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|  | Skills shortages <br> Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001 <br> People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data |



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## national <br> staitistics

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## Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 December 2001 All figures re sesesonally djuisted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

## . Headlines

- Rising employment indicated by Augut-OCtober 2001 Labour fores Surey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate up in August-Ctober 2001 LFS. Clamant 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 llO definition, both the unemployment rote and the number ale economy headine overage earrings growth rote has risen equarte. The number of people in employment rose by 24,000 over the quarter. The unembloment rote on the 110 definion was 51 er equarte.
abmat count rose by 4,800 in November 2001 . The averoge monthly change has been up 4,000 over the past three montts and down 2,800 over the past six monthe The headine rate of growth of average earnings in October 2001 wos 4.4 per cent up 0.1 percentage point foom September 2001.

```
New this month
\(\rightarrow-\)
-. 2 .
November 2001 data: Claimant count,
Otcober 2001 data: Manufocturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;
```

Seppember 2001 data: Workforce jobs


Figure 3 GB headine overgge earnings growth Whole conomy, perenentage change verer 12 months
III||l|luwn|l|l|l|un

## SUMMARY

Employment rate was 74.6 per cert among people of working age in the Augus-OCcober 2001 period, unchanged from May-Hul 2001 and unchanged on the same period a year earier (Figure 1 , Toble A.I).
1 LO unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent in the August-October 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from May-luly 2001 but down 0.3 percertage points on the same period a year earier (Figure 2, Toble A.I).
Employment was 28.18 million in August-October 2001, up 202,000 on the same period a year eariere (Toble A.)

- Workforce jobs rose by 116,000 over the year to 29.41 million in September Workforce jobs rose by 16,000 over the year to 2 ,.1 mion in Sepember 2001; this comprised a nise of 80,000 male jobs and a nise of 36,000 female jobs
Toble A.3).
(
LLO unemployment level was 1.52 million in August-OCtober 2001. This is 93,000 lower than the same period a year earier (Toble A.I).
- 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 Augus-OCtober 2001, unchanged from May-luly 2001 but doen 0.3 percentage peints Trom Ausust-OCotober 2000 (Toble $A$. 1 )
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the August-OCtober 2001 period, unchanged from Mar-Juy 2001 but up. Tom August-Otoberer 2000 (Toble A. I).
-GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.4 per cent in October 0.1 percentage point trom the Seppember 2001 rate (Fizure 3 , Toble A.3).
.1. percenagee point trom the Seprember 2011 rate (figure 3 , Table A.3).
Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statisisic has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Diret (See fooctote e on Toble A.3, pS 44 ).


## EMPLOMMENT

 August-October 2001 , and women down 4,000 in the same period to 12.65 million
Fifiures 4 and 5 . Toble $B$ I) (Figures 4 and 5 , Table B.I)
Pepple in full-time employment up 55,000 since May-lul 2001 to 21.21
millon in Alyust-OCoboer 2001 . Peopele in part-time employment down millon in August-COctober 2001. People in part-time
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 month a year ago, at 3.79 milion
(Table B. 12 .
The LIf estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 922.0 millon during Augut-OCtober 2001, up 1.1 per cent from August-0ctober 2000. Tombined with an increasese of 0.3 per cent in anereage actual weedy hours (Toble $B .21$.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 18,00 over the year to stand at 216,000 in August-OCtober 2001 (Toble $C$. - ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 56,000 over the year to stand at 364,000 in Algust-0.toberer 2001 (Figure 6 , Toble C. C.).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 -years rose 1,000 - Loe unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 -years
over the year to stand at at 01,000 in August-OCotober 2001 (Toble C.I). - ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions
 Jown in al regions over the year except tor east of n ngand and Eass Thialans and
South East which remain unchanged and $u$ in Norrthen Ireand. The highest rate in North East at 7.1 per cent and lowest is in South East at 3.3 per cent (Figure Toble A. II).
Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadiusted) Claimant count over 12 months computerised caims only, unad.
shows a all 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, unajjusted) stood at 225,900 in November 2001, a fall of of,800 since November 2000 (Toble C. 12 - Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadijusted) stood al
November 2000 (Toble C. 12 .

Number of people in categories affected by New Dea (computerised claims only, unadiustel)


November 2001 Change on yea

\section*{







Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs Percentage change verer 12 months


Figure II LLO unemployment rates Interational comparions, Ocotber 2001 (source UK LIS and Eurostal)


## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

There were 179,000 people made redundant in summer 2001 (une to Ausust This compares with 157,000 in summer 2000 (Toble C.41, November 2001).

- Results for summer 2001 show that nine per thousand of male employeses and five per thousand of female emplopees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 45 per cent were back in


## बB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings tor the whole economy in the year to October 2001 was provisionally 2001 rate (figure 9, Toble E.I).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year October 2
(Toble E
In the manufacturing industries; the headine (thre--month average) increas for October 2001 was 43 per cent down 0.2 percentage points from the revised Seprember 2001 rate (Fijure 9, Toble E.I).
- The private sector services headine (thre--month average) increase was 3.7 per cent for October 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised Sepetember 2001 rate (Toble E.I).
In the service industries the headine (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent in October 2001, up 0.I percentage point from the revised September 2001 rate (figure 9 , Table EI).
Public sector headline (trree-month average) increase for October 2001 was 5.7 per cent compared with a year earlier down 0.1 percentage point from to vavised September 2001 rate (Toble E II

Private sector headline (trre-mont average) increase for October 20 was 4.0 per cent compared with a year earier, unchanged from the revised

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 3.7 per cent lower in the three montts ending October 2001, compared with year earier.

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in in (Table B.32).

Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.6 per cent higher in the three months ending October 2001, compared with a year earier (Toble E.2) - Whole economy output per filled job was 1.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2001, compared with a year earier (Figure 10, Tabbe B.32). Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.5 per cent highter in the

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in August-OCtober 2001 was 5.1 per cent,
 (Figure II, Toble C.51).
UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.2 per cent in Augus-OCctober 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark Germany, Ireand, Luxembourg, the Netherands, Portugal and Sweden.
In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 montts to 0 October 2001 , compared with 1.2 per cent in the
Over the same period consumer prices rose in france by 1.8 per cent and in Germany by 2.0 per cent.


## News and research



GOVERNMENT EMFLOTMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not $s$
 The number of young people in
in England as as 2 March 2001
(Tabble I., Noorember 2001).
The number participating in Work-based Iearning 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
fell by 9 per cent (Toble F.I, November 2001)
The number participating in Work-based training for young people in England has reduceed by 3 percernage points 10266,400 in $2000-2001$ roughly the leve 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 particiopaing 1997 and March 1999. As at 25 March 2001, there were 46 per cent particpating
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 34 per cent in Foundation 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 incease in Work-based learning for adults starts in $2000-2001$ in Engand to $108,300,42$ per cent of which were idenififed as haxing Basic Employability needs (Tobles FI and $f .2$, November 2001). The last 12 months (anaury 2000 to December 2000) in Engiand saw a smal increaze
of 2 perenenage poins in the proportion of Work-based learning for of 2 percentage points in the proportion of Work-based learning for
adults leavers and completers entering employment compared with the previo aduits leavers and completers entering enployment compraved with the previous year.
There were simiar increases for those gaining tuil or part qualifications (Tobles $F$ F3 and F4, Norember 2001).
The hatest results show 49 per cent of Advanced Modern Apprenticeship
leavers in England achiered at least level 3 qualification, an increase of 3 percentage
ints from the revious year: The figure for Foundation Modern Aprenticeship leayers achieiering at leasta t level 2 qualififation is 42 per cent an - Worr bas a The level of Work-based training for young people trinese entering
mmployment in England in the year to December 2000 was 71 per cent. 86 per cent of traines on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships entered employment over he same period, the highest proporion of the main strands of Work-bas the same perio, the highest proportion of the main strands of wor
training for young people (Tabbe e.6, November 2001).

- Some 709,2018 to 24 -year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britian by the end If Spepember 2001 . 0 f these 622,300 had left, leaxing 86,800 partitipanats at the end of September 2001 (Toble F.II)
Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, II per cent transfered to other benefits, 20 per
for unkown reasons (Table F. .14 ).
By the end of Sepetember 2001, 353,300 people aged 25 or more had satred on New Deal for the Long-Tem Unemployed in Great Britain (Pre-Apili 2001 re-engineered programme) and $33,8,80$ had left, leaving 17,400 participating at the end of September $2001 . A$ further 63,900 people have started on the post-Apiril reengineered N025
Pogra
In all from the pre-Apil No25+, 61,760 people had entered sustaned jobs in Great
Britain by the end of Sepetember 2001, of whicic 48,640 were unsubsidised jobs and 13,120 were subsidisise (Toble $F .19$ ).


## 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 previo
with the third quarter of 2000 , 0 P
has grown by
2.1
per cent.
In November, the esesonally adiusted estimate of retail sales volume was 131. . In November, ite seasonally adussed essimate of retair sales volume was 13.1 .1
This was 1.3 per cent above the October figure of 12.5 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 cert compared with the previous thrir
the same three montts a year ago. the same three montts 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 quatere of 2000 . The balance of trade in goods in the three months to October 2001 wa in
defeicit by $£ 7.8$ billon, down from a deficit of 88.7 bilion in the previous three montis


Excluding oil and eratics, export volumes in the three months to October 2001 were 3.4 per cent lower than the previuus three monts and 3.6 per cent lower than Excuding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to October 2001 were 1.4 per cent lower than the previous three monts and 1.6 per cent lower than he same three months last year.
The all items retail prices index (RP1) stood at 173.6 for November 2001, down from
174.3 in October.

- In the 12 months to Novermber, the all items RP1 rose by 0.9 per cent, down from
1.6 per cent in 0 October.
1.6 per cent in October
- Over the same period, the all items excuding mortgage interest payments index (PPPX)
. Ser cent, down from 2.3 per cent in October.
The largest downward ffect on the al items 12 -mont rate came from changes in
motoring cosss. There was a further large downward effect in used car prices. Another motoring cosstry There was a further large downward effect in used car pirces. Ano
large downward effect ame from changes in housing costs and sesononal food. The



## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the ssual monthy labour market statistics, will aso incude the latest whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies.
employment rose by 267,000 to 28.2 million;

- the number of women in work in spring nearly 1.1 million, or 9.5 an increase of nearly
1991;
- 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 'tel 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;

NATIONAL STATGTIGSNEWS

## छuildes

Other booklets in the series, which give easy to understand explanations about
labour market statistics, include the Guide 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 updated).

- 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 $020 \quad 75336094$, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.


## UK 2002

THE 53rd edition of UK 2002: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom Formerly known as the Britain Yearbook, his 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 relarons, and highlighted are:

- between spring 2000 and spring 2001 the
number of people aged 16 and over in
rarces of data used to derive the on and discuss some of the issues concerning data collection. A third booklet, Guide to regional and local labour market statistics, has also recently been updated and made available range of informalion 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 and where to obtain data.


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## DIESNEWS

## 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 dean affect an organisation's economi can affect an organisation's economic
performance, which in turn has implications for the overall performan
of the economy and national wealth. The ESS 1999, sponsored by 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
compared with its main competitors.
The report brings together the
components from the ESS 1999 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 profic
800,000 people.

Skill shortages were concentrated in certain sectors (e.g. construction and (e.g. craft and skilled occupations 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 great.
There There were many complex links between skills and business performance.
Establishments with a relatively low stock 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 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 employee and those they wanted
external labour market).
There were a range of consequences 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 evidenc
(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 more in-depth analysis and discussions 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. Fo further information on skills see the articl 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 deficiencoies (RR SMS1)
and other reports in the series are available from DfES Publications, PO BOX 5050 ,
Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 Sherwood Park, Annestey, Notungham NGIS
ODJ, tel. 08456022260 . The research
www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk. Further
information about this research can be
obtained from Carol Stanfield, Room W626,
DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S
carol.stanfield@ dfes.gs. 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 the matter;
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 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, may be on a sliding scale which correlates with social class;
experiencing stress at both home and work could be particularly damaging for mental health; 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. coping collectively with change.
The researchers suggested that 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 from their work suffered from feelings of 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 partuer working at home or working part time can be a resource, for 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 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 @qmul.ac.uk or
Dr Vicky Cattell, tel. 020 7882 6979, e-mail v.cattell@ qmul.ac.uk.

## The state of working Britain: update 2001

N November, the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP) published an update to the 1999 book The state of
working Britain. In the original working Britain. In the original 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 he Labour Force Survey, the New Earnings Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the Household Panel Survey
Since 1993 lone parents, once a group with extremely low employment, have seen Car greater employment gains than for all working-age people as a whole. There is have been the main beneficiaries of the

WFIC: since its introduction in 1999, the wumbers of workless families with children pavents has risen at a much faster rate than parents has risen
prior to 1999 . Other anal
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 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 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 ommunities in the labour market.
The chapter on British unions highlights the decline in union membership during the
1980s and 1990s, which was more 1980s and 1990 s , which was more 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
ent of employees) were members of union. Other analysis found that unions 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 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 75301910 8. Available from the Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AF

## Support for disadvantaged groups

TWO REPORTS have been published recently on the issues facing isadvantaged groups within the labour market. Broad work published by the Industrial Society and Getting a chance: mployment support for young people with ultiple disadvantages, by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation both examine the roblems that certain groups in society face and the possible support networks they need in order to succeed in mployment.
The Industrial Society report concentrates on disadvantages faced by those living in particular geographical locations. It mployment rates remained below 70 per employment areas were characterised by ewer affordable transport services, locally based public services and childcare places. They also suffered from poorer housing conditions, the greatest levels of health equality and the lowest rates of economic tivity The authors argue that although hese people may live within Travel to Work areas where jobs were available, hese multiple disadvantages were damaging their opportunities. The report ees 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 eport suggests that policies such as the New Deal should be reconstructed to include broader definitions of work, such as community work and volunteering.
The Josenh Rowntree reserch
labour market experiences ooked at 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 care. In-depth interviews were held with call the to Neal for Young
People.
ifficulties being different for each of those
interviewed, some common themes were
found. Young people who had left care found. Young people who had left care frequent moves between schools and to have dropped out of school before taking exams. Lack of confidence and emokiona 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
nsidered an issue for some grous als offenders 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 a criminal record.
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 ad to opt for temporary, casual or parttime jobs often via an agency. Such jobs made it impossible for young people to chieve financial security.

multiple disadvantages had experience 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 receivin 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 respons 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.

Retirement
FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what
proportion of (a) private sector ermployees 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
(LES) 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 $45-5$ espectively. These are given in the tables below.
The LFS does not collect information on the retirement intentions of individuals
Table 1 Propartion of private sector employees of working agear reaching state retirement tege in
fe next five, ten and 15 years: United Kinge spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

a Men aged 16.64 and women aged $16-59$.
Note: Percenages are based on the number of private Nete. Perecenlageses are based on the number of private
of al employeses in thereveran ate reup as a percentage

Table 2 Proportion of all employees of working

 2001, not seasonally adjusted \begin{tabular}{c}
Thousands Percentages <br>
\hline

 

\hline All persons due to retire in the next \& <br>
Fi,353 \& <br>
Five years \& 5.6 <br>
Ten years \& 3,587 \& 14.9 <br>
15 years \& 6.273 \& 26.1

 

Te years \& 6,273 \& 26.1 <br>
\hline Men due to retire in the next \& \& <br>
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Five years } \\
\text { Ten years }\end{array}$ \& 4.90 \& 3.8 <br>
\& 1,404 \& 10.9 <br>
\hline

 

Five years \& 490 \& 3.8 <br>
Ten years \& 1,404 \& 10.9 <br>
110 years \& 2,756 \& 21.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Women due

Five years Fimen cuars
Ten years
Then $\qquad$
Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-50
a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-5.
Note: Percentages are ased don the number of employees in
herereverant age group as a percentage of all (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-timeemployed (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 rerage 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 nonraduates aged 60 years or over.
The LFS does not provide earnings estimate arnings were first introduced in wint (December to February) 1992. Estimates for spring (March to May) 2000 are given in the following table
The Lrs does not collect information about post-tax income. Average gross weekly earnings of full-timea
employees by age and whether a graduate or
non-sraduate; United Kingdom; spring 2000, non-graduate; United
not seasonally adjusted

| $\begin{gathered} \text { All full-time } \\ \text { employeso } \\ \text { working ageb,c } \end{gathered}$ |  | of | es |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All aged 18 years | 155 |  | 155 |
| All aged 22 years | 250 | 72 | 244 |
| All aged 30 years | 382 | 468 | 35 |
| All aged 40 years | 448 | 719 | 391 |
| All aged 50 years | 436 | 715 | 382 |
| Men aged 60 years ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 431 |  |  |
| Source: Labour Force Surve |  |  |  |
| a The definition of full-time/part-time is based on respondents' self-assessment. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Men aged 16.6 -6 and women aged 16-59. |  |  |  |
| d Estimates for women aged 60 years are not available asthe questions about qualifications only apply to people of |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

(2 November)

YNNE 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) on-graduates and (i) male and
each category for spring 2000 .
category for spring 2000.
LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of average gross weekly 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 years or over.
Estimates fo
Estimates for male and female graduates and
non-graduates for spring (March to May) 2000 non-graduates for spring (Mable.
are given in the attached table.

```
Average gross veekly earnings of full-timea
graduate or non,-graduatere, \nited Kingdom;
$00, not seasonally adjusted
```

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All full-time } \\ \text { employees of } \\ \text { working age }{ }^{\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}} \end{array}$ | Graduates | 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 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | . | . |  |
| Source: Labour Force Survey |  |  |  |
| a The definition of full-time/part-time is based on respondents' self-assessment <br> b Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 <br> c Includes people who did not state their qualifications. <br> d Estimates for women aged 60 years are not available because the questions about qualifications only apply to people of working age. |  |  |  |

12 November)

## Your

# LABOUR <br> MABKET 

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Skills shortages

## Key points

-The level of skills shortages fel from 102,000 in 1999 to 94,000 i 2001 for establishments with five o more employees. Sklits shortages are
recruitment difificulties caused by 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 employes. Skil gaps are skill deficiencies in an mployer's existing workforce.
- Orders and sales are the main factors limiting outp
lack of skilled labour
- The South East and London are
the regions with the highest densithe regions with the highest densi-
ties of skills shortages. Between ties 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 affect-
ed by skill gaps are salescusto ed by skill gaps are sales/customer
services, personal services and elementary occupations.
-Skills shortages have a small posi tive 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 implication within the UK economy. It is generally accepted that skills shortages are impor tant because of their potential impact on a range of economic measures such as productivity, GDP growth, employment and earnings. For example, a mor skilled workforce should have highe productivity and hence produce higher growth. At the same time, one would expect more skilled workers to gain returns in terms of higher pay. Wit 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 employer 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 shortage severe; and, how do they relate to earn ings growth?

## What are skills and skill

 shortages?Skill is the ability to perform a task to a predefined level of competence form 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 deci-sion-making involved in completing
the set tasks. the set tasks.

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 o 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 evelstypes 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 aused 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 o includes all establishments that ren ited that at least some of their staff lacked full proficiency: a narrow mea sure 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 akes 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 stabiishments experienced both skill hat firms decided not to use recruitment solution to the skill gaps or recrut new staff without difficulty. The

8 Labour Market trends January 2002

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, excludng the agrerom 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 omparisons 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.
mployers 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 nd assembly occupations. Alutigh the ESS uses a stringent defm sources which use different defi itions. 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 kills, and over 25 per cent of establishments trying to recruit (that had shortages In total numbers the survey hortages. In total nubers the sumey ly 150,000 skill-shortage vacancies the time of the survey.

The ESS reported a drop in the rel tive number or vacancies since 19 gen 1999 about 32 per cent of establis ments with five or more employe reported vacancies, against 27 per ce 2001 (see Box 1 for consistenc) between the 1999 and 2001 ESS). Obcentre vacancies that sugest that umber of vacancies went up over ame period, although it should be note hat the Jobcentre vacancies measure of the number of vacancies rather the establishments with vacancies. Give he conflicting signals from the differe measures, there is some uncertain over the actual trend in vacancies. Th hanges over time should therefore reated with some caution. The percen age of establishments reporting skil sortage vacancies fell from 8 per ce o 6 per cent, but the ratio of skill-shor age vacancies to total vacancie remained fairly constant.
The 2001 ESS asked questions he impact of skill deficiencies an hard-to-fill vacancies. In general, the impact of the two problems was per cived to be similar. Delays in devere ing new products and difficulies were the most common impact record ed, with 46 per cent and 45 per cent establish pts holag vacie repoting the
blems. Increased operating cost per cent) were also important However, it is possible that some of without skills shave materialise Thuted by firms to skill shotages e most visible obstacle to the busi No vitempt was ether all other establishments had en affected by similar problems, no establish whether skill-shortage cancies aggravated the incidence of npact. In terms of skill gaps 42 per ent of firms with skill gaps reported ficulties with customer services as a esult.
The 1999 and 2001 ESS are by far most comprehensive surveys, and ata sources, available. However, they only represent two points in time and say nothing of changes over time out side the period in between. The two surveys also do not contain any information on the relative importance of skill-shortage vacancles compared with Oher limiting factors internal to a firm. this. The series need to be used to explore Industry (CBI) publishes of British tors likely to limit output for on ac turing, and one of its categories skilled labour, hereafter referred to skills shortages.

Looking at Figure 1, it is clear tha the overwhelming majority of firm responding to the survey see orders o lack of skilled labour It is nerian however that in buoynt paiods importance of skilled labour grows. This is to be skilled labour grow. 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
The CBI survey is not the only othe survey to publish a time-series of skills shortages. The British Chamber of Commerce (BCC) also publishes skills shortages series, with the advan tage 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 defiESS ESS surveys. The length of time cov fially mean that the CBI mig BC out contradictory sigus. Fiom Fis , however, it is easy to see the the

BCC series behaves similarly to the CBI It shows a steep decline in skills CBI. It shows a steep decline in skils CBI started falling a (ar an upward teng y year calier However, there differese According to the CBI the of skills shortage is subtly lower than that of 1988 , but a sudde rapid increase in reported skills shortages has occurred in the recent past. The BCC has shown skills shortage on levels comparable to those reported in 1988 for over three years and the sudden increase shown by the CBI 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 the 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 structur from manual to non-manual labou over the past 30 years has implied shif in the doma forls manual sility The ded for

skills such as communication, problem solving and the ability to use IT equipment is rising, while that for skills elated to manual dexterity and strength is falling.
The make up of skills
shortages
Skills shortages arise when there are more vacancies with certain skills with those skills. The 2001 FSS found hat 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 construcion. The skilled trade skill-shortage vacancies were predominantly in manafacturing and construction and the professional and associate professional kills shortages were concentrated in ate professional and professional skill-
hortage vacancies a fair proportion were in heath 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 port skill has more than doubled for both.
The Reed Skills Index has consistent y highlighted four occupational areas in which organisations experience difficulies in recruiting: secretarial and adminstrative staff: technical and engineering; IT; and accountancy. Secretarial staff has ranked high consistently since 1998, and the levels seem to remain stabe. The reported frequency of recruitment difficulties in technical and engineering occupations has recently ncreased. 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 difticulties as a proxy for skills shortages The Reed skils hiex is usefu, how
ency. The ESS has been produc wice, in 1999 and 2001, and data we only available several months after co lection. The Reed Skills Index, on t ther hand, is available quarterly,

The make up of skill gaps Skill gaps are important for t reasons: they affect the efficiency firms and they signal where futur skills shortages might arise. For exam ple, if a large number of firms were t hire to remedy a similar skill gap surge in demand for these skills woul result. If the supply was not adequate recruitment difficulties could resu (leading to external skills shortages Some 7 per cent of the establishmen surveyed in the 2001 ESS reported skill gaps according to the narrow definition.
By taking the number of firms with skill gaps, and estimating how many employees within each firm wer affected by skill gaps, the ESS ha 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 requirenens ments reporting skill gaps according

Echer Eonomically active people by highes


\section*{|  | Degree or equivalent | GCSE grades A -C or equival |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Higher education |  | Other qualifications |
| $\square$ | GCEA-Level or equivalent | No qualification |}

he narrow definition. Based on a consistent estimate this number fell from 860,000 in 1999 to 748,000 in 2001 . Firms employing sales/customer serce staff, personal services staff ser Staff in elementary occupations were most likely to report experiencing internal skill gaps ( 8 per cent) whereas those firms employing professional were least likely ( 4 per cent).
The most sought after skill was comnunication, 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 two liths 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-shortage vacancies were most common in London and South East regions; addition, London, South East, South West and East of England region stood out in having a much larger shar of vacancies relative to their share of employment and this was true for hard-to-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 disaggre gates 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 Countie London consistently reports below the national average, as does the Noth East, although Scotland appears have experienced increasing skill shortages over the past six months. The two series' main disagreemen concerns London. The 2001 ESS found London to have a disproportionatel high level of skills shortages, but the Reed Skills Index found that Londo had a proportion of skills shortages below the national average. Where dis agreement between the series occurs, the 2001 ESS survey merits extra weight due to its sample size and thor oughness of methodology in measuring skills shortages rather than recruitmen difficulties. However, London kynamics from the rest Britin dynamics from the rest of Brian, and otherwise highlights London's singularity.

## Supply of skills

It is hard to measure what skills peo ple have and therefore determine popu-lation-based movements in the level of skills over time. Using qualifications a a proxy for skills is easier and mor fuller measure of and tevelop fuller measure of an individual's skil ignores the skills-base gained inf ly such as through gabin. 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 equivalen
- higher education; and
- university (or equivalent) degree and above.
There is no doubt that the qualifica tions picture has changed dramatically over the years: the qualification level. of the labour force have gone up. Fig 3 shows this using data from the Labour Force Survey. The propor tion of the economically active popula tion with no qualifications decrease from 28 per cent in 1989 ( 45 per cen 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 59 year-old was almost four times as 120 y to possess no qualifications as a 20 In addition
ane 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 The survey tested individuals on their rose and numerical literacy and dividprose and 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 .

## Skill shortages and the

labour market
Skill shortages and
unemployment
This section uses the CBI skills the cBI 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.
Numbers of students obtaining first det Bres
change from 1994195 by subject; Great Britain Numbers of students Percentage change
1994195 to $1998 / 99$


| $\text { Table } 3$ | level of | racy" by a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |
| Germany | 9 | 12 | 14 |
| Ireland | 16 | 16 | 21 |
| Great Britain | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| USA | 23 | 20 | 19 |

Climant count rate and proportion of CBI respondents identifying skilled labour as a factor limiting output; United Claimant count rate and
Kingdom; 1971 to 2001
 Noes sesanolyly diusured.
Sesononly dulused.
laimant count data are used instead of he preferred unemployment measure (ILO unemployment) because data for ILO unemployment are not available on a quarterly basis before 1992 and would therefore provide an insufficient number of observations for regression purposes. The monthly claimant count data, although measuring only those claiming unemployment-related ben fits, are therefore more suitable.
As can be seen from Figure 4, skill shortages are highly cyclical with a
strong inverse relationship with the claimant tive relationship was interrupted for short period in 1998 when reported skills shortages decreased despite steady fall in the claimant count
The Department for Educatio Skills recently released a report ${ }^{2}$ 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 whe increases in labour demand result in an increase in skill constraints on produc tion, which leads to a slowdown in output, resulting in a decrease in employ ment, this consequently reduces the skill constraint on production and allows output to increase, followed cycle starts over again.

Skills and wages
A possible response to skills scarcity and recruitment difficulties might be increase salaries to attract candidates or retain existing staff, so one might expect earnings to rise in times of skils shocs ages. However, accolding to the ESS to experiy abe skill shor ind a willingness to raise their wes
Plotting skills shortages against
average earnings growth (year-on-yea 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, and 6 were plotad lagged one year.
Figure 5 plots the year-on-year growth of the Average Earnings Index against the CBI skills shortages series, 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 $y$ ar, it can be asumed that the

5 AEl annual growths rates; Great Britain; and proportion of CBI respondents identifying skilled labour as a factor limiting tput; United Kingdom; 1972 to 200


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

## CBI Survey percentag



[^0]usality runs from skills shortages to arnings. From the mid-1980s to the arly/mid-1990s the relationship was sill there, but apparently weaker. The pikes and troughs of the skills shor ses series were not paralleled as dery be the avage eanings serie a ater the mid-ros the ship appeared to break down
By replotting the data from 1985 pparent that what Figure 5 seemed to dicate as a less strong relationship was, in fact, still strong. the move ments just became smaller. This sug ments just became smaller. This sug-
gests that average earnings were less volatile over this period in general and the scale of the movements in the 1970s hid more subtle changes in the atter part of the series.
An interesting point to note is that he interruption, in 1998, in the rela lonship between skills shortages and the claimant count also seems to have occurred between skills shortages and carnings. 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 skills shortages, GDP, and the claimant ount are the independent variables
the significant relationships with earnings are all instantaneous. In contras, 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 spenificant when lagged one year rather than not lagged or if the lags were longer or shorter duration (for example, six months or 18 months). Th change in lag structure from longer to shorter lag periods is consistent with 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 shortage 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 labou market (represented by the claimant
count). The results are shown in Figure
Not surprisingly, it is the lagged value of average earnings itself that ha the largest effect on the model. Th claimant count has a large and signifi cant effect, and GDP and skills shor ages have smaller, but significantly dif
ferent from zero, effects of ferent from zero, effects of approx data indicate that there is a pitive relationship between skills shorta and average earnings, although the impact of a change in skills shortages is small once other factors such GDP and claimant count data are taken into account; the increase in skill 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 skill shortages on earnings.

## Conclusion

There are two types of skils scarcity - deficiencies in staff skill levels (skill gaps) and external recruitment difficu ties (skills shortages). Skill gaps gener ally 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 of all firms surveyed). cent of all firms surveyed). ckills shortages have eased in all occupations with the exception of profes sionals 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 prospeets actors. For example the number side factors. For example, the number increased since 1994/5, whereas degrees in general have increased by 11 per cent. Regional analysis of skills shortages ties. 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 mixed.
Unemployment and skills shortages were inversely related, and skills shortages had a small, positive effect on earnings. With output currently slow ing, a lower risk of dramatically
ecreasing skills shortages is implied The slight impact on earnings from mall increases in skills shortages sug. ests little wage inflationary pressure from skills shortages at present.

[^1]Further information
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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, Claiman

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 busi ness 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 commis sioned 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 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 actua istribution 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 figres are expressed as percentage balances and they are deter-
mined by subracting 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 i they were finding shortages of suitably skilled applicants fo iobs 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 and 200l quarter two. The pr
AEIP $=\alpha C C+\beta G D P+\gamma C B I+\delta A E I(-1)$ where
AElp is the predicted AEl
CC is the claimant count;
CB is
CBI is the CBI skilled labour as factor limiting output; and
AEI(- -1 ) is the real AEI lagged one quarter.
ordinary least squares regression. Further variations were tested, but this specification proved to give the most robust results.

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earnings and other labour market toptos call the labour Market Division on $020-75386094$ during office hours， fax 0207533 6183，G－mall lahourma
achieving greater coherence between employment and financial statistics ABC is now the main source of employ ee jobs in the workorce jobs series. It implementation revealed that the previcounting job numbers in the past, as described in the article on the launch o the ABI (see pp259-68, Labour Marke Trends, May 2001). Mainly as a resul of this increase in the revised work force jobs series, the two estimates o total jobs were brought much closer being within 116,000 at June 2001. Because of these changes, there is need to update the comparative research, and ONS is undertaking further comparison of the two series The main elements of the work will be to conduct a detailed examination o the differences, both in total jobs, and for the main subsets (such as sex, industry, public/pive sector split, and region), to analyse the reasons for dif and to assess the impact of data collec tion and estimation issues on these dif ferences, and the extent of measures of precision, where available
This article describes the work being undertaken, some issues which ar likely to be significant, interaction with other current work which ma 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 estima
series.
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 house holds are lost earlier through attrition. Five interviews are carried out at three monthly intervals. A sample of addresses is drawn from Consignia's (formerly the Post Office) small user address file in Great Britain and the Valuation and Land Agency register in Northern Ireland, and visited by face follow in interviews are by , aleph wherever possible. Each quarter ther
are responses from around 140,000 adults in these households. Thei responses are weighted to give esti mates 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 government supported 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 sec ond job) of the rumber of jobs from the LFS is the number of people in LFS is the num ner 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 adminis trative returns. Northern Irelan employee jobs are measured by wo yearly census of businesse updated by quarterly employmen surveys. For farm-based jobs in the griculture 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 self employed people plus the number of second job;
- the number of jobs held by people
on government-supported employ ment and training programmes who o not have employee status. Thes data are provided by the Departmen or Work and Pensions from admin
strative sources; and
the number of jobs in HM Force excluding civilians, which is provid ed by the Ministry of Defence Civilian jobs will already be co ered in the employee
from business surveys.)
The sample of businesses for inclu The sample of businesses for inclo sion in the ABI is drawn from the inte departmental business register (IDBR with a VAT or PAYE record. Thus, jot Wh a VAI or PAYE record. Thus, jot IDBR are omitted; for example, jobs i private households, jobs in non-U private households, jobs in non-UK economy
To summarise, the following adjus ments 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 private households are included LFS, but more complete data provided by the Ministry

Differences known to exist and quantifiable from
another source
These consist of:

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


## Differences thought to

exist and not easily
quantifiable
These consist of

- differences in reporting employee status;
- jobs excluded from business survey through respondent error (e.g. smal
jobs short-term temps); and
jobs not covered by business surveys (e.g. businesses not on the IDBR, hidden economy).
As well as definitional and coverag sues, it is possible that procedural and eethodological differences betwee ethow series may be responsible fo ome differences. Some areas to be xplored include:
- data validation and editing, and the treatment of outliers;
how the two series weight survey data to provide whole-populatio estimates and the extent to which the weighting methods compensate for possible bias;
consistency of the methods of sea sonal adjustment and whether there is any residual seasonality in differ


## ences; and

whether the timing of the survey has any effect: the ABI and work force jobs are snapshots on one day three months' survey results.
Other sources of data on jobs and mployment will be considered to see they can add anything to the under anding of the differences.
ONS publishes estimates of sam ing variability of selected LFS levels nd changes, but does not currently ablish anything similar for workforce obs. Users understanding of the sury results and their limitations would improved by a more complete set of mpling errors. ONS currently plan develop estimates of sampling erro fr changes in workforce jobs.

Comparing estimates at a
more detailed level
Although estimates of total jobs are arrently close, agreement is less good hen data are broken down by factor such as employee/self-employed, idustry sector, sex, full/part time, or

Comparison of
employment by

## employment status

An important classification issue is
the distinction between employee sta
tus and self-employed status. The com-
parison of jobs will be affected if LFS respondents and businesses do not clas sify 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 consistent ly for one business will probably conis lider themselves to be employees. This is likely to cause the LFS estimates of employees to be higher than the tors suy surveys, especially for secnesses tion between sermall and the distinc employment is not always clear.

## Comparison of

 employment by industryThe differences between the LF 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 manufactur-
ing 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 pub lic administration, education and The
The differences are thought to be the two series classify jobs by industry. the two series classify jobs by industry
Employer surveys uses industry classification taken from the IDBR, which often is derived from a written descrip tion 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, where as LFS respondents refer to the main which may be atypical of other estab lishments in the same enterpise
There are some definitional diffe
There are some definitional differ ences 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 the 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 LF industry figures. ONS has carried ou an investigation into alternative meth ods of coding industry on the LFS Further more into line wis Further exploration action is an option
preferable to use thes us preferable to use the workforce job

Public sector employment As well as being asked their occupation and industre, LFS respondents in employne are asked whether the fir ganisation they work for

- a private firm or business or a limit - ed company; or
- some other kind of organisation. For those giving the latter option, er what kind of non-private to discover what kind of non-private organisa
tion they work for. On the basis of these answers, respondents' main jobs are classified as public or private sec are cl
tor.
An

An annual article on 'Jobs in the Public and Private Sectors' is pub lished 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 Nationa 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, working at universities, polytechnics, higher education colleges, and further education and sixth-form colleges as private sector, whereas LFS respondents working for these organisation 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 pubrequire further investigation.

Comparison o 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 ther payrim, the malime split might sometimes be estimated eithe likely therefore that the LFS provides the more reliable breakdown of employment by sex.

## Comparison of

employment by part/full time
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 sified to part time All second jobs are assumed to be part time Information is also collected on the usual hour
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 sur 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 leve when using a definition based on usua hours worked. There are, however some areas of conflict between report ed full-/part-time status and hours worked, particularly in education and health. For example, a nurse can be employed part time (hat is, commitued to a small

## Comparisons of short-term changes

As mentioned above, the principal source of employee jobs in the work force The ABI is an annual surey ducted 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 sec tors) 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 admin istrative returns are not available quar terly, 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
out by ONS.

## Other related projects

ONS is currently engaged in sever projects aimed at improving emplo ment estimates (see p503, Labo Market Trends, November 2001 Apart from the project described in th article, these are:

- Labour Force Survey reweighting the aim of which is to bring LF estimates into line with the m and to revise LFS estimates back and to revise LFS estimates back mid-1998 in line with the culs pest view of years; and
consideration of the range, qual and appropriateness of alternativ sources of self-employment data the workforce jobs series.


## Next steps and timescales

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

Further information For further information, please contac Helen Ganson, Room B3/04,
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## Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/200

## ey points

Annual local area Labour Force rvey data covering the period arch 2000 to February 29 November 2001
These results incorporate data m the English Local Labour Force rvey (LLFS) for the first time. This ween ONS, the Department for fucation and Skills and the spartment for Work and Pensions. ie enhancement means that there been a 40 per cent increase in 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, uniauthority (UA) and local
hority district (LAD).

Estimates of economic activity employment are published for all UA/LADs except just three
Reliable estimates of ILO unem-
oyment are available for all but 13 the 150 local education authori=s (LEAs) in England and for ound I20 UA/LADs, a third more creased sample sizes from the glish LLFS.
A new table in the Labour Market Data section, Table A. 12 , gives sumAta section, Table A. 12 , gives

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


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 firs Local Labour Fo the first English were combined with the Leyour Force Survey (LFS) annual Local are Database (LADB) and published ar November 2001. This represents major development in Nationa Statistics and was created to mation y needs: to improve the reliability and vailability of skills-related data egional and sub-regional levels; to provide local data to monitor nationa roarning targets in Engand to provid better local labour maket do provide id the supply of inform fion and aid the supply of in
xclusion issues.
The English LLFS is a partnership for Education and Skills (DfES) and he 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 LES 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 -wee intervals. In any three-monht period about a fifth of the sample (around 12,00 househods) is being inter is receiving a first time, another fitth on, with 20 a for the fifth and final time. Each these roughly equal groups is term 'wave'; wave one therefore refers 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. Tdis the sample for each quarter since that would include the same respondent several times. However, as each house hold receives its fifth interview on the anniversary of the first, it follows that the first and fifth interviews are alway in different years. Thus by adding the first and fifth interviews from four suc cessive 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
For 2000/2001 the existing LFS sample was boosted to ensure that when combined with waves one and five of the main LFS, the expecte 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 , 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 th 000 ar sur began in March February was completed by the end of February 2001. However, a furthe quarters, from September 2000 to February 2001, to counteract the une pectedly low response rates during the pectedly low response rates during the 41,000 additional households were interviewed containing nearly 44,000 economically active adults. The expected minimum sample size of economically active adults was achieved
in just over half of all LEAs in England.

## Design of the English HMES

The English LLFS was designed with a panel element. Each household in the boost is interviewed once a yea 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 over lap between one year and the nex (wave one respondents become wave five the following year)
To build up the sample, in the first year all four yearly waves were sam pled but over the next three years they will drop out one by one so that only one of these is for for actually be years.
In order to be cost efficient, more of the English LLFS interviews are being
conducted by telephone than face-toconducted by telephone than face-to-
face at wave one. ONS is investigating face at wave one.
the effects of differences in responses between telephone and face-to-face interviewing at wave one.

## Weizhting:

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 four stage grossing procedure was devel oped 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 selec tion bocond stage of the grossing procedure second stage of the grossing procedure classification of popultation by gresin clasea and sex These grossing areas are combinations of LEAs within region and are detailed in the technical A third stage is to control to unitary authority/local authority district (UA/LAD) population totals by three working-age/sex groups. The final ste is a single-year breakdown by inner

London/rest of England for young peo ple 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. tion of 1998-based population proje tions for 1999 and 2000 adjusted take account of the mid-year estimates for 1999.

## Geographies

Data are available for a range geographies: national, governme office regions (GORs), UA/LAD LEAs (a combination of unitay authorities, meropolian borough NUTS (Noughs and she of Territorial Statistics) areas, parlian Territorial Statistics) areas, parliam Areas (TTWAs), learning and skill councils (LSCs), learning partnershizs (LPs), and local enterprise compan as (LECs) in Scotland, and We Economic Regions.
For more details on geographies, the Guide to regional and local labcir market statistics on the Natio Statistics website www.statistics.gov or contact the Labour Market Statist Helpline, tel. 0207533 6094, e-ma labour.market@ons.gov.ul.

## Guidance on use of the

 dataThe LFS is a sample survey and estimates are subject to sampling ability. An approximate calculation for standard errors is provided in the tech nical note. For annual data from 1994/95 to 1999/2000, ONS has not published est an were belay , 10 der figure was chosen to have sizes. standard error of around 20 per cent However the English LLFS beast means that a single threshold is means that a single threshold is no England will have different sampling fractions. For areas with a boost, the fractions. For areas with a boost, les 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 United Kingdom; 2000/2001


Economic inactivity rates for people of working age by unitary authority, local authority district and district council area ted Kingdom; 2000/200

one of three threshold bands, 2,000 , 4,000 or 6,000 depending on the size of the boost in the area. Details of these thresholds and how they have estimated are contained in the

The Labour Force Survey user de, vol. 6 has been updated to fude information on the English FS. It is available from the ional Statistics website www.statisgov.uk or from ONS (see p12

## Results

New Table A. 12 in the Labour
tket Data section of this issue prents summary labour market informan by unitary authority nict (UALAD) Thern Ireland Estimates of eco ic activity and employment are ilable for all but two UA/LADs: the y of London, where the sample size oo small for reliable estimates; and Isles of Scilly, which is not samdue to practical difficulties associd with its remote location and small pulation. Economic activity and ployment rates are shown for all
As in Northern Ireland except oyle where the sample size is too
Reliable estimates of ILO unemyment are available for 117 MLADs in Great Britain and one CA in Northern Ireland. Of these, 3 A/LADs in England, where the samwas boosted by the English LLFS ve an estimate of ILO unemploy ent below the thresiold of 6,000 for boosted areas.
Figure 1 shows employment rates people of working age for Northern Ireland. Within DCA here are areas showing both high and ow employment rates. The highes aployment 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 fo UA/LADs in Great Britain and DCA in Northern Ireland. Data are published for all but about 20 areas which have sample sizes too small for reliable esti-
mates. 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 he National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/llfs. Summary data for the UK and England covering employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, qualifications, ethnicity, disabirty, job -relud reang and adut learning are available from this site. mentary on employ ment, tions and ethnicity for each UA, county and LAD may also be viewed here. Links are also available to relevan 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 $\begin{array}{lclll}\text { Sub-National } & \text { Data } & \text { Service } & \text { (SNDS), } \\ \text { tel. } & 020 & 7533 & 6135, & \text { e-mail }\end{array}$ snds@ons.gov.uk. A charge may be made for this service

## Confidentility

The addition of local area identifier to LFS databases makes the characteristics of individual respondents mor likely to be unique, which can increase the chances of identification.
Historically, confidentiality wa maintained on the LADB by restrictin and by broadbanding key varibles such as age and occupation Hower, during methedological research for the English LLFS, it was established that software designed to link records from different sources for the same peopl had improved considerably meaning that the risk of identification had also increased. Although the risk for most respondents remains negligible ONS respondents remains negligible
decided to stop the public release of LFS databases with local area identi-
fiers. 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 tabulation free of charge. To request a table or to obtain more information about the service, e-mail Ifs.uatables@ons.gov.uk A pro-forma for specifying tabulations is available that covers which LFS variables, as specified in the LFS user suides, 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 result 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 an Ceredigion, 575 in Blaenau Gwent and 500 in Merthyr Tydfil.

## Notes

lain Bell and Mehdi Hussain, 'The Local Labour Force Survey for England', pp195
9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000 .
David Hastings, 'The 1999/2000 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database', pp 203-15, Labour Market
Trends, April 2001.
Irenas, April 201

## Further information

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Office for National Statistics I Drummond Gate London SWIV 2 QQ e-mail david.hastings@ons.gov.uk, tel. 02075335295

Figure 3 Proportion of working-age adults with at least NVQ3 or equivalent qualifications by unitary authority, local authority istrict and district council area; United Kingdom; 2000/2001



Weighting methodology
Weighting methodology
The design of the English LLFS meant that a new weighting 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 pl96, 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, 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 Working-age/sex groups: males aged 16-64; females age
16-59; and all others were used for all UA/LADs in Englan 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 25 and over age grou

Table LEAs in grossing areas for England

Table
Grossing area
Cleveland
Durham and Northumberland
Tyne and Wear
Cheshire
Cumbria
Greater Manchester
Lancashire
Merseyside
Humberside
North Yorkshire
West Yorkshire
South Yorkshire
Derbyshire
Derbyshire
Leicestershire,
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
Lincolnshire
Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
Shropshire
Staffordshire
Staffordshire
West Midlands
Bedfordshire
Cambridgeshire
Essex
Hertfordshire
Norfolk
Suffolk

## Local education authorities

Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees County Durham, Darlington, Northumberland
Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland Cheshire, Halton, Warrington
Bolton, Bury, Manchester, OIdham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside,
Bolton, Bury, Man
Trafford, Wigan
Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire
Kowsle, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton, Wirral
East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, City of, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire
North Yorkshire, York
Bradford, Calderdale, Kirkless, Leeds, Wakefield
Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield
Derby, Derbyshire
ershire, Northamptonshire, Rutand.
Lincolnshire
Nottingham, Nottinghamshire
Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire
Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin
Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, Wolverhampton Bedfordshire, Luton
Cambridgeshire, Peterborough
Essex, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock
Herffordshire
Norfolk
Suffolk

Technical note

## Table $\left.\right|_{\text {(cont) }}$ <br> Grossing area

LEAs in grossing areas for England

North-west inner London
North-east inner Londo
North-west outer London
North-east outer London
South-west outer London
South-east outer London

East Sussex
Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Kent
Surrey
Surrey
West Sussex
Avon and Somerset
Devon and Cornwall
Dorset
Gloucestershire
Wiltshire
Sampling variability
A simple approximation to estimate the standard error of an estimate of $M$ is
s.e. $\left(M_{T}\right)=\sqrt{ }\left(M_{T} * G_{T}\right)$ where
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. $\left(M_{T}\right) \approx \sqrt{ }\left(M_{T} * G_{T}\right) \approx \sqrt{ }(16 * 0.25) \approx 2$
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: $16,000 \pm 4,000$.
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 $+1-2400$ Thin being estimated is 6,000 means that if the true size of a group estimate for the size of that group will be in the range 3,600 to 8,400

Local education authorities
Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster Camden, City of London, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Newham, Tower Hamlets Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Wandsworth Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslo Barking, Enfield, Havering, Redobridge, Waltham Forest Croydon, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Sutton Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead,
Wokingham uckingham
Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire
Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton
Kent, Medway
Surrey
Surrey
West Sussex
West Sussex
Bath and Nort
Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, City of, North Somerset, Somerset,
South Gloucestershire
Cornwall, Devon, Plymouth, Torbay
Bournemouth, Dorset, Poole
Gloucestershire
Swindon, Wiltshire

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 Wales or Northern Ireland with no boost and for Scotland, remains at 6,000 .
For a subgroup j , the threshold is estimated as:
$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}>25 * \mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{G}} *$ deff
where $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}$ is the grossed estimate;
$\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{j}}$ is the average grossing factor for cases in
deffi 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 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 In order to apply thresholds more generally, a design effect
of 1.0 was used. However, each boosted area could have a difof 1.0 was used. However, each boosted area could have a dif-
ferent 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 Toble 2 . LEAs
were assigned to the 2,000 level if the theoretical threshold 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 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 or more.

Technical note

| LEAs in England by threshold |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,000 |  |  |  |
| 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 | rock |
| 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 and Dagenham | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Plymouth | don |
| Bolton | Kingston upon Thames | Rotherham | Tameside |
| Brighton and Hove | Leicester | Sandwell | Tower Hamlets |
| Bury | Manchester | Sefton | Wakefield |
| Coventry | Medway | Shropshire | Walsall |
| Derby | Milton Keynes | South Gloucestershire | Warrington |
| Doncaster | Newcastle upon Tyne | Southampton | Westminster |
| Dudley | Northumberland | Stockport | Wigan |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | Nottingham | Stoke-on-Trent | Wirral |
| Hackney | Oldham | Sunderland | Wolverhampton |
| 6,000 |  |  |  |
| Barnet | Devon | Islington | Oxfordshire |
| Bedfordshire | Dorset | Kensington and Chelsea | Redbridge |
| Bexley | Durham | Kent | Richmond upon Thames |
| 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 Fullam | Lincolnshire | Sutton |
| Camden | Hampshire | Liverpool | Waltham Forest |
| Cheshire | Haringey | Merton | Wandsworth |
| City of London | Harrow | Newham | Warwickshire |
| Cornwall | Havering | Norfolk | West Sussex |
| Croydon | Hertordshire | North Yorkshire | Wiltshire |
| Cumbria | Hillingdon | Northamptonshire | Worcestershire |
| Derbyshire | Hounslow | Nottinghamshire |  |
| Thresholds for areas other than LEAs <br> 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. |  |

## Skills in England 2001

on Baldwin, Steve Johnson, Rachel Chapman, Alexandra Upton, and Fiona Walton

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

## Keypoints

- Industrial and occupational changes in the UK are leading to a growth in jobs in jobs requiring lower level skills.
lo
- In addition there is an increased
demand for skill types which cuts across demand for skill types which cuts across
sectors and occupations, including basic skills, generic skills (including verbal skumerical, planning and communication skills), IT skills and management skills.
- Those most likely to be poorly quali-
fied include the unemployed, economical-
ly inactive, older individuals, those
employed in manual occupations and 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 less likely to provide training that leads to a qualification.
- Skill-shortage vacancies are predomi-
- Skill-shortage vacancies are predominantly concentrated in London, the South
East, South West and East regions though East, south West and East regions though
the scale of variation acrosss 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 trining in
the previous year compared with an he previous year compared with an
$O E C D$ average of 34 per cent), although growth in qualification attainment is slower among young people in the UK slower among
(1995 figures).


## 1htuarlefion

SKILLS IN England 2001: research report, provides a synthesis, review and
assessment of the available evidence 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 the skills agenda in the future. A second report, Skills in England 2001: key mes sages, draws out ten key messages from the review.
Skills hat
Skills have a crucial role to play in
enhancing enhancing economic performance, and in
stimulating social inclusion, especially ir stimulaing social inclusion, especially ir
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

## Vemana forsink

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 employ-
ment to increase (especially in managerial ment to increase (especially in managerial,
professional and associate professional professional and associate professiona
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 occupa tional mobility and retirements. The scale o this replacement skills demand substantially exceeds that of the demand created by growth of new jobs in the economy. Fo
example, two and a half million new job 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 skir pypes taa cuts across sec
generic skills (including verbal, numeri planning and communication skills), skills and management skills There are very substantial regional vari
tions in the pattern of recent, current expected future skill needs. It will be nec sary to address the particular evolving s. needs in each region to seek to ensure the volume and structure of skills supply appropriate t
requirements.

Supply of skils
In recent years there has been consio able progress in raising educational atta ment. For example, the proportion of
economically active population with economically active population with qual
cations at National Vocational Qualificat on cations at National Vocational Qualificat on
(NVQ) level 4 or above has increased frut 23 per cent in 1995 to 27 per cent in 201 However, for young people, attainm in among boys at level 2 is relatively low, a is among some ethnic minority grou
There is also limited progression There is also limited progression am females from NVQ level 2 or equivalent
level 3. There are substantial variations in atta
ment levels across large sections of workforce with, overall, more than one four of the economically active still havi: no qualifications or qualifications belc
NVQ level 2 or equivalent Those ly to be poorly qualified include the une ployed, economically inactive, older individuals, those employed in manual occupa tions and some ethnic minority groups. The latter's qualification levels are of particu concern, not only for reasons of social inc
sion, but because they will sion, but because they will account for a s
nificant proportion of future workfo nificant proportion of future workfor
growth. Poor basic skills in literacy a numeracy are also an important issue affee ing at least one in five of the workforce. Participation in post compulsory educa
tion and training among youg per tion and training among young people ha
increased considerably over recent though by international standards youth par ticipation in full-time education remains low. Participation in adult learning is rela tively constant over time, and varies signif icantly across different groups in the work force with the lowest levels being among

Iled and skilled manual occupations and se who are already poorly qualified. Workplace training has increased in ent years, though, again, access to it evenly distributed across the workforce th semi-skilled and unskilled manual and vice workers, part-time workers and To workers beng among those least ilietablishments with between one and four ployees provide off-the-job training mpared with almost all of those with 500 more employees, and small employers also less likely to provide training that is to a qualification
skill levels vary substantially across
ions and localities, with the proportion ose qualified, for example to NVQ level 3 above, varying by up to 22 percentage its among learning and skills council

## fils imbalance

Examining patterns of occupational wage
ferentials provides an insight into skil balances with large relative wage increas, all else being equal, indicating skills test increases have been among manage41, professional and associate professional cupations.
Assessing the relative rates of return for fierent levels and types of qualifications ows high rates of return for level 2, 3 and men. Returns for vocational qualifica men. Returns for vocational qualificavel 3 they are low except for those with nited prior ability. The highest rates of urn accrue for professional qualifications ere is also evidence of high rates of return
the acquisition of literacy and numeracy
Consideration of the qualifications and evious occupations of unemployed people (so provides an insight into those skills hich are in excessive supply. There appear 5 be concentrations of unemployed people ieviously worked in craft plant/machine perative occupations and to lesser extent, in personal/protective service occupations. However, the extent of the exces supply appears to be declining over time mong craft workers.
Skill-shortage vacancies affect around 4 per cent of employers with their nature and specificity in particular sectors and parts of he labour market. Skill-shortage vacancies are strongly concentrated (40 per cent of the total) in small establishments employin less than five people. They also particularl
wholesale/retail, health/social care and, especially, the business services sectors o the economy. Three occupational groups -
professional, associate professional and professional, associate professional and
skilled trades - account for over half of all skill-shoudes - account for over half of all sought after skills being with the most
 Skill gaps exist where there is a dive gence between an organisation's current skill level and those which are actually required to meet the organisation's objec tives. Skill gaps affect around 7 per cent of
establishments. They particularly affect establishments. They particularly
manufacturing and hospitality sectors. Skill-shortage vacancies are predom nantly 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 st grelationship between the geograpies and areas of low
skill-shortage vacancies unemployment and rapid jobs growth (although there are also some exception where high levels of skill-shortage vacancies co-exist with high levels of unemployment)
There are a

There are also large variations in 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 workforce quadificitions, he UK is close to the OECD average in relation to the propor-
tion of the workforce qualified to NVO level 2,3 and equivalent. However, the UK appears to be above average in relation to older workers and below average in relatio to younger workers. The growth in the proportion of the workforce who have acquired nearly all OECD countries and the grow 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 countries.
Participation rates in job-related educa tion and training are among the highest in the OECD ( 56 per cent of employed adult vious year compared with an OECD aver age of 34 per cent)
International comparisons of literacy and numeracy levels show the UK at just below
weak in the proportion of the adult popula tion of working age that is proficient at only the lowest level (International Adul Literacy Survey (IALS) level 1) of literacy and numeracy, with more than one in five
being at this level - the sixth worst in the being at this level- he sixth worst in the proportion proficient at the highest level (IALS level 5) the UK is ranked highly Such results highlight a relatively hig degree of polarisation of skill levels in the UK.
England has made significant progress over recent years in terms of enhancing its
skills bas skills base - qualification levels have
increased considerably, the occupationa structure has continued to shift towards higher skill jobs, skill requirements hav continued to grow and participation in learning has also continued to expand -
many ways the country adapted effectively to changes in skill needs. However, this report, in synthesising the wide range of research evidence no available, has identified a range of skills issues that do need to be addressed and which therefore provides a foundation whic
oped.

## Skils in Englanc

## key messages

Skills are valuable peote cond communities and the country companies benefit when people increase their skill lev els - and the importance of skills is increasing. Evidence suggests that occupations which require higher skill levels are grow ing faster than those which require low skill levels and that the skints needed in jobs, across the oc
increasing. increasing.
for skills in thed 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 mobit
ty out of occupations; and the factors ty 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 snills 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. Inequaites in attainment and participaInequalities in attainment and participa-
tion must be tackled - inequalities in skill
tainment exist with certain groups participating in, for example, training to a lesser extent than others (e.g. those in low skilled obs and members of ethnic minority groups). To meet increasing skill demand it necessary to meet the challenge increasing skill levels of groups in the pop ulation currently disadvantaged Employers have a vital role to play deficiencies in terms of providing trainin in enabling employees to undertake training to upgrade skills; and in recognising the business benefits that accrue through skil acquisition within their own firms. among certain types of employers. Aroun one in ten establishments experience some form of skill deficiency, whether in the external labour market or within their ow
concentrated among certain types of estab lishment such as those in the manufacturing,
construction and business services sector There are also a number of skill hotspots These include intermediate level skills, information and communication technolog. (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, occu pational employment structure and the
impact upon the demand for skills, the els 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 plan eniance the effectiveness
ning and service delivery.

Both reports - Skills in England 200 Research Report (SIE01) and the brief Skills in England 2001: Key messag (SIE01S) can be accessed via www.ski base. dfes.goviuk. Research Briefs an
Research Reports can also be accessed Research Reports can also be accessed of both reports are also available, free charge, from DfES Publications, PO B 5050. Sherwood Park, Annesl Nottingham NGI5 ODJ. Further inform tion can be obtained from Car Stanfield, Room W626 Dft Moorfoot, Sheffield, SI 4PO, e-ma carol.stanfield.dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

## Links between volunteering and employability

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

## points

olunteers believe that volunteering oves their employability - 88 per of those stil lhoke already in work per cent of those areay would help n get a job/had helped them get their sent job.
Young, single volunters without vendants - those most lacking in develed social networks - were particularly unteering. A positive impact was also buted more frequently if the volun:ring lasted for at least 50 hours, and ork or discussion and review of the ivivity.
In contrast to volunteers' perceptions, claimants who volunteered were not ore likely overall to move off JSA than ose who did not volunteer - much of difference between individuals, both - Movement off JSA and duration of characteristics (e.g. ethnicity and age).

Volunteering had a marginal impact on mployability for some people - those hose motive for volunteering was ickly than non-volunteers. 30 per cent vickly than non-volunteers. 30 per cent
non-volunteers and 33.5 per cent of olunteers for employment reasons' oved off JSA over the six month followperiod.
Volunteers tended to have longer arations of unemployment than nonolunteers - average (median) time spent on the unemployment register was 7.7 weeks for employed non-volunteers, volunteers. Unemployed vor empleers 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 Poilcy Consultants 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 stances 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-volunteer and JSA claimants and non-claimants.

## Background

Anecdotal evidence and qualitative Anecdotal evidence and qualitativ research have both suggested that participa-
ion in volunteering can lead to improved employment prospects. However, there ha been no robust quantitative evidence demonstrating that voluntering does lead to improved employment prospects or how study aimed to fill that gap
study aimed to fill that $g$
nership with System Three Research part ried out telephone interviews (supplemented by a small-scale postal survey) with 1,91 people who had contact with the Employment Service between beginning-
July 1999 and end-June 2000 . The sample July 1999 and end-June 2000. The sample
ncluded both JSA claimants and non claimants. 783 people had volunteerin 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 along-
side 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 tracke over a six-month period and related to sur-
vey responses.

## Other finding

Women were more likely to volunteer, a 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-ime employment. Likelihoo ty; duration of was not related to: disabilit marital status: mobility criminal convi tions; or area of residence.
Almost three-quarters of those who volwith uted did so for just one organisation, with 80 per cent of organisations volurThe most cing outside the public secto. The most common type or volunteering wa closely by 'offfice' 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 third had done 500 or more hours. A quarter of volunteers said they were volunteering
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 volunteers in:

- working with the public - two-fifths deal - with the public all the time
- teamwork - more than half worked with
other staff or volunteers most of the tin - appropriate level of task - two thirds fe their tasks were in line with their capabilties, and they were more likely to fee under-stretched than over-stretched.; - regular attendance - all but a quarter
attended in a 'work-like although only half were expected to do
- variety of tasks - two-thirds said their volunteering was very or quite varied and
- personal development - more than hal reported that their contribution had been reviewed or discussed with them. per cent of th per cent) of volunteers ( 88 per cent of those still unemployed and 4 per cent of those currently in work) believed that their volunteering experience would help to get them a job, or had helped them 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 acknowl edged importance of 'word of mouth' and informal networks in sourcing job opportu-
nities. Only one in six of those in employ ment 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 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
Volunters 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 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 o teamwork; and included a variety of experience. Those who had undertaken volunteer ing for employment reasons were almos twice as likely to report a positive impact those undertaking it for other reasons. Volunteering as such was not associated with either faster movement off JSA or
shorter durations of unemployment shorter durations of unemploymen.
Volunteers stayed for longer on the unemployment register than non-volunteers. Volunteers who had moved into employ ment 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 com-
pared with 17.6 weeks for non-volunteers pared with 17.6 weeks for non-volunteer
Durations were somewhat shorter for volunteers who were highly qualified, worked with the public, or had experience of 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 voluntered for employmen reasons were 12 per cent more likely to move off the unemployment register than
non-volunters, but the impact of this differ nonce in rate of movement was marginal. Th 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 few non-volunteers. Volunteering also appeared to have a positive impact for differing groups - for example, those aged between 25 and 4 years and those with a criminal record - bu again small numbers meant that the results Multivariate analysis was unable explain the majority of the variation among individuals on any of: duration of last spel of unemployment; number of days spent on the register; or movement off the register Volunteering in itself was not a significant
explanatory variable. Personal characterisexplanatory variable. Personal characteris
tics (prior duration, age, sex and possession of a driving licence) were the most important factors, as expected. Some characteris tics of the voluntary experience (teamwork work experience, review procedures, an supervisory role) were also significant - and
these corresponded with the factors which these corresponded with the factors whic
volunteers themselves seemed to associat with a positive impact on job prospects.

## Conclusions

Overall, half of those people who hat voluntered while 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 voluntering had helped them to get their cur rent job, while 80 per cent of those wh were still unemploy them get a job. This discrepancy in the herceptions of the unemployed and the employed towards the impact of volunteer ing suggests that either the unemployed overrate its importance in this respect, or the employed play down its significance in ret rospect.
Analy
ASAalysis of patterns of movement off JSA and into work do not support the level
of influence atributed to of influence attributed to volunteering by
volunteers themselves. Even those who vol unteer for employment reasons and whos activity is characterised by features such a teamwork, review and supervision experimovement off JSA as a consequence. There
is therefore a mismatch between the perceptions of volunters and the objective ont comes.
The reason for this contradiction is likely to be that the impact of voluntering takes place through complex layers of patterns experienced by different sorts of people.
There is no reason to disbelieve those whe There is no reason to disbelieve those
say volunteering has improved their employability, but it is likely that volunteer ing impacts in ways which are not reflected in movement off JSA in a uniform fashion For some, voluntering might provide an opportunity to develop social network which are lacking, or enable them to coun
employment market disadvantages such a criminal record, and the effect may take long time to become apparent. For othe volunteering might form part of a caree development strategy - and these peor may be prepared to spend a longer time $v$
unteering while on the unemployment untering while on the unemployment reg
ter waiting for the right job to arise. T. ter waiting for the right job to arise. T
research was not sufficiently large scale allow identification of these varied patter Additionally, the relationship between unteering and employability is likely to mediated by unobservable factors such explore, new opportunities.
explore new opportunities.
This study found no overwhelming ev
dence that volunteering leads directly entry into employment for those who unemployed. However, volunteering may worthy of public support as a means emhancing employabiity (as well as for
many other benefits). But it should be much as a means of supporting on-goi self-development as a welfare-to-wo

Copies of the full report Links betwee
volunteering and employability (RR30 volunteering and employability (RR30s
are available from DfES Publication are available from DfES Publications
PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesle) Nottingham NG15 ODJ, tel. 084 6022260. Cheques should be mad payable to DfES Priced Publications Copies of the Research Brief (RB309) a available free of charge from the abo adaress. Research Briefs and Researc
Reports can also be accessed Reports can also be accessed a information about this research can b obtained from Ann Claytor: Room W631 DFES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 $4 P Q$ e-mail. ann.diavtor@afes. gsi.gov.uk.

## Review of research and evaluation on Investors in People

is 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 estors in People (liP) 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 ing achieved the benefits they anticted in terms of workforce develop
Many employers report that lip has Many employers report that lip

A recent study indicates that attainent of liP is associated with improved siness performance, but the study has be causa
The Learning and Skills Council will ed to take account of lessons learned om training and enterprise councils effective delivery; needs of small busiasses; financing, including subsidies for ployers; and employer feedback about fality of service.

## Introduction

THE REVIEW summarises research and
evaluation evidence on the implementation and effectiveness of Investors in People (IiP). The evidence largely comes 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 studie on the impact of liP and

- employers' experience of liP, including
benefits to workforce development and
business performance; and
- delivery issues, including lessons which the Learning and Skills Council (LSC 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 he original research brief (see text box end for further information).


## Background

lip 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 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 employplan and review the training and developplan and review the training and develop-
ment 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 asses achievement and improve future invest-

Twenty-four indicators were developed which tested compliance with the principles. Responsibility for delivering the lip Standard was handed to the TECS, with for overseeing the integrity of the IiP Standard
In 2000 a revised version of the lip Standard was launched. The original 2 indicators were reduced to 12 , the lip Standard's focce was shifted to outcome rather han process, antan exformance 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 fo been the subject of numerous surveys and research studies carried out on behalf of DfEE, liP UK, individual TEC and other interested and independent par
ties. ties.

## Employers' experience

 of lipWhy do some employers get involved in liP?
The main benefits employers anticipate from IIP are connected with developmen more highly skilled workforce, an improved motivation and morale. Howeve, a large minority also expect to see busines benefits such as improved profitability and enhanced efficiency, and many employer cite public recognth tion a further
tion for pursuing the IiP Standard.

Why do some employers choose not to get involved? By 1998, awareness of liP had levelle off at 80 per cent of all businesses. Tho not interested in pursuing the liP Standa mostly did not see it as relevant to them-
among smaller employers, thought the process looked bureaucratic - a criticism
which has already been addressed by changes to policy. Early studies suggested employers could be persuaded to get nvolved; for example, if helped with the costs or led by customer demand.

Do employers achieve the changes they expect from liP?
Most recognised employers have made changes to their training and development and business practices in order to achieve IiP. Three-quarters of recognised employers had systematised or focused the way they more than four-fifths improved their evalua ion of training.
By the mid-1990s a widening gap had
emerged between the racatices of those who emerged between the practices of those who were and were not lip. A 1998 survey found that 91 per cent of recognised employers had a business plan compared with only
cent of non-involved employers. Similar pat terns emerged for training plans ( 84 per cent. compared with 58 per cent) and training budgets ( 81 per cent, compared with 56 per cent) mong non-invoived employers, those wh were considering lip were more likely than
hose who were not to have business plans, raining plans and training budgets already in place. The findings were reassuring in terms of evidence for the impact of liP on businesses, but worrying in so far as they illus ated the existence of an increasingly entrenched group of employers who were not cate 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 associnced increases in employee downtime quarter saw increased training spend, and quarter saw increased training spend, and a
fifth saw increased management costs. However, one in ten employers saw trainin costs fall, as a result of better targeting of pro vision, 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,
cluding: communications with employees employee understanding of the business business efficiency; skills and compete as, employee commitment; awareness boss
Do employees share employers' positive assessment of the benefits of liP?
Only one survey has gathered the view 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 ha no involvement in the lip Standard. Across all six indices of ISR's 'TiP index', liP organisations were rated more highly by The differences were greatest for training management effectiveness and communication (and apparent for employee development, performance appraisal, and induc tion). But, although statistically significant, the differences were modest in scale (also,
the Iip organisations were on average the liP organisations were on average
around twice the size of the uninvolved which may have contributed to the differences).

## Do liP employers

 experience improved business performance?Employers have frequently reported improvements in business performanc
which they believe to be associated with JiP for example, increases in productivity, qual for example, increases in productivity, qual-
ity 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 lip on profits labour force absence and turnove However, this early study would be particularly likely to be affected by 'badging of the practices associated with Iip taking the opportunity to acquire the liP Standard with very little effort).
More recently, Hambleden Group (2000) have studied the accounts of 16,399 employers of 50-199 (including 473 who employers of more than 200 (including 475 who had achieved IiP by 1998). Comparin IiP and non-lip businesses, they found that between 1994 and 1998, organisations that
had achieved IiP experienced superior per formance in: growth in export performance (particularly noticeable in larger compa nies); return on sales; growth in net worth return on capital; return on assets; number of employees; remuneration; increase sales per employee; rate of increase in prot it per employee; and rates of return human capital per employee between IiP and business performance Howere, caution stili needs to be exerci as lip may be just one element of a pack as, of associated measures and other influen on performance, all of which taken toget
produce improved business outcomes produce improved
these businesses.

## Conclusions

Employers who become involved in do so primarily in anticipation of benefit do so primarily in anticipation of benefi
terms of workforce development, altho some also expect to see improvements business performance and public recogii tion as well. Although awareness of the ii Standard is high among employers, a sub.
stantial group still remain to be persuade stane advantages of fip for their pwn ber nesses, and this needs to be addressed, esse cially among small and medium-si ed employers (SMEs).
Employers who achieve recognition report having attained the benefits the anticipated in terms of workforce develp ment, and many also report having exp uit
enced improved business performance consequence. However, there is a paucity rigorous evidence either to support or ref their view that lip impacts on business F formance. High quality information an provide a detailed understanding of how provide a detailed understanding of how
IiP Standard affects business performan and what other associated variables mi be important. Relevant case study maten is also helpful. There is also a need research into the employee perspective benefis of tip, to set alongside the evide employers.

Copies of the research brief (RBX18-0) are available free of charge from DfL Publications. PO Box 5050, Sherwoo Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 ODJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed an information about this research can be obtained from Ann Claytor, Room W631, DIES, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ e-mail, ann.daytor@afes.,gsi.gov.uk.
gCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
finitions
PPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS
hriy Published statistics

## UR MARKET SUMMARY

Trend
s
Other headline indicators
Regional summary
LFS annual local area data
OYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY
Employment by categor

## Employment by

Employee jobs by industry
Employee jobs: production industries
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB Workforce jobs by industry Actual weekly hours of work Usual weekly hours of work Oulpu, enployment and productivity

## mployment

LLO unemployment by age and duration
ILO unemployment rates by ag
Claimant count by region
Claimant count by age and duration Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count: Parriamentary constitiencies Crim Claimant count: NUTS Claimant count flows
Destination of leavers from claimant count
Average duration of claims

Iternational comparisons

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY <br> D. 1 Economic activity by age <br> D. 2 Economic inactivity <br> EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS <br> E. 1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors <br> E. 2 Average Earnings Index: industries <br> E. 4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments <br> E. 21 Unit wage costs <br> E. 31 Earnings: international comparisons <br> GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAIIING MEASURES <br> F. 11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures <br> F. 12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 <br> F. 13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 <br> F. 14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24 <br> F. 15 Number of 18 to 24 -year-olds into employment from New Dea F.16 New Deal $25+$ summary figures <br> F. 17 Numbers participating in New Deal $25+$ F. 18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+ <br> F.19. Numbers into employment from New Deal $25+$

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
G. 1 Vacancies at Jobcentres UK summay
G. 2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region
G. 3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region
G. 11 Labour disputes: summan
G. 12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress
G. 21 Labour market and educational status of young people
G. 22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment
G. 31 Regional Selective Assistance by region
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RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS
H. 1 Background economic indicators
H. 11 Retail prices: summary
H. 12 Retail prices: detailed indices
H. 13 Retail prices: selected items
H. 14 Retail prices: general index
H. 15 Retail prices: changes on a year earier
H. 21 EU countries: comparisons

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS


## MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey
Much of the labour market data published are Ised in the LFS are agreed by the international Labour Organization (LLO), an agency of the United Nations. The Organization (LL. , an agency of the United Nations. The
definitions are used by European Union member counries and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. United King Lisom. ling any three month heriod, a n antionally represennativive sample of theprox moxithately period a a nationally aged 16 or over in around 61,000 households are inter-
viewed. The survey also covers students in halls of residence (who are sampled in their parental residences)
and people living in NHS accommodation Each houseand people living in NHS accommodation. Each houseThe intitial intervived ive s gimenes, once everaly tone three months. interviewer visting the address. Further interviews are lone by telephone whereverer possible. The survey asks a series of questions about respondentits' persisonal circcumons referring to activity in the week before the terview. The first and fitith interviews also oask about hroughout the yaar and key results are published every tonth for the latest avalabbe three month period. Other The LFS was coral carried out every two years from 1973 10 1983 . The IIO deffintion was tirst sued in 1984 . This as also the first year in which the survey was conducton an annual basis with results available for every continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter $1994 / 5$ in Northern Ireland, with results pub-
ished four times a year. Since Apriil 1998 , results are Shed four times a year. Since April 1998 , results are month period. LLSS data are published around six week ter the period to which they refer The L-St three-monthly results can be compared in
arious ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which blfo ses sesults we avaiable. Comparisons over time should be made anuary to March 2000 should be compared with anuary to March 1999 or Octotores to Dencemmer 1999, Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month peri-
ods can produce more volatile results which can be difcult to interpret. In order to make three-month on ally adiusted data.

level. A technical report in Labour Market Trends of
August 1998 describes why and how they have been August 199
produced.
Employer surveys
ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collecting nurmation on neir turnover and profits, and aso the
The Annual Business Inquiry (ABB) is conducted in The survey samples around 78,000 reporting units of workplaces situated in the United Kingoom. As well as measuring mployee jebs, the ABB also collecects financial
iftormation from the same set of units. Therefore fia information from the same set of units. Therefore, fig-
ures derived from both parts of the survey (e. 9 . urnover per head) are consisitent.
Shor-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are small-
surveys which are conducted every the month er surveys which are conducted every three months.
The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the eumber of jobss between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthtly, alowwing estimates to be produced for eaa
month. Around 9,000 production enterprises are sampled each month.
Both the ABl and the Shor-term Turnover Employer Suth the ABI and the Shor-term Turrover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the inter
Departmental Busines Register (IDRRA.) Ihe IDRR holds
details of all businesses that tun a PARE tax system or details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system of
register for VAT.
The Monthly Wages and Salary Survey covers Sample of firms in Graat Britain. The survey obtain
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 and for the calendar month for the monthly paid. The
sample covers the wage bit for some 9 ilion employ
ees. It is sused to calculate the Average Earnings Index.
Administrative records
Labour market data on the number of people claiming ciem arey derived from adminisistrative recorcts. Claimant count data are provided by the Benefits
Agency. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both Agency. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both
Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related
Income Support on 7 October 1999. Income Support on 7 October 1996. Up to 6 October the
claimant count figures included t tose who claimant count tigures included those whoc claimed Insurance credits. A seasonally adjusted consitistent Claimant count series is availabele from 1977 . The claimant count records the number of people claiming
unemployment-related benefits on one particular day unemployment-related benefits on one particular day
each month. Claimant count figures are announced five
weak atter the date to which they refer each month. Claimant count figures are a.
weeks after the date to which they refer.

Data on vacancies are produced by the Employmen
Service (ES) as a byy-product of its Labour Service (ESS) as a by-product of its Labour Markel
System (MSS). LMS is the computer system that man Syses tecus. Lucy of vacancies on display, contronts thein
agirculation around Jobcentres, and identifies those to circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies thoses to
liaison action with employers. A consistent vacancie liaison action with employee.
series is avaiable from 1985.

## USING DATA SOURCES

## Because the different sources of labour market tation have different strengths and limitations, it follows sthe

 have different strengths and limitations, it tollows thathey are best used for different purposes. This secition hidey are best used for different purposes. This setiun using for dififerenen types of analysis of three aspecis
the labour market: employment unemployment the labour market: employment, unemployment,
earnings.
Employment
The LFS provides a more complete measure of em ment than the workforce jobs series, but the workirna jobs series probably provides a more accurate indu sti Ta gain an idea of the extent of work being
It ormed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is acteristics (occupations, homeworking, work pat and so on) of people's work - except for the indust $y$ which people work, where the workforce jobs seri s
ikely to be more accurate, and consistent with ( national economic series.

## Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of uren
ployment (under the ILO definition) than the ployment (under the ILO definition) than the clair al
count (which measures benefit receipt), especiall women, and is better-suited to intermational comparis ne
The clamant The claimant count is more useful as a way of asses ining
unemployment in small areas below the level of regi ns inemploymentin in smal areas below the evel of regi ins
is is also useful as a timely indicator of up-to- id hanges in unemployment.

## Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, the Average Earr ndex is most suitable. For annual changes, the Earnings Survey should be used.
estimates of levels (amounts workers earn each wes each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. The NE preferered as a source of the earnings of full-time emf is prefered as as source about the eanniones. The is preferered as a source about the eannings of part--1
employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in tio employees. LLSS earnings es
LFS Quartery Supplement

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment
are two ways of looking at employment: the of people in employment or the number of jobs,
two concepts represent different things, as on
 ces of employment data', Labour Market Trends
ember 1 1997, pp511-16 for more detais
and ember 1997, pp5s1-16 for more detalis of
vences beween the two sources) People aged 16
ver are lassed as employed by the Labour Force er are classed as employed by the Labour Force
(LFS), it ithy hheve dolen at teast one hour of in the reference week or are temporarily away no of four categories in the LFS (according to the
nob it the have more than one): employes, sellHoved theypaid family worker (doing unpapaid work for ily-run business) or particin
kforce jobs
number of jobs is mainly collected through postal
yer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the
er of employee jobs (formery) known
oyees in employment). The total number of
orice jobs formery) known as worktore in
yment is calculated by suming
oyment) is calculated by summing employee jobs
mployment jobs from the LFS, those in $H M$ Forces
covernment-supported trainees. As the main part
11 estimate is the employee jobs total, this
nany jobs sthere are. It excludes homeworkers an
employed people (LFS)
who, in their main job, work on their own
-employment jobs
of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed rei in herer main job and people who are employeses
min job who are self-employed in their second job Th the LFS).
vernment-supported trainees
Con government-supported training programmes are
ted in the employee jobs estimate if they have a
ract of employment. If, howevere, they do not have a nct of employment they are includded in the wo
stimate as government-supported trainees.

## ployment rate

oyment rates can be presented for any population
$p$ as the proportion of that group who are
loyment. The main presentation of employme
:is the proportion of the population of working ac
sis the proportion of the eppulation of working age
59 tor females and $16-64$ tor males) who are in
EMPLOYMENT
unemployment
International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of
mployment covers people who are: out of work,
ta job, have actively sought work in the previous weoks and are available to start work within the
fortight; or out of work and have accented iop next forringht; or out of work and have accepted a
that they are watiting to start in the next tortnight.
Count of claimants of unemploym te claimant count records the numbir) claming unemplolyment-related benenbits. These are
currently the Jobseeckers Allowance (ISA) and National Insurance creditss claimer sed ot Employment anervice local out of Poople claiming JSA must declare that they are seeking work duringe the wekk in which the claim is
made. They enter into a Jobseeker's Aarreement setting Imade. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting
out the action they will take to find work and to improve


The terms used in the tables are rticles in Labour Market Trends that relate to particular statistical series

## ILO unemployment rate

 The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on theany population group.
Claimant count rate The number of claimants resident in an area expressed
as a percentage of the sum of clamants and worsol as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce

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

Economic activity rate The number of people whe are in employment or
unemployed as a percentage of the totat 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 ere out of work, but do not
satisty all the criteria for LLO unemployment, such as satissy all the criteria tor iol unemployment, Such as
those in retirement and those who are not actively
seaking seeking work.
Economic inactivity rate
The number of economically inactive people as a
percentage of the total percentage of the total population aged 16
Can be calculateded for any population group.

## EARNINGS

Earnings
A measure of gross remuneration people receive in return
for work done. $t \mathrm{tin}$ icludes for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does
not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind. This dififers tom income, which is the am amount of money received from all sources. Income includes interest trom
building society and bank accounts, dividends trom

## CONVENTIONS

## The following standard symbols are used:

not available
nil or negligible (less than half the
final digit shown)
provisional
break in serie
revised
series revised from indicated entry
onwards
nec not elsewhere classified
SIC UK Standard Industrial
EU Eussication
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. Atthough 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 tunds, etc. It should be
noted that the Average Earrings Index excludes bonuses
 order to reduce volatility in the inde.
Average Earnings Index
Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid
by the total number of employees paid, including those by the total number of employees paid, including those
on strike. The headilin rate is the change in the on strike. The headine rate in ine change in the three months comparad with the same period d a yea
ago, and replacest 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 vevtime and main meal breaks.
Weekly hours worked
The actual hours worked during the reference week and
hours not worked but paid for under guarantee haurs not

## HOURS WORKED

(Labour Force Survey)
Respondents to the LFS are asked a series of questions their actual hours during the referencen weak hours and 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 purose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the UK. The general index includes virtually all types
household spending as detailed in Table H .12 .

## Labour disputes

Statistics cover disputes (strikess) connected with terms and conditions of employment. Workers involved and working days lost reatete tersons both directly and
ndiectly 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) Gross Domestic Prouct
procuced by each filled job.
tandard Industrial Classification (SIC) The classification system used to provide a consiste ndustrial breakdown for UK official statistics It wa revised in 1968,1980 and 1992 . The SIC 19
llassification splits businesses into 17 sections, AClassificaitun spiris businesses into 17 section, $A$ A-0.
The reakdown includes the following categorie roduction industries - SIC 1992 Section Eincluding ranufacturing (Section D); service industries -

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)
he classification system used to provide a consisten ocupational breakdown for UK officicial statisticis. This ystem was introduced in 1991. The revised
classification (SOC2000) replaced Soc90 in the LFS Classification (SOCC
from ppring 2001.
Unit wage costs
measure of the cost of wages and salaries in unit of output.
Jobcentre vacancies
A job opportunity notified by an employer to a opportunities created by employers) which remaine

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers


Regularly publishied statistics


|  | ${ }_{\text {mass }}^{\text {Al }}$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { unemploverea }_{4}^{\text {masc }}}{4}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Emomame } \\ \text { aratedic }}}_{\text {YBic }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 46.5989}}^{\text {a }}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{29.494 \\ 29.400}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{27,8,82 \\ 2,78}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,737}$ | $\underset{\substack{17,082}}{17,088}$ | ${ }_{68,3}^{68,}$ | ${ }_{59,5}$ | 5.9 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }_{\text {cig }}^{5.8}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | , i,702 |  |  |  | (ex |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢, 1.6 .688 |  |  |  |  |  |
| cill |  | con |  | (1,973 |  |  |  | ( ${ }_{5}^{54}$ | 5 |
| coly |  | cose |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,565}$ |  | $\underset{\substack { 683 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{63 \\ 68 .{ 6 8 3 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 6 3 \\ 6 8 . } } \\{\hline}\end{subarray}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack { \text { ga } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { git } \\ 60.1{ \text { ga } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { git } \\ 6 0 . 1 } }\end{subarray}}$ | ( |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,4978 |  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  | con |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{693}$ | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{60.1}$ | 5. ${ }_{\text {5, }}^{50}$ |  |
| duluspot |  | ${ }^{290695}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{28,152}$ | 1,521 | 17,254 | ${ }_{693}^{693}$ | ${ }_{\text {co. }}^{60.0}$ | 5.1 | 8 |
|  | ${ }_{8.7}^{5.9}$ | ${ }_{63}^{53}$ | ${ }_{6}^{24}$ | $\stackrel{29}{19}$ | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |  |
|  | ${ }_{6.5}^{24}$ | ${ }_{0}^{10.9}$ | ${ }^{202}$ | ${ }_{-98}{ }_{-9}$ | ${ }^{137}$ | ${ }^{0.1}$ | 0.1 | -0.3 |  |
| Al | vвт | resk | vese | уest | vesw | maso | masu | вт | YE 2 |
| NNA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 36245}}$ | ${ }^{28.5887}$ | ${ }_{\substack{28685 \\ 26.950}}$ | ${ }^{1,7,717}$ | 7,5997 | ${ }_{790}^{78.0}$ | ${ }_{748} 7$ | ${ }_{6}^{60}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{6}$ |
|  | coick |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{\frac{74}{44}}$ |  | 29 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,649}$ | - |  | $\underset{\substack{744.4 \\ 74.6}}{ }$ | - ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{5}$ |  |
|  |  | cis |  | ${ }^{\text {1,565 }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{54}^{56}$ |  |
| cily |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cig }}^{\text {790 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{745 \\ 745}}^{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ | - ${ }_{\text {54, }}^{5 .}$ |  |
| Octiold |  |  | coile |  |  | cos | ${ }_{\substack{746 \\ 747 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 5.1 | $\underset{\substack{212 \\ 212 \\ 12}}{2}$ |
| coman |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{74.6 \\ 74.6}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckid }}^{51}$ |  |
| Aulsispoct | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 38,686}}$ |  |  | 1,59808 | $\underset{7}{7,082}$ | ${ }_{78,7}$ | ${ }_{74.5}^{74.5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ | ${ }_{213}^{2 / 1}$ |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{5.1}$ | ${ }_{62}^{52}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2,1}$ | ${ }_{20}^{29}$ | -i. | ${ }^{0.0}$ | ${ }^{0.0}$ | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ¢ Verer lest 12 monh | ${ }^{233}$ | ${ }_{8.5}^{8 .}$ | ${ }_{8.6}^{17}$ | -9,97 | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ | ${ }^{0.3}$ | 0.0 | -0.3 | ${ }_{0} .3$ |



## A. 1



[^2]S8 Labour Market trends January 2002
A. 1

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

| UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY | All | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { economically } \\ \text { active } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {employment }}^{\text {Total }}$ | unemployed | $\xrightarrow{\text { Economically }}$ inactive | $\begin{gathered} \text { Economic } \\ \text { ratide } \\ \text { rate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { rate }(\%)}}_{\text {Empioyment }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { unemploment } \\ \text { unte } \\ \text { rate } \\ \hline(0) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (19ary | $\begin{aligned} & 21,706 \\ & 2,1,06 \\ & 2,1,871 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{15.319}$ | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{1.12155}$ |  | ${ }_{75}^{75.6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{70.1} 7$ |  | ${ }^{43}$ |
| 1909 |  |  | ${ }_{14,837}^{1432}$ | 1.514 | 5.470 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 .1 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.25 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 19 |  | citioit | 14.03 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,966 \\ & 1,866 \\ & 1,621 \end{aligned}$ | 5.9,96 | $\begin{aligned} & 7296 \\ & 72726 \\ & 720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 .3,3 \\ & 6650 \\ & 650 \end{aligned}$ | $12.4$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{1995}$ | ${ }_{\text {2n }}^{22,1283}$ | ${ }^{16,009}$ | $\xrightarrow{14.4597}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72.20 \\ & 712,8 \\ & 7,1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{66.1}^{66.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & .0 .1 \\ & 8.1 \\ & .8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{1997}$ | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{22.42}$ | ${ }^{1} 16.0096$ | ${ }^{14,4,992}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71.14 \\ & 7.16 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{66.5 \\ 66.8}}^{6.8}$ |  |  |
| 1099 <br> 2001 <br> 2000 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 22, } \\ \text { 22, } 574 \\ \text { 2,97 }}}{ }$ |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{959}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,4,23 \\ & 6,4627 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{711}^{77.1}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c. }}^{6.1}$ |  |
| 3-moth averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sep--Nov (Aut) | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{22,988}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, } 6,3,398}^{\text {¢6,49 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {15,364 }}$ | ${ }_{1,033}^{1,045}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,309}}^{6,280}$ | ${ }_{72}^{2 / 2}$ | 67.7 | ${ }_{6.3}^{6.4}$ | ${ }_{8} 8$ |
| Oct-Dec | $\begin{gathered} 22,714 \\ \substack{2,772 \\ 2,2730} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1,008 \\ 1,0,06}}{1,102}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,389 \\ & 6,344 \\ & 6,444 \end{aligned}$ | 72.1 72.7 | $\begin{gathered} 677 \\ 677 \\ 672 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{79}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,273 \\ & 15,53 \\ & 5,32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,431 \\ & 6.468 \\ & 6.429 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{71.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,2 \\ & 677.4 \\ & 674 \end{aligned}$ | ¢6.3 ${ }_{6}^{6.1}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprofun } \\ \text { Map-jul } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 22,762 $\left.\begin{array}{c}22,70 \\ 22,78 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.36 \\ & \hline 1549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 974 \\ & 950 \\ & 977 \end{aligned}$ |  | 71.7 712.6 | 67.4 67.0 68.0 | c. 5.8 5.9 |  |
| Jul-Sep Aus-Oct Aus | $\underset{\substack{22,81 \\ 22,233 \\ 2,230}}{ }$ |  | $15.5$ | 977 <br> 981 <br> 931 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,399 \\ & \hline 6,365 \\ & 6,450 \end{aligned}$ | 72, $\substack{72.1 \\ 71.8}$ | 68.9 67.7 67.7 | 5.9.8 ${ }_{5}^{5.7}$ | ${ }_{9}$ |
| Oct-Dec |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 9120 \\ 9929 \\ 952 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 71.7 \\ 717.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67.7 \\ 677.7 \\ 67.4 \end{gathered}$ | 5.6. $\substack{5.8 \\ 5.8}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 22,800 \\ 2,2904 \\ 2,29097 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,58 \\ & 16,54 \\ & \hline 6.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 42 \\ & \hline 1.450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 996 \\ 9050 \\ 8959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,553 \\ & \hline 6,550 \\ & 6,500 \end{aligned}$ | 71.5 71.2 71.2 | 674 67.4 67.5 | 5.7 <br> $\begin{array}{c}5.3 \\ 5.3\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,934 \\ & 22.944 \\ & 22,957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,947 \\ & 16,428 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 890 \\ 9960 \\ 960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.544 \\ & 6.596 \\ & 6,389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,6 \\ & 712,6 \\ & 72.2 \end{aligned}$ | 67.4 67.0 68.0 | 5.4 $\stackrel{5}{5.8}$ 5. |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jul-Sep }}^{\text {Jug-oct }}$ | ${ }_{22,989}^{22,989}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{16,596}$ | ${ }_{\text {15,501 }}^{15}$ | ${ }_{941}^{957}$ | ${ }_{6,439}^{6,374}$ | ${ }_{72.0}^{72.3}$ | ${ }_{67.9}^{68.9}$ | 5.8 | 3.0 |
| Changes Over last 12 months | ${ }_{6.7}^{157}$ | ${ }_{8.5}^{8 .}$ | ${ }_{0.7}^{103}$ | ${ }_{-2.0}^{-20}$ | ${ }_{7.2}^{74}$ | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | ${ }^{0} 1$ |
| les as | үвтG | resx | YBSR | ybsu | vbit | mauc | maul |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.18 88.1 77.6 77.3 77.3 77.3 77.4 77.5 77.1 77.4 79.1 79.3 |  |  |
| 3-montt averages Aug-nt 1 1 199t Sep-Nove (Aut) | 18.9765 18,983 | $\underset{\substack{16,128 \\ 16,105}}{10,1}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,027}$ | 2,849 | ${ }_{84.8}^{85.0}$ | ${ }_{79.4}^{79.5}$ | ${ }_{6.4}^{6.4}$ |  |
| Oct-De | $\begin{aligned} & 18,989 \\ & 18,9959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.079 \\ & \hline 10,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.5080 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,001 \\ & 1,0020 \\ & 1,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,990 \\ & 3 \\ & 3,900 \end{aligned}$ | ( 8 84. |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 19,008 \\ & 19,0) \\ & \hline 924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.002 \\ & \hline 10.092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,989 \\ & \hline 1.599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.028 \\ & i, 024 \\ & \hline 924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,966 \\ 2,967 \\ 2,987 \end{gathered}$ |  | 78.8 79.1 79.1 | ${ }_{6}^{6.4}{ }_{6}^{6.1}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 19.026 \\ \substack{9,026 \\ 9,032} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150055 \\ & 15.5154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 967 \\ & 9407 \\ & 970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2994 \\ & 2.959 \\ & 2.9545 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79.2 \\ & 79.9 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0. 6.0 6.0 | 翌5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,008 \\ & 19,788 \\ & 19888 \end{aligned}$ | 16,24 <br> 16,175 <br> 1,167 |  | $\begin{gathered} 972 \\ 955 \\ 925 \end{gathered}$ |  | 85.1 <br> 88.4 <br> 84.4 | 80.0 79.8 79.5 | ¢ 5.9 5.9 |  |
| Oct-Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 9,1901010 \\ & 19,9212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,11 \\ & \hline 6.131 \\ & \hline 6,130 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 903 \\ 920 \\ 943 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,989 \\ & \hline 2090 \\ & 3,020 \end{aligned}$ | 84.4 84.4 84.2 | $\begin{gathered} 79.6 \\ 79.6 \end{gathered}$ | 5.6 <br> $\substack{5.9 \\ 5.9 \\ \hline}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,133 \\ & 19.144 \\ & 19.154 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,164 \\ & \hline 154 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 897 \\ 889 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.043 \\ & 3,070 \\ & 3,10 \end{aligned}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}84.1 \\ 88.8 \\ 83.8\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79.3 \\ 79.3 \end{gathered}$ |  | cis150 <br> 162 <br> 162 |
| Apr-Jun May Mul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 9,197 \\ & 19,197 \\ & 1,98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160066 \\ \hline 16, i 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,125 \\ & \hline 1,355 \\ & 525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 881 \\ 998 \\ 956 \end{gathered}$ |  | cis. $\begin{gathered}88 . \\ 88.9 \\ 84.9\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79.2 \\ 79.9 \end{gathered}$ | +5.5 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.7 } \\ & 5.9\end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jut-Sep }}^{\text {Jug-oct }}$ | 19,197 | ${ }_{16,256}^{16,399}$ | ${ }_{15,321}^{15}$ | ${ }_{935}^{951}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,988 \\ 2,94}}^{\text {2, }}$ | ${ }_{84.6}^{85.6}$ | ${ }_{79.8}^{80.0}$ | ${ }_{5.8}^{5.8}$ | ${ }_{15,4}^{15.4}$ |
| Changes Over last 12 months | ${ }_{0.7}^{127}$ | ${ }_{0.5}^{8 .}$ | ${ }_{0,7}^{101}$ | ${ }_{-2.1}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{46}$ | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |

a Since sping 1992 unpaidfamily workers have beenclassfied as in employmen
2

| winte kingoom <br>  | ${ }^{\text {All }}$ |  | $\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text { Totain } \\ \text { employment } \end{array}}{3}$ | unemploved ${ }_{4}^{\text {IV }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text { Economically } \\ \text { inactive } \end{array} \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Economic } \\ \text { antite } \\ \text { rate }} \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | $\frac{\substack{\text { Employment } \\ \text { rate (e) }}}{7}$ | $\frac{\substack{\text { Leo } \\ \text { unemporomment } \\ \text { rate } \\ \hline(0)}}{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Economictc } \\ \text { Enatic } \\ \text { Hate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aed 16 and | masn | matu | мято | матв | matx |  | maug | mgum |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.7 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text {-month averages } \\ & \text { Ans-Oct } 1999 \end{aligned}$ | 23,797 | ${ }_{1}^{13,124} 1$ |  | ${ }_{701}^{712}$ | ${ }_{\text {10,657 }}^{10,673}$ | 55.12 | ${ }_{52.3}^{52}$ | ${ }_{5.3}^{5.4}$ | ${ }_{44.9}^{44.8}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,80 \\ & \hline 8.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12488 \\ & \hline 1848 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 660 \\ 665 \\ 664 \\ \hline 684 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 55,5 \\ 550.0 \\ 550.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & 5222 \\ & 522 \end{aligned}$ | 5.0 5.0 5.1 | 4.8 45.8 45.0 450 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,818 \\ & 2,828 \\ & 2,82820 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,423 \\ & \text { i2, } \\ & 12,452 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.50 \\ 5450.0 \\ 54.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 522 \\ & 522, \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | 5.2. 5.1. 4.8 | - ${ }_{45.0}^{45.0} 4$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anun } \\ & \text { Sung Aug (sum) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,98 \\ & 12,96 \\ & 12,626 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.79 \\ & \hline 0,5055 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 55.5 \\ & 55.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 522 \\ 5250 \\ 530.0 \end{gathered}$ | 4.7 4.8 4.9 | $\underset{\substack{45.6 \\ 44.3}}{4.6}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,51 \\ & \hline 1259 \\ & 1.559 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}680 \\ 674 \\ 674\end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{55.8 \\ 55.4 \\ 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 522 \\ 5227 \\ 527 \end{gathered}$ | 5.1.9 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,178 \\ & 1,182 \\ & 1,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,50 \\ & \hline 12505 \\ & 12505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 588 \\ 5688 \\ 568 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55.5 \\ & 5550 \\ & 55.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5228 \\ 525.6 \\ 52.6 \end{gathered}$ | 4.5 4.3 4 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ja. Mar 2001 } \\ & \text { F- Apor (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,540 \\ & 125696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 583 \\ & 547 \\ & 547 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,774 \\ & 0.074 \\ & 0,7646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 550.0 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & 525.75 \\ & 525 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.2 4 | 45.1 4.9 4.0 4.0 |
| $A_{\text {Af sun }}^{\text {Sug }} \text { Aug (Sum) }$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,92929 \\ \hline 2 ; 92929 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 599 \\ 5679 \\ 675 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,724 \\ & 0,7694 \\ & 0,6449 \end{aligned}$ | ( ${ }_{\substack{55.2 \\ 55.5 \\ 55}}$ |  | 4.2 4.6 4.6 | 44.8. 44.5 4.5 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {23, }}^{23,944}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,291 \\ 13,286}}{ }$ | - 12.661 | ${ }_{6}^{630}$ | ${ }_{10,665}^{10,654}$ | ${ }_{55.5}^{55.5}$ | ${ }_{52.9}^{52}$ | 4.6 | ${ }_{44.5}^{44.5}$ |
|  | ( $\begin{array}{r}8.4 \\ \text { 0.4 } \\ \text { YвTH }\end{array}$ |  | 90, Y, Yess | - $\begin{gathered}-6.1 \\ \text {-9.0 } \\ \text { YBSv }\end{gathered}$ |  | maud | maus | -0.5 | 0.1 |
|  |  | YBSY <br> 11,811 11,912 <br> 11,912 11,897 11,863 <br> 11,863 11,887 <br> 11,887 11,923 11,960 <br> 11,960 12,098 <br> 12,208 12,284 <br> 12,422 12,534 12,598 <br> 12,598 | YBSS <br> 10,978 <br> 11,122 11,020 10,975 <br> 10,975 10,958 <br> 11,121 11,315 <br> 11,315 11,4816 <br> 11,776 11,916 12,059 <br> 12,059 |  |  | MGUD 70.9 $71 .{ }^{2}$ 710.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.5 72.4 | maus <br> 65.9 6.9 6.6 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.3 6.6 6.5 67.6 68.3 68.9 69.3 |  |  |
| 3-nonth averages Aug-Oct 1999 <br> Sop-Nov (Aut) | 17,258 17,263 | - 12.5859 | ${ }^{111,9898}$ | ${ }_{688}^{700}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,665}$ | ${ }_{73.0}^{72.9}$ | ${ }_{69.0}^{68.9}$ | ${ }_{5.5}^{5.6}$ | ${ }_{27.0}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,263 \\ & 1,7,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,600 \\ & \hline 125053 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,94 \\ & 11,95 \\ & 11,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 667 \\ & 6897 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,667 \\ & 4,748 \end{aligned}$ | 72.0. <br> 78 <br> 72.5 <br> 2.5 | 69.9 68.8 68.8 | 5.1 $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.2\end{aligned}$ | 27.0 $\begin{aligned} & 27.4 \\ & 27.5\end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2000 \\ & \text { Fobar } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,282 \\ & 17,292929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.52 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,896 \\ & 11,1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 675 \\ \substack{675 \\ 6648 \\ 618} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4730 \\ & 4,758 \\ & 47585 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.6 \\ & 72.5 \\ & \hline 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | 68.8 68.8. 68.9 | 5.4 5.4 4.9 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17299 \\ & 17,307 \\ & 1,307 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 605 \\ 68828 \\ 647 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,42 \\ & 4,560 \end{aligned}$ | (73.6 |  | 4.8 5.1 5.1 | 7.4 <br>  <br> 8.9 <br> 26.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,324 \\ & 1,7,34 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{4.573 \\ 4.668}}^{4.688}$ | 77.6. <br> $\substack{73.3 \\ 73.0}$ |  | 5.3 5.3 5.0 | (e. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,004 \\ & 1,2006 \\ & 1,2036 \end{aligned}$ | 579 <br> $\substack{559 \\ 59 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.729 \\ & 4,794 \end{aligned}$ | 72. <br> $\substack{727 \\ 72.5 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | 69.4 69.5 69.3 | 4.4 4.4 4.4 | $\begin{array}{r}7.3 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,389 \\ & 17,789 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,997 \\ & 12,299 \\ & 1,2059 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{578 \\ 598}}{\substack{598 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,40 \\ & 4,800 \end{aligned}$ | 72.3 72.5 72.4 | 69.0 69.2 69.3 | 4.65 4.5 4.5 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,048 \\ & 17,4,427 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,087 \\ & 12, i, 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \\ & 607 \\ & 607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,769 \\ & 4,7,79 \\ & 4,79 \end{aligned}$ | 772.6 72.9 72.9 |  | 4.4 4.5 4.8 | (27.4.4. |
| ${ }_{\text {dub }}^{\text {Jubspopt }}$ | 17,434 | (12,713 | 120,00 | ${ }_{609}^{623}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,728}$ | ${ }_{72,9}^{72.9}$ | 69.4 | 4.8 | 27. |
| Changes Over last 12 months | ${ }_{0}^{107}$ | 0.5 | ${ }_{0.5}^{64}$ | ${ }_{-8.8}^{-5.8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{102}$ | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.5 |  |

A. $1 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY } \\ & \text { Labour Force Survey summary }\end{aligned}$
abour Force Survey summary - technical note
COMPARISONS OVER TIME
ONS recommends that non-o
ME -verlapping periods are always used for comparisons over time
The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in
April 1998 . The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previously 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 later
 SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA
LFS


| UNITED KINGDOM | Level | $\begin{gathered} \text { Samping } \\ \text { varaibility } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { change } \\ & \text { on पuarfer } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sampling } \\ & \text { varaibint } \end{aligned}$ | Change | Sampling Varability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| inemployment(000s) | 28,179 | $\pm 161$ | ${ }^{24}$ | $\pm 117$ | 202 | $\pm 208$ |
| Employmentrate | 74.6\% | +0.3\% | 0.0\% | +0.3\% | 0.0\% | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| ILO unemployment(000s) | 1,520 | +52 | 20 | +53 | -93 | $\pm 72$ |
| LLO unemploymentrate | 5.1\% | +0.2\% | 0.1\% | +0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% |
| Economicallyactive(000s) | 29,699 | +159 | 53 | $\pm 115$ | 109 | $\pm 204$ |
| Economic activity rate | 78.7\% | +0.3\% | 0.0\% | +0.2\% | -0.3\% | +0.4\% | 7.

rvey Quarterly Supplement.
Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article ep 195-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000), the survey design for he
main Labour Force Survey has ohanged from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short te $m$ main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There wilbe more interview areas strom which interviews will be selected. In the short te in
(i.e. from Aprii to June 2000 until August to october 2001 its predicted that there evilue a very slight increase in standard errors across measu
of employment, 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 teriod there will be a decrease in those standard errors becuse of the increase in the number of interview are en
 standard errors. For more in
Jones, tel. 02075336133 .

## A LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY abour Force Survey trends series <br> 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 showr in
the graphs below. The trends rae estimated using a standard apprach adopted by NS, based on the results of its shor-term trends research rojo sit
the


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 in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Nute that this range does not take account of revisions which might arise trom seasonal adjustmen.
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 impressi
of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or tLO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reporte


[^3]
 All figures are revised. January 2002 Labour Market t


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## Labour Force Survey User Guide

## ur insight into the methodology the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Individual volumes $\mathbf{f 5} \mathbf{5} \mathbf{£ 1 0}$

| Labour Force Survey (August to October 2001) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totalaged |  | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 LO unemployme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Government } \\ \text { Reificions }}}{\substack{\text { O. } \\ \text { O. }}}$ | all | All |  | Male | Female | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |  | All |  |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  | Level | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Level | Level | Rate(\%) | Level | Rate(\%) | Level | Rate | ate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) |  | Level | Rate(\%) | Level | Rate(\%) |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |  | 11 | 12 | , |  | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| North East | 2.032 | 1.187 | 74.0 | 652 | 536 | 1,103 | 68.7 | 597 | ${ }^{72} 1$ | 506 |  | 649 | ${ }^{84}$ | 7. |  | ${ }_{56}$ | 8. | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 56 |
| Northwest | 5.339 | 3229 | 75.9 | 1,807 | 1.451 | 3,987 | 71.8 | 1,988 | 75.9 | 1,389 |  | 673 | 172 | 5. |  | 110 | 6. | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 43 |
| Yorksireand | 3.972 | 2457 | 7.8 | 1,376 | 1.081 | 2336 | 73.6 | 1286 | 7.7 | 1,041 |  | 689 | ${ }^{131}$ | 5 |  | 9 | 6. | 40 |  | ${ }^{37}$ |
| EastMidands | 3,336 | 2.139 | 80.4 | 1,182 | 97 | 2.038 | 76.4 | 1,127 | 81.2 | 90 |  | 71.2 | 108 | 48 |  | ${ }_{56}$ | 4. | 48 | 50 | 50 |
| WestMilands | 4.183 | 2619 | 784 | 1,991 | 1,128 | 2.472 | 73.9 | 1,393 | 79.7 | 1.078 |  | 67.3 | 147 | 5. |  | 9 | 6.5 | 50 |  | 4. |
| East | 4.310 | 2883 | 826 | 1,54 | 1,280 | 2743 | 79.4 | 1.520 | ${ }_{65} 3$ | 1,223 |  | 729 | 110 | 3. |  | 54 | 3.4 | 56 |  | 4. |
| London | 5.745 | ${ }^{\text {3,732 }}$ | 76.6 | 2.099 | 1,933 | 3.478 | 71.3 | 1,987 | 7.0 | 1,541 |  | ${ }^{65} .0$ | 255 | 6. |  | 180 | 7. | $\propto$ ¢ |  | 57 |
| Southeast | 6.404 | $4{ }^{4} 287$ | 830 | 23372 | 1.915 | 4.147 | 802 | 2.283 | 85.9 | 1.354 |  | 74.0 | 140 | 3. |  | 7 | 3.3 | 61 |  | 32 |
| Soutwest | 3.94 | 2.515 | 81.9 | 1,388 | 1,147 | 2428 | 79.0 | 1,318 | 829 | 1,110 |  | 74.7 | 87 | 3. |  | 50 | ${ }^{3} 7$ | ${ }^{37}$ |  | 32 |
| Engand | ${ }^{39295}$ | 25,049 | 792 | 13,291 | 11,29 | 23.819 | 752 | 13,188 | 80.2 | 10.651 |  | 69.7 | 1.230 | 4.5 |  | ${ }_{753}$ | 5. | 47 |  | 48 |
| Wales | 2.319 | 1,388 | 73.5 | 738 | 00 | 1.264 | 693 | 900 | ${ }^{73.1}$ | 54 |  | 65.1 | 74 | 5.5 |  | ${ }^{48}$ | 6.5 | ${ }^{26}$ |  | 4. |
| Scotard | 4.044 | 2.55 | 78.8 | 1,381 | 1.771 | 2332 | 73.4 | 1.275 | ${ }^{76.8}$ | 1,107 |  | 698 | 170 | 6. |  | ${ }^{106}$ | 7.7 | 64 |  | 5. |
| Greatistain | 45,658 | 28,90 | 78.9 | 16,40 | 12.900 | 27,45 | 74.8 | 15,133 | 79.6 | 12,332 |  | ${ }_{69}$ | 1.474 | 5. |  | 907 | 5. | 588 |  | 4. |
| Nortem Ireand | 1.274 | 759 | 723 | 429 | 330 | 714 | 67.9 | ${ }^{28}$ | 74.1 | 316 |  | 61.3 | 46 | 6. |  | 31 | 72 | ${ }_{15}$ |  | 4.5 |
| United Kingtom | 46,933 | 20,69 | 78.7 | 16,469 | 13,230 | 28,19 | 74.6 | 15,531 | 79.4 | 12.648 |  | 69.3 | 1,520 | 5. |  | ${ }^{97}$ | 5.7 | 582 |  | 4. |
| Change on quarter ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | talaged | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | H.O unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { Ofiriens } \\ & \hline \text { Regions } \end{aligned}$ | All | All |  | Male Female |  | All |  | ${ }_{\text {Level }}^{\text {Male }}$ Rate(\%) ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | Female |  |  | All |  |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  | Level |  |  | Level | Level | Level | Rate(\%) |  |  | Level |  | fato $0^{\text {a }}$ | Level Rate(\%) |  |  | Level Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Nort East | 0 | 8 | 0.4 | -5 | 12 | ${ }^{34}$ | 0.3 | -5 -0.6 |  | $12 \quad 14$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0. |  | 0 | 0. | 0 |  | -0, |
| North West | 2 | 41 | -1.0 | $-17$ |  |  | 0.8 | -15 | -0.8 | 20 |  | 0.9 | $-7$ | 0. |  | - | 0. | -5 |  | 0. |
| Yorksireand | 3 | -6 | 0.0 | 10 | 16 | -1 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.5 | -7 |  | 0.3 | -5 | -0.2 |  | 4 | 0.3 | -9 |  | -0.8 |
| EastMidands | 5 | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.6 | 6 | 17 | $\infty$ | 0.9 | ${ }^{13}$ | 0.8 | 16 |  | 1.0 | - 6 | -0.4 |  | -7 | ${ }^{-0.6}$ | 1 |  | 0. |
| WestMiliands | 3 | 9 | 02 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 0.0 | 15 | 0.7 | $-12$ |  | -0.9 | 6 | 0 |  | 2 | 0.0 | 4 |  | 0. |
| East | 8 | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.4 | 18 | 5 | 12 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.8 | -5 |  | -0.6 | 11 | 0. |  | 2 | 0. | 9 |  | 0.7 |
| Lencoon | 12 | 25 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{3}$ | 6 | 20 | -3 | -0.2 | $-14$ | -0.8 | 11 |  | 0.3 | ${ }^{28}$ | 0.7 |  | 20 | 0.9 | 8 |  | 0. |
| South East | 13 | 10 | 0.0 | 16 | $-7$ | 1 | -0.1 | 13 | 0.1 | $-12$ |  | -0.4 | 9 | 0. |  | 4 | 0. | 5 |  | 0. |
| Sout West | 7 | 3 | -0.3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0.0 | 3 | -0.1 | 9 |  | 0.1 | - | 0.3 |  | -3 | ${ }^{-0.2}$ | -5 |  | 0.5 |
| Engand | 53 | ${ }_{5}$ | 0.0 | 51 | 2 | ${ }^{26}$ | -0.1 | x | 0.0 | -6 |  | -0.2 | ${ }^{28}$ | 0. |  | 19 | 0. | 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, |
| Scotand | 2 | - | 0.0 | 0 | ${ }^{-3}$ | -9 | -0.2 | - 6 | -0.3 | 3 |  | -0.2 | 6 | 0. |  | 6 | 0.4 | 1 |  | 0.1 |
| Greatistain | $\square$ | ${ }^{9}$ | 0.1 | ${ }_{53}$ | 7 | $\infty$ | 0.0 | 30 | 0.1 | - |  | 0.1 | 20 | 0. |  | 19 | 0. | 9 |  | 0.1 |
| Northemrealand | 3 | -6 | -0.6 | -5 | -1 | -6 | -0.6 | -5 | ${ }^{-1.1}$ | -1 |  | -0.2 | 0 | 0. |  | 0 | 0. | 0 |  | 0.1 |
| United Kingdom | so | ${ }_{53}$ | 0.0 | 47 | 6 | ${ }^{24}$ | 0.0 | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.0 | 4 |  | -0.1 | 29 | 0.1 |  | 19 | 0.1 | 10 |  | 0.1 |
| Change on year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ataged | Economically y ative |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | LLO unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Goveremment } \\ \substack{\text { Cotegions } \\ \text { Rogios }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | All | All |  | Male Female |  | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |  | All |  | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |
|  | Level | Level Rate(\%) |  | Level | Level | Level Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Level Rate\%\%) |  | Level Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Level Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Level Ratet\%) |  | Level Ratet\%) |  |  |
| North East | $\bigcirc$ | $-21$ | -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 | - | -0.6 | 5 |  | 0.3 | $-14$ | -0.4 |  | -1 | 0.0 | -13 |  | -0.9 |
| Yorssirieand | 10 | 41 | -1.2 | -7 | 34 | -14 | -0.4 | 。 | 0.0 | $-14$ |  | -0.8 | -27 | -1.0 |  | . 7 | -0.5 | -20 |  | -1.7 |
| EastMilands | 20 | 20 | 0.0 | 4 | 24 | 18 | 0.0 | 2 | -0.6 | 16 |  | 0.6 | 2 | 0. |  | -6 | -0.5 | 8 |  | 0.7 |
| WestMiclands | 10 | 2 | 0.4 | 3 | -8 | 3 | 0.6 | ${ }^{28}$ | 1.5 | 2 |  | -0.3 | -8 | -0.3 |  | 2 | 0.0 | -9 |  | 0.8 |
| East | $\infty$ | 20 | 0.1 | 17 | 12 | ${ }^{27}$ | 02 | ${ }^{26}$ | 1.1 | - |  | -0.8 | 2 | 0. |  | $-10$ | ${ }_{0} 0.7$ | 12 |  | 0.9 |
| London | ® | ${ }^{\infty}$ | 0.1 | 4 | 25 | $\oplus^{\infty}$ | 0.1 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{-0.3}$ | 8 |  | 0.5 | 0 | -0.1 |  | 13 | 0.5 | $-13$ |  | 0.9 |
| Sounkeast | ${ }_{53}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | -0.2 | $æ$ | 5 | ${ }^{36}$ | -0.2 | ${ }^{27}$ | 0.1 | 8 |  | ${ }^{-0.6}$ | 2 | 0.0 |  | 5 | 02 | -3 |  | 0.2 |
| Southwest | ${ }^{28}$ | -2 | -1.1 | -9 | 7 | 15 | -0.5 | -1 | -0.9 | 15 |  | -0.1 | -16 | -0.7 |  | -8 | -0.6 | -8 |  | -0.8 |
| Engand | ${ }_{25}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | -0.3 | 72 | 24 | 174 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | ${ }^{-0.1}$ | -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 |
| Scotand | 6 | 0 | 0.1 | 2 | $-2$ | 3 | 0.1 | -5 | -0.2 | 8 |  | 0.4 | ${ }^{3}$ | 0.1 |  | 7 | 0.5 | -10 |  | -0.8 |
| Greatsitiain | 200 | se | ${ }^{-0.3}$ | 70 | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{188}$ | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 | 89 |  | 0.0 | -95 | -0.3 |  | -29 | -0.2 | . 68 |  | 0.5 |
| Nothemrealand | 8 | 17 | 1.3 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 1.1 | 8 | 1.4 | 6 |  | 0.8 | 2 | 02 |  | 4 | 0.7 | -1 |  | 0.5 |
| United Kingdom | ${ }^{247}$ | 108 | ${ }^{0.3}$ | ${ }_{81}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 20 | 0.0 | 107 | 0.0 | 9 |  | 0.0 | -93 | -0.3 |  | -25 | -0.2 | 68 |  | 0.5 |

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

|  | ${ }_{\text {16andiaged }}^{\text {Ala }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { economically } \\ \text { active } \end{array}$ | employment | unemploved | Economicallyinactive | $\substack{\text { Activity } \\ \text { riticien } \\ 16596}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employmentent } \\ & \text { all aged } 16+1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uniteo kingoom | 4,8,288 | 20,97 | 27,228 | 1,569 | 17,341 | ${ }^{78.4}$ | 59.6 | 74.1 | ${ }_{53}$ |
| great britain | 45,572 | ${ }^{28,552}$ | 27,24 | 1,518 | 16,820 | 78.6 | 59.8 | 74.4 | ${ }_{53}$ |
| england | ${ }^{39,203}$ | 24,667 | 2,596 | 1,271 | 14,336 | 78.9 | 602 | 74.8 | 51 |
| north east | 2,032 | 1,194 | 1,101 | 94 | 88 | 74.6 | 542 | 68.6 | 79 |
| Darlington UA Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Clieveland Stockton-on-Tees UA | $\begin{gathered} \pi \\ 70 \\ \hline 109 \\ 109 \\ 1092 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 40 \\ & 00 \\ & 001 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | 45 <br> $\begin{array}{l}45 \\ 35 \\ 54 \\ 84 \\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 9 \\ & \frac{8}{6} \\ & \frac{6}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 38 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.6 \\ & 79.7 \\ & 79.9 \\ & 776.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 590 \\ 50.0 \\ 50.0 \\ 50.5 \\ 50.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73.9 \\ & 6094 \\ & 6064 \\ & 70.9 \end{aligned}$ | ( |
| Durham <br> Chester-le-Street <br> Derwentside <br> Easingto <br> Sedgefield <br> Wear Valley | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & .48 \\ & 88 \\ & 76 \\ & 76 \\ & \hline 9 \\ & 99 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 39 \\ 39 \\ 47 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 12 \\ 27 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{12}$ | 161 17 20 20 20 20 7 7 20 |  |  |  | $5!$ |
| Northumberland Alnwick <br> Blyth V-upon-Tweed <br> Castle Morp <br> Tynedale Wansbeck | 249 27 20 60 46 46 90 | 152 16 16 14 41 20 28 28 | 144 15 11 37 24 30 28 |  | 97 11 10 10 16 16 20 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{49}{\square}$ |
| Tyne and Wear (Met County) Gateshead North Tyneupon Tyne South Tyneside |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 459 \\ & .45 \\ & 118 \\ & 188 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 6 \\ & 14 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 97 \\ & 94 \\ & 98 \\ & \hline 83 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 735 $\begin{aligned} & 776 \\ & 776 \\ & 776 \\ & 7724 \\ & 723\end{aligned}$ 723 |  |  |  |
| NORTH WEST | 5,364 | 3,228 | 3,043 | ${ }^{185}$ | 2,136 | 75.3 | 56.7 | 71.0 | ${ }^{57}$ |
| Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA <br> Warrington UA | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 193 \\ & 193 \\ & 151 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ \substack{98 \\ 54 \\ 97} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 54 \\ 54 \\ 94 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & 39 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 702 \\ & \hline 7.4 \\ & 77.5 \\ & 79.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 523 \\ \substack{54, \\ \text { s.i. } \\ 621} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 6.9 \\ 6.9 .9 \\ 79.0 \\ 7,4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Cheshire <br> Chester <br> Crewe and Nantwich <br> Ellesmere Port and Neston ValeRoyal | 522 96 20 20 123 98 98 |  | 325 99 44 98 35 54 | ${ }^{13}$ | 195 96 24 24 24 34 34 | 79.7 <br> $\begin{array}{l}88.7 \\ 88.6 \\ 88.6 \\ 77.4 \\ 75.1\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.6 \\ & 79.6 \\ & 79.9 \\ & 7906 \\ & 7626 \\ & 72727 \end{aligned}$ | 38 |
| Cumbria <br> Allerdale <br> Carlis-in-Furness <br> Copelan <br> South Lakeland | 391 3 56 50 84 54 84 84 | 228 48 48 50 51 24 48 48 | 220 45 27 49 24 24 46 |  | 160 27 20 34 24 24 36 36 |  |  |  | ${ }^{52}$ |
|  | 2001 2001 104 1208 163 168 176 176 160 170 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 550 <br> 43 <br> 50 <br> 34 <br> 38 <br> 40 <br> 68 <br> 31 <br> 38 <br> 36 <br> 48 <br> 48 |  | ${ }^{24}$ | 341 231 27 28 26 24 24 24 14 17 28 73 36 |  |  |  | 93 |
| Merseyside (Met County) <br> Liverpool <br> St. Helens <br> Wirral |  | $\begin{aligned} & 611 \\ & 198 \\ & 190 \\ & 190 \\ & 1420 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 58 \\ & 179 \\ & 176 \\ & 106 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | 53 5 21 6 8 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 478 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 478 \\ 160 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 106 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and the humber | 3,960 | 2.482 | 2,335 | 147 | 1,478 | 78.6 | 59.0 | ${ }^{73.9}$ | 59 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire UA Kingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA North Lincolnshire UA York UA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 113 \\ & 77_{17} \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 108 \\ & 95 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 24 \\ & 48 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.7 \\ & 77.0 \\ & 78.5 \\ & 884.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.16 \\ 5457 \\ 54.8 \\ 54.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| North Yorkshire <br> Hambleton <br> Harrogate Richmondshire <br> Ryedale Scarborough <br> Selby | 480 ${ }^{450}$ 64 121 129 39 88 85 | 285 26 43 48 28 24 50 30 | 273 28 41 47 28 23 47 36 |  | 116 16 12 12 13 19 96 17 |  |  | 78. $\begin{aligned} & 78.6 \\ & 870 \\ & 880 \\ & 878 . \\ & 774 \\ & 770 \\ & 780\end{aligned}$ 78 | 42 |
| SI8 Labour Market | nds | nuary 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  | All in employment |  |  |  |  | Total workers |  | Employees |  | Sell-employed |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Workeresertho } \\ & \text { Second } \\ & \text { ochs } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Total | Employes | employed |  |  | Ful-time | Part-time | Fulltime | Part-time | Fulltime | Part-time |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  |
|  | marz | marn | maro | MGRT | mgrw | YCBE | усвн | усвк | YCBn | усва | усвt | csw |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-month averages Aug-Otct 2000 Sol <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | ${ }^{27,977}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24,5654}$ | ${ }_{3,158}^{3,165}$ | ${ }_{108}^{108}$ | ${ }_{138}^{139}$ | ${ }^{20,9970}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,007}$ | 18,381 | ${ }_{\substack{6,183 \\ 6,195}}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,489 \\ 2,47}}{ }$ | ${ }_{676}^{676}$ | 77 |
| ct-Dec <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,627 \\ & 24,6.67 \\ & 24,674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.144 \\ & 3,167 \\ & 3,179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 101 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1320 \\ & 1437 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,979 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 2,1,909 \\ 2,1,059 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,003 \\ & 7,035 \\ & 7,035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,477 \\ & 18,48 \\ & 18,48 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.444 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & 67727 \\ & 673 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,6702 \\ & \text { 24, } \\ & 24,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,181 \\ & 3,1741 \\ & 3,174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 9 \\ 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & \text { i55 } \\ & \hline 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,095 \\ & 21,1,125 \\ & 21,169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,035 \\ 7,0,015 \\ 7,025 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,454 \\ & \hline 1,554 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.517 \\ 2.517 \\ 2.517 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 676 \\ 6686 \\ 658 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { App-IJun } \\ \text { Mand } \\ \text { Jun Aut Aug (Sum) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,7{ }^{247} \\ & 24756 \\ & 24,51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,61,67 \\ & 3,1,507 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & \stackrel{96}{96} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1466 \\ 1468 \\ 136 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,1,18 \\ & 21,148 \\ & 2,1208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{7,007 \\ \hline, .959} \end{aligned}$ | 18.555 18.5583 18.585 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,512 \\ 2,59 \\ 2,529 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jul-sep }}^{\text {Jus-Ott }}$ | ${ }_{28,179}^{28,159}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24,7782}$ | 3, 3 3, 2193 | ${ }_{98}^{94}$ | ${ }_{125}^{115}$ | ${ }_{21}^{21,1,296}$ | ${ }_{6,973}^{6,961}$ | 18,5580 | ¢, 6,174 | ${ }_{\substack{2.540}}^{2,50}$ | ${ }_{663}^{661}$ | 1.25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changest } \\ & \text { PDerfast } \\ & \text { Percent } \end{aligned} \text { 3ons }$ | ${ }_{0}^{24}$ | ${ }_{0}^{22}$ | ${ }_{1.1}^{36}$ | -2.4 | -21.5 | ${ }_{0.3}^{58}$ | ${ }_{-0.5}^{-34}$ | ${ }_{0.2}^{43}$ | ${ }_{-2,3}$ | ${ }_{1.2}^{30}$ | ${ }_{0} .^{6}$ |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | ${ }^{202}$ | ${ }_{0.9}^{214}$ | ${ }_{0.9}^{28}$ | -14.2 | --27 ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{\text {r. }}^{23} 1$ | -35 | ${ }^{209} 9$ | 0.1 | ${ }_{1.6}^{40}$ | -1.8.8 |  |
| Male <br> Spring quarters (Mar-May) <br> 1993 ( | masa | mgro | marr | maru | marx | YCBF | ${ }^{\text {YCBI }}$ | ycbl | усво | YCBR | ycbu |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{15,4,425}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12,9970}$ | ${ }_{2,3,37}^{2,323}$ | ${ }_{36} 8$ | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | 14,0,031 | ${ }^{1,3,402}$ | ${ }^{11,900}$ | ${ }^{1,0788}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,068 \\ 2,062}}^{2,08}$ | ${ }_{255}^{255}$ |  |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2000 -Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 15,49 \\ & 15,496 \\ & 15,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,0,07 \\ & 12,999 \\ & 12,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,39 \\ \text { and } 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 36 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81 \\ 99 \\ 91 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & 1,4920 \\ & 1,400 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,094 \\ & \hline 1,1095159 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 256 } \\ \substack{255 \\ 256} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 15.508 \\ & 15,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a3:0012 } \\ & \text { 30, } 2045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,362 \\ 2,35 \\ 2,34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{37} \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,0,07 \\ & 14,429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,437 \\ & 1,421 \\ & 1,410 \end{aligned}$ | $11,993111,924$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,117 \\ & 1,0995 \\ & 1,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1105 \\ & 2,1,100 \\ & 2, j \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.50 \\ & \hline 15,58 \\ & \hline, 525 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,355 \\ & 2,335 \\ & 2,355 \end{aligned}$ | - |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,1,08 \\ & 1,4,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396 \\ & 1,405 \\ & 1,405 \end{aligned}$ | $11,96619.967$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,990 \\ & 1,092 \\ & 1,092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,092 \\ 2,080 \\ 2, i 080 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jutisep }}^{\text {Jug-oct }}$ | ${ }_{15,5531}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,054 \\ 13,054}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,375}}^{2,375}$ | ${ }_{30}{ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | 14,1422 | ${ }^{1,4117}$ | 11,942 | 1,104 | ${ }_{\substack{2,120 \\ 2,17}}$ | ${ }^{256}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \hline \text { Perercent } \end{aligned} \text { months }$ | ${ }_{0.2}^{28}$ | 0.1 | ${ }_{1.9}^{4.3}$ | ${ }_{-8.3}$ | -26.9 | 17.7 | ${ }^{12} 8$ | 0.5 | ${ }_{1.8}^{20}$ | 1.8 | ${ }_{2} .^{6}$ |  |
| OVer last Percent 12 months | ${ }^{107}$ | ${ }_{0.6}^{7.6}$ | ${ }_{22}^{52}$ | $-17.6$ | -17.4 | 83 0.6 | ${ }_{1.7}^{23}$ | ${ }_{0.4}^{4.3}$ | ${ }_{3.1}^{33}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4.4}$ | 1.15 |  |
|  | mGsb | mgrp | mars | marv | mary | rcbg | ycвJ | усвм | ycbp | ycbs | ycbu |  |
| 19031990 <br> 1906 <br> 1909 <br> 1909 <br> 1900 <br> 2000 <br> 20002 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \\ & 80 \\ & 60 \\ & 64 \\ & 61 \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-montt averages } \\ & \text { Aug-Ot 2oorat } \\ & \text { Sep-Nov (Aut) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{12,552 \\ 12,548}}$ | 111,587 | ${ }_{\substack{842 \\ 886}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{78}$ | ${ }_{48}^{51}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,9358}$ | ${ }_{5,6614}^{5,6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,488 \\ 6,488}}^{6}$ | ${ }_{5,109}^{5,105}$ | ${ }_{415}^{421}$ | ${ }_{421}^{421}$ |  |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{gathered} 12.551 \\ \text { i2,58 } \\ 1,2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,688 \\ 11,660 \\ 11,675 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8224 \\ 8824 \\ 82 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 旡 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ { }_{48}^{59} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,597 \\ 5,697 \\ 5,67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.506 \\ 6.551 \\ 6.561 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,102 \\ & 5,120 \\ & 5,112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4120 \\ & 407 \\ & 403 \end{aligned}$ | 413 417 4 |  |
| Jan-Mar 2001 Rabar Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,593 \\ & 12,685 \\ & 12,58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,699 \\ & 11,699 \\ & 17979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8197 \\ & 823 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { en } \\ \substack{\infty} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & { }_{53}^{53} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6.9940 } \\ & 7,0,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.599 \\ & 5,5,50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.591595 \\ \hline 6.595 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,1,99 \\ & 5,1,199 \\ & 5,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 4012 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | 418 418 418 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr-Jun } \\ & \text { Man-Jul } \\ & \text { Junt-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,672 \\ \substack{12,625 \\ 1,235} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,787 \\ & 11,777 \\ & 1,1707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 825 \\ 8825 \\ 8825 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{61 \\ 64 \\ 64}}^{6}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,050 \\ & 7,050 \\ & 7,053 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{5.622 \\ 5,552}}{\substack{5 \\ 5}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { 5,138 } \\ \text { 5,073 }}}{\substack{1,18}}$ | ${ }_{423}^{420} 4$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{11,7,788}$ | ${ }_{8}^{826}$ | ${ }_{68}^{64}$ | ${ }_{42}^{42}$ | 7.0989 | ${ }_{5,556}^{5.565}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,6617}$ | 5,5071 | ${ }_{412}^{421}$ | ${ }_{406}^{405}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \hline \text { Perfarsant } \\ & \text { Pentens } \end{aligned}$ | $0_{0}^{-4}$ | 0. ${ }^{8}$ | -. -7 | 0.7 | -9.8 | ${ }_{0.6}^{4 .}$ | - ${ }_{-0.8}$ | ${ }_{0.7}^{4.9}$ | ${ }_{-0.8}^{-0.8}$ | -1.7 | -0. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| OVer last 12 months | ${ }_{0.8}^{9.8}$ | $\underset{1}{137}$ | -2.88 | -12.8. ${ }^{-9}$ | -17.9 | ${ }_{2}^{154}$ | -58 | - ${ }_{2}^{166}$ | -2.6 | -2.7 | - -3.6 |  |

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers $\quad$.


| UNTIED | ${ }^{\text {Allaged }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Thousal }}^{\text {TM) }}$ | $\frac{\text { onally a }}{65+(M)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Allage } \\ \text { Over } 16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16-5964}{2}$ | 16.17 | ${ }^{18.24}$ | 25.34 | ${ }^{3549}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50.64(\mathrm{~F}) \\ \hline 50.59(\mathrm{~F}) \end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{\text {co }}^{65+(1)}$ |
| Spring quarters MGRZ YBSE YBTO YBTR YBTU YBTX MGuw mauz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{27,97975}$ | ${ }_{\substack{27,158 \\ 27,51}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{648} 6$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,343 \\ 3,368}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,969}$ | (10,388 | ${ }_{5,8818}^{5.818}$ | ${ }_{881}^{819}$ |
| Oct-Dec | $\begin{gathered} 28,0075 \\ 28,085 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{665} \\ & 6595 \\ & 659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.322 \\ & 3,3,30 \end{aligned}$ | 6.942 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,49 \\ & \text { iof } 45 \\ & 10,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,86 \\ & 5,88 \\ & 5,88 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}817 \\ 809 \\ 809\end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Mar- } 0 \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,191(1) 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7392 \\ & \hline 2039 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 665 \\ & 6665 \\ & 665 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,36 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 3,35250 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,999 \\ 6,882820 \\ 6,872 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,501 \\ 10,5018 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,994 \\ & 5,982 \\ & 5,955 \end{aligned}$ | (\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ap-ryn un } \\ & \text { Man-Aug (Sum) } \\ & \text { Jun-Aus ( } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,175 \\ & \hline 8,96 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 665 \\ & 645 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,392 \\ \text { a,392} \\ 3,399 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.847 \\ 6.974 \\ 6.797 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,50 \\ & 0.505 \\ & 0.525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,950 \\ 5,949 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{28,159}$ | 27,300 | ${ }_{666}^{654}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,372 \\ 3,392}}$ | ${ }_{6,7,757}^{6,76}$ | 10.533 | 5,963 | ${ }_{885}^{885}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \hline \text { Perergast } \\ & \text { Percont } \end{aligned} \text { mons }$ | ${ }_{0.1}^{24}$ | ${ }_{0.1}^{23}$ | 1.6 | 0.9 | -5.8 | ${ }_{0.3}^{35}$ | ${ }_{0.4}^{24}$ | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | ${ }_{0.7}^{202}$ | ${ }^{176}$ | ${ }_{27}^{18}$ | ${ }_{1.5}^{49}$ | -206 | ${ }_{1}^{160}$ | ${ }^{155}$ | ${ }_{32}^{2}$ |
| Male <br> Sp (M 199 199 199 199 1997 1998 199 200 200 | masa | Yesf | үвтP | увтs | ybtv | увту | mgux | mgva |
|  |  |  | 290 $\begin{aligned} & 2986 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 335 } \\ & 335 \\ & 331\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-month averages } \\ & \text { Aug-Ot 20000 } \\ & \text { Sep-Nov (Aut) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{15,425}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15,147}$ | ${ }_{325}^{323}$ | ${ }^{1,7883} 1$ | ${ }^{3,9,94}$ | ${ }_{5,6688}^{5,660}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,466 \\ 3,468}}$ | ${ }^{278}$ |
| Oct-Dec Dec 2000-Feb 2001 ( W in | Sis |  | 325325 <br> 325$\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,74 \\ 1,792 \\ 1,790 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.684 \\ 5.989 \\ 5.790 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,482 \\ & \hline 3,494 \\ & 3,599 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Ar Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 155508 \\ & \hline 15,508 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 334 \\ & 334 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,790 \\ 1,78904 \\ \hline, 890 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 3,886 \\ 3.89 \end{array}, ~ \\ 3.89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{5,718 \\ 5,717 \\ 5,717} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.504 \\ & 15.505 \\ & 15,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,234 \\ \substack{15,26 \\ 15,551} \end{gathered}$ | (en327 <br> 323 <br> 32 | $\begin{gathered} 1,823 \\ 1,8,825 \\ 1, ~ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,888 \\ 3,880 \\ 38180 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{5.697 \\ 5.7714}}{\substack{\text { c/ic }}}$ | (i.539 | 278 278 275 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {15,5531 }}^{15}$ | (15,23 | ${ }_{339}^{335}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,810}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,807}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5,742}$ | ${ }_{3,554}$ | ${ }_{278}^{288}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Overlast } 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Percent } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0.2}^{28}$ | ${ }_{02}^{27}$ | ${ }_{5.0}^{16}$ | -. -5 | ${ }_{-0}^{-26}$ | ${ }_{0.3}^{18}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{27}$ | ${ }_{0.3}^{1}$ |
| OVer last 12 months | ${ }^{107}$ | ${ }^{106}$ | ${ }_{49}^{16}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{28}$ | ${ }_{-28}^{-110}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{75}$ | ${ }_{28}^{97}$ | $0{ }^{1}$ |
|  | masb | vesg | увta | увtt | ystw | yвtz | mguy | mgve |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.month averages <br> Aug-Ott 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) | ${ }_{\substack{12,52 \\ 12,548}}$ | ${ }^{12,011}$ | ${ }_{325}^{325}$ | 1,5596 | ${ }^{3.0047} 3$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,738}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,354 }}^{2,351}$ | ${ }_{546}^{541}$ |
| Oct-Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 12,55 \\ & \substack{12,58 \\ 1,2604} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,006 \\ & \text { an, } 2,064 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 329 \\ 334 \\ 334 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,548 \\ & 1,548 \\ & 1,548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,041 \\ & \text { a, } 041 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,756 \\ & 4,769 \\ & 4779 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,353 \\ 2,355 \\ 2,3575 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 545 \\ & 545 \\ & 545 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { For-r } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.053 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{335 \\ 334 \\ 334}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,577 \\ & 1,557 \\ & 1,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,017 \\ & \text { a, }, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,783 \\ & 4,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,30 \\ 2,39 \\ 2,497 \end{gathered}$ | ( |
| Apr-Jun May Mul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,672 \\ & \substack{12,62 \\ 1,2635} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,12,105 \\ & 1,2,065 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,566 \\ & 1,565 \\ & 1,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,999 \\ \text { a,969 } \\ \hline, 965 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,41 \\ & 2,412 \\ & 2,408 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul-Sep } \\ & \text { Aug-Oct } \\ & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Over last } 3 \text { month } \\ & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { Over last } 12 \text { months } \\ & \text { Percent } \end{aligned}$ | 12.69 <br> 12,648 | - | ${ }_{326}^{320}$ | 1.5620 | 2,951 | ${ }_{4,814}^{4,814}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,409 }}^{2,409}$ | 567 |
|  | $\stackrel{-0}{0.4}_{0 .}$ | ${ }_{0.0}^{-4}$ | -1.8 | ${ }_{1.1}^{18}$ | ${ }_{-1.0}^{\text {-30 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{17}$ | -0.3 | 0. |
|  | ${ }_{0.8}^{96}$ | ${ }_{0.6}^{70}$ | $0_{0}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{21}$ | ${ }_{-9,1}$ | ${ }_{18}^{85}$ | ${ }_{25}^{58}$ | ${ }_{4}^{25}$ |

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you need to keep tabs on the changing world of the abour market, Nomis is the service that can help you. stablished in 1986 and run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University, Nomis is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line including data for a wide range of geographical areas.

Covering such aspects of the labour market as employment, unemployment, jobcentre vacancies the Labour Force Survey as well as more general population characteristics from the Office for Nationa Statistics, Employment Service, Department of Trade and Industry, General Register Office for Scotland, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade \& Investment Nomis also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling you to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses as well as providing user support and training.
B. 12 Emplorment

Employee jobs by industry

| UNTEED KINGDOM | Allindustries and senvices |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manufacturing industries } \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production industries } \\ & \text { C-E } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Production and construction industries C-F |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIC 1992 <br> subsection, group | Alemporeeioss | Seasonaly | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All employee jobs } \\ & \text { unadjusted } \end{aligned}$ <br> unadjusted | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { adiused }}}_{\text {Seasonaly }}$ | Allemployeejobs unadjusted | Seasonaly |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 Augr | 25,383 | 25,329 | 4,051 | ${ }_{4}^{4.048}$ | 4,252 | ${ }_{4,286}^{4,242}$ | 5,402 | 5,378 |
|  | 22.517 | 25,389 | $\begin{aligned} & 4038 \\ & 40,056 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4029 \\ & 40 \\ & 402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,236 \\ 4,282 \\ 4,282 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,266 \\ & 4,2818 \end{aligned}$ | 5,380 | 5,363 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2000 \\ \substack{\mathrm{Jan} \mathrm{~A} \\ \text { en } \\ \text { Marar } \\ \text { Ra }} \end{gathered}$ | 25,284 | 25,415 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,192 \\ & 4,17 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 4,181 \\ & 4,18 \end{aligned}$ | 5,320 | 5,342 |
|  | 25,476 | 25,515 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,982 \\ & 3,975 \\ & 3,965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.145 \\ & 4,145 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,317 | 5,325 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aulo } \\ & \text { Sup } \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 25,618 | 25,566 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,958 \\ & 3,954 \\ & 3,964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,954 \\ & 3,947 \\ & 3.947 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,281 | 5,261 |
|  | 25,809 | 25.685 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,922,926 \\ & 3,929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.925 \\ & 3.996 \\ & 3969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.111 \\ & 4.051 \\ & 4.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,04 \\ & 4,074 \\ & 4,074 \end{aligned}$ | 5,243 | 5,230 |
| $\begin{gathered} \left.2001 \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Jan} R \\ \text { ent } \\ \text { Rar } \\ \text { Mar } \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | 25,568 | 25,698 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,980 \\ & 3,884 \\ & 3,894 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,886 \\ 3 \\ 3,887 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,0 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned},$ |  | 5,211 | 5,231 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr R } \\ & \text { Man } \\ & \text { Jan R } \end{aligned}$ | 25,966 | 25,736 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,855 \\ & 3,8,845 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 3,876 \\ 3 \end{array}, 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.043 \\ & 4.045 \\ & 4.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.056 \\ & 4 \\ & 4,056 \\ & 4,066 \end{aligned}$ | 5,209 | 5,215 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aula } \\ & \text { Suep } \end{aligned}$ | 25,767 | 25,714 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,299 \\ & 3,797 \\ & 3,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3, } 8.768 \\ & 3,790 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5,212 | 5,194 |
| Oct P |  |  | 3,782 | 3,777 | 3,962 | 3,956 |  |  |


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p
Revisisonal
Rensed

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B. 12

|  |  |  | Machinery and eq <br> n.e.c <br> ${ }_{2}^{\mathrm{DK}}$ | Electrical and optical equipment <br> $\stackrel{D}{\text { DL }}_{30,33}$ |  |  | Construction ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ 4 | Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs <br> ${ }_{50.52}^{6}$ | $\substack{\text { Hotels and } \\ \text { restaurants }}$ <br>  <br> H <br> H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jun yun yun jun jun jun jun Jun Jun Jun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{239}^{240}$ | ${ }_{671}^{672}$ | ${ }_{367}^{368}$ | ${ }_{493}^{496}$ | ${ }_{404}^{404}$ | 254 | 1,143 | 4,386 | 1,646 |
| $\text { Oot } \begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { Doce R } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 239 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | 671 672 672 | $\underset{\substack{365 \\ 363 \\ 363}}{\substack{\text {. } \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{495}^{495}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 4001 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24424 \\ & 258 \\ & 258 \end{aligned}$ | 1,144 | 4.403 | 1,650 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Mapara } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 237 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 676 \\ 6869 \\ 669 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 362 \\ 362 \\ 369 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 494 \\ 492 \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3990 \\ & 400 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & 243 \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | 1,162 | 4,378 | 1,660 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 238 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 665 \\ 6685 \\ 860 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 361 \\ 360 \\ 360 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 492 \\ 492 \end{array} \\ & 493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 400 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 244 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | 1,175 | 4,376 | 1,662 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uulap } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 2354 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.656 \\ & 6565 \\ & 655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 360 \\ 3506 \\ 3590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493 \\ & 493 \\ & 493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 398 \\ 396 \\ 396 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 244 } \\ 244 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 1,154 | 4,396 | 1,649 |
| 第管ece | $\begin{gathered} 233 \\ 2332 \\ 232 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 648 \\ & 6464 \\ & 645 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{355 \\ 358 \\ 358}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493 \\ & 492 \\ & 492 \end{aligned}$ | 396 <br> 395 <br> 396 | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 2445 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | 1,156 | 4,432 | 1.650 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Marar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2332 \\ & 2330 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{642 \\ 638 \\ 688}$ <br> 6. | $\substack{358 \\ 358 \\ 358}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 498 \\ & 487 \\ & 487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 393 \\ 3934 \\ 394 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & 248 \\ & 248 \end{aligned}$ | 1,173 | 4,454 | 1,647 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprar } \\ \text { San } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{239 \\ 227}}{\substack{229 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{639 \\ 632 \\ 635}}{\substack{63 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 355 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 486 \\ 487 \\ 477 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{392 \\ 389 \\ 389}}{\substack{3 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 249 \\ & 244 \\ & 248 \end{aligned}$ | 1,198 | 4,459 | 1,656 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 22727 \\ 2266 \\ 206 \end{gathered}$ | 630 <br> $\substack{625 \\ 625}$ | $\begin{array}{c}351 \\ 348 \\ 348\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 476 \\ & 468 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | 389 <br> $\substack{388 \\ 388}$ | 249 249 247 | 1,224 | 4,451 | 1,653 |
| Oct P | 225 | 624 | 346 | 454 | 388 | 246 |  |  |  |


| ED KINGDOM <br> 892 <br> ction, group | Transport and storage <br> ${ }_{6063}$ | Post and telecomm- <br> unication <br> ${ }_{6}$ | Financial <br> intermediation <br> ${ }_{6567}^{J}$ | Realestate $\substack{K \\ 0}$ |  |  | Education |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { yun } \\ & \text { jun } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { jun } \\ & \text { jun } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { unn } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug }_{\text {Sug }}^{\text {Sep }} \\ \text { oot } \\ \text { oot oct } \end{gathered}$ | 1,002 1,013 | 497 514 | 1,081 1,087 | ${ }_{323}^{333}$ | 3,330 3,320 | 1,397 1,385 | ${ }^{2,073}$ | 2.619 2.646 | 1,292 1,293 |
|  <br> Apry | 1,007 | 503 | 1.074 | 338 | 3,374 | 1,399 | 2,114 | 2,629 | 1,280 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun'R } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Jut } \\ \text { Aut } \\ \text { Sep R } \\ \text { oot } \\ \text { oot } \\ \text { Doc } R \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1,010 1,016 1,018 | 511 514 527 | 1,072 1.073 1.078 | 351 351 358 | 3,418 3,497 3,551 | 1,399 1,397 1,403 | 2,094 2,110 2,123 | 2,703 2,725 2,737 | 1,280 1,283 1,288 |
|  <br> Agr | 1.018 | 533 | 1,077 | 367 | 3,546 | 1.407 | ${ }^{2,122}$ | 2,727 | 1,295 |
|  | 1,023 | 536 | 1,070 | 368 | 3,552 | 1.409 | 2,136 | 2,750 | 1,291 |
| Soep | 1,027 | 526 | 1.082 | 365 | 3,553 | 1,410 | 2,154 | 2,752 | 1,290 |

S30 Labour Market trends January 2002
B. 13

| Nited kingoom | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section, } \\ & \text { Subution } \\ & \text { section } \end{aligned}$ | September 2000 R |  |  | September 2001 1 |  |  | 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | May ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | Jun R | Jul R | Aug R | Sepr | OctP |
| Proouction inoustriles | C-E | 27780 | 11389 | 41169 | 20066 | 1071.0 | 3975 | 4038 | 40124 | 4008.1 | 3049 | ${ }^{3975}$ | 3385 |
| MINING AND Quarrying | c | 64.9 | ${ }^{8.4}$ | ${ }^{73} 3$ | 67.0 | 9.6 | 76.6 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 76.6 | ${ }_{762}$ |
| Miningandquarrying of energy producing materials | CA (10-12) | 383 | 5.1 | 433 | 40.0 | 5.7 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 45.0 | 45.7 | ${ }^{4} 2$ |
| Miningand quarrying except of <br> energyproducingmaterials | $\mathrm{CB}_{(13 / 14)}$ | 26.6 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 299 | 27.0 | 39 | 309 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 309 | ${ }^{3} 10$ |
| manufacturing | D | 28940 | 11021 | 396. 1 | 27864 | 10004 | 37968 | 384.8 | 38837 | 33294 | 38153 | 37968 | зreas |
| Manufacture offood products, <br> beveragesandtobacco | DA | 311.8 | 1870 | 4088 | 316.1 | 179.1 | 495.1 | 4880 | 4886 | 4987 | 4965 | 485.1 | 489 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {D }} 17$ | ${ }^{12723} 8$ | ${ }_{108}^{120.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2469 \\ 14.0}}^{24 .}$ | ${ }^{1205}$ | $\underset{556}{1012}$ | $\underset{\substack{217 \\ 120,4}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{203.8 \\ 178}}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 203 \\ 1382 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{275 \\ 1385}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{294, 19.3}}$ | ${ }_{123,7}^{217}$ | (190 |
|  | ${ }^{18}$ | 44.5 | 59.2 | 1097 | 427 | 455 | 882 | 924 | 912 | 909 | 902 | 882 | 870 |
| Manulactrofleaterand | DC | 14.2 | 9.6 | 23.7 | 128 | 8.1 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 206 |
| Manufacture ofwoodandwood products | DD (20) | 80.1 | 23.5 | 83.5 | 58.6 | 226 | 812 | 81.3 | 80.8 | 81.5 | 802 | 81.2 | ${ }^{17}$ |
| Manufacture of pulp, paperand pape of pulp, paperand paperproduc | ${ }_{21}^{\mathrm{DE}}$ | ${ }_{70.8}^{2853}$ | ${ }_{28,0}^{1757}$ | ${ }_{989}^{46.10}$ | ${ }^{2819}$ | ${ }_{256}^{162}$ | ${ }_{9}^{4991}$ | ${ }_{9553}^{4513}$ | 4906 955 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{451.4}$ | ${ }_{942}^{489}$ | ${ }_{936}^{4991}$ |  |
|  | 2 | 214. | 1477 | 321 | 2140 | 14.6 | 3355 | 3560 | 355.1 | 3662 | 3547 | 3555 | 315 |
|  | DF (23) | 227 | 6.3 | 28.9 | 25.1 | 59 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 31.0 |  |
| Manutacturet themicals. chemical | DG (24) | 1637 | 75.5 | 2302 | 1610 | 727 | 2237 | 256 | 2255 | 20.1 | 2366 | 2297 | 237 |
| Manufacture of rubberand plastic products | DH(25) | 1835 | 50.9 | 2344 | 176.0 | 49.6 | 2256 | 277 | 277.1 | 269 | 229 | 256 | 2.5 |
| Manufacture of othernon-metallic mineral products | D1 (26) | 1132 | 25.6 | 1388 | 1098 | 26.3 | 138.1 | 1366 | 136.1 | 1359 | 130.1 | 136.1 | 1: 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{27}$ | ${ }_{958}$ | ${ }_{19}^{90.8}$ | ${ }_{1156}^{5151}$ | ${ }^{4090}$ | ${ }_{13,7}^{815}$ | ${ }_{1076}$ | ${ }_{10}^{4903}$ | ${ }_{1099}^{4995}$ | ${ }_{10935}^{4065}$ | ${ }_{1092}^{492}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4076}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{28}$ | 2272 | 70.3 | 3975 | 3120 | 70.9 | зe9 | 3386 | \% | 3872 | 3350 | 329 | \% 1 |
| Mantracture otmachineryandegpt. .e.c. | DK(29) | 20.4 | 69.6 | 330.1 | 281.4 | ${ }_{66} 9$ | ${ }^{383}$ | 3335 | ${ }_{3} 32$ | 3501 | 395 | 383 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Manufacture of electrica <br> optical equipment <br> office machinery and computers <br> of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. <br> of radio, television <br> and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches | ${ }_{30}^{\text {DL }}$ | 2354 <br> 30.5 | ${ }_{164}^{1467}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4929 \\ & 528 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{329}^{37.8}$ | $\underset{\substack{1313 \\ 142}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4582 \\ & 499 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{513}{ }_{58}$ | $\underset{514}{47.4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47166 \\ & 50.9 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{495}^{4534}$ | 4882 489 |  |
|  | 31 | 1240 | 51.7 | 175.7 | 117.1 | 45.8 | 1029 | 1886 | 1678 | 168.7 | 1895 | 1629 | 16. |
|  | 3 | 89.9 | 40.9 | 1308 | 79.8 | ${ }^{34} 3$ | ${ }^{114.1}$ | ${ }^{268}$ | 1239 | 1203 | ${ }_{173}$ | ${ }_{114.1}$ | 119 |
|  | $\infty$ | 95.0 | 37.7 | 1228 | 952 | 37.0 | 1322 | 1349 | 1343 | 134.7 | 1330 | 1322 | 157 |
| Manufacture oftransport equipment of othertranspos, trailers other transportequipme | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM } \\ & 3 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3934 \\ \text { anc } \\ 1518 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 526 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 51,5 \end{array} \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25018 \\ & \frac{2501}{1738} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3099 \\ 1959 \\ 1594 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479.6 \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & 17276 \\ & 1746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21919 \\ \hline 1290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 384 \\ & 1289 \\ & 17494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2775 \\ 7449 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3778 \\ \hline 1750 \\ 1778 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3879 \\ 17754 \\ 1794 \end{gathered}$ | 17.8 |
| Manufacturingn.e.c. <br> ELECTRICITY, GAS <br> AND WATER SUPPLY | DN | 1500 | 66.7 | 2167 | 1504 | 67.1 | 27.5 | 2168 | 217.1 | 2178 | 2184 | 2175 | 214 |
|  | E | 79.1 | 28.4 | 1075 | 73.1 | 31.0 | 104.1 | 1041 | 1097 | 1040 | 1039 | 104.1 |  |



|  | ${ }_{\text {allijos }}^{\text {a．e }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Andriturue } \\ \text { and ithing }}}{\text { and }}$ A．B | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ennegt } \\ \text { and vier }}}{ }$ <br> c． E | $\underset{\substack{\text { Manur } \\ \text { hacuing }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | Ohnores <br> 0.0 | （tateme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allios | droc | เou | Lou | 100 | LOLR | Lotu | Lox | Loma | Lomo | Loma | Lom |
| ${ }_{\text {1es }}^{\text {cesec }}$ |  | ${ }_{865}^{568}$ | ${ }^{248}$ | ${ }_{4,40}^{4+40}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,1729}$ |  | 1， 1,56 | ${ }_{\text {ders }}^{40}$ |  | ${ }^{1,475}$ | $\underset{\substack{20,30 \\ 20,47}}{ }$ |
|  | city |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{5}^{50}$ | ${ }_{2 \times 2}^{241}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 4.455$ | 17，780 |  | 1 1，¢ | \％ |  | ${ }_{1 \times 56}$ | ${ }^{20,924}$ |
| cosy |  | com | $\underset{\substack{\text { 203 }}}{\substack{4}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4485}$ | 1／894 |  | leem | ${ }_{50,00}^{4000}$ | ${ }_{\text {cita }}^{6}$ | ${ }^{1.505}$ | 2， 21,28 |
| ${ }_{108}{ }^{\text {coser mar }}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {Reag }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | cile |  | ，104t | ， |
| ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{\substack{\text { Smp }}}$ |  | ${ }^{59}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2t， 2 208 |
| 180 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1发发 | cise |  |  |  |
| coick | 20，104 | ${ }_{497}$ | ${ }^{205}$ | ${ }_{\text {4，39 }}$ | 1，80\％ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2326}$ |
| 2000 | ${ }_{\text {and }}^{2,154}$ | ${ }_{569}^{59}$ | ${ }^{198}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4288}$ | ${ }^{18} 8$ | \％¢9 | ， 17.44 | ¢ |  | ${ }^{1} 178$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 2ny }}$ |
| Soid |  | ${ }_{480}$ | ${ }^{190}$ | 4，140 | 1， 124 | ${ }_{6}^{6,725}$ | 1， | ${ }_{5}^{5 \times 1}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.80}$ | 1,174 |  |
| ${ }^{201}$ |  |  | 趌 |  |  | （ey |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |
| Change on uater | ${ }_{68}^{58}$ | ${ }_{43}^{20}$ | ${ }_{0}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | ${ }_{0}^{10}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{02}$ | ${ }_{88}^{13}$ | ${ }_{0}^{80}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{118 \\ 0}}^{1 / 4}$ | ${ }_{9}^{47}$ | $0_{0}^{-1}$ | ${ }_{181}^{151}$ | ${ }_{48}^{88}$ | ${ }_{80}^{80}$ | ${ }_{18}^{78}$ | ${ }_{18}^{9}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ | ${ }_{6}^{15}$ | $\frac{200}{10}$ |
|  |  | －1． | （oum | coir | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Los }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {coir }}^{\text {Lor }}$ | $\substack { \text { Loms } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2 \times 80{ \text { Loms } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 \times 8 0 } } \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {LOME }}$ | － |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2986}$ | 1199 | 2381 | ${ }^{212}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{7}$ | 93， |
|  | cita | $\underbrace{\substack{40 \\ 405 \\ 405}}$ | 19\％ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {i }}$ | cos | 20， |  |  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{731}$ | cosem |
| 197 Mar |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{4 \times 8}$ | ， 18 |  | 1， 1 |  | ｜rea |  |  | 哏 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1 / 2122}$ | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | ${ }_{1185}$ | ${ }_{\text {3，}}$ | ${ }_{10} 108$ | 旡1，100 | 1，188 | ${ }_{2,590}$ | ${ }^{\text {2，}}$ | 析 | 98， |
| ${ }_{108} 190$ |  |  | 发 |  | －idit |  | （212 |  | coicce | ${ }_{\text {䍂 }}^{\text {a }}$ | \％ex |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1230 }}$ | ${ }_{402}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }_{3210}$ | ${ }^{1023}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 9， |
| 1980 |  | （ex |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{3206 \\ 32016}}_{\text {che }}$ | ，1220 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15.501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 Mara |  |  |  |  |  |  | （13a |  |  | ¢ | cosk |
|  | ${ }_{1589}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 201 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { 3\％} \\ \text { 3 }}}{ }$ | $1{ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （ex | come |
| Chargeonuuater | ${ }_{63}^{40}$ | ${ }_{18}$ | $\therefore$ | ${ }^{20}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{68}$ | 12 | ${ }^{16}$ | $0^{3}$ | $9{ }^{-1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{21}$ |
| Chargeoryar | ${ }_{8}^{80}$ | ${ }_{4}^{30}$ | ${ }^{-6}$ | ${ }_{24}^{48}$ | ${ }_{29} 8$ | ${ }_{15}^{51}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{15}$ | 419 | ${ }_{4}^{88}$ | ${ }_{13}^{18}$ |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Louk } \\ \text {＋15 } \\ 1}}{ }$ |  |  | （taty |  |  | （enc |  | $\substack { \text { Lomm } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { 700 }{ \text { Lomm } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { 700 } } } \end{subarray}$ |  |
| ${ }_{198} 98$. | $\xrightarrow{12781}$ | 116 | ${ }_{66}^{47}$ | 1204 | ${ }^{207}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{\frac{35}{35}}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{43825}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {7\％}}$ | 11， 1.15 |
|  | 12920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | itas |
| 108 |  | ${ }^{1119}$ | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{112268}$ |
|  | ${ }_{13288}^{1328}$ | ， |  | ${ }^{1314}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3345}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4889}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {ex }}$ | ${ }^{1,595}$ |
| cocco | ${ }^{132200}$ | ${ }^{188}$ | ${ }_{5}^{519}$ | ， | ${ }_{201}^{201}$ | ${ }_{\text {3 }}{ }_{3}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{46518}$ | 88 |  |
| 1980 Mar | ${ }_{\substack{13 \\ 13298}}$ | ${ }^{126}$ | ${ }_{\substack{48 \\ 48 \\ 48}}$ | ${ }_{1218}^{1285}$ | ${ }_{210}^{2010}$ | ${ }^{3} 3655$ | ${ }_{41}^{44}$ | $\pm$ | ${ }_{4}^{4555}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{117828}$ |
| Section |  | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ | ${ }_{43}^{46}$ |  | （103 |  | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ |  | （107 | ${ }_{807}^{887}$ |  |
| 200 | ${ }_{\text {lig }}^{1850}$ | ${ }^{125}$ | ${ }_{31}^{49}$ | 1294 | ${ }^{126}$ | ${ }_{3}^{35997}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ |  | ${ }_{4618}^{4612}$ | ${ }_{90}^{915}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,2020}$ |
|  | ${ }^{138509}$ | 號 | ${ }_{4}^{81}$ | \％11， | ${ }^{135}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,8969}$ | ${ }_{87}$ | Omb |
| 201 | cosk | 班 | ${ }_{41}^{41}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{218}}_{\substack{218 \\ 208}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{46 \\ 488 \\ 488}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4659}$ |  |  |
| Charason nuaner | ${ }_{0}^{10}$ | ${ }^{114}$ | 24 | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{85}^{20}$ | 0.4 | ${ }_{56}^{26}$ | $0_{0}^{2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{19}$ | ${ }_{17}^{14}$ | 0.7 |
| Chargeovyar | ${ }_{83}^{86}$ | ${ }_{\text {－}} .18$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{87}^{87}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{188}$ | ${ }^{-19}$ | ${ }^{-16}$ | 21 | ${ }_{21}^{9}$ | ${ }_{20}^{78}$ | ${ }_{88}$ |



| UNITED KINGDOM | Less than 6 hours |  | 6 up to 15 hours |  | 16 up to 30 hours |  | 31 up to 45 hours |  | Over 45 hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of toal | Thousands | \% of total |
| Spring quarters (Mar-May) (Mar-May) 1993 <br> 1993 1994 1995 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | Ycom | LUAA | YCDP | Lwy | ycDs | LwzA | ycov | Lwzd | rcdr | wza |
|  |  | 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.8 1.5 | 2,039 2,107 2,088 2,135 2,174 2,145 2,142 2.051 2.051 | 8.0 8.2 8.0 8.1 8.9 7.8 7.7 7.3 |  | 13.9 14.1 14.1 14.1 15.3 15.6 15.8 16.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{452}^{456}$ | 1.6 | ${ }_{\substack{2,110 \\ 2,097}}^{\text {2, }}$ | 7.5 | ${ }_{4}^{4,592}$ | ${ }_{16.1}^{16.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {14,151 }}^{14,108}$ | ${ }_{50.4}^{50.6}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{6,766}$ | ${ }_{24,5}^{24.5}$ |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win | $\begin{aligned} & 448 \\ & 482 \\ & 438 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1.6 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,080 \\ 2,087 \\ \hline, 087 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,524 \\ & 4,59 \\ & 4,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.2 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 16.1 \\ 16.2 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,1,159 \\ & 4,4,189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.5 \\ & 50.5 \\ & 50.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,797 \\ 6,989 \\ 6896 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Fab-Ary } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 435 \\ & 4295 \\ & 429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74 . \\ & 7.3 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,50 \\ & 4,559 \\ & 4,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.2 .1 \\ & \text { 16.1 } \\ & \hline 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,1,168 \\ & 4,4,515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50.4 \\ 50.7 \\ 50.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,879 \\ 6,855 \\ 6,855 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,4 \\ & 24,4 \\ & 24.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 420 \\ & 408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,27 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 7.12 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,580 \\ & 4,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 16.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,39 \\ & 4,49 \\ & 4,39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0 .8 \\ 50.8 \\ 50.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | ¢, |
| ${ }_{\text {Jul-Sep }}^{\text {dug }}$ (oct | ${ }_{413}^{412}$ | 1.5 | ${ }_{\substack{2,000 \\ 2,024}}^{\text {2, }}$ | 7.1 | ${ }_{4,6614}^{4,613}$ | $\underset{16.4}{16.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {14,330 }}^{14,39}$ | ${ }_{50.9}^{50.9}$ | ${ }_{6,789}^{6,789}$ | ${ }_{24.1}^{24 .}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Perereast } 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Percent } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{-7} 1.6$ |  | -0.5 |  | ${ }_{0.3}^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{40}$ |  | - ${ }_{-13}$ |  |
| Over last 12 months | ${ }_{-9.5}^{4.8}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{-85}$ |  | ${ }_{27}^{121}$ |  | ${ }_{1.4}^{196}$ |  | ${ }_{02}^{13}$ |  |
| Male $\begin{gathered}\text { Spring } \\ \text { (Mar } \\ 1993 \\ 1994 \\ 1995 \\ 1996 \\ 1997 \\ 1998 \\ 1999 \\ 2000 \\ 2001\end{gathered}$ | ycon | Lwrv | ycdo | Lwy | rCDt | Lwzb | ycow | Lwze | ycoz | Lwzt |
|  |  | 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | ${ }_{108}^{108}$ | 0.7 | ${ }_{460}^{462}$ | ${ }_{3.0}^{3.0}$ | ${ }_{908}^{906}$ | 5.9 | ${ }_{8,406}^{8,427}$ | ${ }_{54.5}^{54.6}$ | ${ }_{5,548}^{5,583}$ | ${ }_{36.0}^{35.8}$ |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 103 \\ 102 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 475 \\ 469 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 912 \\ 921 \\ 927 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,244 \\ & 8,408 \\ & 8,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54.4 \\ 544.4 \\ 54.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,5656,56 \\ & 5,5767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.0 \\ 360.0 \\ 360.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Febo-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathscr{g} \\ \substack{88} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 465 \\ & 465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 3 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 935 \\ 9252 \\ 922 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,4025 \\ & 8,4550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54.2 \\ 54.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,604 \\ 5.56424 \\ 5.542 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36.1 \\ 36.0 \\ 356.7 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprojun } \\ & \text { Hay-un } \\ & \text { Junt-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{82}{9} \\ & 88 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & 4568 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9129 \\ 9929 \\ 942 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,594 \\ & 8,504 \\ & 8,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.50 \\ 54.9 \\ 54.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,512 \\ 5,552 \\ 5,529 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jul-Sep }}^{\text {Aug-oct }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{98}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.6}$ | ${ }_{485}^{475}$ | ${ }_{3.1}^{3.1}$ | ${ }_{933}^{996}$ | ${ }_{6.0}^{6.1}$ | ${ }_{8,508}^{8.506}$ | ${ }_{54.8}^{54.8}$ | ${ }_{5,511}^{5,517}$ | ${ }_{35.5}^{35.5}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \hline \text { Perrastant } \\ & \text { Percont } \end{aligned}$ | 28 |  | ${ }_{59}^{27}$ |  | 0.4 |  | 0.0 |  | --8. ${ }^{-8}$ |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | - ${ }^{-124}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{24}$ |  | ${ }_{30}^{27}$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{80}$ |  | - ${ }^{-12}$ |  |
|  | ycdo | Lwyw | YCDR | Lwyz | ycdu | Lwzc | rcox | LwzF | YCEA | Lwzı |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) | - $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 348\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2.8}^{2.8}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,648}$ | ${ }_{13,0}^{13.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{3,586}$ | ${ }_{28.7}^{28.6}$ | 5,7725 | ${ }_{45.4} 45$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,244}$ | ${ }_{10.9} 9$ |
| Oct-Dec <br> $0-J a n 2001$ <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{gathered} 346 \\ 349 \\ 342 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,66 \\ & 1,626 \\ & 1,624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.667 \\ & 3.607 \\ & 3.617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,8 \\ & 288.6 \\ & 28.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,788 \\ & 5,77474 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.5 \\ & \hline 55.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,251,250 \\ & 1,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ \text { an } \\ \hline 0.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar 2001 } \\ & \text { Fab-Ary } \\ & \text { Mar Mar (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 338 \\ 336 \\ 336 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,604 \\ & 1,585 \\ & 1,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127 \\ \text { 12. } \\ \hline 12.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.610 \\ & 3.610 \\ & 3,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,7 \\ 28.7 \\ 28.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,760 \\ 5,805 \\ 5.8050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.0 \\ & 45.9 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,275 \\ 1,279 \\ 1,289 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & \text { 10.1 } \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Apr-Jun } \\ \text { Man -Juld } \\ \text { Jun-Aug (Sum) }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 338 \\ \substack{328 \\ 320} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \\ \substack{2.6 \\ 2.5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,571575 \\ & 1,5545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.4 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 12.5 \\ 12.2 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,670 \\ & 3,671 \\ & 3,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.0 \\ 29.0 \\ 29.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,888 \\ 5,898 \\ 58818 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.50 \\ & 46.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2895 \\ & 1,275 \\ & 1,30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.2 \\ \text { ion } \\ 10.3 \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Jutisep }}^{\text {Jug-oct }}$ | ${ }_{319}^{323}$ | ${ }_{2.5}^{2.6}$ | ${ }^{1,5525}$ | ${ }_{12.2}^{12.1}$ | ${ }_{3,667}^{3,687}$ | ${ }_{29.1}^{29.1}$ | ${ }_{5,8,824}$ | ${ }_{46.2}^{46}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,280}$ | ${ }_{10.0}^{10.1}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Over last } 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Percent } \end{aligned}$ | -29 |  | -36 ${ }_{-23}$ |  | ${ }_{0.3}^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{0.6}^{36}$ |  | -0.4 |  |
|  | -30 |  | -109 ${ }_{6}^{109}$ |  | ${ }_{26}^{96}$ |  | 114 20 |  | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ |  |


| B.33 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EMP } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | OYME vorkfo |  | work | per |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Emplopes |  |  |  |  | Sellemploved |  |  |  | Toat |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Mate }}{ }$ |  | Female |  | Al |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al | Partime | Al | Partime |  | Male | Fenale | Al |  |  |
| ${ }^{1980}$ Smo | ${ }^{4585}$ | ${ }_{158}^{158}$ | $\underset{ }{2797}$ | ${ }_{7}^{778}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { l2ar } \\ 7280}}{ }$ |  | $\underset{\substack{297 \\ 287}}{\text { 2 }}$ | $\xrightarrow{1280}$ | ${ }_{240}^{240}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {82088 }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{\text {coser }}$ | ${ }_{4 \times 89}^{408}$ | ${ }^{147}$ | $\underset{\substack{2798 \\ 2029}}{ }$ | ${ }^{7765}$ |  | ${ }^{962}$ | ${ }_{\substack{213 \\ 218}}$ | $\xrightarrow{1125}$ | ${ }^{278}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2068 \\ 888}}^{2 \times 8}$ |
| soc | ${ }_{4}^{4 \times 4}$ | 1897 | ${ }^{2290}$ | ${ }_{793}^{73}$ | ${ }_{\text {cex }}^{\text {928 }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1060}$ | - | ${ }_{18,14}^{12,5}$ | ${ }_{21,4}^{217}$ |  |
| ${ }_{104} 180$ | ${ }_{\text {4125 }}^{4129}$ | ${ }_{168}^{168}$ | $\underset{\substack{2887 \\ 2888}}{ }$ | ${ }_{789}^{789}$ | ${ }^{\text {cax }}$ | ${ }^{1013}$ | ${ }_{\substack{264 \\ 24.4}}$ | $\stackrel{1238}{1298}$ | ${ }_{205}^{205}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { cos } \\ \text { coc }}}$ | ${ }^{\frac{302}{417}}$ | \|itiot |  | ${ }_{809}{ }^{37}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }^{11146}$ | ${ }_{248}^{2 \times 26}$ | ${ }_{189}$ | 203 | ${ }_{\text {200, }}$ |
| ${ }^{1985}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4109}$ | ${ }_{168}^{168}$ | ${ }^{2898}$ | ${ }_{79}^{79}$ | $\underset{\substack{780 \\ 780}}{ }$ | ${ }^{18181}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24.4}$ | ${ }^{1298}$ | ${ }_{185}^{1885}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Soc }}^{\text {Sob }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4639} 4$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{2021 \\ 3015}}$ | ${ }_{819}^{782}$ | ${ }_{7}^{1245}$ | ${ }^{1131}$ | ${ }^{224}$ |  | ${ }_{182}^{18}$ |  |
|  |  | (178 | cos | 709 |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { ma }}$ | $\underset{\substack{24 \\ 24.4 \\ 24.3}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{1220 \\ 120 \\ 1304}]{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{168 \\ 1664}}{168}$ | ${ }_{\text {ata }}^{20}$ |
| Sec |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{30.8}$ |  | ${ }^{7180}$ | 1118 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{248}$ | ${ }^{1234}$ | ${ }^{1686}$ | ${ }_{\text {80, }}^{8,7}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{4588 \\ 6510}}$ | ${ }^{196}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { can } \\ 2028}}{ }$ | ${ }_{80}^{80}$ | ${ }^{7196}$ | $\xrightarrow{1010} 10$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1234 \\ 1235}}$ | ${ }^{1585}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { cos } \\ \text { coc }}}^{\text {cos }}$ | ${ }_{435}^{435}$ | ${ }^{229}$ | ${ }_{3 \times 2}^{296}$ | ${ }_{80}^{88 \%}$ | $\underset{786}{ }$ |  | ${ }^{235}$ | , | ${ }_{162}^{162}$ | (2x) |
|  | ${ }_{4067}^{407}$ | 217 | ${ }_{3}^{38187}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81 / 6}$ | $\stackrel{783}{774}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{264 \\ 246}}{24}$ | ${ }^{1216}$ | ${ }_{14}^{145}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8794 \\ 8965}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| Som |  | ${ }_{21}^{21.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{3088}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {¢93 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckich }}^{73.4}$ |  | 200 | ${ }^{123}$ | ${ }_{145}^{145}$ | ${ }_{910}^{2180}$ |
| ${ }^{1888}$ | ${ }_{4 \times 5}^{4 \times 25}$ | ${ }_{21}^{215}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 3 \times 26}}^{\substack{162}}$ | ${ }_{801}^{887}$ | ${ }^{7694}$ | ${ }^{\text {gra }}$ | ${ }^{2125}$ | ${ }_{1}^{11248}$ | ${ }_{189}^{189}$ | ${ }_{8}^{87 \%}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { sec } \\ \text { bec }}}$ |  | ${ }^{2489}$ | ${ }^{\frac{2 x 52}{} 5}$ | ${ }_{60}^{880}$ | ${ }_{\text {crex }}$ | ${ }_{\text {mb }}$ | ${ }^{231}$ | 1207 | ${ }_{143}^{140}$ | ${ }_{968}$ |
| ${ }^{2000} \times$ | ${ }_{4734}^{474}$ | ${ }_{205}^{238}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{7883}$ |  | ${ }_{232}^{232}$ | 1120 | $\underset{188}{188}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { gram } \\ \text { gra }}}^{\text {a }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {cosm }}^{\text {Som }}$ |  | ${ }_{201}^{200}$ | ${ }_{823}^{317}$ | ${ }_{88}^{886}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {Tis7 }}$ | ${ }^{20.5}$ | ${ }^{238}$ | ${ }_{123}^{123}$ | ${ }_{\text {,4, }}^{19}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {gen }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | cos | (ex | $\underset{\substack{211 \\ 201 \\ 209}}{ }$ | (120 |  |  |
| Sessonalyaju |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1982}$ Sex | ${ }_{6}^{2319}$ | ${ }_{180}^{148}$ | ${ }_{\text {2ma }}^{2 \times 8}$ | ${ }_{759}$ | $\underset{7198}{7808}$ | $\xrightarrow{1087}$ | ${ }_{\substack{296 \\ 888}}$ |  | ${ }_{229}^{228}$ | ${ }_{\substack{874.4 \\ 8878}}$ |
| Nis | ${ }_{4216}^{420}$ | $\stackrel{152}{152}$ |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{7095}$ |  | - 26 |  | ${ }_{\text {221 }}^{220}$ |  |
| cois |  | ${ }_{1585}^{185}$ |  | ${ }^{766}$ | ${ }_{7078}^{70.8}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10,0}$ | ${ }^{298}$ | 1289 | ${ }_{21}^{21.6}$ |  |
| \%e9 Mar |  | ${ }_{\text {lin }}^{165}$ |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { 229 } \\ 2 \times 26}$ |  |  |  |
| Sco |  |  | $\underset{ }{2007}$ | ${ }_{76}$ | ${ }_{7191}$ | 10, | ${ }_{288}^{288}$ | ${ }_{1246}^{129}$ | ${ }^{202} 196$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}$ |
| ${ }^{1885}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4315}$ | ${ }_{1728}^{168}$ | ${ }_{\text {2ax }}^{2 \times 23}$ | ${ }_{789}^{789}$ | ${ }_{724}^{724}$ | ${ }^{11206}$ |  | ${ }^{1230}$ | ${ }_{189}^{1885}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8775 \\ 80}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {coc }}^{\text {coc }}$ | ${ }^{200615}$ |  | ${ }_{2015}^{2015}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{7205}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1094}$ |  | ${ }_{128}^{126}$ | ${ }_{188}^{181}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81878}$ |
| come |  | $\underset{\substack{188 \\ 198 \\ 198}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | cos | coin |  | (102\% | (ex |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nf } \\ & \substack{2625 \\ \hline 28} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1888}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4685 \\ 6885}}$ | ${ }_{217}^{218}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{885}$ | ${ }^{7 \times 88}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10,3}$ | ${ }_{288}^{288}$ | 1290 | ${ }^{1485}$ |  |
| soc | ${ }_{\substack{4 \times 0 \\ 4 \times 5}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {3nti }}^{3715}$ | ${ }_{84}$ | $\xrightarrow{7650}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{20}$ | ${ }^{12197}$ | ${ }_{142}^{148}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { goze } \\ 9008}}^{208}$ |
| 1989 Mar |  |  |  |  |  | (ex |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{2123 \\ 1205}}$ |  | cis |
| ${ }_{\text {coc }}$ | ${ }^{2607}$ | ${ }_{\text {293 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{314.4}$ | ${ }^{\text {er }}$ | ${ }_{721}^{786 \%}$ | ${ }^{8,1}$ | ${ }^{218}$ | ${ }_{1295}^{193}$ | ${ }_{189}^{138}$ | 915 |
|  | (eat |  |  | 旡素 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 Mar | ${ }_{4}^{4746}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{2586}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2027 \\ 8213}}$ | ¢0. | ${ }_{\text {cha }}^{7898}$ | ${ }^{9 / 25}$ | ${ }_{202}^{2025}$ | $\stackrel{1197}{197}$ | ${ }_{187}^{137}$ | $\underset{\substack { \text { case } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { ama }{ \text { case } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { ama } } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ |
| sop | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4} 4$ | ${ }_{255}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{3195}$ | ${ }_{26}$ | ${ }_{798}^{7788^{7}}$ | ${ }_{969}^{982}$ | ${ }_{208}^{258}$ | 11997 | ${ }_{132}^{138}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{48}^{17}$ | ${ }_{08}^{0.1}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | ${ }_{6.5}^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{0.2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{03}$ | 09 | ${ }_{0.8}^{0.3}$ | ${ }_{68}^{38}$ |

Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, В. 33








| Unite kingoom |  | 165984 | 16.17 | 11824 | 2534 | 3549 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | mosx | увт | vevk | yeva | regp | rogv | maxE | maxt |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{58}^{59}$ | ${ }_{54}^{56}$ | ${ }_{210}^{217}$ | ${ }_{107}^{108}$ | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ | ${ }^{39}$ | ${ }_{40}^{4 .}$ | ${ }_{20}^{18}$ |
| cotion | - ${ }_{\text {52 }}^{5}$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\substack{54 \\ 58}}$ | $\underset{\substack{81 \\ 1965 \\ 196}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{108}$ | - $\begin{gathered}48 \\ 4.8 \\ 4\end{gathered}$ | ( | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{51 \\ 49 \\ 49}}$ | ¢ |  | ${ }^{1065}$ | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 4.6}}^{4.6}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{36 \\ 36}}$ | $\underbrace{34}$ | ${ }_{18}^{25}$ |
|  |  | - |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { and }}}_{\substack{37 \\ 36 \\ 36}}$ | ${ }_{35}^{32}$ | 1 |
| dutuse | ${ }_{51}^{51}$ | ${ }_{52}^{52}$ | ${ }_{19}^{19} 9$ | ${ }_{10,6}^{10.6}$ | ${ }_{4.8}^{48}$ | ${ }_{3,5}^{35}$ | ${ }_{35}^{36}$ | 13 |
|  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0. | 0.5 | 0. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Overasast 1 monns | ${ }^{0.3}$ | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | rcco | $\xrightarrow{0.4}$ | max | (e) |
| Male spinigawners | mssy | ขөтл | vevL | vevr | rcao | rcaw | maxF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ | ${ }_{207}^{2080}$ | 11.5 | ${ }_{5}^{51}$ | ${ }_{39}^{49}$ | ${ }_{47}^{48}$ |  |
| cotide | ( |  |  | $\underbrace{118}_{108}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | $\underbrace{38}$ | ${ }_{48}^{47}$ |  |
|  | - ${ }_{5}^{56}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{214 \\ 203}}{\substack{20}}$ | (120 | ${ }_{4}^{49}$ | ${ }_{37}{ }^{\frac{38}{38}}$ | ${ }_{38}^{48}$ |  |
|  |  | (ex |  | 11108 | - | $\underbrace{\substack{38 \\ 38}}_{\text {cke }}$ | ${ }_{4,}^{40} 4$ |  |
| Jutse | ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | ${ }_{57}^{57}$ | ${ }_{207}^{207}$ | ${ }_{123}^{112}$ | ${ }_{52}^{52}$ | ${ }_{38}^{37}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 1$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Chanas }}^{\text {Cuerasimmonhs }}$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | ${ }^{1.1}$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  |
| Overastit 1 monhs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.7 | 0.1 | ${ }^{-2}$ | 0.7 |  |
| Fenale $_{\text {Springauares }}^{\text {chers }}$ | masz | увтк | צвvM | yevs | rcar |  | maxa | max |
| KVO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{49}$ | ${ }_{49}^{59}$ | 197 | ${ }_{97}^{97}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | ${ }^{30}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4.4}^{46}$ | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{178}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{34 \\ 38}}$ |  |  |
| comay | ${ }_{44}^{44}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ |  | $\underbrace{8}_{\substack{89 \\ 88 \\ 88}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ | (ent |  |  |
| coicle | $\underset{44}{44}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | $\underset{\substack{35 \\ 34}}{\substack{34 \\ 34}}$ |  |  |
| dutise | ${ }_{44}^{44}$ | ${ }_{45}^{46}$ | ${ }_{183}^{188}$ | ${ }_{85}^{85}$ | ${ }_{44}^{46}$ | ${ }_{32}{ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Clanas }}^{\text {Cuerasis }}$ monns | 0.1 | 0.1 | 21 | 02 | ${ }^{03}$ | 0.3 | ${ }^{0}$ |  |
| Overlast 12 months | 0.5 | 0.5 | -1.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |  |



|  | not SEAsonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONaLlyadusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clamant count |  |  | rateb |  |  | clamant count |  |  |  |  | Rate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chang } \\ & \text { Shay } \\ & \text { shenivus } \\ & \text { monith } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { abene } \\ \text { ovent } \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCKI } \\ 107.8 \\ 102.7 \\ 80.3 \\ 69.8 \\ 64.9 \\ 57.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  <br> DPAT <br> 8.8 <br> 8.9 <br> 6.3 <br> 6.5 <br> 5.5 <br> 45 <br> 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,6 \\ & \hline 1.1 \\ & \hline 8.9 \\ & 77 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 28 \\ & 2 . \\ & 2 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \% |  | ZMQE 23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9 | DPBP 8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { zmad } \\ \hline 1.5 \\ 1.10 \\ \hline 8.6 \\ 7.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQF } \\ 4.0 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ |
| 2000Nor <br> Dec 14 <br> 1 | ${ }_{555}^{54,5}$ | ${ }_{43,4}^{41,4}$ | ${ }_{120}^{121}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42}$ | ${ }_{6.3}^{6.1}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ${ }_{55,9}^{56}$ | ${ }_{-0.1}^{-0.5}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{-0.1}$ | ${ }_{43}^{43.3}$ | 126 126 | ${ }_{4.3}^{4.3}$ | ${ }_{6.3}^{63}$ | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 598 \\ \substack{595 \\ 97.2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & 4.39 \\ & 443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{135 \\ 136 \\ 13.0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 549 \\ \substack{54, 536} \\ 53, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.3 \\ -1.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 22 . \\ 41.4 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 6 . \\ & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | 20 20 20 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 539 \\ \substack{51.9 \\ 488} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41,6 \\ \text { and } \\ 37.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12, \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 11.5 \\ 11.2 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 528 \\ 52.1 \\ 50.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.8 \\ & -0.7 \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.7 \\ -0.8 \\ -1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,7 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 38.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.1 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 12.0 \\ 11.7 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & .4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | (20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aut } \\ & \text { Sope } \\ & \text { P13 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49.6 \\ \substack{40.4 \\ 48.7} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 377 \\ \substack{37.0 \\ 37.0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.9 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 12.3 \\ 11.7 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 3 . \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 55 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 1.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.7 \\ & 49.7 \\ & 49.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.9 \\ { }_{-0.3}^{0.8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 388 \\ \text { 386 } \\ 38.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,3 \\ & 11.1 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 38 \\ 38 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 5.6 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{474}^{468}$ | ${ }_{36.6}^{35.9}$ | ${ }_{10.8}^{10.8}$ | ${ }_{3.6}^{3.6}$ | ${ }_{5.3}^{5.3}$ | ${ }_{1.8}^{1.8}$ | ${ }_{492}^{49.4}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{-0.3}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{-0.2}$ | ${ }_{37,9}^{38.1}$ | ${ }_{111.3}^{11.3}$ | ${ }_{3.8}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{5.5}^{5.5}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ |
| Scotland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCKJ } \\ 203.5 \\ 195.1 \\ 159.6 \\ 141.5 \\ 133.8 \\ 119.4 \end{array}$ |  |  | DPAU 7.6 76 6.7 5.3 58 48 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,0 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 9.8 \\ & \hline 87 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 38 \\ & 3 . \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | DPBF <br> 198.1 189.7 156.1 <br> 156.1 138.2 130.4 116.3 <br> 116.3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQG } \\ 153.4 \\ 146.5 \\ 121.5 \\ 106.7 \\ 101.2 \\ 90.3 \end{array}$ | zMa1 4.7 43, 34.6 3.6 2.6 29.3 20.0 | DPBQ 7.5 7.3 6.5 5.1 51 46 | ZMOH 108 106 90 80 74 66 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mas } \\ & 37 \\ & 35 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 27 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000Nov ${ }_{\text {Dec }} 9$ <br> 14 | 10841080 | ${ }_{84.6}^{826}$ | ${ }_{23,5}^{238}$ | ${ }_{4.3}^{42}$ | ${ }_{6.2}^{60}$ | ${ }_{2.1}^{2.1}$ | ${ }^{1111.1}$ | ${ }_{-0.5}^{-0.6}$ | ${ }_{-0.4}^{-0.4}$ | ${ }_{862}^{866}$ | ${ }_{24,9}^{250}$ | ${ }_{4.4}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{6.3}^{63}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{1193 \\ 11158 \\ 1158}}{189}$ | $\begin{gathered} 930 \\ 9202 \\ 90.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26.4 \\ 208 \\ 259 \\ 259 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 68 \\ 6.6 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1091 \\ \hline 1097 \\ \hline 1097 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1.1 \\ -1.5 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84.8 \\ 88.1 \\ 88.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24, \\ & \substack{24, 24,6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | 21 21 21 21 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } 12 \\ \text { Map } 10 \\ \text { dan } 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1097 \\ \text { iof } \\ 1007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 850 \\ 880 \\ 8090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.7 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 238 \\ 239 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 6 . \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 1055 $\substack{1059 \\ 1008}$ 1088 | $\begin{aligned} & -1,2 \\ & -0.6 \\ & -1,1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.1 \\ -1.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 821 \\ & 8814 \\ & 80.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & \text { 285 } \\ & .23,1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | (1) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 12 \\ & \text { Ale } \\ & \text { Spp } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1082 \\ \hline 1095 \\ \hline 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 820 \\ & 88.6 \\ & 77.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2565 \\ 204 \\ 2049 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23 \\ 23 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1022 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.6 \\ & \substack{1.0 \\ 1.4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & 0.9 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 80.6 \\ & 80.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ \substack{21.6 \\ 227} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | +19 |
|  | -992. | ${ }_{78.7}^{768}$ | ${ }_{225}^{223}$ | ${ }_{4.0}^{40}$ | ${ }_{5.8}^{56}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ${ }_{1062}^{1049}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{1.3}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{1.9}$ | ${ }_{828}^{817}$ | ${ }_{23,4}^{232}$ | ${ }_{42}^{42}$ | ${ }_{6}^{60}$ | ${ }_{21}^{20}$ |
| Northern Ireland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ \text { a } 25 \\ 126 \\ 11.5 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1515 \\ 1152 \\ 10.0 \\ 889 \\ 7.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 57 \\ & 40 \\ & 37 \\ & 33 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | DPBG <br> $\begin{array}{c}878 \\ 684 \\ 694 \\ 508 \\ 508 \\ 421\end{array}$ <br> 18 |  | $\because$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { zmao } \\ \begin{array}{c} 689 \\ 649 \\ 499 \\ 493 \\ 320 \end{array} \\ 320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQQ } \\ 19.3 \\ 18.9 \\ 13.5 \\ 12.6 \\ 11.4 \\ 10.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DPBR } \\ 11.2 \\ 10.7 \\ 8.1 \\ 7.3 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $2000 \begin{gathered}\text { Nov } 9 \\ \text { Dec } 14\end{gathered}$ | 400 400 | ${ }_{30,}^{30.6}$ | ${ }_{9.1}^{9.4}$ | ${ }_{5.1}^{5.1}$ | 7.0 | ${ }_{26}^{27}$ | ${ }_{41,9}^{41,7}$ | ${ }_{02}^{04}$ | ${ }_{0.3}^{0.4}$ | ${ }_{31.8}^{31.6}$ | ${ }_{10,1}^{10.1}$ | ${ }_{53}^{53}$ | 72 | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} 2001 & \begin{array}{c} \text { ana } \\ \text { Fire } \\ \text { Har } \\ \text { Mar } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 410 \\ 402 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,8 \\ \text { sity } \\ 31.1 \\ \hline 1.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 52 \\ 5.1 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 72 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.0 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 27 \\ 27 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 0.9 .4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.4 \\ -0.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 309 \\ 30.0 \\ 30.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } 12 \\ \text { Map } \\ \text { Jan } 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 395 \\ \text { se8 } \\ 38.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.5 \\ \text { 30.0. } \\ 20.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,1 \\ 8.3 \\ 9.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 400 \\ 30.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 30.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 966 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | (28 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 12 \\ & \text { Alsep } \\ & \text { Sp } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41, \\ & \begin{array}{c} 422 \\ 40.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & 30.6 \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,2 \\ \substack{11.6 \\ 10.5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 3 . \\ & 3 . \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39.3 \\ \text { 38.9 } \\ 38.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2996 \\ 2096 \\ 20.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Oot $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oot } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & 8 P\end{aligned}$ | 37.9 36.9 | ${ }_{28.1}^{28.5}$ | ${ }_{8.7}^{94}$ | ${ }_{4.7}^{4.8}$ | ${ }_{6.4}^{6.5}$ | ${ }_{25}^{27}$ | ${ }_{38.3}^{385}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{0.2}$ | $\xrightarrow{-0.3}$ | ${ }_{20,0}^{292}$ | ${ }_{9.3} 9$ | 4.9 | ${ }_{6.6}^{6.6}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ |



p Thelaless nationalandregegiona seasonally adiusted claimant countifigures areprovisionaland subjectior evision, mainly inthe following month.





|  | Male | Female | All | Rate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | Male | Female | All | Rate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { pelone } \\ \text { Ioposed } \\ \text { climanand } \end{gathered}$ | Percent <br> orborar <br> old <br> climants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & \substack{173 \\ 1.74 \\ 1.94 \\ 1.972} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3 \\ & 1,4 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 35 \\ & 20 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | Aberdeen Argyll Islands Ayy Badenoch |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2999 \\ \hline 989 \\ 2090 \\ 2000 \\ 2015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | Banff <br> Berwickshire <br> Brechin and Montros Crieff <br> Crieft |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & \substack{217 \\ 7 \\ 735 \\ 134} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 33 \\ & 38 \\ & 48 \\ & 93 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 4 . \\ & 7.1 \\ & 74 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 39 \\ & 12 \\ & 24 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 26 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,654 \\ 276 \\ 3,677 \\ 3,875 \\ 1,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,439 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 429 \\ 1,1195 \\ 1,165 \\ 418 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 34 \\ & 27 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshir Elgin and Forres |  | $\begin{array}{r} 707 \\ 107 \\ \text { 107 } \\ 2.48787 \\ 207 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 89 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 28 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2 . \end{aligned}$ |
| St HelonsShesterconandWalsall |  | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 238 \\ & 221 \\ & 122 \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 26 \\ & 59 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 50 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Falkik } \\ \text { Forfar }}}{ }$ Fraserturgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{688 \\ 198 \\ 49 \\ 131 \\ 64 \\ 64 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.153 \\ & .659 \\ & 1950 \\ & 1977 \\ & 277 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 36 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 52 <br> $\begin{array}{l}31 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 23 \\ 79\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,49 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 6,985 \\ 9,957 \\ 9,197 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,155 \\ & 8,841 \\ & 8.846 \\ & 120671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 37 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | Glasgow Harenck Henck Huncte Hnvems |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.086 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 389 \\ 70 \\ 700 \\ 300 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,252 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,272 \\ 320 \\ 320 \\ 1,298 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 5 . \\ & 59 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 52 \\ & 3 . \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 3 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 20 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.18 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 50 \\ & 51 . \end{aligned}$ | Keith and Buckie Kelso and Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 74 \\ \substack{74 \\ \text { 1,135 } \\ 156 \\ 113} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 69 \\ & 36 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - 1.599 | 180 <br> 510 | ${ }^{\text {2090 }}$ | 1.9 <br> 1.9 <br> 37 | 1.2 1.7 25 | Lochaber <br> Lochgilphead <br> Newton Stewart Lanark <br> North Ayrshire | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ \begin{array}{c} 146 \\ 5.318 \\ 14188 \\ 3.083 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 32 \\ & 56 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 9.1 \end{aligned}$ | 22 25 50 50 48 8.3 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 145 \\ 307 \\ 207 \\ 20 \\ 425 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 59 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 40 \\ & 20 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 189 \\ 720 \\ 2090 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack { \pi \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{26 \\ 29 \\ 24{ \pi \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 6 \\ 2 9 \\ 2 4 } } \\ {24}\end{subarray}}{\substack{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & \substack{202 \\ 920 \\ 928 \\ 738 \\ 73} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 30 \\ & 34 \\ & 28 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | 29 24 20 20 28 1.8 |
| indMonmouth |  | 1.580 164 182 250 33 |  | 34 <br> $\begin{array}{l}36 \\ 4 . \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 30\end{array}$ <br> 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.13 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 37 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | Shetland Isle <br> Skye and Ullapool <br> Stirling <br> Stranraer |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & \substack{175 \\ 175 \\ \hline 405 \\ 105 \\ \hline 105 \\ \hline} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 1771 \\ 4778 \\ 22778 \\ 48 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 64 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 11. 54 30 38 38 49 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 64 \\ 54 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | 54 <br> $\begin{array}{l}4.4 \\ 24 \\ 4.9 \\ 9.4\end{array}$ | Sutherland Thurso Wists and Barra Wick | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 1 \\ 302 \end{array} \\ & 3 \times 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 56 \\ 35 \\ 67 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 254 \\ \text { an } \\ 3595 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 39 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 8 . \\ & 8 . \end{aligned}$ | 82 <br> $\begin{array}{l}83 \\ 38 \\ 7.0\end{array}{ }^{5} \mathbf{4}$ |
| Knightor: and RadnorLampeterLandeiloLlandrindod WellsLanelliLlangeini and AmlwchMachynilethMerthyrNeath ard Port TalbotNewporiNewtownPembroke and TenbyPontypriddand AberdarePortmadocand FfestiniogPwilheli |  |  |  |  |  | northern ireland |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \substack{98 \\ 107 \\ 311} \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & \text { 3148 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.3 4.2 5.6 3.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.076 | ${ }^{1,193}$ | 5.289 | ${ }_{9} 98$ | 8.3 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,127 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,958 \\ 3,327 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0 \\ 6.1 \\ 4.9 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 54 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dunganonon } \\ & \text { Ennikskilen } \\ & \text { Mididuster } \\ & \text { Newry } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 456 \\ 250 \\ 441 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 82 \\ & 4 . \\ & 6 . \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 29 $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 33 \\ & 33 \\ & 59\end{aligned}$ 5 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 69 \\ & 45 \\ & 72 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 5 . \\ & 5.6 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | Newry Omagh Strabane | (1288 | 344 245 | 1,29 1,192 1,134 | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ \hline 10.7\end{array}$ | 8.5 8.9 |



|  | Male | Female | All | Rates |  | Mal |  | Female | All | Ratea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Pop of con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sesterhire | 3,761 | ${ }^{1,373}$ | 5,134 | 22 | 1.9 | Southeast |  |  |  |  |  |
| comen | che $\substack{\text { 312 } \\ 706}$ | $\frac{26}{12}$ | $\begin{gathered} 880 \\ 1080 \end{gathered}$ | 2.7 26 26 | 22 12 22 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1.4}$ |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{734 \\ 54 \\ \hline 17}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3025 \\ & 2425 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | 1,006 |  |  | iste |  | ${ }^{1,359}$ | cis |  | ${ }_{3,5}^{4.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{808}^{587}$ |  | ${ }_{1,078}^{108}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.6}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ |  | $\substack{\text { 2,350 } \\ 1 \\ 1,365}$ | $\begin{gathered} 808 \\ 5858 \\ \hline 580 \end{gathered}$ | (i, | li, li, 1.5 | 1.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Persismutu | $\underset{\substack{1,267 \\ 1,210}}{1}$ | ${ }_{37}^{568}$ | $\substack{2435 \\ 1,587}_{\substack{245}}$ | 1.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sloug Soup | ${ }_{1}^{1,366}$ | 410 582 | ${ }_{\substack{1,5689}}^{1,565}$ | $\stackrel{1}{26}$ | 8 |
|  | $\substack{1,54 \\ 2020}_{\substack{\text { 20, }}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2061 \\ \hline 2075 \\ \hline \end{gathered} 1897$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & y_{38}^{28} \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | West Bershire $\begin{aligned} & \text { Windid } \\ & \text { Werand Maidenhead UA }\end{aligned}$ | 446 688 |  | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{694}$ | - ${ }_{1 / 3}^{0.8}$ | 0.8 12 |
| ork $A$ |  |  |  |  |  | Wokingham UA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bederord Me | ${ }_{\text {2,565 }}^{2,50}$ | ${ }_{480}^{980}$ |  | ${ }_{32}^{25}$ | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | Buckinghamshire |  |  | ${ }^{3,497}$ | ${ }_{1.5}^{1.5}$ | 12 |
| ere |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{738}$ | 20 20 | ${ }_{1.6}^{1.4}$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | $\underset{12}{120}$ | 45 | 1.4 | ${ }^{1.1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wycombe | 1,097 |  | 1,436 |  |  |
| cen cembe | ${ }^{83}$ | ${ }^{225}$ | 1,1,388 | ${ }_{1}^{1,4}$ | ${ }_{20}^{1,3}$ | East Sussex | 3,655 | 1,175 | 4,830 | 29 | 23 |
| geshre | 530 | ${ }_{246}^{248}$ | 76 | 27 | ${ }^{22}$ | Ceasbums | 1,352 | ${ }_{368}$ | 1,720 | 57 | 44 |
| , ine icgestire |  | ${ }_{188}^{274}$ |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{1.8}$ | Lewes Rother | ${ }_{490}^{500}$ | ${ }_{164}^{208}$ | ${ }_{6}^{789}$ | 24 27 | 188 21 |
|  | ${ }_{8} 183$ | 3.295 | ${ }^{11,478}$ | 24 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cesex | ${ }_{\text {1, } 1,35}$ | ${ }_{346}^{598}$ | ${ }^{1.996}$ | 29 26 | ${ }_{22}^{26}$ | Hampstire | 4,688 | 1,653 | ${ }_{6}^{6,721}$ | ${ }_{12}^{13}$ | ${ }^{1.1}$ |
| beanted | ) ${ }_{59}^{24}$ | ${ }_{211}^{111}$ | (305 | 1,3 39 | ${ }_{30}^{1.1}$ |  | 379 | ${ }_{164}^{204}$ |  | 1.5 | 12 |
| cast | ${ }_{819}^{884}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & .723 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{17}^{18}$ | 1,5 <br> 1,5 | Easteale | ${ }_{395}^{395}$ | ${ }_{165}$ | ${ }_{50}^{350}$ | 1.4 | 1 |
| Coteres | ${ }^{736}$ | ${ }_{315}^{235}$ | 1,051 | ${ }_{26}^{28}$ | 22 | Gosport | $\underset{143}{336}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{173}^{588}$ | ${ }_{0.6}^{24}$ | ${ }_{0.5}^{1.8}$ |
|  | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{131}^{209}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 939 \\ & \hline 489 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 1.9 <br> 1.9 <br> 18 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Hevant }}$ NewForest | ${ }_{640}^{868}$ | $\begin{gathered} 309 \\ 241 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,175 \\ & 881 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{3.1}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{26}$ |
|  | ci, | ${ }_{404}^{171}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.654}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{300}^{411}$ | ${ }_{135}^{135}$ | ${ }_{465}^{546}$ | 1.1 | ${ }_{0}^{0.9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,9,57 | 1,946 | ${ }_{6}^{6,783}$ | ${ }_{24}^{1,4}$ | ${ }_{19}^{12}$ | Kent | 10,922 | 3,567 | 14,059 | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{16}^{22}$ |
| ishre | 770 370 | ${ }_{1}^{200}$ | $x_{23}^{7 x}$ | ${ }_{1.0}^{1.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & \hline 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | Asthord Canterury | ${ }_{97}^{515}$ | ${ }_{315}^{198}$ | 1,292 | ${ }_{23}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{2.6}$ |
| Iorsshire | ${ }_{489}^{49}$ | 186 <br> 186 <br> 185 | $\stackrel{\substack{006 \\ 680}}{ }$ | ${ }_{1.5}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{1 / 2}^{1,3}$ |  | 1.000 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{1.3222}$ | 3.5 | 3.1 |
|  | ${ }_{531}$ | ${ }_{197}^{195}$ | $\underset{\substack{627 \\ 728}}{\substack{27}}$ | ${ }_{1.8}^{1.1}$ | ${ }^{1.9}$ | Maissone | ${ }_{7} 78$ | ${ }^{271}$ | , 95 | ${ }_{1}^{13}$ | 1.1 |
|  |  | ${ }_{224}^{155}$ | ${ }_{789}^{539}$ | ${ }_{1.4}^{20}$ | ${ }_{1,3}^{1.5}$ | Stevoroar | 1.027 | 24 | ${ }_{1}^{1,391}$ | ${ }_{3} 7$ | 3.1 |
| $f$ fied | 42 |  | 610 | 1.1 |  | Swale | ${ }_{2}^{1,2129}$ | ${ }_{645}^{439}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,760}$ | ${ }_{7,4}^{38}$ | ${ }_{6.7}^{33}$ |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{6,991}$ | 2251 | ${ }_{9}^{9,955}$ | ${ }_{23}^{30}$ | ${ }_{1.9}^{25}$ | Tonbirge and Maling | $\xrightarrow{461}$ | 152 154 1 | ${ }_{5}^{613}$ | 1.1 |  |
| oun | ${ }_{1}^{1,990}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 618 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 2,615 | ${ }_{7,3}^{22}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | Oxtorsshire |  | 874 | 3,242 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| andWestNorok | ${ }_{\text {cren }}^{\text {cen }}$ | $\underset{207}{398}$ | 1,239 | ${ }_{3.1}^{25}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | Chemell | 1.0.34 | ${ }_{361}^{146}$ | 1,445 | ${ }^{1.8}$ | ${ }_{1,4}$ |
|  | 1.812 488 488 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.33}$ | ${ }_{2,1}^{24}$ | ${ }_{1.7}^{23}$ | South $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soxtrshire } \\ & \text { Vaieo of White torse }\end{aligned}$ | 301 | 1180 | ${ }_{488}^{581}$ | (108 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{128}^{463}$ | ${ }_{176}^{167}$ | ${ }_{30}^{60}$ | ${ }_{12}^{23}$ | 1.1 | Surrey |  |  |  | 0.9 | ${ }_{08}^{0.7}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1.6288}$ | ${ }^{466}$ | 2.04 | ${ }_{24}^{34}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | Epsomand Ewell | ${ }^{213}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & \hline 178 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{307} 0$ | 1.1 | 9 |
| -sbury | 484 | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{108}$ | ${ }_{1.5}^{1.5}$ | ${ }^{1.3}$ | Moil valley | ${ }_{20}$ | ${ }^{\infty}$ | ${ }_{271}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1,007 }}^{\text {6080 }}$ | ${ }_{512}^{28}$ | 2,198 | ${ }_{5,3}^{21}$ | ${ }_{4.6}^{1.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {Reigate andiantead }}^{\text {Runnumece }}$ | 51 | ${ }_{9}^{15}$ | ${ }_{350}^{435}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{0.8}$ | . 7 |
| covoon |  |  |  |  |  | Spoltrome |  | ${ }_{107}^{138}$ | ${ }_{298}^{498}$ | 0.8 0.6 | ${ }_{0}^{0.7}$ |
| noon | ${ }^{113,388}$ | 43,934 | 19,72 |  |  | (Tandige | ${ }_{331}^{231}$ | ${ }_{158}^{198}$ | ${ }_{489}^{209}$ | 1.0 0.9 | ${ }_{0.8}^{0.9}$ |
| Jagenham | (2005 | + 712 | 2777 4763 | ${ }_{40}^{46}$ |  | Woking | 288 | 98 | 336 |  |  |
|  | (1,623 | ${ }^{730}$ | ${ }_{76,575}^{2373}$ | ${ }_{73}^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{62}^{28}$ | WestSussex | ${ }^{3227}$ | 1,003 | ${ }_{4}, 310$ |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{2,453 \\ 4,07}}{ }$ | ${ }_{1}^{1015} 1$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{33}$ | ${ }_{21}^{27}$ | Ann | ${ }^{289}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{20 \\ 1 \infty} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | 908 | 21 | 1.6 |
|  | ${ }_{4.453}$ | -1,780 | ${ }_{6} 175$ | ${ }_{4} 0$ | -0, | Chaneser Crame | ${ }_{518}^{45}$ | ${ }_{1}^{198}$ | ${ }_{674}^{662}$ | 1.3 0.9 | ${ }_{0}^{10}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.059}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,487}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.576}$ | ${ }_{42}^{46}$ | 4.1 | - | ${ }_{38}^{437}$ | ${ }_{1}^{143}$ | ${ }_{547}^{580}$ | 0.9 | ${ }_{08}^{09}$ |
| Ginemmer | (3,098 | ${ }^{1,7859}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5,797}$ | 84 | ${ }_{72}^{44}$ | Worthing | 461 | ${ }^{112}$ |  |  |  |
|  | (ince | ${ }_{\substack{2092 \\ 12021}}^{209}$ | ${ }_{4} 7273$ | ${ }_{4,1}^{83}$ | ${ }_{37}^{73}$ | south wes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{5,338 \\ 1 \\ 1}}$ | ${ }^{1} .9786$ | 7,309 <br> 2611 | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 37 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  | Bath and North East Somerset |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{7}^{1806}$ |  | 29 16 | 24 2 15 | ( Bornemmuth UA | ${ }^{1,7850}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,535 \\ & 1,56 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,366 \\ 6,318}}^{1.36}$ | ${ }_{26}^{27}$ | 24 |
| 年 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.656}$ | ${ }_{7}^{740}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2025}$ | ${ }^{1.6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,6}$ | North Somerset UA | 2,990 | ${ }_{904}^{353}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,382}}^{\text {3, }}$ | ${ }_{3.6}^{20}$ | li, 3.0 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{\text {,966 }}$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{4.3}$ | ${ }^{38} 19$ | Poole UA | (1045 | 291 386 | - 1906 | 1,3 1.3 1 | 1.2 1.1 |
|  | 7,785 | ${ }^{2974}$ | -1.726 | ${ }_{89}^{196}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 . \\ & \hline, 6 \\ & \hline 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | Smindon UA | $\underset{1}{1,907}$ |  | 1,888 <br> 2412 | 1.7 52 |  |
|  |  | 2120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{5,552}$ | 1.183 | ${ }_{7}^{7,397}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | 8.5 | Cornwal and the lsles of Scilly | ${ }_{5}^{5.408}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ndur con Thames | 1,073 | 1,475 | ${ }_{\text {3,548 }}$ | ${ }_{23}$ | 1.7 | Carrick | ${ }^{9766}$ | 336 | ${ }_{1}^{1.312}$ | ${ }^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{43}^{29}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c, } \\ i, 1210}}^{\text {¢, }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2,500}$ | -9,140 | ${ }_{24}^{5.6}$ | 2, ${ }_{21}^{52}$ | Notrre Corwall | 704 | 326 | 1.000 | 3.7 | 29 |
| Hemele |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,1826}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8.755}}^{8.85}$ | ${ }_{85}^{55}$ | 52 | Penter |  |  |  | ${ }_{4.6}^{69}$ | ${ }_{35}^{55}$ |
| Snsier | ${ }_{3}^{4} \mathbf{4}, 1,022$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,034}$ | ${ }_{4.5616}^{5.631}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{52}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{4.4}$ | Istes of Sclly | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Male \& Female \& All \& Ratea \& \& \& Male \& Female \& \& Ratea \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per cent } \\
\text { jompone } \\
\text { dobsend } \\
\text { cliamants }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \\
\hline \(\overline{\text { Devon }}\) \& 5.150 \& \({ }_{2}^{2012}\) \& 7,120 \& \({ }_{18}^{26}\) \& \({ }_{1,4}^{21}\) \& Northern iteland \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{1}^{1.080}\) \& 231 \&  \& 20
20
24 \& 1.4
1.9
1.9 \& Antim \& 480 \& 199 \& 679 \& \& \\
\hline Mididevon \& \({ }_{861}^{376}\) \& \({ }_{369}^{172}\) \& 1,310 \& \({ }_{37}^{24}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{19} 1\) \& Adds \& \({ }^{887}\) \& \({ }_{236}^{336}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1202}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
6, \\
54 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 54 \\
\hline South Hams \& \({ }_{809}^{419}\) \& - \& -1,175 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \\
\& 29 \\
\& 50
\end{aligned}
\] \& [178 \& Amagh \& \({ }_{60} 0\) \& 270

20 \& ${ }^{987}$ \& - ${ }^{5.4}$ \& 4.
27 <br>
\hline Torrige \& \& \& \& \& 3.7
1.6 \& ${ }^{\text {Balymoney }}$ Banoride \& ${ }_{331}^{336}$ \& ${ }_{119}^{129}$ \& 485
480 \& 59
48 \& ${ }_{48}$ <br>
\hline \& 1,699 \& \& 2238 \& \& \&  \& 6,970 \& 1.1028 \& \& 4.6 \& 40 <br>
\hline Chisisthurch \& 21 \& 71 \& ${ }^{232}$ \& 1.6 \& 1.4 \& Casterereagh \& ${ }_{\infty} \times 1$ \& ${ }_{159}^{172}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{759}$ \& ${ }_{32}^{8.1}$ \& ${ }_{28}^{71}$ <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{128}^{238}$ \& \[
\stackrel{111}{7}

\] \& 304 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.3 \\
& 1.3
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.8 \& Coleraine \& ${ }^{99} 9$ \& ${ }^{338}$ \& 1.352 \& 6.2 \& 53 <br>

\hline Pureck \& ${ }_{20}^{154}$ \& ${ }_{130}^{50}$ \& ${ }_{429}^{211}$ \& ${ }_{1,1}^{1.3}$ \& 1.1
0.9 \& ${ }_{\text {Cookstown }}^{\text {Craigavon }}$ \& (278 \& ${ }^{110}$ \& - 3148 \& ${ }_{3.9}^{4.9}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{33}$ <br>
\hline Weymouthand Portland \& ${ }_{543}$ \& ${ }_{198}$ \& 741 \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{3.4}$ \& Dery \& ${ }_{3,398}$ \& ${ }_{959} 9$ \& 4,357 \& 10.0 \& ${ }_{86}^{34}$ <br>
\hline Gloucestershire \& 4,473 \& 1,288 \& ${ }_{5}^{5966}$ \& 24 \& ${ }_{20}^{20}$ \& Dunganmon \& 425 \& 191 \& ${ }_{6} 616$ \& ${ }_{34}$ \& ${ }_{28}^{28}$ <br>

\hline Cotiswold \& ${ }_{30}$ \& ${ }^{212}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,274 \\
& 48 \\
& \hline 98
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{14}^{22}$ \& ${ }^{1.1}$ \& Fermanagh \& 1,284 \& ${ }_{180}^{421}$ \& $\underset{\substack{1,005 \\ 616}}{1,180}$ \& ${ }_{68}^{8.1}$ \& ${ }_{65}^{65}$ <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { 1,348 }}}^{648}$ \& ${ }_{367}^{214}$ \& 1,725 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.7 \\
& 28
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.3 \\
& 2.6
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& Limavady \& 598 \& 213 \& 811 \& 8.1 \& ${ }_{68}$ <br>

\hline Strous ${ }_{\text {Sewkesuy }}$ \& \& ${ }_{199}^{249}$ \& ${ }_{6 \times 8}^{985}$ \& \& ${ }_{1.6}^{1.9}$ \& Lisbum Mageratet \& ${ }_{1}^{1,366}$ \& ${ }_{167}^{408}$ \& ${ }_{\text {1,749 }}^{1,49}$ \& ${ }_{4.1}^{4.8}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{41}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Moyle ${ }_{\text {Newrand Moum }}$ \& ${ }^{351}$ \& ${ }^{118}$ \& 469 \& ${ }^{123}$ \& ${ }^{99}$ <br>
\hline Mendip \& ${ }^{62}$ \& ${ }^{259}$ \& ${ }^{288}$ \& 24 \& 1.9 \& Nemtomnabey \& 963 \& 298 \& 1,251 \& ${ }_{4} 4$ \& ${ }_{37}^{27}$ <br>
\hline Seodemor Sout Somerset \& ${ }_{605}^{672}$ \& ${ }_{22}^{20}$ \& ${ }_{92}^{98}$ \& ${ }_{1.6}^{26}$ \& ${ }_{1.3}^{2,1}$ \& Noith Down \& ${ }^{80} 0$ \& ${ }^{318}$ \& ${ }^{1,1788}$ \& 5.5 \& 49 <br>
\hline Tauntor ieane \& ${ }_{200}^{507}$ \& ${ }_{96}^{196}$ \& ${ }_{36}^{703}$ \& ${ }_{3,}^{14}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{12}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Omagh }}$ \& ${ }_{969}$ \& ${ }_{226}^{286}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1225}$ \& ${ }_{11.0} 7$ \& <br>
\hline Wilshire \& ${ }_{\text {1,007 }}^{1,36}$ \& ${ }^{648}$ \& 2255 \& 14 \& ${ }_{13}^{1.1}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{470}$ \& 197 \& ${ }_{607}$ \& 1.5 \& 12 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sest Wilshire \& ${ }_{4}^{336}$ \& \& ${ }_{659}^{499}$ \& ${ }_{1.5}^{1.1}$ \& ${ }_{12} 0.9$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wales \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Blaenaugwent \& ${ }_{1}^{1,357}$ \& ${ }^{378}$ \& ${ }^{1.735}$ \& 78 \& 7.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{\text {Bragend }}$ Caephily \& ${ }_{2,175}^{1,45}$ \& ${ }_{69}^{49}$ \& ${ }_{2} \mathbf{1 , 8 9 4}$ \& ${ }_{54}^{58}$ \& ${ }_{4,7}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cardita \& ${ }_{\substack{4.954 \\ 1.951}}^{\text {4, }}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{904}$ \&  \& ${ }_{5.5}^{29}$ \& ${ }_{4.4}^{27}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1}^{1 / 39}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{289}$ \& - \& ${ }_{4.9}^{4.1}$ \& ${ }_{39}^{28}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Noenbenh \& -1.012 \& ${ }_{420}^{325}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{1,737 \\ 1,74}}^{1 / 8}$ \& ${ }_{28}^{39}$ \& 3.1
25 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gumnedd \& ${ }_{\substack{2028 \\ 1038}}$ \& ${ }_{67}^{606}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{2635}$ \& 6.0 \& ${ }_{7}^{50}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Meerty T Tysilil \& ,900 \& ${ }_{2}^{248}$ \& ¢ \& 5.9 \& | 7.6 |
| :--- |
| 5 |
| 20 | \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Noeanoushitie \& ${ }_{\substack{16808 \\ 1.808}}^{60}$ \& ${ }_{542}^{212}$ \& 281/2 \& ${ }_{54}^{26}$ \& ${ }_{49}^{22}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{2,067}}^{1.095}$ \& ${ }_{555}^{587}$ \& ${ }_{2205}^{2,654}$ \& ${ }_{63}^{35}$ \& ${ }_{51}^{33}$ \& \& \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pomus \& ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{10088}$ \& $4{ }^{42}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1,430}$ \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{6}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{52}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { a,303 }}}^{26,69}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{722}$ \& ¢ \& ${ }_{4.4}^{4.4}$ \& ${ }_{3,9}^{4.9}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1}^{1950}$ \& ${ }_{420}^{300}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{1,272 \\ 1,20}}$ \& ${ }_{45}^{3.3}$ \& ${ }_{38}^{3.1}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wrexham \& 1,172 \& 331 \& 1,503 \& 28 \& 24 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline scotland \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aberdeencity \& ${ }_{1}^{1,181}$ \& \& 2209 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1}^{1,402}$ \& ${ }_{591}^{450}$ \& - \& ${ }_{48}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{4,1}^{18}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& +1,380 \& ${ }^{506}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1,8860}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{54}$ \& ${ }_{70}^{4.1}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dunfries and Galloway \&  \& ${ }_{988}$ \& ${ }_{4525}^{2837}$ \& ${ }_{71}^{46}$ \& ${ }_{68}^{40}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Eastevyshire \& ${ }_{2} 2746$ \& ${ }^{963}$ \& - ${ }^{\text {3,7209 }}$ \& 89 \& 8.15 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Eastounaranoshire \& ${ }_{606}^{905}$ \& $\underset{192}{238}$ \& (1,278 \& ${ }_{33}^{48}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{35}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Eesst Rentewstire \& ${ }_{5138}^{731}$ \& (294 \& ${ }_{6}^{947}$ \& 588 \& ${ }_{21}^{45}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& citioc \& 1,1469 \& $\xrightarrow{6.1092}$ \& ${ }_{67}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{27}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{6,704}^{2505}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{6403}$ \& ${ }_{\text {3,7,7 }}^{3.158}$ \& ${ }_{6,3}^{56}$ \& ${ }_{58}^{52}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Clasgowcity \& $\underset{\substack{13,439 \\ \text { 3, }}}{1}$ \& $\underset{\substack{3,202}}{\substack{\text { cen }}}$ \& (17,125 \& ${ }_{48}^{47}$ \& ${ }_{4.1}^{4.5}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nuerayde \& ci, 1.488 \& ${ }_{17} 81$ \& 1.874 \& 55
35 \& 32 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Moray Norat Ayshire \& $\underset{\substack{74 \\ 3083}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ \& 310
095 \& ${ }_{1}^{1.084}$ \& 3.9 \& ${ }_{83}^{28}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline North Myshre \& ${ }_{5}$ \& 1,656 \& ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{\substack{4.308 \\ 7}}$ \& ${ }_{6.1} 9$ \& ¢88 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& -1827 \& \% 78 \& ${ }_{1}^{2 \times 62}$ \& 3.0
26 \& ${ }_{22}^{24}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1}^{27,080}$ \& ${ }_{307}^{674}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{3.372 \\ 1.372}}$ \& ${ }_{29}^{4.1}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{38}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sheland lsands \& 1108 \& ${ }^{39}$ \& 147 \& 12 \& 1.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sount \& ${ }_{4}^{20174}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{51269}$ \& $\underset{5}{2579}$ \& 5.5
4.6 \& ${ }_{4.0}^{4.9}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,019
2396 \& (1275 \& (1204 \& ${ }_{9.7}^{3.1}$ \& ${ }^{28}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Westu \& ${ }_{2}^{2396}$ \& ${ }_{718}^{615}$ \& ${ }^{3.011} 2000$ \& ${ }_{4}^{9.7}$ \& 9.0
4. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





## C 31 UNEMPLOYMENT <br> Claimant count flows: standardised ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| טniteo ki | NNELOW ITSESONALY ADUUSTED SEASONaLY AOUUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Al | mae | Fenale | Al |  | male | Femas |
| Month ending <br> 2000 Nov | ${ }_{2416}^{2416}$ | ${ }^{1754}$ | ${ }_{683}^{68}$ | ${ }_{2 \times 5}^{2 \times 5}$ | ${ }_{10}^{18}$ | ${ }_{18909}^{1898}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6.6 \\ 680 \\ 680}}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2a }}}^{2 \times 15}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1746 \\ 1885}}$ | ${ }_{740}^{193}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2422 \\ 2288}}$ | ${ }^{07}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1655}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |
| (ear | ${ }_{204}^{205}$ | ${ }_{1809}$ | ${ }_{625}$ | ${ }^{2203}$ |  | 1197 | ${ }_{6}$ |
|  |  |  | (ex |  | - ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ | $\substack{1080 \\ 1806}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { lig } \\ 1600}$ |  |
| $\substack{\text { Oft } \\ \text { Nove } \\ \text { er }}$ | ${ }_{2098}^{2929}$ | ${ }_{1785}^{7735}$ | ${ }_{668}^{68}$ | $\xrightarrow{2988}$ | ${ }_{1.9}^{45}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1807}$ | 8 |
| unitee kingoom | outrow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not SEASOM | Usted |  | SEASONALYYADUS |  |  |  |
|  | All | walo | Female | All |  | Mate | Femb |
| Month ending <br> 2000 No | ${ }_{\substack{210 \\ 210}}$ | ${ }_{1780}^{17807}$ | ${ }_{683}^{783}$ |  | ${ }_{-1.5}^{24}$ | ${ }_{1729}^{1729}$ | ¢ |
| 2001 fand | ${ }_{\substack{1720 \\ 2683}}^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }^{123,}$ | ${ }_{122}^{427}$ |  |  |  | E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cose |  | 1205 | ${ }_{6 \times 1}{ }^{69}$ | ${ }_{204}^{20.5}$ | ${ }_{84}^{85}$ | ${ }_{1 \times 80}^{120}$ | ¢ |
|  |  | (1848 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{46}$ |  | ¢ |
| Otit | ${ }_{2314}^{230}$ | ${ }_{1982}^{196}$ | ${ }_{672}^{784}$ | ${ }_{2235}^{232}$ | ${ }_{03}^{0.06}$ | ${ }_{1615}^{1615}$ |  |


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

| Age (years) | Off-flows (thousands) |  |  | Mean duration (weeks) |  |  | Median duration (weeks) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{1}^{8} \\ & 10^{2} \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 31 \\ & \frac{20}{20} \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{8} \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \\ & 2 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 91 \\ 11 \\ n_{8} \end{gathered}$ | 6 7 10 10 12 12 12 10 10 10 10 |  |
|  | 0.5 23 2. 12 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.5 122 122 | 0.8 0.5 4. 48 38 34 24 24 24 1. 18 36. 362 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 163 \\ & 160 \\ & 47 \\ & 42 \\ & 38 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 23 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 48.4 \end{aligned}$ | 10 13 11 15 19 12 19 28 31 71 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 28 \\ & 31 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 23 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ n_{8}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 1.3 8.4 173 10. 8.4 6.6 6.1 4. 42 3.0 70.0 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 13 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 20 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 12 6.0 132 8.1 65 52 3. 34 32 24 24.9 54.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 11 \\ & 16 \\ & 10 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 21 \\ & 27 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 7 13 13 21 28 20 28 20 20 20 31 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 13 \\ & 12 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 27 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 31 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 0.4 2.4 2.0 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.0 $15 a$ 15.9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 11 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 17 \\ & 25 \\ & 10 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 7 13 13 20 20 27 20 26 20 20 23 21 | 8 13 13 13 23 24 24 28 24 20 20 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 . \\ & 9 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | 5 8 8 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 10 10 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 06 \\ & 57 \\ & 57 \\ & 1723 \\ & \hline 7.1 \\ & \hline 4 . \\ & 36 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 26 \\ & 50.4 \\ & 50.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & m \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{13}$ 14 14 28 34 36 34 20 20 28 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \\ & 20 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 18 \\ 108 \\ 08 \end{gathered}$ | 6 8 8 11 13 13 13 13 10 13 11 10 10 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 4.5 \\ & .40 \\ & 32 \\ & 2 . \\ & 2 . \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 31.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 99 \\ & 69 \\ & 53 \\ & 43 \\ & 37 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 28 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 454 \end{aligned}$ | 9 11 10 13 16 18 18 18 18 24 $7 a$ 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 34 \\ & 24 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 17 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 31 \\ & 21 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 0.5 94.5 19.6 9.8 7.4 5.0 3. 29 22 0.9 5.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 27 \\ & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 13 15 128 38 38 41 44 48 49 49 29 | 18 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 31 <br> 34 <br> 37 <br> 30 <br> 36 <br> 35 <br> 49 <br> 46 <br> 2 | 7 9 8 10 10 11 12 12 18 16 10 |  |  |

## C. 51




| 1992 <br> 1993 <br> 1995 <br> 19956 <br> 1996 <br> 1998 <br> 1909 <br> 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & .6 .8 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & \hline 9.5 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.3 \\ & \hline 7.7 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 .8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 20t } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { oto } \\ \text { Nov } \\ \text { Not } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 2001 } \\ \substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Faro } \\ \text { Mar }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.2 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { Jun } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.9 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.7 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\substack{\text { Jul } \\ \text { Suls } \\ \text { Sep }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ |

OTHER COMPLEmENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDC

2001

| $\begin{gathered} \text { jan } \\ \text { jear } \\ \text { anar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,066 \\ 996 \\ 986 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 617 \\ 646 \\ 633 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{980 \\ 996 \\ 963}}{\substack{0}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 671 \\ \substack{678 \\ 688} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 952 \\ 994 \\ 997 \\ 947 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Oot Nov | ${ }_{959}^{954}$ | 697 |

Rate (\%): latest month
959
3.2
解

| 1992 <br> $\substack{1993 \\ 1999 \\ 1995 \\ 1999 \\ 1999 \\ 19909 \\ 19090 \\ 2000}$ |  | 897 9.14 889 775 775 7651 659 651 | 193 223 221 216 216 238 238 2328 194 | 473 559 599 598 580 571 508 474 | 1,62 <br> $\begin{array}{l}1.647 \\ 1.545 \\ 1,393 \\ 1,439 \\ 1,374 \\ 1,270 \\ 1,1,00 \\ 1,090\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \begin{array}{c} \text { Nov } \\ \text { Dec } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,001 \\ & 1,011 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{617}^{577}$ | ${ }_{217}^{193}$ | ${ }_{460}^{464}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,040 \\ & 1,045 \end{aligned}$ | 138 <br> 139 | 224 210 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.226 } \\ & 2,2,50 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,6,6]}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 2009 \begin{array}{c} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Fab } \\ \text { Mar } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,078 \\ & 1,074 \\ & 1,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c}648 \\ 772 \\ 676\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 258 \\ 248 \\ 211 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 467 \\ 460 \\ 488 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,188 \\ & \substack{1,188 \\ 1,212} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 172_{2} \\ 157 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 248 \\ 248 \\ 247 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,232 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 2,178 \\ 2,084 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,0,3 \\ & 4,1,3 \\ & 4,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apy } \\ \text { duay } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.006 \\ \hline 981 \\ 988 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 669 \\ \substack{695 \\ 674 \\ \hline 64} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191 \\ & 175 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 436 \\ 31 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,194 \\ & 1,159 \\ & 1,106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & { }_{135}^{130} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267 \\ & \\ & 2065 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,019 \\ 1,964 \\ 1,943 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,8,7 \\ & 3,6 \\ & 3,6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jul } \\ \text { Suly } \\ \text { Sep } \end{gathered}$ | 962 973 940 | 618 648 673 | $\begin{gathered} 164 \\ \substack{174 \\ 176} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 484 \\ & 5+1 \\ & 513 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,252 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1,242 \\ 1,069 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 140 \\ 130 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 204 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,022 \\ & 2,1166 \\ & 2,178 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Oot Nov | ${ }_{926}^{918}$ | 660 | ${ }_{225}^{196}$ | 503 | 1,090 | 129 | 214 | 2,224 | 3,725 |
| Rate (\%): latest month | 3.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 8.3 |  |  |






| unite o kngsom | Allage | 165989 | 1817 | 1824 | 2534 | 3549 |  | ${ }_{\text {cot }}^{65+(\text { m) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\square^{2}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | masF | vesk | rızL | vezo | Yeza | yızu | yezx | rcad |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{28,75 \\ 88,71}}$ | ${ }^{828}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {8,7,72 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {l }}$ | cioso |  |  |
| cotiol |  |  | (eis |  |  |  |  |  |
| cily |  |  | ¢ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { c.7.72 } \\ 3 \\ 3,73}}$ |  | (10894 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{810 \\ 805}}{805}$ |  |  | ciome |  |  |
| Autispor |  |  | ${ }_{8818}^{818}$ | ${ }^{3,7768}$ | 7,0,08 | ${ }^{10.959}$ | 8,187 | ${ }_{865}^{885}$ |
|  | ${ }_{82}^{88}$ | ${ }_{8}^{18}$ | ${ }_{22}^{18}$ | ${ }_{8}^{318}$ | ..$_{\text {. }}^{\text {8 }}$ | ${ }_{02}^{x}$ | ${ }^{34}$ | o. 1 |
|  | ${ }_{109}^{109}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | 0 | ${ }_{13}^{80}$ | ${ }_{2}^{218}$ | ${ }^{125}$ | ${ }^{124}$ | ${ }_{29}^{24}$ |
| Male springuaters | masa | vest | vөzм | yızp | yezs | y ${ }^{\text {yzv }}$ | yezr | rCaE |
| Mar 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{422}^{424}$ | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{2016}$ | ${ }^{4} 171220$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.600}$ | ${ }^{3} .6641$ | ${ }^{2284}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack { 28 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{281 \\ 27{ 2 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 8 1 \\ 2 7 } } \end{subarray}$ |
|  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{16,488 \\ 16,680}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{4.088 \\ 4,064}}^{4.0}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\substack{416 \\ 421}_{4.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| dulseot | ${ }^{16} 6.458$ |  | ${ }_{425}^{429}$ | ${ }_{2}^{20.065}$ | 4.012 | ${ }_{5}^{5,962}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3,716 | ${ }^{2985}$ |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{9}$ | ${ }_{68}^{88}$ | ${ }_{36}^{15}$ | ${ }_{0}^{15}$ | - ${ }_{8}^{8.8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{28 \\ 04}}$ | ${ }_{8}^{28}$ | $0^{-1}$ |
| Over hercast 12 months | ${ }_{8}^{815}$ | ${ }^{8.5}$ | ${ }_{12}^{5}$ | ${ }_{24}^{29}$ | -110 | ${ }_{1,1}^{8.1}$ | ${ }_{20}^{74}$ | 0.4 |
|  | mssh | vesm | yezn | vezo | ygzt | vezw | vezz | ycaf |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{13,202}^{13,20}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12.651}$ | ${ }_{404}^{404}$ | ${ }^{1,7,786}$ | ${ }^{3}, 19717$ | 49098 | $\underbrace{2,423}_{2}$ | ${ }_{555}^{550}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 878}$ |  | ${ }^{4} 4.952$ | ciel |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (esm |
| Autseot | ${ }^{13235}$ | ${ }^{12,586}$ | ${ }_{39} 39$ | ${ }^{1,7,27}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,096}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,980}$ | ${ }_{2,468}^{2,468}$ | ${ }_{574}^{59}$ |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{6}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ | $0^{3} 8$ | ${ }_{8}^{16}$ | -22 | $0_{0} .^{3}$ | $0_{0}^{4}$ | $0^{1}$ |
|  | ${ }_{82}^{28}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ | - 1.5 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{1}$ | -109 | ${ }_{13}^{18}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{8}$ |

[^6]

## New Earnings Survey 2000

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Part B: Analyses of earnings and hours for particular wage negotiation groups
Part C: Analyses of earnings and hours for particular
Part D: Analyses of earnings and hours for particular occupations
Part E: Analyses of earnings and hours by region
county and small areas
Part F: Analyses for part-time employees; analyses by age group; distribution of hours and earnings by hours UK Volume: Streamlined analysis; description of the survey (includes Northern Ireland)
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Part C 1857743970
Part D 1857743989
Part E 1857743997
Part F 1857744004
UK Volume 1857744012

## national <br> Statistics

| $\underset{\substack{\text { ONTIED } \\ \text { Kingoom }}}{\text { and }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Allaged }}$ | 16.5964 | 16.17 | 18.24 | 25.34 | 3549 | ${ }_{\substack{50 \\ 50.59(M) \\ \hline()}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { ( }}}_{\substack{65+(M) \\ 60+(F)}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All | masi | Yesn | ycas | ycav | ycay | усвв | mawa | mawd |
| Spring qua (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-month averages Aug- Act 2000 Son | 17,7,965 | ${ }^{7} 7,720$ | ${ }_{624}^{616}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,2127}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,3,36}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,9796}$ | ${ }_{2605}^{2669}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { g,4,439 } \\ 9,438}}$ |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2000-Jan 200 <br> Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 17,165 \\ & 17,146 \\ & 1,465 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,240 \\ & 1,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,234 \\ \substack{3,36 \\ 1,36} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,904 \\ & 1,206 \\ & 1,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2618 \\ \substack{2610} \\ 26.60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,439 \\ & 9,445 \\ & 9,46 \end{aligned}$ |
|  $\underset{\substack{\text { Feb-APPay } \\ \text { Mar-May } \\ \text { (Spr) } \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,738 \\ 7,734 \\ \hline, 73 \\ \hline 183 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,246 \\ & 1,246 \\ & 1,245 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,336 \\ & 1,362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,887 \\ & 1,965 \\ & 1,969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2621 \\ 2621 \\ 26210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,459 \\ & 9,45656 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aprsun May aul <br> May-Jull sum | $\underset{\substack{17,124 \\ 17,226}}{\substack{127 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,326 \\ & 1 \\ & 1,359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,937 \\ & 1,967 \\ & 1,960 \end{aligned}$ | 2619 <br> $\substack{2.627 \\ 2.64}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.450 \\ & 9.42020 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Julisep }}^{\text {dus-oct }}$ | 117 | ${ }_{7}^{7,806}$ | ${ }_{644}^{654}$ | ${ }^{1,224}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,350}$ | 1,993 | ${ }_{2683}^{2618}$ | ${ }_{9,248}^{9,418}$ |
| Changes Overlast 3 months Percent | .$_{0.6}^{6}$ | 0.0 | -1. 1.6 | -1. 1.0 | ${ }_{0.3}^{-4}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2.5}$ | $-.4$ | ${ }_{0} .8$ |
|  | ${ }_{0.8}^{137}$ | ${ }_{1.9}^{149}$ | ${ }_{4.4}^{27}$ | ${ }_{1.1}^{13}$ | -0.6 | ${ }_{52}^{98}$ | ${ }_{0.7}^{18}$ | -11 |
| Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 |  | YBSO <br> 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918 2,899 3,019 | $\begin{gathered} \text { YCAT } \\ 335 \\ 320 \\ 320 \\ 320 \\ 312 \\ 304 \\ 304 \\ 320 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2000 Sep-Nov (Aut) | ${ }_{6,459}^{6,436}$ | ${ }^{2,975}$ | ${ }_{316}^{316}$ | $\stackrel{569}{515}$ | ${ }_{208}^{208}$ | $\underset{508}{498}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,365}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,461 \\ 3,462}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| Oct-Dec Nov200-Jan 2001 Dec2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{gathered} 6.41 \\ 6.44 \\ 6441 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 508 $\substack{500 \\ 50}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2820 \\ \substack{284} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504 \\ & 5004 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,354 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.499 \\ 3.490 \\ 3.47 \end{gathered}$ |
| Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Ap Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 6,493 \\ & 6.450 \\ & 6.512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,973 \\ 3.0019 \\ 3,019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{235}{237} \\ 329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 501 \\ & 5 \\ & 513 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5001 \\ & 527 \\ & 527 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1367 \\ 1,358} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 390 \\ \begin{array}{c} 3490 \\ 3,493 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arplyn } \\ & \text { Sayn } \\ & \text { Jun-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,525 \\ 6.52545 \\ 6.50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.008 \\ 3.047 \\ 30,097 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack { \text { cos } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{236{ \text { cos } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 3 6 } } \\{329}\end{subarray}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 409 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 290 \\ 2000 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 554 \\ & 555 \\ & 555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,365 \\ 1,346 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387 \\ & 3,487 \\ & 3,487 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Julisep }}^{\text {aug }}$ Aoct | ${ }_{6}^{6.551}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,025}$ | ${ }_{325}^{320}$ | ${ }_{498}$ | ${ }_{204}^{204}$ | ${ }_{551}^{51}$ | ${ }_{1,359}^{135}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,496}$ |
| Changes <br> $\substack{\text { Oercast } \\ \text { Percent }}$ <br> months | ${ }^{-11}$ | - -0.7 | - 81. | -1. ${ }^{-6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4}{ }^{4}$ | 1.3 | -1.04 | ${ }_{0.3}^{10}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {OVer }}^{\text {Percast }}$ ( 12 months | ${ }_{12}^{76}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{46}$ | 29 | ${ }_{-3.1}$ | 0.4 | ${ }_{11}^{188}$ | -. -4 | ${ }_{0.9} 8$ |
|  |  | YBSP <br> 4,897 4,907 <br> 4,907 4,929 4,863 <br> 4,824 4,815 <br> 4,734 4,677 4,724 |  | rcax 788 788 780 704 700 7010 708 708 702 | YCBA <br> 1,316 1,319 1,302 1,271 1,210 1,182 1,095 1,057 1,039 |  |  |  |
|  | cioce 10.650 | ${ }_{4}^{4,682}$ | ${ }_{305}^{301}$ | ${ }_{712}^{702}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,065}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,436}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,247}$ | 5,971 |
| Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001 Nov2000-J-Feb2001 (Win |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4,74 \\ 4,751 \\ 4,71 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & 304 \\ & 3041 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{732}{7} 7810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,049 \\ 1,042 \\ 1,024 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,401 \\ & 1,302 \\ & 1,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,254 \\ & i, 252 \\ & 1.25 \end{aligned}$ | $5.970$ |
| $\underset{\text { Jenab-Mar } 2001}{ }$ ${ }^{\text {Feob-Ap }}$ Mar-May (Spr) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,780 \\ & 4,7,724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 318 \\ 31818 \\ 318 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{7425}{725} \\ & \hline 720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,054 \\ & 1,046 \\ & 1,049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,285 \\ & 1,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.969 \\ 5.962 \\ 596 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,711 \\ & 4,765 \\ & 4,769 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{739}{777}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0,057 \\ & 1,057 \\ & 1,055 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,364 \\ & 1,404 \\ & 1,450 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,253 \\ & 1,258 \\ & 1,258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,5258 \\ & 5,929 \\ & 5,939 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Jut-sep }}^{\text {Jus-oct }}$ | 10,70 | ${ }_{4}^{4,788}$ | ${ }_{319}^{235}$ | ${ }_{731}^{747}$ | 1,040 | ${ }^{1,422}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,2965}$ | 5,9,97 |
| Changes Over last 3 months <br> Percent | ${ }_{02}^{17}$ | ${ }_{0.4}^{19}$ | $0_{2}^{1}$ | -. -8 | ${ }_{-0.8}^{-8}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{28}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{10}$ | 0.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Over }}^{\text {Perceast }}$ ( 2 months | 6.6 0.6 | ${ }_{22}^{102}$ | ${ }_{6.0}^{18}$ | ${ }_{4.1}^{29}$ | -.9.9 | ${ }_{29}^{41}$ | ${ }_{1.9}^{23}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4} .7$ |



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${ }_{\beta}^{\text {B }}$ Redied

## E． 2 Eannings

Average Earnings Index：all employee jobs：by industry （three－month averages，${ }^{\text {b }}$ unadjusted）：excluding bonuses

| Fing bram |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | （ex |  | cos |  |  | cose |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {cex }}$ |  |  | （180 |  |  | 㓎 | ${ }^{19}$ | 鹳 |  | ， | 誛 |  |
|  |  | 10－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
|  |  | ， | ， |  | \％ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ | ， | 12 | cosem |
|  |  | （1） |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 194}$ |  | 嚄 | ${ }^{176}$ |  |  | 筑 | ， |
|  |  |  |  | \％118 | \％ | 11488 | 哏 |  |  |  | 㓎 | （108 |
| com |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { Had }}_{\text {and }}$ | ${ }^{\text {H2 }}$ |  |  |  | 哠 | 槐 | ${ }^{\text {atat }}$ | 鹤 | （190 |
| ${ }^{200}$ |  |  |  |  | （1200 |  | 174 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 慮 |  | 嵒 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { a }}$ |  | 橅 | 鴙 | 歂 |  | 䥦 | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |
|  |  | 122 | 榾 |  | （100 |  |  | 哏號 |  |  |  | \％${ }_{\text {Mid }}$ |
|  |  | 㤺 | ${ }^{1129}$ |  |  | 碸 | 鹳 |  | 闙 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {！}}$ | 鹤 |  |
| ${ }^{201}$ |  | ${ }^{198}$ |  |  | ${ }^{12}$ | 蠋 | 㮯 | 㗊 | 畤 | 199 |  | 鹤 |
|  |  |  | 䠪 |  | 178 |  | 㵝 |  | 郒 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （\％ |  |  |  | 犕 |  | 䍄 | 郘 | 羉 |  |
| Octip |  | ${ }^{1158}$ | ${ }_{197}$ | ${ }^{205}$ | 145 | 123 | ${ }^{127}$ | 192 | ${ }^{225}$ | ${ }^{218}$ | ${ }^{124}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 箪 |  | －${ }_{6}^{67}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | \％ | ${ }^{35}$ | 骂 | itis | ${ }^{3}$ | 榀 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {8，}}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 19 |  | ${ }_{18}$ | 名 | ${ }^{3}$ | 18 | 砤 |  | ${ }^{23}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | 管 | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{3}{2} \text { \％}}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |
| 发 | ${ }^{48}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 鹪 | \％ | ${ }^{\text {18 }}$ | 30 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ | ${ }^{\frac{1}{36}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 | 碗 | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{29}$ | 越 | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{38}$ | ${ }_{\substack{75 \\ 88}}$ |  |
|  | 路 |  |  | $\underbrace{24}_{\substack{28 \\ 24}}$ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {gid }}$ | 2 | 选 | 櫂 | ${ }^{\frac{3}{3} ⿳ 亠 丷 厂 彡}$ | 管 |  |
| ${ }^{201}$ | 管品 | 碗 |  |  |  | 號 |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\frac{38}{46}}$ | 昆 | ${ }_{\substack{39 \\ 3 \\ 3}}$ | ${ }_{68}^{48}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 硈 |  | ${ }_{68}^{45}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 15 | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ | 5 |  | 㗊 | 1 | 碀 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: ${ }^{\text {a main }}$ industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | Whole economy (Division 01-93) |  |  |  | Public sector |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  |  | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { lncluding } \\ \text { bonus }}}{\text { den }}$ | Excluding ${ }_{\text {bonus }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bonus } \\ \text { effecte }}}^{\text {a }}$ | Including bonus |  | Excluding ${ }_{\text {bonus }}$ | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\substack{\text { enfectis }}}$ |
|  | Jana |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { LNMM } \\ \text { L157 }}}{ }$ | Lous ${ }_{\text {4,5 }}$ | Lo.u. | Loup | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { LNN } \\ 103}]{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Louo }} \mathbf{7}$ | Lom ${ }^{\text {3,7 }}$ | Lour |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1827}$ | 5.0 | ${ }_{3,5}^{3,8}$ | 1.3 <br> 1.5 | ${ }^{1110.1}$ | ${ }_{3.9}^{4.3}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{38}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.5}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apry } \\ \text { duay } \\ \text { dun } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1174 \\ & 1719.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 4.1 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 3.2 \\ 4.1 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \\ & 11194 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ \begin{array}{c} 4.6 \\ 52 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4.1 \\ 3.9 \\ 4.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Auly } \\ & \text { sop } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1193 \\ & 1176.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{43}^{43} \\ & 44 \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 3,5 \\ 3 \\ 3.5 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1135 \\ & 14140 \end{aligned}$ | 39 <br> $\begin{array}{l}39 \\ 3.6\end{array}$ <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ot } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Now } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 118.1 \\ \text { and } \\ 124.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ \begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 6.3 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.6 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & { }_{27}^{27} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1139 \\ 1145.4 \\ 145.1 \end{gathered}$ | 3.9 3 3 3.9 | 3.8 3 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Jan | 1232 | 6.5 | -4.6 | - 1.9 | 115.1 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{3}$ | -39- | 0.4 |
|  | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\text { Nar }}$ | ${ }_{129.3}^{12.3}$ | ${ }_{5.6}^{56}$ | 4.5 | ${ }_{1}^{0.7}$ | ${ }_{1115.1}^{116.3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{4.1}^{4.6}$ | 0.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aor } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { dan } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 1224 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | 43 <br> $\begin{array}{l}4.9 \\ 3.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42, \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1167 \\ & 18,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{43 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.1}}{ }$ | 4.3 3 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{1236 \\ 1225 \\ 1222}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ | a 4 48 40 | 42 48 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1174 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 177.7 \end{aligned}$ | 35 3.5 3.3 | 37 3 3.4 3.4 | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ot ot } \\ \text { Noco } \\ \text { Dot } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1227 \\ & 1340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ { }_{-0}^{0.5} \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1176 \\ & \substack{175 \\ 1202} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 33 } \\ \begin{array}{l}3.6 \\ 4.5\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { fand } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1286 \\ & 123.7 \\ & 138.7 \end{aligned}$ | 44 48 48 | $\begin{gathered} 3.8 \\ 4.8 \\ 4.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1190 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1195 \\ 1202 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 34 <br> $\begin{array}{c}3, \\ 4.4\end{array}$ <br> 4 | 3. 3 4.7 4.7 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.3 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { dan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1294 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 120.4 \end{aligned}$ | 48 48 48 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [ } \\ \begin{array}{c}52 \\ 52 \\ 5\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1234 \\ \substack{23,5 \\ 124,5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 62 5 58 | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{Jul} \\ \text { Sup } \\ \text { Sop R }}}{\text { s. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2888 \\ 1227 \\ 127.6 \end{gathered}$ | 42 4.3 4.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { a25 } \\ 1245 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ¢68 <br> $\begin{array}{c}68 \\ 58\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Octp | ${ }^{128.1}$ | 4.4 | 5.0 | -0.6 | 124.4 | 5.8 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 0.0 |
|  |  | Private sector |  |  |  | of which: Private sector services ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Change on year (\%) |  |  |  | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ |  | Excluding bonss | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Borus } \\ \text { effectar }}}^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Including | Excluding ${ }_{\text {bonus }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Borus } \\ \text { eftecte }}}^{\substack{\text { en }}}$ |
| 1998 | Jana |  | Loun |  | Louo | $\xrightarrow{\text { JJGF }} 1$ | JJga ${ }_{49}$ | JGG | JUN |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cober }}^{\text {Febar }}$ | ${ }_{1254}^{1206}$ | ${ }_{5,3}^{53}$ | 37 | ${ }_{1}^{1.8}$ | ${ }_{1227}^{127}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6} \mathrm{6}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apry } \\ \text { Mary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack { 1188 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{20.9{ 1 1 8 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 . 9 } } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 32 \\ 3, \\ 3.9 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.3 \\ \begin{array}{c} 12,3 \\ 121.6 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 33 <br> $\begin{array}{l}32 \\ 64 \\ 64\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{1207 \\ 1188 \\ 118.4}}{\substack{20 \\ \hline}}$ | ( | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{33}{33} \\ & \begin{array}{c} 37 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121.7 \\ 118.6 \\ 118.6 \end{gathered}$ | 4.9 48 48 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ot } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1292 \\ & 1292 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & .5 .4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & \hline .8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 32 \\ 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.0 \\ \substack{120.1 \\ 1290} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Jan | 1252 | 7.0 | -48 | 22 | 126.9 | 7.6 |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { cebr }}{\text { Mar }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1276 \\ 1829}}^{129}$ | ${ }_{6.0}^{5.8}$ | ${ }_{46}^{49}$ | ${ }_{1}^{19}$ | ${ }_{130.3}^{130 .}$ | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ | ${ }_{4.6}^{50}$ | 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A_{0} y_{u n} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1239 \\ & \hline 1297 \end{aligned}$ | 4. <br> $\begin{array}{l}48 \\ 38\end{array}$ <br> 8 | 42 47 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 246 } \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2425^{2} \end{array} \\ & \hline 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{44 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 3}}{ }$ | 4.1 4.8 4.8 | 0.8 -1.6 -1.6 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Jut } \\ \text { dep }}}{\text { Sep }}$ |  | 36 48 48 | 43 44 44 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.7 \\ & 0.0 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1257 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1257 \\ 1235 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 33 4.6 4.1 | 42 4.6 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ot } \\ \text { Noct } \\ \text { Doc } \end{gathered}$ |  | 40 <br> 4.1 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & { }_{48}^{86} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | 42 43 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 52 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.0 \\ 0.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jand } \\ \text { Han } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1810 \\ & 1890 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4.6}{4.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 08 \\ -3.3 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.8 \\ & \substack{13 / 8 \\ 14.1} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 43 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 166 \\ -1.6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A_{0}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { dan } \\ \text { un } \end{array}\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1296 \\ & 12064 \\ & 120.4 \end{aligned}$ | 46 46 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ 5.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { 1.0. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.9 \\ & \substack{120.6 \\ 130.9} \end{aligned}$ | 425 $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 4.3\end{aligned}$ | 51 $\begin{gathered}58 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.0 .3 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Jul } \\ \text { Sup } \\ \text { Sep }}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 4.8 \\ 40 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 58 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 . \\ & .1 .2 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 1297 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{228.4 \\ 128.4{ 1 2 9 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 2 8 . 4 \\ 1 2 8 . 4 } } \\ {\hline} \end{subarray}$ | 32 $\begin{gathered}32 \\ 38 \\ 38\end{gathered}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 47 4.8 4.8 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ |
|  | OctP | 129.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 | -0.7 | 128.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 0.9 |

Average Earnings Index: ${ }^{\text {a main industrial sectors: effect of bon EARNING }}$

| bitain | Production (Divisions 10-41) |  |  |  | of which: Manutacturing (Divisions 15-37) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | includex $\begin{gathered}\text { Indung } \\ \text { bous } \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  | includex $\begin{gathered}\text { Inden } \\ \text { bonus } \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | Including | Excluding | Bonus |  | Including | Excluding | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bonus } \\ \text { eftecta }}}$ |
|  | Lnmo | Lout | LoJJ | Lous | LiMm | Louk | Loul | LOUT |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{116.3}$ | ${ }_{3,4}^{34}$ | ${ }_{24}^{25}$ | ${ }_{10}^{0.9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{116.7}$ | ${ }_{3,5}^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{26}^{27}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.8}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1173 \\ & 1164.6 \\ & 16.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 34 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1175 \\ & 117 \\ & 1721 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{36}{36} \\ & { }_{34} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 268 \\ & . \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { suf } \\ & \text { sup } \\ & \hline \text { sp } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1182 \\ & 1165 \\ & 1168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 38 \\ 42 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 08 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 118,7 \\ 117,4 \\ 1774 \end{gathered}$ | 3.6 4.4 4.4 | 29 4.8 4.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\substack { \text { oad } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Now }{ \text { oad } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Now } } } \\ {0} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,3 \\ & 112,5 \\ & 1208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 45 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1190 \\ & 120.3 \\ & 123.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | 44 4. 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 02 \\ & 02 \\ & 03 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| 200 | 121.2 | 56 | -4.3 | ${ }^{1.3}$ | 121.8 | 58 | 45 | ${ }^{13}-$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{121.6 \\ 125.4}}$ | ${ }_{4.2}^{46}$ | ${ }_{4.8}^{4.8}$ | ${ }_{-0.6}^{-0.3}$ | ${ }_{122.1}^{122.1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ | 5.1 | -0.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aray } \\ & \text { jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1220 \\ & 1212,18 \end{aligned}$ | 40 4.4 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{c} 1287 \\ 1224 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 4.5 4.5 | 46 47 47 | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ .0 .5 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juld } \\ & \text { sug } \\ & \text { sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1230 \\ & 1290 \\ & 120.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4, 4.8 4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4.5 \\ 3.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1240 \\ \begin{array}{c} 120.6 \end{array} \\ \hline 122 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.4} 4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { odt } \\ \text { door } \\ \text { Doc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1228 \\ & 1224 \\ & 1284 \end{aligned}$ | 39 4.4 4.5 | 3.8 <br> $\begin{array}{c}3.8 \\ 4.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1239 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2298 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 42 48 48 | 3.0 4.0 4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 42 4.4 4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3. <br> $\begin{array}{c}3 . \\ 52 \\ 52\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.5} 4.6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\substack{\text { Apr } \\ \text { juy } \\ \text { Hon }}$ | $\underset{\substack{1281 \\ 127.5 \\ 127.5}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ | 50 4.4 4.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 500 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & -0.6 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1290 \\ 12204 \\ 1292 \end{gathered}$ | 5.1 4.7 4.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 52 } \\ \begin{array}{c}52 \\ 52\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { unt } \\ & \text { Supg } \end{aligned}$ |  | 42 45 4.3 4 | 47 4. 45 4 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1293 <br> $\substack{12,3 \\ 128.0}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.4} 4.4$ | 4.8 4.8 4.7 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.3 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Octp | 127.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 128.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | -0.4 |
| Services (Divisions 50-93) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Change on year (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | including bonus | (neluding bonus | $\underset{\substack{\text { Excluding } \\ \text { bonus }}}{\text { ata }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | $\underset{\substack{\text { LNMP } \\ 1159}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Loum }}^{4.6}$ | Louk | Louv |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ear | ${ }_{123,1}^{1195}$ | ${ }_{55}^{55}$ | 40 36 3 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack { \text { Apay } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { jan } \\ \hline 0{ \text { Apay } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { jan } \\ \hline 0 } } \\ {\hline} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1178 \\ & 11926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ \begin{array}{l}36 \\ 6.1\end{array} \\ \hline .1\end{array}$ | 35 3 4.5 4.5 | 0.9 0.9 0.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1195 \\ & 11175 \\ & 1174 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{47}$ 4.5 4.5 | 3, <br> $\begin{array}{l}3.5 \\ 3.4\end{array}$ | 1.1 .7 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { oat } \\ \text { doo } \\ \text { doc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1177 \\ & 1126 \\ & 1256 \end{aligned}$ | 53 <br> 6.4 <br> 6.4 |  | 20 20 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 200 Jan | 123.7 | ${ }_{6} .7$ | 4. | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { cob } \\ \text { Nar }}}{\text { Nat }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{120.5}$ | ${ }_{5.7}^{58}$ |  | ${ }^{11.4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\substack{1224 \\ 1223,5}$ <br> 120. | $\underset{\substack{44 \\ 4.4 \\ 38}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 40 45 4 | - $\begin{array}{r}0.4 \\ -1.0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -33 <br> 3.9 | 4.1 4.3 4.5 | -0.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 39 5.1 5. | 47 4.8 4.7 | 0.88 0.8 0.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 201 |  | 4.4 4.0 4.0 | 3.5 4.9 4.9 | $\begin{array}{r}11 . \\ \begin{array}{l}1.5 \\ -0.9\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aoray } \\ \text { jund } \\ \text { jund } \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.6 4.6 4.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 54, } \\ \begin{array}{c}51 \\ 51\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Suppep } \\ & \text { Rep } \end{aligned}$ |  | 40 30 42 | 52 5 5 5 5 | $\begin{array}{r}-1.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 0 ctp | 127.7 | 4.4 | 5.1 | -0.7 |  |  |  |  |

b. Forturnerinitormation onthe new series, privale sectors sevicices, please seet the a aticle on ppo201-203, LLabour Market Trends, May 2000

| ${ }_{\mathrm{P}}^{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Revised } \\ \text { Provisional }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

F. 11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

| Yearcuarter/month | Number on New Deal at |  |  | Number of starts ${ }^{\text {in }}$ quarter/month |  |  | Number of leavers in quarter/month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Alld | Male | Female | Alld | Male | Female | Alll |
| United kingdome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 1999 | 114.6 | 399 | 154.7 | ${ }^{38} 3$ | 15.7 | 54.1 | 29.0 | ${ }_{11.0}$ | 40. |
| Apr-Jun 1999 | 115.1 | ${ }^{40.3}$ | 1556 | ${ }^{34.9}$ | 13.5 | 48.4 | 34.4 | 13.0 | 47. |
| Ju-Sep 1999 | 1083 | ${ }_{3}^{389}$ | 1473 | ${ }^{26,7}$ | 150 | 51.8 | ${ }^{436}$ | 16.4 | cos |
| Oct-Dec 1999 | 1035 | 36.6 | 140.1 | 29.3 | 122 | 13.1 | 384 | 16.1 | 3s |
| great britaln |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 10.1 | 33.5 | 1346 | 1572 | 573 | 214.5 | 56.1 | 238 | 79 |
| 1999 | 98.8 | ${ }^{34.1}$ | 13300 | 1362 | 550 | 1913 | 1385 | 54. | 192 |
| 2000 | 80.1 | ${ }^{28.1}$ | 108.5 | 124.1 | 51.5 | 175.9 | 1427 | 57.5 | 20. |
| Jan-Mar2001 | 71.5 | 262 | 98.0 | 33.1 | 13.7 | 468 | 348 | 13.7 | 48 |
| Apr-un2001 | 725 | 25.5 | 98.2 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 50 | ${ }_{18}$ |
| Ju12001 | 70.3 | 25.3 | 95.9 | 10.1 | 42 | 14.3 | 122 | 4.4 | 16 |
| ALug200 | 629 | ${ }^{233}$ | 86.4 | 102 | 4.1 | 14.4 | 177 | 6.1 | 23 |
| Sep2001 | 63.1 | 235 | 868 | 80 | 37 | 11.7 | 15.1 | 5.6 | 20 |



Note: Forturtherintormation, please see aricicle on pop 197-206, LabourMarket Trends. Aril 1999

## F. 12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-September $2001{ }^{\circ}$

|  | Total | Gateway ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Opptions } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Employer | Education andtraining | Voluntarysector | Environment Task Force | Follow |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alld | 86.8 | 47.6 | 23.01 | 4.18 | 9.00 | 527 | 4.5 |  | 23 |
| Male | 63.1 | 339 | 16.87 | 3.08 | 6.47 | 3.11 | 421 |  | 3 |
| Female | 235 | 13.5 | 6.12 | 1.10 | 252 | 2.16 | 0.35 |  | ${ }_{8} 8$ |
| People wilt disabilitiese | 11.0 | 5.1 | 3.37 | 0.52 | 1.35 | 0.90 | 0.50 |  | 50 |
| People fromethnicminority groups ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | s' 140 | 85 | 3.04 | 0.35 | 1.53 | 0.88 | 0.28 |  | 14 |
| White | 68.1 | ${ }^{37.6}$ | 17.28 | 3.89 | 5.64 | 3.90 | 3.83 |  | 2 |
| Prefernotosay | 43 | 27 | 0.81 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.2 | 0.13 |  | 70 |




Note: Forfurtherintormation, please see articie onpp197-206, LabourMarket Trends. April 1999

F. 15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

| GREAT BRITAIN Year/quarter/month | Number into sustained employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | Number into other employmento |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Unsubsidised | Subsidised ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Total | Unsussidised | Subsidisece |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allit } \\ & \text { Alos } \\ & 2000 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,40 \\ 870.10 \\ 90909 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3627 \\ 86062 \\ 8606 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.14 \\ & 10.14 \\ & 1027 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 16225 \\ 3150 \\ 2029 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1637 \\ & \hline 1736 \\ & \hline 699 \\ & \hline 6.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { as } \\ & 0.054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 485 \\ & 4.96 \\ & 1.188 \\ & 1.172 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & .43 \\ & .150 \\ & 1.907 \\ & 1.07 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3249 \\ 6894 \\ 6845 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26.49 \\ 6.9 .19 \\ 6.0 .04 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,40 \\ & \hline 2045 \\ & \hline 7.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.92 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.40 \\ & 0.42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female } \\ & \text { Pe9ale } \\ & 12009 \\ & \hline 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1291 \\ & 2149 \\ & 24959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 978 \\ 2928 \\ 2028 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 27271 \\ & 271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.56 \\ & { }_{5}^{756} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.37 \\ 5.505 \\ 5050 \end{gathered}$ | cois |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 494949 \\ & 4.8141 \\ & \hline 1.41 \\ & 2.81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.540 \\ & 4.40 \\ & 1.06 \\ & 1.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.15 \\ & 0.19 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,19 \\ & 0.104 \\ & 0.48 \\ & 0.288 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & .0 .17 \\ & 0.35 \\ & 0.27 \\ & 0.27 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| People from ethnic mi 1998 1999 |  | $\begin{gathered} 4909 \\ 10.78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 9.700 \\ & 9.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.90 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 192 \\ { }_{28}^{2020} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 2020 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21.1 \\ & 0.96 \\ & 0.56 \\ & 0.768 \\ & \hline 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.06 \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.50 \\ & 0.56 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.515 \\ & 0.71 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ |  |

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destinationa

|  |  | Lett New Deal <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Lett } J S A \\ \text { Unsubsidised } \\ \text { employment }\end{array}$ | Transfer to other benefits | Othere | Not knownd | On JSA ${ }^{\circ}$ | Still on New Deal Left JSA |  | On JSA <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Education and } \\ \text { training }\end{array}$ opportunit$\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employer subsidy |  |  |  |  | Learning for Adults/TfW |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { an } \\ \substack{290 \\ 2000} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{123.5 \\ 13,5}}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{15.92}$ | (13.05 | ${ }_{5}^{5.87}$ | 11.08 10.25 | ${ }_{697.51}^{59}$ | ${ }_{5.46}^{6.67}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.27} 10.14$ | ${ }_{2.30}^{3.80}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 28.26 .6 \\ 53.5 \\ 574 \\ 29 \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.90 \\ & 0.71 \\ & 0.75 \\ & 0.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,72 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.30 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.57 \\ & 0.95 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.98 \\ & 0,28 \\ & 0.29 \\ & 0.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.48 \\ & \hline 4.97 \\ & \hline 4.96 \\ & 3.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.28 \\ & 0.06 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.008 \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.17 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.010 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.001 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{1989}$ | ${ }_{\substack{105.2 \\ 111.5}}$ | 1325 <br> 14.64 | ${ }_{\substack{10.57 \\ 11.18}}$ | ${ }_{4.68}^{4.14}$ | ${ }_{8.43}^{9.02}$ | ${ }_{50}^{57.76}$ | ${ }_{4.66}^{5.67}$ | 8.8.56 | ${ }_{1}^{3.98}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 23.9 .9 \\ & 19.8 \\ & \hline 4.5 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.24 \\ & 2,4 \\ & 0.36 \\ & 0.39 \\ & 0.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.03 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.62 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.26 \\ & 0.78 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \\ & i_{06}^{626} \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.39 \\ & \hline 1256 \\ & \hline 2.34 \\ & \hline 3.26 \\ & \hline 1.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.07 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.85 \\ & 0.100 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{1929}$ | 20.0 20.8 | ${ }_{2.87}^{2.62}$ | ${ }_{2.56}^{2.45}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.105}$ | 203 1.67 | ${ }_{9.95}^{8.65}$ | 0.94 | ${ }_{1}^{1.59}$ | ${ }_{0.31}^{0.51}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.61 \\ & 0.46 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.060 \\ & 0.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.055 \\ & 0.003 \\ & 0.035 \end{aligned}$ | 0.29 <br> $\begin{array}{l}0.14 \\ 0.102 \\ 0.0 .0 \\ 0.02\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.020 \\ & 0.020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & 0.150 \\ & 0.50 \\ & 0.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.000 \\ & 0.000 \end{aligned}$ |

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES
Number of people into employment from New Deal $25+^{\text {a }}$
F. 19



- 17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES . 1 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-September 2001 great britain
$\underset{\substack{\text { Ald } \\ \text { Male }}}{ }$
Female
eople trom ettric mino
10.7
8.8
1.7
1.3
2.3
2.3
0.71
0
0.64
0.12
0.123
0.03
0.19
$\begin{array}{r}0.29 \\ 0 \text { pportuntie } \\ 0.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$



Note:For further intormation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999 .
S86 Labour Market trends January 2002


## G. 1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS



G 2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ seasonally adjusted

|  |  |  | dinds |  |  |  |  | Sest |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { Moothern } \\ \text { Neand }}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DPCL | IBWE | вcas | Bcaf | bcos | dpco | всов | DPCP | вcao | vast | scas | всак | sco | scam | dpe. |
|  | $\underbrace{388}$ | $\pm$ | ${ }_{\text {coid }}^{\substack{195 \\ 210}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { and }}}_{\substack{350 \\ 355}}$ | $\underset{\substack{207 \\ 204}}{\substack{29}}$ | 315 <br> 321 <br> 21 <br> 1 | $\underset{\substack{355 \\ 3505}}{\substack{\text { 3x }}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{258 \\ 280}}_{283}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{162 \\ 162}}{162}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{310 \\ 3108}}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{2088 \\ 2087}}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{167 \\ 180}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{352 \\ 388}}{\substack{\text { ax }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{29 \\ 240 \\ 240}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{211 \\ 218 \\ 218}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{290 \\ 240 \\ 234}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | $\substack { 370 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{30 \\ 80 .{ 3 7 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 0 \\ 8 0 . } } \end{subarray}$ |  | $\substack { \text { 293 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{291 \\ 2000{ \text { 293 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 9 1 \\ 2 0 0 0 } } \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{\substack{165 \\ 168 \\ 168}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { 20, }}}_{\substack{205 \\ 20.5}}$ | $\underset{\substack{37.1 \\ 30.4}}{ }$ |  | $\underset{\substack{27 \\ 220}}{\substack{21}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{249 \\ \text { 24, } \\ 24}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{350 \\ 357}}$ | $\underset{\substack{408 \\ 414 \\ 414}}{ }$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { che }}}_{\substack{304 \\ 30.5}}$ | $\substack { \text { 24, } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{24.4 \\ 204{ \text { 24, } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 4 . 4 \\ 2 0 4 } } \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{\substack{189 \\ 182}}^{182}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{206 \\ 198}}{\substack{\text { 193 }}}$ | ces | $\underset{\substack{273 \\ 294}}{\substack{29}}$ | $\underset{\substack{201 \\ 220}}{\substack{20}}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{24 \\ 240}}_{\text {246 }}$ | coid | $\substack{409 \\ 405}_{405}$ |  | $\substack { 2753 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2795{ 2 7 5 3 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 7 9 5 } } \\{298} \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  | (en |
| ${ }_{185}^{195}$ | ${ }_{\text {cin }}^{4}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{310 \\ 327}}_{\text {310 }}$ | $\underset{\substack{225 \\ 220}}{\substack{20}}$ |  |  | cos | $\underset{\substack{419 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  | $\substack { \text { 2x\% } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { 2x] } \\ \text { 20] }{ \text { 2x\% } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { 2x] } \\ \text { 20] } } } \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{198}$ |  | cis |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {lig }}^{187}$ |  | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{33 \\ 3 \times 6} }} \\{346} \end{subarray}$ | $\underset{\substack{29 \\ 205}}{\substack{29}}$ |  | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{25 \\ \text { 24, } \\ \text { 24, }} }} \end{subarray}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{451 \\ 458}}^{4}$ | $\underset{\substack { 35 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { 35 } \\ \text { 35 }{ 3 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { 35 } \\ \text { 35 } } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ |  | $\underset{\substack{191 \\ 198}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underbrace{4.8}_{\substack{395 \\ 498}}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ckiz }}^{120}$ | $\substack{424 \\ 480 \\ 480}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { 3/5 }}}_{\substack{358 \\ 785}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{202 \\ 225}}^{205}$ |  |  | (ex |  |  | $\underset{\substack{244 \\ \text { 3n4. }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{245 \\ \text { 245 } \\ 254}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | cis | 478 <br> 470 <br> 470 |  |  |  |  | (2x88 |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{35 \\ 3 \\ 3}}$ |
| 52 | 467 | 394 | 239 | 394 | 264 | 326 | 48 | 359 | 3142 | 20.6 | 42 |  |  |  |

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres ${ }^{a}$ and G. $^{\text {a }}$

 $u$ Hed
lcation of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferered due to distortions to the data. This





 In in





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



S88
Q. 11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes ${ }^{\text {a }}$


R Revised
Q.21 $\begin{aligned} & \text { ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY } \\ & \text { Educational status }\end{aligned}$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNITI } \\ & \text { KKIGODM } \end{aligned}$ |  | Economically active |  |  | Total in employment |  |  | ILO unemployed |  |  | Economically inative |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total Not in FTEb |  | In FTE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Total Not in FTED |  | $\frac{\ln \operatorname{fTED}}{6}$ | Total Not in FTE |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { In FTEb } \\ 9 \end{array}$ | Total Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | $\frac{\ln \text { FTE }}{12}$ |
|  |  | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 4 | 5 |  | 7 | 8 |  | 10 | 11 |  |
| Levels - - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | $\begin{gathered} 16.17 \\ \text { Alunder } \\ \text { Al } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 887 \\ \text { anc } \\ 4,767 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3584 \\ 3,692 \\ 3,62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 509 \\ \substack{597 \\ 1,120} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 679 \\ \text { and } \\ 4,184 \\ 4,64 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 x 4 \\ \substack{2019 \\ 3,160} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 416 \\ 507 \\ 507 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1818 \\ \substack{186 \\ 604} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 351 \\ 445 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ \substack{96 \\ 188} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ \substack{5 \times 4 \\ 0 \times 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 529 \\ \text { s. } \\ 1,17 \end{gathered}$ |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 16.17 \\ \text { Allunder24 } \\ \text { An } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4146 \\ 246 \\ 2.560} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 520 \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3250 \\ \hline \\ 2 \times 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1020 \\ 1,502 \\ 1,54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ \substack{209 \\ 451} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 101 } \\ & \substack{206 \\ 30} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 263 \\ 204 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \frac{28}{82} \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 382 \\ 450 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{128 \\ 1180} \substack{38 \\ 108}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & 37 \\ & 387 \\ & 587 \end{aligned}$ |
| Female |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack { 421 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,285 \\ 2 \times 20{ 4 2 1 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 2 8 5 \\ 2 \times 2 0 } } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1329 \\ 1,409 \\ 1,090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 238 \\ 9864 \\ \hline 64 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 335 \\ 1,954 \\ 1,950 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 1041 \\ 1,421 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 238 \\ 516 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{26 \\ 267 \\ 247}}{\substack{106}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 828 \\ \\ \\ 159 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ { }_{8}^{58} \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 277 \\ \substack{671 \\ 977} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 441 \\ 401 \\ 42 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 286 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 588 \end{aligned}$ |
| RATES(\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | $\substack{16.17 \\ \text { Aliverder } \\ \text { Alt }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{58.8 \\ 73.5} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 490 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 402 \\ 502 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 462 \\ \text { ack } \\ 6425 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { co. } \\ 775.9 \\ 75.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & \substack{45 . \\ 43.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.3 \\ & 102 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,3 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.1 \\ & 202 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & \substack{179 \\ 142} \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,1 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 488 \end{aligned}$ |
| Male | $\begin{array}{r} 16-17 \\ 18-24 \\ \text { Allunder25 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 592 \\ 887 \\ \pi, 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 897 \\ \text { and } \\ 9286 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 447 \\ 489 \\ 470 \\ \hline 7.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 457 \\ & \substack{427 \\ 666} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{816 \\ 79.9 \\ 79.6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.7 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 217 \\ 139 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 175 \\ \substack{106 \\ 13.5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,3 \\ & 2726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 \\ \substack{86 \\ 7.4} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} 16.17 \\ \text { Alunder } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 586 \\ 694 \\ 696 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 764 \\ 784 \\ 784 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 529 \\ 535 \\ 537 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 466 \\ \text { a6.1. } \\ 66.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{58,1}{7} 70.7 \\ & 70.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.20 \\ & 45.6 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28.8 \\ 8.9 \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41.4 \\ 30.6 \\ 30.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,4 \\ & 21,4 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | 47 4 483 |
| CHANGES ON YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | $\begin{array}{r} 16-17 \\ 18-24 \\ \text { All under25 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }^{59} \\ { }_{60} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & { }_{56}^{46} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .7 \\ & .{ }_{13} \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \substack{15 \\ \infty \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \frac{1}{15} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -12 \\ & -4 \\ & -7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3 \\ & -\frac{1}{6} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -8 \\ -2 \\ -10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & { }_{24}^{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $x$ 2 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 58 \\ & 528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -11 \\ -17 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 27 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 11 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{21}{\stackrel{4}{1}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -9 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2_{23}^{23} \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & -15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -9 \\ & -17 \\ & -26 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ |
| Female |  | $\begin{aligned} & -4 \\ & 9 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -8 \\ & { }_{18}^{18} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & -4 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{31}^{20}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3 \\ & -2 \\ & -6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -38 \\ -18 \\ -21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & -27 \\ & -27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & -{ }_{5}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 38 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | +17 |
| RATES(\%) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | $\begin{gathered} 16.17 \\ \text { Allunder.24 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & .0 .2 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} -1.5 \\ -0.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 02 \\ & 02 \\ & 02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.4 \\ 0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & -.8 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.5 \\ -1.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.2 0.1 | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 16.17 \\ \text { Alunderat } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.7 \\ & \text {-1.4 } \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 . \\ -0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.4 \\ & 08 \\ & 02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.7 \\ \text { and } \\ -3.6 \\ -3.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 02 \\ & .0 .9 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.0 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.3 \end{gathered}$ | 14 |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} \substack{16.17 \\ \hline \\ \text { Allunder }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.7 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.7 \\ & 0.0 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 \\ & -1.4 \\ & -1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5.5 \\ \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ -1.7 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 0.5 0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| a Thistable isnot seasonalyadjusted because ofthe discontinuitybeetweenwinter $1996 /$ and sping 1997. Fulltimeeducation.Denomininator=Allpersons inthe erelevantage groupforeconomically active, total inemploymentandeco Reationship betweencolumns: $1=2+3 ; 1=4+7 ; 4=5+6 ; 7=8+9 ; 10=11+12$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service
60ctober-2November2001

This figure includes iob entires a chieved by Employment Senice call centres
side the scopeo o inational Stataistics

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
O. 31
Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 2001ª
 offist payment.
Tedatian his tatal eall outsice the scope of Nationa Statistic

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
or more: July-September $2001^{\text {a }}$
Regional Selective Assistance: offers of $£ 75,000$ or more: July - September 2001a

| Region a d company | ${ }_{\text {Travel-to-work }}^{\text {area }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total amount } \\ & \text { of assistance } \\ & \text { offered (£) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Prolect } \\ \text { categor }{ }^{\text {b }}}}$ | sIC 1992 description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EAST EAmeal Products) Lto | GreatYarmuth | 99.000 | B | Manutacture ofmedicaments and on-medicaments |
|  | Great amouth | 200,000 | A | Manutacturenon-domestic coolingandventing |
|  | Greal Yarmuth | 90,000 | A | Architecturaland engineeingacts |
| Sithoun swaierEquipmentLd | GreatYamouth | 885000 | A | Manutacture instumenss:measuringetc |
| Totel |  | 474,000 |  |  |
| East Man and |  |  |  |  |
| Fluem aceltd | Allietonandashfield | 220,000 | A | Manutacture otherfabicatedmetal Frods |
| Mebeer bricics LId | Allietonand Ashfield | 950,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manuracture ofthererextilesn.es.s. |
| Calepin UkK Lid | Notingam | 1,300,000 | в | Manutacture machineminingleart-movingroadworks |
| Oofifor odit Amegl | Notitigham | ${ }^{325,000}$ | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manutacture esesticides and agro-chemprods |
| ${ }_{\text {amegl }}^{\text {Roal }}$ | Sheffield | 160000 2,95,000 |  |  |
| Nooth west (merserside) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Livepool | 110,000 | A | Storageandwarehousing |
|  | Livepool Liverpol | 200,000 150,000 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ | Wholesale of meatand meat products |
| UsAm inc | Livepool | 780,000 | A | Scheduluedairtransport |
| figh C in icals ( Uk) LTd | Wichesand Runcom | 99,000 | A | Wholesale ot chemical products |
| Fowne tingand Promol Inovations | WiganandStHelens | 180,000 | A | Manuracurue plastic plates, sheets, tues |
|  | WiganandStHelens | 250,000 180000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manuracurue ofpaperstationery |
| Toal Coenl miostrasenicesta |  | 1,99,000 |  | Industradcleaning |
| мовт /ist |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bishop Auckand | 150,000 | A | Manuactureplastictloorcoveringlbuiders' ware |
| Factext thustries Ltd | Mopethand Ashingon | 175,000 | A |  |
| Eiveal: neneics Corporation LId Peaelea aging LLd | Newcastle upon Tyne Newcastle upon Tyne | $\begin{aligned} & 975,000 \\ & { }^{955,000} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | Manufacture of prepared unrecordedmedia Packaging activities |
| Toal |  | 1,450,000 |  |  |
| NORTH W SST (MANCHESTER) |  |  |  |  |
| aisencos id | Blackum | 90,000 | A | Manuatuctureoonectionery |
| Stottand Sinith Ltd | SoltonadBury | 24,000 300.000 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | Manulacturefums, sacks, householdtexties Manutacture matesses |
| Cimbria satioods LId | Workinglon | ${ }_{3}^{350,000}$ | A | Mashtreezing, processsing, presenving |
| Total |  | 980,000 |  |  |
| sourhwest |  |  |  |  |
|  | Falmouth | 800,000 | A | Architecurraland engineeringacts |
| Orage Prisonal Comm's Services Lid | Pymouth |  | A | Telecommunications |
| west midands |  |  |  |  |
| ACFumutre Lid | Bimingham | 80.000 | A | Manutacture ototerefuriture |
| rdophoowisustd | Biimingham | 95,000 | A | Manutacture ofinsulated wire and cable |
|  | Coventryand Hinckey | 750,000 | A | Manuracture biscuitsproses dupasty/cakes |
| Silumeno Eec W Wing Sys (Europe) LId | Stoke Walsall | 2490000 950000 | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | Manutactur ofoterer elece equip p .es.s. |
| Toal |  | 2,124,000 |  |  |
| Yorkshire and the humber |  |  |  |  |
| Gaigasstd | Bansley | 180,000 | A | Otherconstuction involvingspectrades |
| PoneerecemologyUKLId | CasteiordandPontefact Doncaster | 90.000 65000 | A |  |
| rearnsosflulultd | Doncaster Hull | 650,000 100000 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ |  |
| Frabrood Giocer LId | Hull | 650,000 | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | Manuracture otierarstsotpaperandoarchn.es. |
| Usinvenure Production UKLİd | Hull | 75.000 | A | Manuractureof meala stuctures and parts |
|  | Rothemamand Mextorough | 750,000 | A | Manufacture Plasticflocrcovering builders' ware |
| Total | Sheflield $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wakesfedand eevsury }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{255000}$ | A | Sotware consultancyands supply |
|  | Wakestiedand Dewssury | 200,000 $2,920,000$ | A | Bookkindingand finishing |


| Regionand company | ${ }_{\text {Travelto-work }}^{\text {area }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total amount } \\ & \text { of assistance } \\ & \text { offered (£) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Profect }}^{\substack{\text { Prategory } \\ \text { cater }}}$ | SIC 1992 descripition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |
| Questint(Fragr Flavours and Food) | Aloa | 600,000 | в | Manutacture otatererod products .e.s. |
| Amorfiexbles UKLtd | Batgate | 2,000,000 | A | Manutacture corrugated papeer, sacks, boxes |
| Gliennaze Ltd | Bathate | 170,000 | A | Manutacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes |
| Upstate Discover Ltd | Dundee | 100,000 | A | Manutacture of otherchemical products n.e.s. |
| AndrewLta | Duniemmine | 800,000 | A | Manutacture ofotherelece equip n .es. |
| Microve Ltd | Duntemine | 750,000 | A | Manutacture of elec vaves, tues, others |
| oascopakLId | Duntemine | 188,000 | A | Secreataialandtransation acts |
| Eando Laboratories Ltd | Fakik | ${ }^{80,000}$ | A | Manutacture ofother organic basic chems |
| Syngentaplo | Fakkik | 900,000 | в | Manutacture esticides and ${ }^{\text {agro-chem prods }}$ |
| Missui BabcockEnergy LId | Glasgow | 2000000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manutacure efengines andutubines |
| Sootish Biomedical Foundation Ltd | Glasgow | 240,000 | A | Otherluman healthactivites |
| Thinkanay yics (2001) Ltd | Glasgow | 240,000 | A | Software consultancy ands supply |
| Buchanans (Scotuna) LId | Greenock | 200,000 | A | Manutacture confectionery |
| Johnstone CastingsandEngLid | Ivine | 700,000 | A | Casting oflight meala |
| Rockware Group Plic | ${ }^{\text {Inine }}$ | 900,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manufacture thollowg glas |
| Compugratics intemationaltod | Kirkealcy | 1,400,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manuracture ofothere elece equip n.es. |
| Gaigon industries Lid | Kiricalay | 200,000 | A | Manuracture ofelece vaves , tues, others |
| Border Eiscuits Lid | Lanarshire | 700,000 | A | Manuracture biscuitspres ${ }^{\text {s d p pasty/deakes }}$ |
| Komay Foods LId | Lanarashire | 3300000 | A | Manufacture breadtres poasty godst cakes |
| Martow Ropes LId | Lanarkshire | ${ }^{125,000}$ | A | Manufacture of thereplasicicrooducts |
| ResearchMachines PlC | Lanarkshire | 100,000 | A | Soltware consultancy and supply |
| Water at Work Ltd <br> Total | Lanaksshire | $\begin{array}{r} 225,000 \\ 12,915,000 \end{array}$ | A | Prod mineral waters and softrotinks |
| wales |  |  |  |  |
| Merthy Cold Store LId | Aberdare | 400,000 | A | Baconandhamproduction |
| Cambrian Eng (Cymu) Lid | BangorandCaemaron | 80,000 | B | Manutacture otherfabicicated metal prods |
| Dambi (UK) Ld | BlaenauGwentabergavenry | 180,000 | A | Manulacure housenold, sanitay, tioletrea |
| Lituo Dumpers and Exavatior Lid | Blaenuuwentitaergaveny | 750,000 | A | Manulacture machine miningearth-movingroadworks |
| StandardProducts LTd | Bridgend | 250,000 | A | Manuracture ototererubererpoducts |
| Undery Paper Recycling Lid | Cardif | 75,000 | A | Recycling non-metal waste and scrap |
| BemynBarery | DolgellauandBamouth | 210,000 | A | Manuracure breadtresh pastry yoods cakes |
| Bergstom(Europe) LTd | Merthrand ARymmey | 1,300,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manutacure non-domestic coolingandventing |
| R J SheetMetal Lid | Merthyrand R Rhymey | 200,000 | A | Forging pressing metal, powdermet |
| HotaManuf CoLtd | NeathandPort Talot | 240,000 | A | Manulacture basicironsteelleroroalloys |
| Precision Cast Components Ltd | Newport | 92000 | A | Manutacture otplastiss in primay torms |
| ScotishandSouthem Energy Plc | Newport | 2.500,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Elecgenerationtransmissionsupply |
| Electrosenices ( (nstuments) Lid | Pontypooland Cwmbran | 210,000 | в | Manutacture ofotherelecequip n.es. |
| Advaten Eng LId | Shotoon, Finitand Ahyl | 150,000 | A | Menuracture eftools |
| Merlin Ciricuit Technology Lid | Shotoon, Firinand Rhy | 150,000 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Manuracture of elec valves, tubs, others |
| Ethic Cuisine Lid | Swansea | 750,000 | A | Manulacture ototherfood products n.e.s. |
| Intemationa Rectifier Electronic | Swansea | 3,200,000 | A | Manuiacture fele vevaves, tubses, others |
| Wholebake Ltd Total | Wrexham | 1000000 10,37,000 | A | Grainmiling, manulacture crealfoods |


mentreated, $\mathrm{B}=$ Employment sateguarded.

ran

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted 1.1

H. 11 Restal prices

Summary of recent movements


RETAILPRICES
Shown below are key items selected from the General It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price
Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not goods have been derived from prices collected in more $\begin{aligned} & \text { vary between retail outlets. } \\ & \text { The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica- } \\ & \text { The }\end{aligned}$ and areas in the United Kingdom. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nan } 146 \text { areas in the United Kingdom. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an ind olumn } \\ \text { tion of which is given in the price ranges in the final colum } \\ \text { below. These show the range within which at least four- }\end{array} \\ \text { tithe }\end{array}$

| hem |  |  | $\substack{\text { Numberot } \\ \text { quotations }}$ | ${ }_{\text {der }}^{\substack{\text { (penagee }}}$ |  | Hem |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Number of } \\ \text { qutations }}}$ |  | Price within which 80 per cent of quotations (pence) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Czpp } \\ & \text { CZFH } \\ & \text { CZPP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 597 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 487 \\ 599 \\ 529 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 402 \\ 8929 \\ 480 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 230-5989 \\ \hline \\ \hline 5997+799 \\ \hline 295-793 \end{gathered}$ | Cheese, perkg | Cznw | 190 | 527 | ${ }^{333 \cdot 695}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Eggs <br> Size 2 (65-70g), perdozen Size 4 (55-60g), perdozen | CZZNV | ${ }_{1}^{158}$ | ${ }_{149}^{173}$ | ${ }_{95-230}^{128.250}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b:hne-killed, per kg } \\ & \text { oin with bone) } \\ & \text { hho bier (with bone) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {CZZPC }}^{\text {CRP }}$ | ${ }_{381}^{505}$ | ${ }_{386}^{288}$ | ${ }_{2}^{598-1205}$ | $\mathrm{Mik}_{\text {Pasterised, perpint }}$ | CZnT | 237 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{28-41}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yorted (frozen), per kg } \\ & \text { th bone) } \\ & \text { ithbone) } \end{aligned}$ | CZZPA | ${ }_{110}^{110}$ | ${ }_{4}^{608}$ | ${ }_{\substack{394-576 \\ 3523}}^{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | Tea $\qquad$ Teabags, per250g | ${ }_{\text {CzNNa }}^{\text {CzNa }}$ | ${ }_{234}^{181}$ | ${ }_{149}^{148}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 72-99 } \\ \text { 1189 }\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :he-killed, per kg } \\ & \text { oin wone) } \\ & \text { her (withoutbone) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {czold }}^{\text {czox }}$ | ${ }_{397}^{595}$ | ${ }_{328}^{453}$ | ${ }_{210}^{40.9529}$ | Coffee Pure, instant, per 100 g Ground(filterline), 227 g | ${ }_{\text {CzEN }}$ | ${ }_{228}^{228}$ | ${ }_{194}^{189}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1655-299}$ |
| $82 a 0 n$ |  | czou | ${ }_{600}^{500}$ | ${ }_{687}^{573}$ | ${ }_{4}^{489-1725}$ | Sugar <br> Granulated, perkg | CZnN | 184 | 58 | 49.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loos | $\begin{gathered} \text { CZNM } \\ \text { CZNK } \\ \text { CZNU } \\ \hline \text { RNO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 499 \\ \substack{492 \\ 680 \\ \hline 600} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | otshouder),113 | czor | 731 | ${ }_{\infty}$ | 69-129 | (e) |  |  | 128 |  |
|  | \%perkgc |  |  | 325 |  | Cabbage, hearted, perkg ${ }^{\circ}$Cauliflower, each Brussel sprouts, perkg | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CZNH } \\ & \text { CZNA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4780 \\ & 4706 \\ & 476 \end{aligned}$ |  | ( |
|  |  | czoa | 617 |  | 218436 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | er | Czoo | ${ }^{20}$ | $\infty$ | 69-124 |  |  |  | 205 | ( |
| er iosating, venerready, |  |  |  | ${ }_{27}^{172}$ |  | Cucumber, each Lettuce-iceberg, each ccoliperkg |  | $\underset{400}{\substack{\text { an } \\ 400}}$ | ${ }_{51}$ |  |
|  | rchilled | CZOM | $\underset{594}{149}$ |  | $117-214$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CZNB } \\ & \text { CZNA } \\ & \text { SDDHY } \end{aligned}$ |  | (130 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 54.75 } \\ 128.195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | ne smoked fis | ${ }_{\text {LPTX }}$ czoL | ${ }_{315}^{393}$ | ${ }_{961}^{824}$ | $\underset{716-1300}{659.1180}$ | Fresh fruit |  | ${ }^{512}$ | ${ }_{115}^{115}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {czuny }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | CZOH | ${ }_{167}^{200}$ |  |  | Oranges, each | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CZMW } \\ & \text { CZMV } \\ & \text { CZMU } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{596}^{56}$ | ${ }_{1}^{25}$ | - |
|  | latis itiod. 8 goog |  |  |  |  | Bananas, perkg Grapes, perkg |  |  |  | ( |
|  | cill | CZZOE | ${ }_{1180}^{180}$ |  |  | Avocadopear each | ${ }^{\text {DOHT }}$ | $\underset{564}{\substack{33 \\ 5}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{18}$ | - ${ }^{48-85}$ |
|  |  | czoc | 215 | ${ }_{58}$ | 38-79 | Items other than food <br> Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint <br> Whisky per nip <br> Cigarettes 20 king size filter Smokeless fue eadrepl, per 50 kg Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Ultra low sulphur/unleaded petrol, perlitre | CZMTCZMSCZMPCZMPCZMNCZMMCZMKCZMK |  |  |  |
|  | jing.per 1.5 kg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CZOB } \\ & \text { DOHX } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{223}^{225}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | arn froduced.per2509 |  |  | ${ }_{88}^{78}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (nentowfatspread | DO13 | 210 | 8 | 42-109 |  |  |  |  |  |




General notes-retail prices

## e responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in Definitions ly 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for

 lational Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPow published in full in the ONS Business Monitor MM23.
Structure
With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published
components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct
components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct
comparison of the new component with the old is possible The comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The
elationship between the old and the new index structure is shown Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986 .

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh h, eggs and home-killed lamb.
Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.
,
Note: Indices are given to one decimal place top rovide as much inturmation as is available atthough accuracy is reduced at owerl lvevels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes tor
See general notes under Table H.13.

H． $144_{\text {Gentail prices }}^{\text {Ret }}$

| Unite kincoom | $\xrightarrow{\text { Alth }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allitems } \\ & \text { except } \\ & \text { seasonal } \\ & \text { food }^{\text {a }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Allitems } \\ \text { Alcons } \\ \text { nnoushen } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { National- } \\ & \text { ised } \\ & \text { industriesb } \end{aligned}$ | Consumer | $\frac{\text { Food }}{\text { al }}$ | Seasonal | ${ }_{\text {Non }}^{\text {Nenomal }}$ |  | Altame |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  |  | como |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{10 \times 9}^{1009}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1000 \\ 10208 \\ 1020 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1067}^{1067}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1711 \\ 1718}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1688 \\ 188.4}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1907 \\ 1807}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1656}$ |  | ${ }_{1132}^{1123}$ | ${ }_{12129}^{129}$ | ${ }_{124}^{122}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1655 \\ 1467}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1999}}{1989}$ | ${ }_{88}^{80}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1666 \\ 1685 \\ 1064 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { nit10 } \\ 12020 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} 1678 \\ \substack{18707} \\ 1027 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1599 \\ 1,905 \\ 1065 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1658 \\ \substack{1680 \\ 1604} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1063 \\ 1004 \\ 1004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12920 \\ 12020 \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 . \\ & 12127 \\ & 1716 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ 2009 \\ x \times 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nitis } \\ & \substack{202} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1619 \\ 1060 \\ 1020 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{1915 \\ 1880}}{\substack{180}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1100 \\ 100 \\ 1003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1275 \\ 12125 \\ \hline 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1469 \\ & \text { anf } \\ & 14070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2019 \\ 2020 \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ | （ex |
|  | $\underset{\substack{705 \\ 170.5 \\ 17.7}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1715 \\ 1720 \\ \hline 129 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1877 \\ 1887 \\ 1889 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,95 \\ & 102505 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3012 \\ & 1204 \\ & 1204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14770 \\ \hline 1400 \\ \hline 140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2046 \\ 20406 \\ 2063 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 7171 \\ \hline 12121 \\ \hline 122 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 皆 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1228 \\ & \hline 1825 \\ & \hline 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1005 \\ & 10205 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1689 \\ \substack{1920} \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2244 \\ & \text { 2045 } \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1478 \\ \hline 147 \\ \hline 148 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2057 \\ \substack{2057 \\ 2060} \end{gathered}$ | 遃 |
| $2001 \text { jantib }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { n121 } \\ \substack{12202} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1788 \\ 1769} \\ & \hline 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1720 \\ \hline 17320 \\ \hline 182 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1610 \\ 1020 \\ 1027 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1280 \\ 1890 \\ 1080 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1028 \\ 1029 \\ 1029 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack { 1457 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1451{ 1 4 5 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 4 5 1 } } \\ {\hline 647} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2027 \\ 1205 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1977 \\ \hline 1797 \\ \hline 1903 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1739 \\ 17292 \\ 1724 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{1789 \\ 187 \\ 187}}{\substack{18 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1828 \\ 1897 \\ 1097 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1208 \\ \substack{12121} \\ \hline 125 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1067 \\ 1065 \\ 1065 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1477 \\ & \hline 151515 \\ & \hline 1505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2345 \\ & 15150 \\ & 1828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1999 \\ 1909 \\ 10904} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2098 \\ 2090 \\ 2109 \end{gathered}$ | （199 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1733 \\ 17494 \\ 1740 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 1797 \\ 1794 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1742 \\ & \hline 17568 \\ & \hline 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1236 \\ 1896 \\ 1890 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{1712 \\ 12128 \\ \hline 128}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1024 \\ 1020 \\ 1020 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1803 \\ 15050 \\ 1050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2128 \\ 2123 \\ 2139 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| （eate | ${ }_{1736}^{1743}$ | ${ }_{1780}^{1780}$ | $\underset{\substack{774.8 \\ 178}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{1697 \\ 164}}$ | ${ }_{122}^{122}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1066}}{1062}$ | $\underset{\substack{1886 \\ 188}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{1966 \\ 1362}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1505 \\ 1502}}{ }$ | ${ }_{2151}^{2147}$ | 199 |


Note：See general notes under Table H .13

General index of retail prices H． 14

| Troacco | Housing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fued } \\ \text { fight } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Household } \\ \text { goods }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Housenold }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clonthing } \\ & \text { fod } \\ & \text { footwear } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Personal } \\ & \text { goodsand } \\ & \text { services } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motoroning } \\ & \text { fexperati- } \\ & \text { fute } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fareseand } \\ & \text { tatrover } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Leisure } \\ \text { goods }}]{ }$ | Leisiure sexines |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CZHE |  | CZHG 61 66 54 50 46 46 45 45 45 43 41 36 34 30 20 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { CZHI } \\ \hline 4 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 40 \\ 45 \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 85 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | CZHK 38 37 39 38 30 39 37 39 38 40 40 40 43 43 48 | CZHL 127 128 128 131 141 143 136 192 125 124 128 126 126 136 140 140 | CZHM 28 23 28 21 20 20 21 20 19 17 20 20 21 21 21 23 | CZHN 47 40 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 47 46 47 46 49 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3 116.3 115.3 113.1 109.1 105.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2006 \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,9 \\ & 1255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1220 \\ & 1448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1549 \\ & { }_{1554}^{454} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 118.1 \\ 117: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1850 \\ 1 \\ 18.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{176.3}{+75}$ | 180.6 180.5 | ${ }_{\substack{1137 \\ 1137}}$ | ${ }_{2023}^{2025}$ | $1999{ }^{\text {Now } 16}$ Nec ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & { }_{2}^{25} \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2038 \\ 2025 \\ \hline 02545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1254 \\ & \hline 1254 \\ & \hline 1255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1378 \\ 138 \\ 1295 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1565.5 \\ & \hline 1565 \\ & \hline 156.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1091 \\ & 1128 \\ & 1125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1838 \\ \hline 180 . \\ 189.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.99 \\ \hline 179.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181.5 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 189.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1135 \\ & 1135 \\ & 1129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2026 \\ 2020 \\ 202, \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \pi 7 \\ & 2 \pi \\ & 2 \pi \end{aligned}$ | 2139 <br> $\begin{array}{l}2149 \\ 216.1 \\ 2\end{array}$ | 1238 <br> $\begin{array}{c}1228 \\ 122.4\end{array}$ | 1406 <br> $\begin{array}{l}1400 \\ 1405\end{array}$ <br> 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { H6,4 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1156 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1155 \\ 114.8 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 124.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 18.4 \\ 184.8 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1823 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1824 \\ 184.4 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1837 \\ \text { 18.4. } \\ \text { 185. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1129 \\ \substack{1120 \\ 1122} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2051 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 205 } \\ 20071 \end{array} \\ & 2073 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr11 } \\ & \text { May } 16 \\ & \text { Jun 13 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \pi 7 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 275 \\ 2 \pi \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2169 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 217 \\ 2176 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1255 \\ \substack{1251 \\ 124.1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1383, } \\ \text { 139.1 } \\ 144.1 \end{gathered}$ | 1572 <br> $\substack{1564 \\ 1583 \\ 158 \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1067 \\ 1065 \\ 1025 \end{gathered}$ | 185.1 <br> $\substack{1859 \\ 1862}$ | $\begin{gathered} 184.1 \\ \begin{array}{l} 1821 \\ 1822 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 185.3 <br> 1896 <br> 186.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 1112 \\ & 1112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208,10 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 2010 \\ 21.7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jul1 } 18 \\ \text { Alt } 15 \\ \text { Sep } 12 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \pi 3 \\ & 2 \pi \\ & 27 \pi \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.1 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 219.4 \\ 20.0 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 124.6 $\begin{aligned} & 1242 \\ & 1229\end{aligned}$ 120 | 1398 $\left.\begin{array}{l}139.8 \\ 143,6 \\ 1\end{array}\right)$ | 1583 <br> $\substack{158 \\ 1558 \\ 1578 \\ \hline}$ | 1124 <br> $\begin{array}{l}1124 \\ 11122 \\ 1122\end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{1868 \\ 18774 \\ 1874}}{\substack{189 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.4 \\ & \text { 180. } \\ & \text { 180.9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1861 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1863 \\ 18863 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1110.0 \\ & \substack{111.1 \\ \text { 110.7 }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2128 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oot17 } \\ \text { Oove } \\ \text { Nooc } 12 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2701 \\ & \substack{2064 \\ 2089} \end{aligned}$ | 220,8 <br> 219.4 <br> 219.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 12312 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1232 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1380 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 1395 \\ 1419 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{157.1 \\ 15.0 \\ 156.4}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 1051 \\ \substack{1083 \\ 1020} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1879.9 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 189.1 \\ 190.1 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1797 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1893 \\ 1792 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1880 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1838 \\ 1885 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1097 \\ \text { 寺 } 1104 \\ 1102 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2345 \\ & 2145 \\ & 2155 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{285 \\ 2025}}{\substack{285}}$ | 2224 <br> 220.8 <br> 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 1254 \\ & 1254 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1568 <br> $\substack{156 \\ 157.3 \\ 157.5}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1093 \\ \hline 1094 \\ \hline 1094 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1909 \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | 1802 <br> $\begin{array}{c}1802 \\ 188.6 \\ 1836\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1897 \\ 19.7 \\ 19.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 110.1 \\ \substack{110.6 \\ 110.5} \end{gathered}$ | 2177 2188 2192 2192 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 10 } \\ & \text { May } 15 \\ & \text { Jun 12 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 255_{2} \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2084 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221,5 \\ & 22020 \\ & 220.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1254.3 \\ & 1256.1 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 139.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1406 \\ 1427 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158.1 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 159.4 \\ 166.6 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1025 \\ \substack{1052 \\ 1082} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1917 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1917 \\ 1929 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1825 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1820 \\ 18.6 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1906 \\ & \hline 19.1 \\ & \hline 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ \substack{1008 \\ 1095} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.6 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 2217 \\ 223.7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Julir } 17 \\ \text { Allo } \\ \text { Sep18 } \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }_{2286}^{288}$ | ${ }_{20}^{21.8}$ | ${ }_{125.5}^{125.5}$ | ${ }_{1427}^{1412}$ | 161.8 162.1 | 107.6 107.8 | $\xrightarrow{1929} 1$ | 1802 176.5 | （191．3 | （1089 | ${ }_{2255}^{225}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Oct16 } \\ \text { Nov13 }}}$ |

H. 15 Remall prices

|  |  | ${ }_{\text {dem }}^{\text {All }}$ | Food | Catering | $\underset{\substack{\text { alo } \\ \text { drinolic }}}{\text { din }}$ | Tobacco | Housing |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { House- } \\ \text { hoods } \\ \text { goods } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { House } \\ \text { hoerices } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { clothing } \\ \text { fod } \\ \text { notuver } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motoring } \\ & \text { experni } \\ & \text { ture } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Leisure } \\ \text { goods }}}{ }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | czBH | ccry | czcB | CzCF | czcm | CZCP | czcx | CzDC | czDJ | czoo | czdu | czor | czed | CZEH | czen |
| ${ }_{1}^{1988}$ | Jan12 | ${ }_{75}^{33}$ | ${ }_{44}^{29}$ | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 37 6.0 | ${ }_{4.1}^{1.4}$ | 39 199 | $\stackrel{-1.7}{6.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 50 50 | ${ }_{4}^{1.1}$ | 43 58 | 5.1 52 | ${ }_{7,4}^{51}$ | ${ }_{22}^{28}$ | 36 |
| 1900 | Jan16 | 77 | 8 | 72 | ${ }_{58} 5$ | 26 | 17.0 | 6.1 | 42 | 54 | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{74}$ | 4.0 | ${ }_{1}^{41}$ | 48 | ${ }_{67} 62$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1991}$ | Jan15 | ${ }_{4.1}^{9.0}$ | 45 | ${ }_{92}^{9.1}$ | 11.5 10.9 | ${ }_{16.1}^{9.1}$ | -8.6 | 9.9 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | 7.8 | ${ }_{1.3}^{3.1}$ | ${ }_{88}$ | ${ }_{9.1}^{6.8}$ | ${ }_{7}^{1.7}$ | 4.4 3.8 | ${ }_{113}^{19}$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1998}$ | Jan12 | ${ }_{25}^{17}$ | 0.3 0.9 | ${ }_{4}^{51}$ | 4.9 39 | ${ }_{11.0}^{9.0}$ | -0.9 | ${ }_{-1.3}^{0.5}$ | ${ }_{0.2}^{1.5}$ | 1.3 1.9 | ${ }_{1.1}^{0.7}$ | ${ }_{33}^{46}$ | 29 7.0 | ${ }_{3.6}^{5.5}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.7}$ | ${ }_{42}^{56}$ |
| 1995 | Jan 17 | ${ }^{33}$ | 3 | 4.1 |  | 5. | 909090 | 69 | ${ }_{30}^{17}$ | 0.4 | 0.8 | 36 <br> 32 | ${ }_{21}^{23}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | -0.9 | ${ }^{31}$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1996}$ | Jan16 | ${ }_{28}^{29}$ | ${ }_{1.0}^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{39}^{4 .}$ | ${ }_{3.1}^{29}$ | 6.4 | ${ }_{3,4}$ | ${ }_{-1.3}$ | ${ }_{1,7}^{19}$ | 0.8 | 0.0 | ${ }_{43}$ | ${ }_{58}^{29}$ | ${ }_{3}^{23}$ | 1.1 | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 40}}$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1988}$ | Jan 13 | 33 24 24 | 0.6 28 | ${ }_{40}^{3.7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 36 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 80 | 42 | ${ }_{-1.0}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.0}$ | 27 28 28 | -0.9 | 33 <br> 52 | 3.5 0.6 | ${ }_{23}^{3.1}$ | -0.8 | ${ }_{31}^{51}$ |
| 2000 | Jan18 |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  |  |  | 39 | -3.5 | ${ }^{1,4}$ | 49 |  |  | $4{ }_{4}$ |
|  | Jan16 | 27 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | ${ }^{83}$ |  | 0.1 | 0.4 |  | 22 | 1.0 |  |  | ${ }^{54}$ |
| 1998 | ${ }_{\text {Nop } 16}^{\text {Nec } 14}$ | ${ }_{1.8}^{1.4}$ | -1.0 | ${ }_{34}^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{1.9}^{22}$ | ${ }_{99}^{13,1}$ | 0.4 24 | 0.4 1.0 | -0.1 -0.6 | ${ }_{33}^{30}$ | ${ }_{3.5}^{3.3}$ | 2.9 1.9 | ${ }_{4.9}^{3.7}$ | ${ }_{3.6}^{38}$ | -5.0 | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ |
| 2000 | Jan 18 <br> Mar 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 23 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.0 \\ & -2.1 \\ & -2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 85 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 58 \\ & 82 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.7 \\ & -1.7 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 38 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & -2.5 \\ & -2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4.7 \\ & .4 .3 \\ & -4.5 \end{aligned}$ | 48 48 49 49 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr11 } \\ & \text { May16 } \\ & \text { Jan113 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 3.1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.7 \\ & -1.2 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 99 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.4 \\ 9.8 \\ 90.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -1.2 \\ & \hline 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & -1.4 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 31 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \\ & 20 \\ & -2.0 \\ & -3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 34 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.1 \\ .3 \\ -3.9 \end{gathered}$ | 46 47 48 48 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 18 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3 . \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 9.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3 \\ & 103 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.4 \\ & -1.4 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & -.1 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 28 \\ 3.1 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.3 \\ & .5 .2 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -.37 \\ & -2.8 \\ & -2.6 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}49 \\ 50 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oot17 } \\ \text { Nov } \\ \text { Nooc 14 } \\ \text { Dec } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 32 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ .0 .6 \\ -. .3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & .42 \\ & -4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1.3 \\ 1.4 \end{array}\right) . \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \text {. } 4 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 33 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.6 \\ & { }_{2}^{2.3} \\ & -2.6 \end{aligned}$ | 53 <br> 4.9 <br> 4.1 <br> 4. |
| 2001 | Jan16 er | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.1 \\ 9.10 .5 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,3 \\ 78 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & -1.8 \\ & -1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3.7 \\ -4.0 \\ -3.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ 1.3 \\ -0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 3.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.3 \\ & -27 \\ & -2.4 \end{aligned}$ | ( ${ }_{\substack{54 \\ 55 \\ 54}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr10 } \\ & \text { Map } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 44 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 32 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & -5.3 \\ & -4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3, \\ & 3 . \\ & 3 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.5 \\ & -2.1 \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 61 62 57 57 |
|  | Jul 17Aug14 <br> Sep 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 36 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 36 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 23 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3.9 \\ -3.0 \\ -3.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 33 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 28 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & { }_{-1}^{1.6} \\ & -1.6 \end{aligned}$ | 65 <br> 68 <br> 57 |
|  |  | 1.6 0.9 | 3.3 26 | ${ }_{4.4}^{4.4}$ | 23 22 | ${ }_{4.1}^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{12}$ | ${ }_{1.0}^{0.9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | ${ }_{4.7}^{4.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.9 \\ & -2.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6}^{58}$ |

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H. 21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) ${ }^{\text {a }}$


[^10]Statistical enquiry points


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Earnings and productivity
0163381900 collective agreement 01633819002 New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hour

worked for groups of workers (males and females, indus tries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; com abour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings | distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of |
| :--- |
| 020 |
| 5336094 |

Unit wage costs and productivity 01633812766
international comparisons of earnings and labour costs
01633819002
Economic activity and inactivity 02075336094
Employment
01928792733 01928792733 01633812079 Workforce jobs series-short-term estimates 01633812079 steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usua

General

Labour Force Survey
New Deal (ES)

Skill needs surveys and research into skill

Smit 01142597538

## Trade unions (DTI)

## Training (Dffes)

Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advances
Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young Peoppe
Job-related training
Travel-to-Work Areas
Composition and review of
Unemployment
ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count

## Vacancies

bcentres and their stocks of unfill $u$ )
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01142504218

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Sources of labour market statistics 020753609 Reconcil ation of different sources of labour market 7ata 0094 $\begin{array}{r}\text { market data } \\ 020753 \\ \hline \text { 20.167 }\end{array}$ Regional and local labour market statistics 020 75: 6113

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Labour Market Statistics Helpline
020753 Recorded abour.market@ons. activity, inactivity ement of headine statistics on ec earnings, productivity and unit wage costs $02075: 6176$ Skills and Enterprise Network 0114254075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

## HISTORIGAL DATA

The following are
Statistics DataBank:
Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis ${ }^{\text {® }}$
LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in th Les Historical Supplement and the LFS Seasonally Adj isted Historical Supplement. Data are available through the v : bosit (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/downl theme_labour/HS2000.paf).
Seasonally adjusted tables are available via StatBase

## ON-LINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp). Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view on-line or download via the StatBase-TimeZone service Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view on-line or download via the StatBase- imeZone senvice
(nttp://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. 01913742468 National Statistics DataBank service.
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household data: spring 2000 analyses, Emma-Jane Cooper-Green and Adam Gigante, ONS
suring low pay using the New Earnings Survey and the LFS, Nigel Stuttard and James Jenkins, ONS

- of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims, Jenny King and Andrew Machin, ons
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terns of pay: results of the 2000 NES, Jamie Jenkins and Derek Bird, ONS
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ence teaching: the demographic squeeze, University College London
November 2001
eople leaving employment: characteristics and flows, Mike Young, ONS
December 2001


## In forthcoming issues

| Women in the labour market | Labour disputes in 2001 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inactivity in the labour market | - Trade union membership $2000-01$ |
| LFS regrossing | - Redundancies |
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[^1]:    Note
    Layard, R., Mclntosh, S. and Vignoles, A. Britain's Record on Skills', (2001) in (eds) Seeking a Premiere Leag (eds) Seeking a Premiere League Economy,
    University of Chicago Press, forthcoming
    2 Hogarth, T. and Wilson, R., Skils Matter: a synthesis of research on the extent, cuuse and implications of skill deficiencict
    Publications (October 2001).

[^2]:    

[^3]:    SI2 Labour Market trends January 2002

[^4]:    Note: Relationship bewwencolumns: $1=2+8 ; 2=3+4+5+6$

[^5]:    
    
    
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[^6]:    
    

[^7]:    Note. Reationstio betweencolums $1=2+8: 2 \cdot=3+4+54$

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