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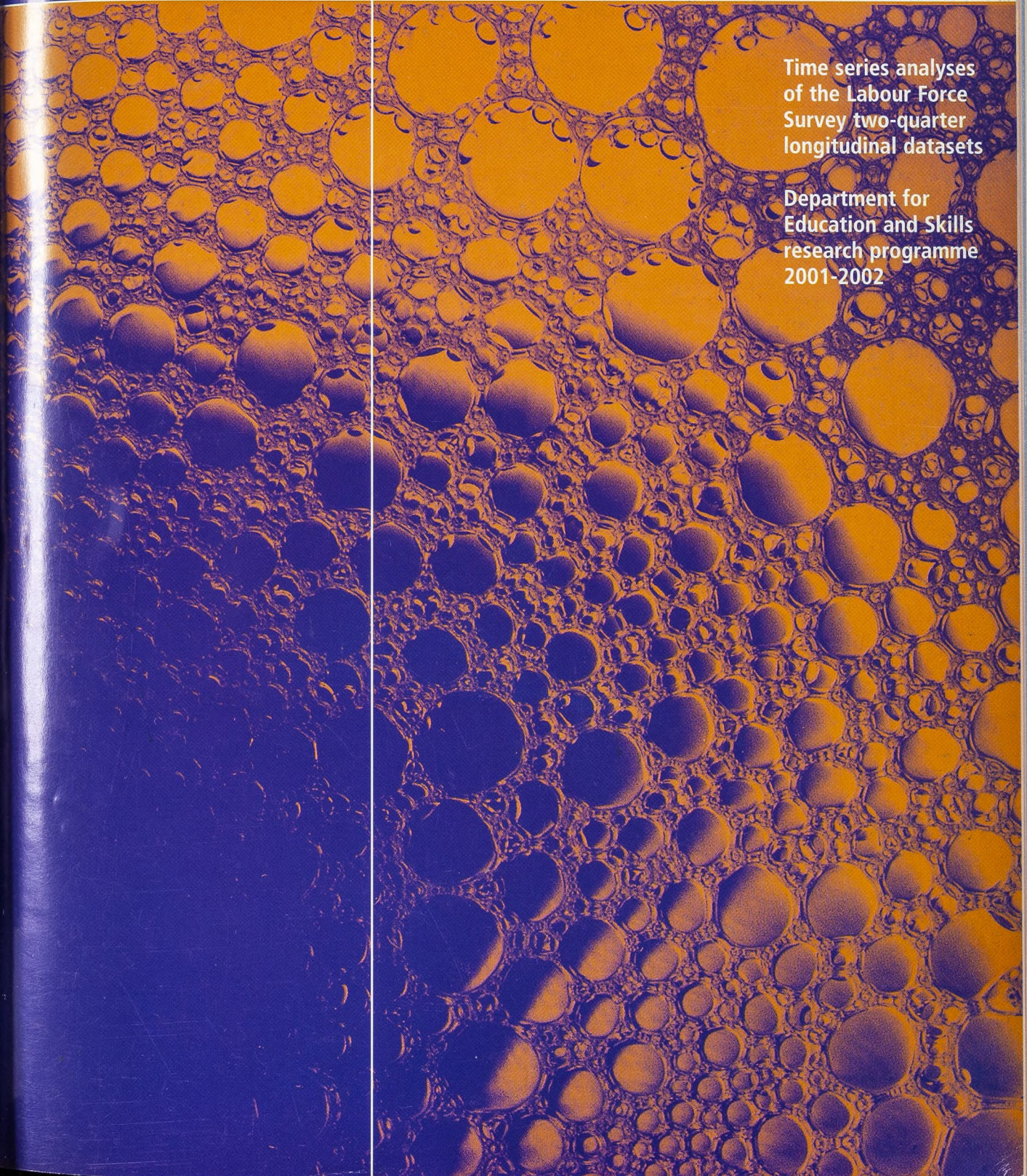
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Labour Market Trends

Time series analyses
of the Labour Force
Survey two-quarter
longitudinal datasets

Department for
Education and Skills
research programme
2001-2002



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

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 18 July 2001

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

1 **Rising employment** indicated by March-May 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **ILO unemployment rate down** in March-May 2001 LFS. Fall in June 2001 claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow and there were falls in both the ILO unemployment rate and the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for March to May 2001 show that the working age employment rate was 74.9 per cent, a rise of 0.1 percentage points over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment rose by 92,000 over the quarter and by 267,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 4.9 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the preceding three months and down 0.7 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 12,000 in June 2001. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 7,400 over the past three months and 11,700 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in May 2001 was 4.5 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from April 2001.

New this month

March-May 2001: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

June 2001 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

May 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

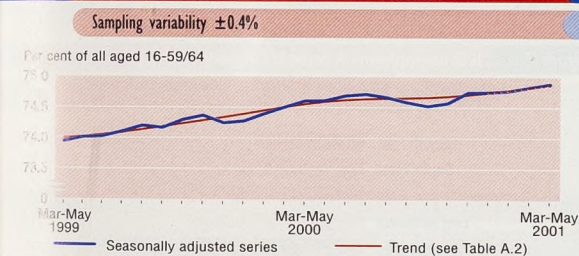


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

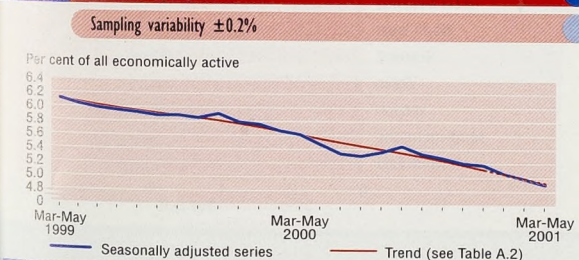
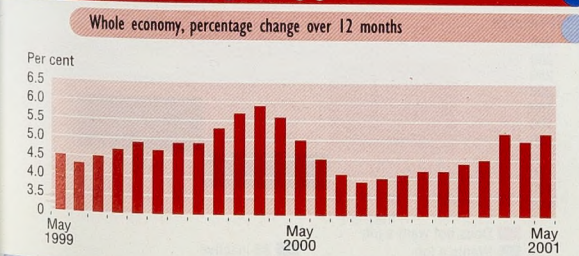


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

1 **Employment rate** was 74.9 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2000-February 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 4.9 per cent in the March-May 2001 period, down 0.3 percentage points from December 2000-February 2001 and down 0.7 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

3 **Employment** was 28.18 million in March-May 2001, up 267,000 on the same period year earlier (Table A.1).

4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 119,000 over the year to 29.15 million in March 2001; this comprised a rise of 5,000 male jobs and a rise of 114,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.45 million in March-May 2001. This is 208,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

6 **Claimant count** down 12,000 on the month to June 2001 to 963,700. Claimant count rate in June 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from May 2001 (Table A.3).

7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in March-May 2001, down 0.1 percentage point from December 2000-February 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points from March-May 2000 (Table A.1).

8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2000-February 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points from March-May 2000 (Table A.1).

9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.5 per cent in May 2001, down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.7 percentage points from the April 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 6,700 in June 2001 to 239,200 (Table A.3).

11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 24,800 in June 2001 to 423,700 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 46,000 since December 2000-February 2001 to 15.53 million in March-May 2001, and women up 46,000 in the same period to 12.65 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 109,000 since December 2000-February 2001 to 21.16 million in March-May 2001. People in part-time employment down 17,000 over the same period to 7.02 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 105,000 in the three months to May 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.86 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 925.0 million during March-May 2001, up 1.4 per cent from March-May 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.0 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.4 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 25,000 over the year to stand at 218,000 in March-May 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 70,000 over the year to stand at 379,000 in March-May 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 29,000 over the year to stand at 380,000 in March-May 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for the East region which was unchanged. The highest rate is in the North East at 7.4 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.1 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 53,300 over the year to stand at 193,400 in June 2001 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 224,700 in June 2001, a fall of 20,400 since June 2000 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,300 in June 2001, a fall of 1,800 since June 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	June 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	40,089	-12,104
25 and over more than two years	92,708	-30,134
Total	132,797	-42,238

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.63 million in March-May 2001. Of this total, 16.41 million were men and 13.23 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.74 million in March-May 2001. Of this total 5.55 million people did not want a job and 2.00 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 267,000 in the year to March-May 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 208,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 192,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 251,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.2 per cent in March-May 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from December 2000-February 2001, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the December 2000-February 2001 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.8 per cent in March-May 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2000-February 2001, while the rate for women was 27.1 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the December 2000-February 2001 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

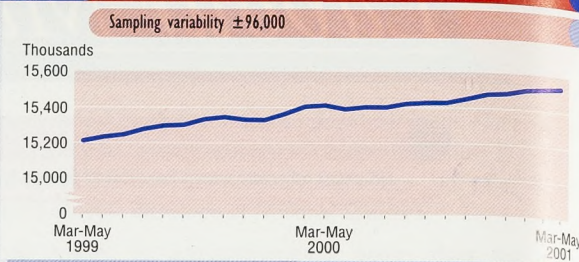


Figure 5 Female employment

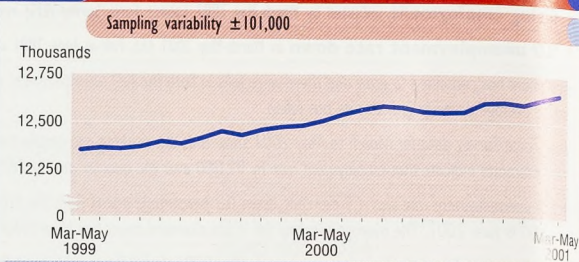


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

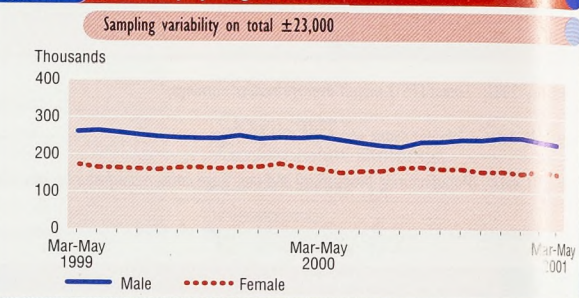


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

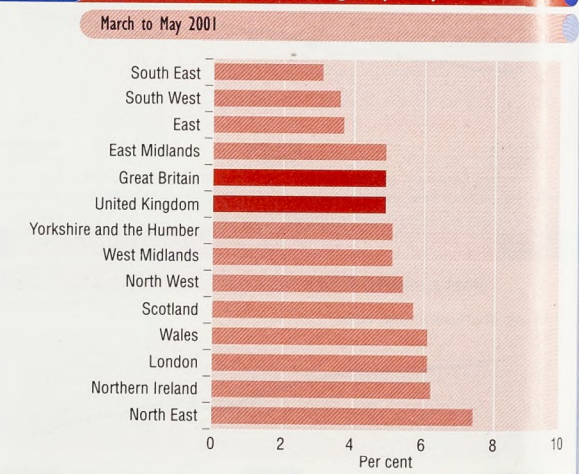


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

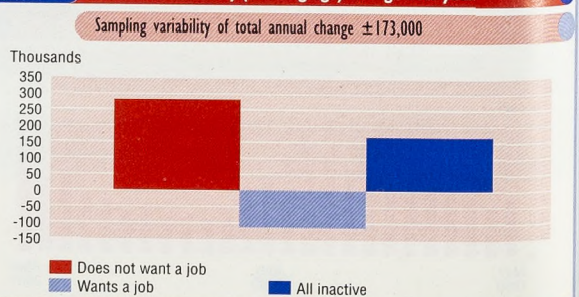


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

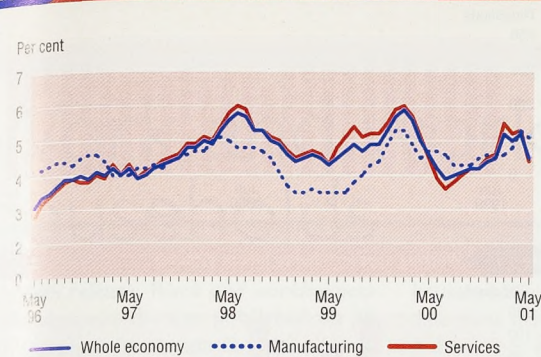


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

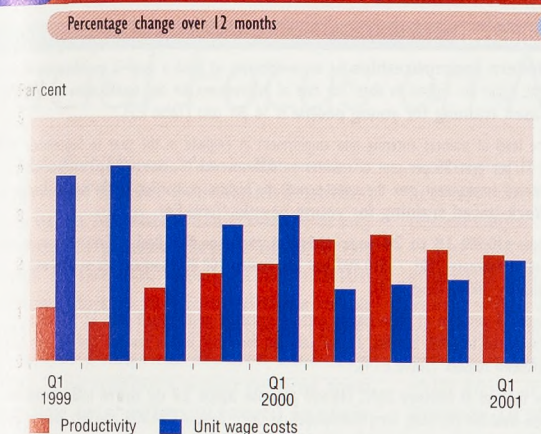
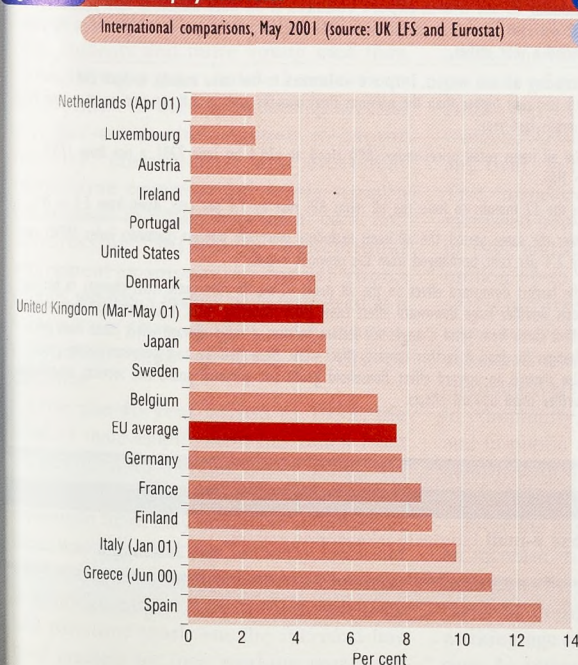


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 169,000 people made redundant in spring 2001 (March to May). This compares with 180,000 in spring 2000 (Table C.41).
- Results for spring 2001 show that 9 per thousand of male employees and 5 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 50 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.5 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from the revised April 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to May 2001 was 4.3 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the revised April 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2001 was 5.1 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the revised April 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 4.1 per cent for May 2001, down 1.5 percentage points from the revised April 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.4 per cent in May 2001, down 0.9 percentage points from the revised April 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2001 was 5.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 1.0 percentage point from the revised April 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2001 was 4.4 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 1.0 percentage point from the revised April 2001 rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.5 per cent lower in the three months ending May 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.6 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in March-May 2001 was 4.9 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in May 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under 25s at 11.5 per cent in March-May 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 3.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May 2001, compared with 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.5 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 3.6 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in June 2001 were 16,900 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stocks of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in June 2001 were 66,500 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** down by 13,200 in June 2001 to stand at 101,200 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to May 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 683,000, from 227 stoppages. Some 24 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 26 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in May 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 91,000, from 22 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 292,700, 1 per cent lower than 12 months earlier. (Table F.1)
- The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 34,500, a 2 per cent reduction over the previous 12 months. Numbers on **Basic Employability** increased 4 per cent, while **Occupational** numbers fell by 8 per cent (Table F.1).
- The total number of starts in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales has increased for the second successive year, with 42 per cent beginning **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, 21 per cent **Other Training** and 33 per cent **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**. There is a small increase in **Work-based learning for adults** starts in England and Wales to total 113,400 for 2000-01, 42 per cent of which were identified as having **Basic Employability** needs (Table F.2).
- The last 12 months (October 1999 to September 2000) in England saw a small increase in the proportion of leavers and completers entering employment compared to the previous year. There were similar increases for those gaining full or part qualifications (Tables F.3, F.4).
- **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** trainees achieving qualifications has continued. The latest quarter (July-September 2000) shows 55 per cent of trainees in England achieving at least level 3 qualification, the highest rate to date. The figure for **Foundation**

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2001 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.7 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to May 2001 were 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to May 2001 was 1.6 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 0.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 2001 was 1.8 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent lower than the same quarter a year earlier.
- **Business investment** was 5.0 lower in the first quarter of 2001 than the previous quarter but 2.3 per cent higher than the first quarter of 2000.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 2001 was up 0.8 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to April 2001 was in deficit by £7.9 billion, up from a deficit of £7.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.8 billion a year earlier.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, will include the usual monthly labour market statistics.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

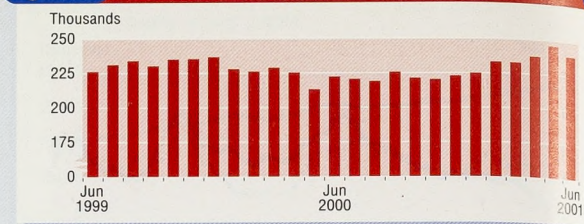
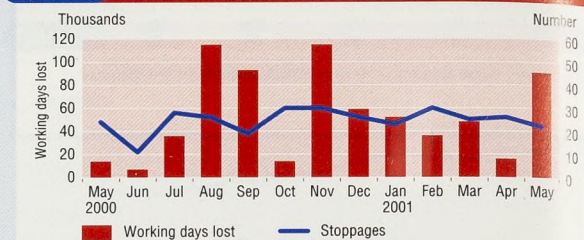


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Modern Apprenticeships for those achieving at least a level 2 qualification is 46 per cent, again the highest to date. The rate of achievement for any qualification on **Work-based training for young people** is 56 per cent (Table F.5).

- The level of trainees entering into employment in England in the year to September 2000 is 71 per cent. 85 per cent of trainees on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** entered employment over the same period, the highest proportion of the main strands of **Work-based training for young people** (Table F.6).
- Some 610,900 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of February 2001 – 510,800 had left, leaving 100,000 participants at the end of February 2001 (Table F.11).
- Some 39 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 12 per cent transferred to other benefits, 21 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of February 2001, 348,600 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain—284,800 had left, leaving 63,800 participating at the end of February 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all, 54,410 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of February 2001; of which 42,270 were unsubsidised and 12,140 were subsidised (Table F.19).

- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April 2001 were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months and 7.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April 2001 were 0.3 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 8.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 174.4 for June 2001, a rise from 174.2 in May.
- In the 12 months to June, the all items RPI rose by 1.9 per cent, down from 2.1 in May.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.4 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.
- The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs. Another large downward effect came from motoring costs. A further small downward effect came from price changes for leisure services. A large upward effect came from price changes for food. A further upward effect came from clothing and footwear; leisure goods also showed an upward effect. Household goods and personal goods and services contributed further small upward effects.

Work and worklessness among households

A NEWS release, *Work and worklessness among households*, was published on 25 July, giving information from the latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) household dataset for spring 2001.

It updates the previous news release of 6 February and contains data on workless households; the numbers of people and children living in workless households; and

households where all are in work. The new data show that:

- 16.3 per cent of UK working-age households were workless in spring 2001, a slight decrease from 16.4 per cent in spring 2000;
- the proportion of children living in workless households fell to 15.4 per cent in spring 2001 from 15.8 per cent in spring 2000;

- 44.2 per cent of lone parent households with dependent children were workless in spring 2001, down from 44.8 per cent in spring 2000.

In addition, data are presented by region and household type. For further information on LFS household data, contact Mike Young: tel. 020 7533 6160, e-mail mike.young@ons.gov.uk.

Social Focus on Men

SOCIAL FOCUS on Men is the ninth in the series of *Social Focus* publications, which bring together data from a variety of sources to paint a picture of different groups in the UK today. This edition complements two previous editions in the series – *Social Focus on Women* (1995) and *Social Focus on Women and Men* (1998). The authors observe that men today live in a different world to their fathers.

The role of men as primary breadwinners has decreased alongside the increasing participation of women in the workforce, but differences remain – for example, far fewer men than women work part-time. Engineering and technology courses in higher education are dominated by young male students and more young men than young women take A-level courses in mathematics. In the apprenticeship sectors, men far outnumber women in motor industry, construction and electrical installation engineering, while women predominate in health and social care, and hairdressing. Although educational attainment is improving for all young people, women's results have improved at a faster rate than men's, and women outperform men at many levels of education.

Over the 40-year period to 1999, the trend of male employment has fallen from 94 per cent to 79 per cent. There is, however, evidence to show that the downward trend may now have stabilised as there was a gradual rise between 1993 and 1999. Since 1986 there has been an increase in employment for men in both full-time and part-time work but the increase has been greatest for men working part-time.

Among older men, however, economic activity rates are much lower than three decades ago.

The UK economy has experienced structural changes since the Second World War, with a decline in jobs in the manufacturing sector and an increase in service industries. There has also been a shift from manual to non-manual jobs. Between 1978 and 2000 jobs for men in the service industries increased by almost a quarter to 10.3 million. Men comprised 58 per cent of employees of working age in professional occupations in spring 2000. This varied from 93 per cent of engineers and technologists to 36 per cent of teaching professionals.

Self-employment is much more common among men than women. In spring 2000, 15 per cent of men in employment were self-employed, compared with 7 per cent of women. Around 2.3 million men aged 16 and over, in the UK, were self-employed. The number of self-employed men increased between 1984 and 1990, then fell in 1992 and fluctuated between 2.4 and 2.5 million up to 1998. More than a quarter of self-employed men worked in the construction industry in spring 2000, compared with very few women. However, comparatively, men are under represented in community, social and personal services and in public administration, education and health, with 45 per cent of self-employed women working in these industries.

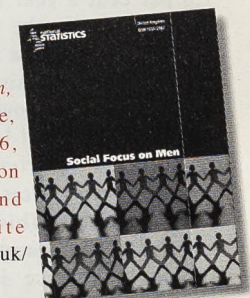
Over the past two decades there has been an increase in the number of men who are economically inactive. From 1991 to 1998 rates of economically inactive men of working age rose from 12 per cent to 16 per cent. In spring 2000, of the 16 per cent of

men in the working age population who were economically inactive a quarter did not want a job because they had long-term sickness or disability. This was around twice the proportion for women. In comparison to this, however, only 3 per cent of men, compared with a third of economically inactive women, did not want a job because they were looking after the family or home.

In spring 2000 just under 1 million men were ILO unemployed in the UK; this was the lowest number since the series began in 1984. Claimant unemployment was also at its lowest since 1980. The unemployment rate for men aged 16 and over was 6.1 per cent in spring 2000. Men had higher unemployment rates than women across all age groups. The length of time that people spend unemployed changes according to their age. Young men are less likely to be unemployed for long periods than older men. In spring 2000, around a fifth of men in their thirties and forties had been unemployed for three years or more; this rose to nearly a quarter for those aged 50 to 64.

The other chapters in *Social Focus on Men* cover men at home; men and learning; and men and resources, health and lifestyles.

- *Social Focus on Men*, The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621466, £30. The publication can also be found on the website www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p7071.asp.



Jobs in the public and private sectors

IN 2000, public sector jobs increased by 93,000 or 1.9 per cent. This was the second consecutive year that public sector jobs increased. Private sector jobs increased by 71,000, an increase of 0.3 per cent. Detailed analysis of workforce jobs by sector and industry group are contained in an article in the June 2001 issue of *Economic Trends* (see pp35-50).

In 2000, for the second year running, the number of jobs in the public sector showed

a year-on-year increase, driven by rises in Education and NHS Trusts. In 2000, there were 5.1 million jobs in the public sector. However, over the past ten years jobs in general government have fallen by 1.7 million, and jobs in education, in particular, have fallen by 131,000, or 9.2 per cent. In 2000, 82.4 per cent of workforce jobs, representing 23.9 million jobs, were in the private sector. Between 1999 and 2000, total workforce jobs increased by 164,000.

The article looks in detail at the distribution of public sector employee jobs by industry group, such as education, health and public administration. It also gives details of the major sector changes from 1997 to 2000, and a list of public corporations that have been dissolved or reclassified to the private sector. The complete article can be found on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

Impact of trade unions on jobs and pay

TRADE UNION representation has shrunk over the past 20 years. The Employment Relations Act, the provisions of which came into force on 6 June 2000 could have an effect on this trend. A timely new study considers some key issues concerning the impact of unions: their effect on employment growth; whether they cause workplace closures; and their effect on employees' pay.

The report by Neil Millward, John Forth and Alex Bryson, for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, assesses the unions' role in pay and employment using data from the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey and the 1990 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey. The surveys covered all industries except agriculture and coal mining, and included both private and publicly owned establishments. The results are representative of workplaces in Great Britain with ten or more employees in 1998 (25 or more in 1990).

The research, carried out at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and at the Policy Studies Institute, found that employment in unionised workplaces in the private sector had declined at a rate of 1.8 per cent a year in the 1990s, while employment in the average non-union workplace grew at a rate of 1.4 per cent. This difference persisted after controlling for other factors known to have an impact upon employment levels – thus union recognition restricted the growth of continuing workplaces in the private sector over the 1990s. This negative effect of unions on employment growth was slightly larger in service industries than in

manufacturing. However, it was confined to cases in which unions negotiated over wages, but had no role in determining staffing levels or recruitment. The rate of employment growth among service sector workplaces where unions negotiated over wages and employment was no different to that seen among workplaces without recognised unions. In the public sector, it was found that there were no significant differences in rates of employment growth between workplaces with and without unions once other factors had been accounted for.

In examining unions' impact on workplace closure, the researchers had to take many factors into account but concluded that, on the whole, closures during the period 1990-98 were little affected by whether workplaces had union representation in 1990. Other factors were far more important. However, the impact of unions was clearly discernible in private sector manufacturing, where unionised plants were 15 per cent more likely to close than non-union plants. Closure in this sector was more likely where there had been unions representing a section of the workforce, such as only manual workers, and where unions were excluded from negotiating with management about employment matters such as recruitment and staffing levels.

Two chapters of the report deal with pay. The first considers the influence of unions on hourly pay rates, and benefits such as pensions, holidays and sick pay. The second looks at how unions might affect pay settlements. The researchers conclude that

the most extensive impact of unions was for people being paid between £5 and £10 per hour – at least a quarter of them benefited directly from union bargaining. At higher levels of pay, the effect was less widespread. But the indirect impact was at its most extensive in this upper section of the pay distribution. At £10 an hour or more, over 15 per cent of employees benefited from the spillover from union bargaining on behalf of other employees at their workplace. The report suggests that, since union impact is most apparent in the middle part of the wage distribution, its decline could reinforce the trend towards income inequality, and possibly a widening of the gender pay gap.

The general conclusion of the analysis on pay settlements is that the ability of unions to enhance pay settlements is declining. Settlements were no higher where unions were involved, and in some circumstances were lower than for comparable workers in non-union situations.

• *Who calls the tune at work? The impact of trade unions on jobs and pay*, by Neil Millward, John Forth and Alex Bryson, published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 94 6. Available, price £12.95 plus £2 postage, from York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, fax 01904 430868, e-mail orders@yps.ymn.co.uk.



Allowing employees to work at home

AROUND ONE in eight workplaces permitted some of their non-managerial staff to work at home in normal working hours according to a recent study. Using data from the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS), the report identifies the extent and characteristics of workplaces where working at home is permitted.

There is currently considerable interest in family-friendly employment practices and work-life balance. Much of the research to date has focused on how work schedules are arranged rather than where employees work. However, working at home is increasingly being seen as another family-friendly option, and while research has been published on the characteristics of individuals who work at home, there has been comparatively little attention focused on the employers who allow it. The new research, carried out by the Centre for Labour Market Studies at the University of Leicester used data from the WERS, a statistically representative survey of workplaces with ten or more employees in Britain. Interviews were conducted with 2,192 personnel managers and found that:

- only 9.1 per cent of workplaces reported that more than 5 per cent of their workforce worked at home on a regular basis;
- over a third (35 per cent) of employees in workplaces that allowed working at home were in managerial or professional grades compared with 22.4 per cent of other workplaces, and skill levels were much higher in workplaces that permitted working at home than in those that did not;
- around a fifth of workplaces that offered their employees the opportunity to work at home were in business services (this includes computer-related activities, management consultancy, accounting and the provision of legal advice), although this sector is no more likely to provide this option than other sectors;
- working at home is more likely to be offered in the public sector than in the private sector;
- larger establishments are more likely to allow homeworking (for example those allowing it have an average of 98 employees compared with 57 employees for those that do not); and

- employers that allow working at home are also more likely to have other flexible working arrangements in place (such as parental leave, term-time working and job sharing).

Other conclusions reached included that working part-time sometimes replaced the option to work at home. For example, the more male part-timers there were, the less likely it was that the option of working at home was provided. However, managers' attitudes to family-friendly issues were not significantly different whether working at home was permitted or not.

• *Blurring the home/work boundary: profiling employers who allow working at home* by Alan Felstead, Nick Jewson, Annie Phizacklea and Sally Walters, Centre for Labour Market Studies, University of Leicester, 7-9 Salisbury Road, Leicester LE1 7QR, tel. 0116 252 5946, e-mail alan.felstead@le.ac.uk. A full copy of the report can be found on the website http://www.clms.le.ac.uk/esrc_papers/blurring_home_work.html.

Successful job search strategies for the unemployed

NEW RESEARCH shows that applying directly to a potential employer is the most successful job search strategy for unemployed men seeking work. This method has been found to increase the probability of being employed one year later by 27 percentage points compared with a person in a similar situation who does not use this method.

The researchers Renée Böheim and Mark Taylor also found that the probability of employment increased with the number of search methods used. Men who used four job search methods had a probability of being in work one year later that was 8 percentage points higher than for men using three methods.

The study, based on longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey conducted by the Institute for Social and

Economic Research, examined the labour market status one year later of currently unemployed men. Other findings included:

- replying to advertisements and using Jobcentres or other employment agencies were the most common form of job search, used by 75 per cent of unemployed men;
- higher rates of unemployment and a longer period of being unemployed were associated with lower job search intensity, and therefore a lower probability of subsequent employment;
- unemployed men under 45 had a probability of subsequent employment 25 to 30 percentage points higher than those aged 45 and above; and
- a health condition that limits the amount or type of work possible reduced the probability of subsequent employment by

34 percentage points, while recent previous unemployment reduced it by 23 percentage points.

The research also found that some of the most common methods of searching for jobs, such as using a Jobcentre or other employment agency, contacting friends and other contacts, and replying to adverts, did not significantly improve the probability of getting employment.

• *Job Search Methods, Intensity and Success in Britain in the 1990s*, ISER Working Paper 2001-07, by Renée Böheim and Mark Taylor, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ. The paper can be viewed on the institute's website: <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps-2001/>.

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Research programme quarterly update

Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

DfES

Projects started since 1 May

1062001	Pastoral survey	1392000	Basic skills: What works?
200108	Educationalising the code of practice for trainers in the use of physical interventions and developing a system for accrediting training (part 2)	1642001	Long-term evaluation plan for Beacon Schools initiative
1167001	Teachers' international professional development (TIPD) programme	1612001	The wider role and benefits of Investors in People
2001002	A longitudinal study of the changing role of the LEA in raising standards	2001020	Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16-year-olds 2001

Projects completed since 1 May

1351001	Nature of training and motivation to train in small firms	3112000	The Army training mapping project: a joint study into possible areas for cooperation between DfES and the Army Training and Recruiting Agency
3053000	Young people's experiences of the Learning Gateway	2142000	Survey of the use of ICT to support the delivery of careers education in schools and colleges
3272000	Ageism: the attitudes and experiences of young people	16999	Survey of provision for gifted and talented children in England, and of research and inspection evidence about the effectiveness of that provision
17539	Parents' experiences of the process of choosing a secondary school		
1472000	Career development loans defaults		

Reports published since 1 May

RR255	Implementation of the Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: The First Year	RR271	Outcomes in Secondary Education for Children Excluded from Primary School
RR256	Staying Away or Staying On? A Qualitative Evaluation of the Education Maintenance Allowance	RR272	Student Success Rates in Post-16 Qualifications: Data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study
RR257	Education Maintenance Allowance the First Year: A Quantitative Evaluation	RR273	The Impact of Study Support: A study into the effects of participation in out-of-school-hours learning on the academic attainment, attitudes and attendance of secondary school students
RR262	Adult and Community Learning. What? Why? Who? Where? Literature Review on Adult and Community Learning	RR278	Parents' Experiences of the Process of Choosing a Secondary School
RR263	Pre-16 Work Experience Practice in England	RR284	Evaluation of the Adult and Community Learning Fund
RR270	Improving the Take up of Free School Meals		

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

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Projects published in quarter ending 30 June

- | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| ESR 76 | Early evaluation of Jobpoints in Pathfinder Offices
Contact: Carine Pilot, tel. 0114 259 6131 | ESR 81 | New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed Pilots: quantitative evaluation using stage 2 survey
Contact: Jane Francis, tel. 0114 259 7198 |
| ESR 77 | New Deal for partners of unemployed people: case studies on delivery Phase I
Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 259 6266 | ESR 82 | Evaluation of New Deal for Long-Term Unemployed people: enhanced national programme
Contact: Jane Francis, tel. 0114 259 7198 |
| ESR 79 | Workless couples: characteristics and labour market transitions
Contact: James Calverley, tel. 0114 259 5323 | ESR 83 | Evaluation of decision making and appeals
Contact: Claire Hinchcliffe, tel. 0114 259 5335 |
| ESR 80 | National Customer Satisfaction Survey 2000
Contact: Claire Hinchcliffe, tel. 0114 259 5335 | ESR 84 | Northern region call centre Pilot employers and jobseekers report
Contact: Claire Hinchcliffe, tel. 0114 259 5335 |

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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- | | |
|---|---|
| Employee voice and its influence over training provision: collective bargaining and employability | Bargaining structures and workplace performance |
| How employers manage absences | Survey of redundancy practices |
| Employers Survey on support for working parents | Survey of individuals' awareness and knowledge of their employment rights |
| Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home | Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights |
| Evaluation of the working time regulations: a survey of workers | Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer |
| Third periodic survey of employment tribunal applications | The effects of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices |

Future projects

- | | |
|--|---|
| Maternity rights study | Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure |
| The part-time workers regulations: analysis of their impact on the pay and training of part-time workers | Managing case loads in the Employment Tribunals Service |
| Employers experience of the working time regulations | Evaluation of the Partnership Fund |
| Partnership: the bottom line | Workers in the new economy |

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

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Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for August 2001

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| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 6 People in education by economic status (LFS) |
| 3 Sickness absence (LFS) | 7 Second jobs by employment status and industry (LFS) |
| 4 SOC 2000 (LFS) | |

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)								Thousands
	All persons				All	Men	Women		
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19		
In employment									
All	372	462	413	443	1,690	879	811		
Not in FTE	144	216	310	333	1,002	573	430		
In FTE	227	247	104	110	688	306	381		
ILO unemployed									
All	70	58	60	61	249	154	95		
Not in FTE	43	43	53	49	187	120	68		
In FTE	27	15	7	12	61	34	27		
Economically inactive									
All	278	234	218	228	957	449	507		
Not in FTE	27	30	57	64	177	58	120		
In FTE	251	203	161	164	779	392	387		
Total									
All	719	753	690	732	2,895	1,482	1,413		
Not in FTE	213	289	419	445	1,367	750	617		
In FTE	506	465	271	287	1,528	732	796		
Economic activity rate (%)									
All	61.4	69.0	68.5	68.9	67.0	69.7	64.1		
Not in FTE	87.6	89.5	86.5	85.7	87.0	92.3	80.6		
In FTE	50.3	56.3	40.7	42.8	49.0	46.5	51.3		
ILO unemployment rate (%)									
All	15.8	11.1	12.6	12.2	12.8	14.9	10.4		
Not in FTE	22.8	16.5	14.6	12.8	15.8	17.3	13.6		
In FTE	10.7	5.7	6.1	10.1	8.2	10.0	6.6		

^a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE) although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and education status in spring 2001 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education.
- Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (56 per cent compared with 49 per cent).
- Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 16 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 8 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Table 2).

- There were 12.0 million women of working age in employment in spring 2001.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69.3 per cent (compared with 79.3 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 5-10 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (6.0 per cent).

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

- SOC2000 has replaced SOC90 as the occupation classification in the LFS. See p396 for details. The percentage of women in many occupation groups is likely to have changed as a result.
- More than half the people who worked in the personal service occupations, administrative and secretarial and sales and customer service occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries where less than one third of all in employment were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.

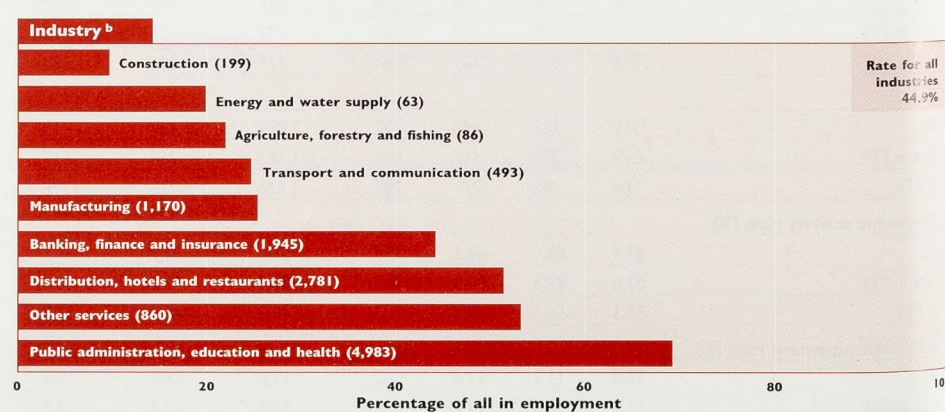
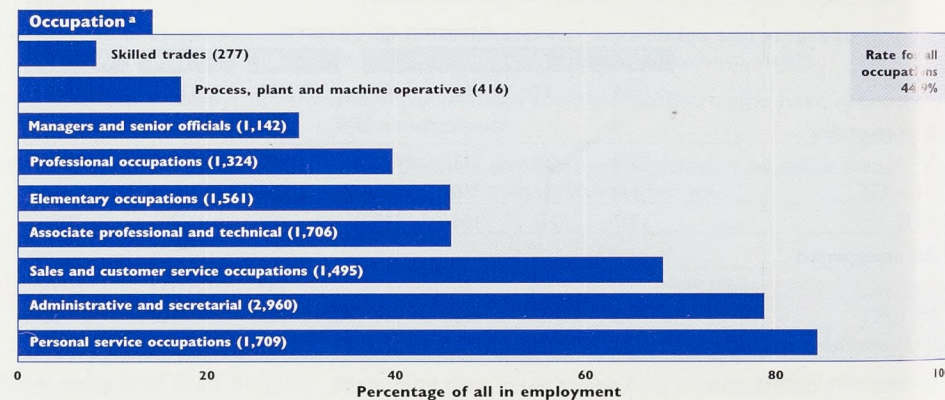
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	12,059	4,879	1,603	1,646	1,174	455	7,180	15,194
Full-time	6,859	1,961	535	600	578	248	4,899	13,940
Part-time	5,197	2,917	1,068	1,046	596	207	2,280	1,245
Employees	11,214	4,479	1,471	1,512	1,079	418	6,735	12,841
Temporary employees	834	307	90	112	79	26	527	744
Self-employed	742	362	115	124	89	35	380	2,211
Unpaid family workers	49	25	14	*	*	*	24	8
Home workers	397	216	96	67	42	12	180	211
ILO unemployed	539	255	102	82	57	14	284	841
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	104	54	14	17	19	*	49	229
All economically active	12,598	5,134	1,705	1,729	1,231	469	7,464	16,045
Economically inactive	4,801	2,325	1,272	624	332	97	2,476	3,110
Total	17,399	7,459	2,977	2,352	1,564	566	9,940	19,155
Employment rate (%)	69.3	65.4	53.9	70.0	75.1	80.4	72.2	79.3
Economic activity rate (%)	72.4	68.8	57.3	73.5	78.7	82.9	75.1	83.8
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.3	5.0	6.0	4.8	4.6	3.0	3.8	5.3

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

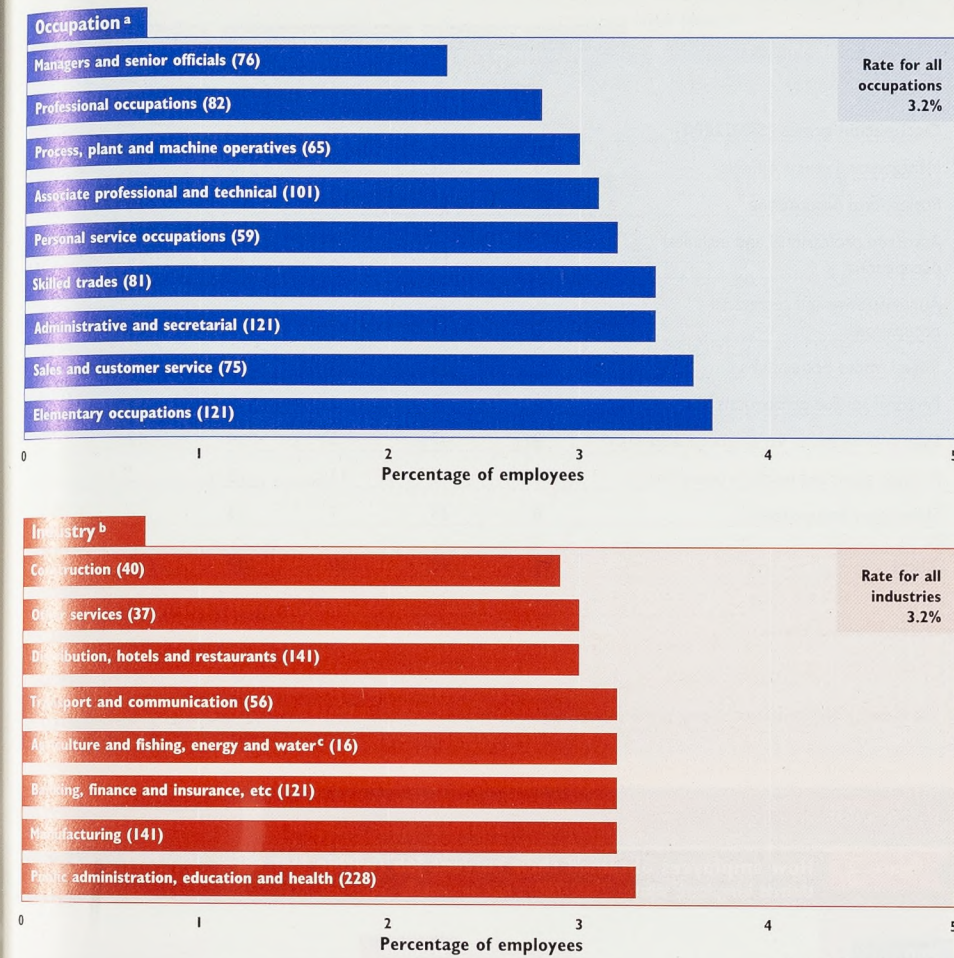
Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

c Grouped together as sample sizes for the separate industrial sectors are too small to produce reliable estimates.

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	781	377	404
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	37	37	37
2 days	21	20	22
3 days	9	8	10
4 days	7	7	7
All week ^b	26	29	24
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	23,883	12,612	11,271
All employees ^c (thousands)	24,664	12,989	11,675

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.

b Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.

c Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

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

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups in spring 2001 who were absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- SOC2000 has replaced SOC90 as the occupational classification in the LFS. See p396 for details.
- The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 3.2 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate for occupations ranged from 2.3 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.7 per cent for elementary occupations.

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

- 781,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In spring 2001, 3.5 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (404,000) compared with 2.9 per cent of men (377,000).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 37 per cent were away for just one day.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 26 per cent were unable to work for five to seven days.

4 SOC2000

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000 has been introduced to the LFS from spring 2001 replacing SOC90, which had become outdated. Most of the major groups have been renamed and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts.

Table 4 compares the distribution of SOC90 and SOC2000 for current main job as at summer 2000.

- Overall the direction of change for each group was the same for both sexes.
- The reduction in the managerial group was greater for women than men (3 and 1 per cent, respectively).
- The reduction between SOC90 personal and protective services and SOC2000 personal service occupations was greater for men than women (4 per cent compared with 3 per cent).

For further information see pp357-64, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001.

Table 4 Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 distributions for current main job; England and Wales; summer 2000

Occupation group (SOC2000)	Per cent					
	All		Men		Women	
	SOC90	SOC2000	SOC90	SOC2000	SOC90	SOC2000
Managers and senior officials	16	14	20	18	13	10
Professional occupations	11	12	12	13	10	10
Associate professional and technical occupations	11	13	10	13	12	14
Administrative and secretarial occupations	15	13	7	5	24	23
Skilled trades occupations	12	12	20	20	2	2
Personal service occupations	11	7	6	2	16	13
Sales and customer service occupations	8	7	5	4	12	12
Process, plant and machine operatives	9	9	13	13	3	3
Elementary occupations	8	13	7	12	8	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey dual coding

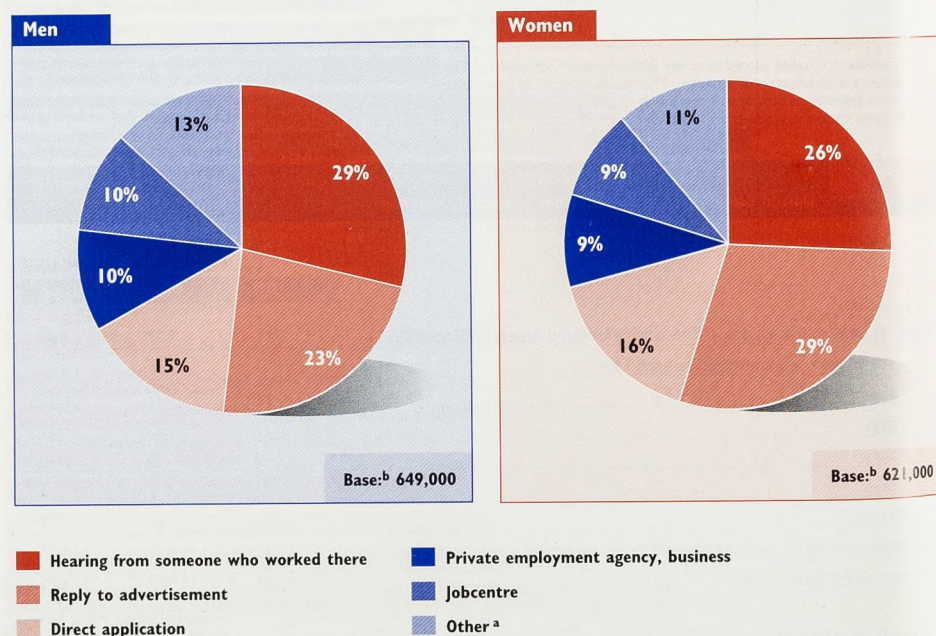
5 How employees obtained their current job

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job (Figure 3).

- In winter 2000/2001 more than half of all employees obtained a job by hearing from someone who worked there or replying to an advertisement.
- Women were more likely than men to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement (29 per cent compared with 23 per cent) whereas men were more likely to obtain a job by hearing about it from someone who worked there (29 per cent compared with 26 per cent).

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

Figure 3 How employees obtained their current job (within last three months); United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001; not seasonally adjusted



^a Includes careers office, jobclub, some other method.

^b Base figures include those who did not state their main method of looking for work, but percentages exclude these.

Note: Jobs that respondents had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interviews are not included.

Source: Labour Force Survey

6 People in education by economic status

Table 5 Education of economically active and inactive people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent					
	Academic age ^a (years)					
	Men			Women		
	16 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 64 ^b	16 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 59 ^b
Economically active						
Enrolled on and attending a course ^c (thousands=100%)	391	341	816	407	378	1,101
Percentage attending each course:						
At school	24	*	*	29	*	*
Full-time at university or college	51	46	6	60	50	6
Part-time at university or college	22	40	57	9	32	63
Other courses ^d	*	15	37	*	18	31
Economically inactive						
Enrolled on and attending a course ^c (thousands=100%)	330	314	145	315	315	324
Percentage attending each course:						
At school	36	*	*	33	*	*
Full-time at university or college	61	93	43	65	84	29
Part-time at university or college	*	4	42	*	9	52
Other courses ^d	*	*	15	*	7	19

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Age of the respondent in completed years at preceding 31 August.

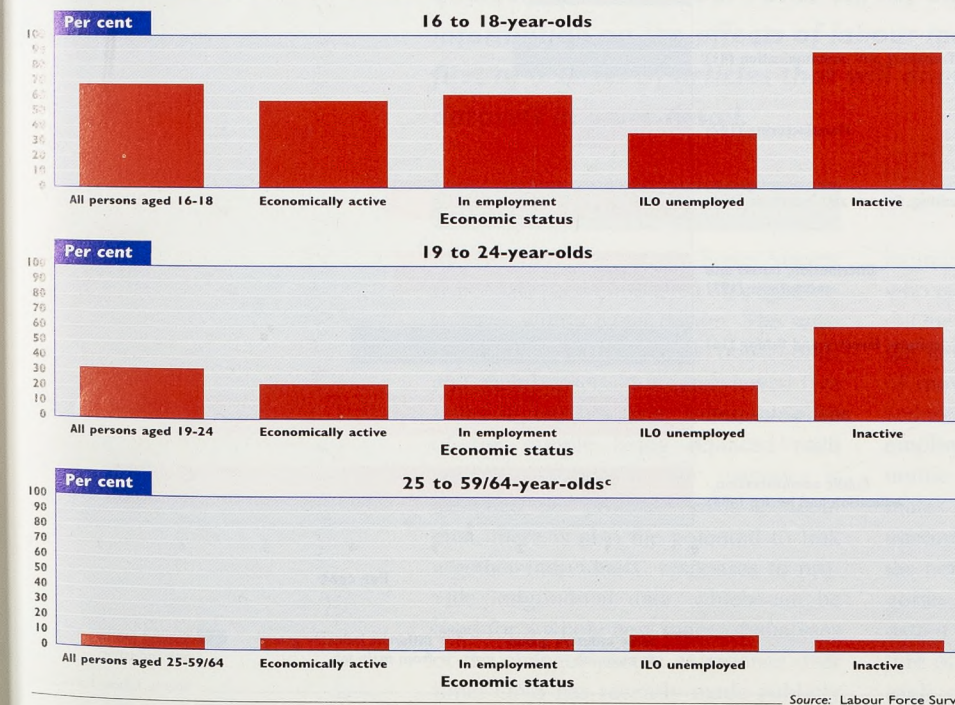
^b Excludes men over 65 and women over 60.

^c Courses include college-based government employment and training schemes.

^d Other courses include open university, open college or other correspondence course, nurses' training courses, sandwich courses and those people who did not state their course.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Percentage of people enrolled on a course,^a by academic age^b and economic status; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base includes people who did not state whether they were enrolled on a course.

^a Courses include college-based government employment and training schemes.

^b Age in completed years at preceding 31 August.

^c 25 to official state pension age (60 for women, 65 for men). Excludes men over 65 and women over 60.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The need for life-long learning is a feature of the modern labour market and many people undertake some form of education well beyond the traditional student age. Table 5 shows people of different age groups who are enrolled on educational courses by their type of study and whether or not they are economically active.

- Whether economically active or inactive, those who were enrolled on and attending a course in the 16-18 age group were far more likely to be studying full-time (either at school, or university or college) than part-time (85 per cent of men and 93 per cent of women were studying full-time).
- Economically active people were more likely than inactive ones to be studying part-time, regardless of age.
- Over half of the women aged between 25 and 59 who were studying – more than any other group – were enrolled part-time at university or college.

Figure 4 shows what proportion of each of these age groups were enrolled on a course in winter 2000/2001 according to their economic status.

- Regardless of economic status, the proportion of people enrolled on a course declined through the age groups, from 68 per cent at age 16-18 to 33 per cent at 19-24, and 8 per cent between 25-59/64.

- Although ILO unemployed people were less likely than any other economic status group to be enrolled on a course among those aged between 16 and 24, among the eldest group they were the most likely to be undertaking some form of study.

7 Second jobs by employment status and industry

The LFS collects a variety of data on the nature of second jobs and the people who hold them. *Table 6* shows the number of people with second jobs in winter 2000/2001.

- 1 In winter 2000/2001, 1.1 million people had more than one job (4.1 per cent of all people in employment). More women than men had a second job (5.4 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent).
- 2 Two-thirds of people with second jobs were employees in both their main and second jobs.
- 3 Almost a quarter of those who were employees in their main job were self-employed in their second job.
- 4 Women were more likely than men to be employees in their second job (80.9 per cent compared with 60.8 per cent).

Table 6 Employment status of people with more than one job; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Employment status in second job			People with no second job ^b	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All ^a		
Employment status in main job					
Employee	747	230	978	23,608	24,586
Self-employed	74	74	148	3,031	3,179
On government employment and training programmes	10	*	10	128	139
Unpaid family workers	..	..	..	..	63
All (winter 2000/2001)	831	305	1,137	26,765	27,907
Of which:					
Men	287	176	464	14,919	15,411
Women	544	129	673	11,846	12,516

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

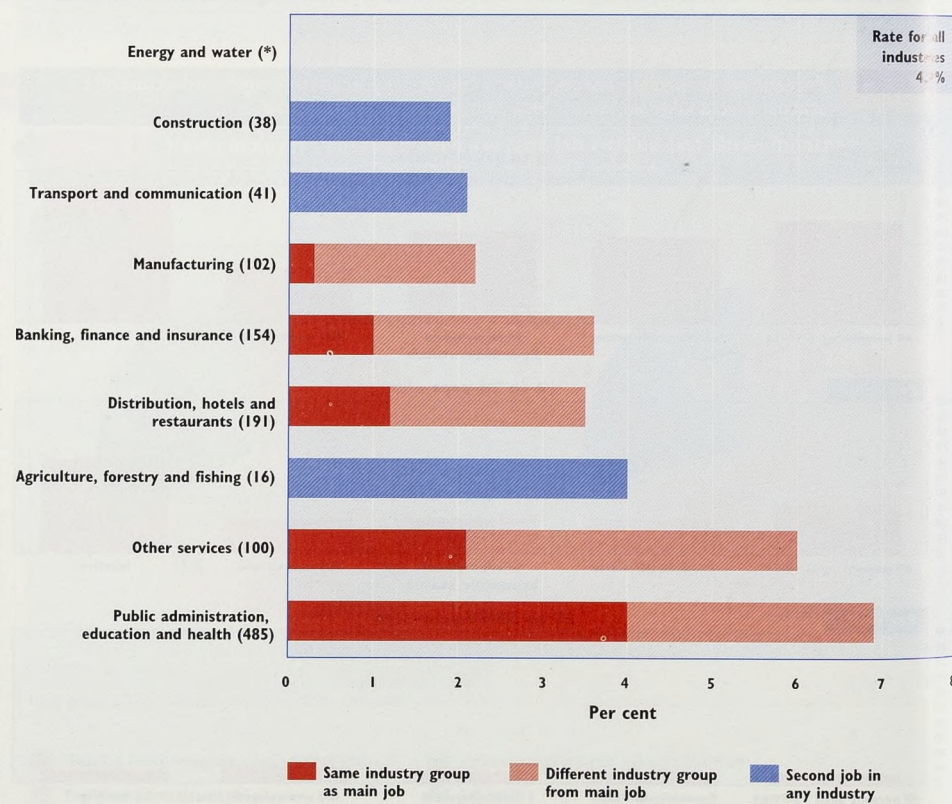
.. Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

a Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.

b Includes those that had changed jobs and those who did not state whether they had a second job.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Percentage of employees and self-employed who have second jobs, by industry in main job; United Kingdom, winter 2000/2001; not seasonally adjusted



a Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

b Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) who have a second job according to the industry of their main job.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Time series analyses of the Labour Force Survey two-quarter longitudinal datasets

By Mike Young, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Respondents to the LFS are interviewed up to five times, at intervals of three months.
- The LFS longitudinal datasets link together the data from these quarterly interviews, enabling analysis of the changes experienced by individuals over time.
- Linking successive quarters shows that more than 95 per cent of those in employment at the first quarter remain in employment three months later.
- Of those unemployed at the first quarter, only around a half remain unemployed three months later.
- Roughly the same number of people flow into employment from economic inactivity as do so from unemployment.

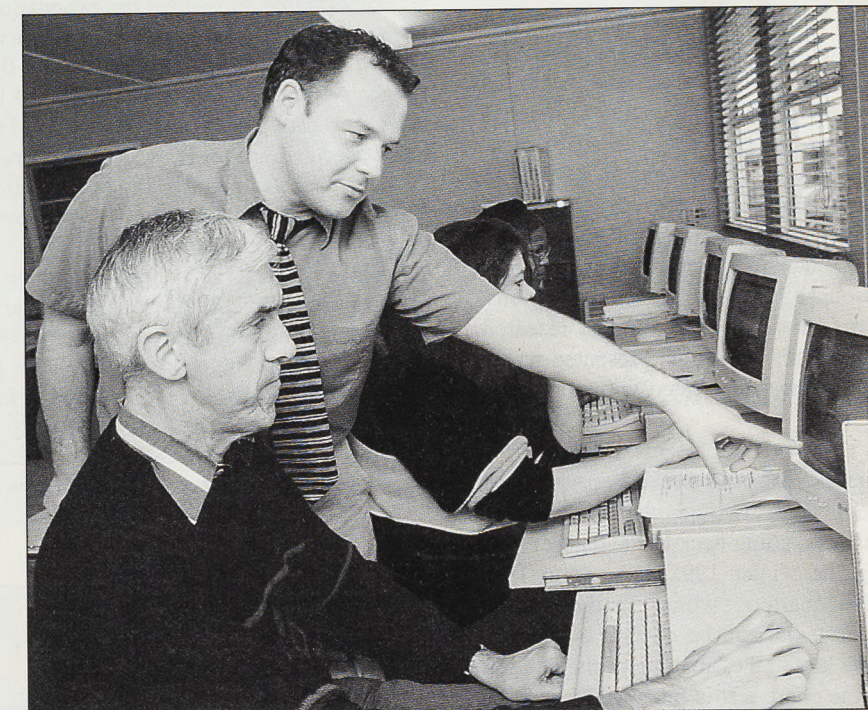


PHOTO: BRENDA PRINCE/FORMAT

Linking together data on the same individuals across two quarters of the Labour Force Survey can provide a source of information on the effects of labour market policies. This is the first of a series of articles that will analyse the longitudinal datasets in more detail.

Introduction

SINCE 1992 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been conducted on a quarterly basis with a panel design. The sample contains around 60,000 households, and each household is interviewed five times at quarterly intervals, with a fifth of the sample being replaced each quarter. Although the survey is designed to produce cross-sectional data, there is also the potential to link together individuals' responses to provide longitudinal data, which can be used for a whole new range of analyses of the changes people experience over time. ONS has recently made publicly available two sets of LFS longitudinal datasets, linking respectively two and five consecutive waves of data, and

including all people of working age who responded at each of the waves.

One of the most important uses of the new datasets is to enable analyses of movements between the three main economic activity categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. Cross-sectional estimates of the stocks of the employed, unemployed and inactive only show the net flows between these three categories. However, with the longitudinal data it is possible to look at the full picture of the gross flows into and out of each of the categories. For example, while the cross-sectional data show that the number in employment fell by 76,000 between summer and autumn

2000 (working age, not seasonally adjusted), the longitudinal data show around two million people moving between employment and either unemployment or inactivity. Thus the net flow is the outcome of much larger gross flows.

In researching the feasibility of producing longitudinal datasets, two main methodological issues were identified that could affect the quality of the data, namely non-response bias and response error bias. The *technical note* gives details on each of these issues in turn. While the weighting of the data is designed to compensate for non-response bias, the problem of response error bias is still under research. Therefore, the results presented in this article must be treated with some caution.

This article presents a number of time series analyses of gross flows from the two-quarter longitudinal datasets, going back to the dataset linking the winter 1992 and spring 1993 LFS quarters, which is the earliest dataset that can be created (see *Box 1* for a key to the labelling of the datasets in the charts). It is intended to produce a series of further articles based on both the two-quarter and five-quarter datasets illustrating features such as the gross flows of different age groups and the effect of the duration of a period of unemployment.

People not changing category

If we classify respondents into three categories: in employment (E); unemployed (U); and not economically active (N), there are nine possible combinations of status over two quarters: EE (in employment at both quarters); EU (in employment at the first quarter, unemployed at the second quarter); and so on. The largest of these groups is the EE group. *Figure 1* shows that the proportion of men in employment at both quarters has been rising steadily, from around 73 per cent of the working-age population at the start of the period to around 77 per cent now. Similarly, the proportion of women in employment at both quarters has risen from around 62 per cent to 66 per cent. At the same

Box 1 How to read the charts

The charts show movements between economic status for the three main economic categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. *Figures 1, 2 and 4* show economic status for two linked quarters. For example, in *Figure 4* the proportion of men who were in employment at quarter one and inactive at quarter two was 1.0 per cent in the autumn/winter 1999 linked dataset, 0.9 per cent in winter/spring 2000, 0.9 per cent in spring/summer 2000, and 1.6 per cent in summer/autumn 2000.

The data presented in *Figures 3, 5, 6 and 7* are averages of groups of four consecutive datasets. They therefore contain information from the flows over a full year, which should smooth out seasonal variations. The labels for the moving averages show which four datasets they cover, e.g. winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 1993 is the average of the four datasets winter/spring 1993, spring/summer 1993, summer/autumn 1993 and autumn/winter 1993. Looking again at the data above for *Figure 4*, the average for the period autumn/winter 1999 to summer/autumn 2000 would be 1.1 per cent. The proportion was 1.1 per cent in autumn/winter 2000, again giving an average of 1.1 per cent for the period winter/spring 2000 to autumn/winter 2000.

time, there has been a rise in the employment rate over the period – between spring 1993 and spring 2000 the rate for working-age males rose from 74.8 per cent to 79.1 per cent, and for females from 65.1 per cent to 68.9 per cent.

Overall, people who are in employment at quarter one are now more likely also to be in employment at quarter two than they used to be. However, this does not mean that they have been in employment continuously over the three months, only that they are in employment at two interviews conducted three months apart. The increased probability of being in employment in both quarters could therefore reflect the probability of job loss having declined over recent years, or it might equally indicate a greater chance of picking up a new job quickly following a job loss, which seems quite likely in a period when unemployment has fallen by nearly half.

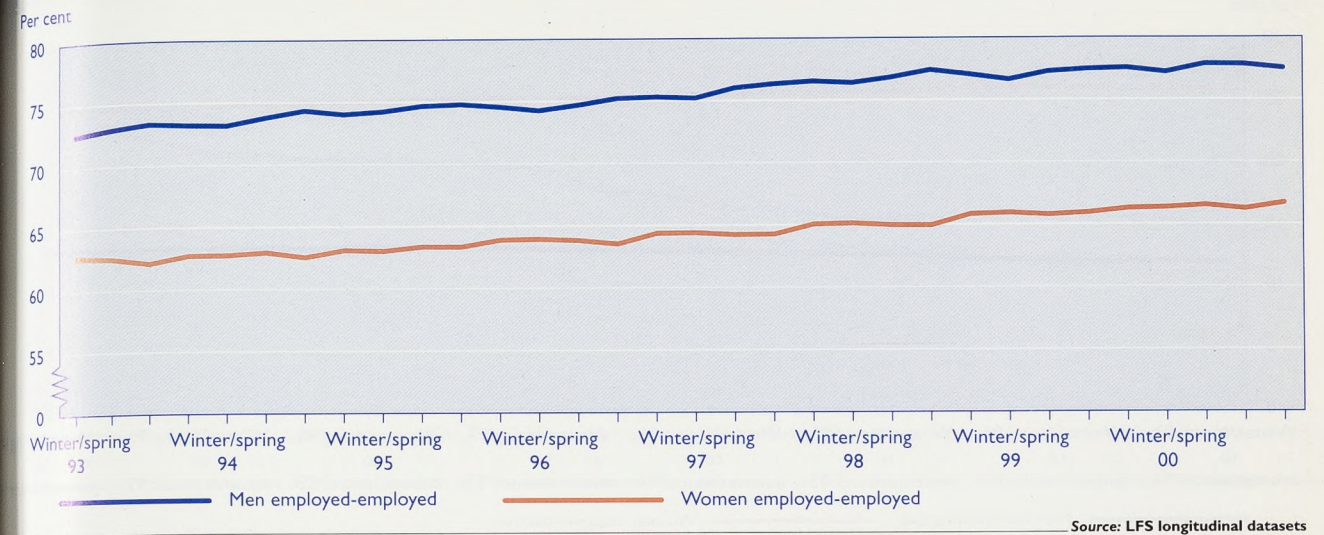
Some support for this latter theory comes from an analysis of re-employment following redundancy (see pp315-22, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001). This shows that the proportion of those made redundant who had found employment by their next LFS interview went up from 40 per cent or 41 per cent in 1996-98 to 48 per cent in 1999 and 46 per cent in 2000. Further evidence comes from an analysis of recall

data (see pp501-3, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2000). This shows a rising number of people who leave a job and start a new job within a three month period. For example, in spring 2000, 1.1 million people had left their main job in the past three months of whom 60 per cent had found another job.

The proportion unemployed at both quarters has fallen steeply over the period, as has the overall unemployment rate (see *Figure 2*). For men, the proportion unemployed at both quarters has declined from around 8 per cent to barely 3 per cent, while for women there has been a drop from over 3 per cent to about 1½ per cent. Between spring 1993 and spring 2000 the male unemployment rate fell from 12.5 per cent to 6.1 per cent, and the female rate from 7.8 per cent to 4.9 per cent. The fall in the UU rate is proportionately greater than the fall in the unemployment rate over this period.

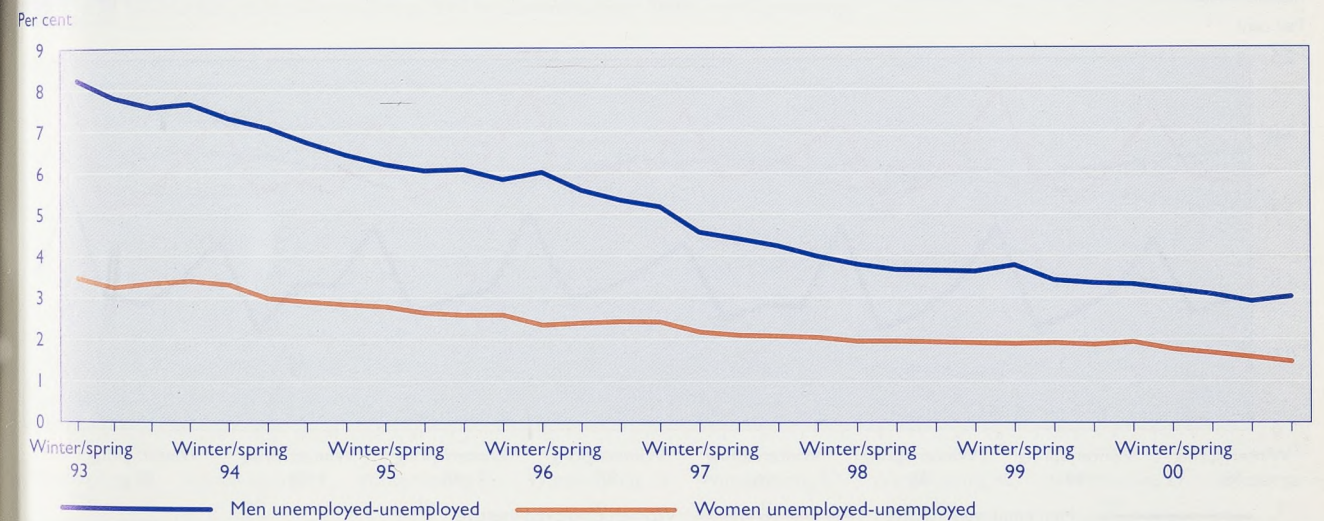
Figure 3 shows the proportion economically inactive at both quarters. This series has a distinctly seasonal pattern; therefore the data presented are a moving average of groups of four datasets (see *Box 1*), which enables the trend in the series to be more clearly seen. The proportion of females in this category has fallen slightly over the period, in line with the fall in the female inactivity rate from 29.4 per cent in spring 1993 to 27.5 per cent in

Figure 1 Men and women of working age in employment at two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

Figure 2 Men and women of working age unemployed at two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

spring 2000. The proportion of males in this category rose slowly until about 1998, when it flattened off. The male inactivity rate was 14.4 per cent in spring 1993, rising to 16.1 per cent in spring 1998 before falling back to 15.7 per cent in spring 2000.

Flows out of employment

Clearly, movements in the categories above are strongly related to the overall numbers employed, unemployed and inactive, as over 90 per cent of people remain in the same status at

both waves. There are relatively small numbers of people in the categories involving change. However, further inspection reveals interesting developments in these categories over time.

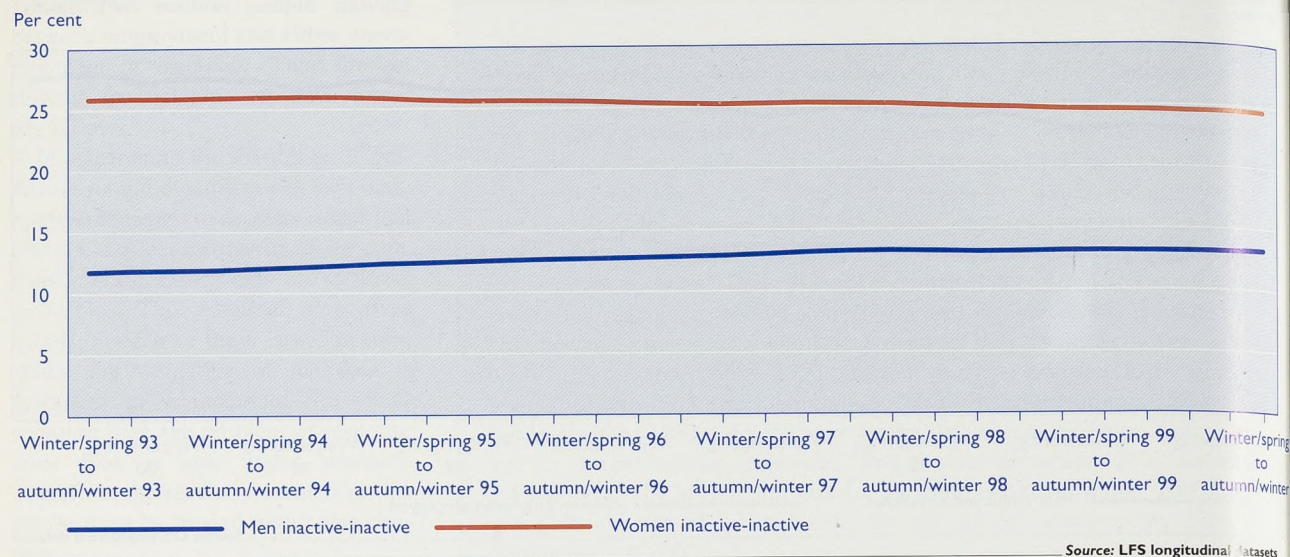
Many of these changes are highly seasonal, as can be seen from the example in *Figure 4* showing moves from employment to inactivity. There is a large peak in the summer/autumn linked period each year, caused by factors such as large numbers of students leaving summer jobs to return to their studies. The main focus of this article is the trends in series, therefore all

charts in the remainder of the article show moving averages (see *Box 1*), in order to show the trends more clearly.

The data in *Figure 5* represent the percentages of people in employment at the first quarter who have left by the second quarter (the 'transition probabilities'). They show a number of things, for example:

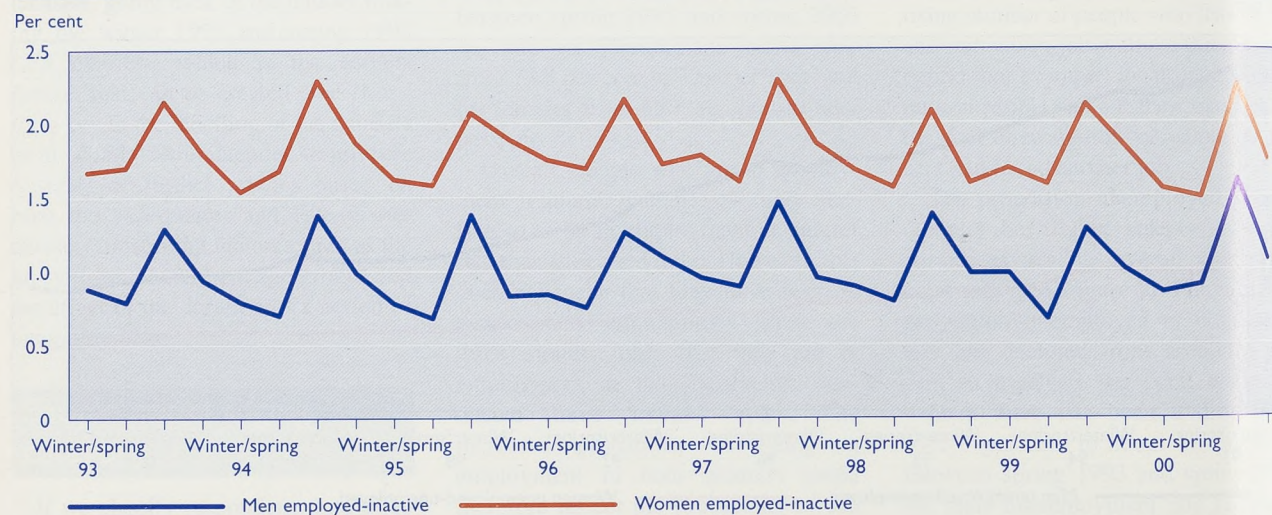
- that men are more likely than women to move from employment into unemployment;
- that women are roughly twice as likely as men to move from employment to inactivity;

Figure 3 Men and women of working age not economically active at two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

Figure 4 Proportion of men and women of working age moving from employment to inactivity over two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

- that the probability of moving from employment to unemployment has declined markedly for both men and women throughout the period; and
- that the probability of moving from employment to inactivity has changed much less, with a slight decline for women and possibly a small rise for men.

Flows into and out of unemployment

It has already been noted that unemployment has declined consistently

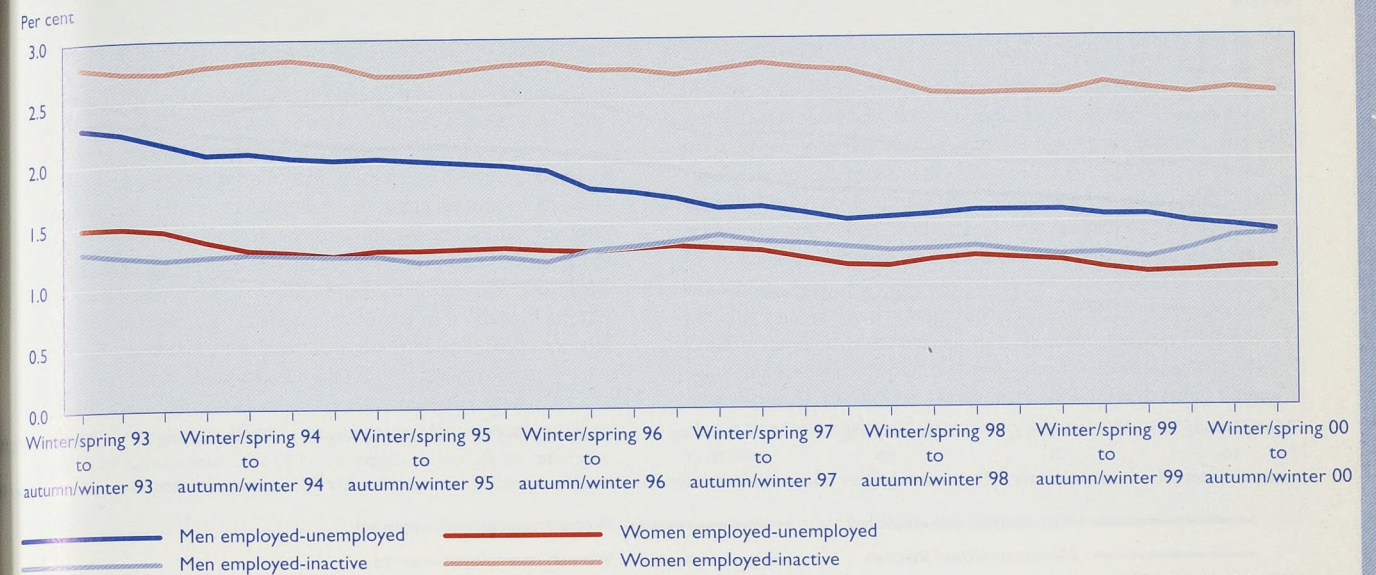
over the period, from 2.9 million in spring 1993 to 1.6 million in spring 2000. This implies that the flows out of unemployment must have been greater than those into unemployment throughout. Figures 5, 6 and 7 demonstrate both that the probability of entering unemployment (flows EU and NU) has declined, and that the probability of leaving unemployment (flows UE and UN) has increased.

Figure 6 shows the probabilities of flowing from inactivity to employment and unemployment, while Figure 7 shows the probabilities of leaving

unemployment for either employment or inactivity. From Figure 6 it can be seen that, just as a smaller proportion of people are leaving employment for unemployment, likewise the proportion leaving inactivity for unemployment has reduced. The proportion is rather higher for men than for women – over 5 per cent compared with about 4 per cent.

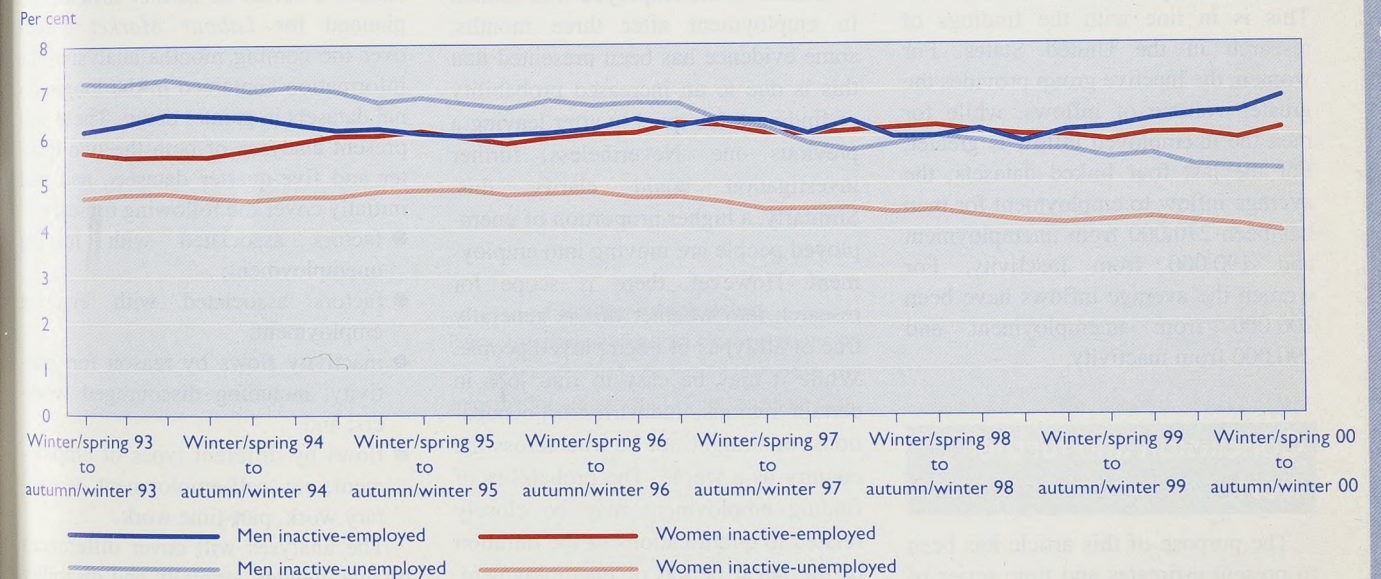
Figure 7 indicates that of the declining numbers of unemployed, both male and female, a much higher proportion have left unemployment after three months now than previously. The probability of a flow to inactivity is

Figure 5 Proportion of men and women of working age in employment moving to unemployment and inactivity over two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

Figure 6 Proportion of inactive men and women of working age moving to employment and unemployment over two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

about twice as high for women as for men, and has shown a moderate increase over the period. Meanwhile, the probability of a flow to employment has increased sharply and has remained slightly higher for women than for men. This complements the earlier finding that the proportion in the UU category has gone down even more markedly than the overall unemployment rate. These figures indicate that at present only about half of the unem-

ployed are likely to remain so three months later, compared with over two-thirds at the start of the period.

Flows into employment

People can flow into employment from both unemployment and inactivity. While Figure 7 shows over a quarter of the unemployed moving into employment, Figure 6 also shows substantial inflows to employment from

inactivity – around 6 per cent for women and nearly 7 per cent for men. There has possibly been a slight upward trend in these proportions over the period under study. While these proportions are lower than those for people moving into employment from unemployment (see Figure 7), the stock of inactive working age people, at over 7½ million, is much higher than the stock of unemployed people, and as a result there are currently about as

Figure 7 Proportion of unemployed men and women of working age moving to employment and inactivity over two quarters; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

many people entering employment from inactivity as from unemployment. This is in line with the findings of research in the United States. For women, the inactive group provides the greater volume of inflows, while for men the unemployed inflow is greater. For the last four linked datasets, the average inflow to employment for men has been 270,000 from unemployment and 190,000 from inactivity. For women the average inflows have been 200,000 from unemployment and 290,000 from inactivity.

Conclusion and further work

The purpose of this article has been to present estimates and time series of gross flows without attempting to speculate on the reasons for changes.

Having noted the increased proportion over time of the employed who remain in employment after three months, some evidence has been presented that this is due to an increased probability of finding a job quickly after leaving a previous one. Nevertheless, further investigation could clarify this. Similarly, a higher proportion of unemployed people are moving into employment. However, there is scope for research into whether this is generally true of all types of unemployed people. While it may be easy to find jobs in certain regions, industries or occupations, this might not be true across the country as a whole. The probability of finding employment may be closely related to qualifications or the duration of the latest period of unemployment, and may also differ according to age, gender or ethnicity.

In order to examine these and other issues, a series of further articles are planned for *Labour Market Trends* over the coming months analysing the information contained in the longitudinal datasets in greater detail. These will present analyses of both the two-quarter and five-quarter datasets, and will initially cover the following topics:

- factors associated with leaving unemployment;
- factors associated with entering employment;
- inactivity flows by reason for inactivity, including discouraged workers; and
- flows by different types of employment, e.g. self-employment, temporary work, part-time work.

The analyses will cover differences by age, gender, ethnicity and disability as well as other relevant factors such as occupation.

Technical note

Two main methodological problems have been identified in producing linked Labour Force Survey datasets – non-response bias and response error bias.

Non-response bias arises because different groups of people have different probabilities of dropping out of the survey between interviews (and thus not being available for linking). ONS has devised a weighting system that satisfactorily compensates for this bias and ensures that the gross flows are consistent with the changes in stocks (for details of the method adopted as well as background to the production of the longitudinal datasets, see pp375-9, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999).

Response error bias arises because, for reasons such as misunderstanding or lack of knowledge, respondents may give

incorrect answers to questions. For the questions on economic activity, which classify people as employed, unemployed or inactive, international research suggests that such errors tend not to be systematic and thus may cancel out when looked at cross-sectionally. However, when individual responses are linked, such errors are far more likely to lead to an apparent change of state when the true situation is one of stability, than the reverse. Therefore, the numbers of people changing between categories are liable to be exaggerated. ONS is currently researching this problem. However, assuming response error operates in a broadly consistent manner over time, it should be possible to draw valid conclusions about the time series of gross flows between economic activity states.

Further information

If you have any comments or suggestions on future research, or would like more information about the LFS longitudinal data,

please contact:
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e-mail mike.young@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6160.

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Department for Education and Skills research programme 2001-2002

By Finance and Analytical Services, Department for Education and Skills

Key points

- The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives and reflecting DfES policy and evaluation requirements.
- Projects currently planned for 2001-02 are listed in this article. Additional projects may be commissioned during the year.
- DfES will be issuing quarterly updates on the programme and asking for expressions of interest for those projects due to start each quarter.
- Policy responsibility for some areas of the former Department for Education and Employment have been transferred to other departments.

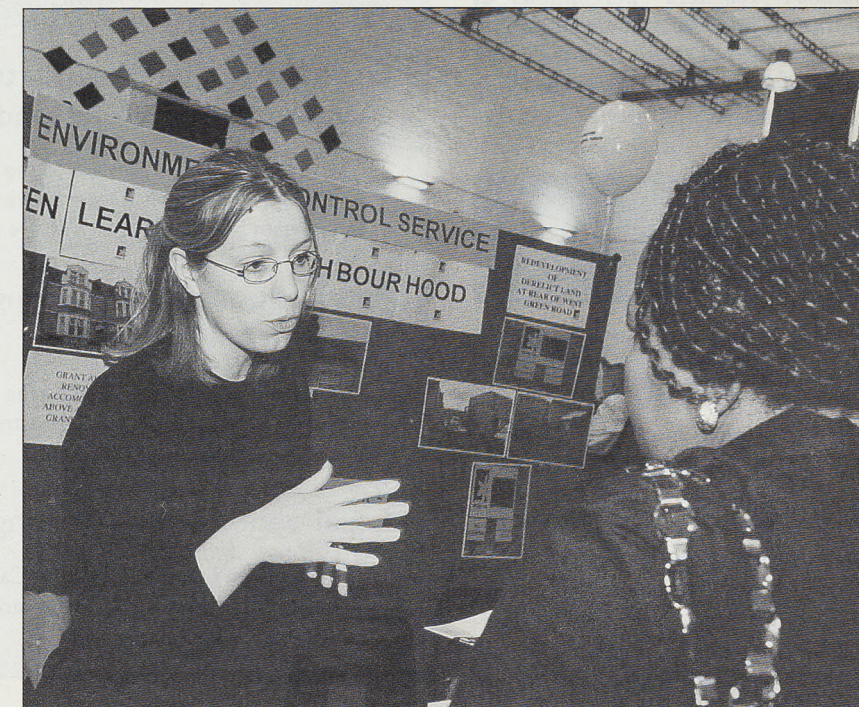


Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMA

This article summarises the Department for Education and Skills' research programme for the financial year 2001-2002. For completeness, research relating to schools is also listed.

Introduction

THE DEPARTMENT for Education and Skills (DfES) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives. Research projects reflect DfES policy and evaluation requirements, with some proposals emerging from the research prospectus issued last year by the Department for Education and Employment and from seminars held with members of the external research community each year. Noted below are details of the projects in this year's programme. Regular updates on progress with the commissioning of the programme will be posted on the DfES research website, currently www.dfee.gov.uk/research. This is the first such update and shows:

- details of those projects which are extensions to existing work or have

already been commissioned for which expressions of interest are not appropriate; and

- details of those projects (and where known an indication of when tenders will be invited) for which expressions of interest are requested.

Extensions to existing work

138/2001 Understanding the impact of child poverty among children of the 1990s

146/2001 Informing the future development of the literacy and numeracy strategies

Work already tendered

139/2001 Integrated economic model of the demand for childcare and supply of childcare workers

156/2001 Teachers' perceptions of continuing professional development

124/2001 National Adult Learning Survey 2002

Work for which expressions of interest are welcomed

Tenders due to be issued by end of July 2001

150/2001 Causes and effects of truancy by pupils of compulsory school age

The research will examine the views of younger children (in Year 5 to Year 9), parents, teachers and others working closely with pupils about the reasons why pupils of all ages play truant and what can be done to address this. It will also examine the role that parents play in non-attendance. The research will be within the context of the policies and practices in place within schools and LEAs.

149/2001 Parental involvement in schools

To conduct a poll to assess parents' attitudes to, and involvement in, school and their children's education; their awareness of various educational terms; and to assess teachers' attitudes to parental involvement. The telephone poll would follow up one carried out by MORI in November 1999 and would indicate whether attitudes and awareness had changed, provide an indication of the success of policies to help increase parental involvement in their children's education, and inform future policy development.

123/2001 Early impact of the new arrangements for adult and community learning under the Learning and Skills Council

The advent of 47 local learning and skills councils provides an opportunity

Box 1 Transfers of responsibility

Following the changes announced after the election, policy responsibility for some areas of the former Department for Education and Employment have been transferred to other departments as noted below with contact points.

Employment; equal opportunities relating to disability, age and older workers; and European Social Fund

These have been transferred to the Department for Work and Pensions

- Contact: Paul Noakes, Department for Work and Pensions, Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT.

Equal opportunities relating to gender, race and work-life balance

These have been transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry

- Contact: Victoria Pannett, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Equal opportunities relating to gender

This has been transferred to the Cabinet Office

- Contact: Public Enquiry (Research), Cabinet Office, 70 Whitehall, London, SW1A 2AS.

to redesign adult and community learning to meet local needs more effectively; for example, by basing provision on a proper analysis of the available evidence on the scale of need, and by replicating the best practice (in partnership working/outreach, and in the learning experience itself) as widely as possible. This work will give an early indication of how well the new approaches are working. The findings will support early fine-tuning of national and local mechanisms for delivering adult and community learning. The methodology will include case studies, and analysis of administrative data and LEAs' adult learning plans.

126/2001 Research into the effectiveness of information and communication technology (ICT) as a means of delivering literacy and numeracy learning

The emphasis given by the Moser report to improving the nation's performance in terms of literacy and numeracy has led to DfES plans to increase the range and quality of learning opportunities for this client group. This

project would have a much greater emphasis on the actual impact of the use of ICT compared with more traditional methods of delivery. The results of the project would be shared with the literacy and numeracy provider community, probably through a published report. The research will inform policy on the use of ICT to deliver literacy and numeracy learning.

Tenders due to be issued July/August 2001

148/2001 Citizenship education: longitudinal study

This research study will evaluate the impact of the new national curriculum subject, citizenship education, on the learning experiences and outcomes of pupils in order to provide an objective and rigorous basis for initiating any necessary changes in the future. Suggested methodology includes a series of cross-sectional surveys to obtain nationally representative quantitative data of the short- and long-term effects of citizenship education as well as a longitudinal study to identify the processes that lead

to different outcomes in pupils' understanding of issues related to citizenship.

Tenders due to be issued by end of August 2001

147/2001 Towards the development of full-service schools (joint work with NUT)

The project will review literature and current provision (in England) to identify initiatives that might contribute to the future development of full-service schools. It will focus on multi-agency initiatives at the school level and any evaluative information available on these. It will include some of the most challenging schools.

118/2001 Research into methods for sharing neighbourhood regeneration skills between residents of different communities

'Residents' consultancies' are arrangements whereby people who have experience of regeneration and community development in their own communities share their experience with other communities in need of similar skills. The residents' consultancy is paid for its input, with the result that community funding of consultancy stays within communities, rather than being used to finance input by professionals. The purpose of this research will be to examine how residents' consultancies work, particularly in the USA and other countries in which it is already well developed. It is expected that a range of different models will exist. The project will also provide a snapshot survey of developments so far in the UK, looking to identify early examples of good, innovative and sustainable practice, and instances of effective evaluation.

154/2001 Factors influencing the transfer of good practice

Little is known about the process of how skills and knowledge are transferred, what contributes to and limits the effectiveness of this process. This project will take a small sample of individuals and schools involved in each policy area and investigate the process of transference. The outcomes of this work will inform future policy developments across these policy areas.

To be undertaken as a 2-stage project with review after first stage to assess further need.

142/2001 Ethnic minorities and higher education (HE)

The project will focus primarily on transition from HE to the labour market, but will also collect data on: admissions (or otherwise) to HE of suitably qualified ethnic minority students; ethnic minority students' experiences of HE (including decision-making, motivations and barriers, financial arrangements and loan take-up) and subsequent attainment; and the recruitment and employment status of ethnic minority staff in higher education institutions. The data will be used to inform widening participation policy development and will provide evidence of good practice in ensuring equal opportunities for all.

141/2001 Potential mature student recruitment to HE

Secondary analysis of existing datasets, including Labour Force Survey data, to determine the characteristics of existing mature entrants to HE and the potential for expanding such recruitment in the future. Analysis of data collected over a period of time will allow the tracking of changes in this population. The results will inform the widening participation agenda, the achievement of the Prime Minister's aim for participation and the development of Foundation Degrees.

158/2001 Youth Cohort Study: Survey of 16 year olds

This is the first sweep of the eleventh cohort of the YCS. It will involve a postal survey of 16-year-olds in the spring after they have completed compulsory education. The postal survey may be replaced by a telephone survey for part of the sample. This latest YCS will also provide early data on the Connexions service and on the impact of the QfS reforms.

157/2001 Youth Cohort Study: Survey of 18 year olds

Postal survey following up YCS cohort 10, with the possibility of some telephone interviews. The data will be

linked to those collected at ages 16 and 17. The links with the questions asked at 17 on young people's aspirations for participation and attainment will help gain a better understanding of the factors influencing participation in HE.

125/2001 Non-traditional providers and widening access to learning

This project is needed to inform policy development on widening access to learning, particularly using non-traditional providers. DfES needs to know how individuals perceive informal learning and the role of a range of potential providers, such as broadcasters, museums, shopping malls, sports centres etc. Would such learning opportunities be welcome and, if so, how should they be promoted?

Tenders due to be issued by end of September 2001

152/2001 Impact of behaviour support plans

This research will examine the impact that behaviour support plans have had in improving behaviour, tackling barriers to learning and raising attendance. It will identify whether or not those actions specified in the plans have been carried out in practice. The impact of these actions will be examined against the baseline and target information set out in the behaviour support plan.

151/2001 Surveys of participation in early years education and childcare by three- and four-year-old children

Since 1997, a programme of annual surveys of parents of three- and four-year-old children has been undertaken to measure patterns of participation in early years education and childcare. These surveys provide valuable information on changes in participation over time as early years policy is being implemented, and they also provide information on parental perceptions of the quality, range and type of provision offered and used year by year. Following the announcement of universal nursery education provision for three-year-olds by September 2004, the survey will be useful in monitoring

changes in participation by three-year-olds as this policy takes effect.

143/2001 Trends in international maths and science study (TIMSS-TRENDS)

Using data collected at an international level by the International Studies Centre, Boston, Massachusetts, the successful contractor will produce a national report, in addition to the international report on the findings which IEA will produce, for use by the DfES. The research will inform whether performance by 14-year-olds in maths has improved between 1999 and 2003.

129/2001 The factors affecting teachers' decisions to leave or stay in the profession

This study will look at the reasons teachers leave the profession, factors which might have influenced their decision to stay in teaching and the destinations of those leaving. The research will focus on teachers who recently left the profession and should include specific categories of teachers, for example, teachers at differing stages of their career and from a range of subject areas. Suggested methodology is for a quantitative survey plus more in-depth qualitative work. Findings from this research study are required to inform the DfES' policies on teacher retention.

130/2001 Educating sick children: a map of best practice

Research into effective strategies and modes of service provision for providing suitable education and a broad and balanced curriculum, for children who are unable to attend school because of illness or injury and of re-integrating them into school. The research would be based on 16-20 case studies of provision for sick children (including home, hospital, and school-based provision), selected purposively to include a range of the most innovative approaches being used in England.

153/2001 Use of and impact of new Key Stage 4 flexibilities

This study will evaluate how schools are currently using the two new KS4 flexibilities. It will investigate possible

trends in use, the extent to which the new flexibilities are enabling schools to help consolidate or emphasise selected pupils' learning, and the impact of the new regulations on schools, teachers, pupils and parents. Evidence of effective practice will be used to inform the development of good practice guidance.

155/2001 Effective management of continuous professional development (CPD) in schools

A review of the circumstances and processes which enable schools to function effectively as professional learning communities. This study will focus on the management of human and financial resources which optimise the extent and quality of professional development; this should include the ways in which schools create and manage time effectively for CPD. This three-year study will also consider how professional learning communities can be sustained over time. Various sources will be used to identify schools, which can then act as a host to other schools to improve CPD strategies (Beacontype model). This will address CPD for school staff and will inform the future development of standards and guidance to schools and the implementation of the CPD strategy.

196/2000 Teachers' experiences of assessment, support and training

Information is needed to examine the impact of gender, ethnicity, age and disability on teachers' career progression. In particular this research would examine teachers' experiences of DfES' training policies. The research would focus on a cohort of qualified teachers and track what they are doing now. The research would be mainly via a quantitative survey; a number of case studies could also be carried out.

131/2001 Review of existing evidence base to inform early years (EY) practitioners about special educational needs (SEN) best practice

A review of the existing research evidence relating to the early identification of SEN, the barriers to children's full participation in learning and the appropriateness of early intervention practice

addressing these concerns. From this, good practice guidance for setting-based managers, SEN coordinators and early years practitioners generally will be developed and disseminated.

Tenders due to be issued September/October

144/2001 Longitudinal study of entry into higher education (HE)

Two parallel surveys of potential entrants to HE to track the decision-making process in relation to HE entry and course completion. The surveys will include data on: attitudes to – and knowledge of – HE, employment opportunities and aspirations, the impact of careers guidance and the impact of financial considerations. Comparative data will be collected for different regions, social classes and ethnic groups. The study should complement the Youth Cohort Study.

Tenders due to be issued by end of October 2001

178/2000 A longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children

There is a large expansion in out-of-school childcare as a result of the National Childcare Strategy. The department is interested in the impact of this type of provision on school-aged children. This study will examine the impacts of out-of-school childcare on children's social, emotional, recreational and educational development, and consider behavioural outcomes. It is likely that the study will concentrate on primary school-age children, although it may also include 11 to 14-year-olds.

137/2001 Good Practice on Recruitment and Retention of Childcare Workers

To achieve the aims of the National Childcare Strategy it is essential that DfES learns more about the levers and barriers to staff recruitment and retention, and shares the resulting good practice. For individual employers, recruiting and training staff is expensive, and it makes good business sense for them to

be able to maximise their investment. This project will be based on case studies among a range of childcare providers (day nurseries, playgroups and out of school clubs), and will include both small and large providers. An important output from the study will be good practice guidance.

170/2000 Post-16 Transitions: A longitudinal study of young people with special educational needs (SEN) – Stage II

Wave 1 of this project is currently nearing completion. Wave 2 of the project will continue to track the cohort of approx 3,000 young people. The study as a whole has been commissioned to establish robust and reliable information on the routes taken by pupils with SEN when they leave compulsory schooling. The project will help fulfil the commitment made by DfES in the 'Excellence for all children: meeting special educational needs' Green Paper to be collecting such information by 2002. The results of the study will enable DfES to help schools and colleges prepare SEN pupils more effectively for adult life.

Tenders due to be issued by end of November 2001

169/2000 Inclusion and pupil achievement of pupils with SEN in mainstream and special schools

The study will examine achievement both at primary and secondary age phases, and will include value-added measures of progress as well as raw attainment through Key Stage assessment. Other factors – such as gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status – will be used in the analysis and non-academic outcomes will also be examined.

Information for potential contractors

Research and evaluation projects funded by DfES are normally undertaken by independent research organisations, academics, consultancies etc. following a process of competitive tendering. DfES maintains a database of organisations with experience relevant to undertaking its research and is keen to extend the number of potential contractors. If your organisation wishes to be added to the database please request a registration form by phoning our answerphone service on 0114 259 3232 or by e-mailing dfee.research@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

If you are interested in being invited to tender for any of these projects please complete an 'expression of interest' form (one form for each project; information can be accessed at <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/programme.htm>) and return:

by e-mail to: dfee.expressions@dfes.gsi.gov.uk,

by post to:
Jane Welfoot
Research Programme Team
Department for Education and Skills
Room W601
Moorfoot
SHEFFIELD S1 4PQ,

or by fax to: 0114 2593858.

Copies of a research brief containing the information in this article (RBPProg2001-2002) are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ (tel: 0845 602 2260 or at the web address given above).

New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed: a comparison of provision in Pilot and national areas

By Stephen Lissenburgh, Policy Studies Institute

A national quantitative survey of participants on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed examines what people did on the programme and its effectiveness in relation to employment entry, unemployment exit and job quality.

Key points

- Pilot participants were 1.73 times more likely to exit Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) to employment compared with national participants. They were no more likely to leave JSA for other benefits, but were 1.48 times more likely to leave for other reasons.
- The effectiveness of Pilot provision seemed to derive from people leaving the Gateway for work, other benefits or other reasons, rather than leaving from the Intensive Activity Period (IAP) or other parts of Pilot provision.
- Of the New Deal opportunities, only subsidised employment had a positive long-term impact. Among those who obtained access to subsidised employment, only 33 per cent were still claiming JSA in June 2000, compared with 58 per cent of the sample as a whole.
- Pilot provision was effective in raising the employment entry chances of those from a particularly disadvantaged labour market background.
- The quality of jobs obtained by participants after New Deal was reasonably high. Most respondents were satisfied with their jobs, and wages were not low compared with previous surveys of respondents with similar labour market experiences.

Introduction

THE NEW Deal for Long-Term Unemployed people aged 25-plus was launched throughout Britain in June 1998. Its aim is to help long-term unemployed adults to find work or to improve their prospects of doing so. People aged 25-plus enter the programme automatically when they have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) continuously for two years.¹ Those people who have been unemployed for more than two years automatically enter New Deal when they reach their next 'full year' point, that is three years, four years and so on.

From November 1998 onwards, the New Deal for people aged 25-plus has been delivered differently in Pilot and national areas. The two key differences between provision in Pilot and national areas are:

- the innovative and flexible nature of the Pilots, which means they have scope to deliver a wider range of provision than would normally be the case in national areas; and
- provision in Pilot and national areas begins with a series of individually tailored advisory interviews, called the Gateway in Pilot areas and the Advisory Interview Period (AIP) in national areas. These are mandatory in both area types. Where a participant does not leave JSA during the Gateway, this is followed in Pilot areas by a mandatory Intensive Activity Period (IAP), consisting of any or all of the following: work experience with an employer or in a project of community or environmental benefit; job-focused training; help towards self-employment; and job search help and supervised job search activity. There is no equivalent of the IAP operating in national areas.

These two differences mean that a distinction has to be made between the Pilot and national areas when evaluating the performance of New Deal for people aged 25-plus.

Outline of the evaluation

The Policy Studies Institute and BMRB Social Research were commissioned by the

Employment Service to carry out a quantitative evaluation of New Deal for people aged 25-plus. This involves analysing participants' experiences on the programme and estimating programme impacts on the likelihood of leaving JSA for particular outcomes within 15-18 months of New Deal entry. As the programme was delivered differently in Pilot and national areas, it is necessary throughout to make comparisons between experiences and outcomes by area type. While the evaluation is not based on a matched comparison group design or any other form of matching method, techniques are used that enable us, as far as possible, to examine outcomes in Pilot and national areas in a way that compares like with like. As the provision from April 2001 has a number of features in common with the New Deal Pilot programme, it is important to examine outcomes in Pilot areas and compare and contrast them with those in national areas.

The report is based on a survey of 2,186 participants in New Deal for people aged 25-plus. The face-to-face interviews took place from August to December 1999. The sample frame for the study was a random sample of those entering New Deal for people aged 25-plus with two years unemployment or more between December 1998 and March 1999 and was drawn from the New Deal Evaluation Database (NDED). Of the 2,186 participants interviewed, 650 were from Pilot areas and 1,536 were from national areas. Matching-in of data from the joint unemployment and vacancies operating system (JUVOS) facilitated the estimation of programme impacts on exits from Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). This data covered exits from JSA up to June 2000.

Operation of New Deal for people aged 25-plus: key findings

The great majority of participants could recall a considerable amount of New Deal experience. Most of those who had been on the Gateway or through the Advisory Interview Process were satisfied, to at least

some degree, with the help offered by their adviser, but the extent of satisfaction varied according to labour market and New Deal status at the time of the survey interview. Those in employment at the time of interview tended to be satisfied with the help of their adviser, whereas those in claimant unemployment were much less so. Those participants who were still on the Gateway or in the AIP at the time of interview, and so who in most cases had over-stayed, tended to be among the least satisfied with adviser help.

A number of barriers to employment were identified during the course of participant interviews with advisers. The most common of these were a lack of local jobs, age, lack of personal transport, ill-health and lack of qualifications. Where a barrier had been identified, the clients reported receiving help to overcome it in around a quarter of cases. Offers of help were more forthcoming in relation to problems to which the personal adviser might feasibly offer some solutions, such as basic skills problems. There was no difference between Pilot and national areas in the likelihood of receiving help where barriers had been identified.

When participants were asked to assess the overall usefulness of New Deal provision, the answer again depended heavily on current New Deal and labour market status. Those in full-time employment at the time of the survey interview were inclined to think their time on New Deal was useful, whereas those who were long-term sick or disabled thought it was not. In terms of New Deal status, those receiving education or training through the IAP or further provision were

positive in their assessment of New Deal, whereas those who were still on the Gateway or in the AIP were less happy. Perceptions of the overall usefulness of New Deal provision did not vary by area type.

Employment entry and unemployment exit

After controlling for other characteristics, Pilot participants were 1.73 times more likely to exit JSA to employment compared with national participants. They were no more likely to leave JSA for other benefits, but were 1.48 times more likely to leave for other reasons.

The effectiveness of Pilot provision seemed to derive from people leaving the Gateway for work, other benefits or other reasons, rather than leaving from the IAP or other parts of Pilot provision.

Of the New Deal opportunities, only subsidised employment had a positive long-term impact. Among those who obtained access to subsidised employment, only 33 per cent were still claiming JSA in June 2000, compared with 58 per cent of the sample as a whole.

Pilot provision was effective in raising the employment entry chances of those from a particularly disadvantaged labour market background. Pilot participants with basic skills problems, a particularly long spell of unemployment immediately prior to New Deal entry, those from ethnic minorities and those aged 50 or more had their chances of leaving JSA for employment raised by Pilot provision to a degree that was greater than

for the sample as a whole, compared with national participants from a similar labour market background. This was not the case for those with a long-term health problem, however, whose relative performance on the Pilots was the same as for the sample as a whole.

Job quality

The quality of jobs obtained by participants after New Deal was reasonably high. Most respondents were satisfied with their jobs and said that the job was what they really wanted to be doing. About three in ten of those in work had received some training since starting the job and most were satisfied with this training. While wages were not high in the jobs held by participants at the time of the survey interview, they were not low compared with previous surveys of respondents with similar labour market experiences. There was no strong evidence that the jobs obtained by Pilot participants were of better quality than those obtained by National participants.

New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed: a comparison of provision in Pilot and National areas, by Stephen Lissenburgh. Employment Service report ESR69, March 2001. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217, e-mail red.es.rh@gtmet.gov.uk

Note

- 1 New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed has been comprehensively revised from April 2001 taking into account the lessons learnt from the Pilots. Entry is now at 18 months of unemployment. The research was conducted between August and December 1999.

Projections of occupations and qualifications 2000/2001

Research brief

By Institute for Employment Research

A report details projections of employment growth by occupation and UK region and identifies the demand for qualifications.

Key points

Some of the key projections for 1999-2010 include:

- A net increase of 2.1 million jobs.
- Strong employment growth in professional, associate professional and personal service occupations, together accounting for an increase of 2.3 million jobs.

• Particularly strong growth is projected for business and public service associate professionals (which includes those working in computers and in business and finance) and caring personal service occupations. Women are expected to take up most of the jobs in the latter.

• Declining employment levels are projected for skilled trade occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations. However, job losses projected for these occupations will be outweighed by job opportunities that arise from retirement or occupational mobility (replacement demand).

• The research provides a range of projections on the stock of people holding qualifications at level 4 or above. The central projection is for an increase of 2.3 million in the stock of highly qualified people based on current participation rates in higher education being maintained. A range of assumptions about future demand is presented, but the Institute for Employment Research expects supply and demand for the highly qualified to be broadly in balance.

• Projections for lower qualified people are less sophisticated due to data limitations, but the report suggests the trends toward an increasingly qualified workforce with fewer people in the workforce with no formal qualifications will continue in the next decade.

• The South East, Eastern and South West regions in England are projected to experience the fastest rates of employment growth between 1999 and 2010. Scotland and the North East are projected to see the slowest rates of employment growth. In Wales, Scotland and all regions of northern England, the share of total UK employment is projected to decline.

Introduction

THIS REPORT updates earlier projections, published in July 2000, commissioned to inform the National Skills Task Force. It uses the same economic models developed at the Institute for Employment Research to project the numbers of people employed in sectors and occupations across the UK; the demand for levels of qualifications in the workforce and in the supply of and demand for highly qualified people in the workforce. The report details projections for 2005 and 2010, based on 1999 data.

The Institute for Employment Research (IER), at the University of Warwick, prepared the report in collaboration with Cambridge Econometrics (CE). It represents the second in a series of projections prepared in response to recommendations by the National Skills Task Force (STF). The projections aim to provide a sound statistical foundation for the deliberations of the Learning and Skills Council at national and a more local level, as well as providing useful labour market information and intelligence for the regional development agencies. The report is published in two volumes. Volume 1 presents the results for the whole of the UK; volume 2 presents results for the regional development area (RDA) regions of England and for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Macroeconomic context

General labour market prospects

The key features of the projections as far as the labour market is concerned are as follows:

- between 1999 and 2010 there are expected to be over 2 million additional jobs;
- around two-thirds of the additional jobs are expected to be taken by women;
- the working-age population and the labour force are expected to undergo significant growth, with the economic activity rate reaching around 80 per cent by 2010; and

- the level of unemployment is expected to remain stable at relatively low levels compared with recent historical experience. However, although for most people unemployment will be a transitory experience, a minority will continue to suffer long duration unemployment.

Sectoral employment prospects

Employment prospects to 2010 are intimately linked to output growth but also depend on how rapidly productivity rises in each sector. The primary sector (including agriculture, mining and utilities) is expected to continue to experience significant job losses in the next few years but losses are projected to slow thereafter. Long-term decline in employment in manufacturing is expected to continue, with a loss of just over 700,000 jobs between 1999 and 2010. Construction is projected to experience little change in the total level of employment between 1999 and 2010. Employment in the distribution and transport sector is expected to increase by over 600,000 jobs between 1999 and 2010 with most of the growth accounted for by jobs in distribution, hotels and catering. Employment in business and miscellaneous services is forecast to increase by almost 1.8 million by 2010, with all industry groups within the sector contributing to growth. An increase of almost 50 per cent is projected for the number of jobs in professional services. Despite a projected increase in jobs in non-marketed services, the share of all jobs in this sector is not expected to change significantly between 1999 and 2010.

Changing patterns of employment by status and gender

Female employment is expected to grow by around 1.5 million over the period to 2010, while male employment is projected to increase by only half this amount.

Part-time employment is expected to account for almost all of the increase in total employment although there is some recovery

in the number of full-time jobs. The share of self-employment is expected to decline over the next decade although overall numbers of self-employed are expected to rise slightly.

Changes in occupational structure

The projections use the new SOC2000 occupational classification, which will be the standard system for all official data, including the 2001 Census of Population.

Occupational projections to 2010

Underlying trends, which have been apparent over the previous two decades, are expected to continue, with significant increases in employment over the period from 1999 to 2010 expected for:

- professional occupations – around 900,000 extra jobs;
- associate professional and technical occupations – about 800,000 additional jobs; especially strong growth will be seen for associate professionals working in computers and for those in business and finance; and
- personal service occupations – around 600,000 more jobs: women are the main beneficiaries;

Smaller increases are projected for the sales occupations group and for managers and senior officials. In the case of the latter, revisions to the SOC2000 system of classification compared with SOC90 and the latest Labour Force Survey data suggest more modest growth than projected previously. Modest increases are also projected for administrative, clerical and secretarial occupations – where the impact of IT leads to the cessation of previously strong growth and results in an increase of around 50,000 jobs.

Job losses are expected in a number of areas:

- skilled trades occupations – about 200,000 jobs;
- process, plant and machine operatives – around 100,000 jobs;
- elementary occupations – almost 200,000 jobs.

Replacement demand

The projections described above relate to expansion demand arising from net growth (or decline) in occupational employment. Estimates of expansion demand provide a useful indication of likely 'gainers' and 'losers' from employment change. However, employers will need to replace those workers who leave – due to retire-

ment, career moves, mortality or related reasons. Replacement demand can easily outweigh any changes resulting from expected employment decline.

For all occupations together, replacement demand in total is about five times larger than expansion demand. Between 1999 and 2010 there is expected to be a net requirement of about 13.5 million job openings. This includes some job openings created by people transferring from one occupation to another (some of which will be filled by similar means). However retirements are the principal component in this estimate.

Two broad groups of occupations with different patterns of expansion and replacement demand are identifiable. For some groups, positive replacement demand outweighs negative expansion demand. This applies, for example, to managers and proprietors in agriculture and in service industries and skilled metal and electrical trades.

For many others expected retirements will add to expansion demand to create high net requirements for new entrants. This applies, for example, to corporate managers; teaching and research professionals; and business and public service associate professionals.

Projections of the demand for and supply of qualifications

At higher level the so-called demand model links the employment of qualified people to projections of occupational change. It focuses on qualification penetration rates for NVQ levels 4 and 5. Projections of the supply of qualifications are based on extrapolations of proportions of people obtaining qualifications by level and discipline applied to demographic projections from ONS. The resulting flow of newly qualified entrants is translated into a measure of overall supply via a simple stock flow model and assumptions about activity rates.

For intermediate and lower levels and for developing results at a regional level, a simpler approach has been adopted, reflecting limitations of the available data.

Projected demand for and supply of higher level qualifications

Assuming a continuation of longer-term historical trends over the 1980s and 1990s, an additional two million jobs for highly qualified persons (NVQ levels 4 and 5) are expected over the period from 1999 to 2010. However, there is some uncertainty about

this and a range of possible outcomes is presented.

The supply of qualifications is projected to increase rapidly, as the recent increases in educational participation rates fuel an increase in the stock of economically active individuals qualified at degree level or above (NVQ levels 4 and 5). This is expected to grow by 2.3 million between 1999 and 2010.

Comparing the demand and supply of qualifications

A simplistic comparison of supply and demand based on a continuation of trends suggests that most people qualified at higher levels will find suitable employment. Evidence from other sources on changing earnings patterns, suggests that demand may have outpaced supply in recent years.

Nevertheless, it seems likely that many more highly qualified individuals will have to find jobs outside the 'traditional' areas of graduate employment, many of which are now approaching saturation point, in terms of graduate penetration rates. This may often be at the expense of less well-qualified people, who may be displaced into less attractive jobs.

Results for lower level qualifications

Results are presented for intermediate and lower level qualifications. These suggest a continued decline in the numbers in employment with no formal qualifications. However, because of the large numbers of (especially older) adults who do not possess any qualifications, a large rump of unqualified persons is expected to remain, despite rising educational participation rates and rates of acquisition of qualifications by young people.

The changing demand for key/generic skills

Expected changes in occupational structure suggest that, between 1999 and 2010, there will be modest but significant increases in most skill requirements, apart from manual skills. Moreover, an analysis of changing skill needs within occupations suggests a strong increase in the need for many generic skills. As a consequence, the need for most key and generic skills is expected to intensify over the next decade.

Regional results

Volume 2 of this report presents projections for the English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland together with an

'overview' chapter which highlights the range and pattern of spatial differentiation in projected experience of labour market change across the UK over the period to 2010.

Replacement demand and the detailed projections on the supply of and demand for higher level qualifications are not available at the regional level due to limitations of the data at such a disaggregated level.

Copies of this report can be obtained free of charge from the Publications Secretary, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7A, tel. 02476 524127, e-mail: ier@warwick.ac.uk, or can be obtained from the website: <http://skills-base.dfes.gov.uk>. Copies of the Research Brief, RBX08-01 are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Further information about this research can be obtained from Carol Stanfield, Room W626, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail carol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

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Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
July	18 Wednesday	July	17 Tuesday
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September	12 Wednesday	September	18 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

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Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
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Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

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* Currently suspended.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.0
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,805	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
2000	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,366	27,592	1,774	17,078	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,601	1,758	17,098	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,394	27,643	1,751	17,077	63.3	59.5	6.0	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,689	1,745	17,050	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,414	27,682	1,731	17,082	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,480	27,743	1,737	17,028	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	36.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	36.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Changes Over last 3 months	63	11	92	-82	52	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	251	59	267	-208	192	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-12.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	21.2
1989	34,908	28,007	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	21.2
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	21.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	21.8
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	22.8
1993	35,242	27,782	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.9	70.4	10.7	23.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,584	78.6	70.8	10.0	23.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	23.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	23.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	23.4
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	23.4
1999	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	23.2
2000	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	22.9
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	22.2
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,539	26,784	1,754	7,650	78.9	74.0	6.1	22.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,798	1,739	7,683	78.8	74.0	6.1	22.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,566	26,836	1,730	7,646	78.9	74.1	6.1	22.1
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,601	26,879	1,723	7,622	79.0	74.2	6.0	22.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,587	26,875	1,712	7,647	78.9	74.2	6.0	22.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,647	26,930	1,717	7,599	79.0	74.3	6.0	22.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	22.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	22.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	22.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	22.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	22.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	22.0
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	22.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	22.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	22.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	22.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	22.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	22.0
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	22.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,525	7,686	78.9	74.7	5.3	22.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	22.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	22.2
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	22.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	22.2
Changes Over last 3 months	61	16	95	-79	45	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>				
Over last 12 months	242	76	282	-206	166	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-12.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MMSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,596	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	6		

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	1,088	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.6
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,619	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	46.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	46.7
1999	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	46.2
2000	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	46.8
3-month average Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	46.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,040	12,361	679	10,739	54.8	52.0	5.2	46.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,035	12,357	678	10,749	54.8	52.0	5.2	46.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,050	12,368	682	10,739	54.9	52.0	5.2	46.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,072	12,395	678	10,721	54.9	52.1	5.2	46.1
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,068	12,383	685	10,729	54.9	52.0	5.2	46.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,096	12,413	683	10,705	55.0	52.2	5.2	46.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	46.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	46.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	46.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	46.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	46.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	46.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	46.7
May-Jul	23,835	13,182	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	46.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	46.6
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	46.6
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	46.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	46.8
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	46.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	46.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	46.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	46.9
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	46.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	46.7
Changes Over last 3 months	23	38	46	-8	-16	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.4	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	88	65	146	-81	23	0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.2	-12.3	0.2				
Females aged 16 to 59									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSJ	YBSK	YBSL	YBSM	YBSN	YBTK	YBTL
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	66.1	8.6	21.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	21.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	21.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	21.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	21.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	21.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	21.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	21.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	21.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	21.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	21.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	21.5
2000	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	21.0
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	21.5
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,508	11,839	669	4,731	72.6	68.7	5.3	21.4
May-Jul	17,244	12,504	11,837	667	4,740	72.5	68.6	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,519	11,849	670	4,730	72.6	68.7	5.3	21.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,538	11,872	665	4,715	72.7	68.8	5.3	21.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,534	11,859	675	4,724	72.6	68.7	5.4	21.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,557	11,887	671	4,705	72.7	68.9	5.3	21.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,693	72.9	69.0	5.3	21.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	21.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,575	11,907	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	21.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	21.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	21.0
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	21.1
May-Jul	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5	4.9	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	20.9
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	20.9
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	21.2
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	21.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	21.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4	4.6	21.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	21.4
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5	4.5	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	21.1
Changes Over last 3 months	28	36	42	-7	-8	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.4	-1.2	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	107	61	140	-79	46	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.1
Percent	0.6	0.5	1.2	-12.2	1.0				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUE	MGUK		
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,689	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	29,000	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.5	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	11.4	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	10.1	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.5
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
2000	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.4
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.6	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	163 0.7	-10 -0.1	123 0.8	-133 -13.4	173 2.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	0.6
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC		MGUI		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,390	16,099	14,803	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,611	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.9	15.9
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,176	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	135 0.7	11 0.1	144 1.0	-133 -13.5	124 4.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.5

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
Apr-Jun	23,779	12,983	12,322	662	10,795	54.6	51.8	5.1	45.4
May-Jul	23,784	13,043	12,354	689	10,741	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,125	12,411	714	10,664	55.2	52.2	5.4	44.8
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,156	12,438	718	10,637	55.3	52.3	5.5	44.7
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,124	12,411						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Mar-May 2001 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,180	±162	92	±118	267	±206
Employment rate	74.9%	±0.4%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,453	±50	-82	±52	-208	±70
ILO unemployment rate	4.9%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.7%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,634	±159	11	±116	99	±203
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.4%

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

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

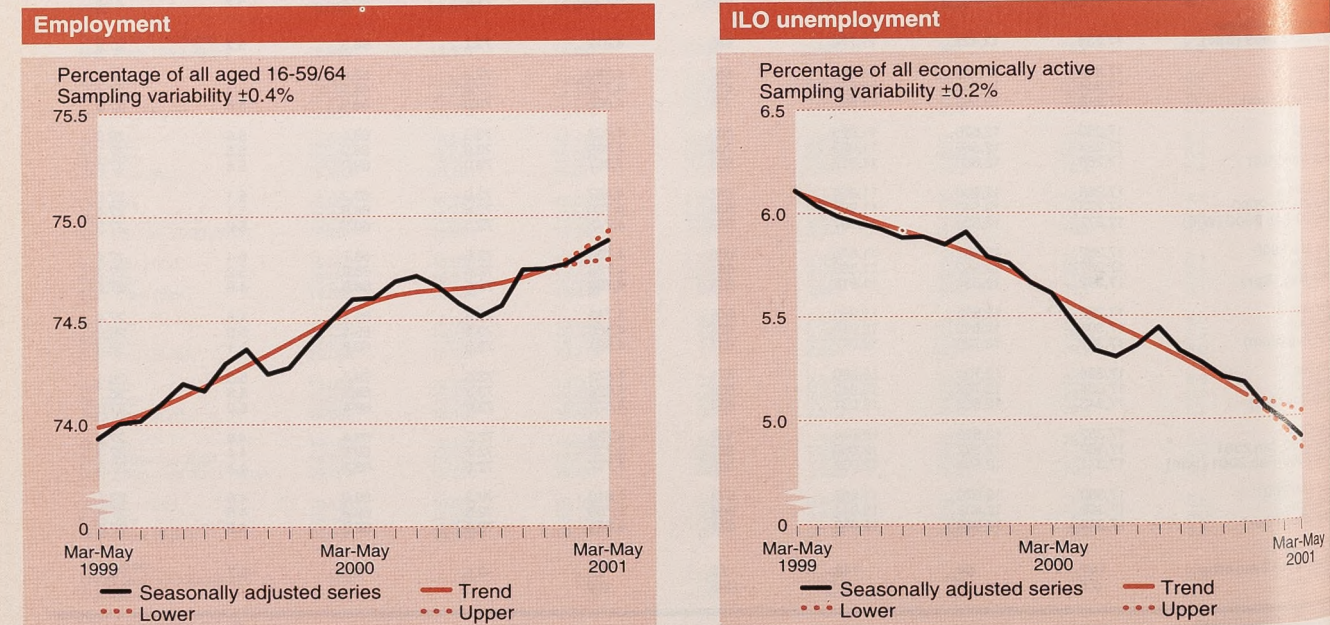
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1993	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,556	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,574	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,947	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,523	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,513	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,504	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,460	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,448	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,437	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,952	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,898	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,140	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,161	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,847	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,210	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,834	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,267	73.5	1,831	6.3
May-Jul	27,299	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,332	73.6	1,829	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,367	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.7	1,826	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,434	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,464	73.9	1,822	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,491	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,816	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	74.0	1,811	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,803	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,794	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,592	74.0	1,783	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,760	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,667	74.1	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,695	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,723	74.2	1,734	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,752	74.3	1,724	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,782	74.3	1,714	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,813	74.4	1,702	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,843	74.4	1,688	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,873	74.5	1,673	5.7
Mar-May	27,901	74.6	1,657	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,925	74.6	1,641	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,625	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,965	74.6	1,611	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,981	74.6	1,596	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,996	74.7	1,581	5.4
Sep-Nov	28,012	74.7	1,566	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,031	74.7	1,549	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,053	74.7	1,531	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,078	74.7	1,513	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,106	74.8	1,495	5.0
Feb-Apr	28,137	74.8	1,477	5.0
Mar-May	28,169	74.9	1,460	4.9

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
^b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
^c Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

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

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	March	28,770	15,439	13,331
	June	28,869	15,470	13,399
	September	28,983	15,519	13,464
	December	29,041	15,531	13,510
2000	March	29,028	15,513	13,515
	June	29,062	15,526	13,535
	September	29,071	15,503	13,567
	December	29,159	15,542	13,617
2001	March	29,147	15,518	13,629
Change on quarter		-12	-24	13
Percent		0.0	-0.2	0.1
Change on year		119	5	114
Percent		0.4	0.0	0.8

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b			
		Levels			All			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
2000	June	1,094.4	835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9	
	July ^d	1,071.1	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8	
	August	1,057.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8	
	September ^d	1,043.3	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8	
	October	1,046.8	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8	
	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8	
	December ^d	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8	
	2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
		February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
		March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
April ^d		980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7	
May R		975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7	
June ^d P		963.7	733.5	230.2	3.2	4.5	1.7	
Change on month		-12.0	-10.1	-1.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
Percent		-1.2	-1.4	-0.8				
Change on year		-130.7	-101.5	-29.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	
Percent		-11.9	-12.2	-11.3				

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
2000	May	123.2 R	4.6	2000	June	222.3	
	June	123.5	4.2 R		July	220.6	
	July	123.9	3.9		August	219.0	
	August	124.8	4.0		September	225.6	
	September	125.2	4.1		October	221.3	
	October	125.8	4.2		November	220.2	
2001	January	126.6	4.5	December	222.8		
	February	131.1	5.2	2001	January	224.9	
	March	128.4	5.0		February	233.2	
	April R	128.9	5.2		March	232.8	
	May P	128.7	4.5		April	237.6	
	Change on month	-0.2	-0.7		May R	245.9	
Change on year	5.5	-0.1	June P		239.2		
						-6.7	
						16.9	

Sources: Employer surveys; DfEE Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

- a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
c The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
R Revised
P Provisional

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

A.4

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
		Thousands				
1999	Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
	Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
	Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
	Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
2000	Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
	Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
	Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
	Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
2001	Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
	Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
	Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
	Autumn 1998	10,434	3,118	766	4,366	2,061
2001	Spring 1999	10,376	3,156	752	4,488	2,087
	Autumn 1999	10,650	3,062	725	4,281	2,002
	Spring 2000	10,693	3,066	693	4,318	1,907
	Autumn 2000	10,773	3,046	685	4,292	1,858
Spring 2001	10,802	3,060	691	4,326	1,850	
Percent						
1999	Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
	Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
	Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
	Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
2000	Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
	Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
	Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
	Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
2001	Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
	Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
	Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
	Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
2001	Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
	Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.4	11.8	16.6
	Spring 2000	57.3	16.4	44.8	11.9	15.8
	Autumn 2000	57.6	16.3	44.5	11.8	15.4
Spring 2001	57.5	16.3	44.2	11.8	15.4	

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

- a A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.
b Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.
c A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
d Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.
e Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
f Children refers to all children under 16.
g Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households.
Note: All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households within each household type category. The adjustment method involves taking each main household type in turn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to other household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for more details.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,032	1,194	74.6	660	533	1,106	69.1	603	73.0	503	64.8	88	7.4	57	8.7	31	5.7
North West	5,366	3,314	77.3	1,824	1,491	3,136	73.0	1,707	76.5	1,429	69.2	178	5.4	116	6.4	62	4.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,967	2,461	77.8	1,363	1,098	2,335	73.7	1,285	77.6	1,050	69.4	125	5.1	78	5.7	48	4.4
East Midlands	3,327	2,112	79.8	1,179	933	2,009	75.8	1,122	81.1	888	69.9	103	4.9	58	4.9	45	4.8
West Midlands	4,179	2,616	78.5	1,474	1,142	2,481	74.4	1,390	79.7	1,092	68.6	134	5.1	84	5.7	50	4.4
East	4,298	2,858	83.1	1,575	1,284	2,753	80.0	1,516	85.4	1,238	74.1	105	3.7	59	3.7	46	3.6
London	5,720	3,678	76.0	2,072	1,606	3,454	71.3	1,941	77.8	1,513	64.2	224	6.1	131	6.3	93	5.8
South East	6,382	4,267	83.1	2,349	1,918	4,134	80.4	2,278	85.9	1,856	74.5	133	3.1	71	3.0	62	3.2
South West	3,932	2,500	82.2	1,367	1,134	2,410	79.2	1,316	83.4	1,094	74.6	90	3.6	50	3.7	40	3.5
England	39,204	25,000	79.4	13,862	11,138	23,819	75.6	13,157	80.5	10,662	70.1	1,181	4.7	704	5.1	476	4.3
Wales	2,315	1,332	73.1	738	594	1,250	68.5	688	72.7	562	63.9	82	6.1	50	6.7	32	5.4
Scotland	4,042	2,541	78.6	1,373	1,168	2,398	74.1	1,283	77.5	1,115	70.4	144	5.7	90	6.6	53	4.6
Great Britain	45,561	28,873	79.0	15,973	12,900	27,467	75.1	15,128	79.9	12,338	69.8	1,406	4.9	844	5.3	561	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,271	761	72.4	433	328	713	67.8	402	74.5	312	60.7	47	6.2	31	7.2	16	5.0
United Kingdom	46,832	29,634	78.8	16,406	13,228	28,180	74.9	15,530	79.7	12,650	69.6	1,453	4.9	876	5.3	578	4.4

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	0	0.2	-6	6	7	0.6	1	0.3	6	1.0	-8	-0.6	-7	-1.0	0	-0.1
North West	1	16	0.4	4	12	11	0.2	-7	-0.3	17	0.8	5	0.1	11	0.6	-6	-0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	-31	-1.1	-24	-7	-18	-0.7	-10	-0.7	-8	-0.6	-13	-0.5	-14	-0.9	1	0.1
East Midlands	5	2	0.0	-3	5	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.3	0	-0.1	6	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.6
West Midlands	2	-3	0.1	-3	0	20	0.8	12	0.7	8	0.9	-23	-0.9	-15	-1.0	-8	-0.7
East	7	6	0.0	1	5	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.1	0	-0.2	9	0.3	4	0.2	5	0.4
London	19	7	-0.3	12	-5	34	0.2	33	0.9	1	-0.5	-28	-0.8	-21	-1.1	-6	-0.4
South East	13	4	-0.1	9	-5	17	0.2	23	0.7	-6	-0.4	-13	-0.3	-14	-0.6	1	0.1
South West	7	2	-0.1	-5	7	9	0.2	1	0.0	9	0.5	-8	-0.3	-6	-0.4	-2	-0.2
England	58	2	-0.1	-16	18	75	0.1	48	0.2	27	0.1	-73	-0.3	-64	-0.5	-8	-0.1
Wales	2	-7	-0.7	-10	2	-5	-0.6	-3	-0.5	-3	-0.8	-2	-0.1	-7	-0.8	5	0.8
Scotland	1	0	0.0	-7	7	9	0.2	-4	-0.2	13	0.7	-9	-0.4	-3	-0.2	-6	-0.5
Great Britain	61	-5	-0.1	-32	28	78	0.1	42	0.1	37	0.1	-83	-0.3	-74	-0.5	-9	-0.1
Northern Ireland	2	16	1.6	5	11	14	1.4	4	0.8	10	2.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
United Kingdom	63	11	-0.1	-27	38	92	0.1	46	0.1	46	0.1	-82	-0.3	-73	-0.4	-8	-0.1

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	-1	-10	-0.4	-8	-2	10	0.9	4	0.9	6	1.0	-20	-1.6	-12	-1.7	-8	-1.6
North West	3	0	-0.2	-34	34	7	0.0	-37	-1.8	44	2.0	-7	-0.2	4	0.3	-11	-0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	-28	-1.0	-23	-4	-3	-0.2	-5	-0.5	2	0.1	-25	-0.9	-19	-1.2	-6	-0.5
East Midlands	19	-34	-1.6	-10	-23	-26	-1.2	-3	-0.6	-23	-2.0	-8	-0.3	-8	-0.6	0	0.1
West Midlands	8	2	0.1	18	-16	28	0.9	28	1.3	0	0.4	-26	-1.0	-9	-0.7	-17	-1.4
East	30	71	1.5	25	46	69	1.5	29	1.2	41	1.8	2	0.0	-4	-0.3	5	0.3
London	82	23	-0.8	34	-11	62	0.0	59	0.8	3	-0.9	-39	-1.1	-25	-1.3	-15	-0.9
South East	54	14	-0.6	2	13	27	-0.3	9	-0.3	18	-0.3	-12	-0.3	-7	-0.3	-5	-0.3
South West	28	5	-0.3	-2	7	20	0.3	8	-0.1	12	0.7	-14	-0.6	-10	-0.7	-4	-0.4
England	232	43	-0.4	1	42	194	0.2	90	0.0	103	0.3	-150	-0.6	-89	-0.6	-61	-0.6
Wales	7	-6	-1.5	-7	1	-2	-1.2	-4	-1.2	2	-1.1	-5	-0.3	-4	-0.4	-1	-0.2
Scotland	5	3	0.2	-9	12	50	1.6	21	1.6	28	1.6	-47	-1.9	-30	-2.2	-17	-1.5
Great Britain	244	40	-0.4	-15	55	241	0.2	108	0.1	133	0.3	-202	-0.7	-123	-0.8	-79	-0.6
Northern Ireland	7	20	1.6	10	10	25	2.3	13	2.5	13	2.0	-6	-0.9	-3	-0.9	-3	-0.9
United Kingdom	251	59	-0.3	-6	65	257	0.3	121	0.2	146	0.4	-208	-0.7	-126	-0.8	-81	-0.6

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (June 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies ^d (June 2001)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,066	540	526	61.8	5.4	49.4	8.0	12.4	2.3	10.4	24.5	10.3
North West	3,140	1,638	1,502	122.9	3.7	96.0	5.4	26.9	1.8	28.1	47.7	27.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,291	1,197	1,094	96.1	4.0	74.0	5.6	22.1	2.0	23.7	43.1	21.4
East Midlands	1,913	1,007	906	64.3	3.2	47.9	4.4	16.4	1.8	16.4	29.1	13.4
West Midlands	2,531	1,347	1,184	99.0	3.7	75.6	5.1	23.4	1.9	23.2	42.1	21.7
East	2,514	1,368	1,146	54.4	2.1	40.2	2.8	14.2	1.2	19.4	30.5	17.5
London	4,521	2,428	2,093	151.3	3.3	111.5	4.4	39.8	1.9	25.0	39.6	20.4
South East	4,130	2,202	1,928	65.9	1.5	49.6	2.2	16.3	0.8	26.1	48.5	23.7
South West	2,359	1,250	1,109	53.0	2.1	39.2	2.9	13.8	1.2	24.4	46.5	17.4
England	24,464	12,977	11,487	768.7	3.0	583.4	4.2	185.3	1.6	196.8	351.6	173.5
Wales	1,237	636	601	51.0	3.9	39.2	5.7	11.8	1.9	12.8	23.2	11.7
Scotland	2,362	1,246	1,116	104.2	4.2	80.8	5.9	23.4	2.1	26.2	39.9	29.1
Great Britain	28,064	14,860	13,203	923.9	3.1	703.4	4.4	220.5	1.6	235.8	414.8	214.3
Northern Ireland	750	405	345	39.8	5.1	30.1	6.8	9.7	2.8	...	...	...
United Kingdom	28,814	15,266	13,548	963.7	3.2	733.5	4.5	230.2	1.7	239.2	423.7	217.7

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on May 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies ^d (change on May 2001)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e
North East	-14	-9	-4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1
North West	-31	-14	-18	-2.0	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-2.0	0.8	-2.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	-34	-25	-10	-1.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	1.0	2.9	-0.6
East Midlands	-17	-15	-3	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	3.7	-1.8
West Midlands	-26	-20	-6	-1.8	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	1.6	-1.0
East	-19	-1	-18	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	2.3	-0.8
London	-41	-19	-22	-1.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	5.6	-3.7
South East	-43	-10	-33	-0.8	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	2.3	-2.7
South West	4	-1	4	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3				

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	180	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,908	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,203
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,203
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,773	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190
1999	27,560	24,084	3,214	101	162	20,718	6,843	18,084	6,000	2,523	690	1,263
2000	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190
Apr-Jun	27,926	24,516	3,147	111	151	20,957	6,969	18,394	6,122	2,453	694	1,179
May-Jul	27,964	24,529	3,171	115	150	20,965	6,999	18,384	6,145	2,474	696	1,165
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	24,552	3,159	115	154	20,959	7,021	18,376	6,176	2,475	683	1,170
Jul-Sep	27,992	24,561	3,167	113	150	20,949	7,043	18,359	6,202	2,483	684	1,168
Aug-Oct	27,977	24,565	3,165	108	139	20,970	7,007	18,381	6,183	2,489	676	1,173
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	24,584	3,153	105	133	20,960	7,015	18,390	6,195	2,477	676	1,132
Oct-Dec	28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,177
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	24,667	3,167	101	140	21,039	7,035	18,443	6,224	2,495	672	1,209
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,119
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,670	3,181	99	151	21,065	7,035	18,454	6,216	2,511	670	1,102
Feb-Apr	28,142	24,722	3,174	96	150	21,127	7,015	18,519	6,203	2,507	666	1,105
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,102
Changes Over last 3 months	92	86	-8	-2	16	109	-17	97	-11	7	-14	33
Percent	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-1.6	11.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-2.1	1.1
Over last 12 months	267	262	12	-12	5	194	73	151	111	47	-36	8
Percent	1.0	1.1	0.4	-10.8	3.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.9	-5.2	0.6
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBV
1992	14,372	11,629	2,443	55	245	13,376	996	10,971	659	2,261	182	445
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	411
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,000	10,737	734	2,270	215	510
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	513
1996	14,582	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,339	238	513
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	513
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	513
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,128	258	513
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	513
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	513
Apr-Jun	15,388	12,951	2,308	37	92	13,995	1,393	11,893	1,058	2,035	273	510
May-Jul	15,400	12,953	2,319	37	91	14,007	1,393	11,893	1,058	2,049	270	510
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	12,954	2,312	35	98	14,002	1,397	11,883	1,071	2,050	262	495
Jul-Sep	15,419	12,969	2,315	37	97	14,020	1,398	11,902	1,076	2,057	258	492
Aug-Oct	15,425	12,977	2,323	36	89	14,031	1,393	11,930	1,078	2,068	255	495
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	12,990	2,317	35	85	14,025	1,402	11,904	1,086	2,062	255	497
Oct-Dec	15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	515
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	13,007	2,343	36	91	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	517
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,883	1,113	2,103	256	495
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	499
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,099	2,105	255	495
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	498
Changes Over last 3 months	46	46	-10	-1	12	66	-20	64	-18	-3	-7	3
Percent	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-3.2	13.1	0.5	-1.4	0.5	-1.6	-0.1	-2.8	0.6
Over last 12 months	121	73	38	-1	10	109	12	41	32	61	-23	-18
Percent	0.8	0.6	1.7	-3.3	11.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	3.0	3.0	-8.4	-3.5
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	509
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	511
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	82	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	693
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,881	5,469	6,447	4,957	395	433	737
2000	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	694
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	694
Apr-Jun	12,538	11,565	839	74	60	6,962	5,575	6,485	5,064	418	421	679
May-Jul	12,564	11,576	851	78	59	6,958	5,606	6,491	5,084	426	426	672
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	11,598	846	80	56	6,957	5,623	6,493	5,105	425	421	676
Jul-Sep	12,574	11,592	852	76	53	6,928	5,645	6,466	5,126	426	426	675
Aug-Oct	12,552	11,587	842	73	51	6,938	5,614	6,482	5,105	421	421	678
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	11,595	836	70	48	6,935	5,613	6,485	5,109	415	421	685
Oct-Dec	12,551	11,608	825	67	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,588	11,660	824	65	49	6,984	5,615	6,541	5,120	407	417	693
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	11,675	820	60	48	6,997	5,607	6,561	5,113	403	417	685
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	11,659	819	62	53	6,994	5,599	6,561	5,099	401	418	673
Feb-Apr	12,624	11,699	813	59	52	7,030	5,594	6,595	5,104	402	412	689
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694
Changes Over last 3 months	46	40	2	0	4	43	3	33	7	9	-7	10
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.5	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.3	-1.7	1.4
Over last 12 months	146	189	-27	-10	-6	85	61	110	79	-14	-13	10
Percent	1.2	1.6	-3.2	-14.9	-9.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	-3.2	-3.1	1.5

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	607	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	787
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,560	26,750	678	3,273	7,156	10,054	5,589	811
2000	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
Apr-Jun	27,926	27,102	675	3,331	7,009	10,315	5,772	824
May-Jul	27,964	27,139	668	3,328	7,003	10,346	5,794	825
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	27,157	664	3,339	6,982	10,371	5,800	823
Jul-Sep	27,992	27,173	650	3,348	6,978	10,391	5,806	819
Aug-Oct	27,977	27,158	648	3,343	6,961	10,388	5,818	819
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	27,151	650	3,336	6,947	10,398	5,820	824
Oct-Dec	28,001	27,184	654	3,322	6,942	10,429	5,836	817
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	27,262	667	3,341	6,938	10,459	5,857	819
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	27,278	659	3,330	6,923	10,482	5,884	809
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	27,302	682	3,336	6,899	10,501	5,904	798
Feb-Apr	28,142	27,338	665	3,352	6,882	10,508	5,932	804
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
Changes Over last 3 months	92	95	6	32	-50	36	71	-1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Over last 12 months	267	282	-9	23	-163	220	212	-15
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	308
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	268
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	288
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	278
1999	15,210	14,925	335	1,752	4,025	5,459	3,355	288
2000	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	288
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	288
Apr-Jun	15,388	15,110	332	1,785	3,939	5,619	3,434	278
May-Jul	15,400	15,122	330	1,778	3,935	5,636	3,443	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	15,125	330	1,794	3,914	5,638	3,449	278
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,798	3,913	5,651	3,456	278
Aug-Oct	15,425	15,147	323	1,783	3,914	5,660	3,467	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	15,149	325	1,780	3,910	5,668	3,466	278
Oct-Dec	15,449	15,177	325	1,784	3,902	5,684	3,482	278
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	15,208	331	1,792	3,898	5,693	3,494	288
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	15,215	325	1,790	3,889	5,703	3,509	288
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	15,249	332	1,790	3,886	5,718	3,524	288
Feb-Apr	15,518	15,257	334	1,794	3,875	5,718	3,535	288
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	288
Changes Over last 3 months	46	53	6	12	-20	14	40	-7
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
Over last 12 months	121	142	-5	12	-93	101	127	-21
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>-7.2</i>
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	496
1999	12,350	11,825	343	1,521	3,131	4,594	2,235	528
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
Apr-Jun	12,538	11,992	343	1,546	3,069	4,696	2,337	546
May-Jul	12,564	12,017	338	1,550	3,069	4,709	2,351	548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	12,031	334	1,545	3,068	4,733	2,351	549
Jul-Sep	12,574	12,028	323	1,550	3,065	4,741	2,350	546
Aug-Oct	12,552	12,011	325	1,559	3,047	4,728	2,351	541
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	12,002	325	1,556	3,037	4,730	2,354	546
Oct-Dec	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	545
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	12,054	336	1,548	3,041	4,766	2,363	545
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	12,063	334	1,540	3,034	4,779	2,375	541
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	12,053	330	1,547	3,013	4,783	2,380	540
Feb-Apr	12,624	12,081	331	1,557	3,007	4,790	2,397	542
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
Changes Over last 3 months	46	42	-1	20	-30	22	32	4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Over last 12 months	146	140	-5	11	-70	119	84	6
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	46.9	66.7	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
May-Jul	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.1	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.1	67.7	80.4	82.0	67.1	8.0
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.9	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
Oct-Dec	59.9	74.6	45.2	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	60.1	74.7	46.0	67.2	80.6	82.1	67.3	7.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.7	45.4	67.0	80.6	82.1	67.5	7.9
Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.8	45.5	67.0	80.5	82.2	67.6	7.8
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	45.6	67.3	80.5	82.1	67.9	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	-0.2
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Managers and senior officials ¹	Professional occupations ²	Associate professional and technical ³	Administrative and secretarial ⁴	Skilled trades ⁵	Personal services ⁶	Sales and customer services ⁷	Process plant and machine operatives ⁸	Elementary occupations ⁹
All Spring 2001	28,066	3,834	3,337	3,718	3,748	3,348	2,020	2,188	2,400	3,412
Male Spring 2001	15,459	2,692	2,012	2,012	789	3,071	311	693	1,984	1,851
Female Spring 2001	12,607	1,142	1,324	1,706	2,960	277	1,709	1,495	416	1,561

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

Thousands

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^a	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA
1997 Sep	12,273	1,524	12,011	5,510	24,284	3,639	210	171	28,305
Dec	12,422	1,606	12,186	5,623	24,608	3,555	211	163	28,538
1998 Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,749
Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796
1999 Mar	12,582	1,623	12,253	5,861	24,835	3,467	209	124	28,635
Jun	12,653	1,657	12,352	5,886	25,004	3,513	208	121	28,847
Sep	12,797	1,690	12,466	5,936	25,263	3,432	208	129	29,031
Dec	12,853	1,689	12,549	5,993	25,402	3,424	208	129	29,163
2000 Mar	12,737	1,688	12,422	5,930	25,159	3,412	208	123	28,901
Jun	12,785	1,713	12,513	5,990	25,299	3,423	207	111	29,039
Sep	12,825	1,741	12,571	6,015	25,396	3,397	205	119	29,118
Dec	12,861	1,772	12,701	6,135	25,562	3,392	206	117	29,276
2001 Mar	12,719	1,725	12,590	6,070	25,309	3,392	206	113	29,020
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DY DC
1997 Sep	12,222	1,529	11,993	5,535	24,216	3,614	211	170	28,210
Dec	12,357	1,577	12,096	5,544	24,453	3,564	211	155	28,382
1998 Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,626
Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,721	3,499	210	133	28,563
Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	28,667
Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	28,656
1999 Mar	12,650	1,638	12,325	5,877	24,975	3,464	208	122	28,770
Jun	12,676	1,660	12,365	5,913	25,042	3,487	209	132	28,869
Sep	12,756	1,697	12,456	5,968	25,212	3,436	208	126	28,983
Dec	12,797	1,664	12,474	5,920	25,271	3,438	208	124	29,041
2000 Mar	12,800	1,701	12,490	5,943	25,290	3,409	208	121	29,028
Jun	12,812	1,717	12,525	6,018	25,337	3,397	207	121	29,062
Sep	12,784	1,747	12,561	6,047	25,345	3,403	206	116	29,071
Dec	12,807	1,748	12,629	6,064	25,436	3,405	206	112	29,159
2001 Mar	12,782	1,737	12,657	6,081	25,438	3,392	205	111	29,147
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF
1997 Sep	11,974	1,476	11,710	5,370	23,683	3,548	210	153	27,595
Dec	12,119	1,556	11,878	5,476	23,997	3,464	211	146	27,818
1998 Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,758
Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784
Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	117	28,031
Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	112	28,070
1999 Mar	12,274	1,571	11,940	5,712	24,214	3,379	209	111	27,913
Jun	12,342	1,605	12,038	5,735	24,380	3,427	208	110	28,125
Sep	12,483	1,638	12,150	5,785	24,632	3,346	208	117	28,303
Dec	12,536	1,635	12,226	5,837	24,762	3,338	208	116	28,425
2000 Mar	12,421	1,635	12,102	5,777	24,523	3,326	208	111	28,168
Jun	12,469	1,659	12,192	5,836	24,661	3,330	207	101	28,298
Sep	12,507	1,687	12,250	5,862	24,757	3,304	205	108	28,374
Dec	12,540	1,716	12,374	5,977	24,913	3,299	206	103	28,521
2001 Mar	12,401	1,670	12,264	5,912	24,665	3,298	206	100	28,270
GREAT BRITAIN									
Seasonally adjusted	DY CF		DY CG		DY CN	DY ZO	LOJW	LOJT	DY DH
1997 Sep	11,923	1,482	11,690	5,395	23,613	3,522	211	152	27,499
Dec	12,055	1,527	11,791	5,397	23,846	3,473	211	138	27,668
1998 Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,908
Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,383	210	114	27,948
Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,935
1999 Mar	12,341	1,587	12,012	5,728	24,353	3,377	208	109	28,047
Jun	12,365	1,609	12,050	5,763	24,416	3,402	209	120	28,146
Sep	12,442	1,646	12,139	5,817	24,581	3,351	208	113	28,253
Dec	12,482	1,610	12,154	5,764	24,636	3,352	208	112	28,308
2000 Mar	12,484	1,648	12,170	5,790	24,653	3,323	208	109	28,293
Jun	12,494	1,663	12,203	5,864	24,697	3,304	207	110	28,318
Sep	12,466	1,694	12,239	5,894	24,705	3,310	206	104	28,325
Dec	12,488	1,692	12,305	5,905	24,793	3,312	206	99	28,409
2001 Mar	12,462	1,682	12,331	5,924	24,793	3,299	205	99	28,396

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

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1988 Jun	23,563	23,560	4,920	4,926	5,361	5,402	6,575	6,612	
1988 Jun	23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623	
1990 Jun	24,265	24,254	4,779	4,794	5,132	5,227	6,452	6,496	
1991 Jun	23,576	23,556	4,380	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,949	5,949	
1992 Jun	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573	
1993 Jun	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243	
1994 Jun	22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221	
1995 Jun	23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266	
1996 Jun	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282	
1997 Jun	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406	
1998 Jun	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531	
1999 Feb	24,835	24,975	4,111	4,120	4,320	4,330	5,394	5,417	
1999 Mar			4,086	4,099	4,294	4,307			
1999 Apr			4,064	4,082	4,270	4,288			
1999 May			4,051	4,068	4,273	4,273			
1999 Jun	25,004	25,042	4,048	4,054	4,252	4,259	5,364	5,377	
1999 Jul			4,045	4,042	4,248	4,244			
1999 Aug			4,044	4,035	4,245	4,234			
1999 Sep	25,263	25,212	4,029	4,013	4,228	4,212	5,380	5,355	
1999 Oct			4,026	4,016	4,223	4,212			
1999 Nov			4,021	4,008	4,217	4,203			
1999 Dec	25,402	25,271	4,002	3,992	4,195	4,186	5,348	5,329	
2000 Jan			3,986	3,991	4,176	4,183			
2000 Feb			3,980	3,988	4,171	4,179			
2000 Mar	25,159	25,290	3,967	3,975	4,158	4,166	5,305	5,325	
2000 Apr			3,952	3,967	4,141	4,156			
2000 May			3,944	3,960	4,133	4,149			
2000 Jun	25,299	25,337	3,945	3,950	4,134	4,139	5,305	5,316	
2000 Jul			3,942	3,939	4,131	4,127			
2000 Aug			3,939	3,930	4,128	4,117			
2000 Sep	25,396	25,345	3,921	3,908	4,109	4,095	5,272	5,249	
2000 Oct			3,916	3,907	4,103	4,093			
2000 Nov			3,912	3,899	4,099	4,085			
2000 Dec	25,562	25,436	3,890	3,883	4,077	4,070	5,236	5,222	
2001 Jan			3,877	3,882	4,063	4,070			
2001 Feb			3,869	3,875	4,054	4,062			
2001 Mar	25,309	25,438	3,862	3,869	4,048	4,055	5,206	5,224	
2001 Apr P			3,853	3,867	4,041	4,054			
2001 May P			3,835	3,850	4,023	4,038			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24		
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1988 Jun	16,655	16,609	338	477	543	603	93	463	312		
1988 Jun	17,087	17,043	324	457	532	570	95	472	318		
1990 Jun	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	525	98	473	306		
1991 Jun	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277		
1992 Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270		
1993 Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	257		
1994 Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246		
1995 Jun	17,793	17,738	273	256	474	388	83	468	254		
1996 Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	252		
1997 Jun	18,460	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	251		
1998 Jun	18,844	18,872	318	220	506	369	86	474	258		
1999 Feb				210	499	342	85	470	254		
1999 Mar	19,142	19,250	309	208	499	336	83	472	253		
1999 Apr				206	500	331	82	473	252		
1999 May				204	501	328	83	469	251		
1999 Jun	19,323	19,353	312	204	502	324	84	469	249		
1999 Jul				202	503	320	84	471	248		
1999 Aug				200	503	318	83	471	247		
1999 Sep	19,559	19,553	304	198	497	315	83	469	246		
1999 Oct				196	506	312	82	469	245		
1999 Nov				195	507	309	82	468	244		
1999 Dec	19,777	19,648	294	193	499	306	82	470	243		
2000 Jan				192	503	305	83	469	242		
2000 Feb				191	503	304	84	469	241		
2000 Mar	19,548	19,651	314	191	502	300	84	469	241		
2000 Apr				190	502	295	84	469	240		
2000 May				189	501	293	83	469	239		
2000 Jun	19,673	19,707	314	189	497	290	84	468	238		
2000 Jul				188	500	288	84	468	238		
2000 Aug				187	501	285	85	466	238		
2000 Sep	19,811	19,802	294	187	491	282	85	466	239		
2000 Oct				186	498	280	86	466	238		
2000 Nov				187	497	278	85	465	238		
2000 Dec	20,028	19,899	315	187	493	276	85	465	237		
2001 Jan				188	495	271	85	465	237		
2001 Feb				187	494	271	85	464	237		
2001 Mar	19,824	19,927	287	187	494	268	85	464	236		
2001 Apr P				188	494	267	84	465	236		
2001 May P				188	494	264	84	462	236		

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1988 Jun	233	877	479	578	507	238	1,210	3,811	1,261	
1988 Jun	236	892	482	575	498	244	1,252	3,953	1,363	
1990 Jun	230	878	481	544	489	245	1,269	4,027	1,430	
1991 Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400	
1992 Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384	
1993 Jun	201	698	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344	
1994 Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350	
1995 Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418	
1996 Jun	240	720	391	497	366	225	928	4,109	1,478	
1997 Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	900	4,248	1,505	
1998 Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577	
1999 Feb	248	680	379	518	405	241				
1999 Mar	247	678	376	512	400	243	1,110	4,366	1,628	
1999 Apr	246	673	374	509	397	244				
1999 May	244	674	372	506	395	243				
1999 Jun	243	675	370	503	393	241	1,118	4,365	1,629	
1999 Jul	241	673	368	502	391	241				
1999 Aug	240	671	367	500	392	242				
1999 Sep	239	671	367	496	388	242	1,144	4,380	1,647	
1999 Oct	239	671	365	497	386	243				
1999 Nov	239	672	364	496	385	242				
1999 Dec	239	672	363	494	382	244	1,143	4,407	1,650	
2000 Jan	238	673	362	494	380	242				
2000 Feb	239	673	361	494	379	242				
2000 Mar	236	675	360	492	378	240	1,159	4,393	1,665	
2000 Apr	236	673	359	493	377	239				
2000 May	237	672	359	493	375	240				
2000 Jun	235	671	357	493	373	241	1,177	4,403	1,666	
2000 Jul	235	669	356	492	369	238				
2000 Aug	233	668	356	483	368	237				
2000 Sep	232	666	354	491	364	237	1,154	4,430	1,658	
2000 Oct	230	666	353	492	363	236				
2000 Nov	230	666	353	491	361	234				
2000 Dec	229	663	352	491	358	234	1,152	4,492	1,663	
2001 Jan	228	664	352	491	357	236				
2001 Feb	227	662	352	489	356	236				
2001 Mar	227	661	353	488	357	237	1,168	4,508	1,664	
2001 Apr P	226	662	352	487	356	238				
2001 May P	225	659	350	483	356	237				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1988 Jun	913	480	1,052	195	2,212	1,484	1,788	2,385	1,028	
1988 Jun	945	489	1,095	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042	
1990 Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,481	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035	
1991 Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,350	1,017	
1992 Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048	
1993 Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,466	1,795	2,531</		

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	March 2000			March 2001			2000		2001			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,023.4	1,134.4	4,157.8	2,936.8	1,111.7	4,048.5	4,076.5	4,062.9	4,054.3	4,048.5	4,040.7	4,022.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	60.7	9.1	69.7	60.5	9.3	69.9	69.2	69.1	69.3	69.9	70.5	70.9
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.2	5.5	42.7	38.1	5.7	43.8	43.0	42.9	43.2	43.8	43.9	44.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.4	3.6	27.0	22.4	3.7	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.7
MANUFACTURING	D	2,876.3	1,090.3	3,966.6	2,796.3	1,065.4	3,861.7	3,890.1	3,876.5	3,867.8	3,861.7	3,853.3	3,834.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	316.7	178.8	495.5	312.7	175.0	487.7	501.2	492.2	489.1	487.7	486.8	486.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	136.4	135.8	272.2	124.7	119.2	243.8	251.3	247.6	247.0	243.8	241.9	238.5
	18	86.9	67.4	154.3	80.7	63.4	144.0	146.0	145.8	145.4	144.0	143.0	141.4
	18	49.6	68.4	117.9	44.0	55.8	99.8	105.2	101.8	101.6	99.8	98.9	97.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.3	11.1	27.4	15.0	9.8	24.7	25.1	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.2	24.7	83.9	59.6	25.0	84.7	85.0	84.8	84.3	84.7	84.2	83.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	293.4	174.1	467.6	284.9	177.6	462.5	464.3	465.0	463.6	462.5	463.2	460.7
	21	73.2	27.6	100.8	69.6	27.2	96.9	98.1	98.5	97.7	96.9	96.6	96.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	220.2	146.6	366.8	215.3	150.3	365.7	366.2	366.5	365.9	365.7	366.7	364.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	3.6	27.2	22.4	3.5	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.7	69.3	240.0	167.4	68.3	235.7	237.5	236.7	236.5	235.7	235.6	235.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	188.4	47.4	235.8	180.9	45.9	226.8	228.9	228.1	227.2	226.8	225.6	224.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.6	27.3	141.9	115.9	27.1	143.1	142.3	143.6	143.4	143.1	143.5	143.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	441.7	90.2	531.8	427.3	89.8	517.1	518.6	517.3	517.3	517.1	517.9	515.8
	28	105.2	13.9	119.1	102.4	13.8	116.2	116.9	117.1	116.6	116.2	115.4	114.6
	28	336.5	76.3	412.7	324.9	76.0	400.9	401.7	400.2	400.6	400.9	402.5	401.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	291.8	67.4	359.2	285.9	66.2	352.0	352.6	352.4	352.3	352.0	350.4	348.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	346.4	146.9	493.3	341.2	147.9	489.1	490.1	491.1	490.1	489.1	486.1	481.2
	31	36.7	16.1	52.8	35.2	15.6	50.8	51.7	51.5	51.2	50.8	50.7	49.9
	31	128.3	52.7	181.0	125.3	51.2	176.5	177.6	177.0	176.7	176.5	175.4	173.6
	32	86.7	41.3	128.0	90.1	41.9	132.1	131.7	132.8	132.5	132.1	130.1	127.8
	33	94.6	36.8	131.5	90.6	39.3	129.9	129.1	129.7	129.6	129.9	129.9	129.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34	330.3	48.2	378.5	311.0	46.5	357.5	358.5	357.5	357.0	357.5	356.1	354.4
	35	179.5	28.4	207.9	164.3	26.4	190.7	193.2	191.0	190.7	190.7	189.8	189.4
	35	150.8	19.8	170.6	146.7	20.1	166.8	165.2	166.4	166.3	166.8	166.3	165.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	146.8	65.6	212.4	147.4	63.6	211.0	209.1	209.7	209.5	211.0	211.7	210.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	86.5	35.0	121.5	80.0	36.9	116.9	117.3	117.2	117.2	116.9	116.9	117.2

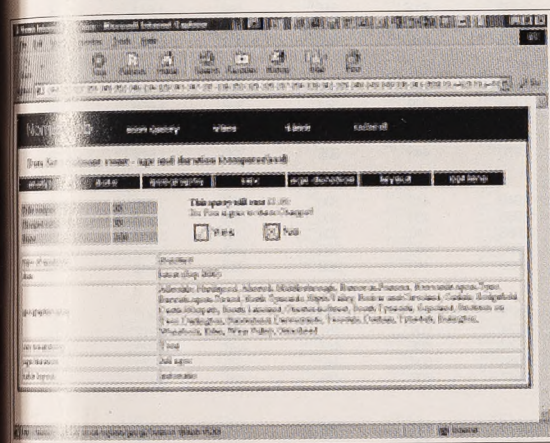
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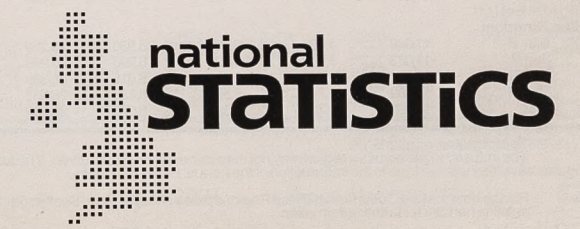


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B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC1992													
North East													
2000 Mar	416	57	235	250	958	475	488	963	238	184	174	714	6
Jun	418	57	239	251	964	476	490	966	241	181	172	716	7
Sep	414	61	239	253	967	474	492	966	237	180	171	724	6
Dec	419	61	242	256	978	476	495	972	238	178	169	733	6
2001 Mar	412	59	241	252	964	474	495	969	233	178	168	725	6
North West													
2000 Mar	1,232	172	728	674	2,805	1,412	1,408	2,820	639	523	507	2,146	20
Jun	1,235	171	735	681	2,822	1,409	1,419	2,828	643	521	505	2,157	21
Sep R	1,238	177	736	687	2,837	1,412	1,422	2,834	636	517	500	2,179	21
Dec	1,233	179	734	680	2,845	1,402	1,425	2,827	624	514	497	2,201	21
2001 Mar	1,216	177	733	682	2,808	1,400	1,421	2,823	620	507	491	2,171	19
Yorkshire and the Humber													
2000 Mar	891	135	476	527	2,029	1,028	1,008	2,035	518	409	393	1,489	22
Jun	882	136	476	538	2,032	1,019	1,014	2,034	508	407	391	1,500	23
Sep	889	135	484	539	2,046	1,021	1,022	2,044	512	408	392	1,511	23
Dec	889	137	482	552	2,061	1,028	1,028	2,054	511	403	387	1,528	23
2001 Mar	882	131	486	546	2,045	1,015	1,037	2,052	514	400	384	1,511	20
East Midlands													
2000 Mar	754	105	412	418	1,689	861	833	1,694	489	406	392	1,172	28
Jun	755	102	412	426	1,695	857	841	1,699	485	402	388	1,180	29
Sep	756	101	414	419	1,691	856	834	1,690	480	400	386	1,182	29
Dec	750	104	413	430	1,698	853	836	1,689	476	396	382	1,195	27
2001 Mar	741	102	409	431	1,682	845	843	1,688	471	389	376	1,186	25
West Midlands													
2000 Mar	1,034	133	564	527	2,258	1,171	1,096	2,267	620	527	511	1,614	24
Jun	1,038	136	566	535	2,276	1,175	1,106	2,281	628	521	505	1,622	25
Sep	1,033	139	572	534	2,279	1,173	1,110	2,283	613	516	499	1,641	25
Dec	1,034	140	567	553	2,295	1,169	1,108	2,277	610	510	493	1,661	23
2001 Mar	1,018	140	563	556	2,276	1,162	1,123	2,285	606	507	491	1,648	22
East													
2000 Mar	942	148	518	524	2,132	1,097	1,049	2,146	445	342	327	1,645	42
Jun	947	153	522	529	2,152	1,104	1,051	2,155	449	341	326	1,659	44
Sep	948	154	527	531	2,161	1,097	1,057	2,154	445	337	323	1,673	43
Dec	946	160	530	541	2,176	1,101	1,065	2,166	441	334	320	1,695	40
2001 Mar	947	154	523	533	2,157	1,107	1,063	2,170	445	335	320	1,674	38
London													
2000 Mar	1,738	282	1,193	722	3,935	2,027	1,922	3,949	442	306	294	3,490	3
Jun	1,750	286	1,201	715	3,952	2,047	1,918	3,965	438	306	294	3,510	4
Sep	1,749	297	1,205	734	3,985	2,048	1,935	3,993	446	304	292	3,535	4
Dec	1,759	300	1,213	743	4,015	2,040	1,950	3,990	440	303	290	3,572	4
2001 Mar	1,755	293	1,201	737	3,986	2,055	1,943	3,998	440	302	289	3,543	3
South East													
2000 Mar	1,551	251	903	849	3,554	1,813	1,765	3,578	603	453	434	2,902	50
Jun	1,553	256	906	853	3,569	1,815	1,759	3,574	604	451	432	2,912	53
Sep	1,561	256	914	853	3,584	1,807	1,765	3,572	606	447	428	2,926	53
Dec	1,562	266	923	870	3,622	1,821	1,783	3,604	604	442	423	2,970	48
2001 Mar	1,559	254	907	855	3,574	1,824	1,774	3,597	607	445	426	2,923	45
South West													
2000 Mar	848	146	467	523	1,984	1,002	999	2,000	428	334	316	1,519	37
Jun R	853	154	464	535	2,005	1,001	997	2,005	425	335	318	1,542	39
Sep R	845	153	465	535	1,999	991	996	1,998	413	334	316	1,548	38
Dec	849	154	460	541	2,004	1,007	998	2,005	413	335	317	1,555	36
2001 Mar	845	152	461	534	1,993	1,005	1,005	2,010	408	335	317	1,551	34
England													
2000 Mar	9,406	1,429	5,496	5,014	21,344	10,887	10,567	21,453	4,420	3,485	3,347	16,691	233
Jun R	9,431	1,450	5,522	5,063	21,466	10,903	10,595	21,498	4,424	3,467	3,330	16,797	245
Sep R	9,435	1,473	5,557	5,085	21,549	10,879	10,635	21,514	4,389	3,443	3,308	16,920	241
Dec R	9,443	1,501	5,565	5,187	21,694	10,895	10,687	21,583	4,359	3,414	3,279	17,110	226
2001 Mar	9,375	1,462	5,523	5,125	21,485	10,886	10,706	21,592	4,344	3,398	3,262	16,931	210
Wales													
2000 Mar	441	73	269	274	1,058	519	548	1,067	263	217	208	778	17
Jun	437	77	271	282	1,067	514	555	1,069	260	214	205	789	18
Sep	440	78	269	289	1,076	512	556	1,068	260	212	203	799	17
Dec	440	79	273	290	1,082	519	560	1,079	258	209	201	807	17
2001 Mar	434	77	272	288	1,071	517	563	1,080	254	207	198	801	16
Scotland													
2000 Mar	939	133	560	489	2,121	1,078	1,055	2,133	478	346	307	1,603	40
Jun	942	132	563	491	2,128	1,077	1,053	2,130	478	344	306	1,609	41
Sep	945	136	562	488	2,132	1,075	1,048	2,123	479	345	306	1,613	39
Dec	941	136	559	500	2,137	1,074	1,058	2,131	474	344	306	1,623	39
2001 Mar	922	131	557	499	2,109	1,059	1,062	2,121	465	336	299	1,607	37
Great Britain													
2000 Mar	10,786	1,635	6,325	5,777	24,523	12,484	12,170	24,653	5,161	4,048	3,962	19,072	290
Jun	10,810	1,659	6,356	5,836	24,661	12,494	12,203	24,697	5,162	4,025	3,941	19,195	304
Sep	10,820	1,687	6,388	5,862	24,757	12,466	12,239	24,705	5,128	4,000	3,817	19,332	298
Dec R	10,824	1,716	6,397	5,977	24,913	12,488	12,305	24,793	5,091	3,967	3,786	19,540	282
2001 Mar	10,731	1,670	6,352	5,912	24,665	12,462	12,331	24,793	5,063	3,941	3,759	19,339	263
Northern Ireland													
2000 Mar R	263	53	167	153	636	317	320	637	144	110	104	476	15
Jun R	263	54	167	154	638	318	322	640	143	109	104	479	16
Sep R	265	54	168	153	639	318	322	640	144	109	104	479	16
Dec R	265	56	169	158	648	319	324	643	144	109	104	488	16
2001 Mar	264	55	168	157	644	320	326	646	143	108	103	485	16
United Kingdom													
2000 Mar R	11,049	1,688	6,492	5,930	25,159	12,800	12,490	25,290	5,305	4,158	3,967	19,548	305
Jun R	11,073	1,713	6,523	5,990	25,299	12,812	12,525	25,337	5,305	4,134	3,945	19,673	313
Sep R	11,084	1,741	6,556	6,015	25,396	12,784	12,561	25,345	5,272	4,109	3,921	19,811	298
Dec R	11,089	1,772	6,565	6,135	25,562	12,807	12,629	25,436	5,236	4,077	3,890	20,028	288

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
							All	of which:	
								employee jobs	self-employment jobs
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs^{a,b}									
1996 Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9	77.2	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
Jun	428.3	456.6	510.6	97.0	80.5	364.2	1,937.1	1,720.1	217.0
Sep	421.7	462.9	515.8	93.8	80.4	379.3	1,953.9	1,722.1	231.8
Dec	382.6	451.1	540.0	99.2	79.4	373.5	1,925.8	1,709.5	216.3
1997 Mar	380.5	448.4	535.1	101.1	76.3	358.6	1,900.0	1,685.4	214.6
Jun	399.2	473.2	558.5	108.2	82.1	371.7	1,992.8	1,774.6	218.2
Sep	400.6	479.2	577.2	105.1	83.6	377.1	2,022.7	1,794.6	228.1
Dec	379.1	482.7	580.6	98.9	78.5	374.4	1,994.3	1,782.1	212.2
1998 Mar	387.8	485.9	554.4	96.9	73.8	366.6	1,965.6	1,772.2	193.3
Jun	414.7	486.9	560.0	103.3	81.3	359.3	2,005.5	1,820.5	185.0
Sep	427.3	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.5	1,854.8	178.6
Dec	371.7	516.5	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,970.9	1,818.3	152.6
1999 Mar	372.8	521.7	543.6	123.0	73.4	351.3	1,985.7	1,835.7	150.1
Jun	409.3	534.7	556.4	129.6	80.1	368.9	2,078.9	1,918.9	160.0
Sep	403.5	536.6	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.2	2,094.9	1,946.0	148.9
Dec	379.2	536.9	573.3	135.7	81.6	379.3	2,086.0	1,922.5	163.5
2000 Mar	376.5	540.1	561.3	134.5	83.8	377.1	2,073.3	1,909.2	164.1
Jun	405.8	554.7	576.1	141.7	88.4	384.7	2,151.4	1,981.0	170.4
Sep	405.9	547.9	567.5	144.5	87.1	388.3	2,141.2	1,974.2	167.0
Dec	373.5	553.1	573.0	145.8	87.0	383.4	2,115.8	1,944.2	171.6
2001 Mar	375.5	539.4	553.1	145.8	87.6	383.2	2,084.6	1,918.9	165.7
Changes:									
Mar 2000-2001	-1.0	-0.7	-8.2	11.4	3.8	6.1	11.4	9.7	1.7
Percent	-0.3	-0.1	-1.5	8.4	4.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	1

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Enquiries: 020 711 6397

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services											
												A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
												DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995 Mar	27,304	572	252	4,384	1,806	6,293	1,587	4,538	6,402	1,471	20,291											
Jun	27,363	564	250	4,332	1,807	6,306	1,584	4,565	6,412	1,484	20,350											
Sep	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370											
Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447											
1996 Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432											
Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611											
Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,792	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716											
Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785											
1997 Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924											
Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123											
Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147											
Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253											
1998 Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455											
Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433											
Sep	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589											
Dec	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628											
1999 Mar	28,770	525	215	4,398	1,823	6,662	1,683	5,282	6,561	1,621	21,809											
Jun	28,869	518	211	4,347	1,823	6,680	1,698	5,332	6,574	1,688	21,971											
Sep	28,983	506	208	4,310	1,833	6,670	1,726	5,380	6,647	1,702	22,126											
Dec	29,041	498	205	4,288	1,812	6,708	1,754	5,410	6,646	1,719	22,237											
2000 Mar	29,028	519	201	4,264	1,812	6,710	1,750	5,373	6,650	1,748	22,232											
Jun	29,062	513	199	4,217	1,867	6,714	1,759	5,398	6,672	1,723	22,266											
Sep	29,071	494	197	4,180	1,843	6,745	1,763	5,402	6,724	1,702	22,357											
Dec	29,159	513	196	4,137	1,871	6,796	1,815	5,429	6,701	1,721	22,462											
2001 Mar	29,147	493	196	4,121	1,878	6,802	1,821	5,447	6,680	1,710	22,489											
Change on quarter	-12	-20	0	-16	27	6	6	18	-21	-11	-3											
Percent	0	-4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0											
Change on year	119	-25	-5	-143	66	91	70	74	30	-38	227											
Percent	0	-5	-3	-3	4	1	4	1	0	-2	1											
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK											
1995 Mar	14,702	452	201	3,084	1,599	2,997	1,214	2,512	2,130	712	9,366											
Jun	14,733	447	201	3,097	1,607	3,005	1,215	2,526	2,119	718	9,382											
Sep	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377											
Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378											
1996 Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315											
Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378											
Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414											
Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,366	2,142	731	9,490											
1997 Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637											
Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740											
Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,206	2,532	2,096	759	9,763											
Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,190	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810											
1998 Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,573	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889											
Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906											
Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997											
Dec	15,381	402	173	3,205	1,622	3,180	1,240	2,792	1,971	796	9,978											
1999 Mar	15,439	400	167	3,172	1,622	3,207	1,242	2,818	2,002	808	10,078											
Jun	15,470	391	165	3,137	1,613	3,221	1,249	2,843	2,016	835	10,165											
Sep	15,519	387	161	3,114	1,628	3,210	1,266	2,886	2,028	840	10,229											
Dec	15,531	379	157	3,099	1,621	3,233	1,278	2,884	2,038	840	10,274											
2000 Mar	15,513	384	155	3,066	1,616	3,207	1,283	2,895	2,049	839	10,273											
Jun	15,526	386	153	3,051	1,665	3,197	1,296	2,922	2,031	826	10,271											
Sep	15,503	370	151	3,030	1,645	3,209	1,311	2,926	2,049	813	10,307											
Dec	15,542	391	149	2,993	1,647	3,235	1,327	2,936	2,043	822	10,362											
2001 Mar	15,518	374	148	2,961	1,665	3,243	1,335	2,922	2,026	825	10,350											
Change on quarter	-24	-17	-1	-12	18	8	8	-14	-17	3	-12											
Percent	0	-4	-1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0											
Change on year	5	-10	-7	-104	49	36	52	27	-24	-14	78											
Percent	0	-3	-4	-3	3	1	4	1	-1	-2	1											
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLP	LOLT	LOLV	LOLW	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML											
1995 Mar	12,603	120	51	1,300	207	3,296	372	2,226	4,272	759	10,925											
Jun	12,630	118	49	1,295	200	3,301	369	2,239	4,293	766	10,969											
Sep	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,298	762	10,993											
Dec	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	11,069											
1996 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117											
Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,373	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233											
Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303											
Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295											

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.6	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.1
1999	915.5	33.3	38.6	15.4	9.1
2000	912.6	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	912.6	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
Apr-Jun	914.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	916.2	32.8	38.1	15.5	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	918.3	32.8	38.1	15.4	9.0
Jul-Sep	913.7	32.7	38.0	15.5	8.9
Aug-Oct	911.9	32.6	37.8	15.5	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	914.3	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.1
Oct-Dec	918.6	32.9	38.1	15.8	9.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	923.8	33.0	38.2	15.7	9.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	923.6	32.9	38.2	15.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2001	921.9	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	920.6	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.4	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	1.7
Over last 12 months	12.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Percent	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.8	4.6
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	38.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	38.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.9	38.7	40.6	15.0	9.8
1999	585.6	38.6	40.5	15.1	9.8
2000	583.5	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.4
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	583.5	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.4
Apr-Jun	584.2	38.0	39.9	15.2	9.6
May-Jul	585.1	38.1	39.9	15.1	9.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	586.8	38.2	40.0	15.3	10.1
Jul-Sep	583.2	37.9	39.8	15.4	9.9
Aug-Oct	583.1	37.9	39.7	15.7	9.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	583.8	37.9	39.8	15.7	10.0
Oct-Dec	586.8	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	590.1	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	589.8	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	588.5	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.1
Feb-Apr	587.0	37.9	39.7	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	0.8
Over last 12 months	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8
Percent	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.9	8.3
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.7	26.3	34.4	15.1	8.5
1999	329.8	26.8	34.8	15.4	8.5
2000	329.1	26.4	34.3	15.5	8.7
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	329.1	26.4	34.3	15.5	8.7
Apr-Jun	329.9	26.4	34.2	15.5	8.5
May-Jul	331.2	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	331.5	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.3
Jul-Sep	330.5	26.3	34.3	15.5	8.2
Aug-Oct	328.9	26.2	34.2	15.5	8.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	330.6	26.4	34.3	15.6	8.5
Oct-Dec	331.8	26.5	34.4	15.8	8.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	333.7	26.5	34.4	15.6	8.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	333.8	26.5	34.5	15.6	8.6
Jan-Mar 2001	333.4	26.5	34.4	15.5	8.7
Feb-Apr	333.6	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.7	2.2
Over last 12 months	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percent	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.9

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work ^a									
	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 total	Thousands	% of total
	YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.6	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
Apr-Jun	459	1.6	2,152	7.7	4,431	15.9	14,061	50.4	6,823	24.4
May-Jul	472	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,456	15.9	14,094	50.4	6,800	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	482	1.7	2,144	7.7	4,461	15.9	14,140	50.5	6,753	24.1
Jul-Sep	466	1.7	2,126	7.6	4,484	16.0	14,132	50.5	6,784	24.2
Aug-Oct	456	1.6	2,110	7.5	4,492	16.1	14,151	50.6	6,767	24.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.4	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,169	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001	436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
Feb-Apr	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-14		-22		15		131		-18	
Percent	-3.2		-1.0		0.3		0.9		-0.3	
Over last 12 months	-46		-91		138		268		-3	
Percent	-9.6		-4.2		3.1		1.9		0.0	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,811	38.0
2000	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
Apr-Jun	112	0.7	480	3.1	898	5.8	8,329	54.1	5,570	36.2
May-Jul	112	0.7	471	3.1	909	5.9	8,360	54.3	5,547	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	467	3.0	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,501	35.7
Jul-Sep	113	0.7	460	3.0	904	5.9	8,411	54.5	5,531	35.9
Aug-Oct	108	0.7	462	3.0	906	5.9	8,427	54.6	5,523	35.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,413	54.4	5,576	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
Jan-Mar 2001	98	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
Output											
1992	91.1	91.3	92.8	98.7	101.0	93.1	88.5	94.8	78.9	99.8	
1993	93.2	93.3	94.1	99.0	100.9	96.1	90.4	94.7	83.3	98.0	
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.2	99.9	93.3	100.7	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	106.0	109.5	
1998	109.1	102.9	102.2	102.0	89.2	98.8	103.8	95.8	112.4	115.8	
1999	111.5	103.4	102.2	101.5	83.0	98.9	107.6	89.9	121.2	117.6	
2000	114.8	105.0	103.8	100.1	78.5	98.8	112.5	89.3	137.5	112.5	
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.6	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.6	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	
1997 Q4	107.2	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	
1998 Q1	108.1	102.3	102.3	102.6	92.1	98.5	103.5	98.3	110.6	113.4	
1998 Q2	109.1	103.4	102.7	102.1	91.0	100.0	104.7	95.8	111.0	115.7	
1998 Q3	109.6	103.3	102.4	101.8	89.3	98.0	104.2	94.9	113.2	118.1	
1998 Q4	109.7	102.6	101.4	101.3	84.4	98.6	102.9	94.0	114.7	115.9	
1999 Q1	110.1	102.0	101.1	101.2	83.1	98.4	103.0	90.0	118.5	116.4	
1999 Q2	110.8	102.7	101.3	101.5	83.3	98.8	105.7	89.6	117.9	116.1	
1999 Q3	112.2	104.5	103.0	101.9	82.2	99.4	109.3	90.2	122.7	119.1	
1999 Q4	113.0	104.5	103.3	101.3	82.3	98.8	112.3	89.7	125.6	118.9	
2000 Q1	113.4	103.8	102.9	100.0	80.4	98.9	110.2	87.7	126.2	118.5	
2000 Q2	114.4	105.2	103.4	100.0	78.4	99.7	111.2	89.3	133.5	112.7	
2000 Q3	115.5	105.9	104.2	100.4	78.8	98.1	113.2	89.7	143.1	109.5	
2000 Q4	115.9	105.2	104.8	100.1	76.6	98.3	115.5	90.4	147.0	109.3	
2001 Q1	116.5	104.5	104.1	100.2	71.7	98.5	114.1	92.8	140.7	109.9	
Productivity jobs	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOI	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	101.2	101.2	104.8	105.2	96.7	105.1	107.2	95.0	107.2	106.5
1993	98.3	99.0	97.9	103.4	103.1	96.7	101.1	97.7	90.8	98.9	100.9
1994	99.1	98.7	98.1	101.4	103.8	99.4	99.9	95.6	93.4	95.6	101.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	101.2	101.4	100.5	96.7	100.8	99.7	101.0	105.5	105.4	98.7
1997	102.8	101.5	101.8	99.1	96.0	100.1	99.3	99.6	107.6	107.4	98.9
1998	104.6	101.4	101.7	97.0	93.2	100.3	100.6	99.6	107.6	109.1	102.0
1999	105.5	97.6	98.0	95.4	85.4	96.7	100.5	92.7	103.9	103.9	101.3
2000	106.1	93.8	94.4	95.6	75.9	93.0	97.4	87.4	102.6	96.5	103.5
1996 Q1	100.4	101.3	100.9	101.3	96.9	101.3	100.4	101.9	103.4	104.7	98.9
1996 Q2	100.8	100.9	101.1	100.4	95.2	100.3	99.1	101.1	104.9	104.9	99.4
1996 Q3	101.3	101.2	101.8	100.0	96.8	100.8	99.9	100.9	106.1	105.9	98.8
1996 Q4	101.6	101.4	101.6	100.2	97.8	101.0	99.3	100.3	107.4	106.0	97.7
1997 Q1	101.9	101.4	101.6	100.6	96.1	100.6	98.5	99.3	108.0	106.1	97.3
1997 Q2	102.6	101.6	102.1	100.0	96.4	100.7	98.9	99.5	107.8	106.9	98.1
1997 Q3	103.0	101.5	101.8	98.3	96.3	100.0	99.6	99.6	107.4	107.8	98.1
1997 Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.5	95.3	99.1	100.1	100.0	107.2	108.8	100.9
1998 Q1	104.2	101.9	102.2	97.5	94.7	99.8	100.4	100.8	107.5	109.7	102.5
1998 Q2	104.5	101.9	102.2	97.4	94.1	100.5	100.7	100.1	107.9	109.8	101.6
1998 Q3	104.8	101.4	101.6	97.2	93.2	100.6	100.8	99.3	107.9	109.1	101.6
1998 Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	95.8	91.0	100.4	100.4	98.0	106.8	107.8	102.2
1999 Q1	105.0	99.1	99.5	94.7	88.6	99.0	101.1	96.2	104.6	106.2	101.4
1999 Q2	105.3	97.9	98.3	95.0	86.2	97.2	100.9	93.7	104.0	104.5	100.5
1999 Q3	105.8	97.0	97.5	95.6	84.3	95.7	100.2	91.3	103.6	103.1	101.4
1999 Q4	106.1	96.3	96.8	96.1	82.6	94.8	99.6	89.6	103.4	101.8	101.8
2000 Q1	106.0	95.2	95.9	95.7	80.5	93.9	98.3	88.1	103.4	99.9	102.4
2000 Q2	106.1	94.4	95.1	96.0	77.6	93.3	97.3	88.1	103.0	97.6	103.6
2000 Q3	106.1	93.4	93.9	95.5	74.1	92.7	97.0	87.3	102.1	95.4	103.8
2000 Q4	106.4	92.3	92.8	95.1	71.5	92.2	96.9	86.1	101.7	93.0	104.0
2001 Q1	106.6	91.6	92.0	95.5	69.5	91.8	96.7	85.6	102.0	91.6	105.2
Output per filled job ^a	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI	
1992	91.8	88.5	91.7	94.2	96.0	96.2	84.2	88.4	83.1	91.0	92.3
1993	94.9	94.2	97.8	97.8	99.4	99.4	96.5	96.9	91.7	99.2	96.2
1994	98.2	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.0	99.1	95.3	104.5	99.9	105.3	98.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.5	99.9	99.0	100.5	103.0	97.1	101.0	97.0	98.6	100.3	102.8
1997	103.1	100.6	99.9	105.6	101.4	98.0	103.1	96.1	98.4	102.0	105.9
1998	104.3	101.5	100.5	105.1	95.6	98.5	103.2	96.2	104.5	106.1	104.0
1999	105.7	106.0	104.3	106.4	97.2	102.3	107.1	97.0	116.6	113.3	106.6
2000	108.2	112.0	110.0	104.8	103.6	106.2	115.5	102.1	134.1	116.6	105.0
1996 Q1	101.2	99.7	99.5	100.3	101.9	98.2	99.6	96.7	100.7	98.1	101.6
1996 Q2	101.3	99.9	98.8	101.3	104.6	97.0	100.9	97.6	98.8	99.1	101.2
1996 Q3	101.5	100.0	98.6	99.6	103.7	96.6	101.0	97.1	98.1	101.4	102.8
1996 Q4	102.0	100.1	99.3	100.7	101.8	96.8	102.5	96.6	96.8	102.6	105.6
1997 Q1	102.6	100.6	100.1	104.3	104.0	95.7	104.3	97.0	96.1	103.0	106.3
1997 Q2	102.8	100.3	99.3	103.9	101.2	97.1	102.7	96.3	98.8	100.7	106.8
1997 Q3	103.4	101.1	100.1	106.3	101.3	99.9	103.8	96.0	98.7	101.6	106.4
1997 Q4	103.5	100.5	100.0	107.9	99.1	99.5	101.7	95.3	100.2	102.6	105.3
1998 Q1	103.7	100.3	100.1	105.2	97.2	98.7	103.1	97.5	102.9	103.3	106.3
1998 Q2	104.5	101.5	100.5	104.8	96.7	99.5	104.0	98.7	102.9	105.4	103.6
1998 Q3	104.5	101.9	100.7	104.7	95.8	97.4	103.4	95.6	104.9	108.3	103.3
1998 Q4	104.6	102.2	100.7	105.7	92.8	98.2	102.5	95.9	107.4	107.5	102.8
1999 Q1	104.9	102.9	101.6	106.9	93.8	99.4	101.9	93.6	113.3	109.6	104.0
1999 Q2	105.3	104.9	103.1	106.8	96.7	101.7	104.8	95.6	113.4	111.1	105.6
1999 Q3	106.1	107.7	105.7	106.6	98.7	103.8	109.0	98.8	118.4	115.5	106.3
1999 Q4	106.5	108.6	106.7	105.4	99.6	104.3	112.7	100.2	121.4	116.8	106.4
2000 Q1	107.0	109.0	107.3	104.5	99.8	105.3	112.1	99.5	122.1	118.6	108.6
2000 Q2	107.8	111.4	108.7	104.2	101.0	106.9	114.3	101.3	129.7	115.5	106.0
2000 Q3	108.9	113.4	111.0	105.2	106.3	105.8	116.7	102.7	140.1	114.8	102.9
2000 Q4	109.0	114.0	113.0	105.3	107.0	106.6	119.2	105.0	144.5	117.5	103.6
2001 Q1	109.3	114.1	113.2	104.9	103.2	107.4	118.0	108.4	138.0	120.0	104.2

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
Output per hour worked ^b											
1992	96.3	96.9	99.1	95.5	103.0	103.9	91.0	96.0	93.3	105.2	101.0
1993	98.8	101.4	102.2	100.2	101.2	100.7	97.1	105.9	102.0	109.4	101.2
1994	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1995	101.4	99.6	98.7	99.4	102.4	98.1	101.2	95.2	99.3	101.3	101.8
1996	103.0	100.7	100.1	104.9	100.6	98.6	102.8	95.4	98.4	104.6	104.8
1997	105.0	102.3	101.4								

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All									
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	281	
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	857	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319	
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314	
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306	
Spring 1997	3,225	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	335	
Spring 1998	3,389	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	356	
Spring 1999	3,518	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	366	
Spring 2000	3,630	3,833	137	788	905	1,079	1,363	398	
Summer 2000	3,843	3,546	104	667	771	1,024	1,280	363	
Autumn 2000	3,759	3,895	145	705	849	1,135	1,396	365	
Winter 2000/2001	3,840	3,957	112	731	842	1,074	1,374	384	
Spring 2001	3,715	3,934	118	784	881	1,101	1,436	385	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	390	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150	
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	130	
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	539	523	127	
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	37	343	400	560	530	131	
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	57	354	421	560	547	141	
Spring 1998	1,714	1,806	68	373	438	582	596	150	
Spring 1999	1,744	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	174	
Spring 2000	1,788	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	171	
Summer 2000	1,902	1,779	58	365	423	514	616	207	
Autumn 2000	1,841	1,918	81	361	441	596	633	188	
Winter 2000/2001	1,834	1,918	57	367	424	563	630	191	
Spring 2001	1,800	1,855	56	386	441	554	628	191	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	126	
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159	
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	127	
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	139	
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174	
Spring 1998	1,674	1,783	62	336	397	526	652	185	
Spring 1999	1,774	1,883	64	350	415	527	709	202	
Spring 2000	1,841	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	204	
Summer 2000	1,941	1,768	47	302	348	511	664	203	
Autumn 2000	1,918	1,977	64	344	408	539	782	203	
Winter 2000/2001	1,946	1,942	55	364	418	532	745	207	
Spring 2001	1,915	2,079	62	378	440	547	808	204	

Percent of all employees^b

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	9.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	6.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	6.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	22.3	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Spring 2000	15.2	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
Summer 2000	16.0	14.7	17.1	20.3	19.8	16.1	14.2	9.7
Autumn 2000	15.7	16.2	23.5	22.1	22.3	17.9	15.4	10.6
Winter 2000/2001	15.9	15.8	18.5	22.6	22.6	17.4	15.1	10.0
Spring 2001	15.4	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.4
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	8.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.6	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.9	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.0	14.7	24.6	23.6	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
Summer 2000	14.8	13.8	19.7	20.9	19.8	14.8	13.1	8.4
Autumn 2000	14.3	14.9	26.9	21.5	22.3	17.2	13.5	9.1
Winter 2000/2001	14.7	14.5	19.9	22.4	22.0	16.4	13.4	8.7
Spring 2001	13.9	14.4	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.1	13.3	8.4
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	8.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	16.6	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Summer 2000	17.4	15.8	14.8	19.6	18.8	17.6	15.3	11.4
Autumn 2000	17.2	17.7	20.3	22.7	22.3	18.7	17.5	12.6
Winter 2000/2001	17.3	17.3	17.3	24.4	23.2	18.6	17.0	11.5
Spring 2001	17.0	18.5	20.9	25.2	24.5	19.3	18.3	13.0

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

b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

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

All seasonally adjusted figures from winter 1997/98 onwards are revised based on the findings of the annual LFS seasonal adjustment review.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	United Kingdom a,b,d	Australia ^{b,c}	Austria b,c,d,g	Belgium ^{d,g}	Canada ^{b,h}	Denmark ^d	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,g}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{d,e,h}	Ireland ^e					
												R	R	R	R	R
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																
Thousands																
Civilian labour force																
1998	Q1	29,035	9,262	3,889	..	15,297	..	2,483	..	39,778	..	1,622				
	Q2	29,057	9,320	3,892	..	15,360	..	2,504	..	39,880	..	1,621				
	Q3	29,176	9,353	3,879	..	15,457	..	2,502	..	39,514	..	1,689				
	Q4	29,272	9,392	3,895	..	15,553	..	2,507	..	39,661	..	1,651				
1999	Q1	29,352	9,402	3,917	..	15,617	..	2,537	..	39,653	..	1,650				
	Q2	29,366	9,423	3,900	..	15,718	..	2,548	..	39,623	..	1,688				
	Q3	29,434	9,477	3,912	..	15,762	..	2,550	..	39,739	..	1,770				
	Q4	29,518	9,536	3,911	..	15,789	..	2,558	..	39,672	..	1,736				
2000	Q1	29,535	9,599	3,920	..	15,899	..	2,570	..	39,484	..	1,732				
	Q2	29,543	9,679	3,907	..	15,946	..	2,569	..	39,544	..	1,746				
	Q3	29,579	9,744	3,911	..	16,027	..	2,589	..	39,608	..	1,816				
	Q4	29,562	9,705	3,923	..	16,137	..	2,590	..	39,710	..	1,779				
2001	Q1	29,598	9,770	..	..	16,188	..	2,593	..	39,593	..	1,776		
Civilian employment																
1998	Q1	27,189	8,533	3,685	..	13,981	..	2,194	..	22,295	..	1,483				
	Q2	27,230	8,597	3,681	..	14,082	..	2,206	..	22,407	..	1,495				
	Q3	27,348	8,640	3,689	..	14,194	..	2,218	..	22,514	..	1,560				
	Q4	27,464	8,658	3,703	..	14,299	..	2,235	..	22,599	..	1,545				
1999	Q1	27,541	8,715	3,746	..	14,384	..	2,271	..	22,705	..	1,555				
	Q2	27,592	8,751	3,715	..	14,482	..	2,286	..	22,828	..	1,591				
	Q3	27,689	8,836	3,737	..	14,577	..	2,292	..	22,955	..	1,669				
	Q4	27,790	8,905	3,730	..	14,689	..	2,300	..	23,090	..	1,647				
2000	Q1	27,833	8,982	3,737	..	14,818	..	2,302	..	23,240	..	1,651				
	Q2	27,926	9,051	3,734	..	14,881	..	2,319	..	23,386	..	1,671				
	Q3	27,992	9,161	3,737	..	14,918										

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent									
	Italy ^{b,c}	Japan ^{b,g}	Luxembourg ^g	Netherlands ^{b,d}	Norway ^{b,f}	Portugal ^{b,c}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,g}	Switzerland ^{b,d,g}	United States ^{b,f}
	R					R				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
Thousands										
Civilian labour force										
1998 Q1	22,872	68,011	..	..	2,282	4,945	16,198	4,236	3,983	137,145
Q2	22,970	67,984	..	..	2,298	4,958	16,258	4,243	3,988	137,326
Q3	23,001	67,893	..	..	2,294	4,938	16,305	4,272	3,979	137,809
Q4	23,103	67,835	..	..	2,300	4,964	16,298	4,274	3,976	138,419
1999 Q1	23,134	67,829	..	..	2,300	5,000	16,299	4,292	3,978	138,671
Q2	23,138	67,742	..	..	2,304	5,020	16,352	4,310	3,983	139,132
Q3	23,188	67,805	..	..	2,305	5,020	16,445	4,301	3,988	139,514
Q4	23,185	67,797	..	..	2,322	5,010	16,595	4,327	4,001	140,063
2000 Q1	23,239	67,643	..	..	2,327	5,072	16,758	4,346	4,005	140,777
Q2	23,281	67,479	..	..	2,326	5,059	16,825	4,366	4,004	140,815
Q3	23,408	67,517	..	..	2,325	5,102	16,890	4,335	..	140,756
Q4	23,544	68,007	..	..	2,329	5,093	16,903	4,395	..	141,238
2001 Q1	23,621	67,887	..	..	..	5,143	16,918	4,425	..	141,858
Civilian employment										
1998 Q1	20,192	65,492	..	..	2,218	4,650	13,044	3,946	3,831	130,792
Q2	20,202	65,217	..	..	2,231	4,711	13,148	3,958	3,846	131,246
Q3	20,253	65,003	..	..	2,207	4,703	13,263	3,991	3,844	131,645
Q4	20,319	64,847	..	..	2,225	4,750	13,365	4,018	3,846	132,200
1999 Q1	20,411	64,685	..	..	2,244	4,757	13,556	4,047	3,851	132,843
Q2	20,456	64,533	..	..	2,247	4,774	13,759	4,075	3,861	133,192
Q3	20,514	64,598	..	..	2,212	4,805	13,887	4,065	3,869	133,677
Q4	20,584	64,661	..	..	2,234	4,828	14,068	4,081	3,888	134,233
2000 Q1	20,637	64,400	..	..	2,252	4,841	14,267	4,110	3,896	135,006
Q2	20,767	64,306	..	..	2,267	4,851	14,434	4,161	3,898	135,041
Q3	20,931	64,360	..	..	2,231	4,892	14,554	4,150	3,909	135,089
Q4	21,155	64,778	..	..	2,243	4,922	14,640	4,205	3,929	135,063
2001 Q1	21,292	64,676	..	..	..	4,920	14,671	4,240	3,943	135,065
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated										
Thousands										
Civilian labour force										
Male	14,289	40,137	..	4,460	1,235	2,753	10,052	2,281	2,304	75,077
Female	9,080	27,525	..	3,301	1,091	2,329	6,785	2,079	1,683	65,866
All	23,369	67,663	253.7	7,761	2,327	5,081	16,837	4,360	3,987	140,943
Civilian employment										
Male	13,110	38,173	..	4,305	1,190	2,665	9,071	2,166	2,259	72,293
Female	7,764	26,292	..	3,120	1,056	2,212	5,395	1,990	1,649	62,895
All	20,874	64,463	248.3	7,425	2,247	4,877	14,466	4,157	3,908	135,188
Civilian employment by sector										
Percent										
Male:										
Agriculture	5.9	4.7	..	..	5.9	11.3	8.0	3.5	5.2	7.5
Industry	39.2	38.0	..	..	33.0	45.2	40.7	36.7	35.9	39.2
Services	55.0	57.3	..	..	60.9	43.4	51.4	59.7	58.9	60.2
Female:										
Agriculture	4.5	5.5	..	..	2.3	14.2	4.9	1.1	3.6	5.4
Industry	21.0	21.5	..	..	9.4	23.2	14.6	11.4	13.4	19.3
Services	74.4	73.0	..	..	88.4	62.6	80.5	87.3	83.0	80.3
All:										
Agriculture	5.4	5.0	2.1	3.3	4.1	12.6	6.8	2.4	4.5	7.6
Industry	32.4	31.2	25.2	21.7	21.9	35.3	30.9	24.6	26.4	29.9
Services	62.2	63.7	72.8	75.0	73.8	52.1	62.2	72.9	69.1	70.5

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1979-1999 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

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UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	689	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,069	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,030	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	932	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
1999	1,795	6.1	1,011	269	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	298
2000	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
Apr-Jun	1,618	5.5	928	242	447	27.7	252	1,601	5.6	921	239	440	27.5	249
May-Jul	1,578	5.3	896	238	444	28.1	247	1,559	5.4	889	235	435	27.9	242
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,569	5.3	894	238	437	27.9	238	1,552	5.4	888	234	431	27.8	234
Jul-Sep	1,587	5.4	928	234	425	26.8	239	1,573	5.5	923	231	420	26.7	235
Aug-Oct	1,613	5.4	958	234	420	26.0	238	1,597	5.6	951	232	414	25.9	234
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	228
Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	222
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,535	5.2	909	225	400	26.1	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	221
Jan-Mar 2001	1,497	5.1	888	217	393	26.2	222	1,479	5.1	880	212	386	26.1	219
Feb-Apr	1,478	5.0	866	222	390	26.4	222	1,460	5.1	858	218	384	26.3	219
Mar-May (Spr)	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
Changes Over last 3 months	-82	-0.3	-53	-7	-22	0.0	-7	-79	-0.3	-53	-8	-18	0.1	-5
Percent	-5.3		-5.9	-3.0	-5.4		-2.9	-5.2		-5.9	-3.4	-4.7		-2.2
Over last 12 months	-208	-0.7	-113	-25	-70	-1.0	-34	-206	-0.7	-113	-26	-68	-0.8	-31
Percent	-12.5		-11.6	-10.1	-15.6		-13.5	-12.5		-11.7	-10.7	-15.3		-12.7
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	390
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	186	411	37.2	274
1999	1,108	6.8	568	169	372	33.6	231	1,099	6.9	563	167	369	33.5	228
2000	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191
Apr-Jun	983	6.0	513	145	325	33.1	194	976	6.1	512	143	321	32.9	191
May-Jul	950	5.8	488	143	320	33.6	188	941	5.9	486	141	314	33.4	185
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	5.8	482	147	316	33.4	184	938	5.8	480	145	313	33.3	181
Jul-Sep	947	5.8	496	142	308	32.5	184	942	5.9	494				

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	149	18.1	117	23	*	*	*	726	15.8	362	159	205	28.3	71
1993	137	19.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	310	132	240	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	320	115	185	29.9	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	311	94	165	28.9	77
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	498	13.1	291	81	126	25.3	59
1998	159	18.6	130	19	10	6.1	*	446	12.0	289	71	86	19.4	37
1999	168	19.9	135	23	10	6.0	*	433	11.7	294	73	86	15.3	26
2000	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	57	16.4	28
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	57	16.4	28
Apr-Jun	163	19.4	128	25	10	6.2	*	391	10.5	268	58	65	16.7	26
May-Jul	151	18.4	118	23	10	6.8	*	387	10.4	264	65	66	17.2	25
Jun-Aug (Sum)	162	19.6	126	25	12	7.2	*	381	10.2	259	61	62	16.1	23
Jul-Sep	175	21.2	138	24	12	6.8	*	385	10.3	271	54	60	15.5	24
Aug-Oct	180	21.7	146	23	11	6.2	*	399	10.7	285	57	58	14.5	24
Sep-Nov (Aut)	173	21.0	141	22	10	6.0	*	396	10.6	284	57	55	13.9	23
Oct-Dec	164	20.1	132	22	10	6.1	*	401	10.8	285	62	54	13.4	21
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	162	19.5	131	21	10	6.1	*	394	10.5	279	62	53	13.4	20
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	160	19.6	129	21	10	6.5	*	400	10.7	283	61	56	14.1	22
Jan-Mar 2001	153	18.8	126	17	11	7.0	*	395	10.6	278	59	58	14.6	22
Feb-Apr	145	18.0	123	14	*	*	*	395	10.5	281	58	56	14.2	22
Mar-May (Spr)	145	17.9	120	15	10	7.1	*	380	10.2	271	54	55	14.5	18
Changes Over last 3 months	-15	-1.6	-9	-6	*	0.6	*	-20	-0.6	-12	-7	-1	0.4	-5
Percent	-9.3	-27.3	-7.0	-27.3	-1.1	0.6	*	-5.0	-4.3	-4.3	-11.2	-2.1	0.4	-20.3
Over last 12 months	-28	-2.5	-21	-8	1	1.5	*	-29	-0.8	-15	-2	-12	-1.9	-10
Percent	-16.3	-15.1	-33.3	5.8	1.5	1.5	*	-7.2	-5.4	-3.3	-18.0	-1.9	-10	-24.3
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	84	19.5	66	13	*	*	*	483	19.2	219	110	154	22.7	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	12	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	179	87	161	40.4	93
1995	81	20.9	62	12	*	*	*	397	18.0	187	75	134	33.9	70
1996	99	22.7	74	17	*	*	*	374	17.4	186	65	123	32.9	62
1997	91	21.0	69	14	*	*	*	316	15.2	171	51	94	29.7	47
1998	86	19.9	70	10	*	*	*	272	13.5	163	51	58	21.5	28
1999	101	23.2	80	13	*	*	*	250	12.9	166	49	45	17.4	20
2000	94	22.0	77	12	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	21
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	94	22.0	77	12	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	21
Apr-Jun	89	21.1	70	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	156	36	48	20.1	19
May-Jul	81	19.8	64	12	*	*	*	231	11.5	150	35	47	20.2	19
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.4	72	13	*	*	*	224	11.1	141	41	43	19.1	17
Jul-Sep	97	22.9	78	13	*	*	*	220	10.9	146	33	41	18.7	19
Aug-Oct	100	23.7	82	13	*	*	*	233	11.5	158	35	39	16.8	18
Sep-Nov (Aut)	97	23.0	77	13	*	*	*	234	11.6	161	35	37	16.1	16
Oct-Dec	94	22.4	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	161	39	38	16.1	16
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	94	22.1	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	159	41	39	16.3	16
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	97	23.0	75	15	*	*	*	245	12.0	163	40	42	17.3	16
Jan-Mar 2001	91	21.4	73	11	*	*	*	245	12.0	162	40	43	17.6	16
Feb-Apr	86	20.4	71	*	*	*	*	236	11.6	158	38	41	17.2	16
Mar-May (Spr)	84	20.3	68	10	*	*	*	229	11.3	151	37	41	17.8	12
Changes Over last 3 months	-13	-2.7	-6	-6	*	*	*	-16	-0.8	-12	-3	-2	0.5	-4
Percent	-13.1	-8.7	-38.0	*	*	*	*	-6.4	-7.1	-6.7	-3.8	-3.8	0.5	-22.8
Over last 12 months	-10	-1.6	-9	-3	*	*	*	-18	-0.9	-13	3	-9	-2.3	-9
Percent	-10.7	-11.6	-22.7	*	*	*	*	-7.5	-7.7	9.4	-18.2	-2.3	-9	-42.6
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	65	16.5	52	10	*	*	*	243	11.7	143	49	51	21.0	18
1993	62	17.7	42	11	*	*	*	270	13.6	141	54	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	196	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	15
1997	61	17.9	62	*	*	*	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	78	17.4	61	*	*	*	*	174	10.3	127	19	28	16.1	11
1999	67	16.3	55	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	128	23	21	12.1	11
2000	79	19.0	64	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	11
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	79	19.0	64	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	11
Apr-Jun	74	17.7	58	10	*	*	*	152	9.0	113	22	17	11.4	11
May-Jul	70	17.1	54	11	*	*	*	156	9.1	114	22	20	12.7	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72	17.8	54	12	*	*	*	157	9.2	118	20	19	11.9	11
Jul-Sep	78	19.4	60	11	*	*	*	165	9.6	126	21	18	11.2	11
Aug-Oct	79	19.7	64	10	*	*	*	167	9.7	127	22	19	11.1	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	76	19.0	64	10	*	*	*	162	9.4	123	22	18	10.8	11
Oct-Dec	70	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	162	9.5	124	23	15	9.3	11
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	68	16.8	59	*	*	*	*	155	9.1	120	21	14	8.7	11
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63	15.9	54	*	*	*	*	156	9.2	120	22	14	9.1	11
Jan-Mar 2001	62	15.9	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.9	116	20	15	9.7	11
Feb-Apr	60	15.3	52	*	*	*	*	159	9.3	123	21	16	9.9	11
Mar-May (Spr)	61	15.5	52	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	11
Changes Over last 3 months	-2	-0.4	-3	*	*	*	*	-4	-0.3	0	-4	0	0.5	*
Percent	-3.4	-4.7	*	*	*	*	*	-2.8	-0.4	-19.4	2.8	0.5	*	*
Over last 12 months	-18	-3.5	-12	*	*	*	*	-11	-0.6	-3	-5	-3	-1.2	*
Percent	-23.1	-19.4	*	*	*	*	*	-6.8	-2.4	-22.2	-17.4	-1.2	*	*

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454</						

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MG SX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	9.9	10.0	18.1	15.8	10.5	7.3	8.3	3.8	
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3	
1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6	
1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9	
1998	6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6	
1999	6.1	6.2	19.9	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4	
2000	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0	
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)									
	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0	
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.6	19.4	10.5	5.0	3.9	4.2	2.0	
May-Jul	5.3	5.4	18.4	10.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.3	5.4	19.6	10.2	4.8	3.8	4.0	1.9	
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	21.2	10.3	4.7	3.9	4.1	1.6	
Aug-Oct	5.4	5.6	21.7	10.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.4	21.0	10.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.0	
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	20.1	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.2	5.3	19.5	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.2	5.3	19.6	10.7	4.7	3.6	3.7	2.2	
Jan-Mar 2001	5.1	5.1	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.0	
Feb-Apr	5.0	5.1	18.0	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	
Changes Over last 3 months									
	-0.3	-0.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	
Over last 12 months									
	-0.7	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	
Male									
	MG SY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	11.6	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.3	5.1	
1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9	
1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.5	
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	4.2	
1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.2	
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.2	
1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	4.2	
1999	6.8	6.9	23.2	12.9	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.2	
2000	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.2	
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)									
	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.2	
Apr-Jun	6.0	6.1	21.1	11.8	5.3	4.2	5.0	4.2	
May-Jul	5.8	5.9	19.8	11.5	5.1	4.0	5.0	4.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.8	5.8	21.4	11.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.2	
Jul-Sep	5.8	5.9	22.9	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.2	
Aug-Oct	5.9	5.9	23.7	11.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.8	5.9	23.0	11.6	5.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	
Oct-Dec	5.8	5.8	22.4	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.7	5.8	22.1	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.2	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8	5.8	23.0	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.4	4.2	
Jan-Mar 2001	5.6	5.6	21.4	12.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.5	20.4	11.6	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.2	
Changes Over last 3 months									
	-0.4	-0.4	-2.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	
Over last 12 months									
	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-1.3	-0.2	
Female									
	MG SZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXI	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	7.5	7.7	16.5	11.7	8.5	5.8	5.0	3.1	
1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.0	
1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0	
1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.9	
1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	2.7	
1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.7	
1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.3	
1999	5.3	5.4	16.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0	
2000	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)									
	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	
Apr-Jun	4.8	4.9	17.7	9.0	4.7	3.6	2.9	1.9	
May-Jul	4.8	4.9	17.1	9.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	1.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.7	4.9	17.8	9.2	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	
Jul-Sep	4.8	5.0	19.4	9.6	4.3	3.7	2.9	1.8	
Aug-Oct	4.9	5.1	19.7	9.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.7	4.9	19.0	9.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.8	
Oct-Dec	4.6	4.8	17.6	9.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	1.8	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	4.5	4.7	16.8	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.8	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.9	9.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.8	
Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	4.5	15.9	8.9	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	
Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.8	
Changes Over last 3 months									
	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	
Over last 12 months									
	-0.6	-0.6	-3.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	

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

^a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^b	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All Spring 2001	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.9	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.8
Male Spring 2001	5.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	2.6	5.7	5.7	9.6
Female Spring 2001	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.4	6.8	5.7

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

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

^a These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to Spring 2001 are not available currently. Further information can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/whatsnew.asp or see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/whatsnew.asp.

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

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b											
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI			
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0			
1996 Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7			
1997 Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8			
1998 Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4			
1999 Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1			
2000 Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9			
1999 Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,263.3	-10.8	-11.3		968.1	295.2	4.2	5.9	2.2			
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,241.1	-22.2	-15.5		953.0	288.1	4.1	5.8	2.1			
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,225.5	-15.6	-16.2		939.7	285.8	4.1	5.7	2.1			
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	1,220.0	-5.5	-14.4		932.7	287.3	4.1	5.7	2.1			
Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,201.6	-18.4	-13.2		918.5	283.1	4.0	5.6	2.1			
Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,187.3	-14.3	-12.7		906.2	281.1	4.0	5.5	2.1			
Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,164.0	-23.3	-18.7		887.3	276.7	3.9	5.4	2.0			
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1		886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0			
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9		878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0			
Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0		869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0			
Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8		850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9			
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2		843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9			
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,094.4	-11.8	-15.2		835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9			
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-23.3	-14.6		819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8			
Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3		810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8			
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0		798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8			
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1		801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8			
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8		795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8			
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,033.6	-6.3	-3.2		790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8			
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,006.3	-27.3	-13.5		768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7			
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.4		761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7			
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	986.0	-10.7	-15.9		753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7			
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	990.0	-6.0	-8.8		748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7			
May 10 R	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	975.7	-4.3	-7.0		743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7			
Jun 14 P	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.7	-12.0	-7.4		733.5	230.2	3.2	4.5	1.7			
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG					DPAJ							
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..		1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0			
1996 Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..		1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6			
1997 Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..		1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7			
1998 Annual averages	1,304.9	962.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..		984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3			
1999 Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.4	..	..		915.8	281.6	4.1	5.7	2.1			
2000 Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.4	..	..		799.6	246.8	3.6	5.0	1.8			
2000 Jun 8	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	1,052.7	-11.0	-14.7		803.3	249.4	3.6	5.0	1.9			
Jul 13	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	1,030.1	-22.6	-14.2		788.1	242.0	3.5	4.9	1.8			
Aug 10	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,016.7	-13.4	-15.7		779.2	237.5	3.5	4.9	1.8			
Sep 14	1,000.4	753.9	246.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,002.4	-14.3	-16.8		767.8	234.6	3.4	4.8	1.7			
Oct 12	968.7	735.7	233.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	1,005.5	3.1	-8.2		770.0	235.5	3.4	4.8	1.8			
Nov 9	960.6	733.3	227.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	998.2	-7.3	-6.2		763.8	234.4	3.4	4.8	1.7			
Dec 14	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	991.7	-6.5	-3.6		758.6	233.1	3.4	4.8	1.7			
2001 Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3		737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7			
Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9		730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7			
Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3		723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7			
Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5		718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7			
May 10 R	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	935.7	-4.3	-6.9		713.2	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7			
Jun 14 P	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	923.9	-11.8	-7.3		703.4	220.5	3.1	4.4	1.6			
North East	DPCE		DPDA		DPDG	ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPV	ZMPX								
1995 Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..		92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4			
1996 Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..		74.7	18.6	8.1	11.8	3.6			
1997 Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..		66.7	16.6	7.2	10.7	3.1			
1998 Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..		63.8	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1			
1999 Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..		57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7			
2000 Jun 8	72.5	58.0	14.4	6.3	9.4	2.7	73.1	-0.8	-0.8		58.5	14.6	6.4	9.5	2.7			
Jul 13	72.7	57.6	15.1	6.3	9.3	2.8	71.7	-1.4	-0.6		57.6	14.1	6.2	9.3	2.7			
Aug 10	71.1	55.8	15.3	6.3	9.0	2.9	70.6	-1.1	-1.1		56.9	13.7	6.1	9.2	2.6			
Sep 14	68.2	53.7	14.5	5.9	8.7	2.7	69.1	-1.5	-1.3		55.4	13.0	6.0	9.0	2.6			
Oct 12	67.1	53.5	13.5	5.8	8.7	2.5	69.9	0.8	-0.6		56.2	13.7	6.1	9.1	2.6			
Nov 9	67.6	54.5	13.1	5.9	8.8	2.5	69.4	-0.5	-0.4		55.8	13.6	6.0	9.0	2.6			
Dec 14	67.4	54.8	12.6	5.9	8.9	2.4	68.4	-1.0	-0.2		54.9	13.5	6.0	8.9	2.5			
2001 Jan 11	72.2	58.2	14.0	6.3	9.4	2.6	66.5	-1.9	-1.1		53.4	13.1	5.8	8.7	2.5			
Feb 8	70.8	56.8	14.0	6.2	9.2	2.6	65.2	-1.3	-1.4		52.2	13.0	5.7	8.5	2.4			
Mar 8	68.3	54.6	13.7	5.9	8.9	2.6	63.8	-1.4	-1.5									

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1995) Annual averages	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.4	..	..	128.9	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2000 Jun 8	175.0	129.7	45.3	3.8	5.1	2.2	175.4	-2.1	-3.1	129.5	45.9	3.8	5.1	2.2
Jul 13	173.5	127.4	46.1	3.7	5.0	2.2	171.8	-3.6	-3.2	126.8	45.0	3.7	5.0	2.1
Aug 10	173.0	126.0	46.9	3.7	5.0	2.2	168.5	-3.3	-3.0	124.7	43.8	3.6	4.9	2.1
Sep 14	169.6	123.8	45.8	3.6	4.9	2.2	165.4	-3.1	-3.3	122.7	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0
Oct 12	164.6	120.9	43.7	3.5	4.8	2.1	165.1	-0.3	-2.2	122.4	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0
Nov 9	160.9	118.7	42.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	164.0	-1.1	-1.5	121.5	42.5	3.5	4.8	2.0
Dec 14	159.1	118.2	40.9	3.4	4.6	1.9	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0
2001 Jan 11	160.4	119.2	41.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	158.7	-3.6	-2.1	117.4	41.3	3.4	4.6	2.0
Feb 8	160.0	118.6	41.4	3.4	4.7	2.0	156.6	-2.1	-2.5	115.8	40.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Mar 8	156.4	116.0	40.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	153.8	-2.8	-2.8	113.7	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
Apr 12	153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	-1.4	-2.1	112.6	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 10 R	152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	0.0	-1.4	112.4	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jun 14 P	151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.3	-1.1	-0.8	111.5	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDQ	ZMOT	ZMOV
1995) Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997) Annual averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.8	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2000 Jun 8	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.8	2.5	0.9	79.6	-1.0	-1.4	60.1	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0
Jul 13	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	77.8	-1.8	-1.3	58.8	19.0	1.8	2.6	1.0
Aug 10	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	76.1	-1.7	-1.5	57.7	18.4	1.8	2.5	0.9
Sep 14	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.7	2.4	1.0	74.4	-1.7	-1.7	56.5	17.9	1.7	2.5	0.9
Oct 12	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	74.2	-0.2	-1.2	56.4	17.8	1.7	2.4	0.9
Nov 9	71.0	53.7	17.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	73.2	-1.0	-1.0	55.6	17.6	1.7	2.4	0.9
Dec 14	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	72.7	-0.5	-0.6	55.2	17.5	1.7	2.4	0.9
2001 Jan 11	75.9	57.9	18.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	68.8	-3.9	-1.8	52.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8
Feb 8	75.2	57.0	18.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	67.9	-0.9	-1.8	51.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
Mar 8	71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	67.3	-0.6	-1.8	51.0	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
Apr 12	68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	67.0	-0.3	-0.6	50.7	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
May 10 R	66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	-0.3	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
Jun 14 P	63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	-0.8	-0.5	49.6	16.3	1.5	2.2	0.8
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBF			ZMOV	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ
1995) Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3
1997) Annual averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9
1999) Annual averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4
2000 Jun 8	59.5	44.5	15.0	2.4	3.3	1.3	63.1	-0.3	-0.9	46.8	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4
Jul 13	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	61.1	-2.0	-1.0	45.3	15.8	2.5	3.4	1.4
Aug 10	59.1	43.3	15.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	59.9	-1.2	-1.2	44.6	15.3	2.4	3.3	1.4
Sep 14	57.3	42.2	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	58.8	-1.1	-1.4	43.8	15.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
Oct 12	55.7	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	58.2	-0.6	-1.0	43.4	14.8	2.3	3.2	1.3
Nov 9	56.0	41.3	14.7	2.3	3.1	1.3	57.3	-0.9	-0.9	42.7	14.6	2.3	3.2	1.3
Dec 14	56.4	42.0	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.2	-1.1	-0.9	41.8	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3
2001 Jan 11	61.4	45.4	15.9	2.5	3.4	1.4	54.0	-2.2	-1.4	40.2	13.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
Feb 8	60.6	44.8	15.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	53.2	-0.8	-1.4	39.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
Mar 8	58.0	43.0	14.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	53.5	0.3	-0.9	39.8	13.7	2.2	2.9	1.2
Apr 12	55.6	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	53.7	0.2	-0.1	39.8	13.9	2.2	2.9	1.2
May 10 R	53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	53.8	0.1	0.2	39.7	14.1	2.2	2.9	1.2
Jun 14 P	49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.0	-0.8	-0.2	39.2	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2
England	VASR			VASS			IBWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN
1995) Annual averages	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0
1996) Annual averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6
1997) Annual averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.1	7.1	2.7
1998) Annual averages	1,083.6	830.3	253.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
2000) Annual averages	882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	665.0	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2000 Jun 8	864.0	659.8	204.2	3.4	4.7	1.7	878.9	-9.0	-12.3	668.7	210.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
Jul 13	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.4	4.7	1.8	860.3	-18.6	-11.8	655.2	205.1	3.4	4.7	1.8
Aug 10	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	847.5	-12.8	-13.5	647.6	199.9	3.3	4.7	1.7
Sep 14	835.1	627.3	207.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	833.7	-13.8	-15.1	636.9	196.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
Oct 12	808.2	611.7	196.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	836.8	3.1	-7.8	639.1	197.7	3.3	4.6	1.7
Nov 9	800.2	608.8	191.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	830.6	-6.2	-5.6	633.8	196.8	3.2	4.6	1.7
Dec 14	808.0	620.4	187.5	3.2	4.5	1.6	824.7	-5.9	-3.0	629.1	195.6	3.2	4.5	1.7
2001 Jan 11	857.4	655.6	201.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	801.5	-23.2	-11.8	610.7	190.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
Feb 8	853.9	651.0	202.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	793.6	-7.9	-12.3	604.4	189.2	3.1	4.3	1.6
Mar 8	827.9	632.2	195.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	785.6	-8.0	-13.0	598.5	187.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
Apr 12	803.4	612.1	191.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	781.7	-3.9	-6.6	595.4	186.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
May 10 R	784.0	598.5	185.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	778.8	-2.9	-4.9	591.7	187.1	3.0	4.3	1.6
Jun 14 P	755.7	575.0	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	768.7	-10.1	-5.6	583.4	185.3	3.0	4.2	

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages							18-24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8
1999 Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	22.9	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.7	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	169.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Male	GEZG	GEZI	GEZJ	GEZK	GEZL	GEZM	GEZN	GEZO	GEZP	GEZQ	GEZR	GEZS	GEZT	GEZU
1999 Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8
Aug 12	938.4	357.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
2001 Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
Female	GEZV	GEZW	GEZX	GEZY	GEZZ	GEZ3	GEZ4	GEZ5	GEZ6	GEZ7	GEZ8	GEZ9	GEZA	GEZB
1999 Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14								

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at June 14 2001

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	6,646	8,979	2,336	18,418	2,534	2,286	655	5,806	4,729	9,261	2,578	16,818	2,088	3,105	1,139	6,540
Over 13 and up to 26	3,154	4,728	1,084	9,124	1,157	1,096	350	2,742	1,793	4,401	1,189	7,452	717	1,315	503	2,601
26 and up to 52	2,182	5,649	1,252	9,128	703	994	330	2,047	992	4,033	1,200	6,239	384	1,034	432	1,866
52 and up to 104	178	4,346	1,154	5,681	51	650	261	963	89	2,475	856	3,420	37	524	326	888
Over 104	20	4,169	2,027	6,216	3	486	292	781	10	1,830	1,094	2,934	10	319	280	609
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	30.6	40.5	24.5	1.2	20.6	29.3	14.1	1.3	19.6	28.2	17.2	1.5	13.4	22.6	12.0
All	12,180	27,871	7,853	48,567	4,448	5,512	1,888	12,339	7,613	22,000	6,917	36,863	3,236	6,297	2,680	12,504
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	12,858	19,209	4,443	37,261	5,175	5,160	1,703	12,592	68,049	120,831	29,373	221,866	30,398	37,893	12,150	133,382
Over 13 and up to 26	6,037	10,919	2,318	19,512	2,337	2,485	772	5,765	31,746	66,787	15,384	115,054	13,418	18,275	6,071	38,701
26 and up to 52	3,956	11,768	2,350	18,125	1,451	2,113	685	4,287	19,860	71,129	15,773	107,023	8,226	16,084	5,482	30,008
52 and up to 104	343	8,311	1,881	10,543	151	1,302	500	1,955	1,989	49,604	12,539	64,153	856	9,954	4,131	14,953
Over 104	37	6,377	2,852	9,266	22	942	522	1,486	231	42,237	19,077	61,545	141	6,871	4,330	11,342
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	26.0	34.2	20.9	1.9	18.7	24.4	13.2	1.8	26.2	34.3	22.1	1.9	18.9	26.3	14.7
All	23,231	56,584	13,844	94,707	9,136	12,002	4,182	26,085	121,875	350,588	92,146	569,641	53,039	89,077	32,164	178,386
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	9,480	14,981	3,727	28,807	4,181	4,296	1,419	10,374	5,248	7,327	1,885	14,682	2,106	2,225	769	5,297
Over 13 and up to 26	4,363	8,354	1,914	14,797	1,809	2,055	675	4,668	2,559	4,025	934	7,568	934	1,044	386	2,400
26 and up to 52	2,688	9,012	2,008	13,739	1,054	1,744	628	3,455	1,540	4,441	1,018	7,008	568	875	374	1,823
52 and up to 104	197	6,020	1,552	7,770	82	1,067	456	1,606	66	3,087	867	4,020	31	525	221	777
Over 104	26	4,699	2,241	6,966	7	681	468	1,156	15	2,707	1,264	3,986	8	388	311	707
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	24.9	33.1	20.4	1.2	17.8	25.3	13.0	0.9	26.8	35.7	21.5	1.1	18.1	25.8	13.5
All	16,754	43,066	11,442	72,069	7,133	9,843	3,646	21,259	9,428	21,587	5,968	37,264	3,647	5,057	2,061	11,004
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	6,010	9,829	2,694	18,844	2,713	3,476	1,262	7,687	11,245	17,358	3,845	33,809	4,702	5,230	1,440	12,358
Over 13 and up to 26	2,813	5,347	1,488	9,718	1,257	1,620	700	3,639	4,810	8,878	2,078	16,078	1,718	2,197	749	4,918
26 and up to 52	1,805	5,480	1,349	8,648	738	1,197	510	2,457	2,672	8,949	2,154	13,873	915	1,762	633	3,380
52 and up to 104	147	3,796	1,084	5,028	53	777	404	1,234	174	6,577	1,868	8,635	64	1,130	495	1,704
Over 104	7	2,901	1,499	4,407	10	483	355	848	13	5,218	2,748	7,979	9	724	565	1,298
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	24.5	31.8	20.2	1.3	16.7	23.5	13.1	1.0	25.1	36.4	20.7	1.0	16.8	27.3	12.7
All	10,782	27,353	8,114	46,645	4,771	7,553	3,231	15,865	18,914	46,980	12,693	80,374	7,408	11,043	3,882	23,658
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	9,040	14,309	3,836	27,578	4,034	4,214	1,460	10,051	84,542	145,516	35,103	270,357	37,206	45,348	14,359	101,037
Over 13 and up to 26	4,441	8,191	2,089	14,899	1,847	2,234	803	5,010	39,115	79,690	18,396	138,700	16,070	21,516	7,206	46,019
26 and up to 52	2,750	8,972	2,063	13,841	1,232	1,892	736	3,894	24,072	84,519	18,945	127,904	9,709	18,721	6,489	35,211
52 and up to 104	375	6,590	1,684	8,650	160	1,238	558	1,960	2,229	59,268	15,274	76,808	951	11,609	4,847	17,434
Over 104	55	6,894	2,783	9,732	31	1,050	657	1,738	259	50,162	23,089	73,510	158	7,983	5,206	13,347
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.6	30.0	35.8	24.6	2.6	21.5	28.8	16.3	1.7	26.1	34.6	21.9	1.7	18.6	26.4	14.4
All	16,661	44,956	12,475	74,700	7,304	10,628	4,214	22,653	150,217	419,155	110,807	687,279	64,094	105,177	38,107	213,048
EAST																
13 or less	4,625	9,161	2,525	16,528	2,165	3,165	1,269	6,822	3,387	3,953	831	8,212	1,885	1,482	456	3,657
Over 13 and up to 26	1,961	4,564	1,287	7,880	879	1,417	573	2,933	1,617	2,548	537	4,712	769	671	214	1,665
26 and up to 52	1,047	4,467	1,288	6,818	462	1,043	450	1,976	1,388	3,573	871	5,839	644	784	311	1,740
52 and up to 104	99	2,794	863	3,759	47	624	312	983	423	3,552	901	4,877	175	635	312	1,122
Over 104	18	2,353	1,270	3,641	9	435	331	775	55	3,758	1,723	5,536	26	472	315	813
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	22.1	29.5	19.2	1.6	15.8	21.9	13.0	1.7	24.1	35.7	27.4	1.9	17.4	29.0	14.0
All	7,750	23,339	7,233	38,626	3,562	6,684	2,935	13,489	6,870	17,384	4,863	29,176	3,499	4,044	1,608	9,197
LONDON																
13 or less	9,418	23,119	3,801	36,689	5,056	8,313	1,899	15,617	87,929	149,469	35,934	278,569	39,091	46,830	14,815	104,884
Over 13 and up to 26	5,144	14,525	2,435	22,222	2,613	4,471	1,125	8,309	40,732	82,238	18,933	143,412	16,839	22,187	7,420	47,684
26 and up to 52	3,336	16,258	2,713	22,341	1,761	4,735	1,211	7,738	25,460	88,092	19,816	133,743	10,353	19,505	6,800	36,951
52 and up to 104	459	12,027	2,338	14,827	239	3,046	931	4,218	2,652	62,820	16,175	81,685	1,126	12,244	5,159	18,556
Over 104	48	10,340	3,689	14,077	37	2,022	1,026	3,085	314	53,920	24,812	79,046	184	8,455	5,521	14,160
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.8	29.3	40.2	26.2	2.8	22.4	31.6	18.7	1.9	26.7	35.4	22.4	1.9	19.0	26.9	14.7
All	18,405	76,269	14,976	110,156	9,706	22,587	6,192	38,967	157,087	436,539	115,670	716,455	67,593	109,221	39,715	222,245
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	5,243	11,983	3,433	20,923	2,452	3,878	1,344	7,893	4,729	9,261	2,578	16,818	2,088	3,105	1,139	6,540
Over 13 and up to 26	2,040	5,758	1,580	9,460	802	1,582	570	3,034	1,793	4,401	1,189	7,452	717	1,315	503	2,601
26 and up to 52	1,104	5,490	1,530	8,144	441	1,332	500	2,288	992	4,033	1,200	6,239	384	1,034	432	1,866
52 and up to 104	102	3,245	1,127	4,475	36	726	383	1,146	89	2,475	856	3,420	37	524	326	888
Over 104	10	2,674	1,622	4,306	12	453	399	864	10	1,830	1,094	2,934	10	319	280	609
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	20.3	29.6	18.6	1.3	14.8	24.5	13.2	1.3	19.6	28.2	17.2	1.5	13.4	22.6	12.0
All	8,499	29,150	9,292	47,308	3,743	7,971	3,196	15,225	7,613	22,000	6,917	36,863	3,236	6,297	2,680	12,504

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

a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1998.
Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 14 2001

Travel-to-Work Area	Male			Female			All			Rate ^b		Male			Female			All			Rate ^b	
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	18-24	25-49	50 and over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND																						
Alnwick and Amble	417	155	572	4.2	3.2	Holsworthy	91	33	124	3.8	2.8											
Andover	271	112	383	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	94	70	164	2.3	1.8											
Appleton	58	24	82	1.9	1.6	Huddersfield	2,925	920	3,845	4.0												

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Stamford	269	97	366	1.3	1.0	
Stevenage	1,637	612	2,249	1.4	1.2	
Stoke	5,259	1,743	7,002	3.7	3.4	
Stroud	645	250	895	2.6	2.1	
Sunderland and Durham	8,517	2,160	10,677	5.9	5.4	
Swindon	1,682	607	2,289	1.7	1.6	
Taunton	702	233	935	1.8	1.6	
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,941	713	2,654	2.7	2.3	
Thanet	2,183	646	2,829	7.6	6.8	
Thetford	314	142	456	1.9	1.6	
Tiverton	276	93	369	2.3	1.8	
Torquay	1,060	270	1,330	4.8	4.1	
Trowbridge and Warminster	545	250	795	1.8	1.4	
Truro	609	183	792	2.8	2.4	
Tunbridge Wells	861	294	1,155	1.1	0.9	
Tyneside	18,883	4,522	23,405	5.5	5.0	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	281	107	388	2.8	2.2	
Wakefield	4,152	1,296	5,448	4.3	3.9	
Warrington	4,072	1,219	5,291	3.1	2.9	
Warwick	1,293	396	1,689	1.6	1.4	
Wellingborough	1,101	451	1,552	2.9	2.5	
Wells	582	202	784	2.8	2.3	
Weston-super-Mare	661	233	894	2.6	2.2	
Whitby	289	74	363	4.5	3.8	
Whitehaven	1,334	373	1,707	5.3	4.8	
Wigan and St. Helens	5,771	1,672	7,443	4.9	4.3	
Widmerere	46	22	68	0.7	0.5	
Wirral and Chester	7,409	2,076	9,485	4.4	4.0	
Wisbech	627	274	901	3.3	2.7	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	10,230	3,125	13,355	5.8	5.1	
Woodbridge	359	111	470	2.5	2.1	
Worcester	1,186	372	1,558	2.1	1.9	
Workington	1,239	371	1,610	6.1	5.4	
Workshop	970	388	1,358	5.3	4.8	
Worthing	695	209	904	1.3	1.1	
Yeovil	528	180	708	1.6	1.3	
York	1,705	569	2,274	2.1	1.9	
WALES						
Aberystwyth	349	137	486	3.6	2.5	
Bangor and Camarfon	1,531	445	1,976	6.4	5.3	
Betws-y-Coed	103	43	146	5.4	4.3	
Brecon	166	92	258	2.9	2.0	
Bridgend	1,572	507	2,079	4.0	3.6	
Cardiff	6,409	1,565	7,974	3.5	3.1	
Cardigan	234	73	307	4.6	3.3	
Carmarthen	580	176	756	4.4	3.5	
Colwyn and Conwy	965	263	1,228	4.7	3.7	
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,173	369	1,542	3.3	3.0	
Dolgellau and Barmouth	155	52	207	4.9	4.1	
Fishguard and St David's	136	51	187	5.0	4.1	
Flint	1,317	465	1,782	2.9	2.5	
Haverfordwest	810	254	1,064	5.7	4.6	
Holyhead	448	149	597	10.8	8.2	
Knighton and Radnor	68	31	99	3.8	2.5	
Lampeter	246	108	354	6.0	4.2	
Llandello	116	38	154	5.3	4.2	
Llandrindod Wells	262	111	373	5.2	3.5	
Llanelli	1,057	299	1,356	6.3	5.1	
Llangefni and Amlwch	606	198	804	8.3	6.3	
Machynlleth	147	55	202	6.2	4.7	
Merthyr	1,004	291	1,295	6.2	5.9	
Neath and Port Talbot	1,531	497	2,028	5.0	4.5	
Newport	2,770	829	3,599	3.8	3.5	
Newtown	155	39	194	1.8	1.2	
Pembroke and Tenby	548	158	706	6.1	4.9	
Portypridd and Aberdare	2,772	806	3,578	4.7	4.2	
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	250	84	334	6.0	4.9	
Pwllheli	149	44	193	3.7	3.0	
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,129	323	1,452	4.5	3.6	
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,925	888	3,813	6.1	5.3	
Ruthin and Bala	161	73	234	3.2	2.5	
Swansea	4,243	1,119	5,362	5.0	4.5	
Welshpool	170	71	241	2.9	1.9	
Wrexham	1,367	461	1,828	3.3	2.9	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	2,422	811	3,233	1.8	1.6	
Annan	269	129	398	3.9	3.4	
Argyll Islands	106	40	146	5.0	3.8	
Ayr	1,749	521	2,270	5.2	4.6	
Badenoch	138	49	187	3.8	3.2	
Banff	192	89	281	3.1	2.5	
Berwickshire	201	71	272	4.1	3.5	
Brechin and Montrose	607	238	845	5.3	4.5	
Campbeltown	250	61	311	8.6	6.6	
Crieff	129	37	166	2.5	2.1	
Dingwall	682	149	831	6.2	5.2	
Duffton	68	31	99	3.6	2.8	
Dumbarton	1,591	443	2,034	7.5	6.4	
Dumfries	1,285	463	1,748	5.0	4.3	
Dumfries	4,885	1,422	6,307	7.4	7.0	
Dunfermline	2,420	705	3,125	5.6	5.0	
Dunoon and Rothesay	420	100	520	7.0	5.9	
East Ayrshire	2,651	920	3,571	8.6	7.1	
Edinburgh	8,858	2,494	11,352	2.9	2.6	
Elgin and Forres	573	218	791	4.3	3.7	
Falkirk	2,333	695	3,028	5.3	4.7	
Forfar	445	218	663	3.7	3.2	
Fraserburgh	159	58	217	2.5	2.1	
Galashiels and Peebles	447	140	587	2.5	2.1	
Girvan	179	52	231	7.4	6.5	
Glasgow	25,567	6,591	32,158	5.2	4.7	
Greenock	1,673	405	2,078	6.0	5.2	
Hawick	305	85	390	4.6	4.0	
Huntly	92	40	132	4.7	3.9	
Inverness	1,205	335	1,540	3.7	3.2	
Keith and Buckie	228	96	324	4.9	3.9	
Kelso and Jedburgh	117	41	158	2.2	1.8	
Kirkcaldy	3,865	1,177	5,042	7.7	7.0	
Kirkcudbright	208	73	281	4.5	3.8	
Lewis and Harris	407	93	500	5.3	4.5	
Lochaber	131	45	176	2.1	1.8	
Lochgilphead	81	21	102	2.9	2.4	
Motherwell and Lanark	5,463	1,732	7,195	5.8	5.1	
Newton Stewart	149	53	202	5.6	4.6	
North Ayrshire	3,305	1,108	4,413	9.9	8.5	
Oban	163	45	208	3.1	2.6	
Orkney Islands	167	70	237	2.7	2.2	
Perth	789	301	1,090	2.7	2.3	
Peterhead	247	141	388	3.1	2.5	
Pitlochry	34	10	44	1.2	1.0	
Shetland Isles	137	55	192	1.6	1.4	
Skye and Ullapool	298	96	394	5.3	4.4	
St Andrews	373	163	536	3.1	2.6	
Stirling	1,715	566	2,281	4.3	3.8	
Stranraer	315	148	463	5.9	5.0	
Sutherland	254	83	337	7.3	6.2	
Thurso	190	46	236	3.7	3.1	
Uists and Barra	93	26	119	4.8	4.0	
Wick	273	61	334	7.4	6.1	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Ballymena	942	404	1,346	4.2	3.6	
Belfast	14,448	4,077	18,525	5.0	4.3	
Coleraine	1,659	573	2,232	6.9	5.8	
Craigavon	2,087	776	2,863	4.7	4.0	
Derry	4,161	1,242	5,403	10.0	8.5	
Dungannon	553	252	805	4.5	3.7	
Enniskillen	1,334	459	1,793	8.1	6.5	
Mid-Ulster	686	332	1,018	4.7	3.9	
Newry	1,693	538	2,231	7.7	6.3	
Omagh	930	348	1,278	7.3	5.9	
Strabane	962	280	1,242	11.7	9.7	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6114

^a Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from Regional and Local Statistics division on 020 7533 6114.
^b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.
Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1996 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,731	446	2,177	4.8	4.3	
Hartlepool UA	2,201	564	2,765	8.0	7.2	
Middlesbrough UA	4,134	992	5,126	7.1	6.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,072	780	3,852	8.4	7.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,776	987	4,763	6.0	5.5	
County Durham	7,136	2,065	9,201	5.8	5.1	
Cheshire-le-Street	662	155	817	7.6	6.8	
Denwenside	1,178	335	1,513	6.7	5.9	
Durham	938	283	1,221	3.0	2.8	
Easington	1,378	399	1,777	7.3	6.7	
Sedgefield	1,543	459	2,002	6.2	5.7	
Teesdale	198	70	268	3.3	2.6	
Wear Valley	1,209	364	1,573	7.7	6.3	
Northumberland	4,194	1,290	5,484	4.9	4.2	
Alnwick	347	139	486	4.4	3.2	
Barnwell-upon-Tweed	301	93	394	3.3	3.1	
Blyth Valley	1,344	450	1,794	7.3	6.4	
Castle Morpeth	484	135	619	2.6	2.3	
Tyneside	519	167	686	3.1	2.6	
Wansbeck	1,199	306	1,505	8.2	7.1	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	22,580	5,319	27,899	5.7	5.2	
Gateshead	3,141	726	3,867	4.0	3.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,581	1,313	6,894	4.3	4.0	
North Tyneside	3,453	830	4,283	6.9	5.9	
South Tyneside	4,263	981	5,244	10.3	9.2	
Sunderland	6,142	1,469	7,611	6.6	6.0	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,199	559	2,758	4.4	4.1	
Blackpool UA	2,330	561	2,891	4.6	4.1	

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Worcestershire	4,062	1,455	5,517	2.4	2.0	SOUTH EAST					
Bromsgrove	722	213	935	2.6	2.3	Bracknell Forest UA	408	139	547	0.9	0.8
Malvern Hills	336	124	460	1.8	1.3	Brighton and Hove UA	3,925	1,330	5,255	4.5	3.9
Redditch	760	343	1,103	2.8	2.5	Isle of Wight UA	1,587	452	2,039	4.6	3.9
Worcester	844	242	1,086	2.4	2.2	Medway UA	2,460	880	3,340	3.8	3.2
Wyche	575	220	795	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes UA	1,414	507	1,921	1.6	1.0
Wyre Forest	825	313	1,138	3.0	2.6	Portsmouth UA	2,034	568	2,602	2.6	2.1
EAST						Reading UA	1,126	310	1,436	1.5	1.3
Luton UA	2,342	750	3,092	4.0	3.5	Slough UA	1,321	443	1,764	2.2	2.0
Peterborough UA	1,715	513	2,228	2.6	2.4	Southampton UA	2,311	575	2,886	2.6	2.4
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,304	641	2,945	4.7	3.9	West Berkshire UA	408	145	553	0.7	0.7
Thurrock UA	1,428	506	1,934	3.6	3.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	613	240	853	1.1	1.0
Bedfordshire						Wokingham UA	352	131	483	0.8	0.7
Bedford	2,787	978	3,765	2.6	2.1	Buckinghamshire					
Mid Bedfordshire	1,637	506	2,143	3.3	2.8	Aylesbury Vale	2,131	673	2,804	1.3	1.1
South Bedfordshire	487	237	724	1.9	1.4	Chiltern	283	89	372	1.2	0.9
Cambridgeshire						South Bucks	205	87	292	1.0	0.9
Cambridge	2,792	994	3,786	1.5	1.3	Wycombe	993	297	1,290	1.5	1.3
East Cambridgeshire	824	242	1,066	1.3	1.2	East Sussex					
Fenland	365	135	500	2.5	2.1	Eastbourne	3,568	1,081	4,649	2.8	2.8
Huntingdonshire	577	251	828	2.8	2.4	Hastings	811	231	1,042	3.0	2.5
South Cambridgeshire	647	236	883	1.4	1.2	Lewes	1,350	333	1,683	5.6	4.3
Essex						Rother	572	178	750	2.3	1.7
Basildon	8,064	3,137	11,201	2.4	2.0	Wealden	444	165	609	2.5	1.9
Braintree	1,473	571	2,044	3.1	2.7	Hampshire					
Brentwood	690	309	999	2.4	2.0	Basingstoke and Deane	4,751	1,643	6,394	1.3	1.3
Castle Point	244	79	323	1.1	1.0	East Hampshire	456	184	640	0.9	0.9
Chelmsford	509	196	705	3.6	2.8	Eastleigh	404	134	538	1.4	1.1
Colchester	733	313	1,046	1.5	1.3	Fareham	368	128	496	0.9	0.9
Epping Forest	863	335	1,198	1.8	1.5	Gosport	357	114	471	1.2	0.9
Harlow	691	319	1,010	2.6	2.1	Hart	431	135	566	2.5	1.9
Maldon	712	256	968	2.7	2.4	Havant	136	52	188	0.6	0.6
Rochford	299	116	415	2.3	1.8	New Forest	929	317	1,246	3.2	2.6
Tendring	438	166	604	2.9	2.3	Rushmoor	623	241	864	1.5	1.3
Uttlesford	1,249	418	1,667	5.0	3.9	Test Valley	367	114	481	0.9	0.9
Hertfordshire						Winchester	342	113	455	0.9	0.9
Broxbourne	4,803	1,815	6,618	1.4	1.2	Kent					
Dacorum	505	237	742	2.4	2.0	Ashford	11,119	3,525	14,644	2.7	2.1
East Hertfordshire	653	270	923	1.4	1.2	Canterbury	633	214	847	2.1	1.7
Hertsmere	341	131	472	0.9	0.7	Dartford	1,063	344	1,407	2.5	1.9
North Hertfordshire	502	178	680	1.5	1.3	Dover	538	197	735	1.9	1.6
St. Albans	476	169	645	1.4	1.2	Gravesend	1,125	332	1,457	3.6	2.9
Stevenage	332	121	453	0.8	0.7	Maidstone	1,030	334	1,364	4.4	3.3
Three Rivers	589	225	814	2.0	1.8	Sevenoaks	795	255	1,050	1.4	1.2
Watford	400	132	532	2.0	1.4	Shepway	471	143	614	1.5	1.2
Welwyn Hatfield	585	201	786	1.4	1.3	Swale	1,115	324	1,439	4.0	3.3
Norfolk						Tanet	1,247	435	1,682	3.9	3.0
Breckland	7,290	2,496	9,786	3.1	2.6	Tonbridge and Malling	2,183	646	2,829	7.6	6.0
Broadland	660	282	942	2.4	2.0	Tunbridge Wells	475	143	618	1.2	1.1
Great Yarmouth	593	236	829	2.5	2.1	Oxfordshire					
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,823	545	2,368	6.6	5.5	Cherwell	2,466	878	3,344	1.1	0.9
North Norfolk	933	364	1,297	2.6	2.0	Oxford	404	147	551	0.8	0.7
Norwich	689	258	947	3.1	2.4	South Oxfordshire	1,213	351	1,564	1.7	1.3
South Norfolk	2,099	570	2,669	2.7	2.6	Vale of White Horse	351	169	520	0.9	0.9
Suffolk						West Oxfordshire	306	130	436	0.8	0.8
Babergh	5,539	1,841	7,380	2.7	2.3	Surrey					
Forest Heath	470	167	637	2.3	1.9	Elmbridge	2,749	932	3,681	0.7	0.6
Ipswich	230	99	329	1.3	1.2	Epsom and Ewell	327	123	450	0.8	0.7
Mid Suffolk	1,700	437	2,137	3.4	3.2	Guildford	194	74	268	0.9	0.9
St. Edmundsbury	442	200	642	2.2	1.8	Godalming	373	124	497	0.8	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	491	222	713	1.5	1.3	Leatherhead	157	47	204	0.4	0.4
Waveney	646	205	851	2.0	1.6	Reigate and Banstead	288	89	377	0.6	0.6
LONDON						Runnymede	218	65	283	0.7	0.6
Greater London	111,772	39,654	151,426	3.7	3.3	Spelthorne	348	121	469	0.7	0.7
Barking and Dagenham	2,120	722	2,842	4.8	4.3	Surrey Heath	164	54	218	0.5	0.4
Barnet	3,257	1,210	4,467	3.7	2.9	Tandridge	203	55	258	0.9	0.9
Bexley	1,733	707	2,440	3.5	2.9	Waverley	289	97	386	0.7	0.6
Brent	4,807	1,556	6,363	6.1	5.1	Woking	208	83	291	0.7	0.6
Bromley	2,246	796	3,042	2.8	2.4	West Sussex					
Camden	3,944	1,493	5,437	2.1	2.0	Adur	2,975	935	3,910	1.1	1.0
City of London	5	20	25	0.0	0.0	Arun	296	78	374	2.0	1.7
Croydon	4,270	1,524	5,794	4.1	3.6	Chichester	588	208	796	1.8	1.4
Ealing	3,899	1,321	5,220	4.3	3.8	Chichester	412	153	565	1.1	0.9
Enfield	4,085	1,507	5,592	5.6	4.7	Crawley	503	126	629	0.9	0.8
Greenwich	4,265	1,620	5,885	8.5	7.3	Horsham	379	116	495	1.0	0.8
Hackney	5,687	1,981	7,668	8.2	7.2	Mid Sussex	347	118	465	0.8	0.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,101	1,161	4,262	4.1	3.7	Worthing	450	136	586	1.2	1.1
Haringey	5,495	1,885	7,380	10.4	8.8	SOUTH WEST					
Harrow	1,628	677	2,305	3.2	2.7	Bath and North East Somerset UA	770	289	1,059	1.4	1.1
Havering	1,594	630	2,224	2.9	2.4	Bournemouth UA	1,621	481	2,102	2.9	2.5
Hillingdon	1,674	629	2,303	1.4	1.3	Bristol, City of UA	4,879	1,496	6,375	2.7	2.4
Hounslow	1,497	586	2,083	1.6	1.4	North Somerset UA	965	341	1,306	2.0	1.7
Islington	4,566	1,843	6,409	4.3	3.8	Plymouth UA	2,905	886	3,791	3.6	3.0
Kensington and Chelsea	1,961	847	2,808	2.2	1.9	Poole UA	665	217	882	1.4	1.2
Kingston upon Thames	810	318	1,128	1.5	1.3	South Gloucestershire UA	1,047	402	1,449	1.3	1.1
Lambeth	7,391	2,654	10,045	8.3	7.1	Swindon UA	1,407	485	1,892	1.7	1.5
Lewisham	5,839	1,943	7,782	11.7	9.5	Torbay UA	1,876	554	2,430	5.2	4.4
Merton	1,662	603	2,265	3.2	2.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Newham	5,766	1,784	7,550	10.0	8.7	Caradon	595	224	819	3.9	2.8
Redbridge	2,785	1,010	3,795	5.2	4.1	Carrick	943	283	1,226	3.2	2.8
Richmond upon Thames	966	386	1,352	2.0	1.5	Kerrier	1,040	371	1,411	5.4	3.8
Southwark	6,368	2,298	8,666	5.3	4.9	North Cornwall	677	272	949	3.4	2.7
Sutton	1,067	374	1,441	2.3	2.0	Penwith	844	299	1,143	6.0	4.8
Tower Hamlets	6,318	1,691	8,009	5.5	5.2	Restormel	941	322	1,263	3.9	3.0
Waltham Forest	4,116	1,374	5,490	8.4	6.9	Isles of Scilly					
Wandsworth	3,710	1,309	5,019	4.6	3.9						
Westminster	3,089	1,205	4,294	0.8	0.7						

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Devon	4,945	1,857	6,802	2.5	2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	531	177	708	1.6	1.2	Antrim	502	194	696	3.2	2.7
Exeter	1,047	316	1,363	2.0	1.9	Ards	885	350	1,235	6.5	5.5
Mid Devon	388	161	549	2.4	1.9	Armagh	756	318	1,074	5.9	4.9
North Devon	904	352	1,256	3.6	3.0	Ballymena	665	285	950	3.6	2.9
South Hams	415	195	610	2.1	1.6	Ballymoney	383	135	518	6.3	5.2
Taighbridge	757	288	1,045	2.7	2.0	Banbridge	370	171	541	5.5	4.5
Tomridge	646	265	911	4.8	3.6	Belfast	7,458	1,697	9,155	4.9	4.3
West Devon	257	103</									

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate*P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	2,201	564	2,765	8.0	7.2	
Middlesbrough	3,186	749	3,935	6.2	5.9	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,801	489	2,290	10.7	9.6	
Redcar	2,219	534	2,753	8.3	7.1	
Stockton North	2,136	531	2,667	6.2	5.7	
Stockton South	1,640	456	2,096	5.7	5.2	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,399	361	1,760	5.6	4.7	
Darlington	1,659	419	2,078	5.0	4.5	
Durham, City of	968	233	1,201	3.0	2.8	
Easington	1,212	360	1,572	7.0	6.5	
North Durham	1,228	310	1,538	6.1	7.2	
North West Durham	1,160	362	1,522	8.9	5.9	
Sedgefield	1,241	396	1,637	5.9	5.4	
Northumberland						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	840	282	1,122	4.3	3.5	
Blyth Valley	1,344	450	1,794	7.3	6.4	
Hexham	585	191	776	2.7	2.3	
Wansbeck	1,425	367	1,792	5.5	4.8	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	1,034	232	1,266	3.6	3.4	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,224	271	1,495	6.1	5.7	
Houghton and Washington East	1,576	480	2,056	5.8	5.2	
Jarrow	1,819	407	2,226	9.5	8.4	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,657	425	2,082	3.4	3.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,957	461	2,418	6.2	5.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,150	259	1,409	5.7	5.2	
North Tyneside	1,679	388	2,067	7.7	6.6	
South Shields	2,583	607	3,190	11.2	10.1	
Sunderland North	1,882	404	2,286	5.9	5.4	
Sunderland South	2,250	490	2,740	8.5	7.8	
Tyne Bridge	2,461	571	3,032	3.4	3.2	
Tynemouth	1,308	324	1,632	6.0	5.3	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	755	182	937	1.4	1.3	
Congleton	518	197	715	2.2	1.8	
Crewe and Nantwich	887	302	1,189	3.1	2.6	
Eddisbury	634	228	862	2.7	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	840	207	1,047	2.9	2.7	
Haltwhistle	1,384	373	1,757	5.4	5.0	
Macclesfield	496	120	616	1.5	1.3	
Tatton	398	129	527	1.1	1.0	
Warrington North	1,032	318	1,350	2.6	2.4	
Warrington South	759	272	1,031	1.7	1.6	
Weaver Vale	1,214	358	1,572	3.6	3.2	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,232	302	1,534	5.6	4.9	
Carlisle	1,074	345	1,419	3.4	3.0	
Copeland	1,377	383	1,760	5.4	4.9	
Penrith and The Border	472	215	687	2.2	1.8	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	266	101	367	1.0	0.8	
Workington	1,256	384	1,640	5.4	4.8	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	588	154	742	1.7	1.5	
Aston under Lyne	1,269	344	1,613	4.0	3.6	
Bolton North East	1,288	343	1,631	4.6	4.1	
Bolton South East	1,536	422	1,958	3.9	3.5	
Bolton West	609	188	797	2.6	2.4	
Bury North	755	224	979	2.5	2.2	
Bury South	744	236	980	4.1	3.5	
Cheadle	371	132	503	1.5	1.3	
Denton and Reddish	910	245	1,155	3.9	3.4	
Eccles	1,015	291	1,306	3.5	3.2	
Hazel Grove	520	170	690	2.6	2.2	
Heywood and Middleton	1,303	380	1,683	5.0	4.3	
Leigh	1,083	310	1,393	4.5	4.0	
Makerfield	906	294	1,190	5.1	4.5	
Manchester Blackley	1,969	459	2,428	7.4	7.0	
Manchester Central	3,371	753	4,124	2.4	2.3	
Manchester Gorton	2,417	594	3,011	14.4	13.7	
Manchester Withington	1,327	397	1,724	5.6	5.3	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,178	344	1,522	5.1	4.5	
Oldham West and Royton	1,676	419	2,095	4.2	3.7	
Rochdale	1,645	389	2,034	5.1	4.5	
Salford	1,346	300	1,646	2.7	2.5	
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,001	322	1,323	5.0	4.5	
Stockport	929	247	1,176	2.4	2.0	
Stretford and Urmston	1,261	359	1,620	2.3	2.0	
Wigan	1,039	308	1,347	3.5	3.1	
Worsley	1,054	294	1,348	5.9	5.4	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,515	377	1,892	3.5	3.3	
Lancashire						
Blackburn	1,815	419	2,234	4.4	4.0	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,261	290	1,551	4.6	3.9	
Blackpool South	1,657	416	2,073	4.7	4.2	
Burnley	933	254	1,187	3.3	3.0	
Chorley	745	242	987	3.1	2.6	
Fylde	489	160	649	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	778	249	1,027	3.1	2.6	
Lancaster and Wyre	776	261	1,037	2.6	2.2	
Moresdale and Lunesdale	1,311	377	1,688	7.2	6.2	
Pendle	1,026	347	1,373	4.6	4.0	
Preston	1,726	418	2,144	3.0	2.7	
Ribble Valley	372	121	493	1.3	1.2	
Rosendale and Darwen	832	263	1,095	3.5	3.1	
South Ribble	560	149	709	2.6	2.2	
West Lancashire	1,257	394	1,651	4.9	4.1	
Merseyside (Met County)						
Birkenhead	2,391	629	3,020	8.2	7.2	
Bootle	2,338	516	2,854	8.4	7.2	
Crosby	958	255	1,213	5.5	4.8	
Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,951	540	2,491	7.9	7.1	
Knowsley South	2,443	699	3,142	11.6	10.6	
Liverpool Garston	1,765	507	2,272	8.6	8.0	
Liverpool Riverside	3,499	946	4,445	3.8	3.5	
Liverpool Walton	2,822	681	3,503	13.5	12.5	
Liverpool Wavertree	2,416	671	3,087	9.3	8.6	
Liverpool West Derby	2,696	683	3,369	21.6	19.9	
Southport	1,086	310	1,396	4.4	3.9	
St. Helens North	1,296	374	1,670	7.8	6.9	
St. Helens South	1,659	467	2,126	5.9	5.2	
Wallasey	1,801	496	2,297	8.7	7.7	
Wirral South	697	253	950	3.8	3.3	
Wirral West	846	276	1,122	5.7	5.1	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberside (former county)						
Beverley and Holderness	1,002	350	1,352	5.2	4.1	
Brigg and Goole	876	356	1,232	4.8	4.2	
Eastthorpes	1,233	452	1,685	5.6	5.0	
East Yorkshire	1,190	450	1,640	6.0	6.0	
Great Grimsby	2,167	692	2,859	6.0	5.7	
Haltemprice and Howden	548	219	767	3.3	2.8	
Kingston upon Hull East	2,292	646	2,938	10.6	9.7	
Kingston upon Hull North	2,474	689	3,163	10.8	9.9	
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,396	662	3,058	4.8	4.4	
Scunthorpe	1,199	413	1,612	3.6	3.3	
North Yorkshire						
Harrogate and Knaresborough	439	147	586	1.5	1.2	
Richmond	531	230	761	2.0	1.7	
Ryedale	467	202	669	2.1	1.7	
Scarborough and Whitby	1,403	393	1,796	4.6	3.9	
Selby	629	244	873	2.3	2.1	
Skipton and Ripon	452	178	630	1.7	1.4	
Vale of York	387	165	552	1.7	1.4	
York, City of	1,227	371	1,598	2.4	2.2	
South Yorkshire (Met County)						
Barnsley Central	1,270	380	1,650	4.4	3.9	
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,299	416	1,715	7.8	6.8	
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,046	364	1,410	5.9	5.1	
Don Valley	1,018	290	1,308	7.4	6.6	
Doncaster Central	1,656	468	2,124	3.7	3.3	
Doncaster North	1,263	371	1,634	8.7	7.8	
Rother Valley	1,129	372	1,501	8.0	7.2	
Rotherham	1,522	406	1,928	4.4	3.8	
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,362	398	1,760	4.7	4.2	
Sheffield Brightside	1,980	525	2,505	10.2	9.1	
Sheffield Central	2,958	767	3,725	3.5	3.1	
Sheffield Hallam	590	203	793	3.5	3.1	
Sheffield Heeley	1,659	397	2,056	12.5	11.1	
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,032	324	1,356	6.5	5.8	
Wentworth	1,284	371	1,655	7.5	6.4	
West Yorkshire (Met County)						
Batley and Spen	940	287	1,227	3.5	3.0	
Bradford North	2,255	534	2,789	6.8	6.2	
Bradford South	1,641	469	2,110	6.7	6.1	
Bradford West	2,849	656	3,505	5.0	4.6	
Calder Valley	973	332	1,305	3.7	3.2	
Colne Valley	965	299	1,264	4.3	3.7	
Dewsbury	1,033	293	1,326	3.5	3.0	
Elmet	636	166	802	2.8	2.5	
Halifax	1,784	481	2,265	5.3	4.6	
Hemsworth	1,072	324	1,396	7.2	6.5	
Huddersfield	1,698	504	2,202	4.2	3.6	
Keighley	1,169	327	1,496	4.2	3.9	
Leeds Central	2,875	692	3,567	1.9	1.7	
Leeds East	1,852	488	2,340	8.9	8.1	
Leeds North East	1,221	347	1,568	7.2	6.6	
Leeds North West	726	247	973	3.6	3.2	
Leeds West	1,568	414	1,982	7.0	6.3	
Morley and Rothwell	841	296	1,137	2.9	2.6	
Normanton	668	247	915	3.4	3.1	
Pontefract and Castleford	1,181	407	1,588	4.2	3.7	
Pudsey	591	204	795	1.9	1.7	
Shipley	873	276	1,149	3.7	3.4	
Wakefield	1,322	359	1,681	3.5	3.2	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire						
Amber Valley	971	357	1,328	3.1	2.7	
Bolsover	1,285	492	1,777	8.4	7.3	
Chesterfield	1,757	522	2,279	4.9	4.5	
Derby North	1,345	393	1,738	4.6	4.3	
Derby South	2,331	663	2,994	3.6	3.3	
Erewash	1,101	305	1,406	4.0	3.5	
High Peak	717	274	991	2.8	2.2	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 14 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	919	465	1,384	1.2	1.0					
Kingston and Surbiton	614	238	852	1.5	1.3					
Lewisham East	1,423	516	1,939	8.9	7.3					
Lewisham West	1,942	626	2,568	12.7	10.4					
Lewisham, Deptford	2,474	801	3,275	13.2	10.8					
Leyton and Wanstead	1,596	531	2,127	9.3	7.7					
Mitcham and Morden	1,183	416	1,599	7.2	6.1					
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,716	1,010	3,726	3.0	2.8					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	386	192	578	2.0	1.7					
Orpington	618	231	849	2.9	2.5					
Poplar and Canning Town	3,429	922	4,351	6.2	5.8					
Putney	850	324	1,174	3.6	3.0					
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,670	979	3,649	7.2	6.6					
Richmond Park	618	263	881	1.8	1.5					
Romford	538	221	759	2.3	1.9					
Ruislip - Northwood	415	155	570	2.1	1.9					
Streatham	2,977	1,042	4,019	15.3	13.1					
Sutton and Cheam	414	154	568	1.6	1.4					
Tooting	1,434	504	1,938	6.7	5.7					
Tottenham	3,624	1,150	4,774	12.7	10.7					
Twickenham	544	203	747	1.9	1.5					
Upminster	500	205	705	3.4	2.8					
Uxbridge	488	168	656	1.2	1.1					
Vauxhall	3,248	1,138	4,386	5.1	4.4					
Walthamstow	2,030	671	2,701	8.3	6.8					
West Ham	2,431	773	3,204	8.4	7.3					
Wimbledon	479	187	666	1.4	1.2					
SOUTH EAST										
Berkshire (former county)										
Bracknell	409	131	540	0.9	0.8					
Maidenhead	377	142	519	1.2	1.0					
Newbury	299	112	411	0.7	0.6					
Reading East	649	207	856	1.0	0.9					
Reading West	624	157	781	2.4	2.1					
Slough	1,212	407	1,619	2.3	2.1					
Spelthorne	360	125	485	0.7	0.6					
Windsor	419	172	591	1.4	1.2					
Wokingham	209	72	281	0.6	0.6					
Buckinghamshire										
Aylesbury	497	159	656	1.3	1.1					
Beaconsfield	304	120	424	1.0	0.8					
Buckingham	242	82	324	1.4	1.2					
Chesham and Amersham	277	88	365	1.2	1.0					
Milton Keynes South West	791	278	1,069	1.7	1.6					
North East Milton Keynes	623	229	852	1.5	1.4					
Wycombe	829	228	1,057	1.7	1.4					
East Sussex										
Bexhill and Battle	409	156	565	2.4	1.9					
Brighton, Kempdown	1,325	400	1,725	5.4	4.6					
Brighton, Pavilion	1,583	549	2,132	3.9	3.4					
Eastbourne	824	238	1,062	2.9	2.4					
Hastings and Rye	1,427	365	1,792	5.3	4.0					
Hove	1,170	418	1,588	4.7	4.0					
Lewes	466	161	627	1.9	1.4					
Wealden	289	124	413	1.2	0.9					
Hampshire										
Aldershot	418	133	551	0.9	0.8					
Basingstoke	353	128	481	0.8	0.7					
East Hampshire	424	121	545	1.6	1.3					
Eastleigh	344	116	460	0.9	0.8					
Fareham	319	102	421	1.1	0.9					
Gosport	469	147	616	2.4	1.9					
Havant	761	273	1,034	3.5	3.0					
New Forest East	334	130	464	1.6	1.3					
New Forest West	289	111	400	1.4	1.2					
North East Hampshire	233	90	323	1.0	0.8					
North West Hampshire	321	127	448	1.1	0.9					
Portsmouth North	697	208	905	1.9	1.5					
Portsmouth South	1,337	360	1,697	3.3	2.7					
Romsey	250	78	328	1.3	1.1					
Southampton, Itchen	1,166	286	1,452	2.2	2.1					
Southampton, Test	1,043	265	1,308	3.0	2.8					
Winchester	338	111	449	0.7	0.6					
Kent										
Ashford	633	214	847	2.1	1.7					
Canterbury	770	257	1,027	2.1	1.8					
Chatham and Aylesford	817	284	1,101	3.4	3.0					
Dartford	585	210	795	1.9	1.6					
Dover	1,057	317	1,374	4.5	4.0					
Faversham and Mid Kent	476	172	648	2.4	2.1					
Folkestone and Hythe	1,115	324	1,439	4.0	3.3					
Gillingham	790	293	1,083	3.7	3.2					
Gravesham	1,030	334	1,364	4.4	3.8					
Maidstone and The Weald	555	160	715	1.1	1.0					
Medway	987	348	1,335	2.9	2.5					
North Thanet	1,421	423	1,844	7.4	6.6					
Sevenoaks	369	109	478	1.4	1.2					
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,065	373	1,438	4.2	3.5					
South Thanet	1,123	325	1,448	5.0	4.4					
Tonbridge and Malling	396	119	515	1.3	1.2					
Tunbridge Wells	390	143	533	1.2	1.0					
Oxfordshire										
Banbury	343	124	467	0.8	0.7					
Henley	242	104	346	0.8	0.7					
Oxford East	1,044	292	1,336	2.5	2.3					
Oxford West and Abingdon	398	140	538	0.7	0.6					
Wantage	233	132	365	0.8	0.7					
Witney	206	86	292	0.8	0.6					
Surrey										
East Surrey	237	64	301	0.8	0.7					
Epsom and Ewell	265	98	363	1.1	0.9					
Esher and Walton	266	96	362	0.9	0.8					
Guildford	315	94	409	0.7	0.6					
Mole Valley	166	51	217	0.4	0.3					
Reigate	194	67	261	0.6	0.5					
Runnymede and Weybridge	279	92	371	0.7	0.6					
South West Surrey	242	85	327	0.7	0.6					
Surrey Heath	220	78	298	0.6	0.5					
Woking	217	86	303	0.7	0.6					
West Sussex										
Arundel and South Downs	232	83	315	1.1	0.9					
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	472	170	642	2.3	1.9					
Chichester	386	145	531	1.1	0.8					
Crawley	503	126	629	0.9	0.8					
East Worthing and Shoreham	447	122	569	1.7	1.5					
Horsham	327	97	424	0.9	0.8					
Mid Sussex	267	85	352	0.7	0.6					
Worthing West	341	107	448	1.1	1.0					
Wight, Isle of										
Isle of Wight	1,587	452	2,039	4.6	3.9					
SOUTH WEST										
Avon (former county)										
Bath	549	209	758	1.4	1.2					
Bristol East	1,475	426	1,901	4.0	3.5					
Bristol North West	943	301	1,244	2.3	2.0					
Bristol South	1,221	374	1,595	4.0	3.5					
Bristol West	1,280	430	1,710	1.5	1.3					
Kingswood	578	188	766	2.6	2.3					
Northavon	377	152	529	1.0	0.9					
Wansdyke	273	107	380	1.3	1.1					
Weston-Super-Mare	657	228	885	2.6	2.2					
Woodspring	308	113	421	1.3	1.1					
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly										
Falmouth and Camborne	1,219	392	1,611	5.4	4.7					
North Cornwall	1,045	401	1,446	3.9	3.4					
South East Cornwall	754	273	1,027	4.0	3.5					
St Ives	1,087	412	1,499	5.6	4.9					
Truro and St Austell	939	293	1,232	2.7	2.3					
Devon										
East Devon	381	126	507	2.1	1.8					
Exeter	1,047	316	1,363	2.0	1.8					
North Devon	926	364	1,290	3.6	3.0					
Plymouth Devonport	1,085	375	1,460	3.4	3.0					
Plymouth Sutton	1,585	424	2,009	4.0	3.5					
South West Devon	384	133	517	2.1	1.8					
Teignbridge	669	255	924	2.6	2.0					
Tiverton and Honiton	516	200	716	1.8	1.4					
Torbay	1,533	419	1,952	5.2	4.4					
Torridge and West Devon	888	365	1,253	3.7	3.2					
Totnes	712	320	1,032	3.5	2.7					
Dorset										
Bournemouth East	818	264	1,082	4.1	3.6					
Bournemouth West	803	217	1,020	2.2	1.9					
Christchurch	348	112	460	1.5	1.3					
Mid Dorset and North Poole	314	125	439	1.6	1.4					
North Dorset	247	134	381	1.1	0.7					
Poole	443	130	573	1.2	1.1					
South Dorset	586	176	762	2.7	2.2					
West Dorset	289	126	415	1.1	0.9					
Gloucestershire										
Cheltenham	950	261	1,211	2.3	2.1					
Cotswold	290	122	412	1.2	0.9					
Forest of Dean	638	259	897	3.5	3.1					
Gloucester	1,539	403	1,942	3.2	3.0					
Stroud	708	272	980	2.6	2.0					
Tewkesbury	488	199	687	2.0	1.5					
Somerset										
Bridgwater	881	293	1,174	3.5	2.8					
Somerton and Frome	450	159	609	2.1	1.7					
Taunton	679	210	889	1.8	1.5					
Wells	671	260	931	2.8	2.2					
Yeovil	567	180	747	1.7	1.4					
Wiltshire										
Devizes	479	184	663	1.8	1.3					
North Swindon	578	218	796	2.1	2.0					
North Wiltshire	3									

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at June 14 2001

UNEMPLOYMENT C.31

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent	Workforce	jobs and	claimants
NORTH EAST										
Tees Valley and Durham	22,050	5,834	27,884	6.4	5.7					
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,977	1,551	7,528	6.6	6.0					
South Teeside	7,206	1,772	8,978	7.6	7.0					
Darlington	1,731	446	2,177	4.8	4.3					
Durham CC	7,136	2,065	9,201	5.8	5.1					
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	26,774	6,609	33,383	5.6	5.0					
Northumberland	4,194	1,290	5,484	4.9	4.2					
Tyneside	16,438	3,850	20,288	5.5	5.0					
Sunderland	6,142	1,469	7,611	6.6	6.0					
NORTH WEST										
Cumbria	5,677	1,730	7,407	3.7	3.2					
West Cumbria	3,810	1,084	4,894	5.6	5.0					
East Cumbria	1,867	646	2,513	2.2	1.8					
Cheshire	8,917	2,686	11,603	2.4	2.2					
Halton and Warrington	3,964	1,186	5,150	3.1	2.9					
Cheshire CC	4,953	1,500	6,453	2.0	1.8					
Greater Manchester	34,625	9,285	43,910	3.7	3.4					
Greater Manchester South	20,049	5,198	25,247	3.4	3.2					
Greater Manchester North	14,576	4,087	18,663	4.2	3.7					
Lancashire	15,538	4,380	19,918	3.5	3.1					
Blackburn with Darwen	2,199	559	2,758	4.4	4.1					
Lancashire CC	2,330	561	2,891	4.6	4.1					
Lancashire CC	11,009	3,260	14,269	3.2	2.8					
Merseyside	30,654	8,305	38,959	7.4	6.6					
East Merseyside	6,942	1,965	8,907	8.5	7.5					
Liverpool	13,188	3,488	16,676	7.7	7.1					
Sefton	4,789	1,196	5,985	6.1	5.2					
Wirral	5,735	1,656	7,391	6.8	6.0					
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER										
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,377	4,929	20,306	5.9	5.1					
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,005	1,949	8,954	7.7	7.1					
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,325	1,222	4,547	5.0	3.9					
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,047	1,758	6,805	4.9	4.4					
North Yorkshire	5,535	1,930	7,465	2.3	1.9					
York	1,530	496	2,026	2.1	2.0					
North Yorkshire CC	4,005	1,434	5,439	2.4	1.9					
South Yorkshire	21,068	6,052	27,120	5.5	4.9					
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	11,487	3,438	14,925	5.7	5.0					
Sheffield	9,581	2,614	12,195	5.3	4.7					
West Yorkshire	30,733	8,649	39,382	4.0	3.6					
Bradford	8,787	2,262	11,049	5.3	4.8					
Leeds	10,310	2,854	13,164	3.3	3.0					
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,636	3,533	15,169	4.2	3.7					
EAST MIDLANDS										
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	26,411	8,522	34,933	4.2	3.8					
Derby	3,877	1,107	4,984	4.0	3.7					
East Derbyshire	4,340	1,396	5,736	5.9	5.3					
South and West Derbyshire	3,852	1,433	5,285	2.8	2.4					
Nottingham	6,204	1,594	7,798	4.6	4.3					
North Nottinghamshire	5,590	2,098	7,688	5.1	4.5					
South Nottinghamshire	2,548	894	3,442	3.6	2.9					
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,448	5,630	21,078	3.0	2.7					
Leicester City	8,005	1,950	9,955	5.0	4.7					
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,147	1,676	5,823	2.4	2.1					
Northamptonshire	5,296	2,004	7,300	2.5	2.2					
Lincolnshire	5,147	1,851	6,998	2.9	2.5					
Lincolnshire	5,147	1,851	6,998	2.9	2.5					
WEST MIDLANDS										
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,740	3,079	11,819	2.2	1.9					
Herefordshire, County of	1,144	447	1,591	2.2	1.9					
Worcestershire	4,062	1,455	5,517	2.4	2.0					
Warwickshire	3,534	1,177	4,711	2.0	1.8					
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,389	5,053	19,442	3.1	2.7					
Telford and Wrekin	1,613	570	2,183	2.7	2.5					
Shropshire CC	2,000	736	2,736	2.5	2.0					
Stoke-on-Trent	3,751	1,170	4,921	4.2	3.9					
Staffordshire CC	7,025	2,577	9,602	3.1	2.7					
West Midlands	52,097	14,756	66,853	5.5	5.0					
Birmingham	24,807	6,604	31,411	6.2	5.7					
Solihull	1,834	573	2,407	2.9	2.4					
Coventry	4,460	1,250	5,710	3.9	3.6					
Dudley and Sandwell	11,224	3,318	14,542	5.5	5.0					
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,772	3,011	12,783	5.7	5.1					
EAST										
East Anglia	17,336	5,844	23,180	2.5	2.1					
Peterborough	1,715	513	2,228	2.6	2.4					
Cambridgeshire CC	2,792	994	3,786	1.5	1.3					
Norfolk	7,290	2,496	9,786	3.1	2.6					
Suffolk	5,539	1,841	7,380	2.7	2.3					
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	9,932	3,543	13,475	1.9	1.6					
Luton	2,942	750	3,692	4.0	3.5					
Bedfordshire CC	2,787	978	3,765	2.6	2.1					
Hertfordshire	4,803	1,815	6,618	1.4	1.2					
Essex	11,796	4,284	16,080	2.7	2.3					
Southend-on-Sea	2,304	641	2,945	4.7	3.9					
Thurrock	1,428	506	1,934	3.6	3.1					
Essex CC	8,064	3,137	11,201	2.4	2.0					
LONDON										
Inner London	63,291	22,114	85,405	3.6	3.3					
Inner London - West	15,861	6,035	21,896	1.5	1.4					
Inner London - East	47,430	16,079	63,509	7.2	6.3					
Outer London	48,481	17,540	66,021	3.8	3.2					
Outer London - East and North East	20,698	7,570	28,268	5.5	4.6					
Outer London - South	10,555	3,605	13,660	3.0	2.6					
Outer London - West and North West	17,228	6,365	24,093	3.1	2.6					

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

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.
Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW				
	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month
Month ending					
2000 Jun 8	221.0	158.7	62.3	238.0	-4.0
Jul 13	266.0	181.5	84.5	230.4	-7.6
Aug 10	257.0	175.0	81.9	236.4	6.0
Sep 14	238.7	167.3	71.4	235.5	-0.9
Oct 12	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.3	0.8
Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	-1.8
Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0
2001 Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7
Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4
Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5
Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8
May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4
Jun 14 P	208.3	149.1	59.2	223.5	-0.6
170.6	126.3	44.3	170.6	67.4	
166.3	120.4	45.9	166.3	64.1	
170.4	121.6	48.8	170.4	66.0	
169.4	119.4	50.0	169.4	66.1	
170.2	120.2	50.0	170.2	66.1	
168.1	118.1	50.0	168.1	66.4	
166.9	116.9	49.9	166.9	66.6	
167.5	117.5	50.0	167.5	66.7	
166.9	116.9	49.9	166.9	66.9	
164.7	114.7	49.9	164.7	64.6	
163.7	113.7	50.0	163.7	64.8	
160.1	110.1	50.0	160.1	64.0	
63.4	43.4	20.0	63.4	63.4	
UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW					
	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month
Month ending					
2000 Jun 8	254.5	186.1	68.4	252.0	-3.6
Jul 13	255.9	184.8	71.1	253.8	1.8
Aug 10	256.7	182.1	74.6	251.4	-2.4
Sep 14	278.8	192.4	86.5	245.8	-5.6
Oct 12	283.1	197.6	85.5	239.4	-6.4
Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	2.4
Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5
2001 Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3
Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3
Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6

C.32 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending April 2001 by number of previous claims

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Region							
North East	7.5	5.6	4.7	4.4	3.3	14.8	40.3
North West	18.7	13.5	10.1	8.5	8.0	27.6	86.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.7	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	24.5	73.5
East Midlands	11.0	7.8	5.4	4.1	3.9	14.2	46.5
West Midlands	15.3	10.8	9.3	6.5	5.4	17.7	65.1
East	10.6	7.1	5.5	3.8	3.2	12.0	42.1
London	17.9	13.4	11.2	9.2	6.7	19.6	78.0
South East	12.5	8.1	6.8	5.1	3.5	15.8	51.8
South West	10.5	7.4	5.8	4.5	3.3	14.6	45.5
Wales	7.8	5.6	4.6	3.3	3.0	11.6	35.9
Scotland	15.0	10.9	8.9	7.6	6.4	27.9	76.9
Great Britain	140.6	99.5	80.0	63.8	52.7	198.7	635.4
Sex							
Male	80.2	61.9	56.1	47.8	41.8	170.4	458.2
Female	60.4	37.6	23.9	16.0	10.9	28.3	177.1
Percent							
Region							
North East	19	14	12	11	8	37	100
North West	22	16	12	10	9	32	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	14	12	10	9	34	100
East Midlands	24	17	12	9	8	30	100
West Midlands	24	17	14	10	8	27	100
East	25	17	13	9	7	29	100
London	23	17	14	12	9	25	100
South East	24	16	13	10	7	30	100
South West	23	16	11	10	7	32	100
Wales	22	16	13	9	8	32	100
Scotland	20	14	12	10	8	31	100
Great Britain	22	16	13	10	8	31	100
Sex							
Male	18	14	12	10	9	37	100
Female	34	21	13	9	6	16	100

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims. Onflows in this table started between 12 January and 12 April 2001 inclusive. Previous claims in this table started after 10 January 1991. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±2.2 percentage points (Wales). The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.7 percentage points. Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 10 May and 13 June 2001

Thousands	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
UNITED KINGDOM						
Found Work	79.4	26.3	17.8	5.2	2.5	131.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.1
Gone abroad	6.6	2.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	11.9
Claimed Income support	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	5.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.5	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.1	12.9
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.3
Full-time education	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Approved training	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Government-supported training	6.3	1.6	4.8	1.5	0.7	14.8
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Ceased claiming	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.4	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	11.9
Failed to sign	39.7	12.5	9.0	2.4	1.0	64.7
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	155.5	52.3	42.3	13.5	7.1	271.1
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found Work	72.6	69.9	56.9	50.0	44.6	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	
Gone abroad	6.0	6.9	6.1	4.8	3.6	
Claimed Income support	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	7.2	7.2	5.4	8.9	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.2	3.8	5.4	
Full-time education	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.8	4.3	15.3	14.4	12.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.8	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All						Male			Female		
	of whom:						of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b			
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30			
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	82	39	23			
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	82	38	19			
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	67	45	80	36	27			
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	73	30	22			
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22			
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24			
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	66	46	60	30	24			
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	46	42	51	26	20			
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	46	44	20	20			
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24			
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	56	46	66	36	21			
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	53	48	64	36	21			
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	88	43	28			
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	69	30	30			
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	53	46	62	37	26			
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	56	46	61	34	27			
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	48	71	40	30			
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31			
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	46	59	31	27			
Autumn 2000	163	81	82	105	50	46	63	31	27			
Winter 2000/2001	167	96	72	110	64	47	57	32	25			
Spring 2001	169	85	84	111	59	53	58	25	31			

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

Note: The method of calculating redundancy estimates has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in these tables. Thus the data in these tables are not comparable to those previously published. See a and b below, and also the article on redundancies in this issue.

a: The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this and
b: The number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Spring 2000	180	176	146	10	20	18	13	17	10	21	21	16	*	20	*
Summer 2000	157	154	132	*	19	11	16	16	12	11	24	16	*	13	*
Autumn 2000	163	162	142	*	22	16	12	17	14	19	21	12	*	13	*
Winter 2000/2001	167	165	141	*	24	12	12	19	12	16	21	16	*	13	*
Spring 2001	169	167	139	*	22	11	14	17	14	19	19	14	*	20	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Spring 2000	7	7	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	*	10	*
Summer 2000	6	6	6	*	7	5	9	7	6	7	8	8	*	7	*
Autumn 2000	7	7	7	*	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	*	7	*
Winter 2000/2001	7	7	7	*	9	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	*	6	*
Spring 2001	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
See note to table C.41.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Spring 2000	*	*	73	15	37	14	25	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	50	19	36	12	27	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	52	14	36	16	25	12	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	63	14	31	12	25	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	57	15	34	13	28	*	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Spring 2000	*	*	16	11	8	8	7	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	11	14	8	7	7	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	12	11	7	9	7	2	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	14	11	6	7	7	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	*	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
See note to table C.41.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,e} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	4.0	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.8	11.2	10.2	16.3	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.5
1995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.4
1999		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.8
2000		8.4	5.8	5.4	6.6	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.9	9.8	9.5	8.3
2000	May	8.3	5.7	5.5	6.5	3.7	7.0	6.7	4.7	9.8	9.6	7.9
	Jun	8.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.6	4.8	9.7	9.5	7.9
	Jul	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.8	4.7	9.6	9.4	7.9
	Aug	8.1	5.7	5.4	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.5	9.6	9.3	7.8
	Sep	8.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.6	9.2	7.8
	Oct	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	9.1	7.7
	Nov	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	8.9	7.7
	Dec	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.4	8.9	7.7
2001	Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.6	9.3	8.7	7.7
	Feb	7.7	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	8.6	7.7
	Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.6	7.7
	Apr	7.6	5.8	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.5	7.7
	May	7.6	5.7	..	6.9	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	8.9	8.5	7.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2000	Jun	..	..	1,094	605	190	473	1,049	150	249	2,329	..
	Jul	..	..	1,071	591	186	474	1,087	149	248	2,338	..
	Aug	..	..	1,057	596	187	477	1,141	150	248	2,329	..
	Sep	..	..	1,043	582	183	472	1,101	152	248	2,270	..
	Oct	..	..	1,047	588	185	470	1,113	154	247	2,216	..
	Nov	..	..	1,040	606	186	465	1,110	153	245	2,176	..
	Dec	..	..	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	243	2,164	..
2001	Jan	..	..	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	241	2,120	..
	Feb	..	..	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	239	2,093	..
	Mar	..	..	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	237	2,079	..
	Apr	..	..	980	671	189	464	1,139	149	235	2,075	..
	May	..	..	976	676	195	469	1,137	145	232	2,069	..
	Jun	..	..	964	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.2	6.9	5.9	10.7	7.0	5.2	8.9	8.7	9.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992		..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,990
1993		..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,442
1994		..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,692
1995		..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,620
1996		..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,900
1997		..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998		..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,260
1999		..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,090
2000		..	..	1,102	638	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,870
2000	Jun	..	..	1,077	582	156	439	1,028	135	280	2,189	3,720
	Jul	..	..	1,089	542	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,800
	Aug	..	..	1,089	575	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,780
	Sep	..	..	1,043	597	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	3,680
	Oct	..	..	1,009	558	171	485	1,020	141	225	2,267	3,610
	Nov	..	..	1,001	577	193	464	1,040	138	224	2,226	3,640
	Dec	..	..	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,800
2001	Jan	..	..	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,090
	Feb	..	..	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,110
	Mar	..	..	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000
	Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,860
	May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,720
	Jun	..	..	948	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.1	6.9	4.9	10.2	7.1	4.8	10.3	..	9.0

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.

b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment for UK, registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self employed for Austria.

e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to May for Germany and Sweden. For Belgium and Netherlands, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to April; for Japan, the unadjusted rate refers to April.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan ^f	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^f	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.6	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.6	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.5	10.5	4.7	..	..	..	4.2	14.2	5.9	..	4.0
2000	May	11.1	4.3	10.6	4.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.1	14.3	6.0	..	4.1
	Jun	11.1	4.2	10.6	4.8	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	14.2	6.0	2.6	4.0
	Jul	..	4.1	10.4	4.6	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	14.0	5.8	..	4.0
	Aug	..	4.1	10.3	4.6	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.2	13.9	5.7	..	4.1
	Sep	..	4.0	10.2	4.7	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	13.8	5.6	..	4.0
	Oct	..	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	4.0	13.6	5.6	..	4.0
	Nov	..	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.9	13.6	5.5	..	4.0
	Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	3.9	13.5	5.2	..	4.0
2001	Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.8	2.3	2.7	..	4.0	13.3	5.4	..	4.2
	Feb	..	3.8	..	4.7	2.3	2.5	..	4.1	13.2	5.2	..	4.2
	Mar	..	3.8	..	4.8	2.3	2.4	..	4.1	13.1	5.2	..	4.3
	Apr	..	3.8	..	4.9	2.4	2.3	..	4.0	13.0	5.0	..	4.4
	May	..	3.8	..	5.0	2.4	..	..	3.9	12.9	5.0	..	4.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c													
2000	Jun	..	157	..	3,140	5.1	..	60	..	1,537	179	71	5,574
	Jul	..	153	2,461	3,140	4.9	..	63	..	1,556	176	70	5,648
	Aug	..	151	..	3,080	5.0	..	62	..	1,553	168	69	5,785
	Sep	..	146	..	3,190	4.9	..	62	..	1,543	163	67	5,537
	Oct	..	144	2,380	3,210	4.8	..	63	..	1,539	152	66	5,536
	Nov	..	144	..	3,270	4.8	..	65	..	1,535	142	66	5,658
	Dec	..	139	..	3,320	4.8	..	66	..	1,536	143	65	5,653
2001	Jan	..	138	2,341	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,558	148	66	5,956
	Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,532	149	63	5,936
	Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,525	148	62	6,088
	Apr	..	140	2,265	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,518	148	63	6,402
	May	..	142	..	3,290	4.8	..	..	..	1,501	147	63	6,169
	Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,498	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	3.7	9.6	4.9	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.8	1.8	4.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227										

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
Apr-Jun	29,543	28,702	838	3,723	7,380	10,737	6,024	841
May-Jul	29,542	28,697	819	3,715	7,365	10,758	6,042	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,549	28,709	826	3,721	7,336	10,782	6,045	840
Jul-Sep	29,579	28,746	824	3,733	7,325	10,812	6,052	833
Aug-Oct	29,530	28,755	828	3,742	7,313	10,808	6,064	835
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828
Jan-Mar 2001	29,598	28,780	815	3,732	7,230	10,894	6,110	818
Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
Changes Over last 3 months	11	16	-9	12	-57	34	36	-6
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
Over last 12 months	59	76	-38	-7	-210	186	144	-17
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
Male	MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
Apr-Jun	16,371	16,086	421	2,024	4,160	5,864	3,616	285
May-Jul	16,350	16,063	411	2,009	4,147	5,872	3,624	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,344	16,063	420	2,018	4,127	5,872	3,626	281
Jul-Sep	16,385	16,087	424	2,018	4,123	5,888	3,633	279
Aug-Oct	16,387	16,103	424	2,016	4,122	5,900	3,641	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278
Jan-Mar 2001	16,428	16,160	422	2,035	4,088	5,941	3,674	267
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
Changes Over last 3 months	-27	-19	-6	-3	-32	5	17	-8
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-2.9</i>
Over last 12 months	-6	15	-15	-7	-120	75	83	-21
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-7.2</i>
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
Apr-Jun	13,172	12,616	416	1,699	3,221	4,873	2,408	556
May-Jul	13,192	12,634	407	1,708	3,218	4,885	2,418	557
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,205	12,646	406	1,702	3,210	4,909	2,418	559
Jul-Sep	13,214	12,659	401	1,715	3,201	4,924	2,419	554
Aug-Oct	13,202	12,652	404	1,726	3,191	4,908	2,423	550
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550
Jan-Mar 2001	13,170	12,620	392	1,697	3,142	4,952	2,436	550
Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
Changes Over last 3 months	38	36	-3	16	-25	29	19	3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Over last 12 months	65	61	-23	-89	111	111	62	4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	83.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	83.5
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	83.5
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	83.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	83.0
1997	63.0	78.6	59.2	78.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	83.1
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	83.1
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	83.1
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	83.2
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	83.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.2	75.4	84.6	85.2	69.9	83.2
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	83.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.3	84.5	85.3	69.9	83.2
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.2	75.4	84.4	85.3	69.9	83.1
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.3	75.5	84.5	85.2	69.9	83.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	83.2
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	83.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	83.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	83.1
Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.4	85.2	70.0	83.0
Feb-Apr	63.3	78.8	55.6	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	83.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4			

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking						All	Students	Other
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
All																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159			
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128			
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118			
1996	17,030	7,646	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	96	99			
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115			
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	126			
1999	17,075	7,652	5,331	2,321	2,107	688	1,419	68	749	678	242	371	213	90	123			
2000	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113			
3-month averages																		
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)																		
Mar-May 2000	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113			
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	5,309	2,312	2,116	670	1,446	67	757	643	247	401	196	80	115			
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	5,326	2,311	2,111	660	1,451	62	751	643	260	396	200	87	113			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	5,336	2,300	2,102	658	1,444	61	750	637	257	397	198	86	113			
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	5,360	2,286	2,076	658	1,417	53	736	635	253	399	210	87	124			
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	5,391	2,266	2,061	652	1,409	53	734	634	245	395	205	82	123			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	5,461	2,261	2,053	649	1,404	47	754	626	234	392	208	79	129			
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	129			
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	5,434	2,251	2,032	634	1,398	42	742	617	243	388	220	94	126			
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	127			
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	5,493	2,240	2,019	633	1,385	39	737	629	253	361	221	92	129			
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	5,504	2,231	2,015	629	1,386	34	727	634	255	365	217	81	136			
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months																		
Percent	0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.7	1.3	1.8	-0.7	-1.2	-0.6	-1.4			
Over last 12 months																		
Percent	1.92	1.66	2.81	-1.15	-1.23	-0.49	-0.74	-0.28	-0.38	-0.21	1.1	-0.46	0.8	-0.5	1.3			
Male																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1993	5,886	2,593	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	59	65			
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	64			
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52			
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45			
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43			
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	888	890	601	44	47	472	75	130	159	108	25	53			
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	46			
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40			
3-month averages																		
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)																		
Mar-May 2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40			
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	1,988	953	870	264	605	37	460	66	124	183	83	41	42			
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	2,007	962	877	262	615	36	457	66	136	184	85	42	43			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	2,005	970	885	268	617	37	462	66	134	186	86	41	44			
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	2,020	962	864	267	598	32	455	64	131	183	97	44	53			
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	2,027	948	856	264	592	32	451	67	128	178	92	42	49			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	2,048	949	855	264	591	30	463	64	120	178	94	43	51			
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	48			
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	2,025	943	848	260	588	24	460	68	123	173	96	49	47			
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	49			
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	2,028	945	845	256	588	23	455	69	129	169	100	48	52			
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	2,058	943	841	253	588	20	444	69	130	177	103	45	58			
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months																		
Percent	1.0	1.8	3.2	-1.2	-1.3	-0.6	2.2	1.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.6	3.0	-0.7	-1.1	4.7			
Over last 12 months																		
Percent	2.7	4.1	6.7	-1.2	-2.9	-0.7	-1.8	-3.0	-1.2	3.6	10.2	-4.6	16.7	0.9	32.7			
Female																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94			
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74			
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67			
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54			
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72			
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73			
1999	10,736	4,734	3,358	1,375	1,254	414	840	27	289	606	119	213	121	46	75			
2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72			
3-month averages																		
Mar-May 2000 (Spr)																		
Mar-May 2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72			
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	3,322	1,359	1,246	406	840	31	297	577	123	218	113	39	74			
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	3,319	1,349	1,234	399	836	26	294	578	123	212	114	45	70			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	3,331	1,330	1,217	390	827	24	287	572	122	211	113	45	68			
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	3,340	1,324	1,211	392	820	21	281	572	122	216	113	42	71			
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	3,364	1,318	1,205	389	817	20	283	568	117	217	113	39	74			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	3,413	1,312	1,198	385	813	17	292	562	114	214	114	36	78			
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	3,426	1,318	1,198	377	821	18	286	561	116	217	120	40	81			
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	3,410	1,308	1,184	374	810	18	282	549	120	215	124	45	79			
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	3,431	1,300	1,176	376	800	18	277	550	120	211	124	46	78			
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	3,465	1,295	1,174	377	797	16	282	560	124	192	121	44	78			
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	3,446	1,288	1,174	376	798	14	283	565	125	188	114	36	78			
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	72			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months																		
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.8	-1.5	-1.1	-0.5	-0.7	1.7	1.3	4.0	-3.0	-2.1	-1.5	-0.6			
Over last 12 months																		
Percent	0.2	1.0	4.5	-1.0	-7.8	-4.1	-5.6	-6.6	-5.8	-6.3	-4.2	-0.4	-17.3	-5.2	-0.7			

Note: Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

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

Labour Force Survey User Guide

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,611	7,318	559	1,278	1,578	1,630	2,273	9,293
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,383	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,075	7,652	599	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	602	1,215	1,340	1,871	2,593	9,429
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	621	1,225	1,335	1,867	2,588	9,425
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	614	1,221	1,343	1,861	2,598	9,432
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	618	1,215	1,352	1,856	2,605	9,441
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	616	1,211	1,346	1,879	2,605	9,439
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	624	1,227	1,347	1,906	2,619	9,433
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	630	1,240	1,333	1,904	2,618	9,439
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,698	622	1,234	1,324	1,886	2,619	9,445
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	634	1,242	1,326	1,886	2,610	9,448
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	641	1,246	1,338	1,887	2,621	9,459
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	648	1,236	1,336	1,905	2,611	9,456
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
Changes Over last 3 months	52	45	16	2	3	23	1	7
Percent	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	192	166	57	59	1	41	7	25
Percent	1.1	2.2	9.7	5.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,659	2,433	278	483	230	315	1,127	3,226
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,339	2,918	304	492	298	486	1,338	3,420
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	316	492	284	486	1,363	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	326	508	286	487	1,362	3,451
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	317	500	296	497	1,366	3,458
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	315	504	301	495	1,366	3,465
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	316	509	293	493	1,364	3,461
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	319	515	286	506	1,372	3,462
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	323	508	284	504	1,364	3,469
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	318	502	282	504	1,362	3,476
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	322	501	284	502	1,358	3,477
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	323	504	284	502	1,361	3,490
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	327	511	290	517	1,357	3,490
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
Changes Over last 3 months	68	52	10	11	6	25	0	15
Percent	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	5.0	0.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	169	120	25	36	20	48	-9	49
Percent	2.7	4.1	8.2	7.5	7.3	10.0	-0.7	1.4
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,952	4,885	281	795	1,349	1,315	1,146	6,067
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	790	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,863	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,736	4,734	295	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	286	723	1,056	1,385	1,230	5,978
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	295	717	1,049	1,380	1,226	5,976
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	297	722	1,047	1,365	1,232	5,973
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	303	711	1,051	1,361	1,238	5,976
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	301	702	1,053	1,386	1,241	5,978
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	305	712	1,061	1,400	1,247	5,971
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	307	732	1,049	1,401	1,254	5,970
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	304	732	1,042	1,383	1,257	5,969
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	311	741	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	318	742	1,054	1,385	1,260	5,969
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	321	725	1,046	1,389	1,254	5,966
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
Changes Over last 3 months	-16	-8	6	-9	-3	-2	0	-8
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	23	46	32	23	-19	-7	16	-23
Percent	0.2	1.0	11.3	3.3	-1.8	-0.5	1.3	-0.4

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.0
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.2	41.4	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.8	24.6	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.6	24.7	15.5	14.7	30.1	91.8
Jul-Sep	36.6	21.0	42.8	24.6	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.6	21.0	42.7	24.5	15.5	14.8	30.1	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.7	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.2	43.5	25.0	15.5	15.0	30.1	91.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36.6	21.1	42.9	24.8	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7	21.1	43.6	25.0	15.4	14.8	29.9	91.9
Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.6	14.8	30.0	92.0
Feb-Apr	36.7	21.2	44.4	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.2
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.2	15.7	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	9

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.6				103.0			
1997) Annual averages	108.0				105.3			
1998)	113.5				108.6			
1999)	119.0				113.0			
2000)	124.3				117.3			
1999 May	117.8	118.3	4.1	4.3	113.3	113.2	4.7	4.6
1999 Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.8
1999 Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5
1999 Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
1999 Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9
1999 Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.8
1999 Nov	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8
1999 Dec	124.9	122.2	5.9	5.3	115.1	115.0	3.8	3.8
2000 Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.7	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0
2000 Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2
2000 Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1
2000 Apr	122.5	122.9	4.6	5.0	116.7	117.2	4.2	4.1
2000 May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.9	3.2	3.7
2000 Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
2000 Jul	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.4
2000 Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5
2000 Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4
2000 Oct	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4
2000 Nov	124.0	126.4	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.2	3.9	3.5
2000 Dec	131.1	128.1	4.8	4.4	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.9
2001 Jan	128.6	128.6	4.3	4.5	119.0	119.8	3.3	3.8
2001 Feb	133.8	131.1	6.5	5.2	119.5	119.9	3.0	3.5
2001 Mar	134.7	128.4	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.3	4.5	3.6
2001 Apr R	128.4	128.9	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.7	5.5	4.3
2001 May P	127.6	128.7	4.5	4.5	123.6	123.6	5.8	5.3

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.7				103.5			
1997) Annual averages	108.7				108.8			
1998)	114.7				115.2			
1999)	120.4				121.4			
2000)	126.1				127.2			
1999 May	118.9	119.6	4.1	4.2	120.1	120.9	4.2	4.3
1999 Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8
1999 Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
1999 Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
1999 Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
1999 Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.6
1999 Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.5
1999 Dec	127.3	124.0	6.4	5.7	129.0	125.2	6.8	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.1	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.6
2000 Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7
2000 Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
2000 Apr	123.9	124.6	4.7	5.3	124.6	125.4	5.0	5.5
2000 May	123.7	124.7	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.5	3.8	4.8
2000 June	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.7	3.4	4.1
2000 Jul	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.1	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.7
2000 Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	3.9
2000 Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3
2000 Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5
2000 Nov	125.4	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.1	129.5	4.5	4.4
2000 Dec	133.8	130.1	4.9	4.5	135.7	131.5	5.0	4.6
2001 Jan	131.0	130.6	4.5	4.6	133.3	132.2	4.9	4.8
2001 Feb	137.4	133.8	7.3	5.6	141.8	136.7	8.4	6.1
2001 Mar	138.3	130.1	4.2	5.3	141.1	131.0	3.9	5.7
2001 Apr R	129.6	130.6	4.8	5.4	129.9	131.1	4.5	5.6
2001 May P	128.6	130.0	4.3	4.4	128.6	130.3	3.8	4.1

a The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3.

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual averages	108.5				108.8			
1998)	113.4				113.7			
1999)	117.8				118.3			
2000)	122.9				123.8			
1999 May	116.4	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.7	117.2	3.5	3.5
1999 Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5
1999 Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5
1999 Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8
1999 Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0
1999 Oct	118.3	119.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3
1999 Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4
1999 Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.2	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	4.9	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3
2000 Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
2000 Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
2000 Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.4	4.5
2000 May	121.9	122.2	4.7	4.3	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.7
2000 Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.0	4.4	4.7
2000 Jul	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.6
2000 Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3
2000 Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3
2000 Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3
2000 Nov	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.2	125.8	126.1	4.7	4.5
2000 Dec	128.4	125.8	4.5	4.3	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.6
2001 Jan	125.4	125.7	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.6	3.8	4.5
2001 Feb	127.9	127.2	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.9	5.2	4.6
2001 Mar	131.8	127.4	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.4	5.3	4.8
2001 Apr R	128.1	127.7	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.7	5.3	5.3
2001 May P	127.4	127.8	4.6	5.0	128.5	129.0	4.8	5.1

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual averages	107.9			
1998)	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
2000)	124.5			
1999 May	118.2	118.8	4.3	4.3
1999 Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8
1999 Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
1999 Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
1999 Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
1999 Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
1999 Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2
1999 Dec	125.2	122.4	6.0	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	5.9
2000 Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.0
2000 Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
2000 Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
2000 May	122.3	123.2	3.7	4.5
2000 Jun	123.5	123.5	3.5	4.0
2000 Jul	123.5	124.0	3.7	3.6
2000 Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.8
2000 Sep	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.0
2000 Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
2000 Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2
2000 Dec	131.6	128.4	4.9	4.5
2001 Jan	129.5	128.9	4.5	4.6
2001 Feb	135.8	132.2	7.1	5.5
2001 Mar	135.4	128.5	4.1	5.2
2001 Apr R	128.1	128.7	4.7	5.3
2001 May P	127.2	128.5	4.3	4.4

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	105.1
1998	Annual	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999	Annual	109.8	110.0	111.2	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	111.8
2000	Annual	112.7	114.6	114.5	109.3	121.6	116.1	124.2	117.6	119.1	124.1	111.5	117.0	117.0
1998	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
	Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	108.5	108.5
	Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	110.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	108.7	108.7
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	108.0	108.7	108.7
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
	Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
	Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	114.0	114.0
	Sep	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	110.0	110.0
	Oct	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	113.4	113.4
	Nov	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	114.4	114.4
	Dec	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000	Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	114.4
	Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	114.6
	Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	114.1	112.9	115.0	118.5	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.1	115.1
	Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	119.0	119.0
	May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	118.3	118.3
	Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	117.1
	Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	117.8
	Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	118.0
	Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.5	117.5
	Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	117.4	117.4
	Nov	114.0	114.7	117.4	111.3	124.7	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.2	112.7	117.9	117.9
	Dec	114.1	115.5	117.1	112.0	125.9	118.3	126.0	119.3	118.9	125.9	113.2	119.4	119.4
2001	Jan	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.7	118.7
	Feb	113.7	116.4	116.7	113.3	126.8	118.2	127.8	119.6	120.5	124.9	113.1	119.1	119.1
	Mar	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	119.7	119.7
	Apr R	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.9	128.4	119.1	128.8	120.1	121.1	126.3	115.0	120.3	120.3
	May P	115.5	119.3	118.0	113.7	129.9	120.1	129.1	121.2	121.2	127.2	116.4	120.6	120.6

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.
b The average of the latest three months.
c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.
d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.
e Excluding sea transport.
f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^a	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^e	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 Annual Averages
1997	Annual	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2	1997 Annual Averages
1998	Annual	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8	1998 Annual Averages
1999	Annual	113.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	109.5	118.0	115.2	106.0	112.9	121.9	1999 Annual Averages
2000	Annual	124.2	116.4	100.3	121.7	118.2	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.3	109.8	117.6	130.4	2000 Annual Averages
1998	May	109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.1	112.3	109.7	102.9	105.6	113.7	1998 May
	Jun	103.4	106.5	109.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	107.5	113.2	110.1	102.9	106.7	113.7	1998 Jun
	Jul	110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	106.1	113.8	110.4	103.4	107.7	114.1	1998 Jul
	Aug	110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	105.9	113.9	110.1	103.8	108.9	115.6	1998 Aug
	Sep	110.7	106.5	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.1	110.4	103.7	109.8	116.7	1998 Sep
	Oct	111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.5	104.1	109.9	117.0	1998 Oct
	Nov	111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.3	104.3	109.5	117.0	1998 Nov
	Dec	112.5	107.0	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	112.0	104.7	109.5	117.3	1998 Dec
1999	Jan ^a	112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2	1999 Jan ^a
	Feb ^a	113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.7	104.8	110.2	117.1	1999 Feb ^a
	Mar	113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.2	105.0	109.9	117.3	1999 Mar
	Apr	114.0	108.9	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.4	117.7	1999 Apr
	May	114.6	109.7	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	108.6	117.6	115.2	105.1	111.2	118.3	1999 May
	Jun	115.1	112.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	107.8	118.2	115.8	105.6	112.7	119.5	1999 Jun
	Jul	116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	108.1	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.4	121.2	1999 Jul
	Aug	116.9	111.1	102.2	114.3	114.0	103.7	119.0	108.6	118.6	115.4	106.1	114.4	122.6	1999 Aug
	Sep	118.0	111.5	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	109.9	118.6	115.0	105.9	114.7	123.8	1999 Sep
	Oct	118.7	112.1	100.8	116.5	114.4	103.9	118.7	109.8	118.2	114.6	106.4	114.8	124.5	1999 Oct
	Nov	119.3	112.8	100.9	117.8	114.3	103.3	118.2	110.0	118.5	115.1	107.2	114.5	125.8	1999 Nov

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.8	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr R	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May P	127.6	4.3	5.1	-0.8	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUO	JJGG	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	..	..
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.1	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.7	5.3	5.0	0.3
2001	Jan	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3	141.8	8.9	4.3	4.6
	Mar	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr R	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6	129.9	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	May P	128.6	4.0	5.0	-1.0	128.6	3.5	4.7	-1.2

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp267-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.
b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.
R Revised
P Provisional

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr R	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May P	127.4	4.5	5.0	-0.5	128.5	4.7	5.2	-0.5

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
1999	Jan ^a	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5
	Mar	135.4	4.0	4.9	-0.9
	Apr R	128.1	4.6	5.4	-0.8
	May P	127.2	4.0	5.0	-1.0

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
1993	94.9	-0.2	99.0	0.0	
1994	95.4	0.5	98.6	-0.5	
1995	100.0	4.8	100.0	1.5	
1996	105.3	5.3	101.8	1.8	
1997	108.9	3.4	104.7	2.9	
1998	113.1	3.9	107.9	3.1	
1999	113.4	0.3	111.6	3.4	
2000	112.5	-0.8	113.7	1.9	
1997 Q3	109.2	2.6	105.1	3.1	
1997 Q4	110.9	3.9	106.0	3.1	
1998 Q1	111.9	5.0	106.8	3.3	
1998 Q2	112.7	3.6	107.1	2.7	
1998 Q3	113.6	4.0	108.3	3.0	
1998 Q4	114.1	2.9	109.6	3.4	
1999 Q1	114.3	2.2	110.8	3.8	
1999 Q2	113.8	1.0	111.4	4.0	
1999 Q3	112.5	-0.9	111.5	3.0	
1999 Q4	113.0	-1.0	112.7	2.8	
2000 Q1	113.5	-0.7	114.1	3.0	
2000 Q2	113.0	-0.8	113.0	1.4	
2000 Q3	111.8	-0.6	113.3	1.6	
2000 Q4	111.6	-1.2	114.6	1.7	
2001 Q1	112.8	-0.6	116.5	2.1	
1998 Dec	113.8	2.4	..	..
1999 Jan	114.2	2.4	..	..
1999 Feb	114.8	2.7	..	..
1999 Mar	114.0	1.4	..	..
1999 Apr	114.0	1.1	..	..
1999 May	113.4	0.6	..	..
1999 Jun	114.1	1.2	..	..
1999 Jul	112.7	-0.4	..	..
1999 Aug	112.6	-0.9	..	..
1999 Sep	112.3	-1.6	..	..
1999 Oct	113.2	-1.0	..	..
1999 Nov	112.5	-1.6	..	..
1999 Dec	113.3	-0.5	..	..
2000 Jan	114.3	0.1	..	..
2000 Feb	113.5	-1.1	..	..
2000 Mar	112.6	-1.2	..	..
2000 Apr	113.2	-0.7	..	..
2000 May	113.2	-0.2	..	..
2000 Jun	112.5	-1.4	..	..
2000 Jul	112.4	-0.3	..	..
2000 Aug	111.3	-1.1	..	..
2000 Sep	111.8	-0.5	..	..
2000 Oct	111.6	-1.4	..	..
2000 Nov	111.6	-0.8	..	..
2000 Dec	111.7	-1.4	..	..
2001 Jan	111.9	-2.1	..	..
2001 Feb	112.8	-0.6	..	..
2001 Mar	113.5	0.8	..	..
2001 Apr P	114.8	1.4	..	..
2001 May P	115.5	2.1	..	..
Three months ending 1998 Dec	114.1	2.9	..	..
1999 Jan	114.1	2.4	..	..
1999 Feb	114.3	2.5	..	..
1999 Mar	114.3	2.2	..	..
1999 Apr	114.3	1.7	..	..
1999 May	113.8	1.0	..	..
1999 Jun	113.8	1.0	..	..
1999 Jul	113.4	0.5	..	..
1999 Aug	113.1	0.0	..	..
1999 Sep	112.5	-0.9	..	..
1999 Oct	112.7	-1.1	..	..
1999 Nov	112.7	-1.4	..	..
1999 Dec	113.0	-1.0	..	..
2000 Jan	113.3	-0.7	..	..
2000 Feb	113.7	-0.5	..	..
2000 Mar	113.5	-0.7	..	..
2000 Apr	113.1	-1.0	..	..
2000 May	113.0	-0.7	..	..
2000 Jun	113.0	-0.8	..	..
2000 Jul	112.7	-0.6	..	..
2000 Aug	112.1	-0.9	..	..
2000 Sep	111.8	-0.6	..	..
2000 Oct	111.6	-1.0	..	..
2000 Nov	111.7	-0.9	..	..
2000 Dec	111.6	-1.2	..	..
2001 Jan	111.7	-1.4	..	..
2001 Feb	112.1	-1.4	..	..
2001 Mar	112.8	-0.6	..	..
2001 Apr P	113.7	0.5	..	..
2001 May P	114.6	1.4	..	..

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/Articles.asp under 'Productivity'.

EARNINGS E.31

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (l,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	114.6	105.1	..	118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
1999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	118.0
2000 Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
2000 Q3	124.1	112.0	109.9	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
2000 Q4	126.1	112.0	109.5	..	117.5	113.9	..	..	115.2	105.1	..	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	..	123.0
1999 May	117.2	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
1999 Jun	117.8	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
1999 Jul	118.4	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
1999 Aug	119.1	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
1999 Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
1999 Oct	120.1	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
1999 Nov	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	117.0
1999 Dec	121.2	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000 Jan	122.0	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
2000 Feb	121.5	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
2000 Mar	121.9	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
2000 Apr	122.3	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
2000 May	123.2	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
2000 Jun	123.0	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
2000 Jul	123.6	..	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
2000 Aug	124.0	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
2000 Sep	124.8	112.0	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
2000 Oct	125.2	..	109.5	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	..	..	121.6	121.0
2000 Nov	126.1	..	109.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	..	..	121.1	122.0
2000 Dec	127.1	112.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	..	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.7	105.5	..	..	121.9	123.0
2001 Feb	127.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	121.9	123.0
2001 Mar	128.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	..	..	..	..	124.0
2001 Apr	128.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 May P	129.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1995	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1996	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1997	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1998	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	7
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
1999 Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
1999 Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
2000 Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
2000 Q3	4	3	4	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	3	4	4
2000 Q4	5	3	2	..	5	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Monthly														
1999 May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	2	3
1999 Jun	4	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	-4	3	..	1	3
1999 Jul	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	3	..	2	4
1999 Aug	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3			

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b			Other Training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							193.2	16.4	209.6	193.2	16.4	209.6
29 Mar 1992							233.2	16.5	249.7	233.2	16.5	249.7
28 Mar 1993							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
27 Mar 1994							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
26 Mar 1995							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
24 Mar 1996	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
30 Mar 1997	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
29 Mar 1998	110.8	8.1	118.8	0.9		0.9	153.6	12.4	166.0	265.2	20.5	285.7
28 Mar 1999	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
26 Mar 2000	131.4	9.0	140.4	69.4	8.1	77.5	69.1	2.5	71.6	273.5	21.9	295.4
25 Mar 2001	125.9	8.7	134.6	91.0	9.9	100.9	46.3	0.4	46.7	271.0	21.7	292.7
1998-1999												
28 Jun	107.2	8.1	115.3	4.0	0.6	4.6	126.3	10.5	136.8	237.5	19.2	256.7
27 Sep	119.9	8.8	128.7	15.7	1.7	17.4	130.3	10.6	140.9	265.8	21.1	286.9
27 Dec	125.2	9.1	134.3	21.7	2.8	24.4	121.0	10.4	131.3	267.8	22.3	290.0
28 Mar	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
1999-2000												
27 Jun	122.8	8.7	131.5	32.9	4.6	37.5	91.9	5.2	97.1	247.6	20.2	267.8
26 Sep	130.6	8.8	139.4	54.8	6.4	61.2	87.6	4.1	91.7	273.0	21.5	294.5
26 Dec	133.6	9.0	142.6	65.0	7.5	72.6	79.0	3.2	82.2	279.6	21.8	301.4
26 Mar	131.4	9.0	140.4	69.4	8.1	77.5	69.1	2.5	71.6	273.5	21.9	295.4
2000-2001												
25 Jun	128.1	8.4	136.5	71.3	8.3	79.5	58.3	1.7	60.1	262.1	20.5	282.6
24 Sep	133.5	8.4	141.9	86.9	9.2	96.1	58.0	1.1	59.1	285.0	21.2	306.2
22 Dec	135.1	8.5	143.7	90.3	9.6	99.8	52.9	0.7	53.6	285.8	21.3	307.1
25 Mar	125.9	8.7	134.6	91.0	9.9	100.9	46.3	0.4	46.7	271.0	21.7	292.7

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							114.7	10.3	125.0
29 Mar 1992							127.7	11.5	139.2
28 Mar 1993							133.4	11.8	145.2
27 Mar 1994							124.4	8.7	133.1
26 Mar 1995							94.9	8.6	103.4
24 Mar 1996							68.2	4.7	72.8
30 Mar 1997							53.4	3.8	57.1
29 Mar 1998							42.4	1.7	44.1
28 Mar 1999	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
26 Mar 2000	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
25 Mar 2001	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.6	1.0	17.6	32.8	1.7	34.5
1998-1999									
28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.7	23.2	1.0	24.2	31.7	1.2	32.9
27 Sep	10.1	0.3	10.3	20.1	1.1	21.2	30.2	1.3	31.5
27 Dec	11.6	0.3	12.0	18.2	1.1	19.3	29.8	1.4	31.2
28 Mar	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
1999-2000									
27 Jun	13.4	0.4	13.8	18.1	1.2	19.4	31.5	1.7	33.2
26 Sep	14.1	0.4	14.5	18.3	1.2	19.4	32.4	1.6	34.0
26 Dec	14.7	0.5	15.2	18.1	1.2	19.4	32.9	1.7	34.6
26 Mar	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
2000-2001									
25 Jun	15.8	0.5	16.3	17.5	1.1	18.6	33.4	1.6	34.9
24 Sep	16.2	0.4	16.6	17.0	0.9	17.9	33.2	1.4	34.6
22 Dec	15.7	0.3	16.0	15.3	1.0	16.3	31.0	1.4	32.4
25 Mar	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.6	1.0	17.6	32.8	1.7	34.5

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

.. Not applicable
... Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).
c From 1995-96 work-based training for young people equates the sum of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.
d At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having basic employability needs.
e At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having occupational needs.
f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-1992							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-1993							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-1994							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-1995							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-1996	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9
1996-1997	70.3	5.3	75.6				235.8	21.5	257.3	285.1	24.6	309.7
1997-1998	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9	181.9	17.7	199.6	252.5	21.6	274.1
1998-1999	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	222.6	20.9	243.5
1999-2000	84.1	4.6	88.7	86.6	10.6	97.2	78.8	1.2	80.0	237.7	20.7	258.4
2000-2001	83.0	4.9	88.0	101.9	11.6	113.5	56.2	0.0	56.2	243.6	24.3	267.9
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.1	0.9	13.1	10.6	1.9	12.5	11.5	0.4	11.9	30.6	3.8	34.4
Jul-Sep	28.4	1.4	29.8	31.7	3.3	35.0	31.9	0.5	32.4	87.2	7.1	94.3
Oct-Dec	23.9	1.4	25.3	23.3	2.8	26.1	18.6	0.2	18.7	63.3	5.3	68.7
Jan-Mar	19.7	0.8	20.5	21.0	2.5	23.5	16.8	0.1	16.9	56.6	4.5	61.0
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	14.2	0.8	15.0	15.8	2.5	18.3	8.8	0.0	8.8	38.3	4.5	42.8
Jul-Sep	28.0	1.5	29.5	35.7	3.5	39.2	21.5	0.0	21.5	87.6	7.7	95.3
Oct-Dec	24.7	1.5	26.2	26.0	2.9	29.0	14.2	0.0	14.2	66.3	6.3	72.7
Jan-Mar	16.1	1.1	17.3	24.5	2.6	27.1	11.7	0.0	11.7	51.3	5.8	57.1

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-1992							253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-1993							291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-1994							290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-1995							269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-1996							212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-1997							216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-1998							183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-1999	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1999-2000	40.7	2.6	43.3	62.0	4.1	66.1	102.7	5.6	108.3
2000-2001	44.7	2.8	47.4	62.6	3.4	66.0	107.2	6.2	113.4
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.6	9.7	14.3	0.9	15.3	23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.8	1.1	16.9	26.0	1.4	27.4
Oct-Dec	10.2	0.7	10.9	15.0	1.0	16.0	25.2	1.4	26.6
Jan-Mar	11.3	0.7	12.0	16.8	1.0	17.8	28.1	1.5	29.6
2000-2001									
Apr-Jun	10.4	0.7	11.1	15.2	0.9	16.0	25.6	1.5	27.1
Jul-Sep	11.8	0.7	12.6	16.3	0.8	17.1	28.2	1.5	29.7
Oct-Dec	10.8	0.7	11.5	14.6	0.8	15.4	25.4	1.5	26.9
Jan-Mar	11.6	0.7	12.3	16.4	1.0	17.4	28.0	1.7	29.7

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

.. Not applicable
... Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).
c Note these columns do not equal the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA and OT because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.
d At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having basic employability needs.
e At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having occupational needs.
f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^e	Unemployed	Completers ^d	In a job	In a positive outcome ^e	Unemployed
Month of leaving ^b							
1990-91 ^a	33	36	53	47	38	41	48
1991-92	31	36	55	55	35	40	51
1992-93	34	40	52	60	37	43	49
1993-94	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
1994-95	38	42	48	66	45	45	45
1995-96	39	44	47	69	41	46	41
1996-97	44	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997-98	44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1998-99	41	45	47	71	42	47	46
1999-2000	40	46	48	71	42	47	47
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	46	51	42	72	48	53	40
Jul-Sep	44	49	44	71	45	47	42
Oct-Dec	43	47	47	70	45	48	45
Jan-Mar	42	46	48	72	43	47	47
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	43	48	44	72	44	49	44
Jul-Sep	40	45	47	71	41	47	46
Oct-Dec	40	44	48	70	42	46	46
Jan-Mar	39	43	49	70	40	44	49
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	41	46	47	72	42	48	45
Jul-Sep	40	46	48	71	42	48	46
Oct-Dec	40	45	49	71	41	46	48
Jan-Mar	41	45	48	72	42	46	47
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	42	46	47	72	43	47	45
Jul-Sep	41	47	47	72	43	49	46
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 1998 to Sep 1999	40	45	48	71	42	46	47
Oct 1999 to Sep 2000	41	46	48	72	43	47	47

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.
d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
e Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?" Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS ^d Percentage of those who completed who:	
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Month of leaving ^b				
1990-91 ^a	32	28	48	43
1991-92	36	23	49	42
1992-93	41	34	55	49
1993-94 ^c	42	36	57	51
1994-95	46	39	59	53
1995-96	48	42	60	54
1996-97	44	38	54	49
1997-98	44	37	54	48
1998-99	47	40	58	51
1999-2000	47	40	58	50
1997-1998				
Apr-Jun	45	39	55	49
Jul-Sep	44	38	55	49
Oct-Dec	41	36	51	45
Jan-Mar	45	38	55	48
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun	48	42	58	52
Jul-Sep	48	41	59	52
Oct-Dec	44	38	55	49
Jan-Mar	47	40	58	51
1999-2000				
Apr-Jun	47	40	58	51
Jul-Sep	47	40	58	51
Oct-Dec	45	38	56	49
Jan-Mar	47	41	58	51
2000-2001				
Apr-Jun	47	39	57	49
Jul-Sep	49	41	59	50
Current and previous year to date				
Oct 1998 to Sep 1999	46	39	57	50
Oct 1999 to Sep 2000	47	40	58	50

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.
d Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?" Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

F.5
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ¹ survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who:			
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 ^c	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c
Month of leaving ^b													
1990-91 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991-92 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	36	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	52	43	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997-98	55	47	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-99	64	57	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	74	67	48	46	39	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997-1998													
Apr-Jun	51	41	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep	58	51	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct-Dec	55	47	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan-Mar	55	47	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999													
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000													
Apr-Jun	71	64	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	41	35	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan-Mar	72	66	47	48	41	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000-2001													
Apr-Jun	72	65	43	54	46	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep	79	72	55	56	50	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Current and previous years to date													
Oct 1998 to Sep 1999	70	63	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 1999 to Sep 2000	74	68	49	51	44	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Not applicable
b Not available
c Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.
d Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
e Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.
f The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
g From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
h Formerly known as National Traineeships, introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 onwards.

Source: WBTP trainee database

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

F.6
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
Month of leaving ^d												
1990-91 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	67	86	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	75	89	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997-98	80	90	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-99	82	92	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	84	93	5	68	88	11	62	76	16	71	83	12
1997-1998												
Apr-Jun	79	90	8	..	..	..	68	80	14	69	81	12
Jul-Sep	75	89	7	..	..	..	62	81	12	64	82	13
Oct-Dec	82	91	8	..	..	..	66	77	15	69	80	12
Jan-Mar	82	91	7	..	..	..	67	77	14	71	81	14
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	82	92	6	..	..	..	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	92	6	..	..	..	62	79	13	65	82	12
Oct-Dec	84	93	6	..	..	..	62	74	17	69	80	11
Jan-Mar	84	93	6	..	..	..	66	78	15	72	83	14
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	83	93	6	..	..	..	66	77	15	72	83	12
Jul-Sep	82	92	5	..	..	..	60	77	15	68	83	12
Oct-Dec	85	93	5	67	86	13	60	73	18	70	82	11
Jan-Mar	87	94	4	68	88	10	63	75	18	72	85	13
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	84	94	5	68	88	10	62	75	17	71	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	63	89	10	59	75	16	69	86	10
Current and previous year to date												
Oct 1998 to Sep 1999	83	92	6	..	..	..	63	77	16	70	82	12
Oct 1999 to Sep 2000	85	94	4	66	88	10	61	74	18	71	85	11

a Not applicable
b Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.
c Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
f Formerly known as National Traineeships, introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 onwards.

Source: WBTP trainee database

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.

F.7 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

Per cent

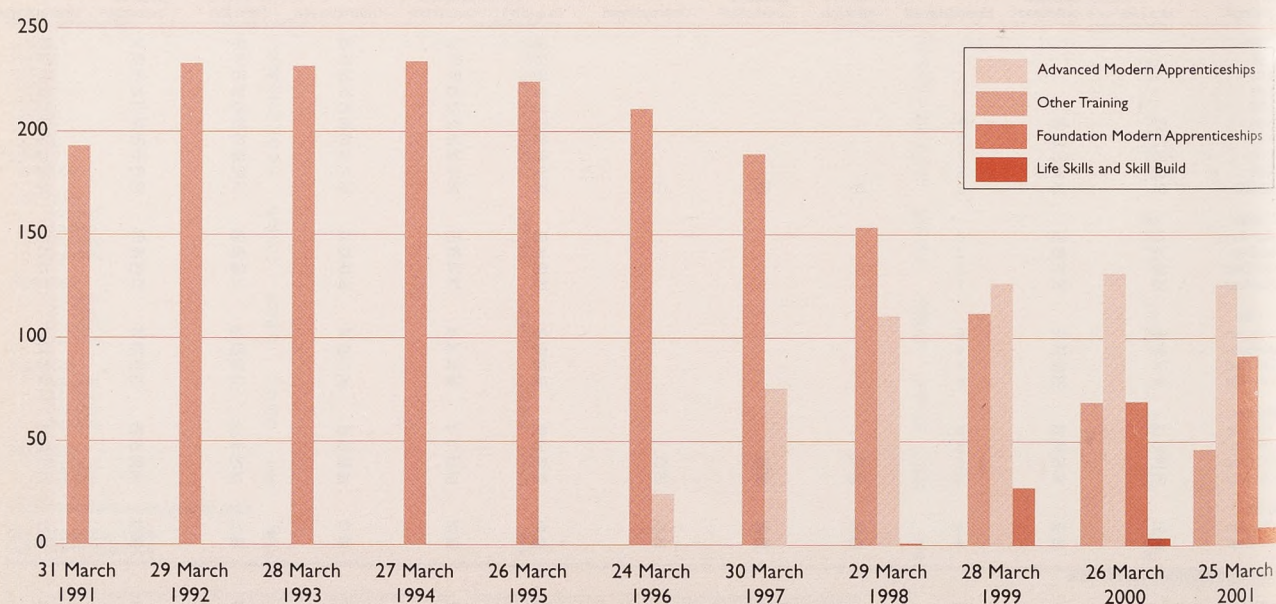
ENGLAND							
Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:							
Month of leaving OT ^a	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^b	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^c	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^d	Were unemployed
1990-91 ^a	37	73	62	41	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	47	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99	54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1999-2000	55	68	62	55	73	83	10
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	55	72	65	59	78	86	9
Jul-Sep	57	72	66	61	72	88	7
Oct-Dec	48	69	64	58	77	85	9
Jan-Mar	53	70	64	59	78	85	9
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	68	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	63	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	71	64	57	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	65	60	52	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	56	65	59	51	74	83	11
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	54	63	58	50	73	83	11
Jul-Sep	57	67	61	53	72	84	10

Source: WBTYP trainee database

... Not available

- a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
- b Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".
- c Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.
- d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
- e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions completing their training, in jobs and gaining qualifications.

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1999-2001

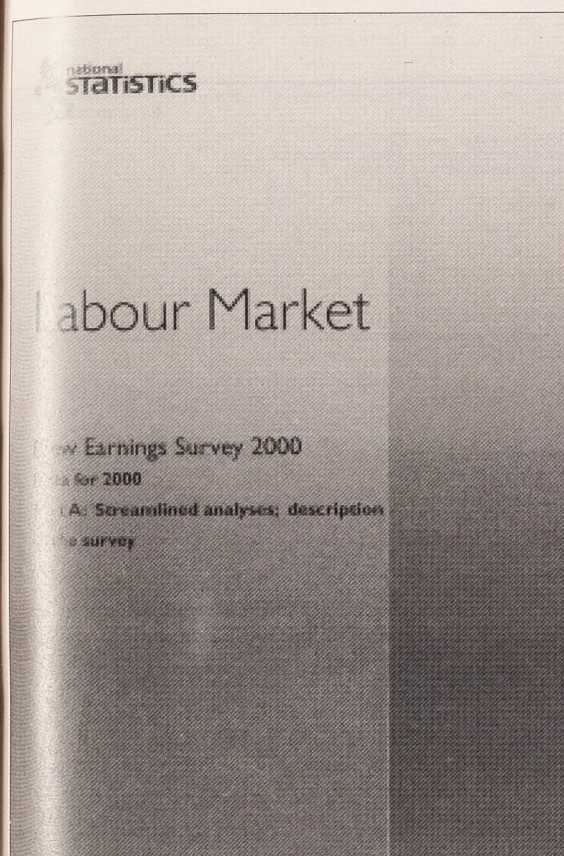


Source: TEC management information

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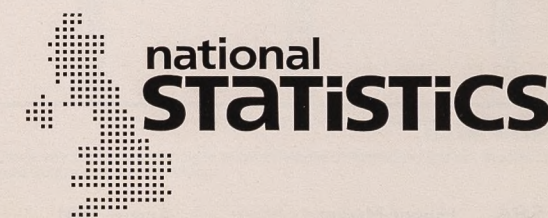
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F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
	Thousands								
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.8
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	37.3	16.1	53.5	37.9	15.1	53.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul-Sep 2000	76.9	28.3	105.5	29.9	12.7	42.8	35.8	15.8	51.6
Oct-Dec 2000	72.9	26.1	99.2	25.0	10.2	35.1	31.7	12.8	44.5
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.0	13.7	46.8	37.9	14.6	52.6
Apr 2001	69.0	25.5	94.7	9.4	3.6	13.1	14.7	5.1	19.8

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
 b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
 c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
 d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January 2000 to April 2001 are not available.

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-April 2001^f

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	94.7	51.4	27.17	4.33	11.67	5.99	5.18	16.18
Male	69.0	36.9	19.56	3.10	8.17	3.49	4.80	12.53
Female	25.5	14.2	7.60	1.23	3.49	2.50	0.38	3.65
People with disabilities ^d	12.1	5.7	3.99	0.56	1.75	0.96	0.73	2.47
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	14.3	8.5	3.62	0.35	2.04	0.91	0.32	2.18
White	77.8	39.9	23.30	3.76	9.46	5.01	5.06	14.59
Prefer not to say	4.9	2.9	1.24	0.16	0.62	0.29	0.18	0.74

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
 b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
 c Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 d Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
 e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
 f Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for April 2001 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
			Thousands							
GREAT BRITAIN^e										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan 2001	15.0	4.02	3.89	0.50	1.39	1.00	1.01	1.56	1.82	3.75
Feb 2001	17.2	5.03	4.82	0.79	1.44	1.31	1.29	1.58	2.00	3.74
Mar 2001	21.4	6.78	5.41	1.06	1.70	1.40	1.24	1.87	2.44	4.91
Apr 2001	15.6	5.11	3.04	0.67	0.78	0.84	0.75	1.34	2.12	4.02
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan 2001	11.0	3.00	2.91	0.36	1.03	0.59	0.94	0.87	1.32	2.87
Feb 2001	12.5	3.72	3.62	0.57	1.05	0.78	1.22	0.90	1.42	2.83
Mar 2001	15.5	4.93	4.00	0.75	1.24	0.85	1.16	1.06	1.77	3.78
Apr 2001	11.4	3.76	2.26	0.49	0.58	0.49	0.69	0.77	1.55	3.05
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan 2001	4.0	1.02	0.97	0.14	0.35	0.41	0.07	0.68	0.50	0.88
Feb 2001	4.7	1.30	1.20	0.21	0.39	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.57	0.91
Mar 2001	5.9	1.86	1.41	0.31	0.46	0.55	0.08	0.80	0.67	1.12
Apr 2001	4.2	1.35	0.78	0.18	0.19	0.35	0.06	0.57	0.57	0.97

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
 b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work.
 c For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits.
 d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.
 e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for April 2001 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
GREAT BRITAIN					
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 1999	39.86	14.81	5.68	6.23	13.15
Apr-Jun 1999	45.90	18.59	7.72	7.76	14.29
Jul-Sep 1999	55.52	21.65	5.72	12.55	15.59
Oct-Dec 1999	52.16	19.37	5.16	12.77	14.86
Jan-Mar 2000	50.54	18.66	5.95	12.26	15.48
Apr-Jun 2000	54.65	20.90	5.40	10.20	15.95
Jul-Sep 2000	58.13	22.12	5.91	11.89	18.55
Oct-Dec 2000	58.13	22.12	5.75	11.71	18.55
Jan 2001	18.23	6.63	2.15	4.11	6.00
Feb 2001	19.37	7.12	2.15	4.14	6.12
Mar 2001	24.61	9.64	2.56	4.88	7.53
Apr 2001	19.77	7.20	1.99	4.19	6.39
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 1999	4.69	1.58	0.45	0.85	1.81
Apr-Jun 1999	5.82	2.04	0.41	1.07	1.88
Jul-Sep 1999	5.09	1.57	0.44	1.07	2.26
Oct-Dec 1999	5.09	1.57	0.44	0.90	2.16
Jan-Mar 2000	6.20	1.99	0.55	1.05	2.61
Apr-Jun 2000	5.86	1.92	0.47	0.88	2.41
Jul-Sep 2000	5.39	1.71	0.47	0.77	2.24
Oct-Dec 2000	4.90	1.47	0.38	0.77	2.24
Jan 2001	1.94	0.59	0.20	0.29	0.86
Feb 2001	1.73	0.57	0.17	0.29	0.73
Mar 2001	2.27	0.80	0.17	0.33	0.96
Apr 2001	1.85	0.63	0.14	0.23	0.84
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 1999	23.69	9.86	4.15	3.16	6.52
Apr-Jun 1999	24.70	11.46	3.71	2.98	6.75
Jul-Sep 1999	27.72	12.63	4.72	3.71	6.66
Oct-Dec 1999	23.37	10.72	3.71	3.72	5.73
Jan-Mar 2000	23.98	10.37	3.74	3.80	6.07
Apr-Jun 2000	24.96	11.48	3.35	3.50	6.83
Jul-Sep 2000	27.32	12.26	3.89	4.69	7.08
Oct-Dec 2000	22.32	9.39	3.40	3.47	6.06
Jan 2001	9.20	3.43	1.36	1.53	2.89
Feb 2001	10.62	4.46	1.44	1.70	3.01
Mar 2001	13.23	5.98	1.70	2.09	3.96
Apr 2001	10.74	4.48	1.21	1.87	3.19
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan-Mar 1999	6.54	1.80	0.51	0.29	3.95
Apr-Jun 1999	7.44	2.31	0.55	0.50	4.81
Jul-Sep 1999	8.38	2.51	0.55	0.50	4.81
Oct-Dec 1999	8.51	2.53	0.53	0.48	4.96
Jan-Mar 2000	7.92	2.27	0.53	0.48	4.96
Apr-Jun 2000	7.87	2.53	0.60	0.32	4.73
Jul-Sep 2000	8.26	2.68	0.57	0.31	4.23
Oct-Dec 2000	8.91	2.95	0.59	0.41	4.96
Jan 2001	2.40	0.69	0.20	0.10	1.46
Feb 2001	2.50	0.75	0.22	0.11	1.43
Mar 2001	3.01	1.08	0.24	0.12	1.57
Apr 2001	2.62	0.74	0.33	0.13	1.42

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
1998		44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999		87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000		96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan 2001		5.84	5.30	0.53	0.83	0.79	0.05
Feb 2001		7.20	6.42	0.78	1.07	0.99	0.07
Mar 2001		9.68	8.68	1.00	1.48	1.39	0.08
Apr 2001		7.17	6.45	0.71	0.62	0.58	0.04
Male							
1998		32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999		64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	0.84
2000		68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	0.99
Jan 2001		4.29	3.92	0.37	0.62	0.59	0.04
Feb 2001		5.27	4.71	0.56	0.80	0.75	0.05
Mar 2001		7.06	6.37	0.69	1.10	1.04	0.06
Apr 2001		5.29	4.77	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.03
Female							
1998		11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999		22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000		24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan 2001		1.54	1.39	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.01
Feb 2001		1.92	1.71	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.02
Mar 2001		2.62	2.31	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.02
Apr 2001		1.88	1.68	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1998		4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999		9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	0.08
2000		10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.10
Jan 2001		0.68	0.65	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.01
Feb 2001		0.86	0.81	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.00
Mar 2001		1.06	0.97	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.01
Apr 2001		0.77	0.72	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month			
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
Jan-Mar 1999		64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999		67.3	12.1	79.4	29.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 1999		68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999		72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Jan-Mar 2000		70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.6
Apr-Jun 2000		63.3	11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.8
Jul-Sep 2000		56.4	10.6	67.6	7.8	1.5	9.4	8.7	1.7	10.5
Oct-Dec 2000		55.3	10.0	65.9	8.1	1.5	9.7	7.7	1.4	9.2
Jan 2001		55.2	10.1	65.9	8.1	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.5	9.7
Feb 2001		53.5	9.8	63.8	7.1	1.4	8.6	7.9	1.5	9.5
Mar 2001		52.0	9.6	62.2	8.3	1.7	10.1	10.3	1.9	12.3
Apr 2001		43.2	7.9	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.5	9.5

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-April 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	51.6	41.8	1.93	1.05	3.25	3.56
Male	43.2	34.9	1.65	0.88	2.68	3.02
Female	7.9	6.4	0.27	0.16	0.53	0.52
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	5.2	4.2	0.09	0.14	0.36	0.36
People with disabilities ^f	11.4	9.2	0.45	0.24	0.74	0.77

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA, plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal				
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d	On JSA ^e	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
All										
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80	
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30	
Jan 2001	9.2	1.30	1.23	0.44	0.74	4.50	0.31	0.66	0.06	
Feb 2001	9.2	1.45	1.25	0.58	0.67	4.08	0.37	0.75	0.05	
Mar 2001	11.9	1.96	1.52	0.66	0.99	5.51	0.47	0.75	0.04	
Apr 2001	8.8	1.28	0.92	0.39	0.70	5.09	0.30	0.07	0.01	
Male										
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27	
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98	
Jan 2001	7.7	1.10	1.01	0.34	0.62	3.81	0.26	0.56	0.05	
Feb 2001	7.7	1.20	1.00	0.47	0.57	3.45	0.32	0.65	0.04	
Mar 2001	9.9	1.63	1.23	0.53	0.82	4.65	0.42	0.63	0.04	
Apr 2001	7.3	1.08	0.74	0.32	0.58	4.31	0.25	0.06	0.01	
Female										
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51	
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31	
Jan 2001	1.4	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.66	0.05	0.09	0.00	
Feb 2001	1.4	0.23	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.61	0.04	0.10	0.01	
Mar 2001	1.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.84	0.05	0.11	0.01	
Apr 2001	1.3	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.11	0.75	0.05	0.01	0.00	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercut the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
- c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
- e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All							
1999		23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000		26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan 2001		1.78	1.47	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.02
Feb 2001		1.95	1.58	0.37	0.21	0.19	0.02
Mar 2001		2.63	2.15	0.48	0.31	0.29	0.02
Apr 2001		1.70	1.40	0.30	0.12	0.11	0.01
Male							
1999		19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000		22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan 2001		1.49	1.24	0.26	0.17	0.15	0.02
Feb 2001		1.64	1.32	0.32	0.19	0.17	0.02
Mar 2001		2.21	1.79	0.41	0.27	0.24	0.02
Apr 2001		1.43	1.17	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.01
Female							
1999		3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000		4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan 2001		0.26	0.22	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00
Feb 2001		0.29	0.24	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00
Mar 2001		0.38	0.32	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.00
Apr 2001		0.25	0.21	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1999		2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000		2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan 2001		0.18	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Feb 2001		0.17	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Mar 2001		0.25	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr 2001		0.14	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR				
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0				
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5				
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4				
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6				
1999	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4			
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2			
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2			
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6			
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9			
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4			
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0			
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3			
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2			
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3			
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2			
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8			
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1			
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4			
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6			
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6			
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9			
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9			
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0			
2001	Jan	385.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1			
	Feb	391.6	4.1	5.8	232.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5			
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2			
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4			
	May	398.9	11.1	2.4	245.9	4.2	235.5	-0.7	114.4	1.9			
	Jun P	423.7	24.8	9.6	239.2	2.1	217.7	-2.8	101.2	-2.6			

Source: Employment Service administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres, and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8
	May	24.6	46.9	40.2	25.4	40.5	28.2	34.0	46.2	38.8	324.8	22.1	43.2	390.0	..	398.9
	Jun P	24.5	47.7	43.1	29.1	42.1	30.5	39.6	48.5	46.5	351.6	23.2	39.9	414.8	..	423.7

Source: Employment Service administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire East and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
	May	23.4	44.8	39.4	23.6	37.9	27.8	31.4	44.7	39.9	312.9	22.2	40.8	375.8	..	..
	Jun	24.3	47.1	44.3	29.4											

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995		232	235	170	174	415	65
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		152	163	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
1998	May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
	Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
	Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
	Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
	Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
	Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
	Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
	Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
	Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
	Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
	Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
	Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
	Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000	Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
	Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
	Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
	May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
	Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	19	3.2	3.2	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	30	8.0	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	30	7.3	8.7	115.1	6.0
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5 R	2.2
	Feb	23	30 R	13.8 R	23.5 R	35.6 R	5.6 R
	Mar	17 R	25 R	13.7 R	26.4 R	47.6 R	8.8 R
	Apr	21	26 R	3.4 R	4.1 R	15.8 R	1.4
	May	17	22	62.4	63.6	91.3	3.3

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	85	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	3	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	57	49	10	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	52	49	40	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
1998	May	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
	Jun	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
	Jul	-	0.2	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Aug	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
	Sep	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Oct	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
	Nov	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
	Dec	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.6
1999	Jan	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
	Feb	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
	Mar	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
	Apr	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
	May	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
	Jun	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
	Jul	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
	Aug	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
	Sep	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
	Oct	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Nov	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
	Dec	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-
	May	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Jun	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
	Jul	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	Aug	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
	Sep	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
	Oct	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	11.7
	Dec	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	-	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	5.6 R	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	8.8 R	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2 R	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	1.4	-	-	1.3 R	-	1.6	0.4 R	11.1	-
	May	-	3.3	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-

a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to May 2000			12 months to May 2001		
SIC 1992	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	100	200	1	800	2,100
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	4	100	100	2	200	500
textiles and textile products;	2	300	500	1	100	100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	-	200	1	-	1,600
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	200	400	1	100	100
crude, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	1	200	300
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	500	1,000	2	800	2,800
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	400	2,600	44	00	2,300
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	25	00	900	4	2,000	2,400
electrical and optical equipment;	1	100	100	5	2,600	3,700
transport equipment;	23	23,500	23,000	14	19,500	48,400
manufacturing n.e.c.	1	300	300	2	400	3,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	500	1,000	-	-	-
Construction	22	15,800	34,600	10	14,500	46,700
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	3	500	8,700	2	12,100	40,900
Transport, storage and communication	95	43,300	59,600	132	82,900	164,400
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	300	900	1	-	100
Public administration and defence	10	11,800	26,900	15	33,900	66,300
Education	21	5,300	11,200	17	45,300	78,700
Health and social work	5	1,500	5,600	9	27,100	178,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	5	800	700	13	13,200	38,700
All industries and services	204 ^a	107,300	176,200	227 ^a	256,200	682,500

a Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

* Less than 50 workers involved.

** Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: May 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	22	63,600	91,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	62,300 ^a	77,700
Continuing from earlier months	5	1,300 ^b	13,600

a All directly involved

b Includes 30 involved for the first time in the month

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to May 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	139,900	409,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	11	2,000	3,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	8,700	15,000
Redundancy questions	24	31,600	135,200
Trade union matters	6	900	6,200
Working conditions and supervision	10	10,400	17,400
Manning and work allocation	54	40,600	58,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	47	22,100	36,900
All causes	227	256,200	682,500

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

March to May 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	LEVELS	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
		Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	All	16-17	753	295	458	639	231	407	114	64	51	707	62	645
		18-24	3,647	3,028	618	3,300	2,731	569	346	297	49	1,341	489	852
		All under 25	4,400	3,323	1,076	3,939	2,962	977	461	361	100	2,048	550	1,497
	Male	16-17	388	176	212	319	135	184	69	41	28	360	30	330
		18-24	1,985	1,702	284	1,769	1,514	255	216	188	28	559	123	436
		All under 25	2,373	1,878	496	2,088	1,649	439	285	229	56	918	153	766
	Female	16-17	365	119	246	320	96	223	46	23	23	347	32	315
		18-24	1,661	1,327	335	1,531	1,217	314	130	109	21	782	366	416
		All under 25	2,027	1,446	581	1,861	1,313	537	176	132	44	1,129	398	732
	RATES(%): ^c													
	All	16-17	51.6	82.8	41.5	43.8	64.9	36.9	15.2	21.6	11.0	48.4	17.2	58.5
		18-24	73.1	86.1	42.1	66.2	77.6	38.7	9.5	9.8	8.0	26.9	13.9	57.9
		All under 25	68.2	85.8	41.8	61.1	76.5	37.9	10.5	10.9	9.3	31.8	14.2	58.2
	Male	16-17	51.9	85.5	39.1	42.7	65.6	34.0	17.7	23.3	13.1	48.1	14.5	60.9
		18-24	78.0	93.3	39.4	69.5	83.0	35.5	11.0	10.0	10.0	22.0	6.7	60.6
		All under 25	72.1	92.5	39.3	63.4	81.2	34.9	12.0	12.2	11.3	27.9	7.5	60.7
	Female	16-17	51.3	79.0	43.9	44.9	63.9	39.8	12.5	19.1	9.3	48.7	21.0	56.1
		18-24	68.0	78.4	44.6	62.6	71.9	41.8	7.8	8.3	6.2	32.0	21.6	55.4
		All under 25	64.2	78.4	44.3	58.6	71.3	40.9	8.7	9.1	7.5	35.8	21.6	55.7
	CHANGES ON YEAR													
	LEVELS													
	All	16-17	-39	-1	-37	-6	7	-13	-33	-8	-25	58	9	49
		18-24	-5	-9	4	26	17	8	-30	-26	-4	57	8	50
		All under 25	-43	-10	-34	20	24	-4	-63	-34	-29	115	17	98
	Male	16-17	-16	0	-16	-3	0	-3	-13	0	-13	26	0	26
		18-24	-7	2	-8	12	21	-9	-19	-19	0	36	8	28
		All under 25	-23	2	-24	9	20	-11	-32	-19	-13	62	8	54
	Female	16-17	-22	-1	-21	-3	7	-10	-20	-8	-12	32	9	23
		18-24	2	-10	12	13	-3	17	-11	-7	-4	22	0	22
		All under 25	-21	-11	-9	11	4	7	-31	-15	-16	54	9	44
	RATES(%): ^c													
	All	16-17	-3.4	-2.3	-3.9	-1.0	0.3	-1.5	-3.4	-2.5	-4.2	3.4	2.3	3.9
		18-24	-0.9	-0.2	-1.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	0.9	0.2	1.3
		All under 25	-1.5	-0.4	-2.4	-0.4	0.5	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-2.3	1.5	0.4	2.4
	Male	16-17	-2.9	-0.1	-3.7	-1.0	-0.3	-1.2	-2.5	0.2	-4.8	2.9	0.1	3.7
		18-24	-1.2	-0.4	-2.3	-0.3	0.7	-2.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.3
		All under 25	-1.6	-0.4	-2.9	-0.5	0.6	-1.8	-1.2	-1.0	-2.0	1.6	0.4	2.9
	Female	16-17	-3.9	-5.2	-3.9	-1.0	1.3	-1.8	-4.4	-6.5	-3.7	3.9	5.2	3.9
		18-24	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-1.6	0.6	0.1	0.4
		All under 25	-1.3	-0.5	-1.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	-1.4	-1.0	-2.6	1.3	0.5	1.9

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 3094

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
b Full-time education.
c Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.
Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

5 May - 8 June 2001
9 June - 6 July 2001

8,406^a
7,378^a

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres. The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output														
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries						
	1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		
	YBEZ	ABMI	2.5	CKYW	2.2	CKYY	1.4	GDOS	3.1	GDQB	-1.2				
1993	93.2	665.4	93.3	93.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.8	3.8				
1994	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0			
1995	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.1	100.0	0.4	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5	103.0	3.0		
1996	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2	108.4	5.2		
1997	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3	110.7	2.1		
1998	109.0	777.9	2.6	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.9	0.8	114.4	3.3		
1999	111.5	795.7	2.3	105.0	1.5	103.8	1.6	119.5	3.4	108.6	1.6	121.2	5.9		
2000	114.9R	820.2R	3.1R	105.0	1.5	103.8	1.8	122.9	3.2	111.2	5.4	118.5R	5.9R		
2001	113.4	202.6	3.2	103.8	1.8	102.9	1.8	117.8	3.2	108.8	2.5	120.8R	6.8R		
	Q1	114.5	204.4	3.4	105.2	2.4	103.4	2.1	119.0	3.6	108.8	2.5	122.2	6.1	
	Q2	115.5	206.1	3.0	105.9	1.3	104.2	1.2	120.3	3.5	106.8	-0.9	122.2	6.1	
	Q3	115.5	206.1	3.0	105.9	1.3	104.2	1.2	120.3	3.5	106.8	-0.9	122.2	6.1	
	Q4	115.9	207.1	2.6	105.2	0.7	104.8	1.5	121.1	3.2	107.8	-0.6	122.2	4.4	
2001	Q1	116.5R	208.0R	2.7R	104.5R	0.7R	104.1	1.2	122.2R	3.7	109.6R	-1.4	120.9	2.0	
	Income														
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^d		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{e,j,l}				Inventories		
	1995=100		Change on year (%)		£ billion		Change on year (%)		1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		
	OSXS		CAED		CZBH		CDKQ		PLKW		CAFU				
1993	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	1.6	3.0	90.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.4			
1994	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.8			
1995	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.1	4.1	4.5			
1996	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	2.0	2.6	1.8			
1997	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	1.0	3.8			
1998	106.3	0.2	151.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	82.5	-8.9R	-4.1R	-0.1	0.6	4.2			
1999	109.9	3.4	150.7	-0.6	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.5	-3.3R	-0.5R	1.2	-1.4			
2000	113.3	3.1	155.9	3.5	3.0	2.1	93.3	11.5	3.2	1.0R	2.5R	1.9			
2001	112.5	4.7	38.7R	5.9R	2.3	2.1	90.6	12.8	1.6	0.4	2.3R	0.0			
	Q1	112.6R	1.5R	38.8R	4.9R	3.1	91.2	11.4	3.2	0.9	2.6	1.5			
	Q2	115.5R	5.4R	39.7R	5.7R	3.2	94.8	12.1	4.4	1.1	2.6	0.8			
	Q3	114.2R	2.1R	38.7R	-2.1R	3.1	96.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	-0.5			
2001	Q1	..	..	39.5	2.1	2.6	95.0	4.9	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.4R	
	Expenditure														
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^a		All industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^f		Service industries		General government final consumption		
	1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		(1995 prices)		
	£ billion		Change on year (%)		1995=100		Change on year (%)		1995=100		Change on year (%)		£ billion		
1993	ABJR	420.1	2.5	EAPS	95.3	3.1	EAFY	92.0	5.4	NPEL	68.4	-3.1	APIN	APIT	NMRY
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	70.9	3.6	15.0	55.9	5.2	55.9	5.2	137.0	-0.4
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	76.4	7.7	17.6	52.8	5.2	58.8	5.2	138.9	1.4
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	83.2	8.8	17.8	55.8	5.2	65.4	11.2	141.1	1.6
1997	472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.0	11.8	19.8	65.4	11.2	73.2	11.9	143.5	1.7
1998	491.4	4.0	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	105.9	13.8	20.7	73.2	11.9	85.2	16.4	145.5	-1.4
1999	513.4	4.5	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	113.8	7.5	17.7	85.2	16.4	96.1	12.9	143.1	1.1
2000	532.6	3.7	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	116.0	1.9R	17.8R	96.1	12.9	105.5	2.4	148.8	4.0
2001	131.4	3.8													

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All Items (RPI)		All Items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
2000	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.6
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 12 June 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	174.4	0.1	1.9					
Food and catering	CHBS	164.7	0.5	5.2	Tobacco	CHBE	285.1	0.0	4.2
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	217.3	0.2	2.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	291.2		4
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	179.8	-0.3	1.8	Tobacco	DOBO	228.1		5
Personal expenditure	CHBV	137.2	0.1	-1.1	Housing	CHBF	220.5	-0.6	2.0
Travel and leisure	CHBW	173.6	0.3	1.1	Rent	DOBP	246.8		4
Consumer durables	CHBY	106.3	-0.1	-2.7	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	217.4		-10
Seasonal food	CHBP	153.8	1.5	24.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	157.3		8
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.4	0.3	2.4	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2		6
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	174.9	0.1	1.5	Water and other payments	DOBS	268.9		4
All items excluding food	CHAY	178.7	0.1	1.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	232.9		7
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	157.7		2
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	210.5		1
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	172.5	0.2	2.4	Fuel and light	CHBG	125.4	0.0	2.5
Housing	CHAZ	165.1	0.2	1.9	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	137.1		5
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	164.9	0.3	2.8	Electricity	DOBX	128.0		0
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	171.4	0.2	2.3	Gas	DOBY	119.7		5
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	170.8	0.2	2.2	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	159.1		10
Food	CHBA	151.5	0.5	5.6	Household goods	CHBH	142.2	0.0	1.2
Bread	DOAA	138.0		2	Furniture	DOCA	149.8		3
Cereals	DOAB	139.5		1	Furnishings	DOCB	149.9		2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	160.8		2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.9		-1
Beef	DOAD	135.0		2	Other household equipment	DOCD	140.5		-2
Lamb	DOAE	165.0		6	Household consumables	DOCE	162.0		0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	174.6		4	Pet care	DOCF	152.8		1
Pork	DOAG	145.9		10	Household services	CHBI	157.5	0.1	0.7
Bacon	DOAH	177.6		15	Postage	DOCG	157.6		0
Poultry	DOAI	113.2		3	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	86.8		-10
Other meat	DOAJ	139.6		5	Domestic services	DOCI	221.8		6
Fish	DOAK	153.6		2	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	204.4		6
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	162.4		2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	109.4	0.0	-4.7
Butter	DOAM	164.8		-1	Men's outerwear	DOCK	109.5		-2
Oil and fats	DOAN	131.9		-3	Women's outerwear	DOCL	87.3		-10
Cheese	DOAO	162.6		3	Children's outerwear	DOCM	108.4		-4
Eggs	DOAP	150.6		7	Other clothing	DOCN	156.0		-1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	161.5		0	Footwear	DOCO	116.0		-1
Milk products	DOAR	140.1		0	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	192.2	0.2	4.0
Tea	DOAS	158.0		5	Personal articles	DOCP	129.3		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.3		0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.3		2
Soft drinks	DOAU	188.5		0	Personal services	DOCR	282.8		7
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	134.2		2	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	183.6	0.6	-0.4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	160.6		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	126.0		-2
Potatoes	DOAX	179.8		24	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	222.1		6
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	215.0		77	Petrol and oil	DOCU	229.7		-5
Vegetables	DOAZ	138.5		25	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	270.0		8
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	131.4		34	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	191.3	0.0	3.3
Fruit	DOBB	153.6		13	Rail fares	DOCW	213.7		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	151.5		14	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	214.1		4
Other foods	DOBD	152.4		1	Other travel costs	DOCY	165.7		3
Catering	CHBC	211.9	0.5	4.2	Leisure goods	CHBL	110.5	-0.1	-1.5
Restaurant meals	DOBE	207.2		4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCE	35.7		-12
Canteen meals	DOBF	244.5		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	111.8		2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	206.0		5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	109.8		-1
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	191.8	0.3	2.1	Books and newspapers	DODC	207.1		4
Beer	DOBH	207.1		2	Gardening products	DODD	150.7		1
on sales	DOBI	216.1		3	Leisure services	CHBM	219.2	0.2	5.7
off sales	DOBJ	171.1		1	Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.4		0
Wines and spirits	DOBK	171.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	269.5		4
on sales	DOBL	203.5		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	146.9		8
off sales	DOBM	153.2		1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	129.4		6

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on 12 June 2001

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 percent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 percent of quotations fell (pence)	
Beef home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg				
Best beef mince	CZPI	590	424	Cheddar type	CZNW	191	503	349-669
Topside	CZPH	487	638					
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	588	886	Eggs				
Stewing steak	CZPE	527	484	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	147	170	124-219
Lamb home-killed, per kg				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	159	152	115-218
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	522	925	Milk				
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	349	383	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	237	37	28-41
Lamb imported (frozen), per kg				Tea				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	113	588	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	188	82	65-99
Shoulder (without bone)	CZCZ	122	450	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	239	145	115-179
Pork home-killed, per kg				Coffee				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	542	457	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	239	182	165-227
Shoulder (with bone)	DOLN	329	347	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	195	196	129-239
Bacon, per kg				Sugar				
Common ^a	CZOU	565	579	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	181	57	49-85
Back ^a	DOIF	685	707	Fresh vegetables				
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	692	95	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	470	94	44-114
Sausages, per kg ^c				Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	556	126	86-174
Pork	CZOQ	636	325	Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	632	118	99-174
Canned meats				Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	461	79	56-99
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	201	94	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	512	120	89-139
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Brussels sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF			
Frozen	CZON	153	166	Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	635	98	79-114
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	563	230	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	642	74	44-93
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	625	259	238-309
Salmon fillets	CZOL	339	856	Cucumber, each	CZNB	619	60	54-69
Salmon fillets	ZPTX	328	946	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	611	83	65-99
Bread				Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	463	152	130-200
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	224	50	Fresh fruit				
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	164	70	Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	551	117	99-139
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	192	55	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	579	118	95-152
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	137	71	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	554	132	108-149
Flour				Oranges, each	CZMW	579	25	19-30
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	224	60	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	612	109	86-119
Butter				Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	532	432	218-599
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	237	78	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	367	77	59-99
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	225	88	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	560	36	32-45
Margarine				Items other than food				
Margarine/Low fat spread	DOIB	233	81	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	545	182	154-215
per 500g				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	544	204	180-236
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	545	148	125-180
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	712	412	354-449
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	121	756	640-960
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	122	986	825-1330
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM	490	82	80-83
				Low sulphur diesel, per litre ^d	CZML	517	78	77-80
				Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	518	79	78-80

a Or Scottish equivalent.

b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

d From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with lead replacement petrol

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

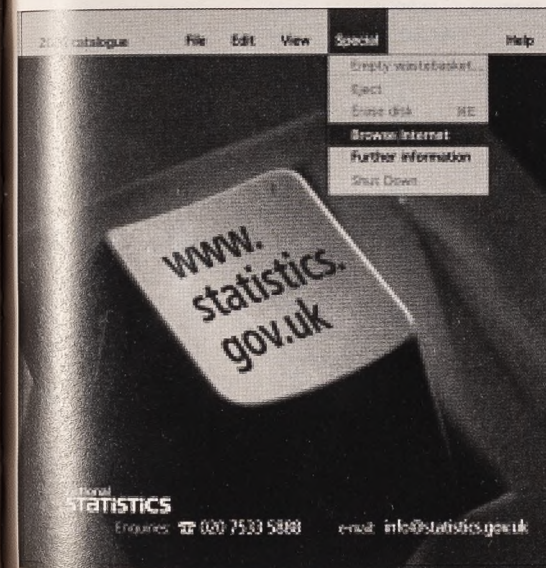
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8
1999	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6
	Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8
	Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7
	Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5
	Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7
	Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8
	Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6
	Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6
	Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3
	Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6
2001	Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3
	Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7
	Mar 13	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4
	Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5
	May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1
	Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

National Statistics Website

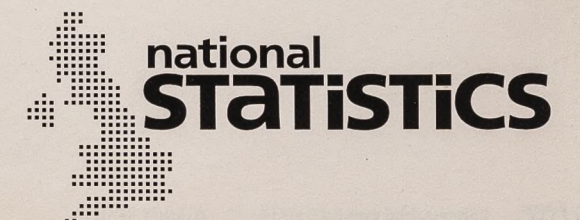
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1996=100		European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999		104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000		106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
Monthly									
1999	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.6	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.6	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
	Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001	Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
	Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
	Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
	Apr	108.8	106.7	106.9R	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
	May	109.4P	107.5	107.1P	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8P	107.9
Percentage change on a year earlier									
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
		Percent							
Annual averages									
1996		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000		2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Monthly									
1999	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
	Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001	Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
	Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
	Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
	Apr	2.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
	May	3.1P	1.7	2.9P	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5P	3.6

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

b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised
P Provisional
E Estimate

1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998		102.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999		102.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000		105.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
Monthly									
1999	May	103.6	105.9	105.5	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
	Jun	103.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
	Jul	101.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
	Aug	100.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
	Sep	103.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
	Oct	103.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
	Nov	103.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
	Dec	104.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000	Jan	103.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
	Feb	102.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
	Mar	105.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
	Apr	106.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
	May	106.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
	Jun	105.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
	Jul	103.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
	Aug	104.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
	Sep	106.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
	Oct	107.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
	Nov	108.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
	Dec	108.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001	Jan	106.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.6	112.0	111.8	105.2
	Feb	106.6	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.6	112.2	112.2	105.6
	Mar	109.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	112.9	112.7	112.7	106.4
	Apr	120.6	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.7	113.4	113.2	107.5
	May	121.2	115.9	111.2	110.7	114.1P	113.4	113.6	108.3
Percentage change on a year earlier									
		CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
		Percent							
Annual averages									
1996		7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997		5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998		4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999		2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000		2.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
Monthly									
1999	May	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2					

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

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Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
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Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094	
Employment	
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Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk	
Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk	
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
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Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
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Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE)	0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk	
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780

Training (DfEE)

Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People
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Job-related training 0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of 020 7533 6114

Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count
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Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies
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Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)

0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 020 7533 6094

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data
020 7533 6067

Regional and local labour market statistics 020 7533 6113

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 6094
labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 020 7533 6076

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics DataBank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disk from 01633 812079 as the *Historical Supplement*.

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Data are available through the website (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/downloads/theme_labour/HS2000.pdf).

Seasonally adjusted tables are available via StatBase.

ON-LINE

Articles from this publication may be available on-line within the Labour Market Theme of the National Statistics website (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/themes/labour_market/key_reports.asp).

Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view on-line or download via the StatBase-TimeZone service (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tzgate.asp>). Where this is the case the four-letter identifier is shown at the top of the column.

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