192 1,440 1,360 833 2,136 3,589 2,746 995 656 656 646 2,505 6,704 13,863 3,439 1,493 1,493 648 774 3,083 5,728 184 1,227 2,798 1,020 108	488 455 581 506 247 737 936 963 283 192 224 1,399 146 648 2,003 3,262 980 381 177 310 985 1,656 79 398 674 307 39	2,299 1,647 2,021 1,866 1,080 2,873 4,525 3,709 1,278 8,48 947 6,504 792 3,153 8,707 17,125 4,419 1,874 4,068 7,384 263 1,625 3,472 1,327 1,327	1.6 2.3 4.8 5.4 7.7 4.6 7.1 8.9 4.8 3.3 5.8 2.3 6.7 5.6 6.3 4.7 4.8 5.5 3.5 3.9 9.1 6.2 3.0 2.6 4.1 2.2 2.6 4.1 2.9	1.5 1.8 4.1 7.0 4.0 6.8 8.1 3.5 2.7 4.5 2.1 6.3 5.2 5.8 4.5 2.3 3.0 2.8 8.3 5.2 3.0 2.8 8.3 5.2 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5						
South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling Vest Dunbartonshire	2,010 4,174 1,019 2,396	569 1,261 275 615	2,579 5,435 1,294 3,011	5.5 4.6 3.1 9.7	4.9 4.0 2.8 9.0						

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

						Parliamentary co					r 8 2001
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Porcont		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent
And State				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)	0.470	540	0.004	7.0	
cleveland (former county)	2,161	529	2,690	7.8	7.0	Birkenhead Bootle	2,179 2,146	512 469	2,691 2,615	7.3 7.7	6.4
artlepool Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	3,001 1,797	687 477	3,688 2,274	5.9 10.6	5.5 9.5	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	897 1,803	258 521	1,155 2,324	5.3 7.4	4.6 6.6
perical .	2,241 2,096	470 504	2,711 2,600	8.2 6.0	7.0 5.5	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,223 1,690	593 498	2,816 2,188	10.4 8.3	9.5 7.7
stockton North stockton South	1,623	387	2,010	5.5	5.0	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	3,368 2,663	870 655	4,238 3,318	3.6 12.8	3.4 11.8
ourham	1,216	345	1,561	4.9	4.1	Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	2,305 2,590	584 666	2,889 3,256	8.7 20.9	8.1 19.3
ishop Auskland parlington	1,478	447 314	1,925	4.6 3.1	4.2 2.9	Southport St. Helens North	1,079 1,203	309 386	1,388 1,589	4.3 7.4	3.8 6.5
ourham, City of asington	1,121 1,155	321 279	1,442	6.4 7.6	5.9 6.7	St. Helens South Wallasey	1,581 1,698	472 456	2,053 2,154	5.7 8.1	5.0 7.2
lorth Durnam lorth West Durham	1,115	352 370	1,467	6.6 5.3	5.7 4.9	Wirral South Wirral West	679 829	228 266	907 1,095	3.6 5.5	3.2 4.9
edgefield lorthumbertand	.,		,,,,,			YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
perwick-upon-Tweed slyth Valley	880 1,350	326 360	1,206 1,710	4.6 7.0	3.8 6.1	Humberside (former county)	1.006	227	1 070	50	44
exham Vansbeck	553 1,432	201 374	754 1,806	2.6 5.6	2.2 4.8	Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole	1,036 925	337 335	1,373 1,260	5.2 4.9	4.1 4.3
yne and Wear (Met County)						Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	1,298 1,176	471 495	1,769 1,671	5.9 6.1	5.3 4.8
laydon Setschaad East and Washington West	1,077	259 314	1,336 1,562	3.8 6.4	3.5 5.9	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	2,185 605	635 219	2,820 824	5.9 3.6	5.2 2.8
oughton and Washington East	1,461 2,073	403 411	1,864	5.2 10.5	4.7 9.4	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	2,179 2,333	587 665	2,766 2,998	9.9	9.1 9.4
ewcastic upon Tyne Central ewcastic upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,656 1,970	380 398	2,036	3.3 6.1	3.1 5.5	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe	2,316 1,244	617 404	2,933 1,648	4.6 3.7	4.2 3.4
ewcastic upon Tyne North	1,147 1,715	237 395	1,384 2,110	5.6 7.8	5.1 6.7	North Yorkshire					
orthTyreside outhSheids underlandNorth	2,934 1,895	607 362	3,541 2,257	12.5 5.9	11.2 5.3	Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond	430 533	149 223	579 756	2.0	1.2
underla a South yne Bridge	2,126 2,403	441 549	2,567 2,952	8.0 3.3	7.3 3.1	Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby	478 1,518	213 486	691 2,004	2.1 5.1	1.7 4.3
ynemoun	1,430	329	1,759	6.5	5.7	Selby Skipton and Ripon	645 409	244 168	889 577	1.5	2.1 1.3
ORTH WEST						Vale of York York, City of	343 1,156	175 353	518 1,509	1.6 2.3	1.3 2.1
theshire thester City of	755	192	947	1.5	1.3	South Yorkshire (Met County)	1.070	000		0.0	0.0
ongletos: rewe and Nantwich	601 872	195 287	796 1,159	2.4 3.0	2.0	Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,078 1,192	333	1,411	3.8 7.0	3.3 6.2
ddisbury llesme a Port and Neston	602 758	234 194	836 952	2.6 2.6	2.3 2.5	Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	974 1,003	331 311	1,305 1,314	5.5 7.4	4.7 6.6
alton acclessed	1,402 471	365 115	1,767 586	5.5 1.4	5.0 1.2	Doncaster Central Doncaster North	1,562 1,206	441 386	2,003 1,592	3.5 8.5	3.1 7.6
atton farrington North	439 896	151 299	590 1,195	1.3 2.3	1.1	Rother Valley Rotherham	1,081 1,439	329 365	1,410 1,804	7.5 4.1	6.4 3.5
/arrington South /eaver Vale	734 1,164	275 332	1,009 1,496	1.7	1.6	Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	1,314 1,901	385 487	1,699 2,388	4.6 9.7	4.0 8.7
lumbria						Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam	2,723 544	687 168	3,410 712	3.2	2.8 2.8
arrowand Furness arlisle	1,188 961	315 261	1,503 1,222	5.5 2.9	4.8 2.6	Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	1,592 980	395 300	1,987 1,280	12.1 6.2	10.8 5.5
opeland enrith and The Border	1,334 425	389 176	1,723 601	5.3 1.9	4.7 1.6	Wentworth	1,187	356	1,543	7.0	6.0
lestmonand and Lonsdale lorkington	262 1,230	124 381	386 1,611	1.0 5.3	0.8 4.7	West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen	851	239	1,090	3.1	2.7
reater Manchester (Met County)						Bradford North Bradford South	2,223 1,568	610 429	2,833 1,997	6.9 6.3	6.3 5.8
Itrincham and Sale West shton under Lyne	565 1,180	194 337	759 1,517	1.7 3.7	1.6 3.3	Bradford West Calder Valley	2,729 889	675 325	3,404 1,214	4.9 3.4	4.5 3.0
olton North East olton South East	1,267 1,461	330 393	1,597 1,854	4.5 3.7	4.1 3.3	Colne Valley Dewsbury	858 903	299 270	1,157 1,173	3.9	3.4 2.7
olton West ury North	600 663	203 258	803 921	2.7 2.4	2.4	Elmet Halifax	550 1,558	170 441	720 1,999	2.5 4.7	2.3 4.1
ury South headle	739 386	255 115	994 501	4.2 1.5	3.5 1.3	Hemsworth Huddersfield	903	273 498	1,176 2,178	6.1 4.1	5.5 3.6
enton and Reddish coles	867 955	229 248	1,096 1,203	3.7 3.2	3.2	Keighley Leeds Central	1,055 2,724	323 673	1,378 3,397	3.9 1.8	3.6 1.7
azel Grove eywood and Middleton	513 1,110	165 348	678 1,458	2.5 4.3	2.2 3.8	Leeds East Leeds North East	1,780 1,141	458 364	2,238 1,505	8.5 6.9	7.8 6.3
eigh akerfield	1,064 872	337 257	1,401 1,129	4.5 4.8	4.0 4.3	Leeds North West Leeds West	745 1,373	234 399	979 1,772	3.6 6.2	3.3 5.6
anchester Blackley anchester Central	1,867 3,344	487 765	2,354 4,109	7.2 2.4	6.8 2.3	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	773 596	255 206	1,028 802	2.6 3.0	2.4 2.7
anchester Gorton anchester Withington	2,273 1,433	581 440	2,854 1,873	13.7 6.1	12.9 5.8	Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	1,053 552	326 228	1,379 780	3.6 1.9	3.2 1.7
dham East and Saddleworth dham West and Royton	1,065 1,451	363 379	1,428 1,830	4.8	4.2	Shipley Wakefield	888 1,215	286 346	1,174 1,561	3.8 3.3	3.5 2.9
Ochdale alford	1,441 1,203	402 292	1,843 1,495	4.6 2.5	4.1	EAST MIDLANDS					
alybridge and Hyde ockport	956 905	291 251	1,247 1,156	4.7	4.2	Derbyshire					
tretford and Urmston ligan	1,267 976	350 298	1,617	2.3	2.0	Amber Valley Bolsover	859 1,091	286 390	1,145 1,481	2.6 7.0	2.4 6.1
orsley Vthenshawe and Sale East	957 1,502	304 401	1,261	5.5 3.5	5.0 3.3	Chesterfield Derby North	1,615 1,221	500 372	2,115 1,593	4.5 4.2	4.2 3.9
ancashire			.,000	5.0	0.0	Derby South Erewash	2,131 973	659 327	2,790 1,300	3.4 3.5	3.1 3.0
ackpool North and Fleetwood	1,593 1,256	408 279	2,001 1,535	3.9 4.6	3.6 3.9	High Peak North East Derbyshire	635 1,140	254 385	889 1,525	2.5 5.3	2.0 4.5
umlev	1,671 759	455 216	2,126 975	4.8 2.7	4.3 2.4	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	699 530	265 191	964 721	3.8 1.6	3.1 1.3
horley vide	715 572	251 178	966 750	3.0 1.7	2.5 1.5	Leicestershire					
yndburn ancaster and Wyre	640 693	189 228	829 921	2.5 2.3	2.1	Blaby Bosworth	414 527	191 228	605 755	1.5 1.9	1.3 1.7
orecambe and Lunesdale	1,242 775	383 275	1,625 1,050	6.9 3.5	5.9 3.0	Charnwood Harborough	518 615	207 223	725 838	3.0 2.6	2.5 2.2
reston libble Valley	1,565 346	355 122	1,920 468	2.6 1.2	2.4 1.1	Leicester East Leicester South	1,464 2,179	576 639	2,040 2,818	6.2 3.6	5.7 3.4
outh Ribble	747 467	274 174	1,021	3.2	2.8	Leicester West Loughborough	1,906 915	622 371	2,528 1,286	5.3 3.4	4.9 2.9
VestLancashire	1,325	409	1,734	5.1	4.3	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	535 381	225 137	760 518	2.0 1.7	1.8 1.3

West Lothian

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

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at November 8 2001

Parliamentary constituer	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		Same Same	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Part and Charmen a				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent Workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford Lincoln Louth and Homcastle Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	771 864 585 1,279 801 502 431	317 356 242 362 336 233 255	1,088 1,220 827 1,641 1,137 735 686	3.0 5.3 2.0 3.0 4.4 2.6 2.0	2.6 4.4 1.7 2.9 3.5 2.0 1.7	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	775 470 642 575 1,121 311 427	261 196 276 219 370 125 182	1,036 666 918 794 1,491 436 609	1.6 1.2 2.7 2.7 2.3 0.9 1.5	1.5 1.1 2.3 2.4 2.2 0.8 1.2
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	658 478 533 1,161 1,002 830	266 214 217 395 318 308	924 692 750 1,556 1,320 1,138	2.1 1.6 1.8 4.1 1.6 2.5	1.9 1.2 1.6 3.8 1.5 2.2	Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester	893 641 635 314 539 618 625	384 292 285 137 214 252 274	1,277 933 920 451 753 870 899	3.0 3.0 2.7 1.4 3.9 1.5	2.6
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South	1,178 1,282 676 747 1,084 820 2,248 1,700 1,563	463 531 243 265 391 308 558 502 391	1,641 1,813 919 1,012 1,475 1,128 2,806 2,202 1,954	4.2 5.4 3.6 3.9 4.7 3.4 6.3 8.8 1.9	3.7 4.8 3.0 3.2 4.2 3.1 6.0 8.3 1.8	Epping Forest Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	625 715 1,079 473 382 435 1,499 320 821 1,189 576	274 284 322 194 155 195 452 139 261 434 222	999 1,401 667 537 630 1,951 459 1,082 1,623 798	2.8 2.6 5.8 2.8 2.7 4.3 1.2 4.7 3.5 1.5	26 22 12 30 13 23 23 45 22 23 22 35 10 40
Rushcliffe Sherwood WEST MIDLANDS Herefordshire Hereford	591 936 764	202 298 277	793 1,234	2.3 5.1	1.8 4.5	Hertfordshire Broxboume Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	523 553 286 479 325	229 213 126 186 139	752 766 412 665 464	2.3 1.5 0.9 1.5 1.3	1.3 1.9 1.3 0.7 1.3
Leominster Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham Telford Westin The	453 496 697 655 1,039	195 181 287 211 368	648 677 984 866 1,407	2.5 2.6 2.8 1.9 3.3	2.1 2.0 2.3 1.7 3.0	Filtcrinand Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St. Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield	325 307 418 351 575 670 430	139 118 174 134 207 259 161	464 425 592 485 782 929 591	1.3 1.4 1.8 1.1 1.7 1.6 1.1	1.1 12 1.4 0.9 1.6 1.4 0.9
Wrekin, The Staffordshire Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	702 832 786 499 824 703 942 725	239 321 303 233 240 256 305 297	941 1,153 1,089 732 1,064 959 1,247 1,022	2.2 2.4 3.6 2.4 3.4 3.5 2.9 3.7	2.0 2.2 3.2 2.0 3.0 2.9 2.5 3.1	Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,950 475 661 734 833 1,239 470 579	671 225 267 252 265 371 190 270	2,621 700 928 986 1,098 1,610 660 849	7.3 2.7 3.1 2.4 3.1 1.9 2.2 2.3	6.1 22 23 1.9 2.8 1.8 1.7 1.8
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Stone Tarmworth	1,510 1,058 1,244 470 799	383 326 487 250 350	1,893 1,384 1,731 720 1,149	3.1 5.2 5.4 2.1 3.0	2.9 4.8 5.1 1.8 2.7	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	479 572 1,362 481 610	234 197 385 172 208	713 769 1,747 653 818	1.5 2.9 3.2 2.3 2.0	12 24 30 19 1.6
North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	636 675 657 393 833	267 251 251 171 286	903 926 908 564 1,119	2.3 2.9 1.9 1.1 1.7	2.0 2.7 1.7 0.9 1.6	Waveney West Suffolk LONDON Greater London	1,526 422	486 178	2,012 600	5.8 1.5	1.6 5.1 1.3
West Midlands (Met County) Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Hadwood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sarkbrook and Small Heath Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley North Dudley South	745 1,685 1,918 1,303 2,021 4,967 1,319 2,368 1,609 3,775 1,254 1,621 1,071 1,349 1,568 1,285	280 477 556 403 517 1,237 376 693 507 1,038 381 458 312 408 426 392	1,025 2,162 2,474 1,706 2,538 6,204 1,695 3,061 2,116 4,813 1,635 2,079 1,383 1,757 1,994	3.9 4.9 6.3 11.4 13.7 3.2 5.1 10.4 6.1 10.1 4.9 4.8 5.2 2.3 5.6 3.9	3.5 4.5 5.8 10.5 12.4 3.0 4.7 9.5 5.6 9.2 4.5 4.4 4.8 2.1 5.1	Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South Brent South Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Citles of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North	1,037 1,524 1,119 3,638 526 2,174 1,049 2,424 804 654 2,781 679 705 805 1,623 1,568 2,232	372 625 400 1,142 260 765 402 861 379 293 998 232 324 336 723 598 811	1,409 2,149 1,519 4,780 786 2,939 1,451 3,285 1,183 947 3,779 911 1,029 1,141 2,346 2,166 3,043	4.9 4.6 5.2 5.4 3.1 10.7 5.7 6.3 1.6 2.0 14.3 3.3 4.8 3.2 0.3 3.0 8.0	44 438 43 43 5.1 26 29 20 48 53 39 25 03 27 70 29 39
Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Solihull Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	1,259 1,098 496 1,081 681 1,533 1,681 1,558 1,558 1,870 1,607 1,636 1,603	361 340 202 311 258 482 554 469 475 540 488 487 472	1,620 1,438 698 1,392 939 2,015 2,235 2,055 2,033 2,410 2,095 2,123 2,075	4.7 3.9 1.5 4.3 3.0 5.9 4.3 6.7 5.5 4.6 7.1 6.8 4.0	4.3 3.3 1.3 3.9 2.8 5.3 3.9 6.2 5.1 4.2 6.3 6.0 3.6	Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Edmonton Eltham Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston	653 968 2,253 1,311 1,889 2,135 2,430 1,584 990 1,139 1,046 1,620 861	313 340 977 492 660 808 734 600 477 409 473 694 351	966 1,308 3,230 1,803 2,549 2,943 3,164 2,184 1,467 1,548 1,519 2,314 1,212	3.0 4.3 15.9 6.5 4.9 4.2 12.4 7.6 9.5 3.3 6.2 9.0 2.1	14.1 5.7 4.4 3.7
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire Reddlitch West Worcestershire Worcester Worcester Wore Forest	654 459 711 361 734 796	226 184 304 135 245 264	880 643 1,015 496 979 1,060	2.5 1.5 2.6 1.6 2.1 2.8	22 1.3 22 1.2 2.0 2.5	Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	1,132 2,115 2,714 2,971 1,756 1,632 1,091 755	526 869 1,000 1,092 798 702 448 317	1,658 2,984 3,714 4,063 2,554 2,334 1,539 1,072	4.4 6.8 16.6 5.7 3.5 6.0 3.3 4.3	10.8 6.4 8.2 2.8 5.3 7.6 1.9 3.1 5.5 5.0 3.1 5.5 2.7 3.6 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.8 8.8 8.8
Bedfordshire Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	1,351 899 1,315 368 406 497	384 354 422 161 201 229	1,735 1,253 1,737 529 607 726	3.3 6.7 2.8 1.8 2.4 2.0	2.8 6.0 2.5 1.4 1.8 1.6	Hayes and Hairington Hendon Holbom and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	847 1,441 2,465 534 1,838 792 1,676 2,566 1,965	340 523 977 212 796 334 594 1,088 858	1,187 1,964 3,442 746 2,634 1,126 2,270 3,654 2,823	1.5 4.2 1.6 3.3 7.9 4.9 5.8 9.9 2.5	33 1.5 2.7 6.7 3.9 4.6 8.8 2.2

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at November 8 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		Parliamentary co	Male F	emale /	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Incode Statuted (control projection (control projection (control projection (control projection (control projection (control projection)				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	909	508	1,417	1.2	1.1	Oxfordshire	350	126	476	0.9	0.8
Vingston and Surbitor	652 1,371	260 559	912 1,930	1.6 8.8	1.4 7.3	Banbury Henley	276	107	383	0.9	0.8
Lewisham East Lewisham West	1,891	692	2,583	12.8	10.5	Oxford East	932	296	1,228 475	2.3 0.6	2.1 0.6
	2,479	869	3,348	13.5 9.7	11.0 7.9	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	335 276	140 126	402	0.9	0.0
. Jan ann Wansteau	1,636 1,266	571 495	2,207 1,761	8.0	6.7	Witney	199	79	278	0.7	0.5
Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,818	1,095	3,913	3.1	2.9	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	410 680	209 322	619 1,002	2.1 3.5	1.8 2.9	East Surrey	287	83	370	1.0	0.9
Orpington Poplarand Canning Town	3,397	966	4,363	6.2	5.8	Epsom and Ewell	283 316	125 134	408 450	1.2 1.2	1.0
	890	397	1,287	4.0	3.3	Esher and Walton Guildford	368	143	511	0.9	0.7
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,647 693	1,090 279	3,737 972	7.3 2.0	6.8 1.6	Mole Valley	221	83	304	0.6	0.5
Richmona Park	534	211	745	2.3	1.9	Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	223 317	79 139	302 456	0.7 0.8	0.6 0.7
Romford Ruislip - Northwood	485	217	702	2.5	2.3	South West Surrey	282	140	422	0.9	0.8
Streatharr	3,141 433	1,174 188	4,315 621	16.4 1.7	14.1 1.5	Surrey Heath	264	130	394	0.8	0.7 0.8
Sutton and Cheam	1,588	607	2,195	7.6	6.4	Woking	302	104	406	0.9	0.0
Tooting Tottenham	3,495	1,180	4,675	12.4	10.5	WestSussex					
Twickenham	612 488	287 213	899 701	2.3 3.4	1.8 2.8	Arundel and South Downs	255 553	103	358 721	1.3	1.1
Upminster Uxbridg⊜	554	184	738	1.3	1.2	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester	442	186	628	1.3	1.0
Vauxhall	3,369	1,260	4,629	5.4	4.6	Crawley	518	156	674	0.9	0.9
Walthanslow	1,986 2,336	705 829	2,691 3,165	8.3 8.3	6.8 7.2	East Worthing and Shoreham	421 372	132 125	553 497	1.7 1.1	1.4
West Hs n Wimbleson	567	244	811	1.7	1.4	Horsham Mid Sussex	295	115	410	0.8	0.7
						Worthing West	371	98	469	1.2	1.0
SOUTH CAST Berkshire (former county)						Wight, Isle of Isle of Wight	1,738	594	2,332	5.3	4.5
Bracknall	461	186	647	1.1	0.9						
Maiden mad	467 328	202 142	669 470	1.5 0.8	1.4 0.7	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury Reading East	681	246	927	1.1	1.0	Avon (former county)					
Reading West	709	197	906	2.7	2.5	Bath	599	226	825	1.6	1.3
Blough	1,063	378	1,441	2.1	1.9	Bristol East Bristol North West	1,398 867	465 260	1,863 1,127	3.9 2.1	3.4 1.8
Spelthome	370 430	139 181	509 611	0.7 1.4	0.6 1.3	Bristol South	1,202	390	1,592	4.0	3.6
Vindson Vokinssam	284	145	429	1.0	0.9	Bristol West	1,336	455	1,791	1.6	1.4
						Kingswood Northavon	561 352	184	745 511	2.6 0.9	2.2 0.8
Buckinghamshire	521	156	677	1.3	1.1	Wansdyke	285	120	405	1.4	1.2
Ayles(Valy) Beaconsfield	334	136	470	1.1	0.9	Weston-Super-Mare	678	214	892	2.6	2.2
Bucking-bam	301	123	424	1.8	1.5	Woodspring	301	139	440	1.4	1.1
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West	313 729	128 291	1,020	1.5 1.6	1.3 1.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
North East Milton Keynes	617	243	860	1.5	1.4	Falmouth and Camborne	1,326	418	1,744	5.8	4.3 3.6
Nycombe	902	247	1,149	1.9	1.6	North Cornwall South East Cornwall	1,174 748	528 331	1,702 1,079	4.6 4.2	3.0
East S. a sex						Stives	1,236	568	1,804	6.8	5.2
Bexhill and Battle	443	149	592	2.5	1.9	Truro and St Austell	924	322	1,246	2.7	2.2
Brighton, Kemptown	1,240	451	1,691	5.3	4.5	Devon					
Brighton, Pavilion Eastboune	1,427 844	520 256	1,947	3.6 3.0	3.1 2.5	East Devon	446	149	595	2.4	1.9
Hastings and Rye	1,443	400	1,843	5.4	4.1	Exeter North Devon	1,030 977	331 371	1,361	2.0 3.7	1.9 3.1
Hove	1,222	450	1,672	4.9	4.2	Plymouth Devonport	1,160	370	1,530	3.6	2.9
Lewes Nealdon	479 293	175 144	654 437	1.9 1.2	1.5 1.0	Plymouth Sutton	1,492	444	1,936	3.8	3.2
Wedice	293	144	457	1.2	1.0	South West Devon Teignbridge	387 720	149 292	536 1,012	2.2	1.7 2.2
tampahire						Tiverton and Honiton	485	216	701	1.7	1.3
Aldershot	483	148	631	1.1	0.9	Torbay	1,437	475	1,912	5.1	4.3
Basingsloke East Hampshire	443 409	189 146	632 555	1.0 1.6	0.9 1.3	Torridge and West Devon Totnes	908 758	382 359	1,290	3.8 3.8	2.8 2.9
astleigh	351	143	494	1.0	0.9	Totales	/30	333	1,117	0.0	2.5
areham	357	147	504	1.3	1.0	Dorset		~~~	605	0.0	20
Gosport Havant	423 711	161 272	584 983	2.3 3.3	1.8 2.8	Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	743 787	222 214	965 1,001	3.6 2.2	3.2 1.9
New Forest East	343	153	496	1.7	1.4	Christchurch	349	133	482	1.6	1.3
New Forest West	297	88	385	1.4	1.1	Mid Dorset and North Poole	313	110	423	1.5	1.3
North East Hampshire North West Hampshire	196 318	72 137	268 455	0.8	0.6 1.0	North Dorset Poole	284 431	115 150	399 581	1.1	0.8
Portsmouth North	617	217	834	1.8	1.4	South Dorset	637	230	867	3.0	2.4
Portsmouth South	1,250	351	1,601	3.1	2.5	West Dorset	280	127	407	1.1	0.9
Romsey Southampton Itchen	282	94 298	376	1.4 2.2	1.2	Gloucestershire					
Southampton Test	1,161	264	1,459 1,318	3.0	2.8	Cheltenham	913	254	1,167	2.2	2.0
Winchester	346	123	469	0.8	0.7	Cotswold	355	123	478	1.4	1.1
Kent						Forest of Dean Gloucester	662 1,358	283 367	945 1,725	3.7 2.8	3.2 2.6
Ashford	575	198	773	1.9	1.6	Stroud	701	238	939	2.4	1.9
Canterbury	712	258	970	2.0	1.7	Tewkesbury	484	223	707	2.0	1.6
Chatham and Aylesford Dartford	796	273	1,069	3.3	2.9	Somerset					
Dover	551 1,018	241 290	792 1,308	1.9 4.2	1.6 3.8	Bridgwater	743	264	1,007	3.0	2.4
aversham and Mid Kent	441	164	605		2.0	Somerton and Frome	366	142	508	1.7	1.4
Folkestone and Hythe	1,037	294	1,331	3.7	3.1	Taunton Wells	529 617	209 272	738 889	1.5 2.6	1.3
Gillingham Gravesham	769	281	1,050		3.1	Yeovil	508	153	661	1.5	1.2
Maidstone and The Weald	977 516	415 141	1,392 657	4.5 1.0	3.9 0.9						
wiedway	904	317	1,221	.2.7	2.3	Wiltshire Devizes	481	175	656	1.8	1.3
North Thanet	1,325	430	1,755	7.0	6.3	North Swindon	564	212	776	2.0	1.9
bevennake	322	122	444		1.1	North Wiltshire	368	152	520	1.3	1.1
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey		274	1 404								
Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet	1,053 1,107	371 324	1,424 1,431	4.1 4.9	3.5 4.4	Salisbury South Swindon	332 852	121	453	1.1	0.8
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,053			4.9 1.4	3.5 4.4 1.2 0.9	Salisbury South Swindon Westbury	332 852 417	121 280 189	453 1,132 606		0.8 1.5 1.2

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 8 2001

N	lale	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Appendix Francisco				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,330	374	1,704	3.6	32
Aberavon	865	214	1,079	4.3	3.8	Hamilton South	1,022	312	1,334	10.0	9.0
Alyn and Deeside	791	242	1,033	2.7	2.3	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	976	288	1,264	2.7	23
Blaenau Gwent	1,357	378	1,735	7.8	7.1	KilmarnockandLoudoun	1,767	574	2,341	7.6	6.9
Brecon and Radnorshire	658	291	949	4.1	2.9	Kirkcaldy	1,781	496	2,277	8.0	7.3
Bridgend	854	253	1,107	3.0	2.7	Linlithgow	1,073	353	1,426	5.4	5.0
Caemarfon Caerphilly	1,010 1,149	295 303	1,305 1,452	6.9 5.2	5.4 4.7	Livingston	1,199	365	1,564	4.1	3.8
Cardiff Central	1,118	317	1,435	2.0	1.9	Midlothian	536	149	685	3.5	3.1
Cardiff North	492	132	624	1.7	1.6	Moray	695	282	977	3.9	3.3
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,423	318	1,741	3.8	3.4	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,354	371	1,725	7.6	6.8
Cardiff West	1,283	284	1,567	6.3	5.7	North East Fife	675	272	947	3.9	3.5
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	640	229	869	6.1	4.8	North Tayside	729	288	1,017	3.7	3.3
Sarmarthen West and South Fembrokeshire Deredigion	955 678	332 281	1,287 959	5.0 4.1	4.0 2.8	Ochil	1,147	331	1,478	6.0	5.3
Clwyd South	604	184	788	4.3	3.6	Orkney and Shetland	292	118	410	2.0	1.7
Clwyd West	770	236	1,006	4.9	4.2	Paisley North	1,183	271	1,454	3.9	3.5
Conwy	1,067	287	1,354	4.3	3.4	Paisley South	1,256	281	1,537	5.8	5.3
Cynon Valley	773	239	1,012	6.5	5.8	Perth	759	245	1,004	2.4	2.1
Delyn	563	178	741	3.1	2.7	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,260	390	1,650	7.1	6.1
Gower slwyn	798 752	204 269	1,002 1,021	5.9 4.9	5.4 4.5	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	583	193	776	2.8	2.4
Janelli	1,003	321	1,324	6.3	4.9	Stirling	821	234	1,055	3.1	2.7
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	605	207	812	6.4	5.1	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	814	229	1,043	5.0	4.5
	1,194	305	1,499	6.3	5.6	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	549	142	691	3.1	2.6
Monmouth	578	200	778	2.3	2.1	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	364	137	501	2.2	1.9
Montgomeryshire	340	125	465	2.2	1.6	WestRenfrewshire	822	248	1,070	3.8	3.5
	1,003	328	1,331	6.8	6.2	Western Isles	646	146	792	6.7	6.3
Newport East Newport West	1,020	277 352	1,297 1,548	4.8 2.9	4.3 2.7						
Ogmore	1,196 729	214	943	5.1	4.6	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Pontypridd	852	245	1,097	2.9	2.6	10					
Preseli Pembrokeshire	998	328	1,326	6.0	4.7	Belfast East	1,180	280	1,460	3.5	3.1
Rhondda	946	262	1,208	6.6	5.9	Belfast North	2,054	459	2,513	4.0	3.5
	1,242	265	1,507	4.9	4.4	Belfast South	1,449	522	1,971	2.8	2.5
	1,263	353	1,616	3.4	3.1	Belfast West	3,250	610	3,860	14.2	123
orfaen	905 847	270 258	1,175 1,105	3.4 4.2	3.1	East Antrim	1,442	476	1,918	6.2	5.3
'ale of Clwyd 'ale of Glamorgan	1,226	343	1,569	4.2	3.5 4.2	EastLondonderry	1,597	566	2,163	6.8	5.8
Vrexham	678	189	867	2.2	1.9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,576	550	2,126	5.9	4.8
	1,378	447	1,825	9.7	7.4	Foyle	3,398	959	4,357	10.0	8.6
COTLAND						Lagan Valley Mid Ulster	815 777	299 339	1,114 1,116	3.0 4.4	2.6 3.6
h		000	4 000	4.0	4.0	Newry and Armagh	1,716	533	2,249	6.0	5.0
berdeen Central	818	208	1,026	1.8	1.6	North Antrim	1,315	517	1,832	4.7	3.9
berdeen North	470 523	106	576	1.5	1.3	North Down	1,014	386	1,400	6.0	5.3
berdeen South irdrie and Shotts	1,471	174 415	697 1,886	1.6 6.0	1.5 5.4	South Antrim	979	363	1,342	3.5	3.0
	1,063	403	1,466	5.0	4.4	South Down	1,392	481	1,873	6.8	5.6
	1,029	371	1,400	5.9	5.4	Strangford	1,047	357	1,404	4.9	42
yr	1,310	375	1,685	5.1	4.6	UpperBann	1,279	419	1,698	4.0	3.5
anffand Buchan	530	175	705	2.7	2.3	WestTyrone	1,855	614	2,469	8.6	7.0
	1,203	302	1,505	7.1	6.0		.,,		4,100	0.0	710
	1,679 1,724	583 531	2,262	9.4 7.4	8.5 6.7			- 2			
	1,303	310	1,613	8.3	7.6						
	1,127	385	1,512	5.9	5.3						
	1,156	336	1,492	7.7	6.9						
umbernauld and Kilsyth	762	258	1,020	4.4	4.0						
	1,379	415	1,794	9.5	8.6						
	1,704	570	2,274	8.9	8.0						
	1,570 1,121	484 407	2,054 1,528	7.6 3.9	6.9 3.4						
	1,949	533	2,482	10.8	10.4						
	1,640	403	2,043	5.1	4.8						
	1,343	344	1,687	7.2	6.5						
	1,181	360	1,541	5.0	4.6						
	1,007	314	1,321	3.2	2.9						
astLothian	573	157	730	3.8	3.4						
astwood dinburgh Central	723	224	947	5.8	4.5						
dinburgh Central dinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,048 800	317 216	1,365 1,016	1.7 4.2	1.6 3.8						
	1,132	338	1,470	1.7	1.6						
dinburgh Pentlands	827	206	1,033	4.3	3.9						
dinburgh South	704	185	889	3.8	3.4						
dinburgh West	677	172	849	1.7	1.5						
	1,237	342	1,579	6.3	5.8						
	1,268	306	1,574	5.0	4.7						
	1,015	330	1,345	5.7	4.9						
	1,372 1,523	272 377	1,644 1,900	10.0	9.1						
	1,108	227	1,335	9.3 8.1	8.4 7.3						
	1,461	385	1,846	4.8	4.3						
	1,555	422	1,977	1.1	1.0						
asgow Maryhill 1	1,732	410	2,142	5.8	5.3						
asgow Pollok 1	1,454	302	1,756	10.9	9.9						
	040	219	1,161	6.9	6.2						
asgow Rutherglen	942										
asgow Shettleston 1	1,641	394	2,035	7.4	6.6						
asgow Shettleston 1											

Source: Benefits Agency administrative sys Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 75336

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

b The rates for Birmingham Northfield have been revised back to April 2001. The revised series is available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094, Please note, however, that the denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

P Provisional

S62 Labour Market trends January 2002

Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at November 8 2001

		F1	A.II	Detel		NUTS 2 and NUT		reas as	at Nov	Ratea	er 8 2001
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Per cent	Percent		Wate	Terriare	Pe	er cent	Per cent
				employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants				job	s and	workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
d Durham	21,085 5,880	5,482 1,420	26,567 7,300	6.1 6.4	5.5 5.8	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	10,521	3,878	14,399	1.3	1.2
Hartlepoor and Olderton South Teeside	7,039 1,569	1,634 474	8,673 2,043	7.4 4.5	6.7 4.0	Berkshire Milton Keynes	4,444 1,346	1,686 534	6,130 1,880	1.4 1.5	1.2 1.4
Darlington Durham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	6,597 27,350	1,954 6,346	8,551 33,696	5.4 5.6	4.8 5.1	Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire	2,363 2,368	784 874	3,147 3,242	1.5 1.1	1.2
Northumberianu	4,215 17,234	1,261 3,780	5,476 21,014	4.9 5.7	4.2 5.2		13,838 3,736	4,924 1,370	18,762 5,106	1.6 4.4	1.4 3.8
Tynesice Sunderland	5,901	1,305	7,206	6.2	5.6	East Sussex CC Surrey	3,655 3,220	1,175 1,296	4,830 4,516	2.9	2.3 0.7
NORTH MEST						West Sussex	3,227 10,779	1,083 3,597	4,310 14,376	1.2 1.9	1.1 1.6
Cumbria West Cumbria	5,400 3,694	1,646 1,061	7,046 4,755	5.4	3.0 4.9	Portsmouth	1,867	568	2,435	2.5	2.0 2.4
East Cumbria	1,706 8,694	585 2,639	2,291 11,333		1.7 2.1	Southampton Hampshire CC	2,306 4,868	582 1,853	2,888 6,721	1.3	1.1
Halton and Warrington Cheshae CC	3,763 4,931	1,139 1,500	4,902 6,431	2.0	2.8 1.8	Isle of Wight Kent	1,738 12,842	594 4,393	2,332 17,235	5.3 2.7	4.5 2.4
Greater anchester South	32,882 19,441	9,273 5,203	42,155 24,644	3.6 3.4	3.2 3.1	Medway Towns Kent CC	2,350 10,492	826 3,567	3,176 14,059	3.6 2.6	3.1 2.2
Greate Manchester North	13,441 14,366	4,070 4,196	17,511 18,562		3.5 2.8	SOUTH WEST					
Blackoun with Darwen	1,985 2,334	540 590	2,525 2,924	4.1 4.6	3.7 4.1	Gloucester, Wiltshire					
Lancasaire CC Mersey de	10,047 28,933	3,066 7,743	13,113 36,676	6.9	2.6 6.2	and North Somerset	15,066 4,761	5,229 1,557	20,295 6,318	2.0 2.6	1.7 2.4
East Marseyside Liverpool	6,434 12,616	1,841 3,273	8,275 15,889	7.3	7.0 6.8	Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset,					
Sefton Wirrel	4,498 5,385	1,167 1,462	5,665 6,847	5.7 6.3	5.0 5.6	South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	2,818 4,473	1,055 1,488	3,873 5,961	1.5	1.3
YORKS ARE AND THE HUMBER		THE PARTY.				Swindon Wiltshire CC	1,407 1,607	481 648	1,888 2,255	1.7	1.6
East Riving and North Lincolnshire	15,297	4,765	20,062	5.8	5.1	Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole	6,587 2,175	2,341 657	8,928 2,832	1.9 2.1	1.6 1.8
Kinglan upon Hull, City of Fast String of Yorkshire	6,677 3,422	1,814 1,261	8,491 4,683	7.3 5.1	6.7 4.0	Dorset CC Somerset	1,649 2,763	644 1,040	2,293 3,803	1.6 2.0	1.3 1.6
North East Lincolnshire	5,198 5,512	1,690 2,011	6,888 7,523	2.3	4.5 1.9	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,408 5,408	2,167 2,167	7,575 7,575	4.6 4.6	3.5 3.5
North Corkshire York North Yorkshire CC	1,430 4,082	443 1,568	1,873 5,650	2.0 2.5	1.8	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon	9,800	3,538 904	13,338 3,804	3.1 3.6	2.6 3.0
South Torkshire Bansley, Doncaster and Rotherham	19,776 10,722	5,635 3,213	25,411 13,935		4.6 4.6	Plymouth Torbay	2,900 1,790	622	2,412	5.2	4.4
She	9,054 28,607	2,422 8,327	11,476 36,934	5.0	4.4 3.4	Devon CC	5,110	2,012	7,122	2.6	2.1
West Varkshire Bracerd Lee	8,463 9,638	2,323 2,781	10,786 12,419	5.2	4.7 2.8	WALES					
Can dale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,506	3,223	13,729		3.3	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	24,738 1,378	7,369 447	32,107 1,825	5.1 9.7	4.3 7.4
EAST TOLANDS						Gwynedd	2,028 2,371	605 714	2,633 3,085	6.0 4.4	
Derby hire and Nottinghamshire	23,719 3,555	7,781 1,089	31,500 4,644		3.4 3.5	Conwy and Denbighshire South West Wales	4,274	1,491	5,765	5.5	4.2
Eas Derbyshire	3,846 3,493	1,275 1,265	5,121 4,758	5.3	4.7 2.2	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	3,579 4,504	1,027 1,307	4,606 5,811	4.8 5.1	4.6
Southand West Derbyshire Nothingham	5,511 4,975	1,451 1,878	6,962 6,853	4.1	3.9 4.1	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea	3,301 3,303	956 822	4,257 4,125	4.6 4.4	3.9
North Nottinghamshire Sout Nottinghamshire	2,339	823	3,162		2.7	East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	11,865 2,727	3,386 799	15,251 3,526	3.1 3.2	2.7 2.9
Leices ershire, Rutland and herthamptonshire	14,116	5,137	19,253		2.4 4.4	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham	5,604 2,526	1,414 751	7,018 3,277	3.3 2.8	2.9
Leice ster City Leice stershire CC and Rutland	5,549 3,905	1,837 1,582	7,386 5,487	2.3	1.9	Powys	1,008	422	1,430	3.3	
Northamptonshire Lincolashire	4,662 5,233	1,718 2,101	6,380 7,33 4	3.0	1.9 2.6	SCOTLAND					
Lincolnshire	5,233	2,101	7,334	3.0	2.6	North East Scotland	3,509	1,165	4,674	2.0	1.7
WEST MIDLANDS						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray	3,509	1,165	4,674	2.0	
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Worwickshire	8,126	3,056	11,182	2 2.1	1.8	Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City	27,018 5,029	7,881 1,517	34,899 6,546	4.1 6.2	5.7
Hersfordshire, County of Wordestershire	1,171 3,761	1,373	1,628 5,134	2.2	1.9 1.9	Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian	7,537 1,304	2,250 369	9,787 1,673	6.5	5.9
Wannickshire Shropahire and Staffordshire	3,194 13,981	1,226 5,037	4,420 19,018	3.1	1.7 2.7	Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of	1,020	307 1,399	1,327 6,504	2.9	2.5
Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC	1,649 1,940	580 706	2,229	3 2.4	2.5 2.0	Falkirk	2,505	648	3,153	5.6	5.2
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC	3,779 6,613	1,177 2,574	4,956 9,187	7 2.9	3.9 2.6	Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian	2,246 2,272	673 718	2,919 2,990	2.8 4.7	4.3
West Midlands Birmingham	47,547 22,900	13,900 6,443	61,447 29,343	5.8	4.6 5.3 2.2	South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire,	42,430	11,720	54,150	5.4	
Solihulf Coventry	1,594 4,041	542 1,178	2,136 5,219	3.5	2.2 3.3 4.5	Helensburgh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway	3,722 2,136	1,033 737	4,755 2,873	7.0	
Dudley and Sandwell Walsall and Wolverhampton	10,207 8,805	2,974 2,763	13,18°		4.5 4.6	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland Glasgow City		1,923 3,262	7,706 17,125	9.1 4.7	8.3
EAST						Inverciyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	5,014	1,279	6,293	4.6	
East Anglia	16,714	6,000	22,71		2.1	North Lanarkshire	5,728	1,656	7,384	6.2	5.8
Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC	1,544 2,777	517 1,112	2,06 3,889	1 2.4	22	South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	2,010 4,174	569 1,261	2,579 5,435	5.5	4.0
Norfolk Suffolk	6,941 5,452	2,511 1,860	9,452 7,312	2 3.0 2 2.7	1.3 2.5 2.3 1.6	Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland	5,720	1,728	7,448	4.8	
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	9,753 2,180	3,697 761	13,45 0 2,94	1 3.8	3.4	and Ross and Cromarty Inverness and Nairn and Moray,	1,845	460	2,305	6.9	
Bedfordshire CC Hertfordshire	2,656 4,917	990 1,946	3,646 6,860	6 2.5 3 1.4	2.0 1.2	Badenoch and Strathspey Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh	1,497	403	1,900	3.8	3 3.2
Southend-on-Sea	11,754 2,201	4,496 674	16,25 0 2,875	2.8 4.6	2.3 3.8	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,440 646	601 146	2,041 792	5.2 6.3	
Thurrock Essex CC	1,370 8,183	527 3,295	1,89°	7 3.5	3.1	Orkney Islands	184	79	263	3.0	2.4
LONDON	0,.00	0,200	. 1, 17		E	Shetland Islands	108	39	147	1.2	2 1.1
Inner London	63,733	24,209	87,94	2 3.7	3.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Inner London - West	16,280 47,453	6,900 17,309	23,18 64,76	0 1.6	1.5 6.5	Northern Ireland Belfast	28,135 6,970	8,730 1,628	36,865 8,598	5.4	
Outer London - Fast and North Fast	50,105 19,786	19,725	69,83 27,65	0 4.0	3.4	Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland	4,311 4,667	1,340 1,780	5,651 6,447	4.	7 4.1
Outer London - South Outer London - West and North West	10,735	7,867 4,247 7,611	14,98	2 3.3	4.5 2.8 3.0	North of Northern Ireland	6,671	2,038	8,709	8.	8 7.5
West and North West	19,584	7,611	27,19	3.5	3.0	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,516	1,944	7,460	5.	9 4.8

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 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, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

te: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised

		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month	ending							
2000	Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	-1.8	168.1	66.4
	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.6	-4.8	157.7	59.6
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	220.4	2.8	160.0	60.4
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	222.3	1.9	160.0	62.3
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.8	4.5	162.7	64.
	Nov 8P	239.8	173.5	66.3	228.7	1.9	163.9	6 4.

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Mont	h ending							
2000	Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	2.4	173.9	67.9
	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.6
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.8
	May10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.6
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.2	-4.6	162.7	61.5
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	223.8	-0.4	162.7	61.1
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	223.2	-0.6	161.5	617
	Nov 8 P	231.4	164.2	67.2	223.5	0.3	161.2	623

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7 336094

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 11 October and 7 November 2001 Not seasonally adjusted

1000	Duration of claim				Company of the Company	er steer
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
Thousands	69.2	17.9	11.3	4.3	1.7	104.5
Found work	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
Works on average 10+110dis por Wook	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	6.2
	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	4.4
	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	9.5
	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	9.5 2.5
	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
e.al time edilCallOII	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	4.8	1.4	3.6	2.4	1.6	13.8
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Automatic credits	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Defective claim Ceased claiming	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.4
Ceased Clauring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	6.9	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	11.5
Notknown Failed to sign	31.7	7.9	5.4	1.7	0.6	47.4
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
New Grant Towns	400.4	35.6	27.5	12.2	6.1	211.7
Total	130.4	33.0	21.5	12.2	0.1	211.7
As a percentage of those with a known of	lestination					
	/3.4	69.1	55.6	45.0	34.2	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	
Congairead	4.1	5.3	3.5	3.1	2.1	
chimed Income Support	1.7	4.0	4.0	5.7	8.1	
Claimes Incapacity Benefit	4.1	7.0	9.4	13.1	14.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.6	
Full-time education	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Annrovedtraining	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Government-supported training	5.3	5.4	17.9	24.7	31.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2 0.4	0.4	
Gonetoprison	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Attending court	0.1 1.4	0.1	0.1 0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defect ve claim	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.9	
Ceased plaiming	0.0	2.5 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
MARKET LY MERONS				THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		

puterised claims only.

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

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

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

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 2001

	Off-flows (tho	usands)		Mean duration	(weeks)		Median durati	ion (weeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	7.0 32.6 56.6 26.2 19.2 16.6 16.4 16.1 16.6 11.9 1/4 219.2	9.2 55.3 121.2 77.2 63.9 52.0 40.1 33.1 32.1 24.7 9.4	16.2 87.9 177.8 103.4 83.1 88.6 56.5 49.2 48.6 36.6 9.4	9 12 11 15 19 19 20 21 21 28 n/a 16	8 12 13 20 28 31 32 32 32 30 36 30 23	8 12 12 19 26 28 29 27 33 31 21	6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 9 11 n/a 8	6 7 8 10 12 12 12 12 11 10 9	66 77 79 911 11 10 10 10 10 11 11 10 9
North East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.5 2.3 3.4 1.2 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.5 n/a	0.8 4.5 8.9 4.8 3.8 3.4 2.9 2.4 1.8 0.6 36.2	1.4 6.8 12.3 6.0 4.7 4.2 3.8 3.2 2.3 0.6 48.4	10 13 11 15 19 22 22 25 31 n/a 16	14 13 23 30 30 33 33 32 28 38 33 23	9 14 13 21 28 31 30 22 27 36 33 22	7 8 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 12 17 17 8	6 8 8 11 11 10 9 8 8 9 7	7 8 8 10 10 10 10 8 8 8 9 9 7 8
North West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 30-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 30 and over All ages	1.0 4.6 7.2 3.0 2.1 1.8 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.4 n/a 26.9	1.3 8.4 17.3 10.5 8.4 6.6 5.1 4.1 4.2 3.0 1.0 70.0	23- 13.0 24.5 13.5 10.5 8.4 7.0 6.0 6.2 4.5 1.0 96.9	9 13 11 15 18 17 20 20 19 25 Na 15	8 13 13 20 26 30 31 30 28 33 28	8 13 12 19 25 27 28 27 26 30 28	7 7 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 10 r/a 7	5 8 8 10 11 12 11 11 10 10 9	6 7 7 9 11 11 10 9 9 10 10
Yorkshire and the 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 30-64	Humber 0.8 3.3 5.6 2.2 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.0 n/a 20.4	1.2 6.0 13.2 8.1 6.5 5.2 3.9 3.4 3.2 2.4 0.9	2.0 9.3 18.8 10.4 8.2 6.6 5.3 4.9 4.7 3.5 0.9	8 13 11 16 20 19 20 19 21 27 1/4 16	7 13 13 21 28 29 28 30 27 32 31	8 13 12 26 27 27 26 27 25 31	7 8 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 13 r/a 8	5 8 8 10 12 12 11 11 10 10	6 8 8 7 7 10 11 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 19
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 10-44 15-49 30-54 35-59 30 and over	0.4 2.2 4.0 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.0 n/a	0.6 3.7 8.2 5.0 4.1 3.4 2.6 2.2 2.3 1.8 0.8 34.6	1.0 5.9 12.2 6.7 5.4 4.6 3.8 3.6 3.8 2.8 0.8 50.6	8 12 11 16 17 17 17 18 17 25 16	7 13 13 20 25 26 27 26 29 32 29 32 21	8 13 13 19 23 24 24 24 23 24 30 23 19	6 7 7 8 9 8 8 9 8 12 n/a 8	5 8 8 10 11 12 11 10 11 12 11	5 8 8 8 9 9 11 11 10 9 9 9 9 12 11 9
Vest Midlands 6-17 8-19 10-24 15-29 10-34 15-39 10-44 10-54 10-54 10-55 10 and over	0.6 3.4 5.6 2.3 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.3 n/a 21.2	0.6 5.7 12.3 7.2 6.1 4.7 3.6 3.2 3.2 2.6 1.1	1.2 9.1 17.9 9.6 7.8 6.3 5.2 4.8 4.8 3.9 1.1	10 13 12 18 19 20 21 21 20 27 n/a 17	9 13 14 22 32 34 35 34 30 40 28 24	10 13 13 21 22 33 31 30 26 36 28	7 8 7 8 8 8 9 9 8 11 n/a 8	6 8 8 11 13 13 13 10 13 11 10	77 88 80 10 12 11 11 10 10 12 11 9
East 6-17 8-19 0-24 5-29 0-34 5-39 0-44 0-54 0-54 0-54 0-50 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10	0.4 2.0 3.3 1.6 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 n/a 14.3	0.4 2.9 6.6 4.5 4.0 3.2 2.5 2.2 2.1 1.8 0.7 31.0	0.7 4.9 9.9 6.1 5.3 4.3 3.7 3.4 2.8 0.7 45.4	9 11 10 13 16 18 18 19 18 24 n/a	8 11 12 18 25 26 27 29 30 34 25 21	9 11 11 17 23 24 24 26 25 31 25 19	6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 10 n/a 7	6 6 7 9 11 11 11 10 11 11 11	6 6 7 9 10 10 10 9 9 9 11 11
ondon 6-17 8-19 0-24 5-29 0-34 5-59 0-44 5-59 0-54 5-59 0 and over	0.5 3.3 6.9 4.6 3.3 2.6 2.2 1.9 1.8 1.3 n/a 28.4	0.5 4.5 11.6 9.8 9.2 7.4 5.0 3.6 2.9 2.2 0.9	1.0 7.8 18.5 14.4 12.5 10.0 7.2 5.6 4.8 3.6 0.9 86.1	9 13 13 18 28 24 27 29 28 38 n/a 20	9 13 15 23 33 38 41 44 42 49 49	9 13 14 22 31 34 37 39 36 45 49	7 9 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 16 r/a 10	7 8 9 12 16 18 20 19 17 18 16	7 8 9 11 14 16 17 17 15 17 16 12

CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 2001

	Off-flows (the	ousands)	群 知知的	Mean duration	n (weeks)		Median duration	on (weeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Allages	0.4 2.1 3.9 2.2 1.7 1.5 1.4 1.6 1.2 17.3	0.5 3.4 8.0 6.1 5.2 4.2 3.5 3.0 3.0 2.4 0.9	0.9 5.5 11.9 8.2 6.9 5.8 4.9 4.4 4.5 3.6 0.9 57.6	8 10 9 13 15 16 17 17 19 23 n/a 14	8 10 11 17 22 25 25 25 26 28 31 20 19	8 10 10 16 20 23 23 22 25 22 25 29 20 18	6 5 6 7 8 7 7 8 8 n/a 6	5 6 6 8 10 10 11 10 10 10 9 8	5 6 6 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 8
South West 16:17 18:19 20:24 25:29 30:34 36:39 40:44 45:49 50:54 55:59 60 and over Allages	0.4 1.9 3.5 1.8 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.0 n/a 14.6	0.4 3.2 7.1 5.0 4.1 3.4 2.6 2.2 2.2 1.9 0.7 32.9	0.8 5.1 10.7 6.8 5.4 4.5 3.8 3.3 3.6 2.8 0.7	9 10 9 14 16 16 17 17 17 18 25 n/a 14	8 10 10 16 20 25 25 25 24 30 19 18	8 10 10 15 19 22 22 22 22 22 22 19	7 6 5 7 7 8 7 8 10 n/a 7	5 6 8 9 10 9 10 6 8	6 6 6 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 10 6 7
England 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Allages	5.0 25.0 43.4 20.6 15.3 13.1 13.0 12.8 13.4 9.7 1/2 171.4	6.4 42.2 93.3 61.0 51.3 41.4 31.8 26.4 25.6 19.9 7.7 407.1	11.4 67.3 136.7 81.7 66.6 54.5 44.8 39.1 39.0 29.6 7.8 578.5	9 12 11 16 19 19 20 21 20 27 r/a 16	8 12 13 20 28 30 31 31 30 36 29 29	8 12 12 19 26 28 28 28 28 26 33 29 21	6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 9 11 n/a 8	6 7 8 10 12 12 12 12 11 10 9	6 7 7 9 11 11 10 10 10 11 10 9
Wales 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 60andover Allagus	0.4 2.0 3.6 1.4 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.6 n/a	0.5 4.0 7.9 4.2 3.2 2.7 2.1 1.8 1.9 1.4 0.4	0.9 6.0 11.4 5.6 4.2 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.8 2.0 0.4	7 12 10 14 17 17 19 21 20 32 n/a 15	6 12 12 20 27 30 28 28 28 23 33 26 21	6 12 12 12 18 24 27 26 26 26 33 27 19	4 7 6 7 8 8 8 9 9 11 n/a 7	4 7 7 9 11 11 11 10 10 10 9 8	4 7 7 8 10 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 9 8
Scotland 16-17 18-19 20-24 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Allagen	1.6 4.0 6.1 2.9 2.2 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.2 1/4 25.8	2.3 7.2 15.5 9.6 7.7 6.5 5.2 4.1 3.9 2.9 1.0 65.9	3.9 11.2 21.6 12.4 9.9 8.5 7.2 6.0 5.7 4.1 1.0 91.6	9 12 10 14 18 16 18 21 20 30 r/a 15	9 12 12 19 24 26 28 30 28 35 33 20	9 12 12 17 23 24 25 27 26 33 33 19	7 8 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 10 n/a 7	6 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 10	6 8 7 9 10 9 9 8 10 10 8
Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.1 1.5 3.5 1.4 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4 1/4	0.1 1.9 4.6 2.4 1.7 1.4 1.1 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.2	0.1 3.4 8.1 3.7 2.4 2.0 1.6 1.4 1.2 0.9 0.2 25.1	7 13 11 16 25 24 31 28 28 37 1/8	8 15 16 28 45 70 83 84 70 65 93	8 14 14 23 39 56 66 62 53 54 93 31	5 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 10 14 n/a 8	6 9 9 12 16 22 21 24 18 20 26	5 8 8 10 13 15 13 15 13 17 26 10

Claims in this table terminated in the August to October 2001 accounting months Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	Ellaverens	Major 7	United	Australiad	Austriad	Belgium ^f	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	nds and per cen Germanyd
300	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7	United () Kingdomb	Australia	- Austria	— ———					(FR)
TANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJU	JSTED ^a								
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	9.1 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.9 9.1 8.2	7.0 7.2 7.0 6.7 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1 5.7	10.2 10.3 9.4 8.6 8.0 6.8 6.3 5.9 5.4	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7	7.2 8.8 10.0 9.9 9.7 9.4 9.5 8.8 7.0	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8	9.2 10.2 8.2 7.2 6.8 5.6 5.2 5.2	11.6 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4 12.3 11.8 11.2 9.5	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.3 8.6 7.9
000 Oct Nov Dec	7.9 7.9 7.8	5.6 5.6 5.6	5.3 5.3 5.2	6.0 6.3 6.3	3.6 3.6 3.5	6.9 6.8 6.8	6.9 6.9 6.8	4.5 4.5 4.3	9.5 9.4 9.3	9.0 8.9 8.8	7.7 7.7 7.7
001 Jan Feb Mar	7.8 7.7 7.7	5.7 5.6 5.7	5.2 5.1 5.0	6.3 6.6 6.5	3.6 3.7 3.7	6.8 6.8 6.8	6.9 6.9 7.0	4.2 4.2 4.1	9.3 9.2 9.1	8.7 8.6 8.6	7.7 7.7 7.8
Apr May Jun	7.7 7.7 7.7	5.7 5.7 5.8	4.9 5.0 5.0	6.8 6.9 6.9	3.7 3.8 3.8	6.8 6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0 7.0	4.0 4.0 3.9	9.1 9.0 9.0	8.6 8.5 8.5	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul Aug Sep	7.7 7.7 7.7	5.8 6.0 6.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.9 3.9 4.0	6.9 6.8 6.9	7.0 7.2 7.2	3.8 3.8 3.8	9.0 9.1 9.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct	7.7	6.3		7.1	4.0	7.1	7.3	3.7	9.1	8.7	8.0
THER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUR	ES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTE	Dc					
000 Nov Dec			.1,040 1,034	606 615	186 188	465 461	1,110 1,103	153 150	244 243	2,175 2,165	
001 Jan Feb Mar		::	1,006 997 986	617 646 633	199 195 192	462 463 463	1,113 1,123 1,143	149 151 151	241 239 237	2,122 2,103 2,085	
Apr May Jun			980 976 963	671 676 681	189 195 198	464 469 466	1,139 1,137 1,132	149 145 144	236 235 235	2,063 2,069 2,077	
Jul Aug Sep			952 947 947	674 669 658	202 205 210	469 466 484	1,141 1,173 1,163	142 142 140	235 236 236	2,117 2,128 2,141	
Oct Nov			954 959	697	212 217	487	1,187	140	236	2,168	
Rate (%): latest month			3.2	7.1	6.5	11.0	7.3	5.0	9.1	8.9	9.5
THER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUR	ES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999			2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190 1,090	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772 2,338	2,914 3,443 3,613 3,612 3,910 4,410 4,266 4,013 3,819
000 Nov Dec	::		1,001 1,011	577 617	193 217	464 460	1,040 1,015	138 139	224 210	2,226 2,209	3,645 3,809
001 Jan Feb Mar			1,078 1,073 1,041	648 722 676	258 248 211	467 460 448	1,188 1,183 1,212	170 162 157	248 248 247	2,232 2,178 2,084	4,093 4,113 4,000
Apr May Jun			1,006 981 948	669 672 654	191 175 163	443 436 431	1,194 1,159 1,106	150 134 130	267 304 256	2,019 1,964 1,943	3,868 3,721 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	3,789 3,789 3,743
Oct Nov	::		918 926	660	196 225	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
ate (%): latest month			3.1	6.7	6.7	11.7	6.7	4.6	8.3		9.0

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. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment reclaimant 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 Austral. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to September for Netherlands and October for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to September for Netherlands and October for Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		wearing.										Thousands and per cent		
-		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}		Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d	
STAN	DARDISED ILO	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTEDa										
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.6	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.7 9.9 7.5 5.6 4.2	8.9 10.2 11.2 11.6 11.7 11.7 11.8 11.4 10.5	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 4.7	2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.4	5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3 5.2 4.0 3.4 3.0	6.0 6.1 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 3.2 3.5	4.3 -5.7 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.2 4.5	18.4 22.7 24.1 22.9 22.2 20.8 18.8 15.9	5.6 9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6 9.9 8.3 7.2 5.9	3.1 4.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 4.2 3.5 3.0	7.5 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5 4.2	
2000	Oct Nov Dec		3.9 3.9 3.8	10.0 10.0 9.9	4.7 4.7 4.7	2.4 2.4 2.4	2.9 2.9 2.9	3.5	4.0 3.9 4.0	13.6 13.5 13.5	5.4 5.4 5.2		3.9 4.0 4.0	
2001	Jan Feb Mar		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.8 9.7 9.6	4.8 4.7 4.8	2.3 2.3 2.3	2.7 2.5 2.4	3.5	4.1 4.2 4.2	13.3 13.3 13.2	5.3 5.2 5.2		4.2 4.2 4.3	
	Apr May Jun		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.5 9.5 9.5	4.9 5.0 5.0	2.4 2.4 2.4	2.3 2.4 2.3	3.4	4.2 4.2 4.2	13.2 13.1 13.1	5.0 5.1 4.9		4.4 4.4 4.6	
	Jul Aug Sep		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.4	5.0 5.1 5.3	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.2 2.2 2.2	3.6	4.3 4.4 4.4	12.9 12.9 12.9	4.9 4.9 5.0	 	4.6 4.9 4.9	
	Oct		3.9		5.2	2.5			4.3	12.9	5.1		5.3	
OTHE	RCOMPLEMEN	NTARY ME	ASURES OF U	JNEMPLOYN	MENT: SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED							
2000	Nov Dec	::	144 139		3,270 3,320	4.8		65 66		1,535 1,536	142 143	66 65	5,658 5,653	
2001	an Peb Mar		138 138 138	2,344	3,290 3,180 3,200	4.8 4.7 4.7	::	62 61 62		1,558 1,532 1,525	148 149 148	66 63 62	5,956 5,936 6,088	
	Apr May Jun		139 140 141	2,267	3,230 3,290 3,300	4.8 4.8 5.0	::	61 59 59	::	1,518 1,501 1,498	148 147 146	63 63 64	6,402 6,169 6,422	
	Jul Aug Sep		140 141 141	2,241	3,380 3,340 3,560	5.0 5.0 4.8		59 60 65	::	1,517 1,523 1,530	141	65 66 67	6,395 6,957 7,009	
	Oct Nov		147		3,600			69		1,549	147	72	7,741	
Rate	(s): latest month		3.9	9.4	5.4	23	1.9	101			4.3	2.0	5.4	
отна	COMPLEMEN	NTARY ME	ASURES OF U	JNEMPLOY	MENT: NOT	SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTE	Dc						
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		185 176 180 184 185 214 290	283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155	2,535 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495	1421 1656 1920 2098 2250 2303 2787 3171 3198	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4	337 417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187	114 118 110 102 91 74 56 60 63	317 347 396 430 468 443 401 357 327	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652 1,558	215 325 332 329 344 344 222 208 178	92 163 171 153 169 188 140 99 72	9,613 8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880 5,655	
2000	Nov Dec		137 142		3,090 2,980	5.0 5.0	186 187	58 61	328 326	1,557 1,556	122 154	66 70	5,295 5,227	
2001	Jan Feb Mar		142 140 136	2,379	3,170 3,180 3,430	5.3 5.1 4.9	184 176 155	70 65 62	339 342 339	1,621 1,599 1,578	152 143 134	72 70 66	6,587 6,464 6,453	
	Apr May Jun	::-	137 134 141	2,271	3,480 3,480 3,380	4.8 4.6 4.5	134 132 · 132	59 55 58	328 319 315	1,535 1,478 1,461	128 130 174	63 61 59	5,951 5,846 6,762	
	Jul Aug Sep		147 149 141	2,193	3,300 3,360 3,570	4.6 4.7 4.8	136 141 140	65 67 61	313 310 318	1,451 1,459 1,489	189 136	60 61 62	6,797 6,956 6,708	
	Oct Nov		142		3,520		::	64	323	1,540	127	68	7,106	
Rate	(%): latest month			9.2	5.2		1.9				4.0	1.9	5.0	
-														

Enquiries: 02075336119

T + ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

		Allensa						50-64 (M)	Thousands, s
JNITE	D KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
AII		MGSF	YBSK 2	YBZL	4 _ YBZO	YBZR	YBZU 6_	YBZX	YCAD 8
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952 10,025	5,059	803 805
	1994 1995 1996	28,578 28,618 28,806	27,773 27,807 28,018	729 752 826	4,173 4,009 3,915	7,702 7,743 7,752	10,119 10,264	5,144 5,184 5,261	811 788
	1997 1998 1999	29,004 29,049 29,356	28,182 28,258 28,525	868 853 846	3,793 3,710 3,706	7,783 7,708 7,593	10,267 10,318 10,525	5,471 5,668 5,856	822 791 830
	2000 2001	29,574 29,634	28,736 28,812	848 810	3,750 3,743	7,414 7,204	10,724 10,910	6,000 6,145	839 822
	3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,590 29,552	28,755 28,711	828 823	3,742 3,731	7,313 7,293	10,808 10,801	6,064 6,062	835 841
	Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,562 29,617 29,623	28,726 28,787 28,795	819 829 819	3,723 3,734	7,289 7,280	10,820 10,857 10,876	6,076 6,087	835 830
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	29,598 29,619	28,780 28,798	815 810	3,731 3,732 3,747	7,261 7,230 7,215	10,894 10,894	6,108 6,110 6,132	828 818 821
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810 811	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822 833
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,646 29,668	28,826 28,788 28,809	810 805	3,777 3,761 3,781	7,189 7,155 7,120	10,908 10,915	6,150 6,154 6,189	858 859
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	29,663 29,699	28,798 28,840	815 828	3,763 3,792	7,107 7,098	10,930 10,934	6,184 6,187	865 859
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	53 0.2	52 0.2	18 2.2	31 0.8	-56 -0.8	26 0.2	34 0.5	0.1
	Over last 12 months	109 0.4	85 0.3	0.0	50 1.3	-214 -2.9	125 1.2	124 2.0	24 2.9
ale	Spring quarters	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
	Mar-May) 1993 1994	16,099 16,078	15,831 15,803	365 376	2,431 2,301	4,395 4,446	5,471	3,170 3,187	268 275
	1995 1996 1997	16,090 16,136	15,793 15,859 15,905	387 434	2,207 2,145	4,455 4,432	5,493 5,559 5,609	3,186 3,238	297 277
	1998 1999	16,184 16,181 16,318	15,900 16,025	434 431 436	2,082 2,020 2,012 2,038	4,428 4,385 4,282	5,608 5,624 5,747	3,352 3,439 3,548	280 282 294
2	2000 2001	16,411 16,406	16,121 16,136	430 415	2,038 2,031	4,185 4,064	5,862 5,937	3,605 3,688	290 269
3	B-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,387 16,378	16,103 16,092	424 422	2,016 2,013	4,122 4,120	5,900 5,898	3,641 3,639	284 286
1	Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,399 16,420 16,433	16,118 16,143 16,155	419 425 422	2,023 2,031 2,035	4,113 4,107 4,096	5,910 5,920 5,932	3,653 3,661 3,671	281 276 278
	lan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	16,428 16,413	16,160 16,143	422 420	2,035 2,030	4,088 4,073	5,941 5,937	3,674 3,683	267 269
V	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	16,406 16.406	16,136 16,129	415 416	2,031	4,064 4,056	5,937 5,924	3,688	269 277
N	May-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	16,421 16,453	16,135 16,171	414 421	2,049 2,069	4,046 4,024	5,940 5,939	3,685 3,717	286 282
4	ul-Sep Aug-Oct	16,458 16,469	16,172 16,183	422 429	2,056 2,065	4,016 4,012	5,962 5,963	3,716 3,714	286 285
C	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	47 0.3	48 0.3	15 3.6	15 0.7	-34 -0.9	23 0.4	29 0.8	-1 -0.2
	Over last 12 months Per cent	81 0.5	80 0.5	5 1.2	49 2.4	-110 -2.7	63 1.1	74 2.0	0.4
male	pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
1	993 994	12,466 12,500	11,931 11,970 12,013	348 353	1,994 1,872	3,219 3,256	4,481 4,532	1,889 1,957	535 530
1	995 996 997	12,528 12,670 12,819	12,013 12,159 12,277	365 392 434	1,802 1,770 1,711	3,288 3,320 3,356	4,561 4,655 4,658	1,998 2,023 2,119	514 511 542
1	998 999 000	12,868 13,037 13,163	12,359 12,501 12,615	422 410 417	1,689 1,694 1,711	3,323 3,311 3,229	4,695 4,778 4,861	2,229 2,308 2,395	509 537
2	001 -month averages	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	548 553
S	ep-Nov (Aut)	13,202 13,174	12,652 12,619	404 401	1,726 1,718	3,191 3,173	4,908 4,903	2,423 2,424	550 555
N	ct-Dec ov 2000-Jan 2001 ec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,163 13,198 13,190	12,609 12,644 12,640	399 404 398	1,700 1,703 1,696	3,176 3,174 3,165	4,910 4,937 4,944	2,423 2,426	554 554
Ja	an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	13,170 13,207	12,620 12,655	392 390	1,697	3,142 3,142	4,952	2,438 2,436 2,449	550 550
M	lar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,716 1,711	3,140	4,957 4,973	2,457	552 553
M	ay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	13,253 13,225 13,215	12,697 12,652 12,638	395 396 384	1,729 1,712 1,712	3,133 3,108 3,095	4,977 4,968 4,976	2,464 2,469 2,471	556 572 577
	ul-Sep ug-Oct	13,205 13,230	12,626 12,656	392 399	1,707 1,727	3,091 3,086	4,969 4,970	2,468 2,473	579 574

-22 -0.7

-104 -3.3

0.2

50 2.1

0.2

23 4.3

Overlast 12 months

16 0.9

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months
Percent

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

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

	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
INITE	D KINGDOM	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
(II		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9	
	1994 1995	62.8 62.7 62.8	78.6 78.4 78.6	56.2 55.9 58.1	76.2 75.9 77.1	83.0 83.1 83.0	85.1 84.9 84.8	68.5 68.1 68.1	7.9 8.0 7.7	
	1996 1997 1998	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	
	1999	63.2 63.5	78.8 79.1	58.6 58.9	75.5 76.0 75.0	84.5 84.8 84.4	84.9 85.2 85.1	69.4 69.7 70.2	8.1 8.2 8.0	
	2001 3-month averages	63.3	78.8	55.5						
	Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4 63.3	79.0 78.8	57.3 56.9	75.5 75.3	84.5 84.4	85.2 85.0	69.9 69.8	8.1 8.2	
	Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3 63.4 63.3	78.8 78.9 78.9	56.5 57.1 56.4	75.0 75.2 75.0	84.5 84.6 84.6	85.0 85.2 85.2	69.9 69.9 70.1	8.1 8.1 8.1	
	Jan-Mar2001 Fab-Apr	63.3 63.3	78.8 78.8	56.0 55.6	75.0 75.2 75.0	84.4 84.4 84.4	85.2 85.1 85.1	70.0 70.1 70.2	8.0 8.0 8.0	
	Mar-May (Spr) Agr-Jun	63.3 63.3	78.8 78.8	55.5 55.5 55.3	75.6 75.3	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.2 63.3	78.7 78.7	54.9	75.6	84.2 84.0	84.8 84.8	70.1 70.4	8.3 8.4	
	def-Sep Aag-Oct	63.2 63.3	78.6 78.7	55.4 56.3	75.1 75.6	84.0 84.1	84.8 84.7	70.3 70.2	8.4 8.4	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	
	over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.2	
ale	Spring quarters	мсшн	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	Mar-May) 1993 1994	73.2 72.9	86.0 85.6	53.6 56.4	83.8 82.2	94.5 94.6	93.9 93.3	72.8 72.3	7.5 7.7	
	194 195 196	72.6 72.4	85.2 85.1	56.2 59.5	81.8 82.6	94.2 93.4	93.1 92.5	71.5 71.8	8.2 7.6	
	997 998 999	72.2 71.8 72.0	84.9 84.3 84.6	58.2 57.9 58.9	82.4 80.7 80.4	93.6 93.7 93.5	92.0 91.5 92.2	72.2 72.0 72.6	7.6 7.6 7.9	
	2000 2001	72.1 71.6	84.8 84.2	58.4 55.6	81.0 79.9	93.9 93.3	92.5 91.9	72.5 73.1	7.8 7.2	
	month averages aug-Oct 2000 ap-Nov (Aut)	71.8 71.7	84.4 84.3	57.3 56.9	79.8 79.6	93.4 93.5	92.3 92.1	72.7 72.6	7.6 7.6	
	oct-Dec lov2000-Jan2001 lec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	71.8 71.8 71.8	84.4 84.5 84.5	56.5 57.2 56.7	79.9 80.2 80.2	93.5 93.6 93.5	92.1 92.2 92.2	72.8 72.9 73.0	7.5 7.4 7.4	
	dan-Mar 2001 Reb-Apr	71.8 71.7	84.5 84.3	56.7 56.2	80.2	93.5 93.4	92.2 92.0	73.0	7.1 7.2	
	ar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.2	55.6	79.9 79.9	93.3	91.9	73.1 73.1	7.2	
	Apr-Jun May- Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.5 71.6 71.7	84.2 84.1 84.3	55.5 55.2 56.1	80.4 80.4 81.1	93.3 93.3 93.0	91.5 91.6 91.4	73.0 72.9 73.4	7.4 7.6 7.5	
	All-Sep Aug-Oct	71.7 71.7	84.2 84.3	56.2 56.9	80.5 80.7	93.0 93.2	91.7 91.5	73.3 73.2	7.6 7.6	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	0.0	
emal	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	1993	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	
	1895 1896 1897	53.3 53.8 54.3	70.9 71.4 71.8	55.7 56.5 60.9	69.8 71.2 70.7	71.6 72.3 73.5	76.6 77.1 76.9	63.2 62.9 63.3	7.9 7.8 8.3	
	1998	54.3 54.8	72.0 72.5	59.4 58.2	70.4 70.4	73.8 75.2	77.1 77.6	64.3 64.9	7.8 8.2	
	2000 2001	55.2 55.3	73.0 72.9	59.4 55.4	70.7 70.0	75.3 75.1	77.8 78.3	66.0 66.2	8.4 8.5	
	3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.3 55.2	73.0 72.8	57.3 56.8	71.1 70.7	75.2 74.9	78.0 77.8	66.1 66.0	8.4 8.5	
	Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	55.1 55.3 55.2	72.7 72.8 72.8	56.5 57.1 56.1	69.9 69.9 69.6	75.2 75.3 75.2	77.8 78.1 78.1	65.9 65.9 66.1	8.5 8.5 8.4	
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	55.1 55.2	72.6 72.8	55.3 54.9	69.6 70.3	74.9 75.0	78.1 78.1	65.9 66.1	8.4 8.5	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	55.3 55.4 55.3	72.9 72.9 72.6	55.4 55.4 55.4	70.0 70.7 69.9	75.1 75.1	78.2 78.0	66.2 66.3	8.5 8.5	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.2 55.1	72.5 72.4	53.7 54.7	69.9 69.6	74.7 74.6 74.6	78.0 78.0	66.3 66.3	8.8 8.9	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Changes	55.2	72.6	55.6	70.3	74.7	77.8	66.1 66.2	8.9 8.8	
	Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	

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

4 0.0

-0.3

0.0

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

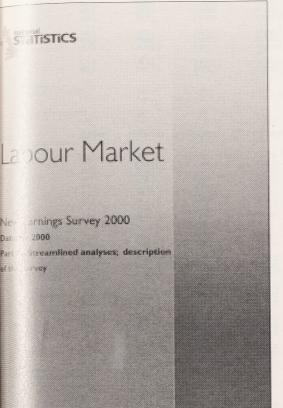
Thousands,	seasonally	adius

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		Wants iob b	ut not seek	ring in last 4 w	eeks			V	Vants job an not available	d seeking w	ork bu
	andover	Total	wantjob	a job	Total	Available to in next 2 we	start work			r not seekin	ıg	Bla III			
						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Othe
AII .	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	9 YCFI	7 YCFL	YCFO	9 YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCG.
Spring quarters Mar-May) 1994 1995	16,909 17,023	7,564 7,676	5,299 5,396	2,264 2,280	2,036 2,041	924 925	1,112 1,116	138 109	503 524	792 772	230 240	373 396	229 239	100 120 86	12
1996 1997 1998	17,030 17,032 17,204	7,645 7,663 7,768	5,328 5,268 5,367	2,317 2,395 2,400	2,132	896 783 735	1,236 1,405 1,446	104 89 72 68	579 692 750	776 746 743	262 268 248	411 393 367	184 207 220	86 92 94	12 11: 9 11: 12: 12: 11: 12:
1999 2000 2001	17,075 17,007 17,198	7,652 7,577 7,743	5,331 5,268 5,549	2,321 2,309 2,194	2,181 2,107 2,120 1,997	688 670 621	1,419 1,450 1,375	68 62 34	749 765 727	678 651 630	242 241 253	371 400 354	213 189 197	92 94 90 77 72	12 11: 12
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,096 17,155	7,657 7,722	5,391 5,461	2,266 2,261	2,061 2,053	652 649	1,409 1,404	53 47	734 754	634 626	245 234	395 392	205 208	8 2 79	12
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,165 17,131 17,146	7,726 7,686 7,698	5,464 5,434 5,455	2,261 2,251 2,243	2,049 2,032 2,018	633 634 627	1,416 1,398 1,390	45 42 40	747 742 732	626 617 617	240 243 248	391 388 381	212 220 225	83 94 98	12 12 12
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	17,192 17,191	7,733 7,736	5,493 5,504	2,240 2,231	2,019 2,015	633 629	1,385 1,386	39 34	737 727	629 634	253 255	361 365 354	221 217 197	92 81 72	10
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,198 17,194 17,227	7,743 7,749 7,807	5,549 5,563 5,602	2,194 2,186 2,205	1,997 1,982 2,000	621 606 607	1,375 1,376 1,392	34 32 34	727 721 737	630 639 638	253 243 244	346 347	204 205	79 8 5	125
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	17,226 17,251 17,234	7,806 7,832 7,806	5,557 5,595 5,549	2,249 2,237 2,257	2,026 2,026 2,049	613 599 588	1,414 1,427 1,461	30 34 36	740 737 747	646 639 642	242 244 253	370 371 372	223 212 208	96 94 9 2	12
Aug-Oct Changes Overlast3months	6	-1	-53	52	49	-19	69	2	10	3	9	25	2	8	
Percent Overlast12months Percent	0.0 137 0.8	0.0 149 1.9	-0.9 158 2.9	2.3 -9 -0.4	2.5 -12 -0.6	-3.2 -64 -9.9	4.9 52 3.7	5.6 -17 -32.5	1.4 13 1.8	0.5 7 1.1	3.7 7 3.0	7.2 -23 -5.9	1.1 3 1.5	9.0 11 13.4	-
Male Spring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	
Mar-May) 994 995 996	5,971 6,065 6,147	2,657 2,747 2,782	1,809 1,901 1,882	847 847 900	736 737 815	325 321 340	411 416 475	83 64 60	324 327 362	49 51 69	121 129 141	158 166 183	112 110 86	57 58 41	5 5 4
997 998 999	6,228 6,366 6,339	2,839 2,952 2,918	1,898 1,964 1,972	941 988 946	845 880 854	272 279 274	573 601 580	51 44 41	419 472 460	70 75 72	137 130 123	168 159 158	96 108 92	41 53 55 44	5 4
2000 2001	6,343 6,512	2,899 3,019	1,957 2,089	942 931	862 836	264 257	598 579	35 22	465 445	64 67	117 129	181 173	81 94	40 41	5
Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,436 6,459	2,975 2,997	2,027 2,048	948 949	856 855	264 264	592 591	32 30	451 463	67 64	128 120	178 178	92 94	42 43	5
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,451 6,444 6,444	2,982 2,968 2,967	2,038 2,025 2,024	944 943 943	852 848 842	257 260 251	595 588 590	26 24 22	462 460 455	65 68 67	125 123 128	174 173 169	92 96 101	44 49 52	4 4
an-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,463 6,491 6,512	2,973 3,001 3,019	2,028 2,058 2,089	945 943 931	845 841 836	256 253 257	588 588 579	23 20 22	455 444 445	69 69 67	129 130 129	169 177 173	100 103 94	48 45 41	555
Apr-Jun May-Jul Iun-Aug (Sum)	6,525 6,523 6,504	3,038 3,042 3,017	2,115 2,118 2,085	923 924 932	825 827 834	248 247 251	578 580 583	20 20 18	445 454 450	70 72 75	120 118 116	170 163 175	98 97 98	45 47 51	
lul-Sep Aug-Oct	6,511 6,512	3,025 3,022	2,101 2,082	924 940	828 846	249 248	579 598	21 22	446 452	71 72	119 127	171 173	95 94	50 49	4 4
Changes Overlast3months Per cent	-11 -0.2	-20 -0.7	-36 -1.7	16 1.7	19 2.3	0.3	18 3.1	2 9.7	-2 -0.5	0 -0.3	10 8.1	10 6.2	-3 -3.1	1 2.6	-8.
Overlast 12 months Percent	76 1.2	46 1.6	55 2.7	-8 -0.9	-10 -1.2	-16 -6.0	6 0.9	-10 -31.8	0.2	5 7.7	-1 -0.8	-5 -2.8	2 2.2	14.7	
emale Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCG	
994 995 996	10,938 10,958 10,883	4,907 4,929 4,863	3,490 3,496 3,446	1,417 1,433 1,417	1,300 1,305 1,318	599 604 556	701 700 761	55 45 44	179 197 218	742 721 707	109 111 121	216 230 228	117 129 99	43 62 45 39 39	6
997 998 999 000	10,805 10,838 10,736 10,663	4,824 4,815 4,734 4,677	3,370 3,403 3,358 3,311	1,454 1,412 1,375 1,367	1,343 1,301 1,254 1,258	510 456 414 406	832 845 840 852	38 27 27 27	272 278 289 300	676 668 606 587	131 118 119 125	225 209 213 219	111 112 121 109	46 36	
001 -month averages	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	
ep-Nov (Aut)	10,660 10,696 10,714	4,682 4,725 4,743	3,364 3,413 3,426	1,318 1,312 1,318	1,205 1,198 1,198	389 385 377	817 813 821	20 17 18	283 292 286	568 562 561	117 114 116	214	113 114 120	39 36 40	
ov2000-Jan 2001 ec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,687 10,702	4,717 4,731	3,410 3,431	1,308 1,300	1,184 1,176	374 376	810 800	18 18	282 277	549 550	120 120	215 211	124 124	45 46	
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr Iar-May (Spr)	10,729 10,700 10,687	4,760 4,735 4,724	3,465 3,446 3,460	1,295 1,288 1,264	1,174 1,174 1,160	377 376 364	797 798 796	16 14 11	282 283 281	560 565 563	124 125 124	192 188 181	121 114 103	44 36 31	
pr-Jun l ay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	10,669 10,705 10,721	4,711 4,765 4,789	3,448 3,484 3,472	1,263 1,281 1,317	1,157 1,173 1,192	358 360 362	799 813 830	12 14 12	276 283 289	569 566 571	123 126 125	176 184 195	107 109 124	34 37 45	,
ul-Sep ug-Oct	10,740 10,722	4,808 4,784	3,494 3,467	1,314 1,317	1,197 1,203	350 340	848 863	13 14	292 296	568 570	125 125	200 199	116 114	43 44	1
hanges verlast3months ercent	17 0.2	19 0.4	-16 -0.5	36 2.8	30 2.6	-20 -5.6	50 6.2	0 -0.5	13 4.6	3 0.6	-1 -0.4	15 8.0	5 4.8	6 17.1	
overlast12 months	61 0.6	102 2.2	103 3.1	• -1 -0.1	-2 -0.2	-49 -12.5	46 5.7	-7 -33.5	12 4.3	2 0.4	8 7.2	-18 -8.4	1.0	11.9	

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UK Volume 1 85774 401 2



Labour Market trends January 2002

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

17,096 17,155

7,657 7,722

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)

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

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

65+ (M) 60+ (F) 50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) UNITED All aged 16 and over 18-24 25-34 35-49 16-59/64 16-17 YCAV YCAY YCBB MGWA MGWD YCAS MGSI YBSN Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 9,355 9,345 9,347 9,384 9,370 9,436 9,423 9,430 9,456 613 569 592 597 590 601 599 592 650 1,258 1,304 1,271 1,166 1,155 1,194 1,204 1,185 1,245 1,573 1,572 1,576 1,584 1,512 1,476 1,392 1,327 1,329 1,701 1,756 1,805 1,836 1,887 1,917 1,869 1,868 1,909 2,336 2,363 2,432 2,463 2,519 2,579 2,588 2,604 2,611 7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768 7,652 7,577 7,743 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,075 17,007 17,198

1,211 1,227

508 502 501

504 511 513

-6 -0.8

29 4.1

0.2

18 6.0

-8 -0.8

284 282 284

284 290 290

1,346 1,347

2,605 2,619

1,879 1,906

504 504 502

502 517 527

1,386 1,400

1,401 1,383 1,385

1,385 1,389 1,382

1,386 **1,404** 1,405

1,420 **1,427**

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1,364 1,362 1,358

1,361 1,357 1,358

1,366 **1,373** 1,346

1,352 1,359

-14 -1.0

-6 -0.4

MGWC

1,149 1,162 1,193 1,228 1,239 1,249 1,237 1,253

1,241 1,247

1,254 1,257 1,252

1,260 1,254 1,253

1,253 **1,254** 1,258

1,266 **1,265**

10 0.8

3,469 3,476 3,477

3,490 3,490 3,493

3,487 **3,481** 3,487

3,486 **3,491**

10 0.3

30 0.9

MGWF

6,052 6,031 6,029 6,020 5,981 6,023 6,003 5,986 5,963

5,978 5,971

5,970 5,969 5,971

5,958 **5,939** 5,933

5,932 **5,937**

-2 0.0

-41 -0.7

9,439 9,433

1,904 1,886 1,886 1,333 1,324 1,326 Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win) 17,165 17,131 17,146 7,726 7,686 7,698 630 622 634 1,240 1,234 1,242 9,459 9,456 9,456 2,621 2,611 2,611 641 648 650 1,246 1,236 1,245 1,338 1,336 1,329 1,887 1,905 1,909 7,733 7,736 7,743 Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 1,326 **1,342** 1,359 1,937 **1,948** 1,961 2,619 **2,627** 2,604 9,445 **9,420** 9,420 1,216 **1,236** 1,222 7,749 **7,807** 7,806 17,194 **17,227** 17,226 Apr-Jun **May-Jul** Jun-Aug (Sum) 9,418 **9,428** 654 **644** 1,246 1,224 1,350 **1,338** 1,963 1,977 2,618 **2,623** 17,251 **17,234** Jul-Sep Aug-Oct **-4** -0.1 **29** 1.5 0.1 -10 -1.6 **-12** -1.0 **-4** -0.3 0.0 -**1** 0.0 **98** 5.2 **18** 0.7 -11 -0.1 **27** 4.4 13 1.1 **-8** -0.6 **149** *1.9* Over last 12 months
Percent 137 0.8 MGWE MGWB YCBC MGSJ YBSO YCAT YCAW YCAZ Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 3,303 3,315 3,318 3,364 3,389 3,414 3,420 3,444 3,493 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918 2,899 3,019 1,187 1,220 1,270 1,270 1,291 1,340 1,338 1,367 1,358 355 396 410 454 488 521 486 479 527 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,339 6,343 6,512 470 498 491 451 446 484 492 477 513 257 253 275 313 302 294 298 270 290 315 290 302 295 312 313 304 307 332 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) **293** 286 **493** 506 **1,364** 1,372 **3,461** 3,462 **509** 515 **2,975** 2,997 **316** 319 **6,436** 6,459

323 327 332

616 624

551 **544** 555 3,038 **3,042** 3,017 6,525 **6,523** 6,504 Apr-Jun **May-Jul** Jun-Aug (Sum) 542 **551** 301 **294** 6,511 **6,512** 330 **325** 499 **494** 3,025 **3,022** Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Changes Over last 3 months Percent **-6** -1.2 **-11** -3.3 1.3 7 1.3 **-11** -0.2 **-20** -0.7 **58** 11.7 **-16** -3.1 0.4 **76** 1.2 **9** 2.9 Over last 12 months
Percent YCBD YCBA MGSK YBSP YCAU YCAX le Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1,347 1,360 1,396 1,382 1,399 1,396 1,382 1,389 1,382 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,838 10,736 10,663 10,687 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,734 4,677 4,724 1,316 1,319 1,302 1,271 1,210 1,182 1,095 1,057 1,039

2,982 2,968 2,967

2,973 3,001 3,019

6,451 6,444 6,444

6,463 6,491 6,512

3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) **1,053** 1,061 **10,660** 10,696 **4,682** 4,725 **301** 305 **702** 712 10,714 10,687 10,702 4,743 4,717 4,731 1,049 1,042 1,042 Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 4,760 4,735 4,724 318 321 318 742 725 732 1,054 1,046 1,039 4,711 **4,765** 4,789 717 **737** 739 1,037 **1,052** 1,055 10,669 **10,705** 10,721 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 1,050 **1,044** 4,808 **4,784** Jul-Sep Aug-Oct

19 0.4

102 2.2

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

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates by age onally adjusted

								Per cent, seaso
UNITED	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)
KINGDOM	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Spring quarters	УВТС	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
(Mar-May) 1983 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001	37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2 36.8 36.5 36.7	21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.2 20.9 21.2	46.2 43.8 44.1 41.9 40.5 41.3 41.4 41.1	22.1 23.8 24.1 22.9 23.3 24.4 24.5 24.0 25.0	17.1 17.0 16.9 17.0 16.3 16.1 15.5 15.2 15.6	14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.5 15.7 15.1 14.8 14.9	31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.5 31.3 30.6 30.3 29.8	92.1 92.1 92.0 92.3 91.9 92.3 91.9 91.8 92.0
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000	36.6 36.7	21.0 21.2	42.7 43.1	24.5 24.7	15.5 15.6	14.8 15.0	30.1 30.2	91.9 91.8
Sap-Nov (Aut) Od-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 En 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7 36.6 36.7	21.2 21.1 21.1	43.5 42.9 43.6	25.0 24.8 25.0	15.5 15.4 15.4	15.0 14.8 14.8	30.1 30.1 29.9	91.9 91.9 91.9
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.7 36.7 36.7	21.2 21.2 21.2	44.0 44.4 44.5	25.0 24.8 25.0	15.6 15.6 15.6	14.8 14.9 14.9	30.0 29.9 29.8	92.0 92.0 92.0
A - Jun My-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7 36.8 36.7	21.2 21.3 21.3	44.5 44.7 45.1	24.4 24.7 24.4	15.6 15.8 16.0	15.1 15.2 15.2	29.9 29.9 29.6	91.9 91.7 91.6
್ಷ-Sep ಸ್ಟ್ರೀ-Oct	36.8 36.7	21.4 21.3	44.6 43.7	24.9 24.4	16.0 15.9	15.2 15.3	29.7 29.8	91.6 91.6
Changes Cher last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Overlast 12 months	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Male Spring quarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
(*ar-May) -33 -34 -35 -36 -37 -38 -39 -30 -31	26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 28.0 27.9 28.4	14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.8	46.4 43.8 40.5 41.8 42.1 41.1 41.6 44.4	16.2 17.8 18.2 17.4 17.6 19.3 19.6 19.0 20.1	5.5 5.4 5.8 6.6 6.4 6.3 6.5 6.1	6.1 6.7 6.9 7.5 8.0 8.5 7.8 7.5 8.1	27.2 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8 28.0 27.4 27.5 26.9	92.5 92.3 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.1 92.1 92.2 92.8
month averages aug-Oct 2000 sp-Nov (Aut)	28.2 28.3	15.6 15.7	42.7 43.1	20.2 20.4	6.6 6.5	7.7 7.9	27.3 27.4	92.4 92.4
	28.2 28.2 28.2	15.6 15.5 15.5	43.5 42.8 43.3	20.1 19.8 19.8	6.5 6.4 6.5	7.9 7.8 7.8	27.2 27.1 27.0	92.5 92.6 92.6
den-Mar2001 Fo-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.2 28.3 28.4	15.5 15.7 15.8	43.3 43.8 44.4	19.8 20.1 20.1	6.5 6.6 6.7	7.8 8.0 8.1	27.0 26.9 26.9	92.9 92.8 92.8
Agr-Jun Lasy- Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.5 28.4 28.3	15.8 15.9 15.7	44.5 44.8 43.9	19.6 19.6 18.9	6.7 6.7 7.0	8.5 8.4 8.6	27.0 27.1 26.6	92.6 92.4 92.5
& Sep Aug-Oct	28.3 28.3	15.8 15.7	43.8 43.1	19.5 19.3	7.0 6.8	8.3 8.5	26.7 26.8	92.4 92.4
Cranges Crer last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0
Cver last 12 months Female Seting quarters	0.1 YBTE	0.1 YBTM	0.4 LWEZ	-0.9 LWFC	0.2 LWFF	0.7 LWFI	-0.5 LWFL	0.0 LWFO
Sofing quarters (bar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1839 2000 2001	46.8 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7 45.2 44.8 44.7	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.0 27.5 27.0 27.1	46.1 44.1 44.3 43.5 39.1 40.6 41.8 40.6 44.6	28.3 30.1 30.2 28.8 29.3 29.6 29.6 29.3 30.0	29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.5 26.2 24.8 24.7 24.9	23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1 22.9 22.4 22.2 21.7	37.8 36.9 36.8 37.1 36.7 35.7 35.1 34.0 33.8	91.9 91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7 92.2 91.8 91.6 91.5
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.7 44.8	27.0 27.2	42.7 43.2	28.9 29.3	24.8 25.1	22.0 22.2	33.9 34.0	91.6 91.5
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	44.9 44.7 44.8	27.3 27.2 27.2	43.5 42.9 43.9	30.1 30.1 30.4	24.8 24.7 24.8	22.2 21.9 21.9	34.1 34.1 33.9	91.5 91.5 91.6
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.9 44.8 44.7	27.4 27.2 27.1	44.7 45.1 44.6	30.4 29.7 30.0	25.1 25.0 24.9	21.9 21.9 21.7	34.1 33.9 33.8	91.6 91.5 91.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.6 44.7 44.8	27.1 27.4 27.5	44.6 44.6 46.3	29.3 30.1 30.1	24.9 25.3 25.4	21.8 22.0 22.0	33.7 33.7 33.7	91.5 91.2 91.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	44.9 44.8	27.6 27.4	45.3 44.4	30.4 29.7	25.4 25.3	22.2 22.3	33.9 33.8	91.1 91.2
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Overlast 12 months	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.4

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

17 0.2

61 0.6

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

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN	Whole econom	ny (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headling
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000))Annual)averages)	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.3				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3			
1999	Oct Nov Dec	118.1 119.1 124.9	121.0 121.3 121.9	5.2 5.0 5.8	5.0 5.0 5.3	113.9 114.4 115.1	114.6 114.8 114.9	4.0 3.8 3.8	3.5
2000	Jan Feb Mar	123.2 125.3 129.3	122.9 122.8 123.4	6.1 5.3 5.2	5.7 5.7 5.5	115.1 116.3 115.1	116.2 116.6 116.4	4.4 4.4 3.7	43 42 42
	Apr May Jun	122.5 122.4 123.3	122.8 123.2 123.5	4.5 4.1 3.8	5.0 4.6 4.2	116.7 117.0 118.0	116.8 116.7 117.6	42 32 3.5	4.1 3.7 3.8
	Jul Aug Sep	123.6 122.5 122.2	124.2 125.0 125.4	4.0 4.3 4.3	4.0 4.0 4.2	117.4 118.0 117.7	117.4 117.7 118.0	3.4 3.4 3.3	3.4 3.4 3.4
	Oct Nov Dec	122.7 124.0 131.1	126.0 126.6 127.7	4.1 4.4 4.7	4.2 4.2 4.4	117.6 118.5 120.2	118.6 119.3 119.8	3.5 3.9 4.3	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	128.6 133.8 134.7	128.0 131.0 128.5	4.1 6.7 4.1	4.4 5.2 5.0	119.0 119.5 120.2	120.1 120.2 121.6	3.3 3.0 4.5	
	Apr May Jun	128.4 127.6 129.2	128.7 128.8 129.5	4.8 4.6 4.8	5.2 4.5 4.7	123.4 123.6 124.5	123.2 123.5 123.9	5.5 5.8 5.3	4.5. 5.1
	Jul Aug Sep R	128.8 127.7 127.6	129.7 130.4 130.9	4.4 4.3 4.4	4.6 4.5 4.3	125.1 125.4 124.5	124.3 124.6 124.6	5.8 5.9 5.6	5 5
	Oct P	128.1	131.5	4.4	4.4	124.4	125.4	5.7	5

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	:100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headlin rate
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJC
1995 1996 1997)))Annual	100.0 103.7 108.7				100.0 103.5 108.8			
1998 1999 2000) averages))	114.7 120.4 126.1				115.2 121.4 127.2			
1999	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	122.6 122.9 123.7	5.4 5.3 6.3	5.2 5.2 5.7	119.0 120.1 129.0	123.6 124.0 124.7	5.8 5.7 6.7	5 5 6
2000	Jan Feb Mar	125.2 127.6 132.9	124.5 124.3 125.2	6.5 5.5 5.5	6.0 6.1 5.8	126.9 130.3 136.0	125.4 125.4 126.5	7.0 5.7 5.8	6 6
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	124.3 124.8 125.0	4.6 4.3 3.9	5.2 4.8 4.3	124.6 124.2 125.5	125.4 125.8 125.9	4.8 3.9 3.5	5
	Jul Aug Sep	125.1 123.6 123.3	125.9 126.9 127.3	4.1 4.5 4.5	4.1 4.2 4.4	125.7 124.5 123.5	127.0 128.3 128.4	4.0 4.8 4.5	34
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.4 133.8	127.8 128.4 129.5	4.2 4.5 4.7	4.4 4.4 4.5	124.0 125.1 135.7	129.0 129.5 130.8	4.3 4.5 4.9	4
001	Jan Feb Mar	131.0 137.4 138.3	129.8 133.6 130.2	4.3 7.5 4.0	4.5 5.5 5.3	133.3 141.8 141.1	131.1 136.3 131.1	4.5 8.6 3.6	4 6 5
	Apr May Jun	129.6 128.7 130.4	130.2 130.2 131.0	4.7 4.3 4.7	5.4 4.3 4.6	129.9 128.6 130.9	130.9 130.7 131.5	4.4 3.9 4.5	2
	Jul Aug Sep R	129.7 128.3 128.3	131.0 131.8 132.5	4.1 3.9 4.1	4.4 4.2 4.0	129.7 128.4 128.1	131.6 132.5 133.4	3.6 3.3 3.9	
	Oct P	129.0	133.1	4.1	4.0	128.9	134.1	4.0	3

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.
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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.

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

AT BRITAIN 1992	Actual	Seasonally adjus	ited		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
		- Leuke	Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
) Arnual () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9				100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8			
	118.3	119.6	4.2	4.1	119.0	120.2	4.5	4.3
Nov Nov	119.5	119.8	4.4	4.2	120.3	120.5	4.7	4.5
Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.1	5.6	4.:
Jan	121.2	121.7	5.4	5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.
Jan	121.6	120.7	4.4	5.0	122.1	121.3	4.6	5.
Feb Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.
	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.
Ale	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.
	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.
	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.
	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.
Aug Suit	121.6	124.0	4.3	4.1	122.6	125.0	4.6	4.
	122.8	124.5	4.1	4.1	123.9	125.5	4.4	4
	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.3	125.8	126.1	4.7	4
	128.4	125.7	4.5	4.3	129.6	126.9	4.8	4
	125.4	125.9	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.9	3.8	4
	127.9	126.8	5.1	4.3	128.3	127.6	5.2	4
	131.8	127.2	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4
	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5
	127.3	127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5
ay an	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5
	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4
	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4
i ig	126.8	129.2	4.0	4.4	128.0	130.3	4.3	4
SepR	120.0	120.2	-					
Oct P	127.6	129.4	3.9	4.2	128.9	130.5	4.0	4

	Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted	
		1000	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 1996 1997 Annual	100.0 103.3 107.9			
1998 averages 1999)	113.4 119.2 124.5			
1999 Oct	117.7	121.2	5.4	5.3
Nov	118.6	121.5	5.3	5.2
Dec	125.2	122.1	5.9	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.1	6.3	5.8
Feb	126.5	123.0	5.4	5.9
Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
Jul	123.5	124.4	3.9	3.7
Aug	122.8	125.5	4.4	3.9
Sept	121.9	125.6	4.2	4.1
Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2
Dec	131.6	127.9	4.8	4.4
2001 Jan	129.5	128.3	4.3	4.4
Feb	135.8	132.0	7.3	5.4
Mar	135.4	128.6	3.9	5.2
Apr	128.1	128.7	4.6	5.3
May	127.2	128.7	4.4	4.3
Jun	129.1	129.4	4.6	4.5
Jul	128.4	129.6	4.2	4.4
Aug	127.6	130.4	3.9	4.2
Sep R	127.1	131.1	4.3	4.1
Oct P	127.7	131.8	4.4	4.2

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products;	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and	Pulp, paper products printing	Chemicals and chemical products		Other non- metallic mineral	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl.	Machinery and equip- ment	Electr- ical and optical	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and	Finan- cial inter- media-	Real estate renting and	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social worke	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
			tobacco		Tootwear	other manu'ing n.e.c.	and publish- ing	products	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	products		machin- ery)	n.e.c.	equip- ment		supply	(45)	(54)	(E0 E2)	(EE)	communi- cation ^d (60-64)	(65-67)	business activities (70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
March1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22) LOTP	(24) LOTQ	(25) LOTR	(26) LOTS	(27) LOTT	(28) LOTU	(29)	(30-33)	(34,35) LOTX	(40,41) LOTY	(45) 	(51) LOUA	(50,52) LOUB	(55) LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
1997) Annual 1998) Averages 1999) 2000)	LOTJ	104.8 108.8 109.8 112.7	103.6 108.1 110.0 114.6	105.1 107.3 111.2 114.5	105.0 109.2 111.8 109.3	107.0 111.6 114.7 121.6	104.4 108.5 112.8 116.1	105.2 111.5 119.0 124.2	105.4 110.5 113.7 117.6	105.1 109.4 113.1 119.1	107.7 113.0 115.8 124.1	104.8 108.3 109.3 111.5	105.1 109.4 111.8 117.0	105.7 110.1 116.5 124.2	101.6 106.3 110.7 116.4	101.0 103.9 102.1 100.3	103.4 110.4 115.0 121.7	104.9 110.8 113.8 118.2	97.9 101.8 103.0 105.9	106.3 110.8 117.4 124.4	103.9 107.9 109.5 113.3	106.7 113.3 118.0 124.4	104.1 110.3 115.2 121.3	101.0 103.5 106.0 109.8	104.6 107.6 112.9 117.6	106.2 114.8 121.9 130.4	1997) Annual 1998) Averages 1999) 2000)
1998 Oct Nov Dec		109.3 110.0 110.6	108.0 109.0 109.9	107.9 108.7 108.7	109.4 109.8 109.8	110.9 111.8 111.9	110.1 110.7 111.1	112.1 112.9 114.5	111.5 111.7 111.7	110.0 110.3 110.5	114.1 113.7 113.4	108.2 108.4 108.5	110.1 110.0 110.0	111.0 111.6 112.5	106.2 106.4 107.0	104.5 104.5 104.5	112.4 113.3 113.5	112.1 112.2 112.5	102.8 102.5 102.6	110.7 111.0 112.7	108.3 109.3 108.9	114.4 114.9 115.4	110.5 111.3 112.0	104.1 104.3 104.7	109.9 109.5 109.5	117.0 117.0 117.3	1998 Oct Nov Dec
1999 Jan ^a		110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2	1999 Jan ^a Feb ^a
Feb ^a Mar		109.8 109.1	109.6 109.1	107.5 107.4	110.0 110.5	111.1 111.3	111.1 110.7	115.6 115.5	111.6 111.4	110.1 110.5	110.9 111.4	108.0 107.7	109.7 109.6	1132 1135	107.5 107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.2	105.0	109.9	117.3	Mar Apr
Apr May Jun		108.8 109.1 109.4	108.9 109.3 109.5	107.9 109.2 110.6	110.4 110.9 111.0	111.8 112.6 113.4	110.7 111.2 111.8	116.6 117.4 118.5	111.4 111.8 112.2	111.4 112.2 112.6	112.0 114.0 115.2	108.1 108.7 109.5	110.1 110.7 111.3	114.0 114.6 115.1	108.9 109.7 110.3	102.2 103.8 104.9	113.0 113.3 113.4	113.1 113.6 113.8	101.6 102.1 103.2	115.2 117.1	108.6 107.8	117.6 118.2	115.2 115.8 116.0	105.1 105.6 105.9	111.2 112.7 113.4	118.3 119.5	May Jun Jul
Jul Aug Sep		109.4 109.7 109.8	109.8 110.0 110.3	111.6 112.3 112.3	111.4 111.1 111.5	114.3 115.0 116.0	112.1 112.7 113.4	118.7 119.1 119.8	112.5 113.3 114.2	113.0 113.6 114.1	117.0 117.2 117.4	110.0 109.8 110.0	111.7 112.0 112.0	116.0 116.0 118.0	110.5 111.1 111.5	103.7 102.2 101.0	113.9 114.3 115.5	113.8 114.0 114.3	103.2 103.7 104.0	118.0 119.0 118.7	108.6 109.9	118.6 118.6	115.4 115.0	106.1 105.9	114.4 114.7	122.6 123.8	Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec		110.3 110.9 111.0	110.6 110.8 111.2	113.0 113.7 114.4	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.2 114.6 115.2	120.2 121.1 122.2	115.6 116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	117.2 118.4 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	112.4 113.4 114.3	118.7 119.2 119.8	112.1 112.8 113.3	100.8 100.9 101.2	116.5 117.8 118.0	114.4 114.3 114.6	103.9 103.3 102.8	118.7 118.2 120.8	109.8 110.0 110.5	118.2 118.5 119.3	114.6 115.1 115.6	106.4 107.2 107.6	114.8 114.5 114.3	124.5 125.8 126.9	Oct Nov Dec
2000 Jan Feb Mar		111.3 111.4 112.1	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.4 112.4 111.8	112.0 110.9 108.6	118.1 118.3 118.6	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 115.0	116.3 117.8 118.5	120.5 120.5 120.6	110.0 110.0 110.6	114.4 114.6 115.1	119.3 120.3 121.3	113.7 113.4 114.3	101.8 101.3 100.3	118.2 118.5 119.6	115.3 116.4 117.1	104.0 104.7 105.2	121.8 122.8 121.2	111.7 112.1 111.9	121.3 122.0 122.6	117.2 118.5 119.5	108.0 109.0 109.3	114.6 114.8 114.8	128.7 130.3 130.1	2000 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun		112.1 112.0 111.9	114.6 115.8 116.1	112.0 112.6 113.5	108.7 107.2 107.6	119.3 119.2 119.6	114.4 115.0 115.2	123.3 123.6 123.7	114.7 115.7 117.0	119.3 120.2 120.6	120.6 121.4 122.8	110.4 110.8 111.0	116.0 116.3 117.1	122 122 123	115.0 115.7 115.9	99.4 99.5 100.2	120.0 120.3 120.7	117.6 118.0 118.4	104.7 105.6 106.3	122.8 123.2 124.3	111.0 111.6 112.5	122.1 122.9 123.4	119.5 120.0 120.4	109.3 108.3 108.6	115.4 116.1 117.3	129.5 128.7 129.8	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep		112.3 112.5 112.7	114.8 113.9 113.7	114.7 115.2 115.6	108.0 108.2 109.0	120.3 121.4 122.3	115.6 115.7 116.9	123.8 124.0 124.2	118.3 118.6 118.9	120.1 119.0 118.5	125.8 126.7 127.1	111.9 111.4 111.2	117.8 118.0 117.5	124.7 124.3 125.6	116.0 115.9 115.9	100.1 100.1 99.8	121.7 121.9 121.8	118.2 117.9 118.1	106.8 106.5 106.8	124.0 125.5 125.8	113.0 113.5 113.6	124.1 124.3 124.6	121.2 121.3 121.6	108.7 109.0 109.3	117.8 118.7 119.1	130.5 131.4 131.0	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec		113.0 114.0 114.1	113.9 114.7 115.5	116.2 117.4 117.1	109.7 111.3 112.0	123.4 124.7 125.9	117.7 118.5 118.3	124.3 124.8 126.0	118.7 119.4 119.3	118.3 118.3 118.9	125.4 126.2 125.9	111.6 112.7 113.2	117.4 117.9 118.4	125 ± 125 ± 126 ±	116.5 118.2 119.6	99.7 99.9 100.8	122.0 123.5 124.6	118.6 119.1 119.3	106.5 106.0 105.3	126.0 125.1 126.2	114.3 114.7 115.3	125.1 126.0 127.0	121.9 122.7 123.9	109.8 111.1 111.8	119.2 118.9 119.0	130.7 129.9 130.6	Oct Nov Dec
2001 Jan Feb Mar		113.9 113.7 114.5	116.2 116.4 116.7	117.2 116.7 117.6	112.5 113.3 113.4	126.7 126.8 127.1	118.4 118.2 118.3	127.1 127.8 128.7	119.7 119.6 119.9	119.4 120.5 120.7	125.8 124.9 125.9	113.1 113.1 113.7	118.7 119.1 119.7	127 - 128 2 128 7	120.4 120.2 120.3	101.6 101.9 101.3	125.5 125.8 126.7	119.3 119.4 119.6	105.9 106.4 106.7	125.7 125.9 125.3	115.7 116.2 117.1	127.9 128.8 129.7	125.2 126.3 126.9	112.4 112.5 112.7	119.4 119.6 119.7	131.2 132.2 131.8	2001 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun		115.1 115.5 115.8	118.0 119.3 120.1	117.5 118.1 118.6	113.9 113.8 113.6	128.4 129.9 131.5	119.1 120.0 120.7	128.8 129.0 129.3	120.1 121.2 122.1	121.1 120.9 121.3	126.3 127.2 127.3	115.0 116.5 118.2	120.3 120.6 121.1	130 J 130 S 137 m	121.2 122.2 122.8	101.3 101.5 102.2	127.2 128.1 129.1	120.3 120.7 121.1	107.2 108.5 109.7	127.0 128.2 129.5	117.9 118.9 118.9	130.7 131.7 131.8	127.2 127.6 128.3	113.2 113.5 114.2	121.1 122.7 124.4	131.2 131.1 131.8	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep R		116.4 116.1 116.0	120.0 119.8 119.5	119.2 118.9 119.3	114.0 114.1 114.4	131.9 131.9 131.8	120.8 121.1 122.1	130.1 130.5 130.4	122.8 122.5 122.8	121.1 121.1 121.1	127.9 128.5 128.7	118.7 118.3 117.6	121.5 121.2 120.9	1313 1322 13x8	123.0 122.6 122.4	102.6 103.8 103.8	130.2 129.9 129.8	121.2 121.7 121.9	109.9 110.2 110.4	130.3 131.5 132.3	119.0 118.6 118.5	132.0 132.0 131.8	128.4 128.5 128.4	114.6 115.0 115.7	125.3 126.3 126.9	133.2 134.6 135.0	Jul Aug Sep R
Oct P		116.5	119.7	120.5	114.5	132.3	122.7	130.2	123.5	121.8	129.4	117.2	120.7	133.0	122.0	103.7	129.9	122.1	110.3	132.3	118.7	131.6	129.2	116.3	126.6	135.3	Oct P
Per cent change on th	ne year LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNLY	LNUZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	LNML	cent change on the year
1999 Jan ^a Feb ^a		4.1	4.0 3.5	2.0	4.1 3.3	0.8	5.3	6.5 6.1	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	- 61 61	2.6	0.2	- 6.7 5.8	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999 Jan ^a Feb ^a
Mar	::	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	5.4	2.6	-0.8 -1.0	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.9 5.0	2.1	5.1 5.2	5.1 4.3	Mar
Apr May Jun	::	0.4 0.5	1.4	2.7 2.9	1.6 1.5	0.0 1.1	3.6 3.5	6.7 6.9	1.0 1.2 1.6	3.3 3.2	0.8 1.5	0.1 0.6	1.6	5.2 5.2	3.5 3.5 3.3	0.0 0.7 -0.6	4.7 4.1 3.5	3.4 2.6 2.0	1.0 1.1 0.4	4.9 6.0 6.4	-0.5 0.3	4.7 4.5 4.2	5.0 5.2 5.1	2.2 2.5 2.4	5.3 5.6 5.2	4.0 5.2 6.2	Apr May Jun Jul
Jul Aug Sep	3.3 6.1	0.7 1.2 1.0	1.0 1.7 1.9	3.6 3.8 4.2	1.5 1.3 1.6	1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.6 6.6 7.3	2.6 2.7	2.9 3.2 3.6	2.3 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	1.4 1.4 1.4	5.6 6.0	3.8 4.7	-2.0 -3.4	3.0 3.1	1.9 2.0 2.0	0.6 0.8	7.4 7.2 7.2	2.6 1.7	4.2 4.0 3.4	4.8 4.1 3.7	2.2 2.1 2.2	5.0 4.4 4.5	6.1 6.1	Aug Sep Oct
Oct Nov Dec	9.6 9.3 6.8	1.0 0.9 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.2	4.7 4.6 5.2	2.5 3.5 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.7	3.7 3.5 3.7	7.3 7.3 6.7	3.7 4.5 4.8	4.0 3.9 4.3	2.7 4.2 5.0	1.7 2.2 1.5	3.1 3.9	6.8 6.1	5.6 6.0 5.9	-3.5 -3.4 -3.1	4.0	1.8 1.9	0.8 0.3	6.5 7.2	0.7 1.5	3.2 3.4	3.3 3.2	2.7 2.8	4.6 4.3	7.5 8.2	Nov Dec
2000 Jan Feb Mar	4.6 3.5 5.2	0.5 1.4 2.7	1.5 2.5 3.7	4.4 4.6 4.0	1.6 0.8 -1.8	5.8 6.5 6.6	3.0 3.0 3.1	6.7 6.4 6.4	4.6 3.4 3.3	5.4 7.0 7.2	7.9 8.6 8.2	1.3 1.8 2.7	4.1 4.4 5.0	63 69	6.0 5.6 6.1	-1.8 -1.1 -1.1	4.1 4.9 5.8	2.5 3.6 4.1	0.6 1.5 3.0	7.1 7.9 7.4	2.3 2.4 1.8	4.8 5.4 5.7	3.6 4.2 4.6	3.1 4.0 4.1	4.3 4.2 4.5	11.3 10.9	2000 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	6.0 8.2 9.7	3.1 2.6 2.3	5.3 6.0 6.0	3.8 3.1 2.6	-1.6 -3.3 -3.0	6.7 5.9 5.5	3.4 3.4 3.0	5.8 5.3 4.4	3.0 3.5 4.3	7.0 7.1 7.1	7.7 6.5 6.6	2.1 1.9 1.4	5.3 5.0 5.2	7.0 7.6 7.2	5.6 5.5 5.1	-2.7 -4.1 -4.5	6.2 6.2 6.5	4.0 3.9 4.0	3.0 3.4 3.1	8.2 6.9 6.2	1.2 2.7 4.3	4.8 4.5 4.4	4.3 4.1 4.0	4.1 3.0 2.9	4.5 4.5 4.1	10.1 8.8 8.6	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	7.6 3.5 2.7	2.6 2.6 2.7	4.5 3.5 3.1	2.8 2.6 2.9	-3.1 -2.6 -2.2	5.2 5.6 5.4	3.1 2.6 3.0	4.3 4.1 3.7	5.1 4.6 4.1	6.3 4.8 3.8	7.5 8.1 8.2	1.7 1.4 1.2	5.4 5.4 4.9	7.1 6.9 6.3	5.0 4.3 3.9	-3.5 -2.0 -1.2	6.6	3.9 3.4 3.4	3.4 2.7 2.7	5.1 5.5 6.0	4.6 4.5 3.4	4.7 4.8 5.1	4.5 5.1 5.8	2.6 2.8 3.1	3.9 3.8 3.9		Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	2.7 5.2 4.8	2.4 2.7 2.8	3.0 3.5 3.9	2.8 3.2 2.4	-2.1 -2.1 -1.8	5.6 5.9 6.4	3.1 3.4 2.7	3.4 3.1 3.1	2.7 2.2 1.9	3.4 3.2 3.2	7.0 6.5 5.8	1.4 1.8 2.8	4.4 3.9 3.6	6.0 5.8 6.1	3.9 4.7 5.6	-1.1 -1.0 -0.4	4.7 4.8 5.5	3.7 4.3 4.1	2.5 2.6 2.4	6.2 5.8 4.5	4.0 4.2 4.4	5.8 6.3 6.5	6.4 6.6 7.1	3.2 3.7 4.0	3.8 3.9 4.2		Oct Nov Dec
2001 Jan Feb Mar	6.0 5.3 4.1	2.3 2.1 2.1	3.9 3.6 3.2	3.4 3.8 5.2	0.4 2.2 4.4	7.3 7.2 7.1	3.1 3.2 3.7	3.4 3.9 4.7	2.4 3.6 4.2	2.7 2.4 1.9	4.4 3.6 4.4	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.7 4.0 4.0	6.1 6.5 6.5	5.9 5.9 5.3	-0.1 0.5 1.0		3.4 2.5 2.2	1.8 1.6 1.5	3.2 2.5 3.4	3.5 3.7 4.7	5.4 5.6 5.8	6.9 6.5 6.2	4.1 3.2 3.1	4.2 4.2 4.2		2001 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	3.6 4.7 4.0	2.7 3.1 3.4	2.9 3.0 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.5	4.8 6.1 5.6	7.7 9.0 10.0	4.2 4.4 4.8	4.5 4.4 4.5	4.7 4.8 4.3	1.5 0.6 0.6	4.8 4.8 3.7	4.2 5.2 6.5	3.7 3.8 3.4	6.9 6.6 6.4	5.4 5.6 5.9	1.9 1.9 2.0	6.5	2.3 2.3 2.3	2.5 2.7 3.2	3.4 4.0 4.2	6.2 6.6 5.8	7.1 7.1 6.8	6.5 6.4 6.5		5.0 5.6 6.0	1.8	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep R	4.6 6.4 8.3	3.7 3.2 2.9	4.5 5.2 5.1	3.9 3.2 3.1	5.5 5.4 4.9	9.7 8.7 7.8	4.5 4.7 4.4	5.1 5.2 5.0	3.8 3.3 3.3	0.9 1.7 2.2	1.7 1.4 1.3	6.1 6.3 5.7	32 27 29	5.9 5.8 5.8	6.0 5.7 5.6	2.5 3.7 4.1	7.0 6.6 6.6	2.5 3.2 3.1	2.9 3.5 3.3	5.1 4.7 5.2	5.3 4.5 4.3	6.3 6.2 5.8	6.0 5.9 5.6		6.3 6.4 6.5		Jul Aug Sep R
Oct P	8.3	3.2	5.1	3.7	4.4	7.0	4.3	4.7	4.0	2.9	3.2	5.1	2.8	5.7	4.8	4.1		2.9	3.6		3.9	5.2			6.2		Oct P
As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends for further details. b The average of the latest three months. c As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends for further details.																			Source	e: Employmer	nt, Earnings and Custon	Productivity Division, ONS ner Helpline: 01633 819002					

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

The average of the latest three months.
As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.

Excluding sea transport.

The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1999.

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

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

Whole economy (Division 01-93) Public sector GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Change on year (%) Change on year (%) Index including bonus Bonus effecta 1995=100 1.3 1.5 3.7 3.8 3.4 0.0 0.5 0.5 111.1 110.6 4.3 3.9 Feb^a Mar 4.7 4.6 5.2 111.9 113.3 114.4 3.4 3.2 4.1 119.3 117.6 117.6 113.9 114.4 115.1 3.9 4.6 4.1 6.5 115.1 123.2 116.3 115.1 Feb Mar 4.3 3.5 3.2 117.4 118.0 117.7 3.5 3.5 3.3 117.6 118.5 120.2 Oct Nov Dec 6.2 5.8 5.7 -0.5 -0.2 -0.2 -0.5 -0.9 -0.4 123.4 123.6 124.5 5.7 5.6 5.5 -0.1 0.1 0.0 125.1 125.4 124.5 -1.0 -0.9 -0.6

		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b							
			Cha	ange on year (%)		Index —		Change on year (%)					
		Index —— including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	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				
	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		:				
	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						
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.7	1.1 1.5 0.9	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8						
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2	::					
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6						
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2 1.8				
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.3 -1.7 -1.6				
	Jul Aug Sep	125.1 123.6 123.3	3.6 4.3 4.2	4.3 4.4 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.2	125.7 124.5 123.5	3.3 4.6 4.1	4.2 4.9 4.6	-0.9 -0.3 -0.5				
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.4 133.8	4.0 4.2 5.1	4.6 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.3	124.0 125.1 135.7	4.2 4.2 5.3	5.2 5.2 5.0	-1.0 -1.0 0.3				
2001	Jan Feb Mar	131.0 137.4 138.3	4.6 7.7 4.1	3.8 4.4 4.8	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.3 141.8 141.1	5.0 8.9 3.8	3.4 4.3 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.2				
	Apr May Jun	129.6 128.7 130.4	4.6 4.0 4.6	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -1.0 -0.5	129.9 128.6 130.9	4.2 3.5 4.3	5.1 4.8 5.0	-0.9 -1.3 -0.7				
	Jul Aug Sep R	129.7 128.3 128.3	3.7 3.8 4.0	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.9	129.7 128.4 128.1	3.2 3.2 3.8	4.7 4.9 4.8	-1.5 -1.7 -1.0				
	Oct P	129.0	4.1	4.8	-0.7	128.9	4.0	4.9	-0.9				

-0.6

124.4

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

 $For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, \\ \textit{Labour Market Trends}, \\ \textit{May 2000}$

Oct P

128.1

S80 Labour Market trends January 2002

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

GREAT	BRITAIN	Production (Divi	sions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	cturing (Divisions 1	5-37)	
SIC 199	2		Cha	nge on year (%)			C	hange on year (%)	
1995=10	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMO 114.7	LOUL 4.0	LOJJ 3.5	LOUS 0.5	LNMN 115.1	LOUK 4.1	LOJI 3.6	LOUT 0.5
1999	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	42	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep R	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct P	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.9	4.0	4.4	-0.4

Services	(Divisions	50-93

		Index ——	Cha	ange on year (%)	
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMP 115.9	LOUM 4.6	LOJK 4.5	LOUU 0.1
	Feb ^a	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5
	Mar	135.4	4.0	4.9	-0.9
	Apr	128.1	4.6	5.4	-0.8
	May	127.2	4.0	5.1	-1.1
	Jun	129.1	4.6	5.2	-0.6
	Jul	128.4	4.0	5.2	-1.2
	Aug	127.6	3.9	5.2	-1.3
	Sep R	127.1	4.2	5.1	-0.9
	Oct P	127.7	4.4	5.1	-0.7

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

4.4

UNIT WAGE COSTSa Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole econom	ıy
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.0 108.4 112.4 111.2	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.0 -1.1	99.1 99.4 98.5 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.5 111.7 113.8	23 03 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.8 3.9
	1998	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.3 111.8 112.9 113.4	4.9 3.3 3.7 2.7	106.2 107.0 107.9 109.0	3.0 2.9 2.6 2.7
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.5 112.5 111.6 112.1	1.9 0.6 -1.2 -1.2	110.6 111.4 111.8 112.8	4.2 4.2 3.6 3.5
	2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.4 111.3 110.5 110.5	-0.9 -1.1 -1.0 -1.4	113.7 112.7 113.6 115.1	2.8 1.2 1.6 2.1
	2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 P	111.4 113.8 114.3	-0.9 2.3 3.5	116.6 116.6	2.5 3.5
	1999	Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.1 111.6 111.7 111.5 112.1 111.4	1.1 -0.7 -1.0 -1.8 -1.2 -2.0 -0.5		
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.6 112.3 111.2 111.7 111.3 110.8 110.9 110.0 110.5 110.5	0.2 -1.3 -1.7 -0.7 -0.6 -2.0 -0.6 -1.6 -0.9 -1.4 -0.8 -2.0		
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul P Aug P Sep P	110.4 111.1 111.4 111.8 113.3 114.5 113.7 114.7 113.4 114.8 114.8	-2.0 -2.2 -0.9 0.5 1.5 2.9 2.5 3.4 3.1 3.9		
hree months ending	1999	Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.5 112.2 112.1 111.6 111.8 111.7 112.1	0.6 0.3 -0.2 -1.2 -1.3 -1.6		
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.6 112.9 112.4 111.7 111.4 111.3 111.0 110.6 110.5 110.3 110.5	-0.7 -0.5 -0.9 -1.2 -1.0 -1.1 -1.1 -1.4 -1.0 -1.3 -1.1		
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul P Aug P Sep P Oct P	110.7 111.0 111.4 112.2 113.2 113.8 114.3 114.3 114.3	-1.7 -1.7 -0.9 0.4 1.6 2.3 2.9 3.0 3.5 3.6		

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633 81276

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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

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.

The data does not include revisions to the employee data caused by the introduction of the new 2000 ABI benchmark. Revised productivity and unit wage costs data appeared in the Productivity First Release of 21 December 2001.

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

100	5=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annua 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	averages	100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 108.0 111.0	100.0 103.2 103.8 105.7 106.9 109.4	100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5	100.0 103.1 106.8 109.8 112.3 114.6	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3 103.2 105.1	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.0	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.3	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4 121.3	100.0 103.0 106.0 109.0 112.0 120.0
	Q1 Q2 Q8 Q4	116.1 117.3 119.0 120.6	107.0 108.0 109.0 109.0	106.6 106.7 107.4 107.5	116.0 116.6 117.4 118.7	108.8 109.5 110.9 111.9	108.2 109.8 110.1 111.2		116.1 118.2 119.2 122.6	111.5 111.9 112.8 113.0	104.3 103.5 103.4 104.0	109.8 110.7 112.7 112.7	114.3 115.4 115.7 116.5	116.5 118.1 116.4 118.7	114.0 115.0 116.0 117.0
2000	01 02 08 04	121.8 122.8 124.3 126.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.0 109.2 110.0 109.6	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9		121.1 125.0 126.7 129.3	113.6 114.7 115.1 115.2	106.4 105.9 105.1 105.1	113.5 114.6 116.0 115.9	117.3 117.6 118.6 119.4	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119.0 120.0 121.0 122.0
2001	01 02 03	127.6 129.0 129.9	113.0 115.0	109.5 110.5	124.4	119.4 120.3	113.4	::	130.7 135.9	115.8 116.1	106.9 106.6	117.7 119.2		123.1 125.9	123.0 125.0
1999	Opt Nov Dec	120.2 120.5 121.1	109.0	106.2 106.3 108.7	118.7		111.2			113.0 113.0 113.0	106.2 106.3 99.4	112.7 112.7 112.8		118.0 118.6 119.7	113.0 117.0 118.0
2000	San Fab Mar Spr May Jul Aug Sep Oct Mov Dec	122.2 121.3 121.7 122.2 123.2 123.1 123.7 124.1 125.0 125.5 126.1 126.9	110.0 110.0 110.0 112.0	109.6 110.4 109.9 110.0 110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9		111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9			113.6 113.6 114.3 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2	106.8 107.1 107.3 106.9 106.4 104.3 102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3 103.2	113.3 113.5 113.8 114.6 114.6 114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 115.9		120.9 120.2 119.9 122.7 121.7 122.8 121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2	118.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 122.0 122.0 123.0
2001	dan Seb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct P	126.9 127.6 128.2 128.6 129.0 129.3 129.4 129.9 130.3 130.5	113.0 115.0 	108.9 109.7 110.0 110.5 110.3 110.6	124.4		113.4			115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.1 116.3 117.1	106.1 107.3 107.3 106.9 106.2 106.5 102.8 101.9	117.6 117.6 117.9 118.8 119.2 119.6 120.4 120.6		122.2 123.4 123.7 126.2 125.8 125.9 123.8	123.0 123.0 124.0 124.0 125.0 125.0 126.0
	averages	earlier													
1996 1997 1998 1999 200 0		4 4 4 4 5	2 2 2 2 3	3 1 2 1 2	4 4 4 4 3	3 3 2 3 5	4 2 2 3 3	9 8 4 	4 4 5 5	3 4 3 2 2	3 3 -1 -1 2	2 3 3 3	5 4 3 3 2	7 5 4 2 3	3 3 3 7
Quarta 1999	yaverages Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2			3	0	3	2	3	2
2000	02 03 04 01 02 03	4 4 5 5	2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3 4	4 4 4 3	2 3 3 5	2 3 3 3		5 6 7 4 6	2 2 2 2 2	-1 0 0	3 3 3 4	3 3 3 2	1 1 2 3 4	3 4 4 4
2001	Q4 Q1 Q2	4 5 5 5	3 3 3 5	2 2 0 1	4 4	5 5 4 4	2	 	8 9	2 2 2 1	2 1 0 1	3 3 4 4	3 2	4 3 2 3	3 4
Month	C3 ily	5					.,								
1999	Oct Nov Dec	4 5 6	3	1 1	0		3			2 2 2	1 -1 -1	3 3 3		2 2 2	3 4 6
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	6 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3	2 4 4 5 5 5 2 2 4 5 3 3 0	-1 -1 -3 4 4		3 2			 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 2 1 0 -1	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 4 2 5 5 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 2 5 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	7 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 6 8 8
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct P	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	 3 5 		 4 		2			2 2 2 2 1 1 2 	-1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 -4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 		1 3 3 3 3 3 2 	4 4 4 4 4 4 4

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

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

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

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

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

	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts ^b in quarter/ <i>i</i>	month	Number of I	Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month			
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld		
UNITED KINGDOMe											
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1		
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4		
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0		
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9		
GREAT BRITAIN											
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9		
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9		
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4		
lan-Mar2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6		
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7		
lul2001	70.3	25.3	95.9	10.1	4.2	14.3	12.2	4.4	16.6		
Aug2001	62.9	23.3	86.4	10.2	4.1	14.4	17.7	6.1	23.8		
Sep 2001	63.1	23.5	86.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	15.1	5.6	20.7		

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for No Enquiries: 0

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-September 2001^a

T	Total	Gatewayb	Options					Follow	Through
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force		
GREAT BRITAIN									
Alld	86.8	47.6	23.01	4.18	9.00	5.27	4.57	10	.23
Male	63.1	33.9	16.87	3.08	6.47	3.11	4.21	15	2.34
Female	23.5	13.5	6.12	1.10	2.52	2.16	0.35		3.38
People with disabilities ^e	11.0	5.1	3.37	0.52	1.35	0.90	0.60		2.50
People from ethnic minority groups	14.0	8.5	3.04	0.35	1.53	0.88	0.28		2.44
White	68.1	37.6	17.26	3.89	5.64	3.90	3.83	13	22
Prefer not to say	4.3	2.7	0.81	0.12	0.34	0.22	0.13).70

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Nov

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

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

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

										Thousand
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
Year/quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
GREAT BRITAIN							-		-	
GHEAT										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
May 2001	44.9	12.09	15.18	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.46	4.41	8.79
Jan-Mar 2001	43.0	12.75	12.82	2.49	3.79	3.49	3.05	4.06	4.09	9.26
Apr-Jun 2001	13.3	3.68	4.08	0.71	1.34	1.07	0.96	1.27	1.41	2.91
Jul 2001	17.0	4.90	4.44	0.75	1.46	1.12	1.11	1.56	1.88	4.26
Aug 2001	18.7	5.53	5.40	0.61	2.78	1.08	0.93	1.32	2.36	4.26
Sep 2001	10.7	0.00	3.40	0.07	2.70	1.00	0.93	1.52	2.30	4.09
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	32.1	8.73	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.42	3.14	6.55
Apr-Jun 2001	30.9	9.26	9.53	1.84	2.86	2.02	2.81	2.19	2.93	6.97
Jul 2001	9.6	2.69	3.07	0.55	1.01	0.62	0.89	0.69	0.98	2.19
Aug 200/	12.5	3.66	3.29	0.56	1.07	0.64	1.03	0.84	1.36	3.31
Sep 2001	13.4	4.07	3.85	0.43	1.95	0.62	0.86	0.75	1.66	3.10
Female										
	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	0.05	0.10				
1998	58.5	13.89	22.64		8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	57.9	15.59	17.81	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Ma: 2001	12.8	3.36	3.87	0.76	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.04	1.27	2.22
Apr-Jul 2001	12.1	3.48	3.29	0.65	0.93	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.15	2.27
Jul 200	3.7	0.98	1.00	0.16	0.33	0.44	0.07	0.58	0.43	0.71
Aug 2001	4.6	1.24	1.14	0.19	0.39	0.48	0.08	0.72	0.52	0.94
Sep 20.11	5.3	1.46	1.55	0.18	0.83	0.47	0.07	0.57	0.71	0.98

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Irela

condestribes fleaving defore receipt of a instring view.

ose who are recorded by EA as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

aim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for

mination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later

ntacted in follow-un surveys find work. inflacted in follow-up surveys find work.
here there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

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

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

15000	All parties			process reached	Thousands
GREA/ BRITAIN			MR INC.		
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.01	0.1 —
1999	193.43	74.42		11.34	21.77
2000	215.55		21.80	39.33	57.88
	210.00	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.64	17.92	5.94	9.87	10.01
Apr-Jun 2001	46.32	18.06	5.40		13.91
Jul 2001	14.47			8.64	14.22
Aug 2001		5.32	1.71	2.79	4.65
Sep 2001	19.44	7.19	2.13	3.58	6.55
50P20V	20.73	8.12	1.87	4.23	6.52
Those leaving before having a first interview					
1998	13.14				
1999		4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
2000	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.05				
Apr-Jun 2001	4.95	1.61	0.47	0.78	2.09
Jul 2001	4.87	1.66	0.42	0.57	2.23
Aug 2001	1.57	0.52	0.14	0.20	0.71
	1.99	0.63	0.17	0.24	0.95
Sep 2001	1.89	0.62	0.12	0.32	0.95
Those leaving dust up a				0.02	0.02
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at	least one interview				
1999	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.66
Inn Manager			14.00	15.40	25.84
lan-Mar 2001	24.80	10.48	4.00	3.62	0.70
Apr-Jun 2001	25.28	11.09	3.66		6.70
Jul 2001	7.69	3.15		3.47	7.06
Aug 2001	10.60		1.14	1.19	2.21
Sep 2001	11.41	4.27	1.39	1.63	3.31
	11.41	4.90	1.20	2.04	3.27
hose leaving having started an optiona					
	7.64	0.50			
999		2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
2000	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
an-Mar 2001	10.10				
pr-Jun 2001	18.10	5.88	1.49	5.54	5.19
Jul 2001	16.69	5.45	1.36	4.80	5.09
Aug 2001	6.00	1.88	0.50	1.61	
Sonoo	8.18	2.41	0.66		2.01
Sep 2001	7.43	2.59		2.15	2.96
	7.40	2.39	0.55	1.87	2.43

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

Enquines: 0114259 Jition, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying. In umbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately. Or further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained empl	oymentb	Number	into other employm	entc	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001	18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.40
Jul 2001	5.22	4.69	0.53	1.68	1.53	0.50 0.16
Aug 2001	6.86	6.31	0.54	1.77	1.60	0.18
Sep 2001	7.73	7.11	0.62	1.12	1.07	0.04
Male						
1998	32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999	64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	0.00
2000	68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	0.55 0.84 0.99
Jan-Mar 2001	12.62	11.68	0.94	3.51	3.20	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001	12.91	11.61	1.30	3.98	3.62	0.31
Jul 2001	3.81	3.40	0.40	1.28	1.16	0.31 0.36 0.12 0.13
Aug 2001	5.05	4.65	0.40	1.35	1.22	0.12
Sep 2001	5.61	5.19	0.42	0.83	0.80	0.03
Female						
1998	11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999	22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.19
2000	24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.31
Jan-Mar 2001	4.94	4.54	0.40	1.19	1.07	0.40
Apr-Jun 2001	4.89	4.40	0.49	1.26	1.14	0.12 0.13
Jul 2001	1.41	1.29	0.12	0.41	0.37	0.13
Aug 2001	1.81	1.66	0.15	0.43	0.38	0.04
Sep 2001	2.11	1.92	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.05 0.02
People from ethnic minorit	hy groupe g					
1998	4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.00
1999	9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	0.05
2000	10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.08 0.10
lan-Mar 2001	2.16	2.01	0.15	0.60	0.56	
Apr-Jun 2001	1.99	1.84	0.15	0.56	0.53	0.04
Jul 2001	0.56	0.53	0.03	0.19	0.55	0.03
Aug 2001	0.36	0.33	0.03	0.19	0.17	0.02 0.01
Sen 2001	0.76	0.73	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.01

Enquiries: 6114 p. has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a p. has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority. A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Excluding those who have been or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New D year/quarter/mon			Number of starts	in year/quarter/	month	Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month				
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	- 41		
1999	272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8		
2000	245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	91.1		
Jan-Mar 2001	160.7	29.4	191.9	23.5	4.7	28.5	26.2	4.9	31.4		
Apr - Jun 2001	106.1	19.4	126.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	3.8	25.3		
Jul 2001	23.0	4.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	6.3		
Aug 2001	17.6	3.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	9.4		
Sep 2001	14.4	2.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	3.8		

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

Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-September 2001

						Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through
Alld	17.4	10.7	0.77	0.29	1.41	3.14
Male	14.4	8.8	0.64	0.25	1.15	2.64
Female	2.8	1.7	0.12	0.04	0.26	0.47
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	2.0	1.3	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.35
People with disabilities ^f	3.9	2.3	0.19	0.07	0.31	0.70

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Servic Enquiries: 0114 259 636

Source: Research and Development Division, Employe

Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.

Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing displacement in the programme.

completing education and training opportunities.

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

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

Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

PRITAIN	All	Left New Deal					Still on New	Deal	
GREAT BRITAIN		Left JSA				On JSAe	Left JSA		On JSA
Year/quarter/ <i>month</i> of I	leaving	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not known ^d		Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
All									
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30
Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	3.90	3.72	1.57	1.98	13.48	1.23	2.17	0.17
Apr-Jun 2001	23.6	2.76	2.04	0.89	1.27	14.92	0.68	0.14	0.02
Jul 2001	5.7	0.51	0.33	0.15	0.29	3.97	0.10	0.01	0.01
Aug 2001	5.4	0.43	0.28	0.18	0.29	3.86	0.08	0.00	0.00
Sep 2001	2.9	0.34	0.18	0.12	0.18	1.86	0.03	0.01	0.01
Male									
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98
Jan-Mar 2001	23.7	3.24	3.03	1.26	1.65	11.39	1.07	1.85	0.15
Apr-Jun 2001	19.9	2.31	1.66	0.74	1.06	12.69	0.57	0.11	0.02
Jul 2001	4.8	0.44	0.28	0.13	0.26	3.36	0.08	0.00	0.00
Aug 2001	4.5	0.36	0.23	0.14	0.26	3.24	0.07	0.00	0.00
Sep 2001	2.5	0.29	0.14	0.10	0.16	1.56	0.03	0.01	0.00
Female									
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31
Jan-Mar 2001	4.3	0.61	0.65	0.29	0.30	2.01	0.15	0.30	0.02
Apr-Jun 2001	3.6	0.42	0.37	0.14	0.20	2.17	0.10	0.02	0.00
Jul 2003	0.8	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.59	0.02	0.00	0.00
Aug 2003	0.8	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sep 2003	0.5	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00

Enquiries: 0114 259 6365
are there is no leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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

be end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

se who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job.

will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will contend as 'not known'.

udes, for example, gone abroad.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	sustained employmentb		Number into othe	r employment ^c	
Year/q arter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
All ¹	181					NAP STORY
1999	23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000	26.47	21.58	.4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan-Mar2001	5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun 2001	3.85	3.23	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.08
Jul 200	0.73	0.65	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.02
Aug 2001	0.71	0.63	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.01
Sep 200	0.56	0.52	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.00
	0.50	0.52	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male						
1999	19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000	22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan-Mar 2001	4.56	3.68	0.88	0.85	0.74	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	3.20	2.69	0.51	0.57	0.50	0.07
Jul 2001	0.62	0.55	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.02
Aug2001	0.59	0.52	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.01
Sep 2001	0.47	0.44	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
Female	0.17	0.77	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
1999	3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000	4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan-Mar 2001	0.79	0.68	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.01
Apr-Jun 2001		0.50				
Jul 2001	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.01
Aug2001	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Car Door	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sep2001	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
People from ethnic minorit	y groups ^g					
1999	2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
1999 2000	2.36	2.13	0.28	0.36	0.35	0.03
	2.30	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan-Mar 2001	0.53	0.48	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001	0.34	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.00
Jul 2001	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Aug2001	0.07	0.05	0.00		0.01	
Sep 2001	0.06		0.00	0.01		0.00
	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

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

Excluding those who have been in sustained unsubsidised employment.

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

[Insulation of the content of the

Otals include those whose sex is not recorded.

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES	INF	LOW	ОИТ	FLOW		of which PLACINGS	Thousand
		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
1997 1998 1999 2000		DPCB 283.3 295.8 314.2 359.1			DRYW 226.5 218.3 230.4 223.1		225.3 217.2 227.2 221.1		DTQR 140.0 115.5 121.4 111.6	GI (UEQ
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	12
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

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 naturally another of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or live-week periods between count dates; the figure in this table are converted to a standard 41/2 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. Semolastic

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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdo
1999		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	всок	BCQL	ВСОМ	DPC
	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		295 304 305
	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		307.3 315.3 314.
	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		336 338 347
000	Jan Feb Mar	20.6 20.3 19.9	38.8 39.4 39.5	27.3 28.3 29.4	22.6 22.1 22.2	34.6 33.3 35.2	24.6 24.4 24.0	34.9 36.1 36.2	40.9 41.0 40.5	31.0 31.6 32.3	275.3 276.5 279.2	19.2 19.0 19.0	36.9 37.3 37.5	331.4 332.8 335.7		340 341 344
	Apr May Jun	19.5 19.0 18.5	41.2 41.3 41.0	31.0 31.7 32.7	22.5 22.6 22.9	35.9 35.8 36.1	25.2 25.3 25.0	36.7 36.0 36.5	41.9 42.5 43.7	34.7 34.1 34.5	288.6 288.3 290.9	19.8 18.9 18.9	38.4 38.2 38.5	346.8 345.4 348.3		355. 354. 357.
	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. 361. 365.
	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. 374. 376.
001	Jan Feb Mar	22.4 23.8 25.6	44.0 44.9 46.3	39.5 38.8 39.3	23.5 24.7 25.3	39.7 39.0 39.8	24.5 24.9 25.4	39.0 36.4 35.7	47.1 48.0 47.0	39.6 37.3 36.3	319.3 317.9 320.6	19.8 19.6 20.2	47.7 45.3 45.1	386.8 382.7 386.0		395. 391. 394.
	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.

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 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
ancies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	всом
ancies at bobbeatter	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
7	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
8	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		
9	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		
	15.7	41.2	02.0	2.0	00.0	2-11	00.1	10.0	0	20010					
	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		
Apr	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		
May	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8		-
Jun	10.5	40.0	02.0	22.0	ω.1	20.2	00.0	10.1	07.0	200.0	10.0	00.,	0 1010		
	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		
Jul	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		
Aug	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		
Sep	21.9	40.4	37.3	24.0	39.3	20.4	30.2	40.5	30.0	010.4	20.4	40.4	004.1		
Hill Toron	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		
Oct	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		
Nov	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	20.8	41.3	30.4	23.4	37.9	23.3	30.3	40.4	54.0	301.2	10.0	40.4	004.0		
	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		
Jar:				22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5		
Felt.	20.6	40.9	34.6			23.2			34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6		
Mer	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	40.5	300.0		
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5		
ancies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	BCSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
IIICia J was a sale	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
	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
	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	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	2.0		0.0			0.0				
	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.1	5.6	3.9	1.4	19.5	0.6	1.3	21.4		
1004	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	18.3	0.6	1.2	20.1		
	O.L.	1.0	1.0	0.,		110	0.0	0.0							
	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.8	6.0	3.2	1.1	17.2	0.6	1.0	18.7		
	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.2	1.2	17.2	0.4	1.0	18.6		
	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.1	17.9	0.6	1.3	19.8		
	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.0	4.5	3.4	1.1	17.5	0.0	1.0	13.0		
AY	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	1.4	16.6	0.6	1.3	18.4		
	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	19.1		
Ry	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		
	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.7	7.1	1.0	20.0	5.0	7.0			
	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		1000
	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		
A.g	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		
	0.4	2.4	5.5	1.1	1.7	۷.۱	2.0	3.9	1.0	13.4	0.4	1.0	21.4		
(a)	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		

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

and).

but 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 ald 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 also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

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

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

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 2001.

ployer Direct is being gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the Employment Service (ES) and has 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 lead to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

estigations by ES show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the current effects are large enough to prevent aningful comparisons overtime. These distortions will also persist at least until early next year when Employer Direct is fully implemented in all regions. Publication of the centre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and ES will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of re-instating the series as soon as possible.

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 item for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural ure have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the re-instatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now oduced a new internet-based operational system for vacancies and are investigating how the statistics might be resumed using this. The series will be reinstated as soon as sable. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since or processes of the statistics of the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

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 e 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 ked funded 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 large. 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.

here 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 acings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for 8 hours or more in a 7-day period. Previously vacancies of between 3 and 8 hours were included. The change estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

G. 11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

INITED KINGDO	OM Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il stoppages in progres
	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	232 230 206 159 200 207	235 244 216 166 205 212	170 353 129 91 140 182	174 364 130 93 141 183	415 1303 235 282 242 499	65 97 86 34 57 52
998 Oct Nov Dec	10 13 8	13 18 13	11.4 4.2 2.6	11.8 5.1 3.5	7.1 17.6 10.6	0.2 1.5 0.1
999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 19 18 12 20 16 16 16 12 13 15 36 15	14 22 23 15 22 21 21 14 18 23 41	42 144 94 26 325 85 61 3.1 135 125 21,7	52 14.8 10.2 2.7 32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0	8.5 27.0 34.8 4.3 50.2 16.0 7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	03 10.1 20.2 22 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 10 20 13 19 8 24 16 12 24 27	20 13 23 20 24 11 28 26 19 30 26	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	6.4 7.1 6.9 5.2 9.2 2.9 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	10.8 6.4 17.7 10.6 13.6 7.0 36.2 114.9 93.1 14.4 115.1 59.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9
001 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	16 23 17 21 17 17 16 8	23 30 25 26 22 23 23 12 13	10.1 13.8 13.7 3.5 R 62.4 7.3 6.2 5.4 2.9	23.2 23.5 26.4 4.3 63.6 7.6 7.8 8.0 R 5.6	52.5 35.6 47.6 16.0 R 92.4 12.3 21.9 R 16.2 R 21.7 R 38.3	22 5.6 8.8 1.5 R 4.3 4.0 1.9 1.0 R 1.4

UNIT		Agriculture,	Mining,	Manufactur-	Construction	Wholesale	Transport,	Finance,	Public	Education	Health	Other
KING	DOM	hunting, forestry and fishing	quarrying, electricity, gas and water	ing		and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	storage and commun- ication	real estate, renting and business activities	administrat- ion and defence		and social work	social and persocal service
SIC 19	992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	o,P,Q
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000			1 2 2 -	65 97 86 34 57 52	10 8 17 13 49	6 5 1 7 10 40	120 884 36 139 50 97	10 11 23 9 2	95 158 29 28 35 50	67 129 28 6 25 50	16 8 7 16 5	21
1998	Oct Nov Dec			0.2 1.5 0.1	0.1 0.4 0.3	22 4.3	0.6 4.5 3.1	0.5 5.0	:	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.1	5.3 3.7 2.8
1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct			0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1	0.1 0.6 0.2 - 25.4 - 3.2 0.5 16.1 0.4	1.8 1.1 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8	2.2 10.2 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6	1.3	0.7 0.3 8.5 0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9	0.5 - - 0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 -	1.8 2.5 0.1 - - 0.4 -	30 1.6 2.4 0.1 0.2 0.1
2000	Nov Dec Jan		1.0	2.6 0.5 0.4	1.1 1.8 0.1	1.1 2.4 0.8	15.0 3.2 2.7	0.1 0.1	1.1 11.5 22	0.6 0.9 0.4	32	
	Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		02	0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9	25 3.7 42 1.0 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7 - 11.6 4.0	0.6 0.7 0.5 - 0.1 - 10.4 10.4 - 12.5 4.0	0.6 5.0 4.7 8.2 5.4 24.2 18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5 11.1		0.2 14.4 12.9 15.3 4.9	0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	1.4 - - 0.5 0.1 - 25.1 29.5 6.7 37.0 18.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.6 9.1 9.0 0.2 11.7 4.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep		- - - - - - 3.3 5.6	22 5.6 8.8 1.5 4.3 4.0 1.9 1.0 R	3.7 4.5 0.4 - 0.2 0.4 0.4 -	3.0 0.5 - - - - - 0.3	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	5.5 4.7 6.5 1.6 0.4 0.8 16.2 6.5 12.7	4.7 0.1 1.2 0.4 30.9 0.1	182 9.4 12.7 11.1 10.1 2.3 0.1 2.2 R 1.1 R	2.6 0.6 - 0.8

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G. 12

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	to October	2000	12 months	to October	2001	
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
SIC 1992							
Agriculture, hunting,							
	1	100	200	2	1,100	17,200	
Mining and quarrying		100	200		.,		
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and							
tobacco;	1		**	3	500	2,500	
textiles and textile							
omducts:	3	300	500	-	-	-	
leather and leather							
nroducts;	-	-			-		
wood and wood			4.500	0	~~	1100	
ozzducts:	1		1,500	2	200	1,100	
nulo paper and pape	r						
nroducts; printing		300	500	1	100	100	
and publishin		300	300		100	100	
coke, efined petroleu	IIII						
products, nuclea	1	1.500	800	2	300	500	
fuels; chemicals, chemical		1,000	000	-	000	-	
oroducts and ma	n-						
made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-	
rubber and plastics;	2	100	400	1	100	100	
othernon-metallic							
meral products	; 2	1,200	1,700	1	100	4,600	
basic metals and							
abricated metal							
products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	4,600	
machineryand			0.000		4 000	4 000	
equipment n.e.c;	5	2,400	3,300	2	1,600	1,600	
electical and	t: 2	700	800	3	1,900	2.900	
c dical equipmen		700 17,600	29,100	11	12,200	25,000	
trans ort equipment;	2	500	600	1	200	3,600	
man facturing n.e.c.	2	300	000		200	0,000	
Electric gas and	1	500	1.000		-	-	
water supply	20	18,200	36,700	10	13,300	25,500	
Construction Wholes and retail	20	10,200	00,700		.0,000		
trad epairs	1	100	100	2	100	300	
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,100	26,900	. 2	11,700	20,000	
Transport storage and							
communication	115	47,300	98,700	110	73,600	117,200	
Financ Intermediation	-		-	1	100	200	
Reales e, renting and						100	
business activities	1	100	200	2	200	300	
Public administration and	d				00.000	400 700	
defence	8	33,900	42,200	20	30,300	100,700	
Education	18	17,300	33,100	14	44,100	55,300	
Health and social work	9	26,700	66,500	9	28,600	125,400	
Other comunity, social	and						
per nal service	7	11,100	19.700	13	12,300	20,200	
activides	,	11,100	19,700	13	12,500	20,200	
Allinduraries							

Stoppages: October 2001										
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost							
Stoppages in progress	15	6,500	38,300							
of which, stoppages:										
Beginning in month	9	1,300a	1,200							
Continuing from earlier months	6	5,100b	37,000							

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 2001							
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days los					
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	54	128,500	239,800					
extra wage and fringe benefits	8	1,500	2,900					
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	8,100	13,800					
Redundancy questions	23	21,700	120,500					
Trade union matters	4	700	6,000					
Working conditions and supervision	12	12,200	45,900					
Manning and work allocation	52	42,300	74,200					
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	37	17,900	25,600					
All causes	202	232,800	528,800					

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

a All directly involved.
b Includes 2,100 involved for the first time in the month.

Less than 50 workers involved. Less than 50 working days lost.

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people August to October 2001

UNITE)	Economical	lly active		Total in emp	oloyment		ILO unemp	loyed	E	Economically inactive			
KINGD	ОМ	Total	Not in FTEb	In FTEb	Total	Not in FTEb	In FTEb	Total	Not in FTEb	In FTEb	Total	Not in FTEb	In FTE	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS	3													
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	867 3,901 4,767	358 3,284 3,642	509 617 1,126	679 3,484 4,163	264 2,933 3,196	416 552 967	188 416 604	351	93 65 158	605 1,116 1,721	76 529 604	529 587 1,117	
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	446 2,116 2,562	225 1,815 2,040	221 301 522	345 1,860 2,205	162 1,592 1,754	182 269 451	101 256 357	63 224 286	39 32 71	308 442 750	35 128 163	273 314 587	
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	421 1,785 2,205	133 1,469 1,601	288 316 604	335 1,624 1,958	101 1,341 1,442	233 283 516	86 161 247	32 128 159	55 33 88	297 673 971	41 401 442	256 273 529	
RATES	(%)°													
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	58. 77. 73.	8 86.1	49.0 51.2 50.2	2 69.	5 76.9	40.0 45.0 43.1	3 10	.7 10.7	10.6	41. 22. 26.	2 13.9	51 48 49	
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	59. 82. 77.	7 93.4	44.7 48.9 47.0	72.	7 81.9	36.9 43.7 40.7	7 12	.1 12.3	10.6	40. 17. 22.	3 6.6	56 5 5	
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	58. 72. 69.	6 78.6	52.9 53.7 53.3	7 66.	71.7	42.9 48.0 45.0	9	.0 8.7	10.5	41. 27. 30.	4 21.4	45	
CHANG	ES ON YEAR													
LEVELS														
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	3 59 62	10 46 57	-7 13 5	15 55 69	14 40 54	1 14 15	-12 4 -7	6	-8 -2 -10	24 4 28	-2 3 1	2	
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	7 50 57	18 33 52	-11 17 6	16 27 43	12 11 23	4 17 21	-9 23 14	23	-15 -15	7 -17 -10	-9 -17 -26	10	
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-4 9 5	-8 13 5	4 -4 0	-1 27 26	2 30 31	-3 -2 -6	-3 -18 -21		7 -2 5	17 21 38	7 20 27	10	
RATES(%)c													
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.2 0.2 -0.	2 0.1	-1.6 0.5 -0.5	0.2	2 0.1	-0.6 0.7 0.7	7 -0.	.1 0.0	-0.5	0. -0. 0.	2 -0.1	-(
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.2 0.9 0.6	0.9	-2.7 1.4 -0.4	0.	1 -0.1	0.5 1.6 1.7	3 0	.8 1.0		0. -0. -0.	9 -0.9		
Female	16-17 18-24 Allunder25	-1.7 -0.5 -0.8	-0.7	-0.7 -0.4 -0.5	0.0	3 0.3	-1.8 -0.1 -0.9	1 -1.	.1 -1.2	-0.4	1. 0. 0.	5 0.7		

Source: Labour Ford Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7

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

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

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

6 October - 2 November 2001

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 2001

West Yorkshire England Scotland and the Humber 1,585 1,281 2,278 3,107 16,208 13,080 677 2,144 (6,000)

Date of first payment

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 2001^a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
Aeropak (Chemical Products) Ltd	Great Yarmouth	99,000	В	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Armultra Ltd	Great Yarmouth	200,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Gardline Surveys Ltd	Great Yarmouth	90,000	Α	Architectural and engineering acts
Subco Unserwater Equipment Ltd	Great Yarmouth	85,000	Α	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Total		474,000		
EAST MORLANDS				
LL Aero, soace Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	230,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Welbeck Fabrics Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	950,000	В	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.s.
Caterpilla (UK) Ltd	Nottingham	1,300,000	В	Manufacture machine mining/earth-moving/roadworks
Ooff-Portland Ltd	Nottingham	325,000	В	Manufacture pesticides and agro-chem prods
ArmegLin	Sheffield	160,000	Α	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
otal		2,965,000		
ORTH VEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Upine Cand Stores Ltd	Liverpool	110,000	Α	Storage and warehousing
atwell (I-K) Ltd	Liverpool	200,000	A	Wholesale of meat and meat products
Palace Chamicals Ltd	Liverpool	150,000	В	Manufacture paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
JS Airways Inc	Liverpool	780,000	A	Scheduled air transport
ligh Charaicals (UK) Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	99,000	A	Wholesale of chemical products
DLMa seting and Promo Innovations	Wigan and St Helens	180,000	Α	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
ockie Lid	Wigan and St Helens	250,000	В	Manufacture of paper stationery
Cleanrig and ustrial Services Ltd	Wirral and Chester	180,000	Α	Industrial cleaning
Total		1,949,000		
ORTH SAST				
Roman Ltd	Bishop Auckland	150,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
FALTextile Industries Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	175,000	A	Manufacture of made-up textiles, except apparel
Europa Magnetics Corporation Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	975,000	Α	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
Revel Packaging Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000	A	Packaging activities
Total		1,450,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Blisten Go Ltd	Blackburn	90,000	A	Manufacture confectionery
Stott and Smith Ltd	Bolton and Bury	240,000	А	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
Blumberland PIc	Oldham	300,000	Α	Manufacture matresses
umbrian Seafoods Ltd	Workington	350,000	А	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
otal		980,000		
SOUTH WEST				
ABB Offshore Systems Ltd	Falmouth	800,000	Α	Architectural and engineering acts
Orange Personal Comm's Services Ltd otal	Plymouth	897,000 1,697,000	А	Telecommunications
NEOT ASSESSMENT		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
VEST MIDLANDS				
CFurniture Ltd	Birmingham	80,000	Α	Manufacture of other furniture
ndigo Photonics Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	Α	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Gruma Europe Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	750,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Sumitomo Elec Wiring Sys (Europe) Ltd	Stoke	249,000	В	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Maier UK Ltd Fotal	Walsall	950,000 2,124,000	Α	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Galglass Ltd	Pamelov	100,000	^	Othersenstruction in talking one-to-de-
Pioneer Technology UK Ltd	Barnsley Contleferd and Pontefreet	180,000	A	Other construction involving spec trades
Polycarb Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	90,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Harlands of Hull Ltd	Doncaster	650,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Hazlewood Grocery Ltd	Hull	100,000	В	Manufacture other arts of paper and board n.e.s.
Joint Venture Production UK Ltd	Hull	650,000	В	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Speedframe PVCU Windows Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Zoo Digital Group Plc	Rotherham and Mexborough	750,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
Hunterand Foulis Ltd	Sheffield	225,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Total	Wakesfield and Dewsbury	200,000	A	Bookbinding and finishing

2,920,000

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

Denominator=All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 2001a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description			
SCOTLAND							
Quest Intl (Fragr Flavours and Food)	Alloa	600,000	В	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.			
Amcor Flexibles UK Ltd	Bathgate	2,000,000	Α	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes			
GlenhazeLtd	Bathgate	170,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes			
Upstate Discovery Ltd	Dundee	100,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.			
AndrewLtd	Dunfermline	800,000	Α .	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.			
Microvue Ltd	Dunfermline	750,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others			
QASCopakLtd	Dunfermline	185,000	A	Secretarial and translation acts			
E and O Laboratories Ltd	Falkirk	80,000	A	Manufacture of other organic basic chems			
Syngenta Plc	Falkirk	900,000	В	Manufacture pesticides and agro-chem prods			
Mitsui Babcock Energy Ltd	Glasgow	2,000,000	В	Manufacture of engines and turbines			
Scottish Biomedical Foundation Ltd	Glasgow	240,000	Α	Other human health activities			
Thinkanalytics (2001) Ltd	Glasgow	240,000	Α	Software consultancy and supply			
Buchanans (Scotland) Ltd	Greenock	200,000	Α	Manufacture confectionery			
Johnstone Castings and Eng Ltd	Irvine	700,000	Α	Casting of light metals			
Rockware Group Plc	Irvine	900,000	В	Manufacture of hollow glass			
Compugrahics International Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,400,000	В	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.			
Galgon Industries Ltd	Kirkcaldy	200.000	Α	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others			
Border Biscuits Ltd	Lanarkshire	700,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes			
Korway Foods Ltd	Lanarkshire	300.000	Α	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes			
Marlow Ropes Ltd	Lanarkshire	125,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products			
Research Machines Plc	Lanarkshire	100,000	Α	Software consultancy and supply			
Water at Work Ltd	Lanarkshire	225,000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks			
Total	Editationis	12,915,000					
Total							
WALES							
Merthyr Cold Store Ltd	Aberdare	400,000	Α	Bacon and ham production			
Cambrian Eng (Cymru) Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	80,000	В	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods			
Dambi (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	180,000	Α	Manufacture household, sanitary, toilet req			
Lifton Dumpers and Excavators Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	750,000	A	Manufacture machine mining/earth-moving/roadworks			
Standard Products Ltd	Bridgend	250,000	Α	Manufacture of other rubber products			
Undery Paper Recycling Ltd	Cardiff	75,000	A	Recycling non-metal waste and scrap			
Berwyn Bakery	Dolgellau and Barmouth	210,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes			
Bergstrom (Europe) Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	1,300,000	В	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting			
RJ Sheet Metal Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	200,000	Α	Forging/pressing metal, powder met			
Hofa Manuf Co Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	240,000	A	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys			
Precision Cast Components Ltd	Newport	92.000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms			
Scottish and Southern Energy Plc	Newport	2,500,000	В	Elec generation/transmission/supply			
Electroservices (Instruments) Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	210,000	В	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.			
Advatech Eng Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	150,000	A	Manufacture of tools			
Merlin Circuit Technology Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	150,000	В	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others			
	Swansea	750,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.			
Ethnic Cuisine Ltd nternational Rectifier Electronic	Swansea	3,200,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others			
		100,000	A	Grain milling, manufacture cereal foods			
Wholebake Ltd	Wrexham	100,000	A	Granifining, manufacture cereanous			

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

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

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

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted H.1

	Output													
UNITED KINGDOM	GDP 1995 price	S	GDP market pri	ices	Production		Manufactu industries ^t		Service industries		Construction	on .	Index of production OECD Countries	
Kill	1995=100		£ billion	Change on	industriesa 1995=100			Change on		Change on		Change on	1995=100 0	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1000	92.9 97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.7 114.9		ABMI 667.8 698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 786.3 803.0 .826.1	year (%) 2.9 4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.0 2.1 2.9	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 106.0	22 5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.7	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.1	1.4 4.7 1.5 0.7 1.3 0.8 0.3 1.9	92.5 96.9 100.0 103.6 108.0 112.9 116.3 120.3	3.1 4.7 3.1 3.6 4.2 4.5 3.0 3.4	96.3 100.0 100.0 102.7 105.7 107.0 107.8 109.7	-2.0 3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7 1.8	100.0 103.0 108.4 110.7 114.4 121.2	year (%) 3.0 5.2 2.1 3.3 5.9
000 CG	115.4 115.9		207.4 208.5	2.7 2.4	106.9 106.2	1.6 1.0	105.7 R 106.1 R	1.6 R 1.8 R	120.9 121.7	3.5 3.1	107.9 109.2	0.1 -0.1	122.3 122.3	4.4 3.2
001 C1 C22 C25	116.7 117.2 117.8 I	٦	209.8 210.7 211.8 I	2.7 2.3 R 2.1 F	105.6 104.4 1 103.6 R Prices	1.0 -1.8 -3.1 R	105.3 R 103.4 R 102.2 R	1.5 R -1.3 R -3.3 R	123.0 124.1 124.9 R	3.6 3.6 R 3.3 R	111.2 113.0 114.7	-0.8 3.0 6.3	120.9 119.0 117.7 Inventories	2.0 -1.6 R -3.8
	Real hous		Grosstra		RPI	RPIX		Producer Pr	Price Index ^{b,d,e,f}				Changes o	_
	disposable £ billion	eincome	protits of	companiesc				Materials an	d fuels	Input prices	Output prices	Home sales	year 1995 prices ^g	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change year (on Change %) year (1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	
993 994 995 996 997 998 999	OSXS 95.9 F 97.5 F 100.0 102.4 F 106.8 F 110.1 F 114.9	2.7 R 1.7 R 2.6 R 2.4 R 3 4.3 R 4.3 R -0.4 R	CAED 100.2 117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.1 156.3	7.0 17.3 6.6 6.7 9.1 3.6 2.5	CZBH 1.6 2.4 3.5 2.4 3.1 3.4 1.5 3.0	3.0 2.3 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.1		PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.4 83.7 93.3	4. 1. 8. -1. -8. -9. 1.	9 2.6 8 9.5 2 -4.3 3 -6.4 1 -4.2 .6 -3.1	2.6 2.3 4.1 1.9 0.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.8	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 0.9 0.6 1.2 2.6	CAFU 0.4 4.8 4.5 0.2 3.8 4.2 5.0 0.2	J
000 58	114.8 117.5	4.6 4.0	40.0 38.7	6.3 -1.1	3.2 3.1	2.1 2.1		94.8 96.7	12 9		1.1 0.8	2.6 2.6	1.1 -0.1	
001	117.6 118.5	4.1 3.6	38.2 37.9	-1.5 -2.5	2.6 1.9 1.8	1.9 2.3 2.4		95.0 95.2 91.6	4 4 -3.	4 2.4	0.5 0.2 0.1	1.4 0.6 0.0	1.4 -0.6 -0.6	
	Expendit	LANCES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	The Transition		1.0		Fixed inve				o.i.	0.0	0.0	
	Household final consumption expenditure		consumption		Retail sales	valued	All industries	şh	Manufacti industries		Service in	ndustries	General g final cons	overnmen umption
		Colonia de	1995-100	Change on	1995-100	Change on	1995 price	Change on	1995 price		£ billion	Change on		995 prices) Change on
	1	year (%)		year (%)		year (%)		year (%)		year (%)		year (%)		year (%)
993 994 995 996 997 998 999	ABJR 422.3 435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.5 517.8 538.5	3.0 3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.3	95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8	3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5	92.0 96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3 124.7	5.4 4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4 3.7	NPEL 68.5 71.8 77.4 84.5 93.4 111.0 112.9 118.7	-3.0 4.8 7.8 9.1 10.5 18.9 1.7 5.1	15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7 17.8 17.8	17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.1 0.1	56.8 59.8 66.7 73.5 90.3 95.1 100.9	5.3 11.5 10.3 22.8 5.3 6.1	137.2 138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.1 151.4	-0.3 1.0 1.7 1.2 0.1 1.5 2.8 1.6
000 CB	135.2 136.3	5.1 3.5	121.2 122.7	4.4 4.4	·120.1 145.4	3.4 4.5	30.1 31.4	6.2 9.5	4.5 4.5	4.4 -1.2	25.6 26.9	6.5 11.5	38.2 37.9	2.2 0.8
2001 Q: C/E G(3)	137.7 139.5 141.3	3.6 4.2 4.5	124.7 126.8 128.7	4.7 6.1 6.2	119.8 127.4 128.2	4.8 7.1 6.7	29.8 30.5 29.3	6.8 4.0 -2.7	4.5 4.5 3.9	-1.8 3.7 -13.3	25.3 26.1 25.4	8.5 4.1 -0.9	38.2 38.5 38.8	1.8 1.8 1.7
	Financiali	ndicators						Trade in goo	ods				Balance o	payments
	Effective e rate ^{d,j}	xchange	Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth M0	pply M4	Export volu	me	Import ve	olume		Trade in goods balance	Current balance
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	(Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=10	0 Change of year (%		£billion	£billion
993 994 995 996 997 997 998	AJHX 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9 103.8 107.5	-8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3 -0.1 3.6	AMII 6.01 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34 5.97	H HSEL 1,682 1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674 3,242 2,984	23.3 -9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9 21.2 -8.0	EUAC 4.9 6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1 7.3 8.0	EUAD 3.5 5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8 5.6 6.7	83.1 91.3 100.0 107.6 116.7 118.2 123.3 137.3	4.0 9.9 9.5 7.6 8.5 1.3 4.3	BQKV 90.5 94.5 100.0 109.5 120.3 131.1 141.3 158.2	3.7 4.4 5.8 9.5 9.9 9.0 7.8 12.0		BOKI -13.1 -11.1 -12.0 -13.7 -12.3 -21.8 -27.5 -30.4	HBOP -11.9 -6.8 -9.0 -8.7 -1.7 -4.8 -19.1 -18.4
2000														
999 900 000 C3 C24	106.4 107.6 104.5	2.5 1.6	6.00 6.00 5.86 5.36 5.05	3,029 2,984 2,711 2,728 2,340	7.2 -8.0	7.6 6.6	8.4 8.5	137.7 142.5	7.6 11.5	160.9 164.5	12.9 11.6		-8.1 -7.8	-4.4 -5.0

b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

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

Not seasonally adjusted.

Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

Changes in input and output prices are based on the underlying series (excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum) - CSDB series PLLA and PLLV respectively. Home sales are based on series PLLU.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector

dwellings.
Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

Average of daily rates.

Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

R Revised

ole: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclud	ding				
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI	est X)	Mortgage inter		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
2000	Nov Dec	172.1 172.2	3.2 2.9	169.2 169.3	22 20	161.2 161.3	1.8 1.7	162.5 162.5	1.8 1.5
2001	Jan Feb Mar	171.1 172.0 172.2	2.7 2.7 2.3	168.1 169.0 169.6	1.8 1.9 1.9	160.2 161.1 162.1	1.5 1.6 1.8	161.1 162.0 162.7	1.3 1.4 1.4
	Apr May Jun	173.1 174.2 174.4	1.8 2.1 1.9	170.8 172.1 172.5	2.0 2.4 2.4	162.9 164.4 164.9	2.2 2.8 2.8	163.2 164.7 165.1	1.2 1.9 1.9
	Jul Aug Sep	173.3 174.0 174.6	1.6 2.1 1.7	171.4 172.0 172.8	2.2 2.6 2.3	163.9 164.6 165.4	2.6 3.1 2.8	163.6 164.1 164.9	1.5 2.0 1.7
	Oct Nov	174.3 173.6	1.6 0.9	172.6 172.2	2.3 1.8	165.2 164.8	2.8 2.2	164.7 164.3	1.7 1.1

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 13 November 2001

ALL ITEMS Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure Travel and leisure	CHAW CHBS CHBT	Jan 1987 =100 173.6	1 month	12 months			Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 mon	ns
Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure	CHBS	173.6	-04							
Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure			0.4	0.9	Tobacco	CHBE	288.7	0.0	4.1	7
Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure					Cigarettes	DOBN	294.8		5	
Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure	CHBT	163.1	-0.1	3.2	Tobacco	DOBO	232.1		5	
Personal expenditure		218.8	-0.1	2.8		OUDE	220.1	-0.8	0.3	
Personal expenditure Travel and leisure	CHBU	180.5	-0.2	0.8	Housing	CHBF DOBP	247.9	-0.0	3	
Travelandleisure	CHBV	136.4	0.1	-1.4	Rent		202.7		-18	
	CHBW	171.0	-0.9	-0.1	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ CHOO	163.8		9	
	OUDV	4050	0.0	-2.8	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	DOBR	201.2		6	
Consumer durables	CHBY	105.2	0.6	-2.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBS	268.9		4	
	CHBP	136.2	-0.3	5.2	Waterandotherpayments	DOBT	238.7		7	
Seasonalfood	CHBB	150.2	-0.2	22	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBU	156.7		4	
Food excluding seasonal All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	174.6	-0.3	0.8	Do-it-yourself materials Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	215.8		5	
All items excluding food	CHAY	178.3	-0.4	0.7	Dwellinginsulanceandgroundrent	DODV	210.0			
All items excluding lood	CHAI	1700	0.4	0.1	Fuel and light	CHBG	125.5	-0.2	1.0	
Otherindices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	147.9		6	
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	128.4		1	
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	1722	-0.2	1.8	Gas	DOBY	119.7		5	
Housing	CHAZ	164.3	-0.2	1.1	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	139.5		-23	
Mortgage interest payments and	OTITLE	10 110	_		Oliandotherideis	DODL	100.0			
indirect taxes (RPIY)a	CBZW	164.8	-0.2	22	Household goods	СНВН	142.7	1.1	1.0	
Mortgage interest payments and					Fumiture	DOCA	150.4		2	
counciltax	DQAD	171.1	-0.2	1.7	Fumishings	DOCB	150.9		2	
Mortgage interest payments and					Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.3		0	
depreciation	CHON	170.2	-0.2	1.5	Otherhousehold equipment	DOCD	141.8		-1	
					Household consumables	DOCE	161.9		-1	
Food	CHBA	148.3	-0.2	2.6	Petcare	DOCF	154.7		2	
Bread	DOAA	144.0		4	1 Clourd		*			
Cereals	DOAB	138.8		1	Householdservices	CHBI	162.1	0.2	2.3	
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	163.1		3	Postage	DOCG	158.7		1	
Beef	DOAD	132.8		0	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	90.0		-4	
Lamb	DOAE	156.9		5	Domestic services	DOCI	2272		6	
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	154.5		1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	210.0		5	
Pork	DOAG	140.4		- 1						
Bacon	DOAH	173.6		9	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	107.8	0.2	-4.7	
Poultry	DOAL	1112		8	Men's outerwear	DOCK	108.4		-3	
Othermeat	DOAJ	139.9		4	Women's outerwear	DOCL	84.5		-8	
Fish	DOAK	156.2		2	Children's outerwear	DOCM	108.1		-3	
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	167.0		-1	Otherclothing	DOCN	153.3		-3	
Butter	DOAM	165.2 132.5		-2	Footwear	DOCO	1162		-2	
Oilandfats	DOAN DOAO	166.3		6						
Cheese	DOAD	151.8		-3	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	193.2	0.2	3.1	
Eggs Milk fresh	DOAQ	162.5		6	Personal articles	DOCP	130.0		3	
Milk products	DOAR	138.6		-1	Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.0		1	
Tea	DOAS	162.1		7	Personal services	DOCR	286.9		6	
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	115.5		Ó						
Softdrinks	DOAU	183.7		-2	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	176.5	-2.1	-2.8	
Sugarandpreserves	DOAV	135.0		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	122.6		0	
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	161.0		1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	224.0		5	
Potatoes	DOAX	154.6		-1	Petrolandoil	DOCU	208.2		-13	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	1492		2	Vehiclestaxandinsurance	DOCV	267.4		3	
Vegetables	DOAZ	118.4		3				- 1		
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	107.4		4	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	191.8	0.3	3.0	
Fruit	DOBB	151.1		10	Railfares	DOCW	214.8		4	
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	148.6		11	Busandcoachfares	DOCX	214.9		4	
Otherfoods	DOBD	153.1		1	Other travel costs	DOCY	165.9		2	
Catering	CHBC	215.1	0.2	4.4	Leisure goods	DOCZ	108.8 33.8	-0.1	-21 -13	
Restaurantmeals	DOBE	2102		4	Audio-visual equipment Tapes and discs	DODA	108.3		2	
Canteenmeals	DOBF	252.4		6		DODB	109.1		-1	
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	208.3		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODC	211.6		5	
	OUDE	400.0	0.0	00	Booksandnewspapers	DODD	146.3		-2	
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	192.6	-0.2	22 3	Gardeningproducts	טטטט	140.0		_	
Beer	DOBH	208.7			Leisureservices	СНВМ	225.5	0.1	6.2	
onsales	DOBI	218.1		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	138.7	0.1	7	
offsales	DOBJ	161.9 171.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODE	274.4		5	
Wines and spirits	DOBK DOBL	205.8		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	152.2		7	
onsales offsales	DOBL	151.5		1	UKholidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMS	131.4		4	

Enquiries: 020 7533 5

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

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

Average retail prices of selected items H.13

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more 46 areas in the United Kingdom.

Average prices on 13 November 2001

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least fourfifths of the recorded prices fell.

Item	ge prices on 10		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		- 1		-3-3	(pence)				3-	(pence)
	e-killed, per kg					Cheese, per kg				
Beet: no	ef mince	CZPI	597	402	230-598	Cheddartype	CZNW	190	527	339-695
Tops		CZPH	483	662	549-749	<u> </u>				
Rums	steaka	CZPF	579	879	759-1179	Eggs	CZNV	152	173	128-250
Stev	gsteak	CZPE	529	480	295-793	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	168	149	95-230
Lamb:ha	e-killed, per kg									
Loin	with bone)	CZPD	505	838	598-1205	Milk	CZNIT	237	37	28-41
Shoul	der (with bone)	CZPC	381	326	248-420	Pasteurised, perpint ^b	CZNT	23/	3/	20-41
	ported (frozen), per kg					Tea				
Lamb.	th bone)	CZPA	110	608	394-776	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	181	83	72-99
	ith bone)	CZOZ	116	453	352-523	Teabags, per250g	CZNQ	234	149	115-189
	. Idlad parks					Coffee				
Pork:	me-killed, per kg with bone)	CZOX	595	453	409-529	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	238	181	165-219
Sho	er (without bone)	DOLN	397	322	219-414	Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNO	210	194	129-229
						Sugar				
Bacon.	or kg	CZOU	590	573	485-725	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	184	58	49-85
Garre	nona	DOIF	680	687	479-1140					
Back		DOII	•	٠.,		Fresh vegetables				
Ham						Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	489	87	42-109
Hami	not shoulder),113g	CZOR	731	95	69-129	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	. 452 640	66 122	37-130 108-174
						Tomatoes, perkg ^c Cabbage, hearted, perkg ^c	CZNH	478	68	55-79
Sausag	s, per kg ^c	0700	047	005	040 400	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	600	55	49-69
Pori		CZOQ	617	325	218-436	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	476	98	77-158
	- and a					Carrots, per kgc	CZNE	640	47	39-60
Cannet	dbeef, 340g	CZOO	203	96	69-124	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	641	69	55-79
Conse	Dooi, 040g	0200	200		00	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	588	265	238-316
Chicker	roasting, oven ready, pe	rkg				Cucumber, each	CZNB CZNA	605 577	51 60	44-69 54-75
Frozes		CZON	149	172	117-214	Lettuce-iceberg, each Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	460	136	128-195
Fres	orchilled	CZOM	534	227	183-270	Brocoon, por kg	OBITI	100		120 100
Erach and	smoked fish, per kg					Fresh fruit				
	ets	CZOL	363	884	659-1180	Apples, cooking, per kgc	CZMZ	572	115	95-130
	nfillets	ZPTX	315	961	716-1300	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	596 572	119 129	97-139 93-152
						Oranges, each	CZMW	576	25	20-29
Bread						Bananas, perkg ^c	CZMV	596	105	85-119
	oaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	230	53	39-85	Grapes, per kgc	CZMU	554	380	218-441
White	oaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG CZOE	167 183	73 57	63-95 39-73	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	337	68	48-80
Brow	loaf, sliced, 400g loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	140	73	63-108	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	564	37	32-45
Dion	, anonou, 000g	0205			00.00	Items other than food				
Flour						Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	538	183	152-220
Self	sing, per 1.5kg	CZOC	215	58	38-79	Draughtlager, per pint	CZMS	539	206	182-240
D. 11						Whisky per nip	CZMR	539	150	125-181
Butter	reduced per 2E0a	CZOR	205	70	60.01	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	687	417	359-454
	produced, per 250g led, per 250g	CZOB	225 223	78 88	69-91 78-99	Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	117	819	700-1045
impo.	50, por 2009	DOITA	220	w	70-33	Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	120	1050	870-1410
Margarin						Lead replacement petrol, per litred Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litred	CZMM CZML	492 526	78 76	76-80 75-78
	rine/Low fat spread					Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre	CZMK	526	71	70-74
	500g	DOIB	210	81	42-109	petrol, per litre	52	0.0		, , , , ,

age price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.
February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of prices for the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of prices for the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with lead replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

General notes -retail prices

esponsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in 989 from the Employment Department to the Office for Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is Dw published in full in the ONS Business Monitor MM23.

Structure

ith effect from February 1987 the structure of the published ponents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct arison of the new component with the old is possible. The onship between the old and the new index structure is shown Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

Labour Market trends

H 14 RETAIL PRICES

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	Allitems	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13 1967 = 100	TIEWS	food	seasonal fooda	housing	mortgage interest	industries ^b	durables	All	Seasonala	Non- seasonala		drink
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СΖНВ	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
988	1,000 1,000	837 846	975 977	840 825	958 940	54 46	141 135	163 154	25 23	138 131	50 49	78
989 990	1,000	842	976	825 815	925	40	132	158	24	134	49	83 77
991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
993 994	1,000 1,000	856 858	979 980	836 842	952 956	-	127 127	144 142	21 20	123 122	45 45	78
995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	76 77
996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78
997 998	1,000 1,000	864 870	981 982	814 803	961 955	-	122 121	136 130	19 18	117 112	49 48	80
999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	71 69
000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65
001	1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	68
nnual averages 987	CHAW 101.9	102.0	CHAX 101.9	101.6	CHMK 101.9	100.9	CHBY 101.2	CHBA 101.1	CHBP 101.6	CHBB 101.0	CHBC 102.8	CHBD
988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	101,7 106,9
989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
990 991	126.1 133.5	127.4 135.1	126.4 133.8	119.2 128.3	122.1 130.3		111.3 114.8	119.4 125.6	116.4 121.6	119.9 126.3	126.4 139.1	123.8
992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	139.2 148.1
993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
994 995	144.1 149.1	146.5 151.4	144.8 149.6	141.6 145.4	143.8 147.9		115.5 116.2	131.9 137.0	117.7 127.2	134.3 138.5	162.1 169.0	158.5
996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	164.5 169.2
97	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9
198 199	162.9 165.4	166.5 169.4	163.8 166.5	156.2 158.9	160.6 164.3		115.9 112.3	143.4 143.8	125.0 124.3	146.6 147.4	189.3 196.6	179.8
00	170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	184.5 187.4
87 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
88 Jan 12 89 Jan 17	103.3 111.0	103.4 111.7	103.3 111.2	103.2 108.5	103.7 109.4	102.8 110.9	101.2 104.5	102.9 107.4	103.7 103.2	102.7 108.2	106.4 113.1	103.7
90 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	109.9 116.3
91 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
92 Jan 14 93 Jan 12	135.6 137.9	137.1 139.7	135.9 138.6	131.6 135.0	133.1 137.4	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
94 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	112.8 113.0	128.8 130.0	112.2 110.3	131.7 133.5	151.7 159.1	151.0 156.9
95 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
96 Jan 16 97 Jan 14	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
97 Jan 14 98 Jan 13	154.4 159.5	157.0 162.8	155.3 160.4	150.7 153.7	153.9 157.7	-	114.2 113.2	141.0 141.8	120.3 121.2	144.7 145.5	179.2 185.8	171.1 176.5
99 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
000 Jan 18 01 Jan 16	166.6 171.1	171.0 175.8	167.8 172.1	159.1 161.1	165.2 168.1		106.3 102.8	142.9 145.1	122.4 129.7	146.7 147.7	200.1 207.1	185.8 189.0
99 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6		112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5
000 Jan 18 Feb 15	166.6 167.5	171.0 172.0	167.8 168.7	159.1 159.7	165.2 165.8	-	106.3 108.4	142.9 142.9	122.4 121.2	146.7 146.9	200.1 200.9	185.8
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	108.4	142.9	117.6	146.9	200.9	185.9 186.2
Apr11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5		110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7
May 16 Jun 13	170.7 171.1	175.7 176.1	171.9 172.3	161.7 162.0	168.0 168.4	-	110.1 109.3	143.1 143.4	121.8 124.0	147.0 146.9	203.1 203.4	87.6 187.9
Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7		104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.7
Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	-	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.1	204.1	187.9
Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	88.3
Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	-	107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	188.5
Nov 14	172.1	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.2	-	108.2	144.5	129.5	147.0	206.1	188.4
Dec 12	172.2	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.3	-	108.6	144.7	131.9	146.8	206.6	187.7
1 Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	89.0
Feb 13	172.0	176.9	173.0	162.0	169.0	-	104.9	145.1	129.5	147.8	207.9	189.3
Mar20	172.2	176.9	173.2	162.7	169.6	-	106.7	146.7	131.7	149.3	208.7	189.8
Apr10	173.1	177.9	174.1	163.2	170.8	-	105.7	147.1	134.5	149.1	209.8	190.9
May 15	174.2	178.6	174.8	164.7	172.1	-	106.4	150.7	151.6	149.9	210.9	191.3
Jun 12	174.4	178.7	174.9	165.1	172.5	-	106.3	151.5	153.8	150.4	211.9	191.8

General index of retail prices H.14

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Faresand other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
22HE 38 36 36 34 32 36 36 37 37 37 37 30 22	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 186 197 193 195 205	CZHG 61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 43 41 36 34 22	CZHH 73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72 72 72 74 72 71	CZHI 44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47 48 52 54 57 56	CZHJ 74 72 73 69 63 59 58 54 54 54 55 55 55 55	CZHK 38 37 37 39 38 40 39 39 38 40 40 40 40 43 43	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 139 146 140	CZHM 22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 20 21 20 20 20 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	CZHN 47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 45 47 46 47 46 47 46 49	CZHQ 30 29 29 30 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59 61 66 64	Weights 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
CHBE 100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 155.4 166.2 179.5 205.6 223.3 246.9 270.+	CHBF 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6 195.4 196.9 214.4	CHBG 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6 125.0 124.4 123.9	CHBH 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1 140.8 141.5 140.2	CHBI 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3 148.1 152.4 157.1	CHBJ 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 120.6 119.9 116.7 112.3	CHBQ 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0 178.0 183.6 185.5	CHBK 108.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 165.3 170.5 174.6 181.3	CHBR 101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 169.6 173.3 178.7 184.6	CHBL 101.6 104.1 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9 121.1 116.2 112.1	CHBM 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3 190.3 198.1 207.9	Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000
100.98 101.4 100.6 100.3 118.2 131.4 150.0 160.5 170.6 200.6 216.0 200.6 216.0 200.6 277.3	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4 172.1 187.3 195.1 203.8 220.8	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9 133.2 125.5 124.3 125.4	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3 135.6 136.9 138.8 137.8	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6 142.7 146.5 150.6 156.5	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3 116.3 115.3 113.1 109.1	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 166.7 172.2 181.2 183.8 187.9	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0 162.9 168.6 169.6 177.9	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 161.1 166.6 171.8 175.7 181.5	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 122.4 123.7 122.7 119.1 113.5 109.7	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0 177.8 186.8 193.6 202.6 213.5	1987 Jan13 1988 Jan12 1989 Jan17 1990 Jan16 1991 Jan15 1992 Jan14 1993 Jan12 1994 Jan18 1995 Jan17 1996 Jan16 1997 Jan14 1998 Jan13 1999 Jan19 2000 Jan18 2001 Jan16
25+0	200.6	124.9	142.0	154.9	118.1	185.0	175.8	180.6	113.7	202.5	1999 Nov 16
254-1	202.3	125.5	144.8	155.4	117.1	184.8	176.3	180.5	113.7	202.3	Dec 14
254 /2	203.8	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
256 /	205.5	125.4	138.9	156.5	112.8	184.0	177.9	181.8	113.5	203.3	Feb 15
260 9	207.4	125.5	140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9	112.9	204.1	Mar 14
272.9	213.9	123.8	140.6	156.4	115.6	184.5	182.3	183.7	112.9	205.1	Apr11
273.1	214.9	122.9	140.9	156.1	115.5	185.4	182.4	184.4	113.0	206.1	May 16
270.6	216.1	122.4	140.5	156.4	114.8	184.8	184.4	185.1	112.2	207.3	Jun 13
273.7	216.9	122.5	138.3	157.2	106.7	185.1	184.1	185.3	111.2	208.1	Jul 18
275.3	217.7	122.5	139.0	156.4	108.5	185.9	181.2	186.5	111.6	209.0	Aug 15
277.1	218.6	124.1	141.1	158.3	112.5	186.2	182.1	186.3	111.3	211.7	Sep 12
277.3	219.1	124.6	139.8	158.3	112.4	186.8	180.4	186.1	111.0	212.8	Oct 17
277.3	219.4	124.2	141.3	158.5	113.1	187.4	181.6	186.3	111.1	212.4	Nov 14
277.3	220.1	123.9	143.6	157.8	112.2	187.4	180.9	186.3	110.7	212.6	Dec 12
277/3	220.8	123.1	138.0	157.1	105.1	187.9	179.7	188.0	109.7	213.5	2001 Jan 16
280 /	221.6	123.2	139.5	157.0	108.3	189.1	180.3	188.3	110.4	214.5	Feb 13
283/9	219.4	123.2	141.9	156.4	110.2	190.1	179.2	188.5	110.2	215.1	Mar 20
285.0	222.4	125.1	141.1	156.8	109.3	190.9	180.2	189.7	110.1	217.7	Apr 10
285.1	221.8	125.4	142.2	157.3	109.4	191.9	182.5	191.3	110.6	218.8	May 15
285.1	220.5	125.4	142.2	157.5	109.4	192.2	183.6	191.3	110.5	219.2	Jun 12
285.2	221.5	125.4	139.5	158.1	102.5	191.7	182.5	190.6	110.0	221.6	Jul 17
285.2	222.8	125.3	140.6	159.4	105.2	192.1	182.0	191.8	109.8	222.7	Aug 14
288.4	223.0	126.1	142.7	160.6	108.2	192.9	181.6	191.4	109.5	223.7	Sep 18
288.6	221.8	125.7	141.2	161.8	107.6	192.9	180.2	191.3	108.9	225.2	Oct 16
288.7	220.1	125.5	142.7	162.1	107.8	193.2	176.5	191.8	108.8	225.5	Nov 13

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

171.4 172.0 172.8

102.4 103.8 105.6

104.6 **105.2**

148.8 148.5 148.2

148.6 148.3

138.7 135.6 135.8

136.6 **136.2**

150.3 150.6 150.2

150.5 **150.2**

214.7 215.1

191.9 192.2 192.1

173.3 174.0 174.6

174.3 **173.6**

177.9 178.7 179.4

179.0 **178.3**

174.2 175.0 175.6

163.6 164.1 164.9

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

Jul 17 Aug 14 Sep 18

Oct 16 Nov 13

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

H.15 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure
		СΖВН	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	22	82
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	42
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	
2000	Jan 16	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	22	1.0	3.6	-3.3	4.6 5.4
	darrio															
1999	Nov16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
.000	Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
	Apr11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
	1.140	0.0	00	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	40
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	4.9
	Aug 15 Sep 12	3.0	0.6	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.0 5.5
			4.0	0.5	10	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	
	Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0				1.3	3.3	3.1	-2.3	5.3
	Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2					4.9
	Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
001	Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
	Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
	Mar 20	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
	Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	22	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
	May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2
	Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
	Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	22	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	6.5
	Aug 14	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	-3.0	3.3	0.4	2.8	-1.6	6.6
	Sep 18	1.7	3.2	4.3	2.0	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	-3.8	3.6	-0.3	2.7	-1.6	5.
								0.5		0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	10	
	Oct 16	1.6	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	-4.3	3.3	-0.1	2.8	-1.9	5.
	Nov 13	0.9	2.6	4.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	-4.7	3.1	-2.8	3.0	-2.1	6

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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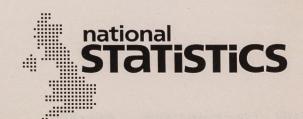


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RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

199	96=100	European Union (15) ^b	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA	
	ualaverages					1		400.0	100.0	
1996 1997	97	100.0 101.7	100.0 101.8	100.0 101.2	100.0 101.5	100.0 101.9	100.0 101.2	100.0 101.3	100.0 101.5	
1998 1999	99	103.0 104.3	103.4 104.8	102.0 102.5	102.4 103.6	103.3 105.4	102.6 103.9	102.0 102.5	102.1 102.8	
2000		106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9	
	nthly	404.0	405.4	400.7	100.0	100.0	104.6	102.8	102.9	
1999	Nov	104.6 104.8	105.1 105.3	102.7 103.0	103.9 104.1 104.5	106.2 106.4 106.6	104.6 104.9	102.9 103.4	103.0 103.4	
2000	Dec	105.1 105.0	105.5 104.5	103.9 103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.4	103.8	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	105.4 105.8	104.9 105.1	104.3 104.4	105.2 105.7	107.0 107.8	105.6 106.3	103.5 104.0	104.2 104.4	
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3	
	May Jun	106.1 106.5	105.7 105.9	104.1 104.5	106.2 106.6	108.4 108.8	107.0 107.4	104.2 104.5	104.2 104.9	
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4	
	Aug Sep	106.5 107.1	105.4 106.2	104.3 104.7	107.1 107.9	108.0 109.0	107.0 108.1	104.5 105.1	105.2 105.7	
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4	
	Nov Dec	107.5 107.5	106.4 106.4	105.4 105.8	107.9 107.6	109.3 109.1	108.1 107.9	105.2 105.2	105.7 105.8	
2001		107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1	
	Feb Mar	107.8 108.2	105.7 106.1	106.2 106.4	107.8 108.0	109.5 110.2	108.5 109.0	105.0 105.5	106.8 107.0	
	Apr	108.8	106.7 107.5	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3	
	May Jun	109.4 109.5	107.5 107.7	107.1 107.2	109.5 109.8	111.4 111.2	110.5 110.6	106.8 106.8	107.9 108.1	
	Jul	109.3	106.9	107.2	108.4	110.8	109.7	106.6	108.1	
	Aug Sep	109.4 109.7	107.3 107.6	106.9 107.3	109.8 110.0	110.7 111.3	109.9 110.9	106.6 106.8	107.9 107.9	
	Oct	109.6 P	107.4	107.6 P	109.8	111.4	110.8	106.9P	107.5	
Perce	entage change on a	yearearlier								
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ	
Annu	ualaverages								Percent	
1996		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1 1.9	1.2 1.4	2.1	1.2 1.5	
997 998		1.7 1.3	1.8	1.8 1.2 0.8 0.5	1.5 0.9	1.3 2.1	1.3 1.6	1.3 0.7 0.6	0.6 0.6	*
		10		0.5	1.1	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1	
		1.3 1.2 2.1	1.3 0.8	2.0	2.9	2.1	0.0			
000		1.2 2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.1	0.0			
:000 /lont	thly Oct	2.1 1.3	0.8 1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	
2000 Mont	thly	2.1	0.8	2.0				0.8 1.0 1.4	0.9 1.0 1.4	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan	1.3 1.4 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8	0.8 1.0 1.7	1.4 1.6 2.1	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3	1.0 1.4 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec	1.3 1.4 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.2	0.8 1.0 1.7	1.4 1.6 2.1	2.6 2.7 3.1	1.6 1.9 2.2	1.0 1.4	1.0 1.4	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9	1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7	0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1	
1999 2000 Mont 1999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9	1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7	0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 2.1	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8	0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0	26 27 3.1 28 28 3.0 29 28 29	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8	0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.9	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.5	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.6 1.0	20 0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.2,7	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 2.9 3.4	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.3	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 2.8 2.6	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.5	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.6 1.0	0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.9	1.6 1.9 22 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 3.4	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6	
2000 Mont 1999	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.3	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.6 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9	20 08 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.8	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0 2.7	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.2 2.7 2.8 2.2 2.7	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 2.9 3.4 3.4 3.3 2.9	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.3	
Mont 1999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.3	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.6 1.0 0.9	20 0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.3 1.8	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0	26 2.7 3.1 28 28 3.0 29 28 29 28 22 2,7	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 2.9 3.4	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.5 2.5	
Mont 1999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	2.1 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.6	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 0.6 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.1	20 0.8 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.2 2.2	26 2.7 3.1 28 28 3.0 2.9 28 2.9 28 2.2 2.7 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.2 2.2	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 2.9 3.4 3.3 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.7 3.2	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7 1.4 1.4	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.5 2.5	
Mont 1999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	2.1 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.8 1.0	20 08 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 1.8 2.2 2.3 1.8 1.9	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.2 2.7 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	1.6 1.9 22 23 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 3.4 3.3 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.5	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.3	
Mont 1999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr Mov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Jun Jul	2.1 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.6 3.1 2.8 2.6	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.7 1.7 1.4	20 08 1.0 1.7 1.4 20 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.1 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.1 3.0 2.7	26 2.7 3.1 28 28 3.0 29 28 22 27 28 22 2.7 23 23 23 22 26 28 22 27 23 23 22 23 22 22 23 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	1.6 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 2.9 3.4 3.4 3.3 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.7 3.2	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.4 2.0 2.5 2.2 2.2	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.5 2.5 2.9 3.6 3.1 2.6	Auvon conta
Mont 999 2000	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Ang Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Apr May Jun	2.1 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.7 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.6 3.1 2.8	0.8 1.2 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.0 1.0 0.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.7 1.7	20 08 1.0 1.7 1.4 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.8 2.2 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.1 0.3 2.5 2.3 2.4 3.0 1.7 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.3 2.4 3.0	2.6 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 2.0 2.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.2 2.2	1.6 1.9 22 2.3 2.7 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9 3.4 3.3 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.7 3.3	1.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.4 2.0 2.5 2.2	1.0 1.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.8 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.6 3.1	Auvou ziita

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

Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

1996=100		Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy ^b	Irish Republic ^c	Greece
		CLNI	CLNH	CLNG	CLNF	CLNE	CLND	CLNC	CLNB
nnualaverages	Ai 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	100.0 101.9 102.9 103.4 104.8	100.0 101.9 103.7 106.0 109.7	100.0 101.9 104.2 106.4 109.4	100.0 101.9 103.7 105.8 108.2	100.0 101.4 102.4 103.4 107.3	100.0 101.9 103.9 105.7 108.4	100.0 101.2 103.4 106.0 111.5	100.0 105.4 110.2 112.8 115.8
Monthly									
Oct Nov Dec	1999	104.2 103.8 104.1	106.7 106.9 107.3	106.6 107.3 107.5	106.4 106.6 106.1	104.4 104.5 104.9	106.3 106.5 106.7	107.0 107.2 108.5	113.5 113.7 114.7
Jan Feb Mar	2000	103.5 104.0 104.6	107.7 107.9 108.4	107.3 107.0 107.2	105.8 106.4 107.6	104.3 105.4 105.9	106.9 107.3 107.7	108.2 109.1 109.8	113.2 112.7 115.6
Apr May Jun		104.4 105.0 105.0	108.8 109.0 109.3	108.4 109.1 109.7	108.0 108.3 108.3	106.6 106.6 108.1	107.7 108.1 108.4	110.5 111.3 111.9	116.3 116.6 115.9
Jul Aug Sep		104.4 104.5 105.4	110.0 110.4 110.8	110.2 110.3 110.2	108.0 108.4 109.4	107.0 107.7 108.5	108.6 108.6 108.9	111.9 112.5 112.8	113.9 114.1 116.5
Oct Nov Dec		105.6 105.7 105.5	111.0 111.3 111.6	110.5 111.2 111.6	109.8 109.7 109.2	108.9 109.2 109.4	109.2 109.6 109.7	113.4 113.6 113.5	117.8 118.3 118.9
Jan Feb Mar	2001	105.2 105.6 106.4	111.8 112.2 112.7	112.0 112.2 112.7	110.7 111.7 113.0	107.3 108.5 109.1	109.8 110.2 110.5	112.4 113.4 114.3	116.6 116.6 119.5
Apr May Jun		107.5 108.3 108.1	113.2 113.6 113.9	113.4 114.4 114.7	113.9 114.2 113.8	109.5 110.7 111.0	110.9 111.2 111.5	115.2 115.9 116.7	120.0 121.2 121.1
		107.4 107.6	114.2 114.6	114.9 114.7 114.7	113.7 114.0 115.2	109.6 110.4 110.6	111.6 111.6 111.7	116.4 116.7 117.1	118.7 118.7 121.2
Jul Aug Sep		108.9	114.6	1 14.7		110.0	111.7	117.1	
Aug		108.9 108.7	114.6 114.5	115.1	115.3P	110.7	111.9	117.7	121.0
Aug Sep Oct	Percentage change o	108.9 108.7	114.5	115.1					
Aug Sep Oct on a year earlier		108.9			115.3 P	110.7	111.9	117.7	121.0 CLNF
Aug Sep Oct	An 1996 1997 1998 1999	108.9 108.7	114.5 CLNZ	115.1	115.3 P	110.7	111.9	117.7	121.0 CLNF
Aug Sep Oct on a year earlier	An 1996 1997 1998	108.9 108.7 CLOA	114.5 CLNZ	2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0	4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7	117.7 CLNT 2.2 1.2 2.1	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 5.4 4.5 2.1
Aug Sep Oct in a year earlier nnual averages	An 1996 1997 1998 1999	108.9 108.7 CLOA	114.5 CLNZ	2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0	4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7	117.7 CLNT 2.2 1.2 2.1	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 5.4 4.5 2.1
Aug Sep Oct in a year earlier innual averages Monthly Oct Nov	An 1996 1997 1998 1999	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3	36 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8	111.9 CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6	117.7 CLNT 22 12 21 25 53 28 30	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 5.4 4.5 2.1 2.8 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8
Aug Sep Oct In a year earlier Innual averages Monthly Oct Nov Dec	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3	114.5 CLNZ 3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7	115.3 P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.5	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6	111.9 CLNU 40 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6	117.7 CLNT 22 12 21 25 53 28 30 39 44 46	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 5.4 4.5 2.1 2.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6
Aug Sep Oct on a year earlier nual averages Monthly Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4	3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 2.0	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9	111.9 CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6	117.7 CLNT 22 12 21 25 53 28 30 39 44 46 50 51	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 5.4 4.5 2.1 2.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8
Aug Sep Oct In a year earlier In ual averages Monthly Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4	36 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.2 3.5	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.9 2.4 2.8 3.3 3.6	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 2.0 2.5 2.8 2.5	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9 4.4 4.7 3.7	111.9 CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6	117.7 CLNT 22 12 21 25 5.3 2.8 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.4 5.9 5.7	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 4.5 2.1 2.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.9 3.0 3.8 4.0 3.7
Aug Sep Oct In a year earlier In a year earlier In a year earlier Monthly Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.8	36 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.2 3.5 3.7 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.7	115.1 CLNY 29 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.9 2.4 2.8 3.3 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 2.0 2.5 2.8 2.5 2.9 3.2 2.9	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9 4.4 4.7 3.7 4.2 4.3 4.5	111.9 CLNU 40 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.9	22 12 21 25 5.3 28 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0 5.1 5.4 5.9 5.7 5.5	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 54.4.5.2.1 2.5 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.9 3.0 3.8 4.0 3.7 3.2 3.5 3.2
Aug Sep Oct In a year earlier In a year earlier In ual averages Monthly Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.6 1.5	114.5 CLNZ 3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.7 4.0 4.1 4.0 3.8 4.0	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.9 2.4 2.8 3.3 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.8 4.4 4.9	115.3P CLNW 14 19 18 20 23 19 16 1.5 1.6 1.7 20 2.5 28 2.5 29 32 2.9 29 4.5 4.9	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9 4.4 4.7 3.7 4.2 4.3 4.5 4.3 2.9 2.9	111.9 CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.7	117.7 CLNT 22 12 21 25 53 28 30 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.4 5.9 5.7 5.5 6.0 6.0 4.6 3.9 3.9	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 4.5 4.5 2.1 2.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.8 2.1 3.0 3.8 4.0 3.7 3.2
Aug Sep Oct In a year earlier In ual averages Monthly Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Ar May Ar May Apr Mar Apr May	An 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	108.9 108.7 CLOA 08 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 3.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.2 3.5 3.7 4.0 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.0	115.1 CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2 2.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.9 2.4 2.8 3.3 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.8 4.4 4.9 5.1	115.3P CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 2.0 2.5 2.8 2.5 2.9 3.2 2.9 4.5 4.9 5.0 5.5 5.4	110.7 CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 3.8 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9 4.4 4.7 3.7 4.2 4.3 4.5 4.3 2.9 2.9 3.0 2.7 3.8	111.9 CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7 2.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6 3.0 2.9	117.7 CLNT 22 12 25 5.3 28 30 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.4 5.9 5.7 5.5 6.0 6.0 6.0 4.6 3.9 3.9 4.1	121.0 CLNF Percent 7.9 4.4 2.1 2.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.9 3.0 3.8 4.0 3.7 3.2 3.5 3.2 3.7 3.9

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RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

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

Seasonally adjusted tables are available via StatBase.

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

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S29.

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Inactivity in the labour market

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