
incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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## Labour Market trends

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# Labour Market Update 

## Data released on or before 23 January 2003

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for
UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section. The LFS data are consistent with the 2001 Census population data unless otherwise stated.

## Headlines

- Employment rate increased in September-November 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
(1) Unemployment rate remained unchanged in September-November 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in December 2002.

The most recent data show the levels of employment rose while unemployment fell. The working-age employment rate rose but the unemployment rate remained unchanged. The claimant count, the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (ISA), fell. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose.

The working-age employment rate for September-November 2002 was 74.6 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 107,000 over the quarter The unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 5,000 over the quarter.
The claimant count fell by 5,800 in December 2002. The average monthly fall has been 5,600 over the last three months and 4,100 over the last six months.
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in November 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from October.

## New this month

September-November 2002 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;
Third quarter 2002: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs;
December 2002 data: Claimant count;
November 2002 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.


SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2002 period, up 0.2 percentage points from June-August 2002 and up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure I, Table A.I).
(1) Unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent in the September-November 2002 period, unchanged from June-August 2002 and up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.I).
( Employment was 27.78 million in September-November 2002, up 223,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.I).
(1) Workforce jobs fell by 0.1 per cent $(27,000)$ between June and September 2002, and rose by 0.1 per cent $(25,000)$ over the year to 29.49 million in September 2002 (Table A.3).
(1) Unemployment level was 1.52 million in September-November 2002. This is 28,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.I).
(1) Claimant count down 5,800 on the month to December 2002 to 928,300 Claimant count rate in December 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the November 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in September-November 2002, up 0.2 percentage points from June-August 2002 and up 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2001 (Table A.I).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from June-August 2002 and down 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2001 (Table A.I).
(1) GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.8 per cent in November 2002, down 0.4 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the October 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A. 3 pSI4).


## EMPLOYMENT

(1) Men in employment up 83,000 since June-August 2002 to 14.98 million in September-November 2002, and women up 25,000 in the same period to 12.80 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.I).
(1) People in full-time employment up 93,000 since June-August 2002 to 20.67 million in September-November 2002. People in part-time employment up 15,000 over the same period to 7.11 million (Table B.I).
(1) Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 4.2 per cent $(155,000)$ compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.58 million in the three months to November 2002 (Table B. I2).

- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 895.7 million in September-November 2002, up 1.2 million from September-November 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.8 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B. 21 ).


## UNEMPLOYMENT

(1) Number of people unemployed for between six and $\mathbf{I 2}$ months up 17,000 over the year to stand at 229,000 in September-November 2002 (Table C.I).

- Unemployment over $\mathbf{I 2}$ months fell 34,000 over the year to stand at 316,000 in September-November 2002 (Table C.I).
- Unemployment for those aged $\mathbf{1 8}$ to $\mathbf{2 4}$ fell 4,000 over the year to stand at 394,000 in September-November 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.I).
- Unemployment rate for UK government office regions was up in most regions over the year except London, North East, North West, Northern Ireland and Scotland. The highest rates were in North East and London at 6.7 per cent and the lowest were in the East and South East at 4.I per cent (Figure 7, Table A.II).


## CLAIMANT COUNT

(1) Claimant count over $\mathbf{1 2}$ months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 25,900 over the year to stand at 142,600 in December 2002 (Table F.2)

- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 229,400 in December 2002, a fall of 2,500 since December 2001 (Table F.2).
© Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,000 in December 2002, a rise of 700 since December 2001 (Table F.2).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

|  | December 2002 | Change on year |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $18-24$, over six months | 31,976 | -817 |
| 25 and over, 18 months to two years | 27,784 | -916 |
| 25 and over, more than two years | 50,398 | $-23,628$ |
| Total | 110,158 | $\mathbf{- 2 5 , 3 6 1}$ |

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

(1) Number of economically active people was 29.29 million in SeptemberNovember 2002. Of this total, 15.88 million were men and 13.41 million were women (Table D.I).

- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 49,000 over the quarter to 7.68 million in September-November 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 44,000 . The number not wanting a job was down 107,000 over the year to 5.37 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 63,000 over the year to 2.31 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
(1) The LFS shows that of the 248,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to September-November 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 223,000 , an increase in the unemployed of 28,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 3,000 (Table A.I).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in September-November 2002, up 0.3 percentage points from June-August 2002, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the period June-August 2002 (Table D.I).


| Figure 5 | Female employment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sampling variability $\pm 103,000$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thousands } \\ & 13,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 12,800 |  |  |  |
| $12,600$ |  |  |  |
| 12,400 |  |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep-Nov } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep-Nov } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ |


| Figure 6 | Unemployed aged 18-24 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sampling variability on total $\pm 25,000$ |  |  |  |
| Thousands |  |  |  |
| 300 |  |  |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep-Nov } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sep-Nov 2001 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep-Nov } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ |



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year
September-November 2001 to September-November 2002





## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Redundancies data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
(1) Results for September-November 2002 show that 6.8 per thousand employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to interview. 8.5 per thousand male employees and 5.0 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to interview. Of those made redundant, 45.2 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.3I).


## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.8 per cent. This is up 0.1 per cent from the 0 ctober 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
(1) The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 2002 was 4.4 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the 0 ctober 2002 rate (Table E.I).
(1) In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the October 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for November 2002 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the 0 ctober 2002 rate (Table E.I).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the 0 ctober 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2002 was 4.3 per cent, up 0.6 percentage point from the October 2002 rate. This is down I.I percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.I).
(1) Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2002 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the 0 ctober 2002 rate. This is down 0.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.I).


## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

(1) Manufacturing output was 2.0 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2002, compared with a year earlier.
(1) Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.1 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).

- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure IO, Table B.32).
(1) Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).


## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

(1) UK unemployment rate in September-November 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in November 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure II, Table C.5).

- In I5 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to November, compared with 1.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period, consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.2 per cent.
- Further information on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/hicp.


## VACANCIES

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


## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

(1) Number of working days lost in the 12 months to November 2002 is provisionally estimated to be $1,406,300$ from 135 stoppages. Some 40 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 27 per cent were lost in education and 10 per cent were lost in health and social work.
(1) Number of working days lost in November 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 370,800 from 20 stoppages (Figure I2, Tables H.II and H.I 2).

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

(1) At the end of the academic year 2001-02, around 271,000 people were in-learning on Work-Based Learning for Young People, compared with 254,400 one year earlier, mainly due to an increased number of people on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (Table F.I, December 2002).

- For the first time, the number of people in-learning on Foundation Modern

Apprenticeship ( $1 \mathrm{II}, 600$ at the end of 2001-02) has overtaken the number on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship $(107,900)$. In-learning on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship has risen by 23,200 in the last year while in-learning on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship has fallen by 9,900 (Table F.I, December 2002).

- Starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship have fallen from 72,400 in 2000-01 to around 52,700 in 2001-02. Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship have risen from 104,100 in 2000-01 to around 106,600 in 2001-02 (Table F.2, December 2002).
(1) Starts on Other work-based training in 2001-02 at 49,100 are similar to the previous year figure of 50,100 . Starts on Life Skills at 25,800 are also similar to last year's figure of 26,300 (Table F.2, December 2002).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes


## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices rose by 0.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2001, GDP has risen by 2.1 per cent.
(1) In December the seasonally adjusted estimate of Retail Sales Volume was 138.4. This was I.I per cent above the November figure of I36.9 and 6.4 per cent higher than the December 2001 level.
- In the three months to November 2002, manufacturing output rose by 0.8 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 2.0 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The revised estimate of total business investment in the second quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is $£ 26,049$ million, down by $£ 57$ million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 0.2 per cent over the previous quarter.
(1) The balance of trade in goods in the three months to November 2002 was in deficit by $£ 10.3$ billion, up from a deficit of $£ 8.6$ billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of $£ 7.5$ billion a year earlier.
(1) Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to November 2002 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 2.8 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
(1) Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to November 2002 were I.I per cent higher than the previous three months and up 3.1 per cent on the same three months last year.
(1) The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 178.5 for December, up from 178.2 for November.
(1) In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 2.9 per cent, up from 2.6 per cent in November.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.7 per cent, down from 2.8 per cent in November.
(1) Further information on the Retail Prices Index can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi.

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 contain the usual labour market statistics.


## I5 January 2003

By Claire Macaulay, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics
This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account.

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## Overlapping change

Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where $(\mathrm{M} 2+\mathrm{M} 3+\mathrm{M} 4) / 3-(\mathrm{MI}+\mathrm{M} 2+\mathrm{M} 3) / 3=[(\mathrm{M} 2-\mathrm{MI})+(\mathrm{M} 3-\mathrm{M} 2)+(\mathrm{M} 4-\mathrm{M} 3)] / 3$. They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping changes can be found on pp59-63, Labour Market Trends, February 1998.

## Summary

The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. However, there are some changes in the detail and some signs of further improvement, although they remain tentative. The employment rate continues on a slight upward trend. Unemployment appears to have been rising marginally over the past year, but the trend now seems to be flattening off, and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance continue to decline marginally. The rate of earnings growth remains a little subdued, although the underlying, excluding bonus, series has picked up. Generally, data are consistent with the output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data for quarters two and three. However, the signals are difficult to interpret due to the effect of the Queen's Golden Jubilee, and there are signs of a slow-down in both output and possibly in total hours worked in quarter three. On the whole, the labour market remains largely flat.

## Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Underlying this is the fact that the labour market tends to lag output: output slows first; employment levels adjust later. The rate of GDP growth did pick up in the second quarter of 2002, and this stronger growth appears to have continued into the third quarter. Nevertheless, while employment continued to grow, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving the trend in the employment rate largely flat from May-July 2001 until the present. However, the latest employment figures for September to November show the workingage employment rate up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter at 74.6 per cent. The 16 and over employment level is up 107,000 on the quarter (compared with a 223,000 increase on the year). As a result, the latest trend in the employment rate appears to be turning marginally upward (see Figure 1), but given past fluctuations, one needs to be cautious before reading too much into it.

The recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see Figure 2). The overlapping changes have been volatile, with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 20,000 between August-October and September-November. However, any single month's figure needs to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view that both the employment rate and the level are increasing. Looking at other sources does help to illustrate the uncertainty in recent data. For example, the latest workforce jobs figures (September) show a fall of 27,000 on the quarter, with the biggest decreases being in manufacturing, and finance and business services, whereas the largest increases have come in public administration, education and health, and distribution, hotels and restaurants.

Output growth in the third quarter was 0.9 per cent; however, the timing of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in June appears to have had the effect of reducing growth in the second quarter and increasing it in the third quarter. Without the impact of the Jubilee, ONS estimates that the pattern in output would have been of a stronger recovery into quarter two, with growth of between 0.8 per cent and 1.3 per cent, followed by a slow-down into the third quarter, with growth of between 0.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent. This is reflected elsewhere in the data. For example, official data on manufacturing output showed a sharp downturn into June, before recovering in July. Although manufacturing output picked up in July it did not get back to the levels seen in April and May (although these figures may have been erratically high due to the Jubilee) and then slowed between August and October. However, the latest figures show output rose 0.8 per cent in the three months to November. Moving into December, the signals are subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing \& Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing has recorded a contraction, with the lowest reading for five months: demand and employment decreased, while growth of output was solid. The latest CBI monthly trends survey reported a fall in orders in the run up to Christmas. In the service industries, CIPS also reported activity expanding for the twelfth consecutive month but at a slower rate. Employment fell for the fifteenth month running. However, this contradicts official data which shows an increase in service employment of 225,000 on the year to September 2002; most, although not all, of the difference appears to be due to the public sector, which is not included in CIPS figures.




The impact of the Jubilee seen in the output data is reflected in LFS hours worked. Total weekly hours remain at a historically high level following growth over much of the past decade. More recently, they have followed a similar pattern to GDP growth over the past two years, with a weakening in the level over 2001 followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002 , rising to 900.2 million hours in March-May 2002. The figures for AprilJune, May-July and June-August were all significantly lower. However, there is strong evidence to suggest that this fall is linked to the extra bank holiday for the Queen's Golden Jubilee. The figures since JulySeptember have been unaffected by the Jubilee, and have seen an apparent recovery in hours worked. The total for the latest quarter increased by 8.4 million hours to 895.7 million hours (see Figure 3). It is estimated that the effect of the Jubilee has been to reduce total weekly hours by
approximately 12 million for each of the three quarters including the month of June (see Figure 4). There is a range of uncertainty around this estimate but if one adjusts the data to take this Jubilee effect into account, then the revised trend would be indicative of a slight slow-down in hours worked; however, the Jubilee effect continues to make it difficult to interpret the trend and this needs to be treated with caution. For example, it is also possible that the March-May quarter was higher than normal due to increased working before the Jubilee holiday, in preparation for the break. However, this is uncertain and no estimate of this effect is available.

## Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for September-November suggest that, having been rising for around a year, unemployment


is now flat. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see Figure 5). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 5,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.515 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 17,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the August-October and September-November quarters (see Figure (6). This is the second consecutive monthly fall. However, as with the employment changes, there is a degree of uncertainty, and one should not read too much into one or two month's figures.

Short-term unemployment (six months and under) accounts for all of the overall decrease this quarter. The number of people unemployed for up to six months decreased by 11,000 on the quarter to stand at 970,000 , but is up 44,000 on the year. This has been rising since February-April 2002, while those unemployed over six months and up to 12 months has been generally flat since mid-2000. By comparison, the number of people unemployed for over six months is up 7,000 on the quarter, but down 17,000 on the year. Long-term unemployment has been decreasing since mid-1994, although the level of decrease has gradually been contracting.

By comparison to unemployment, the claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 5,800 in the latest month (December). This was the sixth consecutive monthly fall in the count, and the level now appears to be on a marginally downward trend. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1975. Inflows and outflows both increased on the month by 1,200 and 900 respectively.

## Economic inactivity

Looking at working age inactivity, both the level and the rate were rising throughout most of 2000 and 2001, with the level peaking at 7.777 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back. The inactivity rate, at 21.3 per cent, appears to be on a downward trend and the level fell on the quarter (down 49,000 to 7.682 million) (see Figure 7). This decrease was entirely driven by those who did not want a job, the figure for which fell by 125,000 , with men accounting for 89,000 of the decrease.

Most other categories of inactivity saw a rise over the quarter. Those not available to start work in the next two weeks increased by 94,000 . The number of people not seeking work due to long-term sickness is historically high, and increased by 69,000 . This increase was dominated by men (up 45,000 ).

## Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy data (autumn 2002, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a fall on the quarter, the third consecutive fall. Redundancy rates were 6.8 per 1,000 employees, down 0.3 on the previous quarter, and down 1 per 1,000 employees on the year. Both the largest quarterly and annual changes appeared in the manufacturing sector, which fell 2.5 per 1,000 employees to 11.8 per 1,000 employees from the previous quarter, and was down by 4.4 per 1,000 employees from the previous autumn. Even though the rate fell, manufacturing continues to experience the highest redundancy rate. Overall, redundancy rates are at their lowest since autumn 2000, although there is variation across sectors.

## Labour Disputes

Labour disputes were high in November with 370,800 days lost, mostly due to a small number of large disputes. 78 per cent $(288,500)$ were in public administration and defence, and 17 per cent $(62,500)$ in education. In the 12 months to November 2002 it is provisionally estimated that $1,406,300$ working days were lost to labour disputes. This is the highest figure since the 12 months to January 1991 ( $1,504,000$ ).

## Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was up 0.1 percentage points to 3.8 per cent in the three months to November. Looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down, although there are now signs of recovery, driven largely by the public sector. The whole economy excluding bonuses growth rate declined from 5.3 per cent in August 2001 to 3.4 per cent in August 2002, before recovering in October to 4.1 per cent and to 4.3 per cent in the latest data (see Figure 8).

The overall picture is of headline earnings growth flattening out at a reasonable, if somewhat historically subdued, rate. As with the whole economy, headline growth in the private sector remains flat and slightly subdued at just 3.6 per cent. By comparison, the public sector growth figure is 4.3 per cent, up from 3.4 per cent in August. This increase partly reflects timing effects: the August figure was weak due to some pay settlements awarded in August 2001 having been delayed this year. The increase in public sector earnings seen this month appears to be due to the majority of these settlements coming through (see Figure 9). This can be seen in the excluding bonus series for the public sector which has risen to 7 per cent, of which 2.2 percentage points is due to arrears of pay rather than a genuine increase.



## Technical details of sources

| Series | Sample size | Frequency | Time series |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Labour Force Survey | 60,000 households <br> per quarter | Monthly <br> publication on a <br> rolling quarterly <br> basis | Quarterly since spring 1992 <br> Annual 1984-91 <br> Biennial 1979-83 |
| Workforce jobs | 28,000 service firms <br> 9,000 production firms | Quarterly | Annual 1959-77 <br> Quarterly since 1978 |
| Claimant count | All JSA claimants | Monthly | Consistent series from 1971 |
| AEI | 8,000 firms <br> 9 million employees | Monthly | Consistent series from 1990 |
| CIPS services | 600 firms | Monthly | Since July 1996 |
| CIPS manufacturing | 620 firms | Monthly | Since January 1992 |
| CBI Industrial Trends | I,000 firms | Quarterly | Since I958 |

Unless otherwise stated, all ONS data are seasonally adjusted, and LFS data are consistent with 2001 Census population data.

# Changes to the labour market data tables in Labour Market Trends 

STARTING FROM this month, a number of changes have been made to the labour market data tables published in Labour Market Trends. The changes stem from the two recommendations of the National Statistics review of the framework for labour market statistics (see p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002).

From now on, the term 'unemployment' is used alongside 'employment' and 'economic activity' to label Labour Force Survey statistics which are compiled on internationally standard definitions. The relabelling of the LFS estimates of unemployment as 'unemployment' rather than 'ILO unemployment' is intended to emphasise that this is the official UK measure of unemployment, compiled following the internationally standard definitional guidelines of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

To complement this change, the claimant count tables, which previously appeared in the 'Unemployment' section of Labour Market Trends (C. 11 to C.35) now have their own heading 'Claimant count' and appear after 'Earnings and unit wage costs'. The redundancies tables which used to appear in the 'Unemployment' section have been moved into the 'Other labour market statistics' section. These changes mean
some table numbers have also altered. Claimant count tables are now F. 1 to F.25; redundancy tables are H .31 to H .33 ; government employment and training measures tables are G. 1 to G.19; other labour market statistics are in H. 1 to H.42; and retail prices and economic indicators tables are J. 1 to J. 12 .

Secondly, as announced in the December issue of Labour Market Trends, the workplace-based claimant count rates for areas smaller than regions have been withdrawn from National Statistics and from now on ONS is publishing claimant count as proportions of the resident population of working age for local authorities, and NUTS areas (except in Scotland), using the working-age populations for mid-2001. When the wardlevel population data are available from the 2001 Census, ONS will use these to calculate and publish residence-based claimant count proportions for other local geographies (parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas).

The decision to withdraw the existing workplace-based claimant count rates below regional level and replace these by residence-based measures reflects the view that commuting patterns have a distorting effect on these rates. They can therefore be misleading as indicators of local labour
market conditions. For areas which are not self-contained labour markets, the existing rates tend to overstate the incidence of claimant unemployment where there were only a few jobs in the area but where many residents commute out of the area. In contrast, the rates would tend to understate the problems among residents in city areas where there are a large number of people commuting in from suburbs or beyond. The new figures, based on the proportions of people of working age living in an area who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, do not suffer from this limitation.

Consequently, Tables F. 11 and F. 13 in the labour market data section of Labour Market Trends will show only levels until the proportions for these geographies have been calculated.

Workplace-based claimant count rates will continue to be published nationally and regionally for the foreseeable future. Users wishing to calculate these rates for smaller areas will be able to continue to do so using information readily available from the Nomis ${ }^{\circledR}$ website www.nomisweb.co.uk.

- For further information contact Andrew Machin, tel. 0207533 6162, e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.


## LFS Quarterly Supplement

THE RESULTS of the 2001 Census have necessitated changes to the way LFS data are published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement.
The 2001 Census results showed that previous estimates of the total UK population, on which LFS estimates were based, were too high. The main aggregates appearing in the labour market statistics First Release have been revised on an interim basis but other estimates, including those published in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) Quarterly Supplement will not be reweighted until summer 2003.

The LFS Quarterly Supplement will continue to publish in their usual format
those tables where the data have already been reweighted on the interim basis (and are currently published in full in the labour market statistics First Release). However, tables requiring data not published in the First Release will show just percentages and rates or will be withdrawn. These changes are temporary, and full results will be published once the full reweighting of all LFS data takes place in the summer.
Furthermore, to avoid timing difficulties associated with the further planned revision to LFS data (see pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002), the LFS Quarterly Supplement will be published only on the National Statistics website,
normally two days after the labour market statistics First Release.
The autumn quarter issue of the $L F S$ Quarterly Supplement was published on the National Statistics website on 17 January 2003; the winter quarter will be published in the same way in April.

- For further guidance on the reasons for these changes see the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=20 $7 \&$ Pos $=1 \&$ ColRank $=1 \& R a n k=192$. Paper copies of the LFS Quarterly Supplement may be obtained from The Stationery Office (TSO), tel. 08706005522 , e-mail book.orders@tso.co.uk.


# 2001 Census of Population 

ON FEBRUARY 13 ONS will publish more first data about the labour market based on the 2001 Census of Population. These are the key statistics for local authorities. Distributions of the main Census labour market series will be published, together with a report which summarises the figures. Key statistics will be published on the web at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product. asp?vlnk=9846\&Pos=\&ColRank=1\&Ran $\mathrm{k}=272$.

During 2002 ONS led a crossdepartmental project, called 'Joined up data'. This project brought together government experts in different statistical areas (such as housing, ethnicity and the labour market) to identify the information that would become available from the Census, and how it was likely to differ from corresponding data from, for example, household surveys. In the case of the labour market, the analytical work focused on likely differences in key labour market
indicators between the Census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and identified the most appropriate source of data in different circumstances. For example, for very small areas the Census data is to be preferred over the LFS

The report on the use of Census and LFS labour market data is available at www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_ by_theme/Interim_2001-Censusadjusted_LFS_estimates/default.asp.

## Health and safety statistics

THE BRITISH workforce experienced 249 fatalities in work-related accidents in 2001/02, a fall of 43 from the previous year, representing a 15 per cent decrease. The most common causes for workrelated death were: falls from heights ( 44 people); being struck by a moving or flying object ( 43 people); and being struck by a moving vehicle ( 40 people).
There were 27,477 major injuries ( 47 fewer than in 2000/01) with mining being the riskiest industry ( 803 cases per 100,000 workers).
These findings on workplace fatalities, injuries and work-related ill health in Great Britain are taken from Health and Safety Statistics Highlights 2001/02 published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in December 2002. The figures include 20001/02 data on non-fatal injuries notified by employers and others under the Reporting of Injuries, Disease and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) supplemented by injury statistics from 2001/01 from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS rates of reportable injury are not subject to the underreporting which affects the statistics and trends of injuries collected through RIDDOR. For work-related ill-health, the figures include headline results from the 2001/02 Self-reported Work-related illness (SWI) survey.

In total, an estimated 40.2 million working days were lost due to work-related illness and injury. Of these, 32.9 million were due to illness and 7.3 million were due to injury. Of days lost due to illness, 13.4 million were attributed to stress, anxiety or depression, and 12.3 million to musculo-
skeletal disorders (MSDs). An estimated total of 1.1 million people suffered from MSDs, while a further 563,000 were affected by stress, of which, 265,000 were new cases. The riskiest industry in terms of self-reported illness was agriculture and forestry ( 6,500 cases per 100,000 people working in the sector either currently or in the last eight years) followed by public administration and defence ( 5,700 cases per 100,000 people) and construction (5,600 cases per 100,000 people).

The rate of fatalities dropped to 0.88 per 100,000 workers in 2001/02 from 1.03 per 100,000 workers in $2000 / 01$. The rate of reported major injuries to employees also dropped 0.6 per cent to 109.5 in 2001/02 from 110.2 in the previous year. The rate of over-three-day injury to employees dropped by 6 per cent to 506 from 537 the previous year. These changes mainly reflect changes in the level of reporting. The three-year average LFS rate of reportable injury in 2000/01 was 1,530 (per 100,000 workers). However, the rate of reported employee non-fatal injury was 647 in 2000/01, suggesting that employers report approximately 42 per cent of reportable injuries to their employees.

The rate of employee-reported non-fatal injury dropped by 7 per cent between 1994/95 and 1998/99, but, unlike the LFS rate, has continued to drop, being 11 per cent lower by 2001/02. HSE suggested that this recent reduction coupled with the small rise in the averaged LFS rates indicates that reporting levels have declined in the past three years. They also found early evidence that there has been a relative improvement in the reporting of major injuries compared
with over-three-day injuries.
The publication of Health and Safety Statistics Highlights 2001/02 coincides with the publication of Results from the Health and Safety Module of the British Social Attitudes Survey 2001 (produced by the National Centre for Social Research) in which HSE had commissioned for the first time a 40-question module on health and safety.
In total, 65 per cent of respondents who had worked in the previous ten years reported they had a safety officer employed by their trade union, employer or both. Just under half ( 46 per cent) reported that they had had health and safety training, with 79 per cent reporting seeing a health and safety related poster or leaflet at work.

The majority ( 85 per cent) of respondents who had worked in the previous ten years believed that their employer took health and safety very or fairly seriously. Around a third said that they had never had any accidents at their workplace. Excluding those who said that they had never had any accidents, the majority said that most accidents in the workplace were caused by human error or carelessness. Other responses included corner-cutting by employees ( 24 per cent), lack of training ( 24 per cent), tiredness ( 21 per cent), corner-cutting by management ( 18 per cent) and a lack of adequate safety precautions ( 15 per cent).
The authors found that there were significant differences in awareness, attitudes and behaviours among different occupational class groups and sexes. Members of less skilled occupation class groups reported greater health and safety
risks, were more likely to consider risk of injury or health damage more important in a job, and were less likely to report being consulted on health and safety.

Men were significantly more likely than women to have experienced an accident within the past twelve months, and to say that they were supposed to wear protective clothing or follow safety rules. They were,
however, less likely to say that risk of injury or health damage was very important in a job, or that they always wore their protective clothing. They were also significantly less likely to say that they would report a health and safety problem to their employer.

- Health and Safety Statistics Highlights 2001/02 and more detailed data and commentary are available from the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics. The report, showing Results from the Health and Safety Module of the British Social Attitudes Survey 2001, can also be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/. Enquiries should be made to HSE Infoline, tel. 08701545500.


# Refugees' opportunities and barriers to employment and training 


#### Abstract

LABOUR MARKET participation among refugees is low: only 29 per cent of refugees (forced migrants) surveyed for a study by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) in September 2001 were working at that time compared with 60 per cent for ethnic minority people in the general British population. Level of English language skills was the main factor that determined labour market participation and the type of employment people had. Those without language skills were either unemployed or in low-skilled jobs such as catering, cleaning and factory work.


One of the main aims of DWP's study was to determine whether the training and employment support for refugees who are eligible to work, was sufficient and appropriate. It looked particularly at potential barriers to employment, training and education, compared the employment needs and experiences of forced migrants to their ethnic minority counterparts with similar qualifications, and assessed to what extent refugees are disadvantaged. The researchers also evaluated the current education and employment provision for refugees and asylum seekers, assessed the sources of disadvantage experienced by refugees in the labour market and explored the use of services provided by statutory and voluntary organisations.

The study was based on six focus groups with a range of organisations that provided advice, support and training to refugees, as well as a survey of 400 refugees and asylum seekers with permission to work living in five regions of England: London, Yorkshire and the Humber, the North West, the North East and the Midlands. Secondary analysis of Labour Force Survey data (spring, summer and autumn 2001) was also carried out which allowed comparisons with the experiences of people from ethnic minorities.

The main findings were:

- Levels of education among the refugee sample were diverse, with a relatively high number having attended university or further education ( 27 per cent), but also with a similar proportion having just primary level or no education. Levels of education varied according to country of origin and sex. While 44 per cent of people from Iraq had attended further education, 18 per cent of Somalis (all women) had no education.
- Those refugees who were in employment mostly worked in a few industries or types of jobs particularly catering, interpreting and translation, shop work and in administration and clerical jobs. Diversity of employment was much more limited than the work carried out before coming to Britain, with a lack of involvement in professional jobs despite pre-migration experience.
- Their working terms and conditions were poor. A quarter of employees were in temporary positions, mostly because they could not find permanent work. This differed from ethnic minorities in the population as a whole, where fewer than 11 per cent were in temporary posts with less than a third saying it was because they could not find a permanent post. Only 47 per cent of refugees were entitled to holiday pay compared with 92 per cent of their ethnic minority counterparts. They were also less likely to be offered training.
- Refugees on average earned $£ 7.29$ an hour compared with $£ 9.26$ an hour earned by ethnic minorities in general. Around one in nine were earning less than the national minimum wage.
- Kinship networks were the most important way through which people found employment before coming to Britain (33 per cent), and this was mostly
done through a friend.
- Among those not in employment, almost two-fifths were looking for work. This was generally clustered in particular employment areas, with shop work being mentioned most frequently ( 19 per cent). The work people were looking for often was not commensurate with their skills and qualifications: those with degrees usually were looking for administrative jobs, while those with A-levels or equivalent often were looking for work in shops. The main reasons given for not looking for work were family/childcare commitments (cited by 40 per cent), health problems (21 per cent) and studying, including studying English (21 per cent).
- Over half of refugees questioned had used the Jobcentre to look for work, although the largest proportion of refugees had asked friends and relatives for work ( 70 per cent). In contrast, ethnic minorities in the population were more likely than refugees to use formal routes, such as looking for a job through adverts in newspapers. When asked what help or advice they thought was most useful for finding a job, over three in ten said that English language training would be the most useful. Languages and lack of UK experience were mentioned frequently as barriers to employment ( 30 per cent and 19 per cent respectively).

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## Union membership

THE PROPORTION of employees who are union members has fallen by over a third in the past twenty years according to research carried out by the Policy Studies Institute. Explanations suggested for this decline include changes in workforce composition, changes in the desire for union membership; the cost of membership; the benefits of membership and difficulties in organising workers.

These findings are described in the chapter 'Marching on together? Recent trends in union membership' in the 19th report of the British Social Attitudes survey series published in December 2002. The chapter examines the evidence for a decline in union density, and surveys the literature to identify the main issues in the debate. The researchers used data from the British Social Attitudes Survey going back to 1983 to provide supporting evidence.

The research shows that between 1983 and 2001 there was actually a net rise in the absolute numbers of union members, but because employment also grew it did not lead to an increase in the density of union members (the proportion of employees who are members). There are more jobs now in areas that are traditionally less unionised, which accounts for around a third of the fall
in union density. There has been a decline in the rate of union membership across all types of worker, accounting for two-thirds of the fall in union density between 1983 and 2001. In fact, union density fell more quickly in areas of traditional union strength, namely among full-time workers, manual workers, the low paid, those in manufacturing and workers in unionised workplaces.

Fewer employees are in unionised workplaces (64 per cent in the early 1980s; 47 per cent now) meaning that they would have to organise a union at their workplace in order to join it.

The benefits of membership may have also declined. Traditionally, a key benefit has been the role trade unions play in negotiating higher than average wages for their members. This 'gap' between members' and non-members' pay rates has declined since the mid-1990s. However, the authors suggest that it may well increase again after the next economic downturn.

The authors comment that the most worrying trend - from a union perspective is the appearance of a new group of workers who have no experience of union membership and its benefits. That is, a rise in the proportion of all employees who
never become a member: from 28 per cent of all employees in 1983 to 48 per cent in 2001. Compositional change in the workforce accounted for around half the rise in 'never-membership', the remainder being due to an increase in nevermembership rates for all types of worker.

However, the author also suggests that unions are still influential. There remains substantial support for unionisation among workers and most unions are viewed positively by their members. Almost twothirds ( 62 per cent) of those in unionised workplaces think the unions do their job well, a figure that has changed little since the early 1980s.

- 'Marching on together? Recent trends in union membership' by Alex Bryson and Raphael Gomaz appears in the British Social Attitudes: the 19th Report, published by Sage, price $£ 37.50$. For further information on the chapter, contact Alex Bryson, Policy Studies Institute, tel. 01844 218058. For further information on the British Social Attitudes publication and survey, contact the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) tel. 02075498522.


# LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE 

Helpline: 02075336094<br>Recorded headlines: 02075336176<br>Fax: 02075336183<br>E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

## Parliamentary questions

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

## Redundancy

JULIAN BRAZIER (Canterbury) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (a) women and (b) men were made redundant between the ages of 50 and 65 in each year since 1996.

LEN COOK: The attached table gives estimates of redundancy levels for (a) men and (b) women between the ages of 50 and 65 in each twelve-month period ending August, from 1996 to 2002. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Number of people aged 50 to 65 made redundant; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted

| All | Men | Thousands <br> Women |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1996 | 143 | 100 | 43 |
| 1997 | 144 | 100 | 44 |
| 1998 | 145 | 100 | 45 |
| 1999 | 171 | 113 | 58 |
| 2000 | 157 | 101 | 57 |
| 2001 | 150 | 109 | 40 |

Source: Labour Force Survey.
Note: These Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are not seasonally adjusted (NSA) and have not been adjusted to take account of the recent Census 2001 results. ONS are working toward producing reweighted LFS estimates based on the findings of the 2001 Census, which will be available from summer 2003.

# LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE 

## Helpline: 02075336094 Recorded headlines: 02075336176 <br> Fax: 02075336183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

## TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
- Other topics


## Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:
08456013034 Fax: 01633652747
minicom 01633812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,
or by post to: Customer Enquiry Centre, Room I.015. Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NPIO 8XG
You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

## Research programme quarterly update

> Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Jobseeker Analysis Division, Lone Parents, Older Worker and Disability Analysis Division and Social Research Division within Department for Work and Pensions; the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry; and the Research Programme Team of the Department for Education and Skills.

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS - JOBSEEKER ANALYSIS DIVISION AND LONE PARENTS, OLDER WORKER AND DISABILITY ANALYSIS DIVISION <br> Report published since I November

WAEI40 Early findings from lone parent personal adviser meetings: quantitative Survey of clients
Contact: Vicki Brown, tel. OII4 2595055
For details of specific projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of DWP reports, please telephone 0 I I 42596278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk.

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS - SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION <br> Projects started since I November

Employers and service providers responses to the DDA in 2003*
People who work after state pension age - qualitative* Pension Service customer survey

Employers pension provision survey 2003
First year of Discretionary Housing Payments
Research to support work-focused interventions in
Jobcentre Plus -early identification project

|  |  |  | Reports published since I November |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RRI75 <br> RRI76 | Easing the transition to work <br> Electronic government at the Department <br> for Work and Pensions: Attitudes to <br> electronic methods of conducting benefit <br> business | In-house RIO3 | Longer term experiences of work-focused <br> services among lone parents clients in the <br> ONE pilots - ONE client survey: Cohort 2 |
| wave 3 |  |  |  |

Employee voice and its influence over training provision How employers manage absences

Employers survey on support for working parents
Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home

Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary analysis and international case study research
Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund
Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers

Volunteering and availability for work: research into changes to Jobseekers Allowance regulations
2002 European Social Fund (ESF) Leavers Survey company survey and feasibility/development study
2002 European Social Fund Leavers Survey - survey of individuals

* projects started late October 2002.


## Reports published since I November

Longer term experiences of work-focused services among lone parents clients in the ONE pilots - ONE client survey: Cohort 2 participation among lone parents in London: Areview of the methods

In-house RI05 Local Authority omnibus survey - Wave 6
Housing Benefit simplification in the private ented sector

DWP research reports (RR) are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY. A research summary presenting ( available free of charge from the above address. Research publications can also be found on the DWP website at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY- EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION <br> DEPARTMENT OF TRADEAND INDUSTRY-EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey
The business context to long hours working
Survey of redundancy practices
Evaluation of the partnership at work fund
Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer
The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices

Work-life balance study -- 2002
Baseline study on age discrimination

Survey of employment tribunal applications
The 5th Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS)

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR website www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar. The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the publications order line, tel. 0870 /502500.

## DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS - RESEARCH PROGRAMME TEAM

Projects started since I November

| 2002135 | Two-year evaluation of impact of transport <br> policy for 16-1 8-year-old students and 19+ <br> students continuing further education on raising <br> access, participation plus achievement |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1542001 | Factors influencing the transfer of good practice |
| 2002050 | The motivational effect of information and <br> communication technology on pupils |
| 2002059 | Student Income and Expenditure Survey <br> 2002/03 |
| 2002070 | Education of children in public care |
| 2002071 | Inclusion and pupil achievement |
| 2002131 | Research and evaluation of behaviour <br> improvement programmes |
| 2002186 | Consolidation of Connexions partnerships data |

2002I27 Lessons from study support for compulsory learning

2002140 The Socrates Programme
2002116 Evaluation of home-school agreements
2002160 Capital Modernisation Fund 2002-03: school security project

2002 I52 Intensive study of Connexions service impacts on young people at risk

2002167 Updating a research topic paper: a research review of ethnicity in education and training

2002 I66 Disability specification evaluation
2002 I59 Study of the role and impact of the statutory framework for training policy in the care sector

2002 I53 Evaluation of learning journey guides

Projects completed since I November

23899 Long-term evaluation of self employment assistance provided by the Princes Trust: first interim report

2002089 Study of the operation of the childminder sustainability grant

2002002 Scoping the availability of software in ethnic minority languages
2001090 International evidence project

Reports published since I November

RR374 An Investigation Into the Use of the Connexions Assessment, Planning, Implementation and Review (APIR) Framework

RR375 England's Results from the LEA International Citizenship Education Study: What Citizenship and Education Mean to I4-Year-Olds

RR379 Education Business Link Clusters Evaluation
RR380 What Works for Children with Literacy Difficulties? The Effectiveness of Intervention Schemes
RR38I A Study of Extended Schools Demonstration Projects
RR382 Exploring the Field of Residents' Consultancy HE

RBX06-02 Exploring Skills, Local Areas and Unemployment: Exploring Data Analysis at Local Area Level
RBX07-02 The Impact of the National Healthy School Standard on School Effectiveness Improvement
RBX08-02 Regulatory Approaches to Skills Development

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## Contents for February 2003

## Economic activity of young people (LFS)

Women in the labour market (LFS)

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

## Economic activity of young people

Table
The educational and economic status of young people by academic age; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

|  | Academic age (in years) |  |  |  |  | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All persons |  |  | All | Men | Women |
|  | 16 | 17 | 18 | 16-18 | 16-18 | 16-18 |
| In FTE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economically active | 46.0 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 49.3 | 46.4 | 52.0 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unemployed | 8.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.1 |
| employed | 37.5 | 48.9 | 37.0 | 41.6 | 38.0 | 44.9 |
| Economically inactive | 54.0 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 50.7 | 53.6 | 48.0 |
| Not in FTE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economically active | 73.9 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 84.5 | 87.6 | 80.5 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unemployed | 24.3 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 16.4 |
| employed | 49.5 | 66.4 | 73.8 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 64.1 |
| Economically inactive | 26.1 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 19.5 |
| All |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economically active | 52.9 | 66.9 | 68.0 | 62.6 | 63.5 | 61.7 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unemployed | 12.4 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 10.3 |
| employed | 40.5 | 54.7 | 57.6 | 50.9 | 50.5 | 51.4 |
| Economically inactive | 47.1 | 33.1 | 32.0 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 38.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Source: Labour Force Survey |  |
| a Age on previous 31 August. <br> Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 200 I Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 educational status in autumn 2002 of people who were aged between 16 and 18 on the previous 31 August.

- Of the young people in FTE some 50 per cent were economically active.
- Women in FTE were more likely to be economically active than men ( 52 per cent, compared with 46 per cent).
(1) Of young people not in FTE, 85 per cent were economically active.
- Some 63 per cent of 16 to 18 -year-olds were economically active.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information on the labour market status of women and the different occupations and industries in which they work. Table 2 shows the labour market status of women with varying family responsibilities in autumn 2002.
© The employment rate for working-age women was 70 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for working-age men).

- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was aged $0-4$ had the highest rate of unemployment ( 6 per cent).

Figures $1 a$ to $1 d$ show the proportions of men and women in employment by occupation and industry.

- Almost a quarter of employed women were working in administrative and secretarial posts compared with only 5 per cent of men.
- There were also marked differences between industries. The proportion of men working in agriculture and fishing, energy and water, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication was more than double the proportion of women working in each of these industries.
- Over a third of employed women were working in public administration, education and health.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See p673-6, Labour Market Trends,
December, 2002.


Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
Note: The data have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information.
 week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ Percentage of employees ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$
Source: Labour Force Survey
a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Note: The data have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 Labour Market Trends, December, 2002.

## Table 3 Employees unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, not seasonally adjusted



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 proportion of employees in different occupational and industry groups in autumn 2002 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- For all employees this rate was 3 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from around 2 per cent for managers and senior officials to over 4 per cent for personal service occupations.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from under 3 per cent for the construction industry to over 3 per cent for banking, finance and insurance.

Table 3 gives the proportion of those employees who were unable to work in the reference week by number of days unable to work. 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.

- In autumn 2002, 4 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence compared with 3 per cent of men.
(1) Of those who were off sick in the reference week, two-fifths were away for just one day.


## Low pay estimates

The national minimum wage (NMW) was introduced in April 1999. ONS produces information about the lower end of the earnings distribution and estimates for the number of jobs paid below NMW rates. These figures combine Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey data after making some adjustments to each dataset.

Table 4 gives estimates of the numbers and proportions of jobs paid below NMW rates for 2002, broken down by age, sex and whether full time/part time.
© Jobs held by those aged 18 to 21 were more than twice as likely to be paid below the NMW rate as jobs held by those aged 22 and over (2.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively).

- Women's jobs were more than twice as likely as men's to be paid below the NMW rate ( 1.9 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively).
(1) Part-time jobs were much more likely to be paid below the NMW rate than fulltime jobs ( 3.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively).

Figure 3 shows the cumulative distribution of hourly earnings up to $£ 7.00$ for all jobs, by age and sex.

- Jobs held by those aged 18 to 21 were much more likely to pay less than $£ 4.50$ per hour than for those aged 22 and over ( 35 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).
- More than half of jobs held by women aged 22 and over paid less than $£ 7.00$ per hour compared with 30 per cent for men aged 22 and over.
- Jobs held by those aged 22 and over were much more likely to pay at least $£ 7.00$ per hour than jobs held by those aged 18 to 21 ( 60 per cent and 12 per cent respectively).

Table 4
The numbers and proportions of jobs paid less than the national minimum wage ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by age, sex and whether full- or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 2002

|  | Thousands | Per cent |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| All aged I8 and over | 330 | 1.3 |
| All aged I8-2I | 50 | 2.5 |
| All aged $22+$ | 290 | 1.2 |
| All men | 110 | 0.8 |
| All women | 230 | 1.9 |
| All full time | 100 | 0.5 |
| All part time | 230 | 3.5 |
| Men full time | 60 | 0.5 |
| Men part time | 50 | 4.1 |
| Women full time | 50 | 0.7 |
| Women part time | 180 | 3.4 |

Source: Office for National Statistics
a The national minimum wage for 18 to 21 -year-olds is $£ 3.50$ per hour and $£ 4.10$ per hour for those aged 22 and over

Figure 3 Cumulative distribution of hourly earnings up to $\boldsymbol{£ 7 . 0 0}$ per hour for all jobs by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2002


Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

Note: does not include overtime or shift work.

## Low pay estimates and the national minimum wage (NMW)

Low pay estimates cannot be used as a measure of non-compliance with the NMW legislation. This is because it is not possible to discern from either the Labour Force Survey or the New Earnings Survey whether an individual is eligible for minimum wage rates. For example, it is not possible to identify people such as apprentices and those undergoing training who are either exempt from the minimum wage rate or entitled to lower rates. If employees receive free accommodation, employers are entitled to offset hourly rates by up to 50p an hour.

Further details on the methods used and more detailed estimates are available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay.

# Implications of population ageing for the labour market 

By Sylvia Dixon, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- The average age of people in the labour force has been gradually increasing for at least a decade. This ageing process will continue in future decades.
- The pace of labour force ageing in the UK is expected to be relatively slow by OECD standards, but it will accelerate if increased numbers of older workers delay their retirement.
- Economic research on the effects of past changes in the age structure of the population indicates that demographic changes can influence aggregate or age-group-specific employment rates, unemployment rates and relative wages. Where effects have been identified, those effects have typically been relatively small.
- Key issues raised in the literature on the ageing of the labour force include the need to maintain the employability of older workers who wish to remain in work; the need to maintain the relevance of older workers' skills; and the need to ensure that mobility levels are sufficient for adjustment to future changes in the location and composition of jobs.


#### Abstract

This article presents work undertaken as part of the Labour Market and Demography Project. It is a literature review, and, as such, the views discussed are not necessarily the views of ONS.


## Introduction

THE AVERAGE age of the British labour force is gradually rising. This process began in the late 1980s. Between 1991 and 2001, the mean age of participants in the labour force increased by approximately 1.5 years, from 37.5 to 39.0 years. The ageing of the labour force is projected to continue during the coming two decades.

This article summarises some of the key strands of recent discussions in the research literature about the implications of population ageing for the labour market. From the outset, it needs to be said that there are substantial uncertainties as to what ageing will mean for the experiences of younger and older workers in the labour
force, and for the performance of the labour market. This article aims to inform readers of the issues that are posed by ageing, but it will not resolve those uncertainties (see Box l).

The focus of the article is restricted to the direct effects of workforce ageing within the labour market. It does not consider the implications of the wider set of demographic changes that are taking place, such as the impact of the growth in the number of adults who are aged over 65 on savings and investment rates and the demand for different goods and services. ${ }^{1}$
The article begins by presenting some basic facts on the changes in the age structure that have already taken place,
and the changes that have been predicted for the current and next decades. Assuming no major changes in participation patterns, it seems likely that the increase in the average age of the labour force in the current decade will be no faster than the increase recorded in the 1990s. By 2010, however, the proportion of working-age people between 50 and 64 years old will be greater than at any time since the mid-1970s. ${ }^{2}$ This means that the experiences and outcomes of this age group will become relatively more important for the performance of the workforce as a whole.

Currently the employment patterns of older workers differ from those of prime-aged and younger workers in a number of important ways. For example, older workers are less likely to become unemployed, but once unemployed take longer to return to work and are more likely to leave the labour force. Their levels of participation in both formal education and workplace-based learning are significantly lower than those of primeaged and younger adults. Older workers tend to change jobs less often, and are less geographically mobile.

## Box I Literature reviews

This article reviews the current research on the effects of population ageing on labour markets. Literature reviews are a common feature of academic research. Their purpose is to summarise the research material, sometimes to comment on the quality of the underlying research, and to add further value by looking for similarities or conflicts between researchers' findings. This includes making sometimes subjective judgements about how different pieces of research compare in terms of their quality.

Readers are requested to avoid attributing views to ONS that should properly be ascribed to the original researchers.

To the extent that these differences in employment patterns are driven by agerelated differences in the skills, preferences, savings, or non-wage incomes of workers which persist in the future, then population ageing has the potential to lead to some changes in outcomes across the labour force as a whole, simply by changing the age composition of the labour force. It could also lead to changes in the nature, speed and costs of labour market adjustment.

Unfortunately, the underlying drivers of the age differences that are currently observed in the labour market are not
fully understood. In addition, future shifts in the structure and behaviour of the labour supply will interact with shifts in the demand for labour, with results that are difficult to predict. Nevertheless, by examining current age patterns and trends, it is possible to consider the nature and direction of the changes that will flow from labour force ageing. This article outlines some of the key ideas that have been put forward in the literature and discusses their basis. It also discusses some of the issues that arise in assessing the impact of changes in the age composition of the


Proportions of working-age people by age group; mean age of working-age population; United Kingdom; 1975 to 2025 ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$

a Data for 1975 to 2000 are ONS interim post-200I census population estimates as at October 2002; data from 2005 are interim post-census projections by the Government Actuary's Department
released in October 2002
b Working-age is defined here as all people aged 15 to 64 .
population, and briefly reviews the findings of past empirical research into this topic.

## How rapid is the ageing process?

The demographic changes that are currently underway are modifying the relative sizes of different age groups in the working-age population. This section looks firstly at the changes in the age structure of the working-age population, before turning to consider the accompanying changes in the composition of the labour force.

Figure 1 provides a simple overview of the demographic changes by grouping the working-age population into three broad age groups: younger adults (15-29 years); prime-aged adults
(30-49 years); and older adults (50-64 years). ${ }^{3}$ From the late 1980s the share of younger people began to decline, reflecting the movement into this age group of the smaller birth cohorts that were born in the late 1960s and 1970s. At the same time, prime-aged adults began to make up an increasing share of the working-age population, driven by the ageing of the larger birth cohorts of the 1950s and early 1960s. Between 1990 and 2000, the average age of the working-age population increased by 1.3 years.

Population projections prepared by the Government Actuary's Department in $2002^{4}$ indicate that the pace of ageing during the next two decades is expected to be somewhat slower than in the 1990s. The average age of the workingage population is projected to increase

| Table | Proportions of labour force by age group and sex; mean age of labour force by sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1981-200I |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
| Age group (per cent) |  |  |  |
| All |  |  |  |
| 16-29 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 26.1 |
| 30-49 | 42.1 | 46.2 | 49.9 |
| 50-64 | 22.9 | 19.0 | 22.5 |
| 65+ | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Men |  |  |  |
| 16-29 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 25.7 |
| 30-49 | 42.3 | 45.5 | 49.1 |
| 50-64 | 23.8 | 20.2 | 23.4 |
| 65+ | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Women |  |  |  |
| 16-29 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 26.7 |
| 30-49 | 42.0 | 46.8 | 50.6 |
| 50-64 | 21.4 | 17.7 | 21.6 |
| 65+ | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mean age (years) |  |  |  |
| All | 38.0 | 37.5 | 39.0 |
| Men | 38.5 | 38.0 | 39.3 |
| Women | 37.3 | 37.0 | 38.7 |
|  |  |  | Survey |

[^1]by around 0.7 years in the decade to 2010 , and 0.5 years in the following decade. The decline in the proportion of younger adults in the 1980s and 1990s is expected to level off after 2000. The biggest changes in composition will occur further up the age distribution. From about 2005 onwards the proportion of prime-aged adults (30-49 years) will begin to fall. The proportion of older adults (aged 50-64) will continue to grow throughout the period, rising from around 27 per cent in 2000 to around 32 per cent in 2020.

Changes in the size and average age of the labour force are the product of both demographic changes, which alter the size and age structure of the working-age population, and changes in labour force participation patterns. In recent decades, shifts in participation rates have played an important role in modifying patterns of labour force ageing. During the 1990s, for example, the female labour force aged more rapidly than the female working-age population due to strong growth in the participation rates of prime-aged and older women. At the same time, reductions in activity rates for older men helped to slow the rate of ageing of the male labour force. Substantial falls in activity rates for young people of both sexes during the 1990s also had an impact, contributing to the ageing process.
Table 1 summarises recent changes in the age structure of the labour force. ${ }^{5}$ During the decade from 1991 to 2001, the mean age of the labour force increased from 37.5 to 39.0 years. The proportion of younger adults (aged 1629) fell from around one third to just one quarter; the 50-plus age group increased by around three percentage points. Note, however, that the proportion of older workers in the labour force of 2001 was no larger than in 1981.

Older people would have made up a larger share in 2001 if the participation rates of older men had not fallen substantially. To illustrate the magnitude of those participation effects, it can be estimated that the average age of the male labour force in 2001 would have been almost one year higher if activity rates for men aged 50 and over
had remained at their 1981 levels. The proportion of the male labour force aged 50 and over would have been about 3 percentage points higher.

Official labour force projections, covering the years to 2011, were last prepared by ONS in 1998. These indicated that the ageing of the labour force was likely to continue at a steady rate rather than accelerate. They implied that the labour force would age by around 0.7 years between 2000 and 2010, and the share of workers aged 50 and over would increase by around 3 percentage points. A new, updated set of labour force projections is due to be released by ONS in autumn 2003.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) also examined labour force ageing trends across the OECD in 1998, and developed projections for each member country under two different assumptions about future retirement patterns. Consistent with the ONS work, the OECD projections for the UK pointed to relatively modest ageing of the labour force between 2000 and 2030. The projected increases in the share of older workers in the British labour force were smaller than those anticipated in many other OECD countries (1998, p126), reflecting Britain's somewhat younger population age structure.

All labour force projections are based on assumptions about future participation patterns that may or may not be realised in practice. Some of the biggest uncertainties concern the future retirement behaviour of workers in the $50-64$ age group. During the past five years, a series of policy initiatives have been announced or implemented that are designed to reduce the incentives that currently encourage early retirement, and assist older people who have been displaced from jobs to return to work. ${ }^{6}$ If these initiatives succeed in raising the effective average age of retirement, and prolonging the labour force participation of older workers, they will speed up the process of labour force ageing.

Summarising, UK labour force projections prepared in recent years suggest that, in the absence of major shifts in participation or retirement
patterns, the pace of labour force ageing in the coming decade is unlikely to exceed that of the 1990s, and may be somewhat slower. This suggests that participants and institutions in the labour market will have time to adapt. Research on the labour market effects of workforce ageing during the 1990s could help to throw light on the responses that have already been made.

While there is nothing new about the process of ageing, over the next two or three decades those aged fifty and over will come to make up a larger share of the working-aged population than ever before. This has the potential to increase the incidence of the types of employment difficulties that are particularly encountered by older people.

## Future effects of <br> workforce ageing

The literature on population ageing and the labour market has identified a wide variety of potential issues and consequences. In this section some of the main hypotheses are reviewed and their basis explained.

## Upward pressure on employers' wage costs

There is a positive relationship over the lifecycle between age and earnings. Employers' wage costs will tend to be pushed up by labour force ageing if current earnings differentials by age are maintained (Johnson and Zimmermann, 1992, p5). The impact on unit labour costs will depend on whether average productivity rises in step with age. An older workforce may be more productive, given that older workers tend to have more years of prior work experience (Disney, 1996, p154). However, there is evidence that the positive relationship between age and earnings is in part the outcome of organisational pay policies that are designed to encourage retention and reward good performance, rather than a pure productivity effect (OECD, 1998, p130). Organisational pay structures that implicitly reward seniority will tend to push up wage costs in the face of workforce ageing, and could come under pressure for adjustment (Johnson and Zimmermann, 1992, p9).

Because workforce ageing has been under way for at least a decade, it is possible that some firms are already making incremental adjustments to their internal pay structures. The slow and gradual nature of workforce ageing should allow plenty of time for adaptations to be made. In addition, it has been suggested that the ageing of company workforces may bring some offsetting sources of labour cost savings for employers, such as lower turnover costs and lower absenteeism (Cabinet Office, 2000).

## Downward pressure on levels of economic activity

Currently the labour force participation rates of older adults are well below those of prime-aged and younger adults. Concerns have been expressed that the rising share of older workers in the labour force will have adverse effects on the number of older adults who are out of work and on aggregate levels of economic activity (Cabinet Office, 2000, p31).
The downward trend in the activity rates of older men over the past two decades has prompted a great deal of research into the reasons for early withdrawal from the labour market (Campbell, 1999; Disney, 1999; Disney et al. 1997; Department for Education and Employment, 2000). That research indicates that a complex set of factors is at work. The frequency of early retirement and early withdrawal from the labour force have been influenced by improvements in pre-retirement savings levels, and by the growth of occupational pension schemes that allow members to draw pensions before the state pension age. The increased provision of social security benefits to workers suffering ill health or disability, and shifts in the industrial and occupational structure of employment that have reduced the demand for the skills held by older workers in manual jobs, have also played a role.

While demographic change is not the cause of any of these trends, the rising share of older workers will undoubtedly increase the prominence of labour force participation and retirement decisions as policy issues. Since the late 1990s the participation rates of older men have
stabilised. Commentators appear to be divided on the question of whether the activity rates of adults in the 50-64 age bracket are more likely to rise or fall during the coming decades. Some argue that increased longevity, and reforms to occupational pension schemes and other social security programmes designed to reduce the opportunities and incentives for early retirement, are likely to prolong individuals' effective working lives and bring about higher participation rates in future (OECD, 1998, p.145). Others suggest that developed nations like Britain may experience continuing reductions in the participation rates of people in their fifties, driven by rising real incomes and individuals' preferences to retire early (Landis and Kellar, 2000).

## Reduced voluntary mobility between jobs, and lower turnover within enterprises

Younger workers tend to change jobs and employers relatively frequently, while older workers tend to have stable relationships with their employers. Consequently, average rates of voluntary separations from jobs decline with age, while average tenure increases. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey, Gregg, Knight and Wadsworth (1999, p253) estimate that the annual separation rate for workers aged 50 and over is around 10 per cent lower than that for workers aged 25-49, and half that for workers aged under 25 . A higher share of older workers in the workforce means that quit rates will fall and average tenure will increase, all other things being equal (Gregg and Wadsworth, 1999, p118).

Groot and Verberne (1997) summarise the likely reasons for the age differences in voluntary separations. One contributing factor is that many employers, particularly in larger firms, operate remuneration systems that reward tenure or seniority as a means to fostering the development and retention of firm-specific skills, and to reduce turnover costs. Once workers have remained with an employer for a sufficient time to gain the benefits of tenure or seniority-based pay systems, they face higher costs of leaving.

Another reason is that older workers are more likely to have found a good job match, through job changes earlier in their working lives. Yet another reason is that job changes may require geographical mobility, which is costly, and older workers have less time remaining in the workforce in which to recoup those costs through higher earnings or other job-related benefits. These factors that contribute to lower job mobility among older workers seem likely to persist in future, although the magnitude of the age differences could change.

A decline in voluntary job mobility, if it occurred, would be likely to have both positive and negative consequences. Turnover costs to employers, including recruitment and initial training costs, would be reduced. This would have a favourable impact on overhead labour costs and profitability. On the other hand, the labour market as a whole might become less flexible. Adjustments to changes in technology and changes in product markets require the movement of workers across firms and between geographical regions. Nations with considerable labour market mobility may be better able to adjust to technical change or shifts in labour demand.

## An increase in involuntary job loss, especially among older workers

Flowing from the fact that older workers are less mobile, a decline in voluntary attrition rates could force some employers to make greater use of redundancy to adjust the size of their workforces (OECD, 1998, p145). Moreover, as older workers come to make up a large share of the labour force, they may be forced to bear a larger share of the impact and costs of redundancy (OECD, 1998, p145).

There is evidence that older workers are more adversely affected at present by involuntary job loss than are younger workers. Although older workers are less likely to be displaced from jobs through redundancy, dismissal or the termination of a temporary contract (Gregg, Knight and Wadsworth, 1999, p253), they are at greater risk of longterm unemployment following job loss.

If re-employed, they tend to experience significantly larger reductions in their average earnings than do young and prime-aged workers (Gregg, Knight and Wadsworth, 1999, p255). In part this reflects the fact that older workers have typically been working in their jobs for longer, and so have higher levels of jobspecific skills and experience. Job displacement leads to a drop in earnings if some or all of the returns to accumulated on-the-job experience are lost in the next job (Gregg, Knight and Wadsworth, 1999, p251). Although there are other factors that also influence the cost of job loss, the positive relationship between age, tenure and the magnitude of the earnings losses that are associated with displacement seems likely to persist in future, with the result that older workers will continue to be harder hit by job loss.

## Reduced geographical mobility

Rates of regional migration peak among young adults, and decline with age until retirement (Champion et al., 1998, p65). This is partly due to the fact that older workers change jobs less often, as already noted. It also reflects the association of geographical migration with certain life course events that tend to happen early on, such as leaving home, beginning a career, forming a partnership, and having children. Assuming these life course events continue to trigger more migration decisions during early adulthood than later on, the rising share of older adults in the working-age population will tend to reduce national migration rates, all other things being equal (Greenwood, 1997, p647).
The implications of reduced migration are difficult to assess. In general, migration is believed to increase employment and productivity, by matching people to jobs in which their skills are used more efficiently. Migration also plays a role in narrowing disparities in economic performance across regions (Donovan et al., 2002, p2). A fuller assessment of the implications of labour force ageing for migration would need to consider the impacts on different types of
movements, distinguishing for example between job-related migration and other flows.

## An ageing of the stock of knowledge and skills of the labour force

The knowledge and skills held by people in the workforce influence productivity levels and provide a basis for innovation and productivity improvements. An increasingly mature labour force will have higher average levels of work experience. This increased level of experience could have positive effects on productivity (Disney, 1996, p187). On the other hand, workforce skills also depend on the stock of the knowledge that is acquired before entry to the labour market, or in the early stages of individuals' careers. There is a risk that stock of skills that derives from foundation education and training will become increasingly dated as the average age of participants in the workforce rises, with negative effects on innovation and productivity. At the same time, shifts in the age structure are likely to mean that the labour market becomes more reliant on mature and older workers to meet new and emerging skill needs (OECD, 1998, p123).

Relatively few adults acquire new formal qualifications beyond the age of around 25 . This is not surprising, because economic models of the returns to education show that the financial incentives to acquire new qualifications decline steeply with age (OECD, 2001, p15). Older workers face higher opportunity costs when they undertake education that requires time away from work, because the earnings they must forgo are higher. The shorter remaining length of the working life for older workers also reduces the period in which they can gain benefits, in the form of higher wages or improved job opportunities, from having the additional qualifications.

Consistent with this reasoning, empirical estimates of the returns to education for adults in the UK suggest that the financial benefits of acquiring new qualifications when over the age of

30 are often small or non-existent. Jenkins et al. (2002) used data from the National Child Cohort Study to estimate the employment and wage effects of studying for qualifications between the ages of 33 and 42 . For most groups of learners, they found little evidence of positive wage effects (suggesting that the overall returns, taking into account the costs of learning, may have been negative).

Given poor returns to investments in lengthy off-job education and training undertaken at older ages, on-the-job training and short courses are likely to become increasingly important means for maintaining and updating the skills of an older workforce. The costs of short training episodes can be recovered more quickly by employers and employees, increasing the likelihood of a positive rate of return. Currently, rates of participation in job-related training decline with age, but the age differences are less pronounced than for participation in formal education. In the spring 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS), for example, 49 per cent of employees aged 50-54 reported that they had participated in job-related training in the past four weeks, compared with 57 per cent of employees aged 25-29. These data suggest that firms (who finance the majority of job-related training) generally do not view older workers as unsuited for training (OECD, 1998, p139), and that older workers are not especially reluctant to undertake it.

The incentives for workers aged over 45 to undertake job-related education or training would be improved by increases in the average length of working lives, extending the pay-back period for education and training investments (OECD, 2001, p15). Participation in formal education might also be raised if programmes were designed in a way that reduces the high opportunity cost for older workers to participate, for example through the greater use of modular courses (OECD, 2001, p15).

## A rise in the incidence of ill health and disability within the labour force

The risk of poor health and disability
rises with age. Poor health and disability can reduce productivity at work, and are often associated with early withdrawal from the labour force. Evidence from the Retirement Survey, for example, indicated that the onset of health problems prompted or hastened the retirement of around one third of the sample members who had retired before the state retirement age (Tanner, 1997, p54).

The rise in the proportion of older workers in the labour force will increase the level of health problems and disability, all other things being equal. The effects of population ageing could, however, be mitigated by reductions in the incidence of disability at older ages, driven perhaps by improvements in the general health of the population or by improvements in health and safety conditions within workplaces. Changes in the employment structure that are reducing the share of manual occupations, in which accidents and occupational health problems have historically been higher, may help to bring about reductions in the incidence of disability due to workplace accidents or illness (OECD, 1998, p136).

> Lessons from past
> research on the labour market effects of changes in the age structure

Many of the predictions that have been made on the consequences of ageing are based on the idea that the shift in the age structure will move future employment patterns towards those of older people in today's labour market. Older workers tend to remain in jobs for longer, for example, and therefore it is predicted that average tenure levels will rise.

There is evidence that the performance of the labour market can be influenced by shifts in demographic composition. This reflects the fact that aggregate indicators of labour market performance, such as the national employment rate, are simply the weighted average of the employment rates of all separate age groups. The compositional effects of age structure change do not operate in isolation from other processes of change, however.

Shifts in the demand for different types of labour and changes in economic performance driven by business cycles can have more substantial impacts on both outcomes for particular age groups and for the labour force as a whole. Factors such as the performance of the economy, technological change, shifts in the demand for goods and services, and changes in pension and income support policies, are likely to have greater influence on future employment, unemployment and wage levels, and can modify or offset the compositional effects of ageing. This is borne out by the findings of empirical research on past changes in the age structure.

Economists have used historical data to estimate the impacts of changes in the relative sizes of different age groups on indicators of labour market performance such as employment and unemployment rates. Most of these empirical studies have considered the impacts of changes in the relative supply of young people. During the 1970s and early 1980s many OECD countries experienced rapid growth in the share of younger workers within the labour force, driven by the entry of people born in the 'baby boom' era. That growth was reversed in the years after 1985, as the baby boom generation was progressively replaced by smaller birth cohorts born in the late 1960s and the 1970s.

Barwell (2000) provides a British example of such a study. He examined the impact of the decline in the youth labour force share between 1984 and 1998 on the UK unemployment rate. He estimated that the underlying demographic changes caused a decline in the aggregate unemployment rate of between 0.32 and 0.45 percentage points (controlling for the effects of the simultaneous decline in youth participation rates). This represents $6-10$ per cent of the total fall in the aggregate unemployment rate experienced during the period of study. The impact was measurable, therefore, but rather small. ${ }^{7}$ Katz and Kreuger (1999) have undertaken a similar analysis of the impact of age structure changes on the aggregate unemployment rate in the USA. They estimate that changes in the age composition of the labour force,
driven by the maturing of the baby boom generation, can account for up to 0.4 percentage points of the total decline in the unemployment rate in the USA between the late 1980s and the late 1990s.

Returning to the British case, Barwell also considered the question of whether the decline in the youth labour force share, by reducing the relative supply of this type of labour, had had a positive impact on the youth unemployment rate. He was unable to find evidence that it had done so. The youth unemployment rate deteriorated rather than improved during much of the period when the youth share of the labour force was falling.

Korenmann and Newmark (1997) have reviewed the findings of 15 econometric studies that attempted to estimate the effects of changes in youth cohort size on the labour market outcomes of young people. They report that the findings were mixed, but on the whole provide some evidence of a small adverse effect of larger cohort size on the employment, unemployment and wages of young people across a number of OECD countries. They note, however, that reductions in the relative sizes of the youth labour force in the 1980s and 1990s in many countries were accompanied by continuing deterioration in youth labour market outcomes such as unemployment rates, rather than improvement. Newmark and Korenmann attribute this to the fact that the beneficial effects of the supply-side changes were swamped by changes in the composition of demand for labour, which favoured skilled and experienced workers and weakened the demand for young people.

Gottschalk (2001) gives reasons why the future effects of increases in cohort sizes on the employment, unemployment and wages of older workers may be less clear-cut than those flowing from changes in the youth labour market. One difference is that older workers are far more differentiated in their skills and experience levels than are people in the initial phase of their working lives. The demand conditions that are faced by older workers with different types and levels of skill will be equally diverse, suggesting that any
adjustments in employment or relative wages that occur in response to demographic change are likely to differ across different sectors of the labour market. Gottschalk predicts that any adverse effects of increased supply are most likely to be felt by less skilled older workers, who are more easily replaced by younger workers and may not have the basic skills needed to adapt to technological and other changes in workplaces.

The literature on labour force ageing identifies another process that will modify the compositional impacts of labour force ageing. Labour force ageing involves the replacement of one generation by another, as well as chronological ageing. People born in different eras have different socialisation experiences during childhood, influencing their aspirations and attitudes to work. They have different opportunities for education, and have acquired different levels and types of skill before entering the labour market. During the early and middle stages of their working lives, they are likely to have earned different levels of real income - affecting their savings and asset levels when they are in their fifties and sixties, and consequently their labour supply choices at those ages. It can be expected that intergenerational differences will influence the future labour supply decisions of older workers. This makes it risky to extrapolate forward the employment patterns of older workers that are observed in today's labour market.

One well-documented cohort difference that is likely to have an influence on future labour supply decisions stems from the growth of occupational pension coverage. Tanner (1997) finds that people with relatively generous occupational pension entitlements are more likely to retire early than those with no pension or lower entitlements. Both coverage rates and levels of pension receipt have been increasing over successive cohorts of men and women reaching retirement age (Johnson and Stears, 1995, p77). Due to post-war increases in women's labour force participation rates and the lengthening of their working lives, future cohorts of older women are likely

Figure Proportions of employed people studying for a new qualification by highest current qualification and age group; United Kingdom; spring 2002


Age group

Note: data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-200। Census revisions to population estimates.
to have greater personal access to occupational pension income than was the case in the past (Stears, 1997, p179). This trend would be expected to encourage more women to retire at an earlier age, all other things being equal.

Another significant cohort change that can be predicted using current data involves the upgrading of educational levels. The cohorts of workers who will be aged $45-64$ in 2010 or 2020 will be better educated than similarly aged workers today. An analysis by OECD simulates the educational distribution of the UK labour force aged 45-64 in 2015 using data on the educational attainment of people in this birth cohort in 1995, and assumptions about future educationspecific participation rates. The proportion of workers in this age group with less than upper-secondary education is projected to fall from 27.6 per cent to 13.0 per cent, while the proportion with university degrees is projected to rise from 11.2 to 16.4 per cent (OECD, 1998, p129). Future generations of older workers will also have higher levels of basic literacy and numeracy skills, because these basic skills are positively correlated with initial level of education (OECD, 1998, p138).

The higher educational levels of
future cohorts of older workers could have an impact in many areas of performance. Participation in continuing education and training is one example. Studies of participation in job-related education and training invariably find that participation is higher among adults with higher base levels of education, holding age constant. To illustrate, age-related differences in the proportion of employed people who reported that they were studying for a qualification in the spring 2002 LFS are shown in Figure 2. Rates of studying are plotted by current educational level. There is a negative relationship between age and studying for a new qualification, but for all age groups those with higher existing qualifications were more likely to be studying for a new qualification.
The relationship between existing level of qualifications and the likelihood of undertaking job-related training in the past 13 weeks is also quite strong, as shown in Figure 3. These relationships suggest the possibility that age-specific differentials in learning activity could flatten in future as the fraction of older workers who have not completed secondary school education gradually declines.

## Conclusion

The working-age population and the labour force have been growing gradually older since the late 1980s. The labour market has adapted to significant changes in the age structure of the labour force in the past. The latest available labour force projections suggest that the process of ageing will continue at a similar speed to that experienced in the 1990s, implying that there will be considerable time for labour market participants and institutions to adjust. However, workforce ageing will accelerate if the historical trend towards early retirement is reversed.

What is distinctive about the current demographic changes is that older workers will come to make up a larger share of the labour force than in recent history. This means that the experiences and outcomes of older workers will have a growing influence on the performance of the labour force as a whole.
Empirical research on the effects of past shifts in the age structure indicates that changes in the relative sizes of different age groups can have an impact on both aggregate and age-specific employment rates, unemployment rates

a Training is defined as job-related training undertaken in the previous 13 weeks.
Note: data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-200I Census revisions to population estimates.
and relative wages. This can occur either through direct compositional effects, or through market responses to the changed relative supply of a particular type of labour. As an example, Barwell (1999) estimated that the decline in the youth labour force share could account for 0.32 to 0.45 percentage points of the total decline in the aggregate UK unemployment rate between 1984 and 1998. While significant, the magnitude of the
demographic effects estimated in past research has typically been relatively small. In addition, historical experience indicates that the effects of demographic changes can at times be offset or obscured by the impact of other supply-side and demand-side changes.
The literature on the population ageing that will take place during coming decades identifies a number of issues and risks for the performance of the labour market and the welfare of
older workers. Issues that are strongly emphasised in the literature include the need to maintain the employability of older workers who wish to remain in work, or cannot afford to retire early without state support; the need to maintain the relevance of older workers' skills; and the need to ensure that mobility levels are sufficient for adjustment to future changes in the location and composition of jobs.

## Notes

I Both are likely to have indirect effects on the labour market via changes in investment flows and shifts across industries and occupations in the derived demand for labour. See Boersch-Supan (2001) for a discussion of these indirect effects. An overview of the broader range of policy issues associated with population ageing is given in Dunnell (2001).
2 Data for earlier periods has not been considered.
3 The definition of 'working-age' used here differs from the official one, in that women aged 60-64 are included. Fifteen-year-olds are also included because, at the time of writing, the latest population estimates - taking into account information from the 200I Census - were available for 5 -year age groups only. The Government Actuary's Department interim 200I-based population projections are used.
5 The figures shown in Table I have been adjusted to incorporate the effects of the interim reweighting of key Labour Force Survey estimates, taking into account the latest population data from the 2001 Census.
6 Most recently, a government Green Paper released in December 2002, Simplicity, Security and Choice:Working and Saving for Retirement, outlines additional back-to-work assistance for those aged 50 and over, and proposes that compulsory retirement ages be made unlawful unless employers can show that they are justified.
7 Demographic change may also have contributed to the rise in the aggregate employment rate during the same period by increasing the population share of age groups that have the highest employment rates ( $35-49$ years). A simple shift-share analysis suggests that age structure changes can account for around 0.7 percentage points of the total increase in the aggregate UK employment rate of 5.5 percentage points that was recorded between I 984 and 2002. This simple calculation does not control for any interactions that may exist between changes in the population share of an age group and its employment rate.

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# Earnings growth I997 to 2002: a guide to measurements 

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## Key points

- ONS has various types of earnings data that are each designed to fulfil a different purpose. This article examines four measures: the Average Earnings Index (AEI); the New Earnings Survey (NES); the Labour Force Survey (LFS); and the National Accounts wages and salaries component.
- ONS's preferred measure of earnings growth in the economy is the AEI headline rate.
- The NES and the LFS are the best sources to use when measuring the levels of average earnings for full-time and part-time employees respectively.
- Total remuneration of all employees in the UK (by employers) can best be determined using the National Accounts wages and salaries component. Wages and salaries estimates also include non-cash earnings, for example wages in kind.
- ONS has undertaken three National Statistics Quality Reviews that focused on the labour market. A number of future developments in earnings data are being undertaken.

> Four different measures of earnings growth are examined here, and their differences are highlighted. A guide to possible future developments in producing earnings data is presented.

## Introduction

THERE ARE a number of different approaches to producing earnings data that can be used to construct estimates of earnings growth. This article examines four potential measures of earnings growth: the Average Earnings Index (AEI); the New Earnings Survey (NES); the Labour Force Survey (LFS); and the National Accounts wages and salaries component. It discusses their purpose, uses, strengths and limitations in producing earnings growth estimates. It also highlights future developments as a result of three National Statistics Quality Reviews (NSQR) that focus on the labour market and on the recommendations from the Turnbull-King review of the AEI.

Why is there an interest in measuring earnings growth?

Data on earnings are important to a variety of users. Government policy makers, private companies, local councils and employees themselves all have an interest in earnings. Earnings growth data are vital for managing the economy (for example, to highlight inflationary pressures building in the labour market) and for policy making and evaluation (for example, the introduction of the national minimum wage (NMW) and its effect on the earnings of the low paid). Estimates of
growth are also of interest to users monitoring growth by employee type (for example, differences regionally, by occupation or ethnic group). It is therefore essential that earnings statistics fulfil a number of user requirements.

Aggregate data are relevant to users studying the economy as a whole (for example, in monitoring inflation, understanding trends in earnings, and for international comparisons). Longitudinal data are required by users examining trends over time. Structural earnings data are broken down by employees' characteristics across different regions, occupations and industrial groups. Structural data can also be used in examining levels of pay, composition of pay packets and how components change over time.

## Main sources of data

Although there are a number of different data sources that contain information about earnings, this article focuses on four of the ONS's main sources. The four measures are all produced from different data sources designed to fulfil specific purposes. Table 1 highlights the main features of the four data sources. For further information, see technical note.

## The Average Earnings Index

The AEI is a monthly index of earnings growth in Great Britain based on the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS). It is mainly used as an indicator of inflationary pressure emanating from the labour market. It is designed to measure growth in the estimated level of average pay per head for all employees relative to the average in the base year (currently 1995) whose index value is set to 100 . The AEI produces a measure of growth in the average weekly wage per job. It is unable to show how pay rates are changing, since average weekly wages can vary depending on the number of hours worked by employees. No adjustments are made for changes in hours worked (notably overtime), although increases in average pay as a consequence of increased overtime will be correctly reflected in the index. The index is also unable to adjust to changes in the composition of the workforce (for
example, if more part-time employees are being employed than in previous periods), or structural changes (for example, higher quality labour, higher productivity).

The MWSS collects details of pay each month (for those paid weekly, pay in the last week of each month) and aims to capture earnings paid out by employers to employees in that pay period. It requests details on pay arrears, bonuses and any other factors affecting earnings. Average earnings are calculated by dividing the total amount paid out as earnings by the total number of employees paid (including those employees on strike and temporarily absent).

The AEI is not designed to measure levels of earnings, or used to assess the going rate for a job, as that would require a more precise definition of the job than is available. The AEI only requests data from firms relating to the actual amount of monetary earnings paid to employees. Other costs of employing labour or other types of income would not be covered in a measure of this nature.
The AEI headline rate is ONS's preferred measure of earnings growth. It measures the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the whole economy in the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago. AEI data in Figure 1 show an average for February to April compared with the same period in the previous year.

## The New Earnings Survey

The NES is an annual sample survey of employees that was designed to measure the average weekly wage of full-time employees in Great Britain (although a separate parallel survey by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland (DETINI) provides comparable data so that UK estimates are also produced). The NES produces annual information about the distribution and composition of earnings. The annual growth in wage levels is also produced.

The questionnaire (sent to employers) requests data on employees' gross annual earnings for the tax year, as well as on employees' actual earnings in the survey pay-period (with reference to a specific survey reference date in

April) and for specific components of pay (for example, overtime payments, incentive payments, shift premium payments and basic pay). Hours of work data relating to the employee's payperiod are also collected. Earnings data are presented on an annual, weekly and hourly basis.

The NES is ONS's preferred measure of the levels of earnings for full-time employees. The annual growth rates shown in Figure 1 are growth in weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates of pay who have no loss of pay in the reference period (for example, for holiday or sickness, as the earnings of these people would not be representative of usual earnings). The data include regular bonus pay relating to the reference period, but exclude any payment of arrears that are paid during the survey period in respect of another period. Payments that are a result of a pay settlement that has not been paid at the time of the survey are also excluded. The NES estimates do include a proportion of any irregular bonuses that were not paid in the survey period, as the survey aims to capture the total remuneration paid for the employees' work during the reference period.

## The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a quarterly panel survey of households that collects data on all household members. It is designed to provide information on the UK labour market that can be used to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies.

The LFS asks respondents what their gross pay was the last time they were paid (or how much they expect to be paid if they have not yet been paid), and what period this pay covered. Information from these questions is used to derive estimates of gross weekly pay. Gross hourly earnings are derived by dividing gross weekly earnings by usual hours worked (including paid overtime). The LFS is ONS's preferred source of data on earnings for part-time workers.
LFS data in Figure 1 show the annual growth rates for the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees consistent with earnings data published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement for the spring quarter.

| Table | The data sources for measures of earnings growth examined in this article |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Sources: Annual Earnings Index; New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; National Accounts
a Average Earnings Index data are for the period February to April for all employees in Great Britain; New Earnings Survey data are for April of each year for weekly earnings of full-time employees in Great Britain; Labour Force Survey data are for March to May of each year for weekly earnings of full-time employees in the UK; and National Accounts data are for quarter two of each year for total earnings of all employees in the UK.

## National Accounts: total wages and salaries

Total wages and salaries cover the total pay (in the time period) that all employees receive from employers. The initial estimates are produced annually from the Inland Revenue National Income Survey (NIS). Adjustments are also made to these estimates to take account of other forms of earnings received outside the scope of the NIS (for example, earnings for employees not in the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE ) tax system). Estimates for these components are based on other survey and administrative data, while quarterly estimates are interpolated, based on quarterly labour market data (AEI and numbers employed).

Estimates are of national accounts total wages and salaries (whereas the other series cover average earnings). This means that growth is affected by changes in the numbers in employment as well as changes in the level of earnings. One other difference is the inclusion of estimates for UK nationals employed at foreign embassies and military bases abroad. Another is that, in addition to cash pay, estimates include other forms of income received, for example wages and salaries received in
kind. Wages and salaries in kind are goods and services provided by an employer which are not necessarily for work and can be used by employees (or members of their households) in their own time and at their own discretion. Although income in this form may be less welcome to individuals than cash, within the national accounts framework it still needs to be valued consistently with other goods and services (for example, vehicles provided for the personal use of employees, provision of meals and drinks, subsidised canteens, subsidised or free accommodation). Other national accounts adjustments include an allowance for unrecorded income, and balancing adjustments (to improve coherence within the National Accounts). Data in Figure 1 display annual growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for quarter two.

## A comparison of earnings growth: 1997 to 2002

The four measures of earnings growth in their preferred form all produce different growth rates. Figure 1 displays the path of the annual growth rates. The measures shown are for slightly different time periods. The AEI
headline rate displays earnings growth estimates for the months February, March and April compared with the same period in the previous year. The NES displays estimates for the month of April compared with April of the previous year. The LFS displays earnings growth estimates for the months March, April and May on the same period in the previous year. The National Accounts wages and salaries component displays the growth rates for the months of April, May and June on the same period in the previous year. The growth rates shown in Figure 1 all therefore represent estimates of earnings growth that relate to slightly different time periods.
The National Accounts wages and salaries component displays a higher growth rate in all years (except 2002) than the other measures. The series covers growth in total earnings for the UK and would reflect growth in both earnings and numbers employed. Some of the largest differences between the wages and salaries component and the other measures coincide with periods of growth in employment. Differences also result from growth in other forms of remuneration received by employees differing from that of monetary earnings (for example, the value of shares

allotted under profit-sharing schemes). These other types of earnings would not be covered by the other three measures of earnings growth compared here. The AEI, the NES and the LFS all display growth rates that are similar in magnitude. Looking at the overall period (1997 to 2002), growth in earnings between the three measures is broadly consistent (AEI displays 25.2 per cent growth, NES 26.4 per cent and the LFS 24.5 per cent growth). Some consistency in the path of the growth rates can also be observed over the period for the AEI and the NES.

All four sources aim to fulfil different requirements, and they all vary in coverage, for example data collection (sample frame, respondent bias etc.), coverage and survey timing. These factors need to be taken into account when making a comparison. Certain growth measures, however, can be adapted to be more comparable with other measures.

## A comparison of earnings growth: the NES and the AEI

One of the more common comparisons of earnings growth is between the NES and the AEI. The NES requests pay for the period containing a certain reference date in April, whereas the MWSS (the survey the AEI is based on) asks for pay at the end of the month. This difference in timing might create differences in earnings growth for those paid weekly. The problem of survey timing is compounded because a large
number of pay awards are made in April, which would be picked up in the AEI. The data for the AEI in Figure 1 include bonus payments actually paid in the pay period, whereas the NES includes bonus payments relating to work carried out in the pay period (for example, the NES will include one-twelfth of an annual bonus paid to an employee in March, and will exclude eleven-twelfths of an annual bonus paid to an employee in April, whereas the AEI will contain all the bonus payments actually paid in a particular month). The timing and magnitude of bonus payments change frequently depending on company performance and the health of the economy. The AEI also includes arrears payments that are not covered in NES.

The best way to compare growth in the NES with the AEI is to strip out the bonuses from both as their treatment of bonuses is so different. Table 2 shows the growth rates comparison on this basis.

The AEI is in a not seasonally adjusted form, excluding both pay arrears and bonus payments. The NES measure is for all employees in Great Britain. The NES data also excludes all incentive payments and profit-related pay. The rates of growth displayed from both sources, especially at an aggregate level, are very similar. Estimates for both the private and public sectors display a rise in the estimate of growth in 2001, followed by a fall in 2002. The estimates of growth appear to be closer for the private sector than the public sector, although the reason for this is not clear. In February 1999 the ONS clarified the bonus question in the AEI
to ensure that all bonuses were properly identified. Before that, only significant bonuses were identified and the interpretation between businesses varied. Due to this discontinuity, comparisons can really be made only from 2000 onwards.

The NSQR series report number 14: The Distribution of Earnings review (DOER) investigated the effects of the sampling variability of the two estimates and concluded that the observed differences between AEI and NES earnings growth rates may reasonably be attributed to sampling variation'. More information on the sampling variability is provided in Box 1 .

There are other structural differences between the two surveys that may give rise to different growth rates. The NES undersamples individuals earning below the PAYE threshold, whereas the AEI would cover employees from the whole earnings distribution. This may raise estimates of NES wage levels. The effect this would have on earnings growth would depend on whether earnings are rising faster for the higher paid than for the lower paid. NES estimates for 2002 highlight that, for Great Britain, growth for all employees in the top decile of the earnings distribution saw earnings growth of around 19 per cent compared with 5 per cent for those in the bottom decile. This may have the effect of boosting the average growth rate in the NES.

The AEI is formed from separate index series for specific industries grouped according to SIC92. ${ }^{1}$ Since 1998, indexes have been combined using a weighting structure dependent

## Box I Sampling variability of the estimates in the AEI and NES comparison


#### Abstract

Research undertaken in response to recommendation 34 of the Turnbull King review of the AEI and work carried out on the National Statistics Quality Review series number 14: Distribution of Earnings Review (DOER) investigated the variability of AEI and NES estimates. More information on the Turnbull King review and the DOER can be found on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. The following paragraphs are taken from the DOER. "Recent work on estimating standard errors for annual growth of the AEI indicates that, for the period August 2000 to July 200I, the average standard error was about 0.64 percentage points. More specifically, the estimated standard error for annual earnings growth up to April 2001 was 0.67 percentage points. Corresponding values for the AEI excluding bonuses are 0.24 percentage points for both periods.

Standard errors for earnings growth from the NES are not published, although ONS is currently developing methodology to estimate them. However, standard errors


are published for levels of average earnings. For all employees, the standard error is about 0.2 per cent of the average wage. The NES 'Description of the Survey' states that, for successive samples, there is 'around threequarters overlap and a typical correlation coefficient of 0.8 between earnings in successive years'. This implies a correlation coefficient of about $0.75 \times 0.8=0.6$ for estimates of average earnings from two successive samples. This, in turn, implies that the variance of earnings growth is about I $+1-2 \times 0.6=0.8$ times the variance of the level of average earnings. $*$ That is, the standard error of earnings growth is about 0.9 times the standard error of the level of average earnings or, to the level of accuracy considered here, 0.2 percentage points.

The observed differences between AEI and NES earnings growth rates may reasonably be attributed to sampling variation. Indeed, the match between the two different sources is surprisingly good, given that there are several structural differences between them."

* Using these, and the typical correlation coefficient from the NES (a survey with around three-quarters overlap in the sample), estimates of average earnings from two successive years produce a variance (the square of the standard error) of earnings growth that is about 0.8 times the variance of the level of average earnings.
on the size of the industry groups in July of each year (see pp499-503, Labour Market Trends, September 1999). The industry structure for NES is not weighted. Different industry composition could generate different estimates of whole economy earnings growth, even if the industry-specific estimates are identical. These differences will be affected by the structure of the economy at the specific times, and also for certain industries by seasonal differences (for example, construction and catering industries).

The NES sample is drawn in February and the survey conducted in April. Around 10 per cent of the NES sample is 'lost' because the employee has changed employer. This arises in part because it is likely that Inland Revenue information is not completely up to date. Little information is available for those missed employees, but it is suspected that they include a disproportionate number of lower-paid employees who tend to change jobs more often than higher-paid employees. This may contribute to higher estimates of levels in the NES, although the effect on growth is less clear.

Another factor affecting estimates is that both the AEI and the NES are subject to certain non-response biases. Although the two surveys have similar response rates (see Table 1), the type of non-response from companies may differ. The AEI is based on a monthly survey asking for summary data on employee numbers and wages. This type of information should be readily available from pay-roll data. The regularity of the survey should also mean that most contributors to the AEI would be familiar with the monthly request. The NES is an annual survey and also requests more details about specific individual employees. This places a higher burden on businesses and the survey may suffer from a different sort of non-response to that in the AEI.

When comparing the AEI and the NES it is therefore important to have an understanding of the purposes, strengths and limitations of the surveys. ONS is planning developments to earnings statistics as a result of recommendations stemming from the DOER that aim to address some of these issues. The recommendations for the

NES aim to address some of the known limitations, such as the coverage of those beneath the PAYE threshold, that is, the extent to which the PAYE system is not representative of the population of employees (particularly low-paid and part-time employees) and how it might be addressed with a supplementary survey. A weighting procedure is also being investigated to help overcome bias, and to enable results to be more accurately representative of the whole population. Work is being undertaken to produce estimates of the standard error of earnings growth estimates (currently only available for estimates of the levels of earnings). For more information on the future developments in earnings statistics, see Box 2.

## A comparison of earnings growth: the NES and the LFS

The NES publishes estimates of earnings broken down by industry, occupation, sex and region. The LFS estimates for these breakdowns are published in the LFS Quarterly

## Box 2 Future developments in earnings statistics

In 2000 ONS introduced a programme of National Statistics Quality Reviews (NSQR) to ensure that National Statistics and other official statistics are fit for purpose, and that ONS continues to improve the quality and value of these outputs. The programme is a key component for quality assuring National Statistics as set out in the Government White Paper Building Trust in Statistics. Three quality reviews have been released to date which focus on labour market statistics; NSQR Report No. II: Review of the framework of Labour Market Statistics, NSQR Report No. I 2: Review of the Labour Force Survey and NSQR Report No.14: Distribution of Earnings Review (DOER). Table 5 highlights some of the main recommendations from the three reviews, which relate to earnings statistics and in particular the AEI, NES and LFS. A few of the recommendations concerning short-term estimates of earnings growth are explained more fully below. The full reviews are available from the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. ONS also undertook a review of the AEl in response to the Turnbull-King review of the AEI. For further information, see pp499-503, Labour MarketTrends, September 1999.

The review of labour market statistics made a recommendation that an explicit framework for labour market statistics be introduced increasing the quality of both current outputs and future outputs through developments across the framework (see pp485-92, Labour MarketTrends, September 2002).

The DOER, which focused specifically on earnings data, recommended developments to short-term earnings indicators, namely the AEI, which it found fell short of the ideal. The main user requirement for a short-term indicator was a monthly estimator of inflationary pressures emanating from the labour market. The review
found that the presentation of the AEl including bonuses as the 'headline rate' placed too much emphasis on a volatile measure. The review also found the methodology underpinning the AEI was complex. The review recommended the development of complementary indicators that could better meet the user requirement. The MWSS (used to produce the AEI) was thought to be a potential source for developing an Average Earnings Ratio (AER), a Labour Cost Index (LCI) and a Labour Price Index (LPI).

An AER had been recognised as a potential output of true average earnings (Turnbull/King review). It would produce estimates of total wages and salaries, and also of total employment. The AER would produce a measure that updated industry weights each month. As well as producing a more transparent indicator, this would also meet the requirements of the EU Short-Term Indicators Regulation.

An LCl would produce a sub-index, similar in nature to the present AEI, but would also extend coverage to monitor the effects of growth in non-wage labour costs. The review highlighted a need for an indicator of wage growth every month (which would be met by the subindex of the LCl ) while filling the demand for an LCl once a quarter.

An LPI is an index of labour prices and would allow estimates of the growth of labour prices to be produced. It could be used to identify pure price effects in the labour market independent from changes in the composition or quality of the workforce. The review found that, although the data requirement for an indicator of this complexity outweighed the current demand, alternative approaches should be considered for its development.

Supplement. A comparison of these two measures can be produced, although survey differences exist that prevent them from being directly comparable. Although the LFS is the UK's largest household survey, data on earnings are collected from only two-fifths of the respondents each quarter making its sample size too small to generate accurate breakdowns for small areas. The NES is ONS's preferred source for earnings data by region, not least because it has a very much larger sample.

The sample size of the LFS is large enough to create a comparison by industry, although the way in which the data are collected is not consistent with the NES approach. The NES collects data from companies directly. This is linked, through using the ONS's interdepartmental business register
(IDBR), to their company's industry group. The firm can be classified by industry at the local unit level or the enterprise level (where the unit is part of a larger conglomerate) using the SIC92. The LFS relies on the perception and knowledge of the respondent in describing the function of the company they work for. This may well differ from the IDBR classification of the firm. It may also mean that employers are categorised to industry groups at a local unit level and not at enterprise level (as with the NES). Reliance on the perception of respondents can introduce discrepancies into the survey which prevent an accurate comparison by industry group.

Table 3 displays estimates of the levels of weekly earnings, and of the growth in weekly earnings for Great Britain. It also shows estimates of the
levels and growth in hourly earnings broken down by sex. The NES estimates are for all full-time employees on adult rates of pay who have not had any loss of pay in the reference period. The LFS estimates are based on the most comparable group to the NES. It is for full-time employees (who are not on training schemes) and who have not had any loss of pay in the reference period (before 1999 it is for those whose pay was not different from usual). Full-time employment is based on the NES definition, that is, employees working 30 or more hours a week, or teachers and academics working 25 or more hours a week. This differs from the usual definition of full/ part-time workers in the LFS.
In the LFS, the classification as to whether someone is a full or part-time worker is self-assessed in line with

international guidance. This can lead to inconsistencies, especially at the lower end of the hours-worked spectrum as a respondent may class himself or herself as a full-time employee but work fewer hours than the full-time definition used in the NES (where the respondent would be classified as a part-time employee). The LFS also collects hours worked information, and it is possible to compare the amount of hours worked and the employment status of the respondents. Although self-assessed responses to being a full-time worker and corresponding amount of hours worked are similar to the NES, for the purpose of this comparison, a consistent definition to that of the NES has been applied to the LFS data set.

When looking at a comparison between the NES and the LFS it is important to bear in mind the payreference periods of the surveys. The NES requests data concerning the period round a specific reference date in April. The LFS surveys households continuously over the quarter and requests information about gross pay the last time that the respondent was paid. Differences in estimates of growth may arise due to the different time periods to which the surveys relate. Differences may also exist as a result of the treatment of bonuses. Although LFS respondents are encouraged to look at documentary evidence when answering earnings questions (e.g. pay-slips), respondent recollection may introduce error, especially for proxy responses.

Recollection errors may be further exacerbated by the LFS requesting information on gross pay only. By not requesting the individual components of pay, it may make it harder for respondents whose pay frequently changes to remember accurately their true gross pay, as certain elements of pay may be missed.
The levels of earnings displayed in the NES are consistently higher for all years than the LFS (see Table 3), with the difference between the estimates increasing over time. The growth rates displayed all show levels of growth that are similar in magnitude (with the exception of 1997) although slightly higher overall in the NES. The movements between the growth rates from year to year are also similar for three out of the five years. The LFS estimates are more variable than the NES estimates as a result of the sample size.
ONS's preferred method of comparing the levels of earnings by sex, is to compare the hourly earnings of full-time employees excluding overtime (males tend to work more overtime, and so a comparison by sex including overtime payments can be misleading). Estimates from the NES in this form are ONS's preferred measure of the gender pay gap (the earnings of women relative to men's). However the LFS asks for earnings data on gross pay only, and so a comparison has been made including overtime in the NES. Although the growth rates are of a similar magnitude,
a trend for both surveys in the path of the growth rates for each sex is not clear. A breakdown by sex does, however, display levels of earnings for both men and women that follow a similar ratio in both surveys (approximately 80 per cent, that is, the ratio of female to male earnings in the LFS compared with the ratio in the NES).
Sampling variability of both estimates does, to some extent, help explain the differences, although other factors also bias the surveys. Gross hourly earnings in the NES are calculated by summing the gross weekly earnings of individual employees and dividing by the sum of the total weekly hours for the employees. The LFS derives hourly earnings by dividing gross weekly earnings by usual hours worked a week. Due to the inconsistency in the numerator (weekly pay for earnings in most recent period) and denominator (usual weekly hours worked), misreporting by respondents, and more so by proxy respondents, can cause inaccuracies in the calculation of hourly earnings.
Table 4 displays earnings growth by occupation. A comparison can only be made by occupation really between 1995 and 2000 (between 1997 and 2000 for this article) due to the occupation classifications used. The LFS classified occupation groups according to SOC90 ${ }^{2}$ between spring 1992 and winter 2000. From spring 2001 the LFS classifies occupation groups according to

| $\text { Table } 4$ | Average weekly earnings and growth rates from the New Earnings Survey ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and the Labour Force Survey ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by occupation group; Great Britain; 1996 to 2000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NES |  | LFS |  |
|  | Earnings <br> (£) | Growth (\%) | Earnings <br> (£) | Growth (\%) |
| Occupation group (SOC90) |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 519 | - | 467 | - |
| 1997 | 543 | 4.7 | 482 | 3.3 |
| 1998 | 572 | 5.4 | 503 | 4.3 |
| 1999 | 600 | 4.9 | 529 | 5.2 |
| 2000 | 633 | 5.4 | 558 | 5.4 |
| Professional |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 483 | - | 451 | - |
| 1997 | 506 | 4.8 | 462 | 2.5 |
| 1998 | 528 | 4.3 | 492 | 6.7 |
| 1999 | 545 | 3.2 | 513 | 4.3 |
| 2000 | 569 | 4.5 | 544 | 6.0 |
| Associate professional and technical |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 412 | - | 399 | - |
| 1997 | 435 | 5.7 | 387 | -2.8 |
| 1998 | 454 | 4.4 | 412 | 6.5 |
| 1999 | 468 | 3.1 | 413 | 0.1 |
| 2000 | 480 | 2.5 | 444 | 7.5 |
| Clerical and secretarial |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 251 | - | 235 | - |
| 1997 | 258 | 2.9 | 240 | 2.0 |
| 1998 | 268 | 3.7 | 248 | 3.4 |
| 1999 | 276 | 3.0 | 263 | 6.2 |
| 2000 | 284 | 2.9 | 271 | 2.7 |
| Craft and related |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 318 | - | 282 | - |
| 1997 | 333 | 4.5 | 297 | 5.4 |
| 1998 | 350 | 5.1 | 305 | 2.8 |
| 1999 | 358 | 2.3 | 319 | 4.4 |
| 2000 | 369 | 3.2 | 335 | 4.9 |
| Personal and protective services |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 267 | - | 243 | - |
| 1997 | 274 | 2.7 | 245 | 0.5 |
| 1998 | 285 | 4.0 | 254 | 3.7 |
| 1999 | 298 | 4.5 | 268 | 5.8 |
| 2000 | 308 | 3.4 | 282 | 5.2 |
| Sales |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 268 | - | 272 | - |
| 1997 | 278 | 3.7 | 280 | 2.8 |
| 1998 | 292 | 5.1 | 297 | 6.1 |
| 1999 | 304 | 4.2 | 288 | -3.0 |
| 2000 | 307 | 0.8 | 305 | 6.0 |
| Plant and machine operatives |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 286 | - | 261 | - |
| 1997 | 300 | 4.9 | 270 | 3.5 |
| 1998 | 315 | 4.9 | 280 | 3.5 |
| 1999 | 319 | 1.6 | 288 | 3.1 |
| 2000 | 331 | 3.5 | 301 | 4.4 |
| Other occupations |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 237 | - | 212 | - |
| 1997 | 250 | 5.5 | 220 | 3.7 |
| 1998 | 262 | 4.6 | 233 | 6.3 |
| 1999 | 273 | 4.2 | 249 | 6.8 |
| 2000 | 279 | 2.4 | 252 | 1.3 |

b LFS data are for March to May of each year

SOC2000. The NES introduced SOC90 in 1995 with plans to start using SOC2000 for the 2003 survey. Across all occupation groups, apart from a few exceptions, the NES displays levels of earnings that are greater than the LFS. The biggest differences are in occupation group 1: managers and administrators, and the smallest for occupation groups 4 and 7: clerical and secretarial, and sales occupations. This pattern is broadly similar to that displayed in a previous comparison (see pp161-74, Labour Market Trends, April 1996). The earnings growth rates by occupation, for most occupations, do differ in magnitude, although certain occupation groups (for most years) do display a similar path in the growth rates. This can be observed in occupation groups 1: managers and administrators; 2 : professional occupations; 6: personal and protective services; and 8: plant and machine operatives.

One of the main factors that aid an explanation of the differences can be seen to be the sample coverage of the two surveys. The LFS has a coverage that spans the whole of the earnings distribution, whereas the NES undersamples those employees earning less than the PAYE threshold. This would have the effect of raising the estimates of the levels of earnings. The effect on earnings growth is less clear. Differences would exist depending on the growth in earnings for employees at the higher and lower ends of the earnings distribution. In recent years, earnings at the top end of the distribution have tended to grow at a faster rate than those at the bottom. This is supported by the growth rates displayed that are higher overall in the NES.
Another reason why the LFS estimates of the levels of earnings may be lower than the NES is the use of proxy responses in the LFS. An earlier article provided evidence that proxy responses tend to underestimated earnings (see pp223-32, Labour Market Trends, May 1998). Research found that there was no significant difference between spouse proxy and personal response for weekly earnings, but for hourly earnings spouse proxies understate earnings by 3.7 per cent (hourly earnings would also be subject to proxy response bias on usual

## Table $\zeta$ Recommendations from three National Statistics Quality Reviews

The Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics (NSQRII)

## Recommendation

27 and 28 A number of specific concerns relevant to the coverage, timeliness and relevance of the LFS should be remitted to the team currently conducting the LFS Quality Review and the Distribution of Earnings Quality Review.

## Review of the Labour Force Survey (NSQR I 2)

## Recommendation

5
Quality of industry-based data:That ONS should investigate ways to improve the quality of industrybased information from the LFS. In particular, consideration should be given to the use of the IDBR to code LFS industry and workplace data.

8
Extending population coverage: that ONS should evaluate the costs and benefits of extending the sampling frame of the LFS to include communal establishments.

## The Distribution of Earnings Review (NSQRI4)

The DOER review produced a number of recommendations. Each topic will sponsor a body of work covering issues identified with the topic.

## Topic

Measuring low pay, hours and part-time employment

Survey designs, outputs, frequency and respondent burden

Data linkages and integration

Quality and data collection

## Related items within topic to earnings data

NES sample frame coverage: the extent to which the PAYE system is not representative of the population of employees, particularly low-paid and part-time employees, and how this might be addressed with a supplementary survey.
Non-response bias: the extent to which the response is not representative of the PAYE sample, particularly for the smallest businesses where part-time and low-paid employees may be more densely concentrated.
Survey exemptions: the extent to which those employees exempt from the survey are atypical when compared with respondents.
The quality of earnings and hours data that are provided without recourse to documentary evidence in the LFS.
The impact of proxy responses on earnings and hours estimates.

How, while retaining its current sampling base of specific National Insurance numbers to yield the benefits of data linkages, the representativeness and efficiency of the NES sample can be improved in terms of sample efficiency and respondent load distribution.
How should the load on the smallest businesses be managed when the unit of selection is the employee? Estimating standard errors for survey outputs, including growth estimates.
Whether a sample identification process that takes repeat extracts from a dynamic sample frame would improve response and representativeness.

How business data, for example on the industrial classification of an enterprise, might be used in a household survey context.
Whether longitudinal data can be used to impute for non-response.
Integration of household surveys.
Identification of the economic classification of respondentsí employers.
The ability of time-use surveys to provide quality assurance by allowing comparisons at aggregate levels to check the quality of reported hours data.

Defining the concepts.
Identifying the interrelationships between data on pay, income and labour costs, to name a few.
The treatment of gross and net earnings, and how items like working family tax credits should be handled.
The impact on the concepts of the economic/financial systems.
Analytical concepts such as geographies, social/corporate subgroups, averages/distributions, and the treatment and measurement of bonuses.
Measurement concepts:gross/net; annual/weekly/hourly.
Data types: aggregate versus cross-sectional (of which:time series, longitudinal).
hours worked questions). For nonspouse proxy response it was estimated that weekly earnings were understated by 16.4 per cent and hourly earnings by 8.7 per cent. It is unclear how this underestimation affects the growth in earnings.

LFS data are weighted, aiding the production of representative estimates for the UK population. The weighting also attempts to overcome some of the sample and non-response bias. NES data are currently not weighted, but are a random 1 per cent sample of those within the PAYE system. The randomness of the sample selection enables the survey to be representative of the population. However, with the survey not capturing those employees outside of the PAYE system (except employees in some large businesses) sample frame bias is introduced. The NES is also subject to non-response bias. This type of bias would be of a different nature to that for the LFS. As recommended in a National Statistics
quality review (DOER), ONS is investigating a suitable weighting factor that could be applied to improve the accuracy of the estimates in the NES. The DOER and the NSQR series report number 12: The Labour Force Survey, also produced recommendations for developments in the LFS, for example the linking of industry data to the IDBR, and investigations into the effects of proxy response and sample bias. Table 5 highlights other recommendations from the reviews.

## Conclusion

When using earnings data, it is necessary to have an understanding of the preferred measure of earnings growth for the type of analysis being undertaken. The estimates examined here are all produced from data sources designed for specific purposes. Sources that produce different earnings growth estimates do so as a result of the variations between the method of data
collection (sample frame, respondent bias, etc.), coverage and survey timing. Users need to be aware of survey differences when attempting meaningful comparisons. ONS's preferred measure of earnings growth for employees is the AEI. For levels of earnings, the NES and the LFS are the preferred measures for full-time and part-time employees respectively. Total remuneration of all employees in the UK (by employers) can best be determined using the National Accounts wages and salaries component. Wages and salaries estimates also include other costs to employers such as wages in kind.

Over the next few years ONS is aiming to take forward the recommendations from the three National Statistics Quality Reviews and the Turnbull-King review. These include a number of developments which aim to address some of the issues identified in this article (see Box 2).


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## Technical note

Table I gives a summary of the main features of the data sources for the earnings growth measures examined in this article. Further information is provided below.

## The Average Earnings Index

The MWSS (the survey used to produce the AEI) is based on a sample, stratified by both business size and industry, of approximately 8,400 firms drawn from ONS's interdepartmental business register (IDBR). Each month a small number of firms are rotated into and out of the sample such that no firm with fewer than 1,000 employees is in the sample for more than five years. Firms with fewer than 20 employees are excluded from the survey altogether and all firms with 1,000 or more employees are included in the survey. During the course of a full year, there will be around 9,800 firms (around II million employees) in total that are included in the survey.

The sample for the AEI is compiled using data validation routines that ensure all significant components of change in the index are quantified and validated with the contributing enterprise. A new sample, fully representative of the economy, was introduced in October 1999 and ongoing rotation of the sample ensures that it remains representative. The AEI only covers earnings in Great Britain, as earnings information is not collected for Northern Ireland.

Recent estimates of the standard error of the whole economy headline rate of earnings growth displayed an annual growth rate for April 2002 of 3.3 per cent with an associated sampling variability of plus or minus 1.2 percentage points. The payment of bonuses can be seen as a direct cause of much of the variability. Large bonuses are often paid to a small number of employees in certain sectors of the economy. The removal of bonuses produced a growth rate of 4 per cent per annum and an associated sampling variability of plus or minus 0.5 percentage points.

## The New Earnings Survey

The NES is a sample survey of employees in the UK based on a I per cent sample of employees who are members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax schemes. The employees are selected by reference to the last 2 digits of their National Insurance numbers, producing a random sample of those in the system. Since 1975 it has been based on a I per cent panel of employees, where individuals are selected year after year. Information is taken from PAYE records a month before the survey reference date. The employers of approximately 245,000 employees chosen in the sample are contacted and are legally obliged to fill out and return the questionnaire. Approximately 160,000 returns are suitable for analysis

Approximately 90 per cent of the sample is identified from pay records provided by the Inland Revenue. The remaining 10 per cent of employees are obtained directly from large organisations that employ them.A sample drawn in this way is more likely to be up to date than that which PAYE records and will include some employees not in a PAYE scheme (as their earnings are less than the PAYE threshold).

Due to the same sample frame's being chosen each year, the NES is also used to form a longitudinal data set: the New

Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD). The NESPD contains multiple observations on sampled individuals over time. It has many advantages over cross-sectional or time series data as it allows many economic problems to be to addressed that are not traceable without the extra dimension of data. (For more information on the NESPD, see the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/source.asp?v/nk=1319\&pos=\&col rank= \&rank=256. An article about the NESPD will be published in a forthcoming issue of Labour Market Trends).

## The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a household panel survey with a sample of approximately 60,000 households in the UK. Participation in the survey is voluntary. The sample from Great Britain is selected from the Postcode Address File and the sample from Northern Ireland is taken from the rating and valuation list. LFS data are weighted to enable population estimates to be produced. The weighting also attempts to compensate for differential nonresponse among different subgroups in the population.

The LFS collects detailed information about individuals and has population coverage that spans the whole range of the income distribution. The LFS interviews households face to face at their first inclusion in the survey, and then by telephone, where possible, for four quarterly intervals thereafter. The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. This is usually from another related adult who is a member of the same household.About 30 per cent of responses are collected by proxy. The accuracy of proxy responses can vary depending on the question asked.

Earnings questions in respect of weekly pay were added in winter 1992 and hourly pay in autumn 1993. The current range of earnings questions date from 1999. Since spring 1997 the LFS requests information on earnings from respondents in the first and fifth quarterly interviews, thus enabling year-on-year comparisons. Before spring 1997 earnings data were requested in the fifth quarterly interview only.

In spring 2002, 11,728 individuals were included in the estimate of average gross weekly earnings producing an estimate of average weekly earnings of $£ 419$. The associated sampling variability estimate was plus or minus $£ 2$.

## National Accounts: wages and salaries

The National Accounts forms the framework for the presentation and measurement of the activity within the economy of the UK. The major economic statistic that indicates a measure of economic activity is gross domestic product (GDP). In the UK, three different theoretical approaches are used to produce a single estimate of GDP: the production approach, the expenditure approach and the income approach. The production approach measures the sum of the 'value added' created through the production of goods and services within the economy. The expenditure approach measures the total expenditures on all finished goods and services produced within the economy. The income approach measures the total income generated by the production of goods and services within the economy.

The income approach used to produce estimates of GDP is formed from a number of components: compensation of

## Technical note

employees; gross operating surplus; taxes on production and products; subsidies on production; and mixed income. Compensation of employees is the largest component of the income measure, and estimates the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done during the accounting period. Compensation of employees can in turn be broken down further into two components: wages and salaries; and employer's social contributions. This article compares the wages and salaries component of the GDP income estimate.

Basic pay estimates (the main component of wages and salaries) are produced annually from the Inland Revenue National Income Survey. At the end of each tax year, employers
send details of pay and tax contributions to the Inland Revenue for all employees in the PAYE tax system who have worked in that particular financial year. The National Income Survey estimates wages and salaries from a I per cent sample of those in the PAYE system based on the last two digits of their National Insurance number, producing a random sample of those in the system. Approximately 390,000 records are obtained, which is sufficient to estimate total wages and salaries with a standard error of about I/4 per cent. Other forms of income and benefits received by employees are based on a variety of administrative and survey data. Estimates are grossed to national totals. A time series is available dating back to 1946.

# Revisions to workforce jobs and comparison with Labour Force Survey jobs 

By Ian Richardson, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, and Helen Ganson, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- Data for 2001 from The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) were released on 18 December 2002. Employee jobs figures have been rebenchmarked to the new data. The effect has been to raise the number of jobs in December 2000 by 83,000, and in December 2001 by 153,000.
- Self-employed jobs have been revised downwards following interim reweighting of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data using the 2001 Census population data. The revision is greatest for June 2002 (130,000 fewer jobs) and declines to zero in June 1981.
- There are no significant changes to the workforce jobs data arising from the annual seasonal adjustment review.
- Comparisons between the revised workforce jobs series and the post2001 Census LFS jobs series show a substantial gap between the two series.

> The latest workforce jobs data incorporate the results of several separate revisions. The effects of these are explained.

## Introduction

FOLLOWING THE launch of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) in April 2001, the normal procedure each year has been to benchmark the quarterly employee jobs figures to the ABI annual inquiry, and at the same time to incorporate recommendations from the annual seasonal adjustment review. The results are published annually in the December labour market statistics First Release. This time ONS also carried through the implications of the 2001 Census population data to the estimates of workforce jobs. This article describes each of the type of revisions which ONS has taken on and provides an indication of their impact on the total jobs estimates. It also provides an up-to-date comparison of the population-based

Labour Force Survey (LFS) employment estimates and the business-based workforce jobs estimates.

## The revisions and their impact

## ABI benchmark

When the ABI was launched in April 2001 users' views were sought on the 1998 and 1999 data, the first two years' information produced from this new source. Revised ABI data for these years were published in September 2002, and the employee jobs series was benchmarked to these new totals in the labour market statistics First Release that month.

On 18 December 2002 ONS published 2001 ABI data for the first time and revised the provisional estimates for the 2000 inquiry initially released a year ago. The employee jobs series have been benchmarked in the normal way for the most part to these new totals (see Box 1). In the public administration, education and health industry sections where the short-term inquiries use administrative data with comprehensive coverage the ABI has not been taken on at this stage. ONS will be examining the provisional ABI data further before benchmarking these industries. This comparison work between the short-term and annual sources will be undertaken during the next three months with a view to making any necessary improvements to these data in the spring of 2003. For this reason, workforce jobs figures on Nomis ${ }^{\circledR}$ will not be in line with the ABI. This follows the practice adopted in previous years. A note explaining this has been placed on Nomis ${ }^{\circledR}$. Table 1 shows the revisions, and that the impact of the new ABI data is to raise the level of jobs in December 2000 by 83,000, and the level at the end of 2001 by a further 70,000.

## LFS reweighting

Although the main source of workforce jobs data is the employer surveys, the LFS is used to provide estimates of changes in the number of employee jobs in the construction and agriculture industries since the last annual benchmark. In addition, selfemployment jobs in the workforce jobs series are derived mainly from the LFS. It is only the latter which will be significantly influenced by LFS reweighting using the 2001 Census population data. At present, interim reweighted LFS data are not available at the industry or regional level. ONS has therefore taken the ratio of the interim reweighted to the previous LFS data for the self-employed by sex for each quarter and applied this to the selfemployed data in the workforce jobs for each industry. This process will bring consistency between the LFS and workforce jobs aggregates for the selfemployed. The revision to selfemployment jobs is greatest for June

## Box I Benchmarking

Employee jobs are measured by employer surveys in two ways: in the quarterly and monthly short-term employment surveys and in the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) which is run in December each year. The $A B I$ has a considerably larger sample than the short-term employment surveys and to ensure that a consistent set of data is presented to users, the results of the short-term surveys are benchmarked to the ABI results every year. For further information on the ABI see ppl49-52, Labour Market Trends, March 1999. Workforce jobs are defined as the sum of employee jobs, selfemployment jobs, HM Forces and government supported-trainees.

## Box 2 Seasonal adjustment using X-I | ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is a process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. It helps users to interpret the underlying trends. For example, jobs in retailing tend to be exceptionally high at Christmas. By removing these seasonal effects a clearer idea can be obtained of the underlying change in workforce jobs from quarter to quarter.

The X-I I ARIMA program is currently used throughout National Statistics for seasonal adjustment. In order to identify and remove the variations associated with the time of year, that is, seasonal effects, the program decomposes the original series into trend, seasonal and irregular components. Additive models are utilised for all the seasonally adjusted workforce jobs series because the magnitude of the seasonal factors is independent of the trend.

While the series can be decomposed into trend, seasonal and irregular components, a good estimate of the seasonality cannot be made until the trend has been removed, and likewise a reliable estimate of the trend cannot be made until the seasonality has been removed. To overcome this problem a series of iterations is used to obtain successively better estimates of these components. Furthermore, any outliers in the data have the potential to distort estimation of the trend and seasonality, and therefore these are identified and modified to allow for a more robust estimation of the seasonal factors.

To improve estimation at the ends of the series the program fits a time series model called an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model to the series in order to estimate its likely future and past path (forecast and backcast).

2002, at 130,000 fewer jobs, but is smaller for earlier periods, declining to zero in June 1981 (see Table 1).

There is, however, a second set of counterbalancing revisions to the selfemployed still pending. A previous article described how the introduction of the new occupational classification SOC2000 had led to changes in the way in which the reported employment status is edited (see pp477-83, Labour Market Trends, September 2002). It was suggested that the changes would lead to an upward revision of around 200,000 to the self-employed. These changes can not be incorporated before

November 2003, since they operate at the micro level and will only be taken through into the LFS as part of the full reweighting.

## Seasonal adjustment

In common with other time series, seasonal adjustment of the workforce jobs data is subject to annual review (see Box 2). The 2002 review has not suggested any significant changes to the conduct of this process nor to the parameters set in the statistical packages that undertake the work. (Some changes were suggested but it was agreed these could await the planned re-engineering

| Table | Revisions to workforce jobs; June I98I to June 2002 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

of labour market statistics processes.) As usual at this time, the seasonal factors have been revised for a longer span going back to March 2000.

## Comparison with LFS jobs data

The LFS provides an estimate of the number of people in employment, whereas the workforce jobs data count the number of jobs. It is expected that the number of people reporting themselves as in employment (allowing for multiple jobs and job shares) should be equal to the number of jobs reported as filled by employers. However, in practice, the two series differ for reasons of definitional differences, sample specification and coverage, data collection processes and estimation methodology.

While the switch from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) to the ABI for workforce jobs benchmarking increased the estimate of total workforce jobs by around 1 million and brought it more or less into line with the LFS jobs estimate, reweighting of the LFS to new population estimates based on the 2001 Census has reintroduced a large gap between the two series. The level of the workforce jobs estimate is now 600-800,000 higher than the LFS estimate of jobs (instead of 1 million below it as was the case before the ABI was introduced).

A broad comparison can be made by defining LFS jobs as the number of people in employment plus the number of people with second jobs. The other differences in coverage (for example, the LFS excludes people living in communal establishments; workforce jobs excludes jobs in private households) are of a smaller order of magnitude and can be assumed to cancel each other out. This method is less comprehensive than that adopted in the July 2002 Labour Market Trends article, but has the advantage of using only data published in the monthly labour market statistics First Release, and is adequate for monitoring comparative trends and patterns in the two series.

On this basis, the workforce jobs series is considerably higher than LFS


Source: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

[^2]

Source: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

[^3]jobs, with the difference peaking at 865,000 ( 2.9 per cent) in June 2001, but reducing to 574,000 ( 1.9 per cent) for September 2002 (see Figure la). Workforce jobs is higher than LFS jobs for both men and women, but the difference is larger for women (see Figures $1 b$ and $1 c$ ).

Although the net effect of the revisions to workforce jobs is small for recent quarters, this is as a result of an increase in estimates of employee jobs due to the ABI benchmarking, offset by a decrease in estimates of selfemployment jobs due to the LFS interim reweighting. Thus, the proportionate difference between workforce employee jobs and LFS employee jobs is larger than for total jobs, with the difference in employee jobs peaking at 868,000 ( 3.4 per cent) in June 2001, but reducing to 536,000 ( 2.1 per cent) for September 2002 (see Figure 2a). As with total jobs, the difference in employee jobs is larger for women than for men (see Figures $2 b$ and $2 c$ ). In estimating LFS employee jobs, it is assumed that 62 per cent of second jobs done by men and 81 per cent of second jobs done by women have employee status (these are averages calculated over recent quarters which are fairly stable).

ONS is currently carrying out a programme of work to investigate reasons for the disparity between workforce jobs and LFS jobs. Issues being considered include:

- problems defining the boundary between employees and the selfemployed, with reference to particular groups such as construction workers and contractors;
- the effect of workforce jobs estimates being for a point in time, whereas LFS estimates are averages over a time period;
- use of the IDBR as a sampling frame (for example, new firms tend to be added to the register more quickly than old firms are removed);
- the ABI and workforce jobs estimation processes;
- estimation procedures for the LFS (for example, wave effects); and
- reasons for different patterns for men and women.
A more detailed report identifying
possible causes and the lines of investigation being taken will be published on the National Statistics website in February 2003.


## Further information

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## Labour market statistics

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

February....................................................... 12 Wednesday
March 19 Wednesday
April. 16 Wednesday

## Productivity Q4

March 27 Thursday

## MAIN SOURCES

## Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family

Ievel. A technical report in Labour Market Trends of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced.

## Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

## Administrative records

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

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

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

## USING DATA SOURCES

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

## Employment

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

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

## Unemployment and the claimant count

The LFS provides the official measure of unemployment (using the internationally standard ILO definition). The claimant count measures people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance benefits and is available a month earlier. It is available for a complete set of local areas (below national and regional level) while LFS estimates for some areas are suppressed due to small sample sizes.

## Earnings

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

| Jan <br> 2001 | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan <br> 2002 | Feb | Mar |
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| UNEMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Claimant count by region | C. 11 | Claimant count by region | F. 1 |
| Claimant count by age and duration | C. 12 | Claimant count by age and duration | F. 2 |
| Claimant count by age and duration: regions | C. 13 | Claimant count by age and duration: regions | F. 3 |
| Claimant count by sought and usual occupation | C. 14 | Claimant count by sought and usual occupation | F. 4 |
| Claimant count:Travel-to-Work Areas* | C. 21 | Claimant count:Travel-to-Work Areas* | F. 11 |
| Claimant count: counties/local authorities* | C. 22 | Claimant count: counties/local authorities* | F. 12 |
| Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies* | C. 23 | Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies* | F. 13 |
| Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas* | C. 24 | Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas* | F. 14 |
| Claimant count flows | C. 31 | Claimant count flows | F. 21 |
| Claimant count: number of previous claims | C. 32 | Claimant count: number of previous claims | F. 22 |
| Interval between claims | C. 33 | Interval between claims | F. 23 |
| Destination of leavers from claimant count | C. 34 | Destination of leavers from claimant count | F. 24 |
| Average duration of claims by age | C. 35 | Average duration of claims by age | F. 25 |
| Redundancies | C. 41 | Redundancies | H. 31 |
| Redundancies by region | C. 42 | Redundancies by region | H. 32 |
| Redundancies by industry | C. 43 | Redundancies by industry | H. 33 |
| International comparisons | C. 51 | International comparisons | C. 5 |
| GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES |  |  |  |
| Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme | F. 1 | Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme | G. 1 |
| Number of starts on Work-based learning programme | F. 2 | Number of starts on Work-based learning programme | G. 2 |
| Work-based learning for adults | F. 3 | Work-based learning for adults | G. 3 |
| Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers | F. 5 | Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers | G. 5 |
| Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers | F. 6 | Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers | G. 6 |
| Other training: outcomes for completers | F. 7 | Other training: outcomes for completers | G. 7 |
| New Deal 18-24 summary figures | F. 11 | New Deal 18-24 summary figures | G. 11 |
| Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 | F. 12 | Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 | G. 12 |
| Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 | F. 13 | Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 | G. 13 |
| Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal | F. 14 | Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal | G. 14 |
| Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal | F. 15 | Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal | G. 15 |
| New Deal $25+$ summary figures | F. 16 | New Deal $25+$ summary figures | G. 16 |
| Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ | F. 17 | Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ | G. 17 |
| Numbers leaving Gateway by destination | F. 18 | Numbers leaving Gateway by destination | G. 18 |
| Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+ | F. 19 | Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+ | G. 19 |
| OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS |  |  |  |
| Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary | G. 1 | Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary | H. 1 |
| Vacancies at Jobcentres by region | G. 2 | Vacancies at Jobcentres by region | H. 2 |
| Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region | G. 3 | Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region | H. 3 |
| Labour disputes: summary | G. 11 | Labour disputes: summary | H. 11 |
| Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry | G. 12 | Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry | H. 12 |
| Labour market and educational status of young people | G. 21 | Labour market and educational status of young people | H. 21 |
| Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment | G. 22 | Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment | H. 22 |
| Regional Selective Assistance by region | G. 31 | Regional Selective Assistance by region | H. 41 |
| Regional Selective Assistance by company | G. 32 | Regional Selective Assistance by company | H. 42 |
| RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS |  |  |  |
| Background economic indicators | H. 1 | Background economic indicators | J. 1 |
| Retail prices: summary | H. 11 | Retail prices: summary | J. 11 |
| Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices | H. 12 | Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices | J. 12 |

[^4]Regularly published statistics

|  | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |  | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE |  |  |  | GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING | MEASUR |  |  |
| UK summary | M | Feb 2003 | A. 1 | Number of people participating in Work-based |  |  |  |
| Trends | M | Feb 2003 | A. 2 | learning programme | Q | Dec 2002 | G. 1 |
| Other headline indicators | M | Feb 2003 | A. 3 | Number of starts on Work-based learning |  |  |  |
| Working-age households | Q | Feb 2003 | A. 4 | programme | Q | Dec 2002 | G. 2 |
| Regional labour market summary | M | Feb 2003 | A. 11 | Work-based learning for adults | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 3 |
| LFS annual local area data | A | Jan 2003 | A. 12 | Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers | Q | Feb 2002 | G. $4 \dagger$ |
| EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY <br> Employment by category | M | Feb 2003 | B. 1 | Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers | Q | Dec 2002 | G. 5 |
| Employment by age | M | Feb 2003 | B. 2 | Work-based learning for young people: | Q | Dec 2002 | G 6 |
| Employment by occupation | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 3 | Other training: outcomes for completers | Q | Dec 2002 | G. 7 |
| Workforce jobs | M (Q) | Feb 2003 | B. 11 | New Deal 18-24 summary figures | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 1 |
| Employee jobs by industry | M | Feb 2003 | B. 12 | Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 | Q | Jan 2003 | G. |
| Employee jobs: production industries: UK | M | Feb 2003 | B. 13 | Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 13 |
| Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK | Q | Jan 2003 | B. 14 | Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 14 |
| Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB | Q | Jan 2003 | B. 15 | Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment |  | Jan 2003 |  |
| Employee jobs by region and industry | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 16 | from New Deal | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 15 |
| Employment in tourism-related industries | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 17 | New Deal 25+ summary figures | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 16 |
| Workforce jobs by industry | $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Q})$ | Feb 2003 | B. 18 | Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 17 |
| Actual weekly hours of work | M | Feb 2003 | B. 21 | Numbers leaving Gateway by destination | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 18 |
| Usual weekly hours of work | M | Feb 2003 | B. 22 | Number of people into employment from New |  |  |  |
| Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked | M (Q) | Feb 2003 | B. 32 | Deal 25+ | Q | Jan 2003 | G. 19 |
| Total workforce hours worked per week | Q | Jan 2003 | B. 33 | OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS |  |  |  |
| Total workforce hours worked per week: |  |  |  | Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary | M | Feb 2003 | H. 1 |
| by region and industry group | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 34 | Vacancies at Jobcentres by region | M | Feb 2003 | H. 2 |
| Job-related training | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 41 | Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices |  |  |  |
| Selected countries: national definitions | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 51 | by region | M | Feb 2003 | H. 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Labour disputes: summary | M | Feb 2003 | H. 11 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT |  |  |  | Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry | M | Feb 2003 | H. 12 |
| Unemployment by age and duration | M | Feb 2003 | C. 1 | Labour disputes: annual report | A | Nov 2002 | 589 |
| Unemployment rates by age | M | Feb 2003 | C. 2 | International labour disputes | A | Jan 2003 | 19 |
| Unemployment rates by previous occupation | Q | Feb 2003 | C. 4 | Trade union membership | A | Jul 2002 | 343 |
| International comparisons | M | Feb 2003 | C. 5 | Labour market and educational status of young people | M | Feb 2003 | H. 21 |
| ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY |  |  |  | Economic activity of young people | Q | Feb 2003 | 63 |
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| Economic inactivity by age | M | Feb 2003 | D. 3 | employment | M | Feb 2003 | H. 22 |
|  |  |  |  | Ethnic groups: labour market status | Q | Sep 2002 | 461 |
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| New Earnings Survey: report | A | Dec 2002 | 643 | Regional Selective Assistance by region | Q | Jan 2003 | H. 41 |
| Average earnings and hours: manual employees | Q (A) | Dec 2002 | E. 12 | Regional Selective Assistance by company | Q | Jan 2003 | H. 42 |
| Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees | Q (A) | Dec 2002 | E. 13 | Sickness absence | Q | Feb 2003 | 65 |
| Average earnings and hours: all employees | Q (A) | Dec 2002 | E. 14 | ETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS |  |  |  |
| Unit wage costs | M | Feb 2003 | E. 21 | Background economic indicators | M | Feb 2003 | J. 1 |
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| CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  |  | Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices | M | Feb 2003 | J. 12 |
| Claimant count by region | M | Feb 2003 | F. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count by age and duration | M | Feb 2003 | F. 2 | Frequency of publication, with frequency of compil | lation sho | n in bracke |  |
| Claimant count by age and duration: regions | M | Feb 2003 | F. 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count by sought and usual occupation | M* | Dec 2000 | F. 4 | * Currently suspended. |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas | M | Feb 2003 | F. 11 | $\dagger$ Discontinued. |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: counties/local authorities | M | Feb 2003 | F. 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies | M | Feb 2003 | F. 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas | M | Feb 2003 | F. 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count flows | M | Feb 2003 | F. 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: number of previous claims | Q | Feb 2003 | F. 22 |  |  |  |  |
| Interval between claims | Q | Dec 2002 | F. 23 |  |  |  |  |
| Destination of leavers from claimant count | M | Feb 2003 | F. 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Average duration of claims by age | Q | Jan 2003 | F. 25 |  |  |  |  |


| UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employmenta ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All people aged 16 and overSpring quarters(Mar-May)19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | MGSL | MGSF | MGRZ | MGSC | MGSI | MGWG | MGSR | MGSX | YBTC |
|  | 44,990 | 28,397 | 25,606 | 2,791 | 16,593 | 63.1 | 56.9 | 9.8 | 36.9 |
|  | 44,994 45,013 | 28,192 28,138 | 25,245 25,393 | 2,947 2,745 | 16,803 16,875 | 62.7 62.5 | 56.1 56.4 | 10.5 9.8 | $\begin{array}{r}37.3 \\ 37.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 45,099 | 28,113 | 25,648 | 2,465 | 16,986 | 62.3 | 56.9 | 8.8 | 37.7 |
|  | 45,223 | 28,237 | 25,899 | 2,339 | 16,986 | 62.4 | 57.3 | 8.3 | 37.6 |
|  | 45,350 | 28,370 | 26,334 | 2,036 | 16,980 | 62.6 | 58.1 | 7.2 | 37.4 |
|  | 45,491 | 28,354 | 26,579 | 1,775 | 17,136 | 62.3 | 58.4 | 6.3 | 37.7 |
|  | 45,668 | 28,659 | 26,900 | 1,759 | 17,008 | 62.8 | 58.9 | 6.1 | 37.2 |
|  | 45,877 | 28,910 | 27,274 | 1,636 | 16,967 | 63.0 | 59.4 | 5.7 | 37.0 |
|  | 46,127 46,383 | 28,939 29 | 27,510 27,659 | 1,428 1,524 | 17,188 17 | 62.7 62.9 | 59.6 | 4.9 | 37.3 37.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.1 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) | 45,997 | 28,852 | 27,320 | 1,532 | 17,145 | 62.7 | 59.4 | 5.3 | 37.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct-Dec } \\ & \text { Nov 2000-Jan } 2001 \\ & \text { Dec 2000-Feb } 2001 \text { (Win) } \end{aligned}$ | 46,018 | 28,853 | 27,342 | 1,511 | 17,165 | 62.7 | 59.4 | 5.2 | 37.3 |
|  | 46,040 46,062 | 28,932 28,935 | 27,447 27,438 | 1,486 1,497 | 17,108 17,127 | 62.8 628 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.1 5.2 | 37.2 37.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | 46,084 | 28,901 | 27,432 | 1,469 | 17,182 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 46,105 \\ & 46,127 \end{aligned}$ | 28,923 28,939 | 27,470 27,510 | 1,452 | 17,183 17,188 | 62.7 62.7 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.0 4.9 | 37.3 37.3 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 46,149 | 28,968 | 27,513 | 1,455 | 17,181 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.0 | 37.2 |
|  | 46,170 | 28,948 | 27,486 | 1,462 | 17,222 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
|  | 46,192 | 28,967 | 27,492 | 1,476 | 17,225 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 46,213 | 28,968 | 27,487 | 1,480 | 17,246 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
|  | 46,234 | 29,004 | 27,516 | 1,488 | 17,230 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 37.2 |
|  | 46,256 | 29,043 | 27,555 | 1,487 | 17,213 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.1 | 37.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct-Dec } \\ & \text { Nov 2001-Jan } 2002 \\ & \text { Dec 2001-Feb } 2002 \text { (Win) } \end{aligned}$ | 46,277 46,298 | 29,068 29,031 | 27,559 | 1,509 1,487 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,209 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 62.8 62.7 | 59.6 59.5 | 5.2 5.1 | 37.2 37.3 |
|  | 46,298 46,319 | 29,050 | 27,574 | 1,473 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,267 \\ & 17,269 \end{aligned}$ | 62.7 62.7 | 59.5 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | 46,340 | 29,065 | 27,576 | 1,489 | 17,275 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
|  | 46,361 46,383 | 29,130 29,183 | 27,625 27,659 | 1,505 1,524 | 17,232 17,199 | 62.8 62.9 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.2 5.2 | 37.2 37.1 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 46,404 | 29,195 | 27,698 | 1,497 | 17,209 | 62.9 | 59.7 | 5.1 | 37.1 |
|  | 46,425 | 29,166 $\mathbf{2 9 , 1 9 1}$ | 27,653 | 1,513 | 17,258 $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 5 5}$ | 62.8 62.8 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.2 | 37.2 37.2 |
| Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | 46,465 | 29,204 | 27,662 | 1,541 | 17,261 | 62.9 | 59.5 | 5.3 | 37.1 |
|  | 46,484 | 29,290 29,294 | 27,759 | 1,532 1,515 | 17,194 $\mathbf{1 7} 210$ | 63.0 63.0 | 559.7 | 5.2 | 37.0 37.0 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57 | 102 | 107 | -5 | -45 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
|  | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{gathered} 248 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $251$ | $\begin{array}{r} 223 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | -3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)Spring quarters(Mar-May)19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | YbiF | YBSK | ybse | YBSH | YbSN | mGSo | MGSU | YBTI | YBTL |
|  | 34,842 | 27,552 | 24,794 | 2,758 | 7,290 | 79.1 | 71.2 | 10.0 | 20.9 |
|  | 34,830 | 27,388 | 24,475 | 2,913 | 7,442 | 78.6 | 70.3 | 10.6 | 21.4 |
|  | 34,849 | 27,332 | 24,614 | 2,718 | 7,517 | 78.4 | 70.6 | 9.9 | 21.6 |
|  | 34,921 | 27,301 | 24,854 | 2,446 | 7,620 | 78.2 | 71.2 | 9.0 | 21.8 |
|  | 35,027 | 27,448 | 25,130 | 2,318 | 7,580 | 78.4 | 71.7 | 8.4 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,134 | 27,546 | 25,534 | 2,012 | 7,588 | 78.4 | 72.7 | 7.3 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,244 | 27,562 | 25,807 | 1,755 | 7,682 | 78.2 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 21.8 |
|  | 35,394 | 27,823 | 26,084 | 1,739 | 7,571 | 78.6 | 73.7 | 6.3 | 21.4 |
|  | 35,572 | 28,062 | 26,443 | 1,619 | 7,510 | 78.9 | 74.3 | 5.8 | 21.1 |
|  | 35,781 | 28,104 | 26,691 | 1,413 | 7,677 | 78.5 | 74.6 | 5.0 | 21.5 |
|  | 35,978 | 28,270 | 26,768 | 1,503 | 7,707 | 78.6 | 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.4 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) | 35,672 | 28,011 | 26,496 | 1,515 | 7,661 | 78.5 | 74.3 | 5.4 | 21.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct-Dec } \\ & \text { Nov 2000-Jan } 2001 \\ & \text { Dec 2000-Feb } 2001 \text { (Win) } \end{aligned}$ | 35,690 35,709 | 28,019 28,100 | 26,526 26.630 | 1,493 1,469 | 7,672 | 78.5 78.7 | 74.3 74.6 | 5.3 5.2 | 21.5 21.3 |
|  | 35,727 | 28,104 | 26,625 | 1,479 | 7,623 | 78.7 | 74.5 | 5.3 | 21.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Febo-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 28,075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,763 35,781 | 28,092 28,104 | 26,656 | 1,435 1,413 | 7,672 | 78.5 | 74.5 74.6 | 5.1 5.0 | 21.5 21.5 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 35,800 | 28,126 | 26,686 | 1,440 | 7,674 | 78.6 | 74.5 | 5.1 | 21.4 |
|  | 35,818 35,836 | 28,083 28,100 | 26,635 26,639 | 1,448 1,461 | 7,736 | 788.4 | 74.4 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 21.6 |
| Jul-Sep |  |  | 26,626 |  | 7.759 | 78.4 | 74.3 |  |  |
|  | 35,868 | 28,135 | 26,661 | 1,474 | 7,732 | 78.4 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 35,883 | 28,157 | 26,686 | 1,471 | 7,726 | 78.5 | 74.4 | 5.2 | 21.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct-Dec } \\ & \text { Nov 2001-Jan } 2002 \\ & \text { Dec 2001-Feb } 2002 \text { (Win) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 28,168 |  | 1,493 | 7,731 | 78.5 | 74.3 | 5.3 | 21.5 |
|  | 35,915 35,930 | 28,140 28,157 | 26,668 | 1,472 1,460 | 7,775 | 78.4 | 74.3 74.3 | 5.2 5.2 | 21.6 21.6 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 35,946 | 28,169 | 26,696 | 1,474 | 7,777 | 78.4 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,962 | 28,230 | 26,743 | 1,487 | 7,732 | 78.5 | 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.5 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 35,978 | 28,270 | 26,768 | 1,503 | 7,707 | 78.6 | 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr-Jun } \\ & \text { May-Jul } \\ & \text { Jun-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | 35,993 | 28,289 | 26,813 | 1,476 | 7,705 | 78.6 | 74.5 | 5.2 |  |
|  | 36,009 36,025 | 28,263 28,294 | 26,772 | 1,491 1,498 | 7,746 7,730 | 78.5 | 74.3 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.5 |
|  | 36,025 | 28,294 | 26,796 | 1,498 | 7,730 |  | 74.4 |  |  |
| Jul-Sep | 36,037 | 28,293 | 26,774 | 1,519 | 7,744 | 78.5 | 74.3 | 5.4 | 21.5 |
| Aug-Oct ${ }_{\text {Sep-Nov ( }}$ (Aut) | 36,049 | 28,373 | 26,864 | 1,509 | 7,676 | 78.7 | 74.5 | 5.3 | 21.3 |
|  | 36,061 | 28,380 | 26,884 | 1,496 | 7,682 | 78.7 | 74.6 | 5.3 | 21.3 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 3 months Percent | 37 0.1 | 85 0.3 | 87 0.3 | $-0.1$ | -49 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Over last 12 months | 178 0.5 | 222 | 198 | 24 1.7 | -44 -0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 |

[^5][^6]


[^7]Note: Relationship between columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2 ; 9=5 / 1$.
Seetechnical note on pS12
The datainthis tablehavebeen adjusted to reflect the2001 Census population data. Seepp673-6, LabourMarket Trends, December2002, for further information


[^8]Source:Labour Force Survey

[^9]The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY \& All \& Total economically active \& Total in employment \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& Unemployed \& Economically
inactive \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Economic } \\
\text { activity } \\
\text { rate (\%) } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Employment } \\
\text { rate (\%) } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& Unemployment rate (\%) \& Economic inactivity rate (\%) \\
\hline \& 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& 5 \& 6 \& 7 \& 8 \& 9 \\
\hline Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) \& MGSM \& MGTT \& MGTN \& MGTQ \& MGTW \& \& MGUF \& MGUL \& \\
\hline 1992 \& 21,595 \& 15,884 \& 14,058 \& 1,825 \& 5,711 \& 73.6 \& 65.1 \& 11.5 \& 26.4 \\
\hline 1993 \& 21,589 \& 15,660 \& 13,722 \& 1,938 \& 5,929 \& 72.5 \& 63.6 \& 12.4 \& 27.5 \\
\hline 1994 \& 21,587 \& 15,577 \& 13,802 \& 1,775 \& 6,010 \& 72.2 \& 63.9 \& 11.4 \& 27.8 \\
\hline 1995 \& 21,629 \& 15,528 \& 13,968 \& 1,561 \& 6,101 \& 71.8 \& 64.6 \& 10.1 \& 28.2 \\
\hline 1996 \& 21,692 \& 15,514 \& 14,019 \& 1,496 \& 6,178 \& 71.5 \& 64.6 \& 9.6 \& 28.5 \\
\hline 1997 \& 21,754 \& 15,500 \& 14,244 \& 1,257 \& 6,254 \& 71.3 \& 65.5 \& 8.1 \& 28.7 \\
\hline 1998 \& 21,823 \& 15,443 \& 14,390 \& 1,053 \& 6,380 \& 70.8 \& 65.9 \& 6.8 \& 29.2 \\
\hline 1999 \& 21,919 \& 15,564 \& 14,513 \& 1,051 \& 6,355 \& 71.0 \& 66.2 \& 6.8 \& 29.0 \\
\hline 2000 \& 22,029 \& 15,660 \& 14,707 \& 953 \& 6,369 \& 71.1 \& 66.8 \& 6.1 \& 28.9 \\
\hline 2001 \& 22,174 \& 15,624 \& 14,801 \& 823 \& 6,550 \& 70.5 \& 66.8 \& 5.3 \& 29.5 \\
\hline 2002 \& 22,322 \& 15,708 \& 14,819 \& 888 \& 6,614 \& 70.4 \& 66.4 \& 5.7 \& 29.6 \\
\hline 3-months averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) \& 22,096 \& 15,705 \& 14,810 \& 894 \& 6,391 \& 71.1 \& 67.0 \& 5.7 \& 28.9 \\
\hline Oct-Dec \& 22,109 \& 15,703 \& 14,827 \& 876 \& 6,406 \& 71.0 \& 67.1 \& 5.6 \& 29.0 \\
\hline Nov 2000-Jan 2001 (Win) \& 22,122
22 \& 15,714
15 \& 14,821
14,768 \& \({ }_{914}\) \& 6,408 \& 71.0 \& 67.0
66.7 \& 5.7
5.8 \& 29.0 \\
\hline Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) \& 22,135 \& \& 14,768 \& 914 \& 6,453 \& 70.8 \& 66.7 \& 5.8 \& 29.2 \\
\hline Jan-Mar 2001 \& 22,148 \& 15,665 \& 14,768 \& 898 \& 6,483 \& 70.7 \& 66.7 \& 5.7 \& 29.3 \\
\hline Feb-Apr \& 22,161 \& 15,651 \& 14,785 \& 866 \& 6,510 \& 70.6 \& 66.7 \& 5.5 \& 29.4 \\
\hline Mar-May (Spr) \& 22,174 \& 15,624 \& 14,801 \& 823 \& 6,550 \& 70.5 \& 66.8 \& 5.3 \& 29.5 \\
\hline Apr-Jun \& 22,187 \& 15,651 \& 14,799 \& 852 \& 6,536 \& 70.5 \& 66.7 \& 5.4 \& 29.5 \\
\hline May-Jul \& 22,200 \& 15,728 \& 14,845 \& 883 \& 6,472 \& 70.8 \& 66.9 \& 5.6 \& 29.2 \\
\hline Jun-Aug (Sum) \& 22,213 \& 15,872 \& 14,947 \& 925 \& 6,341 \& 71.5 \& 67.3 \& 5.8 \& 28.5 \\
\hline Jul-Sep \& 22,225 \& 15,890 \& 14,970 \& 920 \& 6,335 \& 71.5 \& 67.4 \& 5.8 \& 28.5 \\
\hline Aug-Oct \& 22,237 \& 15,838 \& 14,934 \& 905 \& 6,399 \& 71.2 \& 67.2 \& 5.7 \& 28.8 \\
\hline Sep-Nov (Aut) \& 22,249 \& 15,799 \& 14,919 \& 879 \& 6,451 \& 71.0 \& 67.1 \& 5.6 \& 29.0 \\
\hline Oct-Dec \& 22,261 \& 15,794 \& 14,918 \& 876 \& 6,468 \& 70.9 \& 67.0 \& 5.5 \& 29.1 \\
\hline Nov 2001-Jan 2002 \& 22,273 \& 15,749 \& 14,853 \& 896 \& 6,524 \& 70.7 \& 66.7 \& 5.7 \& 29.3 \\
\hline Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) \& 22,286 \& 15,709 \& 14,812 \& 897 \& 6,577 \& 70.5 \& 66.5 \& 5.7 \& 29.5 \\
\hline Jan-Mar 2002 \& 22,298 \& 15,688 \& 14,766 \& 922 \& 6,609 \& 70.4 \& 66.2 \& 5.9 \& 29.6 \\
\hline Feb-Apr \& 22,310 \& 15,707 \& 14,796 \& 911 \& 6,603 \& 70.4 \& 66.3 \& 5.8 \& 29.6 \\
\hline Mar-May (Spr) \& 22,322 \& 15,708 \& 14,819 \& 888 \& 6,614 \& 70.4 \& 66.4 \& 5.7 \& 29.6 \\
\hline Apr-Jun \& 22,334 \& 15,734 \& 14,856 \& 878 \& 6,600 \& 70.5 \& 66.5 \& 5.6 \& 29.5 \\
\hline May-Jul \& 22,346 \& 15,799 \& 14,891 \& 908 \& 6,548 \& 70.7 \& 66.6 \& 5.7 \& 29.3 \\
\hline Jun-Aug (Sum) \& 22,358 \& 15,917 \& 14,975 \& 941 \& 6,442 \& 71.2 \& 67.0 \& 5.9 \& 28.8 \\
\hline Jul-Sep \& 22,368 \& 15,940 \& 14,980 \& 960 \& 6,428 \& 71.3 \& 67.0 \& 6.0 \& 28.7 \\
\hline Aug-Oct \& 22,378 \& 15,957 \& 15,035 \& 922 \& 6,421 \& 71.3 \& 67.2 \& 5.8 \& 28.7 \\
\hline Sep-Nov (Aut) \& 22,388 \& 15,913 \& 15,024 \& 889 \& 6,475 \& 71.1 \& 67.1 \& 5.6 \& 28.9 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Changes \\
Over last 12 months \\
Percent
\end{tabular} \& 139
0.6 \& 115
0.7 \& 104
0.7 \& 10 \& 24
0.4 \& 0.1 \& 0.1 \& 0.0 \& -0.1 \\
\hline Males aged 16-64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 \& YBTG

18.046 \& YBSX

15.567 \& YBSR

13.758 \& YBSU \& YBTA \& MGUC \& MGUI \& \& <br>
\hline 1992 \& 18,046 \& 15,567 \& 13,758 \& 1,810 \& 2,479 \& 86.3 \& 76.2 \& 11.6 \& 13.7 <br>
\hline 1993
1994 \& 18,015 \& 15,393 \& 13,467 \& 1,926
1,765 \& 2,623
2,691 \& 85.4
85.0 \& 74.8
75.2 \& 12.5
11.5 \& 14.6
15.0 <br>
\hline 1995 \& 18,009 \& 15,232 \& 13,679 \& 1,553 \& 2,777 \& 84.6 \& 76.0 \& 10.2 \& 15.4 <br>
\hline 1996 \& 18,044 \& 15,237 \& 13,753 \& 1,484 \& 2,807 \& 84.4 \& 76.2 \& 9.7 \& 15.6 <br>
\hline 1997 \& 18,080 \& 15,220 \& 13,974 \& 1,245 \& 2,860 \& 84.2 \& 77.3 \& 8.2 \& 15.8 <br>
\hline 1998 \& 18,123 \& 15,160 \& 14,116 \& 1,043 \& 2,963 \& 83.6 \& 77.9 \& 6.9 \& 16.4 <br>
\hline 1999 \& 18,197 \& 15,266 \& 14,225 \& 1,042 \& 2,930 \& 83.9 \& 78.2 \& 6.8 \& 16.1 <br>
\hline 2000 \& 18,279 \& 15,365 \& 14,419 \& 946 \& 2,915 \& 84.1 \& 78.9 \& 6.2 \& 15.9 <br>
\hline 2001 \& 18,383 \& 15,351 \& 14,535 \& 816 \& 3,032 \& 83.5 \& 79.1 \& 5.3 \& 16.5 <br>
\hline 2002 \& 18,482 \& 15,405 \& 14,527 \& 878 \& 3,077 \& 83.4 \& 78.6 \& 5.7 \& 16.6 <br>
\hline 3-months averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) \& 18,328 \& 15,419 \& 14,533 \& 886 \& 2,909 \& 84.1 \& 79.3 \& 5.7 \& 15.9 <br>
\hline Oct-Dec \& 18,337 \& 15,423 \& 14,555 \& 867 \& 2,914 \& 84.1 \& 79.4 \& 5.6 \& 15.9 <br>
\hline Nov 2000-Jan 2001 \& 18,346 \& 15,440 \& 14,557 \& 883 \& 2,906 \& 84.2 \& 79.3 \& 5.7 \& 15.8 <br>
\hline Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) \& 18,355 \& 15,408 \& 14,502 \& 905 \& 2,948 \& 83.9 \& 79.0 \& 5.9 \& 16.1 <br>
\hline Jan-Mar 2001 \& 18,364 \& 15,397 \& 14,508 \& 888 \& 2,968 \& 83.8 \& 79.0 \& 5.8 \& 16.2 <br>
\hline Feb-Apr \& 18,374 \& 15,380 \& 14,521 \& 859 \& 2,994 \& 83.7 \& 79.0 \& 5.6 \& 16.3 <br>
\hline Mar-May (Spr) \& 18,383 \& 15,351 \& 14,535 \& 816 \& 3,032 \& 83.5 \& 79.1 \& 5.3 \& 16.5 <br>
\hline Apr-Jun \& 18,392 \& 15,369 \& 14,524 \& 845 \& 3,023 \& 83.6 \& 79.0 \& 5.5 \& 16.4 <br>
\hline May-Jul \& 18,401 \& 15,436 \& 14,561 \& 875 \& 2,965 \& 83.9 \& 79.1 \& 5.7 \& 16.1 <br>
\hline Jun-Aug (Sum) \& 18,410 \& 15,585 \& 14,667 \& 918 \& 2,825 \& 84.7 \& 79.7 \& 5.9 \& 15.3 <br>
\hline Jul-Sep \& 18,418 \& 15,601 \& 14,687 \& 914 \& 2,817 \& 84.7 \& 79.7 \& 5.9 \& 15.3 <br>
\hline Aug-Oct \& 18,426 \& 15,551 \& 14,652 \& 899 \& 2,875 \& 84.4 \& 79.5 \& 5.8 \& 15.6 <br>
\hline Sep-Nov (Aut) \& 18,434 \& 15,503 \& 14,631 \& 872 \& 2,931 \& 84.1 \& 79.4 \& 5.6 \& 15.9 <br>
\hline Oct-Dec \& 18,442 \& 15,489 \& 14,620 \& 868 \& 2,953 \& 84.0 \& 79.3 \& 5.6 \& 16.0 <br>
\hline Nov 2001-Jan 2002 \& 18,450 \& 15,450 \& 14,562 \& 889 \& 3,000 \& 83.7 \& 78.9 \& 5.8 \& 16.3 <br>
\hline Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) \& 18,458 \& 15,415 \& 14,526 \& 889 \& 3,043 \& 83.5 \& 78.7 \& 5.8 \& 16.5 <br>
\hline Jan-Mar 2002 \& 18,466 \& 15,397 \& 14,485 \& 913 \& 3,068 \& 83.4 \& 78.4 \& 5.9 \& 16.6 <br>
\hline Feb-Apr \& 18,474 \& 15,410 \& 14,509 \& 901 \& 3,063 \& 83.4 \& 78.5 \& 5.8 \& 16.6 <br>
\hline Mar-May (Spr) \& 18,482 \& 15,405 \& 14,527 \& 878 \& 3,077 \& 83.4 \& 78.6 \& 5.7 \& 16.6 <br>
\hline Apr-Jun \& 18,490 \& 15,430 \& 14,561 \& 869 \& 3,060 \& 83.5 \& 78.8 \& 5.6 \& 16.5 <br>
\hline May-Jul \& 18,497 \& 15,494 \& 14,595 \& 898 \& 3,004 \& 83.8 \& 78.9 \& 5.8 \& 16.2 <br>
\hline Jun-Aug (Sum) \& 18,505 \& 15,614 \& 14,682 \& 932 \& 2,891 \& 84.4 \& 79.3 \& 6.0 \& 15.6 <br>
\hline Jul-Sep \& 18,511 \& 15,632 \& 14,682 \& 950 \& 2,879 \& 84.4 \& 79.3 \& 6.1 \& 15.6 <br>
\hline Aug-Oct \& 18,517 \& 15,640 \& 14,727 \& 913 \& 2,878 \& 84.5 \& 79.5 \& 5.8 \& 15.5 <br>
\hline Sep-Nov (Aut) \& 18,523 \& 15,597 \& 14,714 \& 882 \& 2,927 \& 84.2 \& 79.4 \& 5.7 \& 15.8 <br>
\hline Changes ${ }_{\text {Overlast }} 12$ months \& 89 \& 93 \& 83 \& 10 \& -4 \& 0.1 \& 0.1 \& 0.0 \& -0.1 <br>
\hline Percent \& 0.5 \& 0.6 \& 0.6 \& 1.2 \& -0.1 \& \& \&  \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.
Source:Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline:02075336094
Note: Relationshipbetween columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2 ; 9=5 / 1$.

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Females aged 16 and overSpring quarters(Mar-May)19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | MGSN | MGTU | MGTO | MGTR | MGTX |  | MGUG | MGUM |  |
|  | 23,395 | 12,398 | 11,493 | 904 | 10,998 | 53.0 | 49.1 | 7.3 | 47.0 |
|  | 23,405 | 12,415 | 11,467 | 949 | 10,989 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 7.6 | 47.0 |
|  | 23,425 | 12,439 | 11,529 | 911 | 10,986 | 53.1 | 49.2 | 7.3 | 46.9 |
|  | 23,470 | 12,455 | 11,608 | 847 | 11,014 | 53.1 | 49.5 | 6.8 | 46.9 |
|  | 23,531 | 12,583 | 11,793 | 790 | 10,948 | 53.5 | 50.1 | 6.3 | 46.5 |
|  | 23,595 | 12,720 | 11,990 | 730 | 10,875 | 53.9 | 50.8 | 5.7 | 46.1 |
|  | 23,668 | 12,757 | 12,080 | 677 | 10,911 | 53.9 | 51.0 | 5.3 | 46.1 |
|  | 23,749 | 12,935 | 12,279 | 656 | 10,814 | 54.5 | 51.7 | 5.1 | 45.5 |
|  | 23,848 | 13,088 | 12,460 | 628 | 10,760 | 54.9 | 52.2 | 4.8 | 45.1 |
|  | 23,953 | 13,152 | 12,605 | 547 | 10,801 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.2 | 45.1 |
|  | 24,061 | 13,330 | 12,746 | 584 | 10,731 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| 3-months averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) | 23,901 | 13,223 | 12,578 | 645 | 10,678 | 55.3 | 52.6 | 4.9 | 44.7 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | 23,910 | 13,182 | 12,593 | 589 | 10,728 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.5 | 44.9 |
|  | 23,918 | 13,186 | 12,616 | 570 | 10,732 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.3 | 44.9 |
|  | 23,927 | 13,147 | 12,578 | 569 | 10,780 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.3 | 45.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | 23,936 | 13,125 | 12,541 | 584 | 10,811 | 54.8 | 52.4 | 4.5 | 45.2 |
|  | 23,944 | 13,165 | 12,587 | 578 | 10,779 | 55.0 | 52.6 | 4.4 | 45.0 |
|  | 23,953 | 13,152 | 12,605 | 547 | 10,801 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.2 | 45.1 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 23,962 | 13,196 | 12,637 | 560 | 10,765 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.2 | 44.9 |
|  | 23,970 | 13,227 | 12,649 | 578 | 10,744 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 44.8 |
|  | 23,979 | 13,285 | 12,672 | 613 | 10,694 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.6 | 44.6 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct | 23,988 | 13,289 | 12,658 | 630 | 10,699 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.7 | 44.6 |
|  | 23,997 | 13,285 | 12,667 | 618 | 10,712 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.7 | 44.6 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 24,006 | 13,320 | 12,701 | 619 | 10,686 | 55.5 | 52.9 | 4.6 | 44.5 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 24,015 | 13,310 | 12,718 | 591 | 10,706 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
|  | 24,024 | 13,252 | 12,682 | 570 | 10,773 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.3 | 44.8 |
|  | 24,033 | 13,236 | 12,672 | 564 | 10,798 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.3 | 44.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \end{aligned}$ | 24,043 | 13,268 | 12,688 | 580 | 10,774 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 44.8 |
|  | 24,052 | 13,324 | 12,736 | 588 | 10,727 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 24,061 | 13,330 | 12,746 | 584 | 10,731 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 24,070 | 13,349 | 12,772 | 577 | 10,721 | 55.5 | 53.1 | 4.3 | 44.5 |
|  | 24,079 | 13,372 | 12,768 | 604 | 10,706 | 55.5 | 53.0 | 4.5 | 44.5 |
|  | 24,088 | 13,464 | 12,818 | 645 | 10,624 | 55.9 | 53.2 | 4.8 | 44.1 |
| Jul-Sep | 24,097 | 13,475 | 12,814 | 660 | 10,622 | 55.9 | 53.2 | 4.9 | 44.1 |
| Aug-Oct | 24,106 | 13,464 | 12,808 | 656 | 10,642 | 55.9 | 53.1 | 4.9 | 44.1 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 24,115 | 13,460 | 12,820 | 640 | 10,655 | 55.8 | 53.2 | 4.8 | 44.2 |
| Changes <br> Over last 12 months <br> Percent | 109 0.5 | 140 1.1 | 119 0.9 | 21 3.4 | -31 -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 |
| Females aged 16-59 Spring quarters (Mar-May) | YBTH | YBSY | YBSS | YBSV | увтв | MGUD | MGUJ |  |  |
|  | 16,796 | 11,866 | 10,978 | 888 | 4,930 | 70.6 | 65.4 | 7.5 | 29.4 |
| 1993 | 16,814 | 11,876 | 10,949 | 928 | 4,938 | 70.6 | 65.1 | 7.8 | 29.4 |
| 1994 | 16,855 | 11,906 | 11,010 | 895 | 4,950 | 70.6 | 65.3 | 7.5 | 29.4 |
| 1995 | 16,912 | 11,937 | 11,099 | 838 | 4,975 | 70.6 | 65.6 | 7.0 | 29.4 |
| 1996 | 16,983 | 12,068 | 11,287 | 782 | 4,915 | 71.1 | 66.5 | 6.5 | 28.9 |
| 1997 | 17,055 | 12,174 | 11,455 | 719 | 4,881 | 71.4 | 67.2 | 5.9 | 28.6 |
| 1998 | 17,121 | 12,244 | 11,577 | 667 | 4,877 | 71.5 | 67.6 | 5.4 | 28.5 |
| 1999 | 17,198 | 12,395 | 11,750 | 645 | 4,803 | 72.1 | 68.3 | 5.2 | 27.9 |
| 2000 | 17,293 | 12,536 | 11,917 | 619 | 4,757 | 72.5 | 68.9 | 4.9 | 27.5 |
| 2001 | 17,399 | 12,594 | 12,055 | 540 | 4,804 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 4.3 | 27.6 |
| 2002 | 17,496 | 12,723 | 12,150 | 573 | 4,773 | 72.7 | 69.4 | 4.5 | 27.3 |
| 3-months averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut) | 17,344 | 12,666 | 12,031 | 636 | 4,678 | 73.0 | 69.4 | 5.0 | 27.0 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | 17,353 | 12,624 | 12,044 | 580 | 4,730 | 72.7 | 69.4 | 4.6 | 27.3 |
|  | 17,363 | 12,629 | 12,068 | 560 | 4,734 | 72.7 | 69.5 | 4.4 | 27.3 |
|  | 17,372 | 12,595 | 12,036 | 559 | 4,777 | 72.5 | 69.3 | 4.4 | 27.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \end{aligned}$ | 17,381 | 12,569 | 11,996 | 574 | 4,811 | 72.3 | 69.0 | 4.6 | 27.7 |
|  | 17,390 | 12,608 | 12,039 | 569 | 4,782 | 72.5 | 69.2 | 4.5 | 27.5 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 17,399 | 12,594 | 12,055 | 540 | 4,804 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 4.3 | 27.6 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 17,408 | 12,634 | 12,081 | 553 | 4,774 | 72.6 | 69.4 | 4.4 | 27.4 |
|  | 17,417 | 12,647 | 12,073 | 574 | 4,770 | 72.6 | 69.3 | 4.5 | 27.4 |
|  | 17,426 | 12,700 | 12,093 | 607 | 4,725 | 72.9 | 69.4 | 4.8 | 27.1 |
| Jul-Sep | 17,434 | 12,707 | 12,083 | 624 | 4,727 | 72.9 | 69.3 | 4.9 | 27.1 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 17,441 | 12,707 | 12,097 | 610 | 4,734 | 72.9 | 69.4 | 4.8 | 27.1 |
|  | 17,449 | 12,728 | 12,119 | 609 | 4,721 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 4.8 | 27.1 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 17,457 | 12,709 | 12,127 | 582 | 4,748 | 72.8 | 69.5 | 4.6 | 27.2 |
|  | 17,465 | 12,661 | 12,100 | 561 | 4,804 | 72.5 | 69.3 | 4.4 | 27.5 |
|  | 17,473 | 12,641 | 12,083 | 558 | 4,832 | 72.3 | 69.2 | 4.4 | 27.7 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 17,480 | 12,666 | 12,094 | 572 | 4,815 | 72.5 | 69.2 | 4.5 | 27.5 |
| Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | 17,488 | 12,724 | 12,145 | 579 | 4,764 | 72.8 | 69.4 | 4.6 | 27.2 |
|  | 17,496 | 12,723 | 12,150 | 573 | 4,773 | 72.7 | 69.4 | 4.5 | 27.3 |
|  | 17,504 | 12,747 | 12,181 | 566 | 4,756 | 72.8 | 69.6 | 4.4 | 27.2 |
| May-JulJun-Aug (Sum) | 17,512 | 12,768 | 12,175 | 592 | 4,744 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 4.6 | 27.1 |
|  | 17,519 | 12,865 | 12,232 | 633 | 4,654 | 73.4 | 69.8 | 4.9 | 26.6 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct | 17,526 | 12,873 | 12,225 | 648 | 4,653 | 73.5 | 69.8 | 5.0 | 26.5 |
|  | 17,532 | 12,866 | 12,224 | 642 | 4,666 | 73.4 | 69.7 | 5.0 | 26.6 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 17,538 | 12,861 | 12,233 | 628 | 4,678 | 73.3 | 69.8 | 4.9 | 26.7 |
| Changes <br> Over last 12 months <br> Percent | 89 | 132 | 114 | 19 | -43 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
|  | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.0 | -0.9 |  |  |  |  |

[^10]
## COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

## SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

| UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | Level | Sampling variability | Change on quarter | Sampling variability | Change on year | Sampling variability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In employment (000s) | 27,778 | $\pm 165$ | 107 | $\pm 120$ | 223 | $\pm 211$ |
| Employmentrate | 74.6\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ | 0.2\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | 0.2\% | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Unemployment (000s) | 1,515 | $\pm 54$ | -5 | $\pm 56$ | 28 | $\pm 72$ |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 0.0\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 0.1\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ |
| Economically active (000s) | 29,294 | $\pm 163$ | 102 | $\pm 118$ | 251 | $\pm 207$ |
| Economic activity rate | 78.7\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | 0.2\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 0.2\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| Economically inactive (000s) | 7,682 | $\pm 137$ | -49 | $\pm 98$ | -44 | $\pm 175$ |
| Economic inactivity rate | 21.3\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | -0.2\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | -0.2\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s) | 5,375 | $\pm 62$ | -125 | $\pm 44$ | -107 | $\pm 80$ |
| Inactive, wanting ajob (000s) | 2,307 | $\pm 62$ | 76 | $\pm 44$ | 63 | $\pm 80$ |

Note:The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

## A. 2 <br> 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 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.

## Employment



## Unemployment



| UNITED KINGDOM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Unemployment ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level (thousands) | Rate (per cent) | Level (thousands) | Rate (per cent) |
| 3-month averages |  |  |  |  |
| Sep-Nov 1994 <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 94-Jan 95 <br> Dec94-Feb 95 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,509 \\ & 25,527 \\ & 25,546 \\ & 25,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.9 \\ & 70.9 \\ & 71.0 \\ & 71.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,564 \\ 2,536 \\ 2,513 \\ 2,496 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1995 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 95-Jan 96 <br> Dec $95-\mathrm{Feb} 96$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,590 \\ & 25,616 \\ & 25,643 \\ & 25,672 \\ & 25,701 \\ & 25,730 \\ & 25,758 \\ & 25,784 \\ & 25,808 \\ & 25,88 \\ & 25,844 \\ & 25,856 \end{aligned}$ | 71.0 <br> 71.1 <br> 71.1 <br> 71.2 <br> 71.3 <br> 71.4 <br> 71.5 <br> 71.6 <br> 71.6 <br> 71.6 <br> 71.7 | 2,482 2,472 2,462 2,453 2,444 2,435 2,425 2,414 2,403 2,392 2,380 2,368 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1996 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov96-Jan 97 <br> Dec 96-Feb 97 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,867 \\ & 25,876 \\ & 25,887 \\ & 25,901 \\ & 25,919 \\ & 25,943 \\ & 25,974 \\ & 26,12 \\ & 26,055 \\ & 26,102 \\ & 26,12 \\ & 26,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.7 \\ & 71.7 \\ & 71.7 \\ & 71.7 \\ & 71.8 \\ & 71.8 \\ & 71.9 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 72.1 \\ & 72.2 \\ & 72.3 \\ & 72.4 \end{aligned}$ | 2,355 2,343 2,330 2,316 2,302 2,288 2,272 2,253 2,232 2,206 2,177 2,146 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1997 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov97-Jan 98 <br> Dec97-Feb 98 | 26,251 26,296 26,337 26,373 26,404 26,431 26,453 26,471 26,486 26,500 26,514 26,530 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.5 \\ & 72.6 \\ & 72.7 \\ & 72.8 \\ & 72.8 \\ & 72.9 \\ & 72.9 \\ & 73.0 \\ & 73.0 \\ & 73.0 \\ & 73.1 \\ & 73.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,114 \\ & 2,083 \\ & 2,053 \\ & 2,024 \\ & 1,995 \\ & 1,966 \\ & 1,937 \\ & 1,908 \\ & 1,880 \\ & 1,854 \\ & 1,832 \\ & 1,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1998 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 98-Jan 99 <br> Dec $98-\mathrm{Feb} 99$ | 26,547 26,567 26,590 26,615 26,643 26,674 26,707 26,741 26,774 26,804 26,831 26,855 | 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3 73.4 73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.7 | 1,801 1,792 1,786 1,782 1,780 1,778 1,777 1,776 1,775 1,774 1,773 1,770 | 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 |
| Jan-Mar 1999 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 99-Jan2000 <br> Dec 99-Feb2000 | 26,876 26,895 26,915 26,938 26,964 26,993 27,025 27,056 27,087 27,117 27,46 27,175 | 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.2 | 1,766 1,759 1,750 1,738 1,726 1,714 1,703 1,694 1,687 1,680 1,673 1,665 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar2000 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec2000-Feb2001 | 27,27 27,205 27,236 27,266 27,295 27,321 27,343 27,360 27,375 27,387 27,400 27,414 27,430 | $\begin{aligned} & 74.2 \\ & 74.3 \\ & 74.3 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,654 1,641 1,625 1,607 1,589 1,571 1,554 1,537 1,521 1,506 1,492 1,480 | 5.7 5.7 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.2 5.2 5.1 |
| Jan-Mar2001 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002 | 27,446 27,460 27,473 27,485 27,495 27,504 27,515 27,26 27,538 27,551 27,564 27,578 | 74.5 74.5 74.5 74.4 74.4 74.4 74.4 74.3 74.3 74.3 74.3 74.3 | 1,471 1,466 1,464 1,465 1,468 1,472 1,477 1,481 1,484 1,486 1,490 1,494 | 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 |
| Jan-Mar2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-July <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov | 27,592 27,608 27,66 27,646 27,668 27,693 27,920 27,748 27,776 | $\begin{aligned} & 74.3 \\ & 74.3 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 1,506 \\ 1,511 \\ 1,516 \\ 1,519 \\ 1,520 \\ 1,520 \\ 1,518 \\ \mathbf{1 , 5 1 4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ |

[^11]

[^12]| UNITED KINGDOM | Households with all persons in employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Workless households ${ }^{\text {b,c }}$ | Workless lone parent households with dependent children ${ }^{\text {c,d }}$ | Working-age people in workless households ${ }^{\text {c,e }}$ | Children in workless households ${ }^{\text {c,f,g }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 10,445 | 3,119 | 766 | 4,367 | 2,062 |
| Spring 1999 | 10,403 | 3,158 | 751 | 4,491 | 2,086 |
| Autumn 1999 | 10,701 | 3,064 | 722 | 4,284 | 1,997 |
| Spring2000 | 10,773 | 3,070 | 689 | 4,323 | 1,896 |
| Autumn 2000 | 10,856 | 3,050 | 680 | 4,298 | 1,842 |
| Spring2001 | 10,887 | 3,063 | 684 | 4,333 | 1,830 |
| Autumn 2001 | 10,974 | 3,088 | 714 | 4,313 | 1,862 |
| Spring2002 | 10,987 | 3,133 | 703 | 4,412 | 1,889 |
| Autumn 2002 | 11,092 | 3,076 | 707 | 4,278 | 1,857 |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Spring 1999 | 56.0 | 17.0 | 47.8 | 12.4 | 17.3 |
| Autumn 1999 | 57.2 | 16.4 | 47.3 | 11.8 | 16.6 |
| Spring2000 Autumn 2000 | 57.4 57.7 | 16.4 16.2 | 44.7 | 111.8 | 15.7 15.3 |
| Spring2001 | 57.6 | 16.2 | 44.0 | 11.8 | 15.3 |
| Autumn 2001 | 57.7 | 16.2 | 44.7 | 11.7 | 15.6 |
| Spring 2002 | 57.5 | 16.4 | 43.5 | 11.9 | 15.9 |
| Autumn 2002 | 58.0 | 16.1 | 44.0 | 11.5 | 15.7 |

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 . Percentages res hoprent
A workless househod is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.
Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
Children refers to all children under 16
ges refer to proportion of tota 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 intothe 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 inturn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to othe household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of Labour Market Trends for more details.

The data inthis table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Seep635, Labour Market Trends, December2002, for further information.

| Government <br> OOffice <br> Regions | Labour Force Survey (September to November 2002) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total aged 16 and over | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | All |  | $\frac{\text { Male }}{\text { Level }}$ | $\frac{\text { Female }}{\text { Level }}$ | All |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | Level | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| North East |  |  | 73.4 |  |  |  | 68.5 |  | 71.7 |  | 65.1 |  | 6.7 |  | 7.9 |  | 5.1 |
| North West |  |  | 77.7 |  |  |  | 73.6 |  | 78.0 |  | 68.7 |  | 5.1 |  | 5.8 |  | 4.3 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  |  | 78.4 |  |  |  | 74.4 |  | 78.9 |  | 69.3 |  | 5.1 |  | 5.9 |  | 4.0 |
| EastMidlands |  |  | 80.6 |  |  |  | 76.6 |  | 81.4 |  | 71.4 |  | 4.9 |  | 4.9 |  | 4.9 |
| West Midlands |  |  | 79.4 |  |  |  | 74.6 |  | 79.6 |  | 69.0 |  | 6.0 |  | 6.0 |  | 5.9 |
| East |  |  | 82.2 |  |  |  | 78.7 |  | 84.0 |  | 73.0 |  | 4.1 |  | 4.3 |  | 3.8 |
| London |  |  | 75.9 |  |  |  | 70.7 |  | 76.5 |  | 64.3 |  | 6.7 |  | 7.3 |  | 5.9 |
| South East |  |  | 83.1 |  |  |  | 79.7 |  | 84.9 |  | 73.9 |  | 4.1 |  | 4.1 |  | 4.0 |
| South West |  |  | 83.4 |  |  |  | 79.9 |  | 84.0 |  | 75.3 |  | 4.2 |  | 4.1 |  | 4.3 |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  | 75.5 |  |  |  | 71.3 |  | 75.2 |  | 67.0 |  | 5.4 |  | 5.8 |  | 5.1 |
| Scotland |  |  | 79.4 |  |  |  | 74.5 |  | 77.6 |  | 71.2 |  | 6.1 |  | 6.6 |  | 5.5 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland |  |  | 72.7 |  |  |  | 68.6 |  | 75.4 |  | 61.3 |  | 5.6 |  | 5.8 |  | 5.2 |
| UnitedKingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Change on year

| Government Office Regions | $\frac{\text { Adover }}{\text { All }}$ | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All |  | $\frac{\text { Male }}{\text { Level }}$ | Female Level | All |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  |  | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| North East |  |  | -0.4 |  |  |  | -0.2 |  | -0.1 |  | -0.2 |  | -0.3 |  | -0.6 |  | 0.1 |
| North West |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  | 1.5 |  | 2.0 |  | 0.9 |  | -0.4 |  | -0.5 |  | -0.3 |
| Yorkshireand the Humber |  |  | 0.7 |  |  |  | 0.6 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.5 |  | 0.1 |  | -0.1 |  | 0.3 |
| EastMidlands |  |  | -0.2 |  |  |  | -0.6 |  | -0.6 |  | -0.6 |  | 0.6 |  | 1.0 |  | 0.1 |
| West Midlands |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  | -0.4 |  | -1.2 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.5 |  | -0.2 |  | 1.4 |
| East |  |  | -0.8 |  |  |  | -0.9 |  | -1.7 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.9 |  | -0.8 |
| London |  |  | -0.7 |  |  |  | -0.2 |  | -0.4 |  | -0.1 |  | -0.6 |  | -0.6 |  | -0.5 |
| South East |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  | -0.5 |  | -0.8 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.5 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.3 |
| SouthWest |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  | 0.4 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.6 |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  | 1.9 |  | 2.2 |  | 1.5 |  | 0.1 |  | -0.4 |  | 0.6 |
| Scotland |  |  | 0.4 |  |  |  | 0.8 |  | 0.8 |  | 0.8 |  | -0.5 |  | -0.7 |  | -0.1 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NorthernIreland |  |  | 0.7 |  |  |  | 1.1 |  | 1.8 |  | 0.3 |  | -0.6 |  | -1.4 |  | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^13]Note:The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
The datain this table have notbeen adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY 

Regional summary
A. 11

| Government Office Regions | Employer surveys |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system |  |  |  |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system Jobcentre vacancies ${ }^{\text {d,f }}$ (December 2002) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian workforce jobs (September 2002 not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Claimant count (December 2002) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Level | Level | Level | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Notified vacancies | Unfilled vacancies | Outflow of vacancies |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| North East | 1,060 | 559 | 502 | 54.3 | 4.7 | 42.5 | 6.9 | 11.8 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| North West | 3,213 | 1,710 | 1,503 | 115.0 | 3.5 | 89.2 | 5.0 | 25.8 | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 2,335 | 1,2२2 | 1,113 | 86.5 | 3.6 | 66.1 | 5.0 | 20.4 | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| EastMidlands | 1,964 | 1,023 | 941 | 57.4 | 2.9 | 42.6 | 3.9 | 14.8 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| West Midlands | 2,562 | 1,353 | 1,209 | 92.6 | 3.5 | 70.4 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| East | 2,612 | 1,393 | 1,219 | 56.3 | 2.2 | 41.3 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
| London | 4,486 | 2,440 | 2,045 | 166.4 | 3.6 | 120.3 | 4.7 | 46.1 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| SouthEast | 4,150 | 2,181 | 1,968 | 71.6 | 1.7 | 53.3 | 2.3 | 18.3 | 0.9 |  |  |  |
| South West | 2,456 | 1,289 | 1,167 | 48.3 | 1.9 | 35.6 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 1.1 |  |  |  |
| England | 24,837 | 13,171 | 11,666 | 748.5 | 2.9 | 561.3 | 4.0 | 187.2 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| Wales | 1,245 | 643 | 602 | 45.5 | 3.5 | 34.7 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| Scotland | 2,511 | 1,291 | 1,221 | 99.1 | 4.0 | 76.6 | 5.6 | 22.5 | 2.0 |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 28,593 | 15,104 | 13,489 | 893.1 | 3.0 | 672.5 | 4.2 | 220.6 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland | 753 | 401 | 351 | 35.2 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 2.4 |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 29,346 | 15,505 | 13,840 | 928.3 | 3.1 | 699.3 | 4.3 | 229.0 | 1.7 |  |  |  |

Changes on period (period specified below)


Relationship between columns: $1=2+3 ; 4=6+8$.
d The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999
National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed
HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
See footnote e on Table A3.
Note: The workforce jobs data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data, however, workforce jobs, which are used in the denominators for rates in this table, have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.
TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: September to November 2002

| Government Office Regions | Employment level(000s) | Unemployment level(000s) | Economically active level(000s) | Working-age economically inactive level(000s) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NorthEast | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 36$ | $\pm 1.9 \%$ | $\pm 1.0 \%$ |
| North West | $\pm 61$ | $\pm 18$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 59$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Yorkshire andthe Humber | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| EastMidlands | $\pm 38$ | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 38$ | $\pm 41$ | $\pm 1.3 \%$ | $\pm 0.7 \%$ |
| WestMidlands | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| East | $\pm 49$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 45$ | $\pm 1.1 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| London | $\pm 63$ | $\pm 24$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 1.1 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| SouthEast | $\pm 58$ | $\pm 18$ | $\pm 57$ | $\pm 52$ | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| SouthWest | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 14$ | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 43$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Wales | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | $\pm 0.8 \%$ |
| Scotland | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 44$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |

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

SouthWes
cotland


Note: Relationship between columns: $1=2+3+4+5 ; 1=6+7 ; 2=8+9 ; 3=10+11 ; 13=15+17+18+19 ; 20=21+23+24+25 ; 20=9+11 ; 14=13 / 2 ; 16=15 / 13 ; 22=21 / 20$.
The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Seepp673-6, LabourMarket Trends, December2002, forfurther information.

| Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Total as \% of all employees | Could not find permanent job | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% that } \\ \text { could } \\ \text { not find } \\ \text { permanent } \\ \text { job } \end{array}$ | Did not want permanent job | Hada contract with period of training | Some other reason | Total | Could not find full-time job | \% that could not find full-time job | Did not want full-time job | Illor disabled | Student or at school |  |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| ycBz | YCcc | YCCF | YCCI | YCCL | Ycco | YCCR | yccu | YCCX | YCDA | YCDD | YCDG | YCDJ | All <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) |
| 1,473 1,607 | 7.8 | 617 | 41.9 43.1 | 399 | ${ }_{90}^{97}$ | 360 372 | 5,930 | 834 | 14.1 13.7 | 4,341 4,380 | 89 | 667 725 | 1994 |
| 1,644 | 7.4 | 671 | 40.8 | 466 | 85 | 423 | 6,287 | 804 | 12.8 | 4,556 | 84 | 844 | 1996 |
| 1,757 | 7.7 | 671 | 38.2 | 534 | 97 | 455 | 6,457 | 805 | 12.5 | 4,631 | 89 | 931 | 1997 |
| 1,710 | 7.4 | 618 | 36.1 | 526 | 96 | 470 | 6,536 | 767 | 11.7 | 4,709 | 110 | 950 | 1998 |
| 1,673 | 7.1 | 586 | 35.0 30 | 532 | 112 | 443 | 6,622 | 687 | 10.4 | 4,848 | 115 | 1971 | 1999 |
| 1,686 | 7.0 | 514 | 30.5 | 550 | 101 | 520 | ${ }_{6}^{6,738}$ | 657 | 9.8 | 4,923 | 119 | 1,039 | 2000 |
| 1,546 | 6.4 | 421 | 27.2 | 460 | 86 | 578 | 6,883 | 575 | 8.4 | 5,090 | 139 | 1,079 | 2002 |
| 1,614 | 6.7 | 407 | 25.2 | 489 | 102 | 616 | 6,806 | 580 | 8.5 | 5,057 | 128 | 1,041 | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,594 \\ & 1,578 \\ & 1,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 410 \\ & 410 \\ & 415 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & 26.0 \\ & 26.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 478 \\ & 479 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 91 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 609 \\ & 599 \\ & 598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,817 \\ & 6,818 \\ & 6,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 568 \\ & 572 \\ & 559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | 5,061 5,072 5,081 | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,059 \\ & 1,045 \\ & 1,059 \end{aligned}$ | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,553 \\ & 1,533 \\ & 1,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 408 \\ & 407 \\ & 421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.2 \\ & 26.6 \\ & 27.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \\ & 460 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 86 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 592 \\ & 580 \\ & 578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,829 \\ & 6,867 \\ & 6,883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559 \\ & 566 \\ & 575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,076 \\ & 5,074 \\ & 5,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 137 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,063 \\ & 1,089 \\ & 1,079 \end{aligned}$ | Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,553 \\ & 1,537 \\ & 1,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 417 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.3 \\ & 27.2 \\ & \mathbf{2 6 . 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460 \\ & 444 \\ & 440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 596 \\ & 624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,933 \\ & 6,921 \\ & 6,976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & 580 \\ & 576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | 5,143 5,132 5,182 | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 136 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \\ & 1,073 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 0 8 6} \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,573 \\ 1,584 \\ 1,578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421 \\ & 419 \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.8 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 \\ & 460 \\ & 476 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 76 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \\ & 629 \\ & 604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,978 \\ & 7,027 \\ & 6,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 574 \\ & 561 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,182 \\ & 5,217 \\ & 5,175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 142 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,086 \\ & 1,107 \\ & 1,114 \end{aligned}$ | Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) |
| 1.4 | 0.1 | -3 -0.8 | -0.6 | 8.3 | 11.1 | $\begin{array}{r} -20 \\ -3.2 \end{array}$ | 14 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | -0.2 | - $\begin{array}{r}-7 \\ -0.1\end{array}$ | 7.1 | 2.6 | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| -36 -2.2 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | -13 -2.6 | -19 -18.2 | -11 -1.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{- 2 1} \\ & -3.5 \end{aligned}$ | -0.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |
| YCCA | YCCD | YCCG | YCCJ | YCCM | YCCP | YCCS | YCCV | YCCY | YCDB | YCDE | YCDH | YCDK | Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) |
| 739 | 5.5 | 371 | 50.1 | 150 | 54 | 165 | 1,003 | 279 | 27.8 | 375 | 31 | 318 | 1994 |
| 728 | 6.3 | 345 | 47.4 | 153 | 49 | 181 | 1,090 | 285 | 26.1 | 406 | 28 | 371 | 1996 |
| 799 | 6.8 | 349 | 43.7 | 195 | 54 | 201 | 1,192 | 294 | 24.7 | 458 | 40 | 400 | 1997 |
| 756 | 6.3 | 321 | 42.5 | 185 | 51 | 199 | 1,213 | 290 | 23.9 | 470 | 44 | 409 | 1998 |
| 767 | 6.5 | - 278 | 40.6 36.3 | 208 | 64 55 | 195 22 | 1,250 1,283 | 271 255 | 21.7 19.9 | 528 538 | 38 45 | 442 | 1999 |
| 768 | 6.2 | 247 | 32.2 | 199 | 51 | 271 | 1,285 | 232 | 18.1 | 561 | 50 | 441 | 2001 |
| 711 | 5.7 | 230 | 32.4 | 182 | 49 | 250 | 1,357 | 223 | 16.4 | 594 | 64 | 477 | 2002 |
| 745 | 6.0 | 219 | 29.4 | 191 | 53 | 282 | 1,324 | 225 | 17.0 | 589 | 56 | 455 | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 738 \\ & 730 \\ & 716 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 228 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 31.2 \\ & 32.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191 \\ & 190 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 48 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 264 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,341 \\ & 1,323 \\ & 1,328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 227 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & 17.1 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 592 \\ & 583 \\ & 583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 57 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 467 \\ & 457 \\ & 463 \end{aligned}$ | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 703 \\ & 700 \\ & 711 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 222 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.5 \\ & 31.7 \\ & 32.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 184 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 245 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,326 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 221 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 581 \\ & 587 \\ & 594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 62 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 479 \\ & 477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 723 \\ & 706 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 231 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | 32.9 32.9 32.5 | 179 170 165 | 42 42 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 263 \\ & 266 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,376 \\ 1,376 \\ 1,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 233 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.2 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 608 \\ & 616 \\ & 631 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472 \\ & 469 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 702 \\ & 698 \end{aligned}$ | 5.5 5.6 5.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 232 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | 32.6 33.1 32.4 | 164 177 190 | 41 39 39 | 260 253 242 | 1,408 1,449 1,448 | 241 240 233 | 17.1 16.6 16.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 645 \\ & 671 \\ & 670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 56 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465 \\ & 481 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul-Sep } \\ & \text { Aug-Oct } \\ & \text { Sep-Nov (Aut) } \end{aligned}$ |
| -0.3 | -0.1 | -2. -0.7 | -0.1 | 25 15.2 | -2 -5.4 | -23 -8.8 | 59 4.3 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 39 6.1 | 7.6 | 16 3.4 | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| $\begin{array}{r} -47 \\ -6.3 \end{array}$ | -0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ | 3.0 | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13 \\ -25.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -39 \\ -14.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 124 \\ 9.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | -0.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 13.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |
| уссв | Ycce | YCCH | YсСк | YCCN | YCCQ | YCCT | Yccw | yccz | YCDC | YCDF | YCDI | YCDL | Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) |
| 826 | 7.9 8.2 | 306 322 | 37.1 37.1 | 271 302 | 53 37 | 196 | 5,006 5,018 | 575 | 11.5 10.9 | 4,000 4005 | 59 60 | 372 | 1994 |
| 916 | 8.5 | 326 | 35.6 | 313 | 36 | 242 | 5,197 | 519 | 10.0 | 4,150 | 56 | 473 | 1996 |
| 959 | 8.7 | 322 | 33.6 | 339 | 43 | 254 | 5,264 | 511 | 9.7 | 4,173 | 49 | 531 | 1997 |
| 954 887 | 8.6 | 297 | 31.1 30.1 | $\begin{array}{r}342 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45 48 | 271 248 | 5,323 5,372 | 477 416 | 9.0 | 4,238 4,320 | $\stackrel{66}{7}$ | 541 559 | 1998 |
| 919 | 8.0 | 236 | 25.7 | 339 | 46 | 298 | 5,455 | 402 | 7.4 | 4,385 | 74 | 594 | 2000 |
| 916 | 7.8 | 220 | 24.0 | 309 | 40 | 346 | 5,516 | 386 | 7.0 | 4,440 | 88 | 601 | 2001 |
| 835 | 7.1 | 191 | 22.9 | 279 | 38 | 328 | 5,526 | 352 | 6.4 | 4,497 | 75 | 602 | 2002 |
| 869 | 7.4 | 188 | 21.7 | 297 | 49 | 334 | 5,482 | 355 | 6.5 | 4,468 | 72 | 586 | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 856 \\ & 848 \\ & 851 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 182 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & 289 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 43 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \\ & 334 \\ & 341 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,476 \\ & 5,495 \\ & 5,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ 345 \\ 336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,469 \\ & 4,490 \\ & 4,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 72 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 592 \\ & 588 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 851 \\ & 833 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 185 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 276 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | 38 38 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 335 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,503 \\ & 5,517 \\ & 5,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ 345 \\ 352 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,495 \\ & 4,487 \\ & 4,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 597 \\ & 610 \\ & 602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 830 \\ & 831 \\ & 856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 186 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | 22.3 22.4 22.1 | 281 274 274 | 37 37 33 | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 334 \\ & 359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,557 \\ & 5,545 \\ & 5,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 347 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,534 \\ & 4,516 \\ & 4,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 78 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 593 \\ & 604 \\ & 616 \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 883 \\ & 882 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 187 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.2 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 21.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279 \\ & 283 \\ & 286 \end{aligned}$ | 37 37 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 376 \\ & 362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,569 \\ & 5,578 \\ & \mathbf{5 , 5 4 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 321 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 5.8 5.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,536 \\ & 4,545 \\ & 4,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 86 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 621 \\ & 626 \\ & 628 \end{aligned}$ | Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) |
| 24 2.8 | 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | -0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 31.5 \end{array}$ | 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r} -45 \\ -0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -4.8 \end{array}$ | -0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & -45 \\ & -1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5} \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| 11.2 | 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | -0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} -11 \\ -3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ -10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 8.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -28 \\ -7.9 \end{array}$ | -0.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 14.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |

## Q 2 EMPLOYMENT <br> Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

| UNITED KINGDOM | Allaged 16 and over | 16-59/64 | 16-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | $\begin{gathered} 50-64(\mathrm{M}) \\ 50-59(\mathrm{~F}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65+(M) \\ 60+(F) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All | MGRZ | YbSE | үвто | YBTR | YBTU | YBTX | mguw | mguz |
| Spring quarters (Mar-May) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 25,393 | 24,614 | 582 | 3.426 | 6,734 | 9,193 | 4,678 | 779 |
| 1995 | 25,648 | 24,854 | 604 | 3,321 | 6,826 | 9,311 | 4,791 | 794 |
| 1996 1997 | 25,899 26,334 | 25,130 25.534 | 657 697 | 3,274 3,220 | 6,846 6,980 | 9,460 | 4,894 <br> 5,136 <br> 1,58 | 769 800 |
| 1997 1998 | 26,334 26,579 | 25,534 | 697 | 3,220 | 6,980 | 9,500 | 5,136 5,378 | 800 |
| 1999 | 26,900 | 26,084 | 675 | 3,187 | 6,892 | 9,767 | 5,563 | 816 |
| 2000 | 27,274 | 26,443 | 671 | 3,246 | 6,819 | 9,992 | 5,715 | 831 |
| 2001 | 27,510 | 26,691 | 664 | 3,281 | 6,660 | 10,165 | 5,922 | 819 |
| 2002 | 27,659 | 26,768 | 649 | 3,364 | 6,455 | 10,309 | 5,990 | 891 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 27,555 | 26,686 | 671 | 3,326 | 6,536 | 10,190 | 5,963 | 869 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,559 \\ & 27,544 \\ & 27,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,675 \\ & 26,768 \\ & 26,697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 670 \\ & 661 \\ & 669 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,329 \\ & 3,333 \\ & 3,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,507 \\ & 6,492 \\ & 6,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,195 \\ & 10,216 \\ & 10,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,973 \\ & 5,965 \\ & 5,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 884 \\ & 886 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 277,576 \\ & 27,625 \\ & 27,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,696 \\ & 26,743 \\ & 26,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662 \\ & 665 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,325 \\ & 3,347 \\ & 3,364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,484 \\ & 6,463 \\ & 6,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,259 \\ & 10,288 \\ & 10,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,967 \\ & 5,980 \\ & 5,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & 882 \\ & 892 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,698 \\ & 27,653 \\ & 27.671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,813 \\ & 26,772 \\ & 66706 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 646 \\ & 655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,369 \\ & 3,334 \\ & 3,339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,446 \\ & 6,430 \\ & 6,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,340 \\ & 10,337 \\ & 10,358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,012 \\ & 6,017 \\ & 6,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 885 \\ & 882 \\ & 874 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,662 \\ & 27,759 \\ & 27,778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,774 \\ & 26,864 \\ & 26,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 655 \\ & 660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,330 \\ & 3,371 \\ & 3,369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,384 \\ & 6,381 \\ & 6,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,350 \\ & 10,39 \\ & 10,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,055 \\ & 6,077 \\ & 6,088 \end{aligned}$ | 888 894 895 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 107 0.4 | ${ }^{87}$ | 1.4 | 30 0.9 | -30 -0.5 | ${ }^{26}$ | 52 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{gathered} 223 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 198 \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & -154 \\ & -2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 194 | 125 2.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Male $\begin{gathered}\text { Sprin } \\ \text { (Mar- } \\ \text { 1994 } \\ 1995 \\ 1996 \\ 1997 \\ 1998 \\ 1999 \\ 2000 \\ 2000 \\ 2002\end{gathered}$ | MGSA | YBSF | YBTP | YBTS | YBTV | YBTY | mgux | mgVA |
|  | 13,851 | 13.587 | 296 | 1,791 | 3,730 | 4,934 | 2,836 | 264 |
|  | 14,020 | 13,731 13 | 304 | 1,745 | 3,773 | 5,017 | 2,892 | 288 |
|  | 14,306 | 14,037 | 341 | 1,693 | 3,809 | 5,079 | 3,115 | 268 |
|  | 14,456 | 14,183 | 343 | 1,669 | 3,796 | 5,143 | 3,232 | 272 |
|  | 14,579 1473 | 14,292 14.486 | 333 334 | 1,671 | 3,735 | 5.214 | 3,338 | 287 287 |
|  | 14,866 | 14,600 | 331 | 1,722 | 3,606 | 5,415 | 3,526 3,56 | 266 |
|  | 14,886 | 14,593 | 321 | 1,759 | 3,487 | 5,482 | 3,544 | 293 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 14,883 | 14,596 | 340 | 1,742 | 3,535 | 5,428 | 3,552 | 287 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb2002(Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,887 \\ & 14,867 \\ & 14,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,591 \\ & 14,574 \\ & 14,586 \end{aligned}$ | 339 332 329 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,747 \end{aligned}$ | 3,523 3,519 3,511 | 5,436 5,434 5,458 | 3,548 3,545 3,541 | 296 293 290 |
| Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,846 \\ & 14,859 \\ & 14,886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,560 \\ & 14,570 \\ & 14,593 \end{aligned}$ | 322 326 321 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 1,756 \\ & 1,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,499 \\ & 3,478 \\ & 3,487 \end{aligned}$ | 5,456 5,473 5,482 | 3,536 <br> 3,537 <br> 3,544 | 285 289 293 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,902 \\ & 14,892 \\ & 14,893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,608 \\ & 14,600 \\ & 14,601 \end{aligned}$ | 324 322 317 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,758 \\ & 1,740 \\ & 1,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,484 \\ & 3,475 \\ & 3,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,491 \\ & 5,500 \\ & 5,515 \end{aligned}$ | 3,553 3,564 3,566 | 293 292 292 |
| Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,880 \\ & 14,963 \\ & 14,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,583 \\ & 14,656 \\ & 14,670 \end{aligned}$ | 311 318 316 | 1,736 1,771 1,768 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,446 \\ & 3,448 \\ & 3,448 \end{aligned}$ | 5,516 5,5626 5,536 | 3,574 3,594 3,603 | 297 307 306 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 83 0.6 | ${ }^{69}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ -0.4\end{array}$ | 1.6 | -15 -0.4 | 20 0.4 | 1.0 <br> 7 | 14 4.8 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -24 \\ & -7.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{26}$ | $\begin{gathered} -87 \\ -2.5 \end{gathered}$ | 108 2.0 | 51 1.4 | 19 6.5 |
| FemaleSprin(Mar-199419951996199719981999200020002002 | MGSB | YBSG | YBTQ | YBTT | YBTW | YBTZ | MGUY | MGVB |
|  | 11,541 11,629 | 11,026 11,123 | 286 301 | 1,635 1,576 | 3,004 3,053 | 4,259 4,294 | 1,842 1,899 | 515 505 |
|  | 11,824 12,028 | 11,321 11,496 | 324 <br> 357 | 1.570 | 3,086 3 3 | 4,409 | 1,930 | 503 |
|  | 12,123 | 11,624 | 349 | 1,512 | 3,145 | 4,470 | 2,147 | 499 |
|  | 12,321 | 11,792 | 342 | 1,515 | 3,157 | 4,552 | 2,225 | 529 |
|  | 12,501 <br> 12,644 | 11,957 12,091 | 336 33 | 1,540 | 3,124 3,054 | 4,643 4,750 | 2,313 2,396 | 544 |
|  | 12,773 | 12,175 | 328 | 1,605 | 2,968 | 4,828 | 2,446 | 598 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 12,672 | 12,090 | 331 | 1,584 | 3,001 | 4,763 | 2,411 | 582 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,672 \\ & 12,677 \\ & 12,701 \end{aligned}$ | 12,084 12,094 12,111 | 331 329 340 | 1,585 1,588 1,582 | 2,983 2,974 2,977 | 4,759 4,782 4,781 | 2,425 2,420 2,432 | 588 583 591 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,730 \\ & 1,7,75 \\ & 12,773 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,116 \\ & 11,172 \\ & 12,175 \end{aligned}$ | 340 339 328 | 1,578 1,591 1,605 | 2,985 2,984 2,968 | 4,803 4,815 4,828 | 2,431 2,443 2,446 | 595 593 598 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,796 \\ & 1,7,761 \\ & 12,777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,205 \\ & 12,171 \\ & 12,195 \end{aligned}$ | 323 333 334 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,612 \\ & 1,594 \\ & 1,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,962 \\ & 2,955 \\ & 2,949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,849 \\ & 4,837 \\ & 4,843 \end{aligned}$ | 2,459 2,453 $\mathbf{2 , 4 7 0}$ | 591 590 582 |
| Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,782 \\ & 11,796 \\ & 12,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,191 \\ & 1,2,28 \\ & 12,214 \end{aligned}$ | 343 338 345 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,595 \\ & 1,600 \\ & 1,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,938 \\ & 2,934 \\ & 2,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,834 \\ & 4,853 \\ & 4,849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,481 \\ & 2,483 \\ & 2,485 \end{aligned}$ | 591 588 588 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months Percent | ${ }^{25}$ | 19 0.2 | 10 3.1 | 0.1 | -15 -0.5 | 0.1 | 15 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 130 1.0 | 124 | 4.2 | 16 1.0 | -66 | 86 1.8 | 74 3.1 | 1.1 |


| UNITED KINGDOM | Allaged 16 and over | 16-59/64 | 16-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | $\begin{gathered} 50-64(\mathrm{M}) \\ 50-59(\mathrm{~F}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65+(M) \\ & 60+(F) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| All $\begin{aligned} & \text { Springquarte } \\ & \text { (Mar-May) } \\ & \text { 1994 } \\ & \text { 1995 } \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & \text { 2000 } \\ & 2001 \\ & 2002\end{aligned}$ | MGSR | MGSU | YBUA | YBUD | YBuG | YBuJ | увum | YBUP |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56.4 | 70.6 | 45.0 | 63.7 | 74.5 | 79.0 | 62.4 | 7.7 |
|  | 56.9 | 71.2 | 45.1 | 64.2 | 75.4 | 79.3 | 63.0 | 7.8 |
|  | 57.3 | 71.7 | 46.4 | 65.8 | 75.6 | 79.6 | 63.5 | 7.5 |
|  | 58.1 | 72.7 | 47.9 | 66.5 | 77.7 | 79.9 | 64.5 | 7.8 |
|  | 58.4 | 73.2 | 47.7 | 66.5 | 78.3 | 80.6 | 65.5 | 7.5 |
|  | 58.9 | 73.7 | 46.8 | 66.6 | 79.3 | 81.0 | 66.2 | 7.9 |
|  | 59.4 | 74.3 | 46.7 | 67.6 | 80.1 | 81.6 | 66.7 | 8.1 |
|  | 59.6 | 74.6 | 45.4 | 67.4 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 68.0 | 7.9 |
|  | 59.6 | 74.4 | 43.2 | 68.0 | 79.7 | 81.8 | 67.9 | 8.6 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 59.6 | 74.4 | 45.3 | 67.8 | 79.6 | 81.4 | 68.0 | 8.4 |
| Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 | 59.6 59.5 | 74.3 74.3 | 45.2 44.4 | 67.8 67.7 | 79.4 79.4 | 81.4 81.4 | 68.0 | 8.5 |
| Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 59.5 | 74.3 | 44.9 | 67.6 | 79.5 | 81.5 | 67.9 | 8.5 |
| Jan-Mar2002 | 59.5 | 74.3 | 44.3 | 67.4 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 67.8 | 8.5 |
| Feb-Apr | 59.6 | 74.4 | 44.4 | 67.8 | 79.6 | 81.7 | 67.9 | 8.5 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 59.6 | 74.4 | 43.2 | 68.0 | 79.7 | 81.8 | 67.9 | 8.6 |
| Apr-Jun | 59.7 | 74.5 | 42.9 | 68.0 | 79.7 | 81.9 | 68.1 | 8.5 |
| May-Jul | 59.6 | 74.3 | 43.4 | 67.2 | 79.7 | 81.8 | 68.1 | 8.5 |
| Jun-Aug (Sum) | 59.6 | 74.4 | 43.1 | 67.2 | 79.6 | 81.9 | 68.2 | 8.4 |
| Jul-Sep | 59.5 | 74.3 | 43.3 | 66.9 | 79.4 | 81.8 | 68.4 | 8.5 |
| Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | 59.7 59.7 | 74.5 74.6 | 43.3 43.6 | 67.6 67.4 | 79.6 | 81.9 81.9 | 68.6 68.7 | 8.6 8.6 |
| Changes Over last 3 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Over last 12 months | 0.2 | 0.2 | -1.7 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Male $\begin{gathered}\text { Sprin } \\ \text { (Mar } \\ \text { 1994 } \\ 1999 \\ 1996 \\ 1996 \\ 1997 \\ 1998 \\ 1999 \\ 20000 \\ 2001 \\ 2002\end{gathered}$ | MGSS | MGSV | YBUB | Ybue | YBUH | YBuK | Ybun | YbuQ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64.2 | 75.5 | 44.8 | 66.2 | 83.7 | 85.5 | 64.4 | 7.4 |
|  | 64.8 | 76.2 | 44.4 | 67.1 | 84.6 | 86.3 | 65.0 | 8.0 |
|  | 64.8 | 77.6 | 46.0 | 69.9 | 86.4 | 86.4 | 67.3 | 7.3 |
|  | 66.2 | 78.3 | 46.4 | 69.8 | 87.5 | 87.3 | 67.9 | 7.4 |
|  | 66.5 | 78.5 | 45.2 | 70.0 | 87.8 | 87.5 | 68.6 | 7.7 |
|  | 67.1 | 79.2 | 45.5 | 71.2 | 88.8 | 88.5 | 68.8 | 7.7 |
|  | 67.0 | 79.4 | 44.3 | 70.9 | 88.8 | 88.3 | 70.3 | 7.0 |
|  | 66.7 | 79.0 | 41.7 | 71.2 | 88.1 | 88.2 | 69.9 | 7.6 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 66.9 | 79.2 | 44.8 | 71.1 | 88.2 | 87.9 | 70.4 | 7.5 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 66.9 | 79.1 | 44.7 | 71.1 | 88.1 | 88.0 | 70.3 | 7.8 |
|  | 66.7 | 79.0 | 43.6 | 71.0 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 70.2 | 7.7 |
|  | 66.8 | 79.0 | 43.2 | 71.0 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 70.0 | 7.6 |
| Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr | ${ }_{66}^{66.6}$ | 78.8 | 42.0 | 70.9 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 69.9 | 7.5 |
|  | 66.6 66.7 | 78.9 79.0 | 42.5 | 71.1 | 87.7 88.1 | 88.2 | 69.9 69.9 | 7.5 |
| Apr-Jun May-Jul | 66.7 | 79.0 | 42.0 | 71.0 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 70.1 | 7.6 |
|  | 66.6 66.6 | 78.9 | 40.9 | 70.2 | 888.1 | 88.3 88.4 | 70.2 | 7.6 |
| Jul-Sep | 66.5 | 78.8 | 40.2 | 69.8 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 70.3 | 7.7 |
| Aug-Oct ${ }_{\text {Sep-Nov (Aut) }}$ | 66.9 | 79.1 | 41.0 | 71.1 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 70.7 | 7.9 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 66.9 | 79.2 | 40.7 | 70.8 | 88.2 | 88.5 | 70.8 | 7.9 |
| Changes Over last 3 months | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Over last 12 months | 0.0 | 0.0 | -4.1 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
|  | MGST | MGSW | YBUC | YBUF | YBUI | YBUL | ybuo | YbuR |
| Spring quarters (Mar-May) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 49.3 | 65.4 | 45.2 | 61.1 | 65.6 | 72.6 | 59.5 | 7.8 |
| 1995 | 49.5 | 65.8 | 45.9 | 61.2 | 66.4 | 72.4 | 60.3 | 7.7 |
| 1996 1997 | 50.2 51.0 | 66.7 67.4 | 46.7 50.0 | 63.3 63.2 | 67.0 69.2 | 73.5 73.6 | 60.2 60.6 | 7.7 8.1 |
| 1998 | 51.2 | 67.9 | 49.1 | 63.1 | 69.5 | 74.1 | 62.1 | 7.6 |
| 1999 | 51.9 | 68.6 | 48.5 | 63.2 | 71.1 | 74.6 | 62.8 | 8.1 |
| 2000 2001 | 52.4 52.8 | 69.1 69.5 | 47.9 46.6 | 63.9 63.9 | 71.7 | 74.9 75.4 | 63.9 64.8 | 8.3 8.4 |
| 2002 | 53.1 | 69.6 | 44.8 | 64.8 | 71.6 | 75.6 | 65.1 | 9.1 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 52.8 | 69.3 | 45.8 | 64.5 | 71.5 | 75.1 | 64.7 | 8.9 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 52.8 \\ & 52.8 \\ & 52.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.2 \\ & 69.2 \\ & 69.3 \end{aligned}$ | 45.7 45.3 46.7 | 64.4 64.5 64.2 | 71.2 71.1 71.3 | 75.0 75.2 75.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 65.0 \\ & 64.8 \\ & 65.0 \end{aligned}$ | 9.0 8.9 9.0 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr | 52.9 53.1 | 69.4 69.6 | 46.6 46.4 | 63.9 64.4 | 71.7 71.8 | 75.4 75.5 | 64.9 65.1 | 9.1 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 53.1 | 69.6 | 44.8 | 64.8 | 71.6 | 75.6 | 65.1 | 9.1 |
| Apr-Jun May-Jul | 53.2 | 69.7 |  | 65.0 | 71.6 | 75.8 | 65.4 | 9.0 |
|  | 53.0 53.0 | 69.5 69.6 | 45.2 45.3 | 64.2 64.3 | 71.6 | 75.5 | 65.2 65.6 | 9.0 8.9 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53.1 | 69.6 | 45.8 | 64.2 | 71.5 | 75.6 | 65.8 | 8.9 |
|  | 53.1 | 69.6 | 46.6 | 64.1 | 71.6 | 75.4 | 65.8 | 8.9 |
| Changes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 |


| UNITED KINGDOM | All in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (000's) | Managers and senior officials ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Professional occupations ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Associate professional and technical ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Administrative and secretarial ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Skilled trades ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Personal services ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Sales and customer services ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Process plant and machine operatives ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) | Elementary occupations ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

All
Autumn 2001
Winter2001/2002
Spring2002

| 27,621 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 12.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27,484 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 12.0 |
| 27,565 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 12.2 |
| 27,794 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 12.2 |
| 27,844 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 12.2 |
| 223 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |

Aut 2001 -

| 223 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

0.0

5.0

Autumn 2001
Winter2001/2002
Spring 2002
Summer2002
Autumn 2002

| $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 1 9}$ | 17.7 | 12.5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 14,812 | 17.5 | 12.6 |
| 14,819 | 17.8 | 12.5 |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 7 5}$ | 17.9 | 12.6 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6}$ |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |

## Changes

104
0.2
0.1
0.1
0.0
$-0.1$
0.1

Female
Autumn2001
Winter2001/2002
Spring2002
Summer2002
Autumn 2002

| 12,701 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 13.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12,672 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 13.7 |
| 12,746 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 13.9 |
| 12,818 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 13.7 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 8 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1}$ |


| 23.2 | 2.2 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23.4 | 2.2 | 13.2 |
| 22.7 | 2.2 | 13.3 |
| 23.1 | 2.0 | 13.3 |
| $\mathbf{2 3 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ |

12.3
12.3
12.6
12.6
$\mathbf{1 2 . 6}$

$\mathbf{0 . 3}$

Changes
Aut 2001 - Aut 2002
a Includespeople who did not state their occupation. The datainthis column have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December2002, for further
b Data for occupation groups 1-9 have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.
Note: These datause the revised Standard Occupational Classification(SOC2000). Estimates priorto spring 2001 are not availablecurrently. Forfurther information seepp357-64, LabourMarket Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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


Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

[^14]Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3
These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> SIC1992 <br> Section, <br> subsection, group |  | All industries and services A-Q |  | Manufacturing industriesD |  | Production industries C-E |  | Production and construction industries C-F |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
|  |  | BCAD | BCAJ | YEJG | YEJL | YEJH | YEJF | LOJY | LOJZ |
| 1992 | Jun | 23,198 | 23,178 | 4,141 | 4,147 | 4,468 | 4,499 | 5,527 | 5,560 |
| 1993 | Jun | 22,846 | 22,821 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 4,238 | 4,257 | 5,200 | 5,222 |
| 1994 | Jun | 22,937 | 22,900 | 3,970 | 3,968 | 4,222 | 4,237 | 5,184 | 5,201 |
| 1995 | Jun | ${ }^{23,304}$ | 23,264 | 4,072 | 4,072 | 4,301 | 4,314 | 5,233 | 5,249 |
| 1996 | Jun | 23,624 | 23,738 | 4,119 | 4,138 | 4,339 | 4,359 | 5,260 | 5,292 |
| 1997 | Jun | 24,174 | 24,270 | 4,176 | 4,191 | 4,395 | 4,411 | 5,372 | 5,398 |
|  | Jun |  | 24,649 | 4,197 | 4,209 | 4,406 | 4,418 | 5,504 | 5,525 |
| 1999 2000 | Jun | 25,545 | 25,114 25.626 | 4,051 3,954 | 4,060 3,960 | 4,256 4,153 | 4,265 4,160 | 5,366 5,336 | 5,382 5,348 |
| 2001 | Jun | 25,844 | 25,891 | 3,805 | 3,809 | 4,013 | 4,018 | 5,183 | 5,192 |
| 2002 | Jun | 25,811 | 25,855 | 3,626 | 3,629 | 3,833 | 3,837 | 4,959 | 4,967 |
| 2000 | Sep | 25,742 | 25,692 | 3,926 | 3,918 | 4,128 | 4,120 | 5,303 | 5,285 |
|  | Oct Nov |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,920 \\ & 3,913 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,910 \\ & 3,898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,124 \\ & 4,119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,114 \\ & 4,104 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Dec | 25,895 | 25,773 | 3,890 | 3,889 | 4,097 | 4,096 | 5,258 | 5,248 |
| 2001 | Jan |  |  | 3,873 3,862 3 | 3,881 3,869 3,861 | 4,080 4,069 4,060 | 4,088 4,076 4,068 |  |  |
|  | Mar | 25,680 | 25,809 | 3,853 | 3,861 | 4,060 | 4,068 | 5,205 | 5,225 |
|  | Apr May |  |  | 3,841 3,819 3,805 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,852 \\ & 3,830 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,049 \\ & 4,028 \end{aligned}$ | 4,060 4,038 4,018 |  |  |
|  | Jun | 25,844 | 25,891 | 3,805 | 3,809 | 4,013 | 4,018 | 5,183 | 5,192 |
|  | Jul Aug |  |  | 3,798 <br> 3,782 | 3,792 3,770 3 | 4,007 3,991 | 4,001 3,979 |  |  |
|  | Sep | 25,917 | 25,867 | 3,761 | 3,754 | 3,972 | 3,964 | 5,162 | 5,146 |
|  | Oct Nov |  |  | 3,744 <br> 3,730 | 3,735 <br> 3,717 | 3,954 <br> 3,940 | 3,945 <br> 3,927 |  |  |
|  | Dec | 26,036 | 25,916 | 3,702 | 3,703 | 3,911 | 3,912 | 5,095 | 5,088 |
| 2002 | Jan |  |  | 3,686 3,673 | 3,694 3,681 | 3,895 3,883 | 3,904 3,890 |  |  |
|  | Mar | 25,807 | 25,935 | 3,661 | 3,668 | 3,870 | 3,877 | 5,022 | 5,041 |
|  | Apr May |  |  | 3,645 3,631 | 3,655 3,642 | 3,854 3,839 | 3,863 3,850 |  |  |
|  | Jun | 25,811 | 25,855 | 3,626 | 3,629 | 3,833 | 3,837 | 4,959 | 4,967 |
|  | Jul |  |  | 3,623 | 3,616 | 3,830 | 3,823 |  |  |
|  | Aug Sep | 25,841 | 25,792 | 3,616 3,597 | 3,604 | 3,822 | 3,810 3 | 4.928 | 4.913 |
|  | $\underset{\text { OctP }}{\text { Nov }}$ |  |  | 3,588 3,582 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,580 \\ & 3,570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,793 \\ & 3,787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,786 \\ & 3,775 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |


a
These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b
p
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 Employee jobs have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2001 and revised results for 2000. Datahave been revised from January 2000.

EMPLOYMENT
Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Rubber and plastic products | Non-metallic mineral products, metal and meta | Machinery and equipment n.e.c. | Electrical and optical equipment | Transport equipment | Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs | Hotels and restaurants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIC1992 Section, subsection, group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DH } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { metarana } \\ & \text { products } \\ & \text { DI/DJ } \end{aligned}$ 26-28 | $\begin{gathered} \text { DK } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{30-33}^{\mathrm{DL}}$ | $\underset{34-35}{\text { DM }}$ | n.e.c. <br> DF,DN <br> 23,36-37 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{F} \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G} \\ & 50-52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | LOKF | LOKG | LOKH | LOKI | LOKJ | LOKK | YehX | LOKL | LOKM |
| 1992 | Jun | 197 | 735 | 413 | 445 | 407 | 203 | 1,060 | 3,917 | 1,398 |
| 1993 | Jun | 202 | 695 | 372 | 423 | 353 | 201 | 965 | 3,895 | 1,360 |
| 1994 1995 | Jun | 211 234 | 705 | 370 384 | 437 | 349 374 | 206 221 | 964 | 3,989 | 1,364 1,431 |
| 1996 | Jun | 241 | 719 | 390 | 499 | 393 | 221 | 933 | 4,157 | 1,502 |
| 1997 | Jun | 252 | 720 | 389 | 508 | 394 | 236 | 987 | 4,293 | 1,533 |
| 1998 | Jun | 254 | 699 | 390 | 519 | 413 | 237 | 1,107 | 4,339 | 1,552 |
| 1999 | Jun | 244 | 674 | 369 | 497 | 404 | 239 | 1,117 | 4,360 | 1,629 |
| 2000 | Jun | 238 | 660 | 356 | 494 | 403 | 242 | 1,189 | 4,404 | 1,668 |
| 2002 | Jun | 222 | 689 | 338 | 424 | 397 | 232 | 1,130 | 4,538 | 1,720 |
| 2000 | Sep | 234 | 649 | 356 | 492 | 399 | 242 | 1,166 | 4,451 | 1,648 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233 \\ & 233 \\ & 232 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 646 \\ & 644 \\ & 640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356 \\ & 356 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \\ & 499 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 398 \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 242 \\ & 242 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | 1,152 | 4,470 | 1,660 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 230 \\ & 230 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 639 \\ & 636 \\ & 633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 355 \\ & 356 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \\ & 499 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397 \\ & 395 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 242 \\ & 243 \end{aligned}$ | 1,157 | 4,506 | 1,661 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 228 \\ & 227 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 634 \\ & 628 \\ & 624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 353 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & 484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 394 \\ & 394 \\ & 391 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 242 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | 1,174 | 4,504 | 1,685 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 226 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 620 \\ & 616 \\ & 612 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 348 \\ & 347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 467 \\ & 463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 390 \\ & 389 \\ & 389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 242 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | 1,182 | 4,503 | 1,682 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 225 \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 610 \\ & 607 \\ & 604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 346 \\ & 344 \\ & 343 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459 \\ & 455 \\ & 452 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387 \\ & 385 \\ & 383 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 237 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | 1,176 | 4,524 | 1,706 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 224 \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 609 \\ & 599 \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \\ & 342 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 444 \\ & 439 \\ & 435 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 385 \\ & 383 \\ & 388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 236 \\ & 236 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | 1,164 | 4,531 | 1,711 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Mun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 223 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 594 \\ & 591 \\ & 589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & 339 \\ & 338 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431 \\ & 427 \\ & 424 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 378 \\ & 377 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & 234 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | 1,130 | 4,538 | 1,720 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223 \\ & 223 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588 \\ & 588 \\ & 586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 336 \\ & 333 \\ & 333 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 417 \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 375 \\ & 372 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 231 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | 1,118 | 4,506 | 1,779 |
|  | OctP Nov $P$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & 585 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 331 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |


| UNITED KINGDOM <br> SIC 1992 <br> Section, subsection, group |  | Transport and storage$\frac{l^{1} 60-63}{\text { LOKN }}$ | Post and telecommunications $1$ $64$ | Financial intermediation $\mathbf{J}$ $65-67$ | Real estate K <br> 70 | Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74 | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75 | Education <br> M <br> 80 | Health and social work activities $\underset{\sim}{N}$ $85$ | Other community, social and personal activities O-Q ${ }^{\text {b }}$ 90-99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LOKO | LOKP | LOKQ | LOKR | LOKS | LOKT | LOKU | YEIC |
| 1992 | Jun | 949 | 462 | 1,050 | २२2 | 2,482 | 1,469 | 1,816 | 2,500 | 1,042 |
| 1993 | Jun | 924 | 437 | 1,016 | 256 | 2,544 | 1,466 | 1,795 | 2,510 | 1,069 |
| 1994 | Jun | 920 | 439 | 1,024 | 270 | 2,545 | 1,448 | 1,817 | 2,521 | 1,061 |
| 1995 | Jun | 919 | 440 | 1,043 | 281 | 2,709 | 1,411 | 1,825 | 2,558 | 1,073 |
| 1996 | Jun | 915 | 457 | 1,024 | 275 | 2,878 | 1,417 | 1,850 | 2,563 | 1,126 |
| 1997 | Jun | 933 | 459 | 1,039 | 291 | 3,040 | 1,369 | 1,859 | 2,591 | 1,150 |
| 1998 | Jun | 954 | 467 | 1,048 | 292 | 3,159 | 1,401 | 1,841 | 2,593 | 1,154 |
| 1999 | Jun | 982 | 480 | 1,075 | 313 | 3,287 | 1,401 | 2,036 | 2,609 | 1,240 |
| 2000 | Jun | 1,008 | 516 | 1,070 | 349 | 3,426 | 1,409 | 2,120 | 2,704 | 1,286 |
| 2001 | Jun | 1,033 | 551 535 | 1,069 1,048 | 363 364 | 3,612 3,633 | 1,410 1,445 | 2,136 2,180 | 2,749 2,801 | 1,314 1,342 |
| 2000 | Sep | 1,017 | 527 | 1,068 | 351 | 3,483 | 1,407 | 2,138 | 2,728 | 1,285 |
|  | Oct Nov Dec | 1,015 | 539 | 1,076 | 355 | 3,563 | 1,403 | 2,130 | 2,725 | 1,299 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | 1,026 | 544 | 1,069 | 363 | 3,568 | 1,408 | 2,133 | 2,728 | 1,307 |
|  | Apr <br> May <br> Jun | 1,033 | 551 | 1,069 | 363 | 3,612 | 1,410 | 2,136 | 2,749 | 1,314 |
|  | Jul Aug Sep | 1,034 | 544 | 1,071 | 361 | 3,611 | 1,422 | 2,154 | 2,749 | 1,328 |
|  | Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec | 1,033 | 543 | 1,065 | 359 | 3,621 | 1,427 | 2,162 | 2,775 | 1,346 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | 1,029 | 539 | 1,066 | 364 | 3,638 | 1,442 | 2,172 | 2,792 | 1,344 |
|  | Apr <br> May <br> Jun | 1,031 | 535 | 1,048 | 364 | 3,633 | 1,445 | 2,180 | 2,801 | 1,342 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 1,031 | 531 | 1,052 | 368 | 3,595 | 1,457 | 2,188 | 2,803 | 1,331 |



P Provisional
Note: Employee jobs have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2001 and revised results for 2000 . Data have been revised from January 2000.

| Government Office Region | Unadjusted |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  | Notseasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | Total ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Male <br> All | Female All | Total | Production and construction industries C-F | Production industries | Manufacturing industries | Service industries | Agriculture, hunting, forestry \& fishing A,B |
|  | Fulltime | Parttime | Fulltime | Parttime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 413 | 59 | 234 | 241 | 947 | 471 | 474 | 944 | 222 | 173 | 163 | 717 | 8 |
| Dec R | 427 | 58 | 238 | 241 | 964 | 482 | 47 | 960 | 228 | 169 | 160 | 728 | 9 |
| $2002 \begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { JunR } \\ & \text { Sep }\end{aligned}$ | 424 | 58 | 234 | 238 | 954 | 484 | 475 | 959 | 228 | 168 | 159 | 718 | 9 |
|  | 423 | 60 | 234 | 241 | 958 | 485 | 476 | 961 | 227 | 167 | 158 | 723 | 9 |
|  | 428 | 61 | 235 | 243 | 967 | 487 | 47 | 964 | 230 | 166 | 157 | 729 | 8 |
| North West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 Sep R | 1,276 | 189 | 738 | 674 | 2,877 | 1,461 | 1,408 | 2,869 | 650 | 502 | 481 | 2,212 | 16 |
| $2002 \begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { JunR } \\ & \text { Sep }\end{aligned}$ | 1,268 | 200 | 738 | 676 | 2,882 | 1,459 | 1,408 | 2,867 | 631 | 496 | 475 | 2,237 | 14 |
|  | 1,250 | 201 | 731 | 670 | 2,852 | 1,458 | 1,409 | 2,867 | 620 | 492 | 471 | 2,218 | 14 |
|  | 1,246 | 206 | 733 | 673 | 2,858 | 1,459 | 1,408 | 2,866 | 618 | 487 | 467 | 2,226 | 14 |
|  | 1,253 | 205 | 733 | 683 | 2,875 | 1,454 | 1,412 | 2,866 | 611 | 484 | 463 | 2,251 | 13 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 Sep R | 901 | 134 | 504 | 534 | 2,072 | 1,031 | 1,032 | 2,063 | 498 | 394 | 376 | 1,555 | 19 |
| Dec R | 907 | 136 | 497 | 544 | 2,084 | 1,035 | 1,043 | 2,079 | 495 | 390 | 371 | 1,572 | 17 |
| 2002 Mar R | 888 | 137 | 491 | 541 | 2,057 | 1,031 | 1,037 | 2,067 | 488 | 386 | 368 | 1,552 | 18 |
| Jun R | 884 | 140 | 486 | 545 | 2,055 | 1,030 | 1,031 | 2,060 | 479 | 384 | 366 | 1,558 | 18 |
| Sep | 895 | 139 | 497 | 544 | 2,075 | 1,029 | 1,036 | 2,065 | 478 | 380 | 363 | 1,581 | 17 |
| East Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 736 | 134 | 436 | 449 | 1,755 | 867 | 883 | 1,750 | 466 | 378 | 361 | 1,264 | 25 |
| Dec R | 736 | 128 | 443 | 454 | 1,761 | 859 | 897 | 1,756 | 458 | 372 | 355 | 1,279 | 23 |
| 2002 Mar R | 725 | 130 | 432 | 456 | 1,743 | 858 | 893 | 1,752 | 451 | 367 | 349 | 1,269 | 23 |
| Jun R | 716 | 132 | 433 | 458 | 1,739 | 853 | 889 | 1,742 | 443 | 363 360 | 345 | 1,273 | 23 |
| Sep | 724 | 130 | 434 | 448 | 1,736 | 849 | 881 | 1,730 | 447 | 360 | 343 | 1,267 | 22 |
| West Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 1,013 | 153 | 559 | 563 | 2,287 | 1,169 | 1,119 | 2,288 | 576 | 484 | 467 | 1,690 | 21 |
| 002 DecR | 1,016 | 159 | 560 | 571 | 2,306 | 1,165 | 1,127 | 2,292 | 575 | 475 | 459 | 1,712 | 19 |
| 2002 Mar R | 1,008 | 162 | 557 | 567 | 2,295 | 1,172 | 1,128 | 2,300 | 568 | 471 | 455 | 1,707 | 20 |
| Jun R | 1,001 | 161 | 558 | 569 | 2,289 | 1,169 | 1,130 | 2,299 | 560 | 466 | 450 | 1,709 | 20 |
| Sep | 1,007 | 159 | 563 | 572 | 2,301 | 1,169 | 1,133 | 2,301 | 561 | 462 | 447 | 1,722 | 18 |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 Sep R | 997 | 157 | 551 | 546 | 2,251 | 1,151 | 1,097 | 2,247 | 464 | 348 | 333 | 1,756 | 31 |
| Dec R | 991 | 157 | 561 | 552 | 2,261 | 1,144 | 1,106 | 2,251 | 459 | 345 | 331 | 1,776 | 26 |
| 2002 Mar R | 981 | 160 | 553 | 553 | 2,247 | 1,146 | 1,113 | 2,259 | 454 | 344 | 329 | 1,766 | 26 |
| Jun R | 975 | 165 | 557 | 550 | 2,247 | 1,142 | 1,106 | 2,249 | 450 | 341 | 327 | 1,771 | 26 |
| Sep | 966 | 166 | 562 | 549 | 2,243 | 1,129 | 1,111 | 2,240 | 441 | 338 | 324 | 1,778 | 24 |
| London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 1,849 | 278 | 1,264 | 649 | 4,040 | 2,124 | 1,921 | 4,044 | 417 | 283 | 270 | 3,619 | 5 |
| Dec R | 1,836 | 293 | 1,243 | 660 | 4,032 | 2,113 | 1,879 | 3,992 | 411 | 275 | 263 | 3,616 | 4 |
| 2002 Mar R | 1,807 | 286 | 1,240 | 650 | 3,984 | 2,106 | 1,895 | 4,001 | 399 | 274 | 262 | 3,580 | 4 |
| Jun R | 1,795 | 291 | 1,227 | 659 | 3,972 | 2,093 | 1,898 | 3,991 | 392 | 272 | 260 | 3,576 | 4 |
| Sep | 1,787 | 292 | 1,222 | 669 | 3,970 | 2,075 | 1,898 | 3,973 | 384 | 270 | 258 | 3,581 | 4 |
| South East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 1,556 | 271 | 901 | 878 | 3,607 | 1,823 | 1,778 | 3,601 | 604 | 440 | 419 | 2,951 | 52 |
| Dec R | 1,544 | 278 | 914 | 894 | 3,630 | 1,815 | 1,797 | 3,612 | 585 | 431 | 410 | 2,995 | 50 |
| 2002 Mar R | 1,524 | 281 | 892 | 902 | 3,599 | 1,813 | 1,807 | 3,620 | 577 | 427 | 405 | 2,972 | 49 |
| Jun R | 1,516 | 288 | 898 | 901 | 3,603 | 1,808 | 1,798 | 3,606 | 567 | 422 | 401 | 2,987 | 49 |
| Sep | 1,500 | 285 | 897 | 900 | 3,582 | 1,781 | 1,797 | 3,577 | 557 | 417 | 396 | 2,979 | 46 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 837 | 178 | 495 | 571 | 2,082 | 1,011 | 1,061 | 2,072 | 410 | 319 | 300 | 1,640 | 32 |
| Dec R | 839 | 177 | 505 | 571 | 2,092 | 1,019 | 1,075 | 2,094 | 410 | 317 | 297 | 1,653 | 29 |
| 2002 Mar R | 837 | 183 | 494 | 568 | 2,081 | 1,025 | 1,072 | 2,096 | 404 | 314 | 293 | 1,648 | 30 |
| JunR | 840 | 187 | 488 | 581 | 2,095 | 1,023 | 1,065 | 2,087 | 399 | 309 | 288 | 1,667 | 30 |
| Sep | 846 | 196 | 480 | 576 | 2,098 | 1,039 | 1,051 | 2,090 | 398 | 307 | 286 | 1,671 | 29 |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 9,579 | 1,552 | 5,683 | 5,104 | 21,918 | 11,108 | 10,772 | 21,879 | 4,307 | 3,322 | 3,170 | 17,403 | 208 |
| Dec R | 9,565 | 1,585 | 5,702 | 5,159 | 22,011 | 11,092 | 10,809 | 21,901 | 4,253 | 3,270 | 3,121 | 17,567 | 192 |
| 2002 Mar R | 9,444 | 1,599 | 5,625 | 5,145 | 21,812 | 11,091 | 10,829 | 21,920 | 4,189 | 3,242 | 3,092 | 17,430 | 193 |
| Jun R | 9,398 | 1,629 | 5,616 | 5,176 | 21,817 | 11,062 | 10,800 | 21,862 | 4,134 | 3,210 | 3,062 | 17,490 | 193 |
| Sep | 9,407 | 1,633 | 5,625 | 5,184 | 21,848 | 11,012 | 10,796 | 21,808 | 4,106 | 3,185 | 3,037 | 17,560 | 181 |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 467 | 70 | 279 | 262 | 1,078 | 533 | 536 | 1,069 | 257 | 202 | 193 | 806 | 15 |
| Dec R | 448 | 74 | 287 | 269 | 1,078 | 522 | 558 | 1,080 | 247 | 197 | 187 | 816 | 15 |
| 2002 Mar R | 441 | 76 | 281 | 269 | 1,068 | 520 | 555 | 1,075 | 244 | 193 | 184 | 808 | 16 |
| Jun R | 444 | 76 | 283 | 271 | 1,075 | 521 | 553 | 1,074 | 245 | 191 | 181 | 815 | 16 |
| Sep | 450 | 75 | 277 | 274 | 1,076 | 521 | 547 | 1,068 | 244 | 190 | 181 | 817 | 15 |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 958 | 151 | 628 | 534 | 2,271 | 1,108 | 1,159 | 2,267 | 457 | 342 | 298 | 1,779 | 35 |
| Dec R | 975 | 155 | 628 | 530 | 2,288 | 1,126 | 1,156 | 2,282 | 456 | 340 | 295 | 1,797 | 35 |
| 2002 Mar R | 963 | 156 | 617 | 536 | 2,272 | 1,123 | 1,161 | 2,284 | 451 | 332 | 287 | 1,786 | 35 |
| Jun R | 957 | 154 | 616 | 535 | 2,262 | 1,113 | 1,148 | 2,261 | 443 | 330 | 286 | 1,784 | 35 |
| Sep | 954 | 156 | 610 | 539 | 2,260 | 1,111 | 1,146 | 2,257 | 441 | 326 | 282 | 1,785 | 34 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 11,004 | 1,773 | 6,590 | 5,900 | 25,267 | 12,749 | 12,467 | 25,215 | 5,021 | 3,866 | 3,661 | 19,988 | 258 |
| Dec R | 10,988 | 1,814 | 6,617 | 5,958 | 25,377 | 12,740 | 12,523 | 25,263 | 4,956 | 3,807 | 3,603 | 20,180 | 242 |
| 2002 Mar R | 10,848 | 1,831 | 6,523 | 5,950 | 25,152 | 12,734 | 12,545 | 25,279 | 4,884 | 3,767 | 3,563 | 20,024 | 244 |
| Jun R | 10,799 | 1,859 | 6,515 | 5,982 | 25,154 | 12,696 | 12,501 | 25,197 | 4,822 | 3,731 | 3,529 | 20,089 | 244 |
| Sep | 10,811 | 1,864 | 6,512 | 5,997 | 25,184 | 12,644 | 12,489 | 25,133 | 4,791 | 3,701 | 3,500 | 20,162 | 230 |
| Northern Ireland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 SepR | 266 | 55 | 171 | 158 | 650 | 321 | 331 | 652 | 140 | 105 | 100 | 495 | 15 |
| Dec R | 266 | 57 | 171 | 164 | 659 | 322 | 332 | 654 | 140 | 104 | 99 | 504 | 15 |
| 2002 Mar R | 265 | 57 | 171 | 162 | 654 | 323 | 333 | 656 | 138 | 103 | 98 | 502 | 15 |
| Jun R | 265 | 57 | 171 | 163 | 657 | 323 | 335 | 658 | 138 | 102 | 97 | 505 | 14 |
| Sep | 266 | 57 | 172 | 163 | 657 | 322 | 336 | 659 | 137 | 101 | 96 | 506 | 14 |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 Sep R | 11,271 | 1,828 | 6,761 | 6,058 | 25,917 | 13,070 | 12,797 | 25,867 | 5,162 | 3,972 | 3,761 | 20,483 | 273 |
| Dec R | 11,255 | 1,871 | 6,788 | 6,122 | 26,036 | 13,062 | 12,855 | 25,916 | 5,095 | 3,911 | 3,702 | 20,685 | 256 |
| 2002 Mar R | 11,113 | 1,887 | 6,694 | 6,113 | 25,807 | 13,057 | 12,878 | 25,935 | 5,022 | 3,870 | 3,661 | 20,526 | 259 |
| Jun R | 11,064 | 1,916 | 6,686 | 6,144 | 25,811 | 13,019 | 12,836 | 25,855 | 4,959 | 3,833 | 3,626 | 20,593 | 258 |
| Sep | 11,076 | 1,920 | 6,684 | 6,160 | 25,841 | 12,966 | 12,825 | 25,792 | 4,928 | 3,802 | 3,597 | 20,668 | 244 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a } & \text { See footnotes to TableB. } 11 \text {. } \\ \text { b } & \text { Theindustry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column. } \\ \mathrm{R} & \text { Revisel }\end{array}$
Note: Please note that the government office regions data series began in September 1995, prior to this date figures for standard statistical regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our

# EMPLOYMENT <br> Employee jobs by region and industrya <br> B. 16 

## Not seasonally adjusted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mining and quarrying \\
C
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Manufacturing \\
D
\end{tabular} \& Electricity, gasand water supply E \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Construction \\
F
\end{tabular} \& Wholesale, retail trade and repairs
G \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Hotels and restaurants \\
H
\end{tabular} \& Transport storage and communication I \& Financial intermediation
J \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Real estate renting and business activities \\
K
\end{tabular} \& Public admin. and defence; compulsory social securit L \& Education

M \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Health and social work <br>
N

 \& Other community, social and persona activities O-Q \& 

Government Office Region <br>
SIC 1992
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& North East <br>
\hline 4 \& 163 \& 6 \& 49 \& 148 \& 61 \& 48 \& 22 \& 105 \& 71 \& 82 \& 130 \& 50 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline \& 160 \& 5 \& 59 \& 151 \& 60 \& 49 \& 23 \& 107 \& 72 \& 85 \& 132 \& 48 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 4 \& 159 \& 5 \& 59 \& 145 \& 62 \& 50 \& 22 \& 107 \& 73 \& 85 \& 129 \& 45 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 3 \& 158 \& 5 \& 59 \& 146 \& 63 \& 51 \& 24 \& 106 \& 73 \& 86 \& 130 \& 45 \& Jun R <br>
\hline 3 \& 157 \& 5 \& 64 \& 146 \& 66 \& 51 \& 23 \& 108 \& 74 \& 86 \& 130 \& 46 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& North West <br>
\hline 4 \& 481 \& 18 \& 148 \& 517 \& 187 \& 169 \& 95 \& 374 \& 166 \& 251 \& 323 \& 130 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 4 \& 475 \& 17 \& 135 \& 532 \& 186 \& 171 \& 97 \& 371 \& 166 \& 262 \& 324 \& 129 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 4 \& 471 \& 17 \& 128 \& 513 \& 187 \& 171 \& 96 \& 364 \& 168 \& 263 \& 325 \& 133 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 4 \& 467 \& 17 \& 130 \& 513 \& 191 \& 171 \& 95 \& 367 \& 167 \& 262 \& 327 \& 132 \& Jun R <br>
\hline 4 \& 463 \& 17 \& 127 \& 518 \& 200 \& 171 \& 96 \& 374 \& 169 \& 262 \& 329 \& 132 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& rkshire and the Humber <br>
\hline 7 \& 376 \& 10 \& 104 \& 366 \& 127 \& 122 \& 67 \& 239 \& 116 \& 187 \& 235 \& 96 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 8 \& 371 \& 11 \& 105 \& 378 \& 127 \& 123 \& 65 \& 232 \& 117 \& 191 \& 239 \& 99 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 7 \& 368 \& 11 \& 102 \& 363 \& 125 \& 120 \& 66 \& 232 \& 118 \& 192 \& 241 \& 95 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 7 \& 366 \& 11 \& 95 \& 366 \& 127 \& 122 \& 64 \& 234 \& 118 \& 192 \& 241 \& 94 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7} \& 363 \& 11 \& 98 \& 369 \& 129 \& 122 \& 66 \& 250 \& 119 \& 192 \& 243 \& 92 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& East Midlands <br>
\hline 8 \& 361 \& 10 \& 88 \& 307 \& 104 \& 96 \& 37 \& 211 \& 81 \& 153 \& 197 \& 78 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 7 \& 355 \& 10 \& 87 \& 317 \& 104 \& 95 \& 42 \& 208 \& 82 \& 157 \& 197 \& 77 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 7 \& 349 \& 10 \& 84 \& 306 \& 102 \& 96 \& 42 \& 207 \& 83 \& 158 \& 198 \& 77 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 7 \& 345 \& 11 \& 80 \& 308 \& 105 \& 95 \& 39 \& 208 \& 83 \& 158 \& 200 \& 76 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7} \& 343 \& 10 \& 87 \& 309 \& 108 \& 98 \& 42 \& 197 \& 84 \& 153 \& 200 \& 78 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& West Midlands <br>
\hline 3 \& 467 \& 15 \& 92 \& 405 \& 134 \& 129 \& 66 \& 297 \& 104 \& 208 \& 240 \& 107 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 2 \& 459 \& 14 \& 100 \& 417 \& 134 \& 129 \& 69 \& 302 \& 104 \& 210 \& 241 \& 106 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 2 \& 455 \& 14 \& 97 \& 407 \& 131 \& 127 \& 69 \& 305 \& 105 \& 212 \& 243 \& 107 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 2 \& 450 \& 13 \& 95 \& 406 \& 135 \& 129 \& 66 \& 303 \& 105 \& 212 \& 244 \& 109 \& Jun R <br>
\hline 2 \& 447 \& 13 \& 99 \& 405 \& 140 \& 130 \& 68 \& 305 \& 106 \& 211 \& 247 \& 110 \& Sep <br>
\hline 4 \& 333 \& 11 \& 116 \& 428 \& 136 \& 154 \& 78 \& 364 \& 94 \& 178 \& 217 \& 106 \& 2001 East <br>
\hline 4 \& 331 \& 11 \& 114 \& 444 \& 138 \& 155 \& 77 \& 361 \& 96 \& 177 \& 221 \& 108 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 4 \& 329 \& 11 \& 111 \& 432 \& 138 \& 153 \& 78 \& 364 \& 97 \& 178 \& 219 \& 106 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 4 \& 327 \& 10 \& 109 \& 432 \& 144 \& 154 \& 76 \& 363 \& 97 \& 177 \& 220 \& 108 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 324 \& 10 \& 103 \& 428 \& 151 \& 153 \& 76 \& 363 \& 98 \& 176 \& 223 \& 109 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& London <br>
\hline 3 \& 270 \& 10 \& 134 \& 595 \& 275 \& 338 \& 340 \& 1,008 \& 212 \& 245 \& 328 \& 278 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 3 \& 263 \& 9 \& 136 \& 612 \& 277 \& 329 \& 323 \& 1,002 \& 212 \& 246 \& 331 \& 284 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 3 \& 262 \& 10 \& 125 \& 598 \& 274 \& 322 \& 319 \& 996 \& 214 \& 246 \& 331 \& 281 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 3 \& 260 \& 10 \& 120 \& 596 \& 279 \& 324 \& 309 \& 990 \& 214 \& 247 \& 335 \& 282 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3} \& 258 \& 10 \& 114 \& 589 \& 291 \& 318 \& 311 \& 994 \& 217 \& 248 \& 338 \& 277 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& South East <br>
\hline 5 \& 419 \& 16 \& 164 \& 685 \& 224 \& 220 \& 146 \& 697 \& 165 \& 284 \& 344 \& 186 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 5 \& 410 \& 16 \& 154 \& 713 \& 223 \& 222 \& 146 \& 698 \& 164 \& 294 \& 349 \& 187 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 6 \& 405 \& 16 \& 151 \& 695 \& 220 \& 215 \& 147 \& 700 \& 166 \& 297 \& 349 \& 183 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 5 \& 401 \& 16 \& 145 \& 697 \& 226 \& 216 \& 144 \& 701 \& 166 \& 297 \& 351 \& 187 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5} \& 396 \& 16 \& 140 \& 686 \& 237 \& 213 \& 146 \& 694 \& 168 \& 294 \& 355 \& 184 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& South West <br>
\hline \& 300 \& 13 \& 91 \& 379 \& 168 \& 102 \& 83 \& 267 \& 122 \& 190 \& 232 \& 96 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 7 \& 297 \& 14 \& 92 \& 391 \& 161 \& 103 \& 82 \& 273 \& 123 \& 191 \& 234 \& 94 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 7 \& 293 \& 14 \& 90 \& 385 \& 164 \& 101 \& 82 \& 269 \& 124 \& 192 \& 234 \& 96 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 7 \& 288 \& 14 \& 90 \& 387 \& 177 \& 103 \& 81 \& 269 \& 125 \& 191 \& 235 \& 98 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7} \& 286 \& 14 \& 91 \& 383 \& 183 \& 102 \& 81 \& 273 \& 126 \& 189 \& 234 \& 100 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& England <br>
\hline 44 \& 3,170 \& 109 \& 985 \& 3,830 \& 1,416 \& 1,378 \& 933 \& 3,562 \& 1,132 \& 1,779 \& 2,245 \& 1,127 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 43 \& 3,121 \& 107 \& 982 \& 3,955 \& 1,412 \& 1,377 \& 923 \& 3,554 \& 1,137 \& 1,812 \& 2,268 \& 1,129 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 43 \& 3,092 \& 107 \& 947 \& 3,843 \& 1,402 \& 1,356 \& 922 \& 3,544 \& 1,148 \& 1,823 \& 2,269 \& 1,123 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 43 \& 3,062 \& 106 \& 923 \& 3,849 \& 1,448 \& 1,365 \& 900 \& 3,541 \& 1,148 \& 1,824 \& 2,282 \& 1,132 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42} \& 3,038 \& 105 \& 922 \& 3,834 \& 1,504 \& 1,358 \& 908 \& 3,558 \& 1,160 \& 1,811 \& 2,299 \& 1,128 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Wales <br>
\hline 3 \& 193 \& 7 \& 54 \& 177 \& 75 \& 47 \& 32 \& 96 \& 74 \& 104 \& 146 \& 55 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 3 \& 187 \& 7 \& 50 \& 185 \& 75 \& 49 \& 26 \& 97 \& 75 \& 106 \& 150 \& 53 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 3 \& 184 \& 6 \& 51 \& 177 \& 73 \& 48 \& 27 \& 93 \& 75 \& 107 \& 152 \& 56 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 3 \& 181 \& 6 \& 54 \& 177 \& 77 \& 48 \& 28 \& 92 \& 75 \& 108 \& 151 \& 58 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3} \& 181 \& 6 \& 54 \& 176 \& 79 \& 49 \& 27 \& 94 \& 76 \& 107 \& 153 \& 56 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Scotland <br>
\hline 26 \& 298 \& 18 \& 115 \& 355 \& 173 \& 127 \& 91 \& 291 \& 157 \& 184 \& 275 \& 127 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 25 \& 295 \& 19 \& 116 \& 371 \& 169 \& 131 \& 101 \& 295 \& 156 \& 185 \& 262 \& 127 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 25 \& 287 \& 19 \& 119 \& 365 \& 168 \& 127 \& 102 \& 288 \& 159 \& 185 \& 263 \& 128 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 25 \& 286 \& 19 \& 113 \& 364 \& 171 \& 128 \& 99 \& 286 \& 159 \& 185 \& 264 \& 127 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} \& 282 \& 19 \& 115 \& 354 \& 177 \& 129 \& 103 \& 288 \& 161 \& 183 \& 266 \& 126 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Great Britain <br>
\hline 72 \& 3,661 \& 133 \& 1,155 \& 4,362 \& 1,664 \& 1,552 \& 1,057 \& 3,949 \& 1,363 \& 2,066 \& 2,665 \& 1,310 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 71 \& 3,603 \& 133 \& 1,149 \& 4,511 \& 1,657 \& 1,557 \& 1,050 \& 3,946 \& 1,368 \& 2,103 \& 2,680 \& 1,309 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 71 \& 3,563 \& 133 \& 1,117 \& 4,386 \& 1,644 \& 1,531 \& 1,050 \& 3,926 \& 1,382 \& 2,115 \& 2,684 \& 1,306 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 71 \& 3,529 \& 131 \& 1,090 \& 4,390 \& 1,697 \& 1,541 \& 1,027 \& 3,919 \& 1,382 \& 2,116 \& 2,698 \& 1,318 \& Jun R <br>
\hline 70 \& 3,500 \& 130 \& 1,091 \& 4,363 \& 1,761 \& 1,536 \& 1,037 \& 3,940 \& 1,396 \& 2,101 \& 2,717 \& 1,310 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Northern Ireland <br>
\hline 2 \& 100 \& 3 \& 35 \& 109 \& 39 \& 27 \& 16 \& 53 \& 59 \& 65 \& 97 \& 29 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 2 \& 99 \& 3 \& 35 \& 114 \& 40 \& 27 \& 16 \& 53 \& 59 \& 67 \& 97 \& 29 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 2 \& 98 \& 3 \& 35 \& 111 \& 39 \& 27 \& 17 \& 53 \& 60 \& 68 \& 98 \& 30 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 2 \& 97 \& 3 \& 35 \& 112 \& 40 \& 27 \& 17 \& 53 \& 60 \& 67 \& 98 \& 30 \& Jun R <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2} \& 96 \& 3 \& 35 \& 111 \& 40 \& 27 \& 17 \& 54 \& 61 \& 66 \& 99 \& 31 \& Sep <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& United Kingdom <br>
\hline 74 \& 3,761 \& 136 \& 1,190 \& 4,471 \& 1,703 \& 1,580 \& 1,073 \& 4,002 \& 1,423 \& 2,131 \& 2,762 \& 1,339 \& 2001 Sep R <br>
\hline 73 \& 3,702 \& 136 \& 1,184 \& 4,626 \& 1,697 \& 1,584 \& 1,066 \& 3,999 \& 1,427 \& 2,170 \& 2,777 \& 1,338 \& Dec R <br>
\hline 73 \& 3,661 \& 136 \& 1,153 \& 4,497 \& 1,683 \& 1,557 \& 1,067 \& 3,978 \& 1,442 \& 2,183 \& 2,782 \& 1,336 \& 2002 Mar R <br>
\hline 73 \& 3,626 \& 134 \& 1,126 \& 4,502 \& 1,736 \& 1,568 \& 1,044 \& 3,972 \& 1,443 \& 2,183 \& 2,796 \& 1,348 \& Jun R <br>
\hline 72 \& 3,597 \& 133 \& 1,126 \& 4,475 \& 1,800 \& 1,564 \& 1,054 \& 3,994 \& 1,457 \& 2,167 \& 2,816 \& 1,341 \& Sep <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## B. 17 <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> 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 | Travelagencies/ tour operators | Libraries/ museums and other cultural activities | Sport and other recreation activities | All tourism-related industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All |  |  |  |  |  | of which: |  |
| SIC1992 |  |  | 551/552 | 553 | 554 | 633 | $925$ | $926 / 927$ |  | employee jobs | self-employment jobs |
| Employee jobs and self-employment jobs ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | Mar | 340.7 | 462.4 | 482.1 | 94.2 | 71.0 | 348.8 | 1,799.2 | 1,584.1 | 215.1 |
|  | Jun | 399.1 | 487.9 | 506.4 | 104.0 | 73.9 | 352.1 | 1,923.4 | 1,706.3 | 217.0 |
|  | Sep | 381.5 | 493.8 | 511.5 | 100.5 | 73.9 | 366.7 | 1,928.0 | 1,696.2 | 231.8 |
|  | Dec | 355.8 | 481.5 | 535.6 | 106.2 | 73.0 | 360.9 | 1,912.9 | 1,696.7 | 216.3 |
| 1997 | Mar | 353.3 | 478.5 | 530.7 | 108.3 | 70.1 | 346.5 | 1,887.4 | 1,672.8 | 214.6 |
|  | Jun | 371.0 | 505.1 | 553.9 | 115.8 | 75.4 | 359.2 | 1,980.3 | 1,762.1 | 218.2 |
|  | Sep | 371.0 | 511.4 | 572.5 | 112.7 | 76.8 | 364.3 | 2,008.6 | 1,780.5 | 228.1 |
|  | Dec | 351.7 | 516.1 | 576.0 | 106.2 | 72.2 | 361.8 | 1,983.9 | 1,771.7 | 212.1 |
| 1998 | Mar | 360.3 | 519.7 | 549.8 | 104.1 | 67.7 | 354.2 | 1,955.8 | 1,762.5 | 193.3 |
|  | Jun | 385.0 | 520.8 | 555.3 | 111.0 | 74.8 | 347.1 | 1,994.0 | 1,809.0 | 185.0 |
|  | Sep | 396.8 | 523.5 | 558.3 | 115.6 | 74.1 | 353.4 | 2,021.7 | 1,843.0 | 178.7 |
|  | Dec | 372.3 | 516.8 | 547.6 | 115.1 | 69.0 | 343.4 | 1,964.2 | 1,811.4 | 152.8 |
| 1999 | Mar | 373.4 | 522.0 | 542.8 | 119.2 | 69.6 | 349.7 | 1,976.8 | 1,826.2 | 150.5 |
|  | Jun | 409.9 | 535.1 | 555.6 | 123.2 | 76.2 | 367.3 | 2,067.3 | 1,906.7 | 160.6 |
|  | Sep | 403.8 | 536.8 | 558.9 | 129.0 | 82.1 | 377.7 | 2,088.3 | 1,938.9 | 149.4 |
|  | Dec | 379.5 | 537.2 | 573.3 | 125.3 | 82.2 | 380.0 | 2,077.4 | 1,913.1 | 164.3 |
| 2000 | Mar | 379.3 | 540.5 | 552.8 | 125.1 | 82.0 | 384.2 | 2,063.9 | 1,898.4 | 165.5 |
|  | Jun | 406.2 | 555.2 | 576.1 | 131.4 | 88.9 | 385.6 | 2,143.5 | 1,971.6 | 171.9 |
|  | Sep | 406.3 | 548.5 | 567.6 | 133.9 | 87.7 | 389.0 | 2,132.9 | 1,964.4 | 168.5 |
|  | Dec | 383.9 | 553.6 | 538.8 | 137.2 | 78.0 | 409.2 | 2,100.7 | 1,927.7 | 173.0 |
| 2001 | Mar | 383.6 | 539.1 | 520.3 | 137.7 | 78.4 | 409.1 | 2,068.1 | 1,900.9 | 167.2 |
|  | Jun | 410.2 | 550.8 | 533.0 | 141.7 | 80.0 | 406.7 | 2,122.5 | 1,962.5 | 160.0 |
|  | Sept | 411.1 | 556.8 | 528.2 | 141.3 | 81.8 | 414.8 | 2,134.0 | 1,955.8 | 178.2 |
|  | Dec | 387.3 | 542.9 | 523.5 | 133.0 | 79.6 | 415.1 | 2,081.4 | 1,924.1 | 157.4 |
| 2002 | Mar | 388.7 | 533.8 | 518.0 | 128.8 | 78.7 | 408.2 | 2,056.2 | 1,908.2 | 148.0 |
|  | Jun | 418.0 | 545.4 | 535.9 | 133.6 | 81.4 | 4129 | 2,127.2 | 1,964.0 | 163.2 |
| Changes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun2001-2002 |  | 7.8 | -5.4 | 2.9 | -8.1 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Percent |  | 1.9 | -1.0 | 0.5 | -5.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 |

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 jobs data have been revised due to the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry. Revised estimates for tourism-related industries are not available prior to 1996.

Data in this table are the latest available pending full reweighting of LFS datasets in summer 2003 (see p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information).

| 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIC92 sections |  | A-Q | A,B | C,E | D | F | G-H | 1 | J-K | L-N | O-Q | G-Q |
| All jobs |  | DYDC | LOLI | LOLL | LOLO | LOLR | LOLU | LOLX | LOMA | LOMD | LOMG | LOMJ |
|  | Sep Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 27,605 \\ & 27,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 556 \\ & 571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,452 \\ & 4,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,722 \\ & 1,711 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,338 \\ & 6,375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,570 \\ & 1,586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,733 \\ & 4,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,452 \\ & 6,424 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,557 \\ & 1,557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,649 \\ & 20,721 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,884 \\ & 28,717 \\ & 28,17 \\ & 28,235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 547 \\ & 570 \\ & 574 \\ & 572 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 231 \\ & 224 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,456 \\ & 4,493 \\ & 4,462 \\ & 4,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,734 \\ & 1,728 \\ & 1,748 \\ & 1,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,476 \\ & 6,548 \\ & 6,567 \\ & 6,574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,623 \\ & 1,626 \\ & 1,590 \\ & 1,583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,886 \\ & 4,988 \\ & 5,002 \\ & 5,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,380 \\ & 6,404 \\ & 6,365 \\ & 6,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,554 \\ & 1,586 \\ & 1,585 \\ & 1,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,919 \\ & 21,152 \\ & 21,108 \\ & 21,158 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,432 \\ & 28,386 \\ & 28,21 \\ & 28,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 564 \\ & 558 \\ & 539 \\ & 521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 220 \\ & 218 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,529 \\ & 4.523 \\ & 4,499 \\ & 4,443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,804 \\ & 1,787 \\ & 1,773 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,600 \\ & 6,582 \\ & 6,632 \\ & 6,633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609 \\ & 1,618 \\ & 1,623 \\ & 1,658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,092 \\ & 5,116 \\ & 5,132 \\ & 5,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,405 \\ & 6,410 \\ & 6,431 \\ & 6,516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,608 \\ & 1,572 \\ & 1,573 \\ & 1,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,313 \\ & 21,1,29 \\ & 21,392 \\ & 21,575 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,666 \\ & 28,660 \\ & 28,59 \\ & 29,532 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516 \\ & 515 \\ & 501 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 213 \\ & 209 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,385 \\ & 4,353 \\ & 4,308 \\ & 4,296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,797 \\ & 1,799 \\ & 1,804 \\ & 1,797 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,637 \\ & 6,654 \\ & 6,639 \\ & 6,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,669 \\ & 1,682 \\ & 1,698 \\ & 1,722 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,255 \\ & 5,328 \\ & 5,390 \\ & 5,422 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,582 \\ & 6,636 \\ & 6,704 \\ & 6,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609 \\ & 1,682 \\ & 1,705 \\ & 1,714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,753 \\ & 21,981 \\ & 2,1,37 \\ & 22,245 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Mar <br> Jun SepR Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 29,106 \\ & 2,9,73 \\ & 29,16 \\ & 29,393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 508 \\ & 509 \\ & 497 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 210 \\ & 213 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,268 \\ & 4,229 \\ & 4,178 \\ & 4,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,858 \\ & 1,831 \\ & 1,825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,692 \\ & 6,696 \\ & 6,721 \\ & 6,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,727 \\ & 1,741 \\ & 1,763 \\ & 1,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,427 \\ & 5,488 \\ & 5,540 \\ & 5,623 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,721 \\ & 6,803 \\ & 6,855 \\ & 6,832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,759 \\ & 1,740 \\ & 1,719 \\ & 1,733 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,325 \\ & 2,248 \\ & 2,548 \\ & 2,578 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,427 \\ & 2,9514 \\ & 29,48 \\ & 29,516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465 \\ & 461 \\ & 449 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 218 \\ & 220 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,104 \\ & 4,054 \\ & 4,002 \\ & 3,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,838 \\ & 1,859 \\ & 1,865 \\ & 1,891 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,781 \\ & 6,795 \\ & 6,785 \\ & 6,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,814 \\ & 1,801 \\ & 1,803 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,655 \\ & 5,709 \\ & 5,702 \\ & 5,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,827 \\ & 6,867 \\ & 6,878 \\ & 6,916 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,743 \\ & 1,737 \\ & 1,768 \\ & 1,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,804 \\ & 2,2,92 \\ & 2,923 \\ & 2,993 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | Mar <br> JunR <br> Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 29,539 \\ & 29,519 \\ & 29,493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451 \\ & 422 \\ & 408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 217 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,905 \\ & 3,880 \\ & 3,835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,883 \\ & 1,869 \\ & 1,879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,812 \\ & 6,855 \\ & 6,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,797 \\ & 1,804 \\ & 1,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,734 \\ & 5,679 \\ & 5,657 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,951 \\ & 6,988 \\ & 7,019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,785 \\ & 1,806 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,079 \\ & 2,33 \\ & 23,158 \end{aligned}$ |
| Change on quarter Percent |  | $\begin{aligned} & -26 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -14 \\ & -3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4 \\ & -1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -45 \\ -1.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -22 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | -6 -0.3 | 26 0.1 |
| Change on year Percent |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -41 \\ & -9.1 \end{aligned}$ | $-3.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & -167 \\ & -4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $0 .{ }^{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -45 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 141 \\ 2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 225 \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Malej 1996 | bs Sep Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLA } \\ & 14,454 \\ & 14,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLJ } \\ 440 \\ 453 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLM } \\ 182 \\ 182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLP } \\ 3,115 \\ 3,105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLS } \\ & 1,542 \\ & 1,524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLV } \\ & 2,855 \\ & 2,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLT } \\ & 1,289 \\ & 1,322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMB } \\ 2,400 \\ 2,431 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOME } \\ 2,002 \\ 1,980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMH } \\ 718 \\ 704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMK } \\ 9,265 \\ 9,314 \end{array}$ |
| 1997 | Mar <br> Jun <br> SepR <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 14,747 \\ & 14,495 \\ & 14,904 \\ & 15,932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428 \\ & 453 \\ & 437 \\ & 426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 182 \\ & 175 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,111 \\ & 3,138 \\ & 3,117 \\ & 3,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,547 \\ & 1,551 \\ & 1,547 \\ & 1,579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,963 \\ & 3,012 \\ & 3,053 \\ & 3,115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,329 \\ & 1,320 \\ & 1,291 \\ & 1,191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,494 \\ & 2,571 \\ & 2,583 \\ & 2,623 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 1,986 \\ & 1,962 \\ & 1,984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714 \\ & 7322 \\ & 739 \\ & 769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,479 \\ & 9,622 \\ & 9,628 \\ & 9,681 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | Mar R JunR Sep Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 15,133 \\ & 15,0,08 \\ & 15,094 \\ & 15,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 422 \\ & 406 \\ & 394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 169 \\ 169 \\ 169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,197 \\ & 3,181 \\ & 3,158 \\ & 3,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,592 \\ & 1,578 \\ & 1,562 \\ & 1,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,107 \\ & 3,082 \\ & 3,088 \\ & 3,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,232 \\ & 1,263 \\ & 1,296 \\ & 1,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,678 \\ & 2,715 \\ & 2,747 \\ & 2,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,969 \\ & 1,943 \\ & 1,935 \\ & 1,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \\ & 745 \\ & 733 \\ & 777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,750 \\ & 9,748 \\ & 9,799 \\ & 9,915 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 2000 | Mar <br> JunR <br> Sep <br> Dec R <br> Mar JunR <br> SepR <br> Dec | 15,323 15,404 15,456 15.467 15,510 15,601 15,562 15,596 | $\begin{aligned} & 392 \\ & 388 \\ & 382 \\ & 387 \\ & 374 \\ & 383 \\ & 371 \\ & 367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 160 \\ & 156 \\ & 154 \\ & 153 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,149 \\ & 3,132 \\ & 3,115 \\ & 3,099 \\ & 3,075 \\ & 3,058 \\ & 3,025 \\ & 2,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,598 \\ & 1,590 \\ & 1,600 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 1,599 \\ 1 \\ 1,594 \\ 1,648 \\ 1 \\ 1,625 \\ 1,621 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,173 \\ & 3,197 \\ & 3,188 \\ & 3,168 \\ & 3,206 \\ & 3,188 \\ & 3,187 \\ & 3,211 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,251 \\ & 1,251 \\ & 1,258 \\ & 1,289 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,285 \\ & 1,281 \\ & 1,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,817 \\ & 2,847 \\ & 2,889 \\ & 2,928 \\ & 2,906 \\ & 2,917 \\ & 2,948 \\ & 2,965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,986 \\ & 2,014 \\ & 2,029 \\ & 2,047 \\ & 2,055 \\ & 2,106 \\ & 2,112 \\ & 2,133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 796 \\ & 826 \\ & 881 \\ & 811 \\ & 8661 \\ & 864 \\ & 847 \\ & 855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,023 \\ & 10,135 \\ & 10,204 \\ & 10,243 \\ & 10,315 \\ & 10,356 \\ & 10,385 \\ & 10,385 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { JunR } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,625 \\ & 15,680 \\ & 15,77 \\ & 15,709 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 342 \\ & 339 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 156 \\ & 157 \\ & 158 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,962 \\ & 2,936 \\ & 2,903 \\ & 2,869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,628 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 1,654 \\ 1,662 \\ 1,688 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,213 \\ & 3,233 \\ & 3,242 \\ & 3,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,325 \\ & 1,328 \\ & 1,316 \\ & 1,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,988 \\ & 3,035 \\ & 3,070 \\ & 3,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,142 \\ & 2,144 \\ & 2,151 \\ & 2,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 862 \\ & 882 \\ & 867 \\ & 870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,530 \\ & 10,592 \\ & 10,646 \\ & 10,648 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | Mar Jun R Sep R | $\begin{aligned} & 15,691 \\ & 15,682 \\ & 15,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 342 \\ & 325 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 153 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,839 \\ & 2,812 \\ & 2,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681 \\ & 1,671 \\ & 1,682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,240 \\ & 3,275 \\ & 3,293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,310 \\ & 1,306 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,069 \\ & 3,057 \\ & 3,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,171 \\ & 2,193 \\ & 2,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 879 \\ & 889 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,669 \\ & 10,721 \\ & 10,724 \end{aligned}$ |
| Change on quarter Percent |  | $\begin{aligned} & -23 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $-1.5$ | 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & -32 \\ & -1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -42 \\ -1.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Change on year Percent |  | -48 -0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & -19 \\ & -5.6 \end{aligned}$ | -3 -1.9 | -123 -4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -55 \\ -1.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 25 2.9 | 78 0.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Femalejobs } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sepr } \\ \text { Dec } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLB } \\ & 13,060 \\ & 13,113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLK } \\ 116 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLN } \\ 44 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOLQ } \\ 1,337 \\ 1,358 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLT } \\ 179 \\ 187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOLW } \\ 3,482 \\ 3,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLZ } \\ 280 \\ 263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMC } \\ 2,333 \\ 2,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMF } \\ 4,449 \\ 4,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMI } \\ 839 \\ 852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOML } \\ & 11,383 \\ & 11,408 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { SepR } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,137 \\ & 13,228 \\ & 13,213 \\ & 13,203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 117 \\ & 138 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,345 \\ & 1,355 \\ & 1,346 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 177 \\ & 201 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,513 \\ & 3,536 \\ & 3,514 \\ & 3,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & 306 \\ & 299 \\ & 392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,392 \\ & 2,416 \\ & 2,419 \\ & 2,418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,401 \\ & 4,419 \\ & 4,403 \\ & 4,374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \\ & 854 \\ & 845 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,440 \\ & 11,530 \\ & 11,180 \\ & 11,476 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { SepR } \\ & \text { Dec R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,299 \\ & 13,288 \\ & 13,38 \\ & 13,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 136 \\ & 133 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 51 \\ & 49 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,333 \\ & 1,332 \\ & 1,341 \\ & 1,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \\ & 212 \\ & 211 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,493 \\ & 3,501 \\ & 3,544 \\ & 3,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 356 \\ & 327 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,414 \\ & 2,401 \\ & 2,385 \\ & 2,417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,436 \\ & 4,467 \\ & 4,496 \\ & 4,562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 843 \\ & 882 \\ & 840 \\ & 804 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,563 \\ & 11,551 \\ & 11,593 \\ & 11,659 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { JunR } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,343 \\ & 13,446 \\ & 13,503 \\ & 13,566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 127 \\ 119 \\ 119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,236 \\ & 1,221 \\ & 1,194 \\ & 1,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 208 \\ & 204 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,465 \\ & 3,457 \\ & 3,451 \\ & 3,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 431 \\ & 441 \\ & 433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,438 \\ & 2,480 \\ & 2,502 \\ & 2,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,596 \\ & 4,622 \\ & 4,675 \\ & 4,646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & 886 \\ & 865 \\ & 903 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,730 \\ & 11,847 \\ & 1,1,33 \\ & 12,001 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar R } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { SepR } \\ & \text { Dec R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,595 \\ 13,671 \\ 13,754 \\ 13,797 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 132 \\ & 125 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 56 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,193 \\ & 1,171 \\ & 1,153 \\ & 1,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 200 \\ & 206 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,486 \\ & 3,508 \\ & 3,535 \\ & 3,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445 \\ & 456 \\ & 471 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,520 \\ & 2,572 \\ & 2,592 \\ & 2,658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,666 \\ & 4,698 \\ & 4,743 \\ & 4,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 893 \\ & 899 \\ & 872 \\ & 879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,010 \\ & 12,111 \\ & 12,213 \\ & 12,254 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | Mar <br> JunR <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 13,802 \\ & 13,834 \\ & 13,71 \\ & 13,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 119 \\ & 109 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 62 \\ & 63 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,142 \\ & 1,118 \\ & 1,099 \\ & 1,085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 205 \\ & 203 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,568 \\ & 3,562 \\ & 3,542 \\ & 3,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473 \\ & 485 \\ & 485 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,667 \\ & 2,674 \\ & 2,631 \\ & 2,627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,685 \\ & 4,724 \\ & 4,726 \\ & 4,761 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 881 \\ & 885 \\ & 982 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,274 \\ & 12,330 \\ & 12,287 \\ & 12,345 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { JunR } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,848 \\ & 13,888 \\ & 13,833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 97 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 63 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \\ & 1,068 \\ & 1,055 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 198 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,573 \\ & 3,580 \\ & 3,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 487 \\ & 499 \\ & 495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,665 \\ & 2,662 \\ & 2,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,780 \\ & 4,794 \\ & 4,809 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 905 \\ & 916 \\ & 908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,410 \\ & 12,411 \\ & 12,434 \end{aligned}$ |
| Change on quarter Percent |  | -5 0.0 | $\begin{gathered} -8 \\ -8.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4 \\ & -6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -13 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -8 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Change on year Percent |  | 72 0.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -20 \\ -18.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -6.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -44 \\ & -4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 6 0.7 | 147 1.2 |



# EMPLOYMENT <br> Usual weekly hours of work ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 

| UNITED KINGDOM | Less than 6 hours |  | 6 up to 15 hours |  | 16 up to 30 hours |  | 31 up to 45 hours |  | Over 45 hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total |
| All $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spring quarters } \\ & \text { (Mar-May) } \\ & \text { 1994 } \\ & \text { 1995 } \\ & \text { 1996 } \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & \text { 1990 } \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001\end{aligned}$ | YCDM | LUAA | YCDP | LWYX | YCDS | LWZA | YCDV | LWZD | YCDY | LWZG |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 502 | 2.0 | 2,094 | 8.2 | 3,626 | 14.3 | 12,769 | 50.3 | 6,400 | 25.2 |
|  | 526 | 2.1 | 2,073 | 8.1 | 3,652 | 14.2 | 12,795 | 49.9 | 6,602 | 25.7 |
|  | 536 | 2.1 | 2,117 | 8.2 | 3,872 | 15.0 | 12,638 | 48.8 | 6,735 | 26.0 |
|  | 497 | 1.9 | 2,151 | 8.2 | 4,018 | 15.3 | 12,812 | 48.7 | 6,857 | 26.0 |
|  | 498 | 1.9 | 2,130 | 8.0 | 4,117 | 15.5 | 13,024 | 49.0 | 6,810 | 25.6 |
|  | 488 | 1.8 | 2,121 | 7.9 | 4,255 | 15.8 | 13,506 | 50.2 | 6,530 | 24.3 |
|  | 470 | 1.7 | 2,119 | 7.8 | 4,384 | 16.1 | 13,688 | 50.2 | 6,612 | 24.2 |
|  | 402 | 1.5 | 2,006 | 7.4 | 4,665 | 16.9 | 14,174 | 51.2 | 6,409 | 23.2 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 412 | 1.5 | 2,033 | 7.4 | 4,568 | 16.6 | 14,056 | 51.0 | 6,486 | 23.5 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 414 415 | 1.5 | 2,045 2,025 2,025 | 7.4 | 4,563 4,604 | 16.6 16.7 16.7 | 14,061 14,055 | 51.0 51.0 | 6,476 6,445 | 23.5 23.4 |
|  | 419 | 1.5 | 2,004 | 7.3 | 4,609 | 16.7 | 14,106 | 51.2 | 6,439 | 23.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr | 401 | 1.5 | 2,015 | 7.3 | 4,609 | 16.7 | 14,097 | 51.1 | 6,454 | 23.4 |
|  | 399 | 1.4 | 2,041 | 7.4 | 4,607 4,665 | 16.7 16.9 | 14,141 14,174 | 51.2 51.2 | 6,438 6,409 | 23.3 23.2 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul | 404 | 1.5 | 2,016 | 7.3 | 4,692 | 16.9 | 14,191 | 51.2 | 6,395 | 23.1 |
|  | 404 | 1.5 | 2,027 | 7.3 | 4,665 | 16.9 | 14,192 | 51.3 | 6,365 | 23.0 |
| Jun-Aug (Sum) | 415 | 1.5 | 2,066 | 7.5 | 4,683 | 16.9 | 14,129 | 51.1 | 6,378 | 23.0 |
| Jul-Sep | 410 | 1.5 | 2,073 | 7.5 | 4,674 | 16.9 | 14,138 | 51.1 | 6,368 | 23.0 |
| Aug-Oct (Aut) | 419 | 1.5 | 2,076 2,039 | 7.5 | 4,720 | 17.0 | 14,140 | 50.9 | 6,403 | 23.1 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 423 | 1.5 | 2,039 | 7.3 | 4,735 | 17.0 | 14,192 | 51.1 | 6,389 | 23.0 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0 |  | -1.3 |  | 1.1 |  | ${ }^{63}$ |  | 0.2 |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 11 |  | 7 |  | 167 |  | 136 |  | -97 |  |
|  |  |  | 0. 3 |  | 3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male $\begin{aligned} & \text { Springquarter } \\ & \text { (Mar-May) } \\ & \text { 1994 } \\ & \text { 1995 } \\ & \text { 1996 } \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \\ & 2002\end{aligned}$ | YCDN | LWYV | YCDQ | LWYY | YCDT | LWZB | YCDW | LWZE | YCDZ | LWZH |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117 | 0.8 | 374 | 2.7 | 628 | 4.5 | 7,457 | 53.8 | 5,275 | 38.1 |
|  | 130 | 0.9 | 395 | 2.8 | 648 | 4.6 | 7,378 | 52.6 | 5,469 | 39.0 |
|  | 127 | 0.9 | 412 | 2.9 | 713 | 5.1 | 7,286 | 51.8 | 5,538 | 39.3 |
|  | 125 | 0.9 | 445 | 3.1 3.1 | 770 | 5.4 5.4 | 7,373 7545 | 51.5 | 5,592 | 39.1 38.5 |
|  | 112 125 | 0.8 0.9 | 445 | 3.1 3.1 | 785 865 | 5.4 | 7,885 | 54.1 | 5,529 | 38.1 |
|  | 112 | 0.8 | 469 | 3.2 | 856 | 5.8 | 7,965 | 53.9 | 5,371 | 36.4 |
|  | 88 | 0.6 | 443 | 3.0 | 882 | 5.9 | 8,137 | 54.7 | 5,315 | 35.8 |
|  | 96 | 0.6 | 479 | 3.2 | 911 | 6.1 | 8,301 | 55.8 | 5,099 | 34.3 |
| 3-month averages Aug-Oct 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug-Oct 2001 <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 91 96 | 0.6 0.6 |  | 3.1 3.2 | 892 889 | 6.0 6.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,153 \\ & 8,190 \end{aligned}$ | 54.8 55.0 | 5,265 5,233 | 35.4 35.2 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) | 99 | 0.7 | 489 | 3.3 | 889 | 6.0 | 8,199 | 55.1 | 5,211 | 35.0 |
|  | 99 104 | 0.7 0.7 | 474 471 | 3.2 3.2 | 898 893 | 6.0 6.0 | 8,222 8,249 | 55.3 55.5 | 5,173 5,159 | 34.8 34.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar2002 } \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | 101 | 0.7 | 469 | 3.2 | 898 | 6.1 | 8,227 | 55.4 | 5,150 | 34.7 |
|  | 95 | 0.6 | 493 | 3.3 | 893 | 6.0 | 8,266 | 55.6 | 5,112 | 34.4 |
|  | 96 | 0.6 | 479 | 3.2 | 911 | 6.1 | 8,301 | 55.8 | 5,099 | 34.3 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 96 | 0.6 | 483 | 3.2 | 927 | 6.2 | 8,316 | 55.8 | 5,080 | 34.1 |
|  | 98 | 0.7 | 480 | 3.2 | 931 | 6.3 | 8,319 | 55.9 | 5,063 | 34.0 |
|  | 101 | 0.7 | 485 | 3.3 | 950 | 6.4 | 8,282 | 55.6 | 5,076 | 34.1 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 97 | 0.7 | 494 | 3.3 | 958 | 6.4 | 8,259 | 55.5 | 5,073 | 34.1 |
|  | 101 98 | 0.7 | 504 | 3.4 3.4 | 998 | 6.6 | 8,284 8,295 | 55.4 | 5,090 5,083 | 34.0 33.9 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -3 |  | 18 |  | 48 |  | 13 |  | 6 |  |
|  | -2.7 |  | 3.6 |  | 5.1 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.1 |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 2.2 |  | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | 108 12.2 |  | 105 1.3 |  | -151 -2.9 |  |
|  | YCDO | LWYW | YCDR | LWYZ | YCDU | Lwzc | YCDX | LWZF | YCEA | Lwzı |
| Spring quarters (Mar-May) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 396 | 3.4 | 1,678 | 14.4 | 3,004 | 25.8 | 5,417 | 46.6 | 1,134 | 9.7 |
| 1996 1997 | 409 | 3.5 3.1 | 1,706 1,706 | 14.4 14.2 | 3,159 3,247 | 26.7 27.0 | 5,352 5439 | 45.3 | 1,198 1 1 | 10.1 105 |
| 1997 1998 | 372 | 3.1 3.2 | 1,706 1,683 | 14.9 | 3,332 | 27.5 | 5,479 | 45.2 | 1,244 | ${ }_{10.3}$ |
| 1999 | 363 358 | 2.9 | 1,676 | 13.6 | 3,391 | 27.5 | 5,621 | 45.6 | 1,271 | 10.3 |
| 2000 | 358 334 | 2.9 | 1,650 1,585 | 13.2 12.5 | 3,528 3,631 | 28.2 28.7 | 5,780 5 | 45.9 | 1,291 | 10.2 |
| 2002 | 310 | 2.4 | 1,527 | 12.0 | 3,754 | 29.4 | 5,873 | 46.0 | 1,310 | 10.3 |
| 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 316 | 2.5 | 1,558 | 12.3 | 3,679 | 29.0 | 5,866 | 46.3 | 1,253 | 9.9 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov2001-Jan2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) | 314 | 2.5 | 1,556 | 12.3 | 3,674 | 29.0 | 5,862 | 46.3 | 1,264 | 10.0 |
|  | 316 315 | 2.5 | 1,550 1,534 | 12.2 12.1 | 3,706 3,716 | 29.2 | 5,833 5,857 | 46.0 | 1,272 1,279 | 10.0 10.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr | 300 | 2.4 | 1,546 | 12.1 | 3,711 | 29.1 | 5,870 | 46.1 | 1,304 | 10.2 |
|  | 304 | 2.4 | 1,547 | 12.1 | 3,713 | 29.1 | 5,875 | 46.0 | 1,326 | 10.4 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 310 | 2.4 | 1,527 | 12.0 | 3,754 | 29.4 | 5,873 | 46.0 | 1,310 | 10.3 |
| Apr-JunMay-Jul | 309 | 2.4 | 1,533 | 12.0 | 3,765 | 29.4 | 5,875 | 45.9 | 1,315 | 10.3 |
|  | 305 | 2.4 | 1,547 | 12.1 | 3,734 | 29.3 | 5,872 | 46.0 | 1,302 | 10.2 |
| Jun-Aug (Sum) | 314 | 2.5 | 1,582 | 12.4 | 3,733 | 29.2 | 5,847 | 45.8 | 1,302 | 10.2 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct | 313 | 2.4 | 1,579 | 12.4 | 3,716 | 29.1 | 5,879 | 46.0 | 1,295 | 10.1 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 317 325 | 2.5 | 1,573 1,537 | 12.3 12.0 | 3,736 3,738 | 29.2 | 5,856 5,897 | 45.8 | 1,313 1,306 | 10.3 |
|  | 325 | 2.5 | 1,537 | 12.0 | 3,738 | 29.2 | 5,897 | 46.1 | 1,306 | 10.2 |
| Changes Overlast 3 months | 11 |  | -45 |  | 4 |  | 50 |  | 4 |  |
| Percent | 3.5 |  | -2.8 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.9 |  | 0.3 |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 9 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -21 \\ & -1.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.6 |  | 31 0.5 |  | 54 4.3 |  |

[^15]| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Whole economy | Total production industries | Manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total manufacturing |  | Food, drink and tobacco | Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather | Pulp, paper, paper products, printing \& publishing | Chemicals and <br> man-made <br> fibres | Machinery and equipment | Electrical and optical equipment | Transport equipment |
| Section |  |  | C, D, E | D | DA | DB,DC | DE | DG | DK | DL | DM |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19931994 |  |  | 92.8 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 99.2 | 101.1 | 96.0 | 90.4 | 94.6 | 83.4 | 98.1 |
|  |  | 97.3 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 101.7 | 103.0 | 98.5 | 95.1 | 99.8 | 93.5 | 100.8 |
| 1995 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1996 |  | 102.7 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 98.0 | 104.9 | 107.7 |
| 1997 |  | 106.0 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 96.8 | 98.2 | 102.4 | 95.7 | 108.1 | 112.1 |
| 1998 |  | 109.5 | 103.4 | 102.8 | 101.5 | 89.0 | 98.9 | 104.0 | 95.8 | 114.8 | 118.2 |
| 1999 |  | 111.8 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 100.8 | 82.5 | 99.1 | 107.4 | 90.1 | 126.1 | 120.2 |
| 2000 |  | 115.3 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 99.6 | 78.4 | 98.9 | 111.8 | 90.2 | 144.5 | 115.5 |
| 2001 |  | 117.3 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 101.2 | 68.7 | 97.2 | 115.8 | 91.1 | 132.6 | 112.4 |
| 1997 | Q4 | 107.3 | 102.4 | 102.2 | 103.7 | 94.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 95.1 | 109.8 | 113.5 |
| 1998 | Q1 | 108.2 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 92.1 | 98.6 | 103.6 | 98.3 | 113.1 | 115.5 |
|  | Q2 | 109.2 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 101.7 | 90.5 | 100.1 | 105.0 | 96.0 | 113.7 | 118.8 |
|  | Q3 | 110.0 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 101.2 | 88.7 | 98.2 | 104.4 | 95.1 | 115.4 | 120.1 |
|  | Q4 | 110.5 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 100.7 | 84.8 | 98.7 | 103.1 | 93.8 | 116.8 | 118.5 |
| 1999 | Q1 | 110.4 | 102.7 | 101.9 | 100.6 | 82.7 | 98.6 | 102.9 | 90.2 | 123.0 | 119.0 |
|  | Q2 | 111.2 | 103.6 | 102.5 | 101.0 | 82.5 | 98.9 | 105.9 | 89.7 | 123.6 | 19.3 |
|  | Q3 | 112.3 | 105.1 | 104.0 | 101.1 | 82.1 | 99.8 | 119.2 | 90.2 | 127.4 | 122.1 |
|  | Q4 | 113.5 | 105.3 | 104.2 | 100.5 | 82.6 | 99.0 | 111.7 | 90.2 | 130.2 | 120.5 |
| 2000 | Q1 | 114.1 | 104.8 | 104.0 | 100.3 | 79.9 | 99.1 | 109.9 | 88.6 | 130.7 | 120.5 |
|  | Q2 | 115.0 | 106.2 | 105.0 | 99.4 | 79.0 | 99.8 | 110.6 | 89.8 | 141.6 | 116.7 |
|  | Q3 | 115.8 | 106.4 | 105.5 | 99.7 | 78.4 | 98.5 | 112.0 | 90.5 | 151.3 | 111.8 |
|  | Q4 | 116.2 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 99.0 | 76.3 | 98.1 | 114.6 | 91.7 | 154.5 | 113.1 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 117.0 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 100.7 | 70.4 | 98.1 | 113.9 | 93.5 | 150.6 | 113.3 |
|  | Q2 | 117.1 | 104.3 | 103.3 | 101.2 | 69.5 | 97.1 | 115.2 | 92.5 | 136.4 | 112.0 |
|  | Q3 | 117.4 | 103.4 | 102.1 | 101.6 | 67.9 | 96.9 | 117.1 | 91.1 | 125.1 | 114.4 |
|  | Q4 | 117.7 | 101.0 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 67.1 | 96.9 | 117.1 | 87.2 | 118.5 | 109.9 |
| 2002 | Q1 | 117.9 | 99.8 | 98.8 | 102.5 | 65.6 | 97.2 | 117.5 | 85.8 | 110.2 | 107.6 |
|  | Q2 | 118.5 | 100.1 | 98.1 | 103.0 | 64.7 | 96.7 | 117.3 | 85.7 | 110.4 | 106.7 |
|  | Q3 | 119.5 | 100.4 | 99.1 | 102.6 | 63.8 | 98.8 | 118.4 | 86.4 | 109.9 | 111.9 |
| Productivity jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98.5 | 99.0 | 97.2 | 103.5 | 106.6 | 97.7 | 101.0 | 96.2 | 90.0 | 95.1 |
| 1994 |  | 99.1 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 100.7 | 104.6 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 94.2 |
| 1995 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1996 |  | 101.1 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 97.5 | 101.6 | 99.0 | 100.7 | 105.4 | 104.5 |
| 1997 |  | 102.8 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 102.7 | 95.8 | 100.1 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 105.5 | 106.5 |
| 1998 |  | 104.3 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 92.0 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 107.5 |
| 1999 |  | 105.7 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 100.9 | 84.3 | 96.6 | 100.1 | 91.5 | 102.8 | 103.9 |
| 2000 2001 |  | 107.2 108.0 | 94.6 90.8 | 94.6 90.3 | 99.8 96.8 | 74.9 62.6 | 93.8 91.8 | ${ }_{93.5}^{95.5}$ | 88.4 | 101.1 95.8 | 100.4 98.4 |
| 1997 | Q4 | 103.3 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 102.0 | 94.0 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 105.3 | 107.5 |
| 1998 |  | 103.9 | 101.9 | 101.6 | 102.1 | 94.0 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 99.5 | 106.4 | 108.5 |
|  | Q2 | 104.3 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 102.1 | 93.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 99.0 | 106.7 | 108.2 |
|  | Q3 | 104.4 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 91.4 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 98.0 | 106.1 | 107.4 |
|  | Q4 | 104.6 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 89.3 | 100.1 | 101.6 | 97.0 | 104.2 | 106.0 |
| 1999 | Q1 | 104.9 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 100.3 | 87.0 | 98.7 | 101.4 | 94.8 | 103.2 | 104.8 |
|  | Q2 | 105.4 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 100.7 | 85.0 | 97.0 | 100.7 | 92.2 | 102.6 | 104.3 |
|  | Q3 | 106.1 106.4 | 97.4 96.8 | 97.5 96.9 | 101.2 101.2 | 83.2 | 95.8 94.8 | 99.8 98.4 | 90.3 88.8 | 102.3 103.0 | 103.7 103.0 |
| 2000 | Q1 | 106.6 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 100.8 | 79.6 | 94.3 | 96.9 | 88.9 | 102.3 | 101.6 |
|  | Q2 | 107.1 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 99.9 | 76.0 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 88.8 | 101.3 | 101.0 |
|  | Q3 | 107.5 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 99.3 | 73.1 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 88.2 | 100.7 | 99.9 |
|  | Q4 | 107.7 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 99.1 | 70.8 | 93.2 | 93.7 | 87.9 | 100.2 | 99.2 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 107.8 | 92.4 | 92.1 | 98.1 | 66.6 | 92.1 | 93.4 | 88.1 | 99.8 | 99.6 |
|  | Q2 | 108.1 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 97.2 | 63.5 | 91.8 | 93.6 | 87.2 | 98.0 | 98.9 |
|  | Q3 | 108.1 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 96.2 | 61.2 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 86.1 | 94.5 | 98.1 |
|  | Q4 | 108.1 | 89.0 | 88.2 | 95.6 | 59.1 | 91.6 | 93.6 | 85.3 | 90.9 | 97.0 |
| 2002 |  | 108.2 |  |  | 95.8 | 57.6 | 91.5 |  | 84.2 | 87.5 |  |
|  | Q2 | 108.0 | 87.2 | 86.4 | 95.8 | 56.6 | 91.0 | 92.8 | 82.9 | 85.2 | 94.6 |
|  | Q3 | 107.8 | 86.1 | 85.1 | 95.1 | 55.0 | 89.9 | 92.3 | 81.2 | 83.2 | 94.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per filled job ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1993 <br> 1994 |  | 94.3 | 94.2 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 94.8 | 98.3 | 89.6 | 98.4 | 92.6 | 103.1 |
|  |  | 98.2 | 99.8 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 96.4 | 104.6 | 100.1 | 106.9 |
|  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1996 |  | 101.5 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 100.1 | 100.8 | 96.4 | 101.6 | 97.3 | 99.5 | 103.0 |
| 1998 |  | 105.0 | 100.1 | 1001.7 | 100.5 100.9 | 101.1 96.8 | 98.4 | 103.2 | 95.4 | 108.4 | 105.9 109.9 |
| 1999 |  | 105.8 | 106.4 | 105.3 | 99.9 | 97.9 | 102.6 | 107.4 | 98.5 | 122.6 | 115.6 |
|  |  | 107.5 | 111.9 | 111.2 | 99.8 | 104.8 | 105.4 | 117.1 | 102.0 | 143.0 | 114.9 |
| 2001 |  | 108.5 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 104.6 | 109.9 | 105.9 | 123.9 | 105.1 | 138.2 | 114.1 |
| 1997 | Q4 | 103.9 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 95.2 | 104.3 | 105.5 |
| 1998 | Q1 | 104.1 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 100.2 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 103.4 | 98.8 | 106.3 | 106.3 |
|  | Q2 | 104.7 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 99.6 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 104.2 | 97.0 | 106.5 | 109.7 |
|  | Q3 | 105.4 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 103.6 | 97.0 | 108.8 | 111.8 |
|  | Q4 | 105.7 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 100.3 | 95.0 | 98.6 | 101.5 | 96.7 | 112.1 | 111.7 |
| 199 |  | 105.2 | 103.5 | 102.7 | 100.3 | 95.1 | 99.9 | 101.5 | 95.2 | 119.2 | 113.4 |
|  | Q2 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 104.4 | 100.2 | 97.1 | 101.9 | 105.2 | 97.3 | 120.4 | 114.3 |
|  | Q3 | 105.9 | 107.9 | 106.7 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 104.2 | 109.4 | 99.9 | 124.5 | 117.7 |
|  | Q4 | 106.7 | 108.8 | 107.5 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 104.4 | 113.5 | 101.6 | 126.3 | 116.9 |
| 200 |  | 107.0 | 109.3 | 108.2 | 99.4 | 100.4 | 105.1 | 113.5 | 99.7 | 127.7 | 118.5 |
|  | Q2 | 107.4 | 111.6 | 110.4 | 99.5 | 104.0 | 106.1 | 115.0 | 101.1 | 139.7 | 115.4 |
|  | Q3 | 107.8 | 112.9 | 112.0 | 100.3 | 107.2 | 105.2 | 117.6 | 102.6 | 150.2 | 111.8 |
|  | Q4 | 107.9 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 99.9 | 107.8 | 105.3 | 122.3 | 104.4 | 154.3 | 113.9 |
| 200 | Q1 | 108.5 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 102.6 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 122.0 | 106.1 | 150.9 | 113.6 |
|  | Q2 | 108.3 | 114.1 | 113.5 | 104.1 | 109.4 | 105.7 | 123.1 | 106.1 | 139.2 | 113.1 |
|  | Q3 | 108.6 | 114.6 | 113.8 | 105.6 | 111.0 | 105.6 | 125.2 | 105.8 | 132.4 | 116.5 |
|  | Q4 | 108.8 | 113.4 | 113.1 | 105.9 | 113.5 | 105.8 | 125.1 | 102.2 | 130.3 | 113.2 |
| 2002 |  | 109.0 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 107.0 | 113.8 | 106.2 | 125.6 | 101.9 | 125.9 | 112.2 |
|  | Q2 | 109.7 | 114.8 | 113.5 | 107.5 | 114.3 | 106.2 | 126.4 | 103.5 | 129.5 | 112.7 |
|  | Q3 | 110.9 | 116.7 | 116.3 | 107.9 | 116.1 | 109.9 | 128.3 | 106.4 | 132.0 | 118.8 |




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

Revisions due to benchmarking, Census 2001 and methodology changes have been made to the 'Total hours worked' data. The new Annual Business Inquiry benchmark for 2001 along with revisions to the ABI for 2000 have been incorporated. The self-employed component of the 'Total hours worked' data have been adjusted to take account of the recent Census 2001 results.

| UNITED KINGDOM | All who received job-related training in the last four weeks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All of working age ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16-17 | 18-24 | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59/64 |

All
Spring 1992
Spring 1993
Spring 1994
Spring 1995
Spring 1996
Spring 1997
Spring 1998
Spring 1999
Spring 2000
Spring 2001
Autumn 2001
Winter2001/2002
Spring 2002
Summer 2002
Autumn 2002
Male
Spring 1992
Spring 1994
Spring 1995
Spring 1996
Spring 1998
Spring 2000
Autumn 2001
Winter2001/2002
Summer 20
Autumn 2002
Female
Spring 1992
Spring 1994
Spring 1995
Spring 1997
Spring 19989
Spring 2001
Autumn2001
Spring 2002
Summer2002
Autumn 2002
Seasonally adjustedb Not seasonally adjusted


Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

[^16]Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

| United <br> Kingdom a,b,c | Australiab,d | Austria b,d,e | Belgium ${ }^{\text {c,e }}$ | Canadab,f | Denmark | Finland ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | France ${ }^{\text {b,d,e }}$ | Germany ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Greece ${ }^{\text {f,g }}$ | Irelandg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R |  |  |  | R |  |  |  | R |  |  |

QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated
GURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated

| 1999 | Q3 | 28,746 | 9,473 | 3,913 |  | 15,764 | 2,866 | 2,552 |  | 39,872 |  | 1,770 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q4 | 28,818 | 9,536 | 3,909 |  | 15,792 | 2817 | 2,556 |  | 39,879 |  | 1,736 |
| 2000 | Q1 | 28,861 | 9,600 | 3,920 |  | 15,895 | 2,823 | 2,569 |  | 39,718 |  | 1,732 |
|  | Q2 | 28,891 | 9,674 | 3,911 |  | 15,940 | 2,821 | 2,571 |  | 39,798 |  | 1,746 |
|  | Q3 | 28,907 | 9,741 | 3,916 |  | 16,030 | 2,820 | 2,591 |  | 39,835 |  | 1,816 |
|  | Q4 | 28,853 | 9,705 | 3,924 | . | 16,139 | 2,826 | 2,588 | . | 39,990 | . | 1,779 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 28,901 | 9,772 | 3,906 |  | 16,178 | 2,814 | 2,591 |  | 39,901 |  | 1,776 |
|  | Q2 | 28,968 | 9,819 | 3,957 |  | 16,226 | 2,802 | 2,590 |  | 40,083 |  | 1,782 |
|  | Q3 | 28,968 | 9,862 | 3,942 |  | 16,244 | 2,854 | 2,593 |  | 40,029 |  | 1,866 |
|  | Q4 | 29,068 | 9,864 | 3,963 | . | 16,347 | 2,864 | 2,613 | . | 40,134 | . | 1,826 |
| 2002 | Q1 | 29,065 | 9,938 | 3,978 | . | 16,490 | 2,803 | 2,617 |  | 40,019 |  | 1,826 |
|  | Q2 | 29,195 | 9,921 | 3,998 |  | 16,605 | 2,829 | 2,587 |  | 40,110 |  | 1,827 |
|  | Q3 | 29,204 | 10,000 | . . | . | 16,743 | 2,836 | 2,597 |  | 39,943 |  | 1,882 |
| Civilianemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | Q3 | 27,046 | 8,826 | 3,738 | .. | 14,578 | 2,697 | 2,296 | 23,210 | 36,429 |  | 1,669 |
|  | Q4 | 27,142 | 8,906 | 3,728 | . | 14,692 | 2,654 | 2,298 | 23,368 | 36,505 |  | 1,647 |
| 2000 | Q1 | 27,192 | 8,981 | 3,738 |  | 14,818 | 2,670 | 2,301 | 23,527 | 36,451 |  | 1,651 |
|  | Q2 | 27,301 | 9,054 | 3,733 |  | 14,874 | 2,695 | 2,316 | 23,672 | 36,550 |  | 1,671 |
|  | Q3 | 27,359 | 9,146 | 3,740 |  | 14,920 | 2,690 | 2,344 | 23,819 | 36,615 |  | 1,738 |
|  | Q4 | 27,342 | 9,086 | 3,753 | . | 15,031 | 2,704 | 2,343 | 23,946 | 36,797 |  | 1,710 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 27,432 | 9,118 | 3,750 | . | 15,054 | 2,667 | 2,355 | 24,044 | 36,675 |  | 1,710 |
|  | Q2 | 27,513 | 9,156 | 3,766 |  | 15,083 | 2,677 | 2,354 | 24,080 | 36,779 |  | 1,717 |
|  | Q3 | 27,487 | 9,194 | 3,759 |  | 15,074 | 2,715 | 2,356 | 24,103 | 36,702 |  | 1,787 |
|  | Q4 | 27,559 | 9,192 | 3,779 | . | 15,094 | 2,724 | 2,372 | 24,143 | 36,765 |  | 1,753 |
| 2002 | Q1 | 27,576 | 9,283 | 3,785 | . | 15,199 | 2,667 | 2,375 | 24,136 | 36,605 |  | 1746 |
|  | Q2 | 27,698 | 9,305 | 3,800 |  | 15,339 | 2,699 | 2,355 | 24,135 | 36,627 |  | 1750 |
|  | Q3 | 27,662 | 9,378 |  |  | 15,470 | 2,695 | 2,361 | .. | 36,424 |  | 1795 |

Civilian labour force

a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
c Annual figures for Belgium refer to1999; Luxembourg to 2000; UK to 2002
d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
$f$ Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
h Quarterly data for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods
R Revised

Note: Quarterly data for Denmark are shown for the first time in this table. Data are available from 1995 Q1 only.

# EMPLOYMENT <br> Selected countries 



Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1981-2001 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details o 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


[^17]
# UNEMPLOYMENT <br> Unemployment by age and duration 

|  |  | 16-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED <br> KINGDOM |  | All | Rate (\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Up to 6 months | Over 6 and up to 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over } 12 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | Percent over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over24 } \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | All | Rate (\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Up to 6 months | Over 6 and up to 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over } 12 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | Percent over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over } 24 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| All | Spring quarters (Mar-May) | YBVH | YBVK | YBXD | YBXG | YBXJ | YBXM | YBXP | YBVN | YBVQ | yBxs | YBXV | YBXY | увүв | Ybye |
|  |  | 145 | 19.9 | 110 | 19 | 16 | 11.1 |  | 667 | 16.3 | 304 | 129 | 234 | 35.0 | 116 |
|  | 1995 1996 | 145 166 | 19.3 | 111 127 | 23 | 12 12 | 8.0 | * | 604 555 | 15.4 14.5 | 313 304 | 112 91 | 180 160 | 29.8 28.8 | 915 |
|  | 1997 | 169 | 19.5 | 129 | 23 | 17 | 9.9 | * | 485 | 13.1 | 284 | 79 | 122 | 25.2 | 5 |
|  | 1998 | 158 | 18.6 | 130 | 19 | 10 | 6.1 | * | 434 | 12.0 | 282 | 68 | 84 | 19.3 | 36 |
|  | 1999 | 171 | 20.2 | 137 | 24 | 10 | 5.9 | * | 424 | 11.7 | 289 | 71 | 64 | 15.2 | 26 |
|  | 2000 | 178 | 20.9 | 144 | 24 | 10 | 5.5 | * | 402 | 11.0 | 282 | 55 | 65 | 16.2 | 28 |
|  | 2001 | 147 | 18.1 | ${ }^{121}$ | 15 | 10 | 6.9 | * | 373 | 10.2 | 266 | 52 | 54 | 14.5 | 18 |
|  |  | 164 | 20.1 | 131 | 22 |  | 6.4 | * | 392 | 10.4 | 279 | 69 | 44 | 11.2 | 13 |
|  | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 162 | 19.5 | 130 | 22 | 10 | 6.3 | * | 398 | 10.7 | 298 | 47 | 53 | 13.2 | 20 |
|  | Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 154 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.3 \\ & 18.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 406 \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | 298 290 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 13.8 \end{aligned}$ | 20 19 |
|  | Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) | ) 152 | 18.5 | 125 | 15 | 12 | 8.0 | * | 394 | 10.6 | 288 | 52 | 54 | 13.6 | 19 |
|  | Jan-Mar2002 | 156 | 19.1 | 129 | 17 | 11 | 6.9 |  | 404 | 10.8 | 295 | 61 | 49 | 12.1 | 15 |
|  | Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | 20.1 | 131 | 12 | 11 | 6.4 | * | 392 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | 279 | 69 | 44 | 11.2 | 13 |
|  | Apr-Jun | 160 | 19.9 | 130 | 20 | $\stackrel{10}{*}$ | 6.1 | * | 382 | 10.2 | 281 | 57 | 44 | 11.4 | 12 |
|  | Jun-Aug (Sum) | 158 | 19.5 | 132 | 18 | * |  |  | 403 | 10.8 | 304 | 55 | 43 | 10.8 | 17 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Jul-Sep }}$ | 162 | 19.9 | 133 130 | 20 25 | * | * | * | 398 393 | 10.7 10.4 | 297 294 | 53 51 | 47 | 11.9 12.1 | 17 16 |
|  | Sep-Nov (Aut) | 167 | 20.2 | 132 | 26 | * | * | * | 394 | 10.5 | 293 | 49 | 52 | 13.2 | 15 |
|  | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 5.8 | 0.7 | -0. ${ }^{0}$ | 45.2 | * | * | * | -2.2 | -0.3 | -11 -3.5 | $-11.5$ | 19.4 | 2.4 | $-13.0$ |
|  | Over last 12 months Percent | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3 15.2 | * | * | * | -1.0 | -0.2 | -1.6 | 3.5 | -1.6 | -0.1 | -24.4 |
| Male |  | YBVI | YBVL | YBXE | YBXH | YBXK | YBXN | YBXQ | YBVO | YBVR | YBXT | YBXW | YBXZ | YBYC | YBYF |
|  | Springquarters (Mar-May) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1994 | 77 | 20.7 | 59 | * | 10 | 12.5 |  | 432 | 19.4 | 173 | 84 | 175 | 40.4 | 90 |
|  | 1995 | 80 | 20.9 | 61 | 12 |  |  |  | 382 359 | 18.0 | 180 | ${ }^{73}$ | 130 | 33.9 | ${ }_{59}^{68}$ |
|  | 1997 | 91 | 21.0 | 69 | 14 | * | * | * | 303 | 15.2 | 164 | 49 | 118 90 | 32.9 29.7 | 45 |
|  | 1998 | 85 | 19.9 | 69 | 10 | * | * |  | 260 | 13.5 | 155 | 49 | 56 | 21.5 | 27 |
|  | 1999 | 102 | 23.4 | 80 | 14 | * | * |  | 252 | 13.1 | 161 | 47 | 44 | 17.3 | 20 |
|  | 2000 | ${ }^{96}$ | 22.3 | 78 | 13 | * | * | * | 240 | 12.3 | 161 | 32 | 47 | 19.7 | 21 |
|  | 2002 | 90 | 22.0 | 67 | 17 | * | * | * | 244 | 12.2 | 166 | 47 | 31 | 12.8 | ${ }_{*}$ |
|  | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 88 | 20.6 | 68 | 13 | * | * | * | 243 | 12.2 | 176 | 28 | 39 | 16.2 | 14 |
|  | Oct-Dec | 90 | 20.9 | 71 | 11 | * | ** |  | 245 | 12.3 | 173 | 32 | 40 | 16.4 | 14 |
|  | Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb2002(Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 21.5 21.5 | 70 | ${ }^{11}$ | $\stackrel{10}{*}$ | 10.6 |  | 242 239 | 12.2 12.0 | 170 168 | 34 34 | 38 38 | 15.9 15.8 | 13 11 |
|  |  | 94 | 22.7 |  |  | * | * |  | 244 | 123 | 173 | 37 | 34 |  |  |
|  | Feb-Apr | 91 | 21.8 | 72 | 13 | * |  |  | 242 | 12.1 | 168 | 40 | 33 | 13.6 |  |
|  | Mar-May (Spr) | 90 | 22.0 | 67 | 17 | * |  |  | 244 | 12.2 | 166 | 47 | 31 | 12.8 |  |
|  | Apr-Jun | 91 | 22.0 | 70 | 15 | * | * | * | 236 | 11.9 | 163 | 41 | 32 | 13.7 | * |
|  | May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | 90 91 | 21.8 22.2 | 69 74 | 15 11 | * | * | * | 248 239 | 12.5 12.1 | 176 168 | 40 40 | 32 | 12.9 13.5 | 10 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jul-Sep | ${ }_{96}$ | 22.9 | 75 | 13 14 | * | * |  | 243 237 | 12.3 11.8 | 170 165 | 37 37 | ${ }_{36}$ | 14.6 15.0 | 14 12 |
|  | Sep-Nov (Aut) | 99 | 23.9 | 78 | 15 | * | * | * | 239 | 11.9 | 164 | 36 | 39 | 16.5 | 12 |
|  | Changes <br> Over last 3months <br> Percent | 9.5 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 34.6 | * | * | * | 0.0 | -0.2 | -2.0 | -9.7 | 22.6 | 3.0 | -11.4 |
|  | Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 12.7 \end{array}$ | 3.3 | 10 15.0 | 3 19.8 | * | * | * | - $\begin{array}{r}-4 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | -0.3 | -12 | 28.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -19.2 |
| Femal |  | YBVJ | YBVM | YBXF | YBXI | YBXL | YBXO | YBXR | YBVP | YBVS | YBXU | YBXX | YBYA | YBYD | YBYG |
|  | Springquarters (Mar-May) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1994 | 68 | 19.1 | 50 | 11 | * | * | * | 235 | 12.6 | 131 | 45 | 59 | 25.2 | 27 |
|  | 1997 | 78 | 17.9 | 60 | * | * | * | * | 182 | 10.6 | 120 | 30 | 32 | 17.6 | 12 |
|  | 1998 | 73 | 17.4 | 61 | * | * | * |  | 174 | 10.3 | 126 | 19 | 28 | 16.1 |  |
|  | 1999 | 89 | 16.8 | 56 | 10 | * | * |  | 172 | 10.2 | 128 | 24 | 21 | 12.1 |  |
|  | 2000 | 82 | 19.5 | 66 53 | 11* | * | * |  | 161 | 9.5 88 | 121 | 23 | 18 | 10.9 |  |
|  | 2002 | 73 | 18.3 | ${ }_{63}$ | * | * | * | * | 148 148 | 8.8 | 111 | 12 | 15 13 | 8.6 | * |
|  | 3-month averages Sep-Nov 2001 (Aut) | 74 | 18.3 | 62 | 10 | * | * | * | 155 | 8.9 | 122 | 20 | 13 | 8.5 |  |
|  | Oct-Dec | ${ }_{70}^{70}$ | 17.4 | 59 | * | * | * | * | 161 | 9.2 | 125 | 21 | 15 | 9.2 | * |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov2001-Jan2002 } \\ & \text { Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 16.1 15.4 |  | * | * | * |  |  |  | 120 | 18 | 16 |  |  |
|  | Jan-Mar2002 | 61 | 15.3 | 53 | * | * | * | * |  | 9.2 | 122 | 23 | 15 | 9.3 | * |
|  | Feb-Apr | 68 | 16.8 | 58 | * | * | * |  | 154 | 8.8 | 119 | 21 | 13 | 8.6 |  |
|  | Mar-May (Spr) |  | 18.3 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.4 | 113 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apr-Jun |  | 17.7 | ${ }_{50}$ | * | * | * | * | 145 | 8.3 | 118 | 16 | 11 |  | * |
|  | May-Jul (Sum) | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 16.5 | $\stackrel{58}{58}$ | * | * | * |  | 154 | 8.8 | 125 137 | 18 | 11 | ${ }_{6}^{6.9}$ |  |
|  | Jun-Aug (Sum) |  | 16.7 | 58 | * | * | * |  | 163 | 9.3 | 137 |  | 11 |  |  |
|  | Jul-Sep |  | 16.9 | 58 | 11 | * | * | * | 155 | 8.8 | 127 | 16 | 12 | 7.6 | * |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Aug-Oct }}$ | ${ }_{6} 9$ | 16.9 |  | 11 | * | * | * |  | 8.8 | 129 | 15 | 12 | 8.8 | * |
|  | Sepov (Au) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Changes Overlast 3months |  | -0.3 |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 |  |
|  |  | 0.7 | -0.3 | -8.1 | * | * | * | * | -9.9 -5.4 | -0.5 | -7 -5.5 | -15.8 | 10.4 | 1.1 | * |
|  | Over last 12 months Percent | -7 -9.1 | -2.0 | $-13.5$ | 9.0 | * | * | * | -1 -0.3 | -0.1 | 5.4 | $\begin{array}{r} -6.6 \\ -32.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -6.5 \end{array}$ | -0.5 | * |



[^18]Source:Labour Force Survey
Note: Relationship between columns: $1=3+4+5 ; 8=10+11+12$
The datainthis table have been adjusted to reflect the2001 Census population data. Seepp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December2002, for further information.

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.
Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Unemployment rates ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by previous occupation

| UNITED KINGDOM | All unemployed $^{\text {b }}$ | Managers and senior officials 1 | Professional occupations 2 | Associate professional and technical | Administrative and <br> secretarial <br> 4 | ${ }_{5}$ Skilledtrades | Personal services <br> 6 | Salesand custome ${ }_{7}$ services | Process plant and machine ${ }_{8}^{\text {operatives }}$ | Elementary occupations 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autumn2001 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 8.2 |
| Winter2001/2002 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 8.2 |
| Spring2002 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 8.4 |
| Summer2002 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.9 |
| Autumn 2002 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 8.0 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autumn2001 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 10.3 |
| Winter2001/2002 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 10.3 |
| Spring2002 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 10.4 |
| Summer2002 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 9.9 |
| Autumn 2002 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autumn2001 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | * | 3.3 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Winter2001/2002 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Spring2002 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | * | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 6.0 |
| Summer2002 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 5.6 |
| Autumn 2002 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 6.3 |

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These datause the revised Standard Occupational Classification(SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available
These data have not been reweighted to post-2001Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted LFS estimates based on the findings of the 2001 Census will be available from summer 2003. See p567, Labour Market Trends, November 2002 for further information.

|  |  | EU average | Major 7 nations (G7) | United Kingdomb | Australia ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Austria ${ }^{\text {d,f }}$ | Belgium | Canada ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Denmark | Finland ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | France ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Germany }{ }^{\mathrm{d}, \mathrm{f}} \\ & \text { (FR) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 |  | 9.1 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 |  | 7.1 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 6.4 |
| 1993 |  | 10.1 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 16.4 | 11.3 | 7.7 |
| 1994 |  | 10.5 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 8.2 |
| 1995 |  | 10.1 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 11.3 | 8.0 |
| 1996 |  | 10.2 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 8.7 |
| 1997 |  | 10.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| 1998 |  | 9.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 9.1 |
| 1999 |  | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 8.4 |
| 2000 |  | 7.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 7.8 |
| 2001 |  | 7.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 7.7 |
| 2001 | Nov | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
|  | Dec | 7.4 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| 2002 | Jan | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
|  | Feb | 7.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
|  | Mar | 7.5 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.0 |
|  | Apr | 7.5 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.0 |
|  | May | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
|  | Jun | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
|  | Jul | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 |
|  | Aug | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 |
|  | Sep | 7.6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 |
|  | Oct | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.3 |
|  | Nov | 7.7 | 6.5 |  | 6.1 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | Dec |  |  | 960 | 665 | 231 | 471 | 1,319 | 140 | 240 | 2,201 | . |
| 2002 | Jan | . | . | 950 | 693 | 223 | 471 | 1,305 | 140 | 240 | 2,206 | . |
|  | Feb | $\cdots$ |  | 946 | 653 | 221 | 477 | 1,293 | 142 | 240 | 2,216 | . |
|  | Mar | . . | $\cdots$ | 948 | 622 | 230 | 486 | 1,273 | 142 | 240 | 2,237 | . |
|  | Apr | . | . | 952 | 622 | 227 | 483 | 1,263 | 142 | 241 | 2,243 | . |
|  | May | . | . | 951 | 623 | 234 | 488 | 1,284 | 143 | 242 | 2,244 |  |
|  | Jun | . . | $\ldots$ | 953 | 644 | 236 | 492 | 1,253 | 143 | 242 | 2,262 | . |
|  | Jul | . | . | 950 | 609 | 239 | 501 | 1,269 | 144 | 241 | 2,274 | . |
|  | Aug | . | . | 946 | 623 | 241 | 480 | 1,262 | 145 | 239 | 2,278 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Sep | . | . | 945 | 617 | 242 | 493 | 1,289 | 150 | 236 | 2,279 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Oct | . | $\cdots$ | 940 | 599 | 233 | 502 | 1,282 | 151 | 233 | 2,276 |  |
|  | Nov |  |  | 934 | 617 | 229 | 510 | 1,270 | 152 | 231 | 2,289 |  |
|  | Dec | . |  | 928 |  |  |  | . . | . . |  | . . | . |
| Rate (\%): latest month |  |  |  | 3.1 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.0 |
| OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 |  | . |  | 2,779 | 897 | 193 | 473 | 1,602 | 315 | 293 | 2,776 | 2,994 |
| 1993 |  | . |  | 2,919 | 914 | 222 | 550 | 1,647 | 345 | 405 | 2,999 | 3,443 |
| 1994 |  | . |  | 2,639 | 829 | 215 | 589 | 1,515 | 340 | 409 | 3,094 | 3,693 |
| 1995 |  | . . | . | 2,326 | 739 | 216 | 597 | 1,393 | 285 | 382 | 2,985 | 3,622 |
| 1996 |  | . . | $\cdots$ | 2,122 | 751 | 231 | 588 | 1,437 | 242 | 363 | 3,063 | 3,980 |
| 1997 |  | . | $\cdots$ | 1,602 | 760 | 233 | 570 | 1,379 | 217 | 315 | 3,102 | 4,400 |
| 1998 |  | . | $\cdots$ | 1,362 | 721 | 238 | 541 | 1,277 | 180 | 285 | 2,977 | 4,266 |
| 1999 |  | . |  | 1,263 | 659 | 222 | 508 | 1,190 | 155 | 261 | 2,772 | 4,093 |
| 2000 |  |  |  | 1,102 | 611 | 194 | 474 | 1,090 | 147 | 253 | 2,338 | 3,879 |
| 2001 |  | . | . | 983 | 661 | 204 | 470 | 1,170 | 142 | 238 | 2,125 | 3,858 |
| 2001 | Dec | . | . | 949 | 662 | 268 | 471 | 1,229 | 129 | 208 | 2,264 | 3,964 |
| 2002 |  |  |  | 1,022 | 727 | 298 | 476 |  | 160 | 252 | 2,322 |  |
|  | Feb | . | . | 1,024 | 726 | 287 | 475 | 1,369 | 153 | 242 | 2,293 | 4,296 |
|  | Mar | . | . | 998 | 662 | 249 | 470 | 1,354 | 148 | 243 | 2,231 | 4,156 |
| d | Apr | . | . | 983 | 630 | 231 | 461 | 1,319 | 144 | 270 | 2,167 | 4,024 |
|  | May | $\cdots$ | . | 955 | 626 | 208 | 455 | 1,316 | 132 | 323 | 2,120 | 3,946 |
|  | Jun | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 937 | 624 | 192 | 456 | 1,197 | 128 | 247 | 2,102 | 3,954 |
|  | Jul | . | . | 956 | 558 | 192 | 517 | 1,321 | 141 | 212 | 2,174 | 4,047 |
|  | Aug | . |  | 963 | 596 | 200 | 525 | 1,325 | 145 | 214 | 2,290 | 4,018 |
|  | Sep | . | . | 936 | 629 | 200 | 523 | 1,177 | 138 | 207 | 2,324 | 3,942 |
|  | Oct | . | $\ldots$ | 907 | 570 | 214 | 519 | 1,163 | 138 | 218 | 2,344 | 3,930 |
|  | Nov |  |  | 906 | 577 | 237 | 509 | 1,197 | 137 | 210 | 2,366 | 4,026 |
|  | Dec | $\cdots$ | . | 919 |  |  |  | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| Rate (\%): latest month |  |  | . | 3.0 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 8.3 |  | 9.7 |

[^19]

STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa

| 1992 |  | 7.9 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 14.9 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 7.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 |  | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 18.6 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| 1994 |  | 8.9 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 19.8 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| 1995 |  | 9.2 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 18.8 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 5.6 |
| 1996 |  | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| 1997 |  | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 17.0 | 9.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 1998 |  | 10.9 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 15.2 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| 1999 |  | 11.9 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| 2000 |  | 11.1 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| 2001 |  | 10.5 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | . | 4.1 | 10.6 | 5.1 | . | 4.8 |
| 2001 | Nov | 10.7 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 4.7 |  | $5.6$ |
|  | Dec | 10.7 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 4.9 | . | $5.8$ |
| 2002 | Jan | 10.5 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 5.0 |  | 5.6 |
|  | Feb | 10.5 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 4.9 |  | 5.5 |
|  | Mar | 10.5 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 5.0 | $\ldots$ | 5.7 |
|  | Apr | 9.9 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 4.9 |  | 6.0 |
|  | May | 9.9 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 4.9 |  | 5.8 |
|  | Jun | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 11.3 | 4.8 | . | 5.9 |
|  | Jul | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 4.8 |  | 5.9 |
|  | Aug | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 4.7 |  | 5.7 |
|  | Sep | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 4.9 | . | 5.6 |
|  | Oct |  | 4.4 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 |  | 5.0 | 11.7 | 4.9 |  | 5.7 |
|  | Nov |  | 4.4 |  | 5.3 | 2.6 |  |  | 5.1 | 11.8 | 5.0 |  | 6.0 |

OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDc

| 2001 | Dec |  | 153 |  | 3,710 | 5.1 |  | 69 | . | 1,547 | 141 | 79 | 8,259 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 | Jan |  | 156 | 2,188 | 3,550 | 5.4 |  | 68 |  | 1,582 | 138 | 83 | 7,922 |
|  | Feb |  | 160 |  | 3,570 | 5.3 |  | 68 |  | 1,587 | 136 | 85 | 7,891 |
|  | Mar |  | 164 |  | 3,530 | 5.2 |  | 69 | $\ldots$ | 1,592 | 136 | 88 | 8,111 |
|  | Apr |  | 159 | 2,170 | 3,470 | 5.4 |  | 72 |  | 1,622 | 131 | 92 | 8,594 |
|  | May |  | 161 |  | 3,580 | 5.7 |  | 72 |  | 1,616 | 126 | 95 | 8,351 |
|  | Jun | . | 163 |  | 3,610 | 5.7 | $\cdots$ | 75 | . | 1,626 | 124 | 99 | 8,424 |
|  | Jul | . | 165 | 2,158 | 3,600 | 5.9 |  | 74 | . | 1,623 | 123 | 101 | 8,345 |
|  | Aug | . | 165 |  | 3,650 | 6.0 |  | 76 | . | 1,623 | 133 | 105 | 8,142 |
|  | Sep |  | 163 |  | 3,630 | 5.9 |  | 80 | $\ldots$ | 1,638 | 133 | 112 | 8,092 |
|  | Oct |  | 163 | 2,135 | 3,700 | 6.4 |  | 84 |  | 1,645 | 139 | 116 | 8,209 |
|  | Nov |  | 165 |  | 3,560 | 6.4 |  | . |  | 1,648 | 144 | 119 | 8,508 |
|  | Dec | . | . . | $\cdots$ | . . | . . | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | . . | . . | . . |  |
| Rate | \%): latest month | . | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.3 | . . | 2.5 | . | . | $\ldots$ | 4.2 | 3.3 | 6.0 |

OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDc


Enquiries:02075336119

[^20]

[^21]ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
Economic activity rates ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by age





[^22]Labour Market Statistics Helpline:0207533609

[^23]The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information

## E. 1 <br> EARNINGS <br> Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | 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 |  |  |  | Monthly rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Headline } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Monthly rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Headline } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | LNMM | LNMQ | LNMU | LNNC | LNNI | LNNJ | LNKW | LNNE |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Annual } \\ \text { averages }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8 |  |  |  | 100.0 103.0 10.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3 |  |  |  |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & 131.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.7 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.5 \\ & 120.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.4 \\ & 119.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 133.9 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.4 \\ & 129.9 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 120.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.2 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 129.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 129.0 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.4 \\ & 133.6 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.1 \\ & 123.4 \\ & 123.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 127.8 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.6 \\ & 130.5 \\ & 130.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.1 \\ & 125.4 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.2 \\ & 124.7 \\ & 124.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.4 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 131.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 126.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.2 \\ & 125.2 \\ & 125.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.4 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.1 \\ & 133.0 \\ & 133.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 124.4 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.8 \\ & 125.7 \\ & 126.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 4.4 4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.4 \\ & 132.5 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.8 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 134.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 128.0 \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.4 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 128.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 3.8 3.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 132.2 \\ & 132.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.9 \\ & 135.2 \\ & 135.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.4 \\ & 128.5 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.0 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 129.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.4 3.6 |
|  | Oct R Nov $P$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.5 \\ & 134.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.2 \\ & 136.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.6 \\ & 132.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.4 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 |
| Sampling variability ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | $\pm{\underset{A}{2}}_{ \pm .3}$ | $\underset{A}{ \pm 1.2}$ |  |  | $\pm{\underset{A}{0.5}}^{0.5}$ | $\pm \underset{A}{ \pm 0.4}$ |


| SIC 1992 |  | Private sector |  |  |  | of which: Private sector services |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |
| 1995=100 |  |  |  | Monthly rate | Headline rate |  |  | Monthly rate | Headline rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | LNKX | LNKY | LNKZ | LNND | JJGF | JJGH | JJGI | JJGJ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |  | 100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103.5 \\ & 108.8 \\ & 115.2 \\ & 121.4 \\ & 127.2 \\ & 132.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 134.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & 130.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.0 \\ & 136.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.4 \\ & 132.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.0 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.4 \\ & 132.1 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.3 \\ & 142.0 \\ & 141.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.7 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 6.1 5.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.7 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.3 \\ & 130.4 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1311.1 \\ & 131.0 \\ & 131.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 5.5 4.2 4.4 |
|  | Jul Aug Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 129.9 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.1 \\ & 131.9 \\ & 132.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 128.2 \end{aligned}$ | 131.8 132.7 133.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 3.9 3.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.7 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1333.0 \\ & 133.1 \\ & 132.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1344.1 \\ & 134.2 \\ & 133.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 3.9 2.9 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.3 \\ & 140.8 \\ & 142.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1366.3 \\ & 144.9 \\ & 144.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.6 \\ & 136.1 \\ & 135.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 1.6 2.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.8 \\ & 133.7 \\ & 135.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.5 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.3 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.6 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 137.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 2.8 3.8 4.2 |
|  | Jul Aug Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.0 \\ & 133.1 \\ & 133.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.5 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.2 \\ & 133.4 \\ & 132.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.5 \\ & 137.8 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.1 3.9 |
|  | Oct R Nov $P$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.7 \\ & 138.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.8 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 |
| Sampling variability ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{A}{ \pm 1.6}$ | $\underset{A}{ \pm 1.5}$ |  |  | $\pm{ }_{B} .2$ | $\pm{ }_{B} .0$ |

[^24]


EARNINGS
Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | Agriculture, <br> forestry <br> and <br> fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food products; beverages and tobacco | Textiles, leather and clothing | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Basic metals and metal products | Engin eering and allied industries | Other manufacturing | Electricity, gas and water supply | Construction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1999=100 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ) | (C) | (DA) | (DB,DC) | (DG) | (DJ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (DK,DL, } \\ & \text { DM) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (DD,DE,DF, } \\ & \text { DH,DI,DN) } \end{aligned}$ | (E) | (F) |
|  |  | JVUZ | JVVA | JVVB | Jvvc | JVVD | JVVE | JVVF | JVVG | JVVH | JVVI |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2000) \\ & \text { 2001) } \end{aligned}$ | Annual averages | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 110.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.1 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 108.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 104.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 108.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 106.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.0 \\ & 110.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 109.3 \end{aligned}$ | 99.3 101.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 | Nov Dec | $\begin{gathered} 100.4 \\ 98.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.2 \\ & 100.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.0 \\ & \\ & \hline 102.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.6 \\ & 102.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.2 \\ & 103.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.1 \\ 98.7 \end{array}$ | 102.3 101.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 103.0 \end{aligned}$ | 100.3 100.8 | 103.1 102.2 |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.9 \\ 9.5 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 102.5 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 102.6 \\ & 103.9 \end{aligned}$ | 97.7 99.8 98.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 103.1 \\ & 102.4 \\ & 103.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.7 \\ 100.2 \\ 99.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.3 \\ & 102.7 \\ & 103.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.8 \\ & 102.2 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | 101.2 99.0 97.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 103.0 \\ & 103.9 \\ & 105.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.6 \\ & 105.0 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.5 \\ & 102.1 \\ & 102.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 105.8 \\ & 104.7 \end{aligned}$ | 98.1 98.9 100.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 103.2 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 101.4 \\ & 101.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 104.3 \\ & 105.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 103.7 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | 98.6 99.4 99.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.2 \\ & 101.6 \\ & 111.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 102.7 \\ & 103.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.1 \\ & 103.3 \\ & 104.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 99.8 \\ 101.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 103.9 \\ & 103.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 101.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 105.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 104.4 \\ & 106.0 \end{aligned}$ | 98.6 99.2 98.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 104.9 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 106.2 \\ & 104.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 105.5 \\ & 103.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 105.4 \\ & 106.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.0 \\ & 103.4 \\ & 102.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.6 \\ & 103.9 \\ & 102.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.5 \\ & 107.3 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 106.5 \\ & 106.6 \end{aligned}$ | 98.4 99.8 101.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 107.5 \\ & 108.8 \\ & 108.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 101.0 \\ & 1073 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.6 \\ & 105.2 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 105.5 \\ 1060 \\ 1073 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 103.7 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.5 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 109.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 103.3 \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.8 \\ & 108.5 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 106.7 \\ & 107.1 \end{aligned}$ | 100.8 100.6 99.4 | 109.8 109.6 111.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 112.2 \\ 107.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.4 \\ & 106.1 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.9 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 109.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.2 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 104.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.8 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 109.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.1 \\ & 106.9 \\ & 107.7 \end{aligned}$ | 110.2 110.1 110.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 108.9 \\ & 109.2 \\ & 109.5 \end{aligned}$ | 101.0 101.1 101.5 | 111.1 111.9 113.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 11142 \\ & 119.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.3 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | 108.4 109.1 108.9 | 104.6 104.1 105.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.8 \\ & 108.8 \\ & 109.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.4 \\ & 106.5 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | 110.9 110.0 110.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 109.4 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | 102.3 104.5 101.5 | 114.0 111.2 113.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.8 \\ & 114.3 \\ & 114.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 106.8 \\ & 107.9 \end{aligned}$ | 108.9 110.0 111.4 | 106.6 105.9 104.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.2 \\ & 109.9 \\ & 110.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 106.6 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | 110.6 111.1 112.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 111.8 \\ & 111.3 \end{aligned}$ | 101.8 102.4 104.7 | 114.5 115.0 114.1 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.1 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 117.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.4 \\ & 107.5 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 109.8 \\ & 11119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 105.4 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.1 \\ & 109.8 \\ & 110.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 106.5 \\ & 106.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.9 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 113.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 111.6 \\ & 111.9 \end{aligned}$ | 101.0 102.6 101.4 | 114.1 116.0 116.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.0 \\ & 113.9 \\ & 115.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 111.2 \end{aligned}$ | 112.4 113.0 114.0 | 108.2 107.0 108.2 | 112.8 113.1 113.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.4 \\ & 108.3 \\ & 108.5 \end{aligned}$ | 114.0 114.4 115.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 114.8 \\ & 114.2 \end{aligned}$ | 102.2 100.8 102.5 | 116.7 116.9 117.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 114.8 119.6 124.4 | 110.2 111.1 111.6 | 112.5 113.8 113.7 | 111.3 108.1 109.6 | 114.1 112.8 114.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 108.9 \end{aligned}$ | 115.9 114.9 114.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 114.4 \\ & 114.0 \\ & 114.9 \end{aligned}$ | 103.2 103.0 104.1 | 118.3 115.7 117.4 |
|  | Oct $R$ Nov $P$ | 118.6 120.6 | 110.1 110.2 | 114.4 115.2 | 110.9 109.8 | 113.6 112.9 | 109.9 110.0 | 115.6 116.2 | 115.8 116.2 | 103.5 103.7 | 117.7 118.1 |
| Per cent change on the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Nov | JVVT 5.8 6.6 | JVVU 3.3 2.4 | JVVV 4.3 4.5 | JVVW 0.8 0.1 | JVVX 3.0 2.8 | JVVY 3.8 3.7 | JVVZ 4.9 5.6 | JVWA 3.7 3.6 | JVWB -0.5 0.5 | JVWC 5.6 6.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JJan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | 5.7 3.5 3.0 | 1.2 2.6 2.6 | 3.0 3.3 3.3 | 5.2 3.9 5.4 | 4.3 4.6 5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 5.3 5.6 5.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | -0.4 1.6 1.8 | 6.6 5.5 5.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 6.9 1.0 | 2.9 3.9 3.5 | 2.1 3.6 4.8 | 5.1 5.7 4.1 | 3.5 4.3 5.7 | 5.8 5.4 6.2 | 5.7 5.5 4.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | 2.4 1.7 2.1 | 6.5 7.1 7.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 12.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | 3.6 2.6 2.5 | 5.2 5.7 4.5 | 4.2 4.3 3.3 | 5.2 4.7 5.1 | 3.1 5.2 4.9 | 5.0 4.8 4.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 5.4 3.1 | 6.6 6.0 7.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | 6.4 7.6 9.1 | 4.1 1.2 4.4 | 5.0 4.4 4.6 | 4.5 2.4 2.5 | 4.3 4.4 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3.6 4.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 2.6 3.4 | 6.5 5.7 4.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.2 \\ 11.4 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 3.6 4.3 | 2.3 1.6 2.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 3.8 3.7 3.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 2.0 2.0 | 3.9 5.9 4.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.2 3.1 4.0 | 4.9 2.4 3.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 4.0 4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 -0.3 1.0 | 5.0 4.4 3.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 5.9 4.7 4.6 | 2.7 5.4 5.6 | 3.8 4.3 4.5 | 6.4 3.8 4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 4.4 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 -1.5 .2 .6 | 3.7 4.0 3.5 |
|  | Oct R Nov $P$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 5.1 4.7 | 4.0 3.7 | 4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Samp variab | ling | $\pm 11.3$ | $\pm 15.3$ | $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { B }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \pm 4.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm 2.1$ | $\pm 2.7$ B | $\pm 1.2$ A | $\pm 2.8$ $\mathbf{B}$ | $\pm 3.0$ | $\pm 3.2$ B |

[^25]A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{P} & \text { Provisional } \\ \mathrm{R} & \text { Revised }\end{array}$


EARNINGS
Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food products; beverages and tobacco | Textiles, leather and clothing | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Basic metals and metal products | Engineering and allied industries | Other manufacturing | Electricity, gas and water supply | Construction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1999=100 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ) | (C) | (DA) | (DB,DC) | (DG) | (DJ) | (DK,DL, DM) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (DD,DE,DF, } \\ & \text { DH,DI,DN) } \end{aligned}$ | (E) | (F) |
|  |  | JVUF | JVUG | JVUH | JVUI | JVUJ | JVUK | JVUL | JVUM | JVUN | Jvuo |
| 2000) | Annual | 102.9 | 102.1 | 104.9 | 103.1 | 109.4 | 101.0 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 99.5 | 106.3 |
| 2001) | averages | 108.9 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 106.5 | 114.5 | 105.7 | 109.2 | 108.4 | 100.4 | 112.5 |
| 1999 | Nov | 97.7 | 102.5 | 101.1 | 105.1 | 102.4 | 97.6 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 96.2 | 103.8 |
|  | Dec | 97.7 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 111.8 | 97.5 | 103.5 | 105.2 | 97.5 | 107.8 |
| 2000 | Jan | 97.0 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 101.0 | 108.5 | 101.4 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 100.2 | 102.9 |
|  | Feb | 95.4 | 106.4 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 108.6 | 98.7 | 103.1 | 102.7 | 101.7 | 105.0 |
|  | Mar | 106.3 | 105.0 | 106.0 | 103.2 | 116.4 | 101.9 | 108.1 | 103.6 | 104.4 | 109.8 |
|  | Apr | 102.1 | 102.7 | 106.3 | 101.6 | 109.5 | 100.4 | 103.6 | 102.1 | 97.8 | 104.0 |
|  | May | 102.9 | 99.6 | 105.2 | 101.8 | 109.1 | 99.9 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 100.4 | 104.1 |
|  | Jun | 104.3 | 99.8 | 103.3 | 102.0 | 107.0 | 99.9 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 106.4 |
|  | Jul | 100.1 | 100.2 | 103.4 | 102.5 | 106.8 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 98.2 | 106.2 |
|  | Aug | 99.4 | 99.5 | 103.2 | 101.2 | 106.9 | 99.4 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 96.6 | 103.6 |
|  | Sep | 110.3 | 100.4 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 106.8 | 99.3 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 96.4 | 106.0 |
|  | Oct | 105.9 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 104.8 | 106.4 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 95.8 | 106.0 |
|  | Nov | 104.6 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 108.2 | 101.5 | 107.2 | 105.6 | 98.0 | 108.6 |
|  | Dec | 106.1 | 103.6 | 111.9 | 106.4 | 118.8 | 102.1 | 109.2 | 108.9 | 100.2 | 113.0 |
| 2001 | Jan | 102.6 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 104.7 | 113.8 | 103.3 | 107.1 | 105.4 | 100.0 | 108.4 |
|  | Feb | 99.5 | 121.7 | 107.6 | 106.4 | 118.3 | 101.6 | 109.6 | 106.7 | 101.1 | 108.9 |
|  | Mar | 106.5 | 115.4 | 110.8 | 108.2 | 126.6 | 106.9 | 112.0 | 110.2 | 104.3 | 113.4 |
|  | Apr | 107.0 | 111.2 | 107.9 | 104.5 | 116.1 | 106.7 | 108.7 | 108.4 | 99.4 | 110.8 |
|  | May | 110.2 | 105.8 | 109.8 | 105.3 | 112.0 | 105.7 | 108.5 | 107.5 | 99.6 | 111.7 |
|  | Jun | 105.1 | 104.4 | 107.1 | 105.1 | 111.7 | 106.3 | 108.3 | 108.1 | 107.5 | 115.4 |
|  | Jul | 106.3 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 106.2 | 110.9 | 108.1 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 98.8 | 114.1 |
|  | Aug | 112.9 | 102.3 | 107.4 | 105.2 | 110.8 | 104.9 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 100.2 | 111.4 |
|  | Sep | 116.4 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 106.5 | 109.9 | 104.8 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 97.3 | 113.0 |
|  | Oct | 112.4 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 107.7 | 110.2 | 107.9 | 108.8 | 109.5 | 97.8 | 112.6 |
|  | Nov | 112.5 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 107.7 | 111.7 | 106.3 | 109.8 | 109.6 | 97.9 | 114.1 |
|  | Dec | 115.8 | 108.7 | 113.4 | 109.9 | 122.0 | 105.9 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 101.2 | 116.0 |
| 2002 | Jan | 111.1 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 106.8 | 113.7 | 106.4 | 110.8 | 109.3 | 101.9 | 111.3 |
|  | Feb | 110.1 | 108.9 | 110.1 | 107.6 | 121.5 | 105.4 | 111.6 | 110.1 | 101.6 | 114.2 |
|  | Mar | 116.6 | 129.8 | 118.1 | 111.8 | 132.1 | 106.9 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 110.5 | 121.5 |
|  | Apr | 113.3 | 115.0 | 109.0 | 108.5 | 121.0 | 109.6 | 113.4 | 111.8 | 101.5 | 116.4 |
|  | May | 112.3 | 114.4 | 110.3 | 107.4 | 116.1 | 105.9 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 99.9 | 115.0 |
|  | Jun | 112.2 | 114.6 | 110.9 | 109.2 | 114.9 | 106.8 | 113.7 | 112.1 | 110.3 | 116.6 |
|  | Jul | 111.3 | 111.6 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 118.0 | 110.0 | 114.5 | 112.7 | 101.8 | 117.1 |
|  | Aug | 116.2 | 112.7 | 110.6 | 107.8 | 119.2 | 105.1 | 113.0 | 110.8 | 101.2 | 114.1 |
|  | Sep | 121.5 | 116.8 | 110.4 | 108.8 | 115.2 | 106.6 | 112.4 | 112.0 | 100.9 | 116.2 |
|  | Oct R | 115.6 | 112.4 | 110.9 | 110.2 | 114.7 | 110.4 | 113.9 | 112.8 | 100.4 | 115.6 |
|  | Nov P | 117.6 | 113.2 | 112.3 | 109.8 | 114.8 | 109.5 | 115.3 | 113.6 | 100.5 | 116.2 |
| Per cent change on the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | JVYQ | JVYR | JVYS | JVYT | JVYU | JVYV | JVYw | JVYX | JVYY | JVYZ |
| 2000 | Nov | 7.1 | -0.1 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 4.7 |
|  | Dec | 8.6 | -1.3 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| 2001 | Jan | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 3.7 | -0.2 | 5.4 |
|  | Feb | 4.3 | 14.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 3.9 | -0.6 | 3.7 |
|  | Mar | 0.1 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 | -0.1 | 3.2 |
|  | Apr | 4.8 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 6.6 |
|  | May | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 | -0.8 | 7.3 |
|  | Jun | 0.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 8.5 |
|  | Jul | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 7.4 |
|  | Aug | 13.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 7.6 |
|  | Sep | 5.6 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 6.6 |
|  | Oct | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 6.2 |
|  | Nov | 7.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 3.8 | -0.1 | 5.0 |
|  | Dec | 9.2 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| 2002 | Jan | 8.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.0 | -0.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
|  | Feb | 10.7 | -10.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.8 |
|  | Mar | 9.5 | 12.4 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
|  | Apr | 6.0 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
|  | May | 1.8 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
|  | Jun | 6.7 | 9.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
|  | Jul | 4.7 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
|  | Aug | 2.9 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
|  | Sep | 4.4 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
|  | Oct R | 2.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
|  | Nov P | 4.6 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Sampling variability ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | $\pm 17.3$ D | $\pm 47.5$ | $\pm 7.9$ D | $\pm 5.4$ C | $\pm 4.8$ C | $\pm 3.7$ B | $\pm 2.3$ B | $\pm 3.2$ | $\pm 7.0$ $C$ | $\pm 5.2$ $C$ |

[^26]A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.
${ }_{\mathrm{R}}^{\mathrm{P}} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Provisiona } \\ & \text { Revised }\end{aligned}$ (unadjusted): including bonuses ${ }^{\text {a }}$

E. 4

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

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 |  | Whole economy (Division 01-93) |  |  |  | Public sector |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995=100 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | Including bonus | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect | Including bonus |  | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sp } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LNMM } \\ 119.3 \\ 117.6 \\ 117.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOUJ } \\ 4.3 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOJH } \\ 3.3 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOUP } \\ 1.0 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNNI } \\ & 113.5 \\ & 114.0 \\ & 114.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOUO } \\ 3.9 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOJM } \\ 3.3 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ | LOUR 0.6 0.4 0.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.1 \\ & 119.1 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 114.4 \\ & 115.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & .2 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Jan | 123.2 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 115.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ | 125.3 129.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 0.7 1.1 | 116.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 0.1 0.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ar } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122.5 \\ \begin{array}{l} 122.4 \\ 123.4 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.7 \\ & 117.0 \\ & 118.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Alg } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.6 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 122.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & .2 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1177.4 \\ & 118.0 \\ & 117.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122.8 \\ 12.0 \\ 131.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.6 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 118.5 \\ 120.2 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128.7 \\ \text { 133.9 } \\ 134.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.7 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ -0.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 120.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & .2 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & .2 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 129.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.4 \\ & 123.6 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 127 \\ & 127.8 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.1 \\ & 125.4 \\ & \text { 124.4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dov } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 1288 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | 5.0 4.4 | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 126.4 \end{aligned}$ | 5.7 4.8 5.1 | 5.8 4.8 5.1 | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.4 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 4.3 | -1.3. -1.5 -1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 124.4 \\ & 124.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 4.1 4.0 | 4.7 4.2 3.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ar } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133.4 \\ \text { 133.5 } \\ 134.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 3.9 | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 128.0 \\ & 128.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 3.6 3.5 | 3.4 3.4 3.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133.9 \\ 132.2 \\ 132.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129.4 \\ 128.5 \\ 129.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & .25 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & .2 .5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ( | 133.5 134.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 131.6 132.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 |


|  |  | Private sector |  |  |  | of which: Private sector services ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Indexincludingbonus | Change on year (\%) |  |  | Indexincludingbonus | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | Including bonus | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect | Including bonus |  | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Alg } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LNKXX } \\ 120.7 \\ 118.4 \\ 118.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { LOUN } \\ 4.4 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOJL } \\ 3.3 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | LOUQ 1.1 1.5 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { JJGF } \\ & \text { 121.7 } \\ & 119.0 \\ & 118.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { JJGG } \\ 4.9 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$ | JJGK | JJGN |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dov } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 120.3 \\ & 127.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 120.1 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 2000 | Jan | 125.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 126.9 | 7.6 | . |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ | 127.6 132.9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | 130.3 136.0 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.9 \\ & 123.7 \\ & 124.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 125.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julu } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.2 \\ & 123.6 \\ & 123.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & .4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.7 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.8 \\ & 124.6 \\ & 123.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.0 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dov } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & 125.3 \\ & 134.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & \text { 1255 } \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -1.1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.0 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & .78 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \\ -3.4 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.3 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 141.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & .4 . \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ \text { 4.6 } \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.7 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Alg } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.9 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1: 1 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 128.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 \\ & -1.7 \\ & -1.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dov } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.7 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -1.1 \\ -3.4 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.3 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 142.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.3 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 144.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & .21 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.0 \\ & -2.2 \\ & -2.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1344.8 \\ & 133 \\ & 135.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.3 \\ & \text { 134.1 } \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.0 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.0 \\ & \text { 133.1 } \\ & \text { 133.0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.2 \\ & \text { 133.4 } \\ & \text { 132.9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct R Nov | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 | 3.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.5 \end{aligned}$ | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.1 0.1 |

[^27]Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments $\quad \mathbf{\square}$

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | Production (Divisions 10-41) |  |  |  | of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995=100 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | Including bonus | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect | Including bonus |  | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ |  | LNMO 118.2 116.5 116.8 | LOUL 3.4 3.8 4.2 | LOJJ 2.6 3.5 3.9 | LOUS 0.8 0.3 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LNMN } \\ 118.7 \\ 117.0 \\ 117.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOUK } \\ 3.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOJI } \\ 2.9 \\ 3.8 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | LOUT 0.7 0.3 0.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.3 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 122.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 120.3 \\ & 123.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.3 1.8 |
| 2000 | Jan | 121.2 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 121.8 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 1.3 |
|  | Feb | 121.6 125.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | -0.3 | 122.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | -0.5 -0.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Mry } \\ & \text { Juy } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.0 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 121.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.8 \\ & 122.7 \\ & 122.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.0 \\ & 120.9 \\ & 121.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & 121.8 \\ & 122.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 0.4 0.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.8 \\ & 124.7 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.9 \\ & 125.8 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.6 0.6 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.4 \\ & 127.9 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126.3 \\ 128.3 \\ 132.7 \end{array}$ | 3.7 5.1 5.2 | 4.5 4.6 | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.1 \\ & 127.3 \\ & 127.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.0 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 128.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | -0.1 -0.5 -0.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.1 \\ & 126.3 \\ & 126.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.3 \\ & 127.4 \\ & 128.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.4 | 4.8 4.9 | -0.5 -0.3 -0.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dev } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.6 \\ & 128.1 \\ & 131.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 129.4 \\ & 132.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.4 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.5 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 130.5 \\ & 136.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.6 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.1 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 136.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 3.6 3.1 | 3.7 3.7 3.5 | -0.7 -1.7 -0.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Nay } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.3 \\ & 13.6 \\ & 132.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.4 \\ -0.3 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1333.4 \\ \text { 132.8 } \\ 132.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | -0.4 -0.5 -0.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.0 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 131.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.2 \\ & 132.2 \\ & 132.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | -0.3 -0.1 -0.3 |
|  | Oct R Nov | 132.6 133.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 133.8 134.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 0.3 0.0 |

Services (Divisions 50-93)

|  |  | Index Change on year (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | including bonus | Including bonus | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect |  |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { LNMP } \\ 119.5 \\ 117.7 \\ 117.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOUM } \\ 4.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOJK } \\ 3.6 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LouU } \\ 1.1 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.7 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 125.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2000 | Jan | 123.7 | 6.7 |  | 2.0 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.5 \\ & 130.2 \end{aligned}$ | 5.8 | 4.8 | 1.0 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.4 \\ & 122.3 \\ & 123.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 3.4 3.2 | 4.0 4.5 4.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Jul Aug Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 123.6 \\ & 122.9 \\ & 122.0 \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 4.4 4.0 | 4.1 4.6 4.3 | $\begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.3 \\ & 123.3 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3.9 5.3 | 4.7 4.8 4.7 | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -0.9 \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129.5 \\ \begin{array}{l} 136.0 \\ 135.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 4.7 7.5 4.1 | 3.5 4.0 4.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ \begin{array}{c} -3.5 \\ -0.8 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 129.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 4.1 4.7 | 5.5 5.1 5.2 | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Jul Alug Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 127.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 4.0 4.3 | 5.3 5.3 5.1 | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \cdot 2.3 \\ & -1.3 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.8 \\ & 128.1 \\ & 134.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 3.9 1.9 | 5.1 4.8 4.5 | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.1 \\ & 139.4 \\ & 139.5 \end{aligned}$ | 2.8 2.6 2.9 | 4.3 4.3 4.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ -1.7 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ar } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.2 \\ & 132.4 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 <br> 4.0 <br> 3.8 | 4.0 3.9 4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.6 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 137.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3.4 3.7 | 3.8 3.3 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Oct Nov Pr | 133.3 134.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 |  |
| Source:Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline:01633819002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| 1995=100 |  | Great Britain (a,b) | Belgium <br> (c) | Canada <br> (d) | Denmark <br> (d) | France $(e, f)$ | Germany (FR) <br> (g) | Greece <br> (d) | Irish Republic <br> (d) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Italy } \\ & (\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{~h}) \end{aligned}$ | Japan <br> (b,i) | Netherlands (c) | Spain $(b, d, j)$ | Sweden (d,k) | United States (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 103.8 | 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 | 105.8 | 112.5 | 107.6 | 107.0 | 121.3 | 112.8 | 110.3 | 104.2 | 108.2 | 112.6 | 115.3 | 109.0 |
| 1999 |  | 118.3 | 108.0 | 107.3 | 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 | 110.1 | 121.3 | 116.0 | 112.8 | . | 125.5 | 114.5 | 105.2 | 115.5 | 118.2 | 121.3 | 116.0 |
| 2001 |  | 129.1 | 116.0 | 111.8 | 126.5 | 120.9 | 114.5 | $\ldots$ | 136.5 | 116.7 | 105.2 | 120.4 | 122.7 | 124.9 | 120.0 |
| Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Q3 | 124.1 | 112.0 | 110.1 | 121.8 | 116.7 | 113.7 | $\cdots$ | 126.7 | 115.0 | 105.4 | 116.5 | 118.4 | 120.7 | 121.0 |
|  | Q4 | 126.3 | 112.0 | 109.9 | 122.9 | 117.5 | 113.9 | . | 129.3 | 115.1 | 105.2 | 117.1 | 119.3 | 121.9 | 122.0 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 127.7 | 113.0 | 110.6 | 124.4 | 119.4 | 113.4 | . | 130.7 | 115.8 | 106.3 | 118.0 | 121.0 | 123.2 | 123.0 |
|  | Q2 | 128.8 | 115.0 | 111.6 | 126.2 | 120.3 | 114.6 | $\ldots$ | 136.3 | 116.1 | 105.9 | 120.2 | 121.5 | 126.3 | 125.0 |
|  | Q3 | 129.6 | 117.0 | 111.9 | 127.2 | 121.6 | 115.0 | . | 137.8 | 117.4 | 105.2 | 121.2 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 126.0 |
|  | Q4 | 130.2 | 117.0 | 113.1 | 128.3 | 122.3 | 115.0 | $\cdots$ | 141.1 | 117.5 | 104.6 | 122.1 | 124.8 | 125.5 | 127.0 |
| 2002 | Q1 | 131.4 | 119.0 | 114.5 | 129.7 | 124.0 | 114.5 |  | 140.3 | 118.3 | 104.7 | 123.3 | 129.3 | 127.9 | 128.0 |
|  | Q2 | 133.2 | 120.0 | 114.8 | 130.8 | 125.0 | 115.7 | $\cdots$ | 143.6 | 119.8 | 105.2 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 130.6 | 129.0 |
|  | Q3 | 134.4 | 121.0 | 115.1 | 132.0 | 125.9 | 117.2 | $\cdots$ | .. | 120.1 | 102.3 | 125.6 | .. | 128.0 | 130.0 |
| 2000 | Jun | 122.9 | 110.0 | 110.1 | . | . |  | . | . | 115.0 | 104.3 | 114.7 | . | 122.8 | 120.0 |
|  | Jul | 123.6 |  | 109.9 |  | . | 113.7 | . | . | 115.1 | 102.2 | 115.7 | . | 121.5 | 120.0 |
|  | Aug | 123.9 |  | 110.1 | 121.8 | . |  | . | . | 115.1 | 106.2 | 115.8 |  | 119.4 | 121.0 |
|  | Sep | 124.8 | 112.0 | 110.3 |  | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | 115.1 | 106.9 | 116.6 | $\cdots$ | 121.3 | 121.0 |
|  | Oct | 125.3 | .. | 109.8 |  | . | 113.9 | . | . | 115.2 | 106.6 | 115.9 | . | 121.6 | 122.0 |
|  | Nov | 126.4 |  | 109.8 | 122.9 | . | .. | . | . | 115.2 | 105.3 | 115.9 | $\cdots$ | 121.2 | 122.0 |
|  | Dec | 127.2 | 112.0 | 109.0 | .. | . | . | . | . | 115.2 | 103.2 | 116.0 | . | 122.9 | 123.0 |
| 2001 | Jan | 127.0 | .. | 108.9 |  | . | 113.4 | . | . | 115.7 | 106.1 | 117.9 | . | 122.2 | 123.0 |
|  | Feb | 128.0 |  | 109.7 | 124.4 | . | .. | . | . | 115.9 | 107.3 | 118.1 | . | 123.5 | 123.0 |
|  | Mar | 128.2 | 113.0 | 110.9 | .. | . |  | . | . | 116.0 | 107.3 | 118.1 | . | 123.9 | 124.0 |
|  | Apr | 128.5 | .. | 111.6 |  | . | 114.6 | . | . | 116.1 | 106.1 | 119.9 | . | 126.5 | 124.0 |
|  | May | 128.8 |  | 111.6 | 126.2 | . | .. | . | $\ldots$ | 116.1 | 105.7 | 120.3 | . | 126.1 | 125.0 |
|  | Jun | 129.0 | 115.0 | 111.6 | .. | . |  | . | . | 116.3 | 105.8 | 120.4 |  | 126.3 | 125.0 |
|  | Jul | 129.2 | .. | 111.8 |  | . | 115.0 | . | . | 117.4 | 105.2 | 121.2 |  | 124.7 | 125.0 |
|  | Aug | 129.6 |  | 111.9 | 127.2 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | 117.4 | 104.8 | 121.2 | . | 123.7 | 126.0 |
|  | Sep | 130.1 | 117.0 | 112.1 | . . | . |  | . | . | 117.4 | 105.5 | 121.2 | . | 125.6 | 126.0 |
|  | Oct | 130.2 | .. | 112.5 |  | . | 115.0 | . | . | 117.4 | 105.5 | 122.1 | $\cdots$ | 124.8 | 127.0 |
|  | Nov | 130.0 |  | 113.0 | 128.3 | . | . . | . | $\cdots$ | 117.5 | 105.5 | 122.0 |  | 124.8 | 127.0 |
|  | Dec | 130.5 | 117.0 | 113.6 | .. | . | . | . | . | 117.6 | 102.9 | 122.0 | . | 126.8 | 127.0 |
| 2002 | Jan | 130.9 | . | 114.3 |  | . | 114.5 | . | . | 117.8 | 103.0 | 123.0 | .. | 126.4 | 128.0 |
|  | Feb | 131.3 |  | 114.5 | 129.7 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 117.8 | 105.7 | 123.2 | $\cdots$ | 127.6 | 128.0 |
|  | Mar | 132.1 | 119.0 | 114.5 | .. | . |  | . | . | 119.2 | 105.4 | 123.7 | . | 129.7 | 128.0 |
|  | Apr | 132.8 | .. | 114.7 |  | . | 115.7 | . | . | 119.7 | 106.5 | 124.6 | . | 129.8 | 128.0 |
|  | May | 133.2 |  | 114.8 | 130.8 | . | .. | . . | . | 119.7 | 105.3 | 124.7 | . | 131.8 | 129.0 |
|  | Jun | 133.7 | 120.0 | 114.8 | . | $\cdots$ | 1172 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 120.0 | 103.9 | 124.8 | $\cdots$ | 130.1 | 129.0 |
|  | Aug | 134.5 |  | 115.1 | 132.0 |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 120 |  |  |  | 127. | 129.0 |
|  | Sep | 134.6 | 121.0 | 115.2 | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 120.2 | 105.7 | 125.7 |  | 129.0 | 130.0 |
|  | Oct | 135.2 | .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 120.7 | 105.5 | - | $\cdots$ |  | 130.0 |
|  | Nov P | 135.4 | .. | .. | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | . | . | . | . |

Increases on a year earlier
Annual averages

| 1996 |  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1997 |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 1998 |  | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | -1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 1999 |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | . | 5 | 2 | -1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2000 |  | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | . | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2001 |  | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Q3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Q4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 2001 | Q1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |  | 8 | 2 | 0 | 4 | -5 | 2 |  |
|  | Q2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |  | 9 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Q3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 |  | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Q4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | . | 9 | 2 | -1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 2002 | Q1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |  | 7 | 2 | -2 | 4 | 7 | 4 |  |
|  | Q2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | -1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | Q3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | 2 | -3 | 4 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Jun | 4 | 2 | 2 | . |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | 5 | 7 |
|  | Jul | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 7 |
|  | Aug | 4 |  | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | 7 |
|  | Sep | 5 | 3 | 5 | . | . |  | $\ldots$ | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | 4 | 6 |
|  | Oct | 4 | . | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 0 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 |
|  | Nov | 5 | . | 3 | 4 |  | . | . | . | 2 | -1 | 3 | . | 2 | 4 |
|  | Dec | 5 |  | . | . | . | . | . . | . | . |  | . | . | . |  |
| 2001 | Jan | 4 | . | -1 |  | . | 2 | . | . |  | -1 | 4 | . | 1 | 4 |
|  | Feb | 5 |  | -1 | 4 | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 2 | 0 | 4 |  | 3 | 4 |
|  | Mar | 5 | 3 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 0 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 4 |
|  | Apr | 5 | . | 1 |  | . | 2 |  | . | 2 | -1 | 5 |  | 3 | 4 |
|  | May | 5 |  | 1 | 5 | . | . |  | . | 1 | -1 | 5 | . | 4 | 4 |
|  | Jun | 5 | 5 | 1 | . | . |  | . | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | . | 3 | 4 |
|  | Jul | 5 |  | 2 |  | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | . | 3 | 4 |
|  | Aug | 5 |  | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | 2 | -1 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | Sep | 4 | 4 | 2 | . | . |  | . | . | 2 | -1 | 4 | . | 4 | 4 |
|  | Oct | 4 | . | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | . | 2 | -1 | 5 | . | 3 | 4 |
|  | Nov | 3 |  | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 0 | 5 | . | 3 | 4 |
|  | Dec | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 0 | 5 | . | 3 | 3 |
| 2002 | Jan | 3 |  | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | -3 | 4 |  | 3 |  |
|  | Feb | 3 |  | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | . |  | 2 | -1 | 4 |  | 3 | 4 |
|  | Mar | 3 | 5 | 3 | . | . |  | . | . | 3 | -2 | 5 | . | 5 | 3 |
|  | Apr | 3 | . | 3 |  | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 3 | 3 |
|  | May | 3 |  | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 5 | 3 |
|  | Jun | 4 | 4 | 3 | . | . |  | . | . | 3 | -2 | 4 | . | 3 | 3 |
|  | Jul | 4 | . | 3 |  | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | -5 | 4 | . | 2 | 3 |
|  | Aug | 4 |  | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 2 | -3 | 4 | . | 3 | 3 |
|  | Sep | 3 4 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 0 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | OctP <br> Nov $P$ | 4 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | 0 | .. | $\cdots$ |  | 2 |

[^28]e Hourly rates: wage earners.
All activities excluding agriculture and non-
Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers

| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change previous month | Average change months | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| United | Kingdom | BCJA | DPAA | DPAB | $\overline{\text { BCJB }}$ | DPAC | DPAD | BCJD |  |  | $\overline{\text { DPAE }}$ | DPAF | BCJE | DPAH | DPAI |
| 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | Annual averages | $2,325.6$ <br> $2,1,22.2$ <br> $1,602.4$ <br> $1,362.3$ <br> $1,263.0$ <br> $1,102.3$ <br> $1,1083.0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,770.0 \\ 1,60.3 \\ 1,25.1 \\ 1,2537 . \\ 1,037.7 \\ 6893.6 \\ 746.6 \end{array}$ | 5555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5 262.6 236.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 9.9 \\ 7.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.9 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,752.2 .1 \\ \begin{array}{l} 1,53.1 \\ 1,249.9 \\ 1,029.4 \\ 1,0255.4 \\ 881.6 \\ 739.8 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 9.8 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & .1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Dec 14 | 1,011.4 | 779.4 | 232.1 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1,026.0 | -8.5 | -7.5 | 785.0 | 241.0 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 11 \\ & \text { Feb } 8 \\ & \text { Mar } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,077.8 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,073.4 \\ 1,041.1 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 826.7 \\ & 820.6 \\ & 797.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251.1 \\ & 25.7 \\ & 243.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,004.9 \\ \begin{array}{r} 944.2 \\ 984.6 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -21.1 \\ -10.7 \\ -9.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -13.7 \\ & -13.4 \\ & -13.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 768.3 \\ & 7559.9 \\ & 752.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.6 \\ & 234.3 \\ & 231.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 12 \\ & \text { May } 10 \\ & \text { Jun } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,006.4 \\ 980.9 \\ 947.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 769.1 \\ & 751.4 \\ & 722.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237.3 \\ & 229.5 \\ & 225.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 977.3 \\ & 976.7 \\ & 967.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -7.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -9.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -9.2 \\ -5.8 \\ -5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 746.9 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 736.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.4 \\ & 232.2 \\ & 230.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 4.5 4.5 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 1212 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 961.8 \\ & 973.2 \\ & 940.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 724.1 \\ & 726.7 \\ & 705.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237.8 \\ & 246.5 \\ & 235.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955.8 \\ & 953.4 \\ & 951.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11.5 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -7.2 \\ & -7.8 \\ & -5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 729.7 \\ & 729.1 \\ & 726.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.1 \\ & 224.3 \\ & 225.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 11 \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 918.4 \\ & 926.2 \\ & 948.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 692.4 \\ & 70.9 \\ & 724.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.1 \\ & 225.2 \\ & 224.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955.4 \\ & 958.6 \\ & 960.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 726.9 \\ & 728.0 \\ & 728.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.5 \\ & 230.6 \\ & 231.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.4 4.4 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,021.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,024.0 \\ \hline 998.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 778.4 \\ & 778.1 \\ & 759.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243.1 \\ & 246.0 \\ & 238.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 950.4 \\ & 945.6 \\ & 947.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.9 \\ -4.8 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.7 \\ & -4.3 \\ & -4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 721.4 \\ & 717.9 \\ & 718.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 22.7 \\ 229.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.4 4.4 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | Apr 11 May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 982.7 \\ & 954.5 \\ & 937.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 745.9 \\ & 724.8 \\ & 710.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.8 \\ & 229.7 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 951.6 \\ & 951.1 \\ & 952.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.0 \\ -0.5 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 719.8 \\ & 719.5 \\ & 721.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.8 \\ & 231.6 \\ & 231.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.4 4.4 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 956.4 \\ & 962.7 \\ & 936.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 715.7 \\ & 715.2 \\ & 697.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240.6 \\ & 247.6 \\ & 238.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 949.7 \\ & 944.2 \\ & 945.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 3.5 \\ -1.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720.2 \\ & 717.6 \\ & 715.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.5 \\ & 228.6 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 4.4 4.4 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14R Dec 12P | $\begin{aligned} & 907.2 \\ & 905.6 \\ & 919.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 679.8 \\ & 688 \\ & 697.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227.4 \\ & 222.5 \\ & 221.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 940.4 \\ & 934.1 \\ & 928.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.6 \\ -6.6 \\ -5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ -4.0 \\ -5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711.7 \\ & 70.0 \\ & 699.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.7 \\ & 228.1 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 3.1 3.1 | 4.3 4.3 4.3 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
| Great 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | Britain Annual averages |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BCJJ } \\ & 536.1 \\ & 492.8 \\ & 363.8 \\ & 312.0 \\ & 288.0 \\ & 252.5 \\ & 226.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCJH } \\ 7.6 \\ 7.0 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ | 10.5 9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | DPAG $2,201.8$ $2,003.7$ $1,51.1$ $1,290.3$ $1,9797.3$ $1,1,46.5$ 930.6 | $\because$ $\because$ $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,683.6 \\ 1,528.2 \\ 1,656.0 \\ 1,684.6 \\ 995.6 \\ 7999.6 \\ 709.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518.2 \\ & 475.5 \\ & 356.1 \\ & 305.7 \\ & 281.7 \\ & 246.9 \\ & 220.8 \end{aligned}$ | DPAJ 7.5 6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 7.3 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.7 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | 4.0 3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 911.9 | 696.1 | 215.8 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 922.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 699.4 | 222.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 983.0 \\ & 985.8 \\ & 960.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 748.7 \\ & 748.4 \\ & 730.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234.3 \\ & 237.4 \\ & 230.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 912.4 \\ & 907.9 \\ & 909.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.6 \\ -4.5 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 \\ & -4.1 \\ & -4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 692.6 \\ & 689.2 \\ & 689.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.8 \\ & 218.7 \\ & 220.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.3 4.3 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Apr 11 May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 945.6 \\ & 918.7 \\ & 901.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 717.1 \\ & 697.0 \\ & 682.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.5 \\ & 221.7 \\ & 218.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 914.1 \\ & 944.0 \\ & 916.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.2 \\ -0.1 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 691.3 \\ & 699.3 \\ & 693.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222.8 \\ & 222.7 \\ & 222.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 3.1 3.1 | 4.3 4.3 4.3 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 917.8 \\ & 924.4 \\ & 899.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 687.3 \\ & 687.1 \\ & 670.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.5 \\ & 237.3 \\ & 229.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 913.6 \\ & 910.9 \\ & 909.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.4 \\ & -2.7 \\ & -1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 692.5 \\ & 699.4 \\ & 688.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.1 \\ & 220.5 \\ & 220.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 3.1 3.1 | 4.3 4.3 4.3 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 12 P Dec 12P | $\begin{aligned} & 872.9 \\ & 872.1 \\ & 885.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 653.8 \\ & 657.3 \\ & 671.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.1 \\ & 214.8 \\ & 214.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 905.1 \\ & 898.9 \\ & 893.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.5 \\ -6.5 \\ -5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.8 \\ & -4.0 \\ & -5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 684.7 \\ & 679.2 \\ & 672.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220.4 \\ & 219.7 \\ & 220.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 3.1 3.0 | 4.3 4.3 4.2 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
| North 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | East Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPCF } \\ 130.5 \\ 118.4 \\ 94.5 \\ 84.4 \\ 81.0 \\ 73.4 \\ 63.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 99.0 \\ & 75.4 \\ & 66.4 \\ & 64.4 \\ & 58.4 \\ & 50.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.1 \\ 24.4 \\ 19.0 \\ 17.0 \\ 16.6 \\ 14.7 \\ 12.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPDA } \\ 10.9 \\ 10.2 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ | 15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPDG } \\ 128.5 \\ 116.4 \\ 93.3 \\ 83.3 \\ 79.9 \\ 7.9 \\ 62.2 \end{array}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPI } \\ \text { 103.3 } \\ 92.9 \\ 74.7 \\ 66.8 \\ 63.7 \\ 5.9 \\ 50.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPK } \\ 25.2 \\ 23.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 16.5 \\ 16.1 \\ 14.3 \\ 12.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPDM } \\ 10.8 \\ 10.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 7.2 \\ 7.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPJ } \\ 15.7 \\ 141.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.3 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | ZMPL 4.7 4.4 3.6 3.6 3.1 3.1 2.7 2.3 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 61.7 | 50.0 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 61.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 49.4 | 12.4 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 2.3 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 65.4 \\ & 63.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 53.7 \\ 52.3 \\ 50.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 \\ & \text { a3.1 } \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.6 \\ & 59.7 \\ & 59.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.6 \\ & 47.8 \\ & 47.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 12.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 12.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 2.2 2.3 |
|  | Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 .9 \\ & 59.2 \\ & 58.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.2 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 46.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.2 \\ 12.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.1 \\ & 58.5 \\ & 59.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.1 \\ & 46.5 \\ & 46.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ \text { and } \\ 12.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 2.3 2.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } 88 \\ & \text { Sp } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.7 \\ & 55.8 \\ & 55.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 4.8 \\ 44.7 \\ 43.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & \text { 33.1 } \\ & 12.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.4 \\ & 57.9 \\ & 57.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 46.4 \\ 46.0 \\ 45.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 11.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 7.5 7.3 | 2.3 2.2 2.2 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 R N Dec 12P | $\begin{aligned} & 53.5 \\ & 53.7 \\ & 54.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 41.7 \\ 42.4 \\ 43.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 11.3 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.8 \\ & 54.9 \\ & 54.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.0 \\ & 43.2 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11.7 \\ 11.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 4.7 | 7.1 7.0 6.9 | 2.2 2.2 2.2 |
| North 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | West Annual averages | IBWB <br> 271.7 <br> 194.4 <br> 166.2 <br> 139.0 125.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 210.7 \\ & 194.5 \\ & 152.0 \\ & 129.8 \\ & 121.8 \\ & 108.8 \\ & 97.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.0 \\ & 56.2 \\ & 42.3 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 34.2 \\ & 30.5 \\ & 27.5 \end{aligned}$ | DPDB <br> 8.2 <br> 7.6 <br> 5.9 <br> 5.2 <br> 4.7 <br> 4.2 <br> 3.8 <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 10.9 \\ 8.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IBWA } \\ & 267.3 \\ & 146.4 \\ & 19.1 \\ & 164.2 \\ & 153.8 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 123.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPU } \\ 208.4 \\ 192.2 \\ 150.6 \\ 128.7 \\ 120.5 \\ 107.2 \\ 96.8 \end{array}$ | ZMPW 58.9 54.2 41.3 35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7 | IBWC 8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPV } \\ 11.4 \\ 10.8 \\ 8.4 \\ 7.4 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | ZMPX 4.0 3.6 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.9 1.7 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 119.8 | 94.4 | 25.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 122.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 95.6 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 1010 \\ & \text { Feb } 14 \\ & \text { Mar } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.6 \\ & 130.2 \\ & 126.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.1 \\ 101.7 \\ 109.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.4 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 28.5 \\ 27.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 19.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 94.3 \\ 93.4 \\ 92.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.4 \\ 26.4 \\ 26.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 120.5 \\ & 117.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.0 \\ & 94.1 \\ & 91.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 26.4 \\ 26.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.8 \\ & 118.8 \\ & 118.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.5 \\ & 92.6 \\ & 92.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.3 \\ \begin{array}{c} 26.2 \\ 26.2 \\ 26.3 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.5 \\ & 119.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.9 \\ & 91.4 \end{aligned}$ | 27.6 28.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 118.1 \\ & 117.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $92.19$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \\ & 25.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.5 | 5.2 5.1 | 1.7 |
|  | Sep 12 Nov 14R Dec 12P | $\begin{aligned} & 115.5 \\ & 110.7 \\ & 110.5 \\ & 113.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.7 \\ & 85.4 \\ & 85.9 \\ & 88.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.9 \\ & 25.2 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 24.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.2 \\ & 116.7 \\ & 116.0 \\ & 115.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91.4 \\ 91.0 \\ 90.3 \\ 89.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 25.7 \\ 25.7 \\ 25.8 \end{array} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 |


| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | Male |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 ended |  | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  | BCKB |  |  | DPAM |  |  | DPAX |  |  | ZMPY | ZMQA | DPBI | ZMPZ | ZMQB |
| 1995) | Annual averages | 207.9 | 160.6 | 47.3 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 204.5 | . | . | 158.9 | 45.6 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 4.1 |
| 1996) |  | 191.8 | 147.9 | 43.9 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 3.9 | 188.3 |  | $\cdots$ | 146.2 | 42.1 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 3.8 |
| 1997) |  | 152.0 | 117.9 | 34.1 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 150.0 |  | $\because$ | 116.8 | 33.3 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 3.0 |
| 1998) |  | 134.9 | 104.4 | 30.5 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 133.2 |  |  | 103.5 | 29.7 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 2.7 |
| 1999) |  | 124.7 | 96.6 | 28.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 123.0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 95.6 | 27.4 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 |
| 2000) |  | 108.5 | 83.9 | 24.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 107.0 |  |  | 83.1 | 23.9 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 2.2 |
| 2001) |  | 97.5 | 75.1 | 22.4 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 96.0 | .. | $\cdots$ | 74.3 | 21.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 91.8 | 71.4 | 20.4 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 92.2 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 71.2 | 21.0 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 1.9 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 Feb 14 | 98.5 97.7 | 76.5 75.4 | 22.1 22.3 | 4.1 | 5.8 5.7 | 2.0 2.0 | 90.7 89.6 | -1.5 -1.1 | -1.0 -1.2 | 70.1 69.1 | 20.6 20.5 | 3.7 3.7 | 5.3 5.3 | 1.9 1.8 |
|  | Mar 14 | 94.9 | 73.2 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 89.4 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 68.8 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 |
|  | Apr 11 | 92.5 | 71.3 | 21.3 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 89.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 68.5 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 |
|  | May 9 | 89.0 | 68.5 | 20.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 88.9 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 68.4 | 20.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Jun 13 | 87.4 | 67.2 | 20.2 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 89.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 68.8 | 20.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Jul 11 | 89.3 | 67.9 | 21.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 88.7 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 68.4 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Aug 8 | 89.8 | 67.6 | 22.2 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 88.2 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 68.0 | 20.2 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Sep 12 | 87.4 | 66.1 | 21.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 88.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 67.9 | 20.4 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Oct 10 | 84.2 | 64.0 | 20.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 87.6 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 67.3 | 20.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Nov 14 R | 84.0 | 64.3 | 19.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 87.0 | -0.6 | -0.4 | 66.7 | 20.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Dec 12P | 86.4 | 66.5 | 19.9 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 86.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 66.1 | 20.4 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| East Midlands |  | ВСКС |  |  | DPAN |  |  | DPAY |  |  | ZMPA | ZMPC | DPBJ | ZMPB | ZMPD |
| 1995) | Annual | 148.3 | 112.5 | 35.7 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 145.9 | . | . | 111.4 | 34.5 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 3.8 |
| 1996) | averages | 133.6 | 101.0 | 32.5 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 131.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 99.9 | 31.4 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 3.4 |
| 1997) |  | 97.4 | 74.2 | 23.2 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 96.3 | .. | .. | 73.5 | 22.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 2.5 |
| 1998) |  | 81.1 | 61.3 | 19.8 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 80.3 | .. | $\cdots$ | 60.9 | 19.4 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 2.1 |
| 1999) |  | 77.0 | 58.3 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 76.2 | .. | .. | 57.9 | 18.3 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 |
| 2000) |  | 70.2 | 52.7 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 69.4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 52.2 | 17.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| 2001) |  | 64.4 | 47.9 | 16.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 63.7 | . | . | 47.5 | 16.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 59.2 | 44.3 | 14.9 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 61.1 | -0.8 | -0.2 | 45.3 | 15.8 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 | 65.0 | 48.5 | 16.5 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 59.9 | -1.2 | -0.7 | 44.6 | 15.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
|  | Feb 14 | 65.3 | 48.8 | 16.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 59.0 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 44.0 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
|  | Mar 14 | 63.0 | 47.2 | 15.8 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 58.8 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 43.8 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
|  | Apr 11 | 61.7 | 46.1 | 15.6 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 59.0 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 43.9 | 15.1 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
|  | May 9 | 59.8 | 44.7 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 58.8 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 43.8 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
|  | Jun 13 | 57.8 | 43.1 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 58.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
|  | Jul 11 | 58.5 | 43.2 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 58.4 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 43.7 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
|  | Aug 8 | 59.1 | 43.4 | 15.8 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 58.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 43.6 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
|  | Sep 12 | 57.3 | 42.1 | 15.2 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 58.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 43.6 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
|  | Oct 10 | 55.0 | 40.6 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 58.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 43.4 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
|  | Nov 14R | 54.5 | 40.7 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 57.8 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 43.1 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
|  | Dec 12P | 56.1 | 41.9 | 14.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 57.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 42.6 | 14.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| West Midlands |  | BCKG |  |  | DPAR |  |  | DPBC |  |  | ZMPE | ZMPG | DPBN | ZMPF | ZMPH |
| 1995) | Annual averages | 210.3 | 158.6 | 51.7 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 207.5 |  |  | 157.3 | 50.2 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 4.3 |
| 1996) |  | 188.6 | 142.0 | 46.6 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 186.0 | .. | .. | 140.8 | 45.2 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 3.8 |
| 1997) |  | 142.3 | 108.2 | 34.1 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 141.0 | . | . | 107.5 | 33.6 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 2.9 |
| 1998) |  | 123.5 | 93.4 | 30.1 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 122.5 | .. | .. | 92.8 | 29.6 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 2.6 |
| 1999) |  | 120.9 | 92.1 | 28.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 119.7 | .. | . | 91.4 | 28.3 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| 2000) |  | 109.2 | 83.1 | 26.1 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 108.1 | . | $\cdots$ | 82.4 | 25.6 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| 2001) |  | 100.1 | 76.3 | 23.8 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 99.0 | . | .. | 75.7 | 23.3 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 93.7 | 71.7 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 95.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.9 | 23.0 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 |
| 2002 |  | 100.2 | 76.5 | 23.6 | 3.7 |  |  | 95.2 | -0.7 |  | 72.6 | 22.6 | 3.6 | 4.9 |  |
|  | Feb 14 | 99.9 | 76.3 | 23.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 94.2 | -1.0 | -0.5 | 71.9 | 22.3 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 |
|  | Mar 14 | 96.8 | 74.0 | 22.8 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 93.8 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 71.4 | 22.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 |
|  | Apr 11 | 95.9 | 73.0 | 22.8 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 93.6 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 71.0 | 22.6 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
|  | May 9 | 93.6 | 71.5 | 22.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 93.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 70.9 | 22.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
|  | Jun 13 | 92.4 | 70.4 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 93.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 71.0 | 22.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | Jul 11 | 94.3 | 71.2 | 23.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 93.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 71.1 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | Aug 8 | 95.9 | 72.0 | 23.9 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 93.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 71.1 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | Sep 12 | 94.3 | 71.0 | 23.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 93.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 71.3 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | Oct 10 | 90.9 | 68.8 | 22.0 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 93.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 71.5 | 22.1 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 |
|  | Nov 14 R | 90.0 | 68.6 | 21.4 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 93.3 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 71.2 | 22.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | Dec 12P | 91.1 | 69.7 | 21.4 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 92.6 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 70.4 | 22.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| East |  | DPCI |  |  | DPDD |  |  | DPDJ |  |  | ZMOK | ZMOM | DPDP | ZMOL | ZMON |
| 1995) | Annual | 167.5 | 124.8 | 42.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 164.8 | . | .. | 123.5 | 41.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| 1996) | averages | 148.7 | 110.6 | 38.1 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 146.2 | .. | .. | 109.4 | 36.8 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 3.2 |
| 1997) |  | 105.5 | 79.0 | 26.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 104.4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 78.4 | 26.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 2.2 |
| 1998) |  | 85.0 | 63.1 | 22.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 84.2 | .. | .. | 62.6 | 21.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 |
| 1999) |  | 77.3 | 57.6 | 19.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 76.5 | .. | $\cdots$ | 57.1 | 19.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| 2000) |  | 64.9 | 47.9 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 64.1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 47.5 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| 2001) |  | 55.7 | 41.0 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 55.0 |  | .. | 40.7 | 14.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 53.8 | 39.8 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 54.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 40.2 | 14.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| 2002 |  | 59.7 | 44.1 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 54.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
|  | Feb 14 | 61.0 | 44.9 | 16.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 54.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
|  | Mar 14 | 59.4 | 43.7 | 15.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 54.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 40.2 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
|  | Apr 11 | 58.7 | 43.0 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 56.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 41.0 | 15.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
|  | May 9 | 57.1 | 41.9 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 56.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 41.6 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
|  | Jun 13 | 55.9 | 41.1 | 14.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 57.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 42.2 | 15.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
|  |  | 57.0 | 41.5 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 42.4 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
|  | Aug 8 | 57.7 | 41.8 | 16.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 42.4 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
|  | Sep 12 | 56.4 | 40.9 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 57.4 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 42.3 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
|  |  | 54.7 | 39.8 | 14.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 56.9 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 41.9 | 15.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
|  | Nov 14R Dec 12P | 54.2 55.3 | 39.7 40.8 | 14.5 14.5 | 2.1 | ${ }_{2}^{2.8}$ | 1.2 | 56.5 | -0.4 -0.2 | -0.4 -0.4 | 41.6 41.3 | 14.9 15.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 2.9 | 1.3 1.3 |



# CLAIMANT COUNT Claimant count by region 

| Government Office Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ousan | d per c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATEb |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | Male |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended |  | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Wales |  | BCKI |  |  | DPAT |  |  | DPBE |  |  | ZMQC | ZMQE | DPBP | ZMQD | ZMQF |
| 1995) | Annual | 107.8 | 83.4 | 24.4 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 106.1 | . | . | 82.5 | 23.6 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 4.0 |
| 1996) | averages | 102.7 | 79.2 | 23.5 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 100.9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 78.3 | 22.6 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 3.8 |
| 1997) |  | 80.3 | 62.4 | 17.9 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 79.3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 61.9 | 17.5 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 3.1 |
| 1998) |  | 69.8 | 54.0 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 69.0 | . | . | 53.5 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 2.7 |
| 1999) |  | 64.9 | 50.2 | 14.7 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 64.1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 49.8 | 14.4 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 |
| $2000)$ |  | 57.9 | 44.7 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 57.2 |  |  | 44.4 | 12.9 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 2.1 |
| 2001) |  | 51.8 | 39.9 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 51.2 | . | .. | 39.6 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 1.9 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 48.4 | 37.8 | 10.6 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 48.5 | -0.6 | -0.4 | 37.4 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 | 52.7 | 41.0 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 47.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 37.1 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 |
|  | Feb 14 | 52.8 | 41.0 | 11.8 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 47.5 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 36.8 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  | Mar 14 | 50.6 | 39.3 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 47.1 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 36.5 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  |  | 48.8 | 37.9 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 47.4 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 36.7 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  | May 9 | 46.7 | 36.2 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 47.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 36.5 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  |  | 44.9 | 34.8 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.3 |  |
|  | Jul 11 | 46.3 | 35.3 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 47.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 36.4 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  | Aug 8 | 47.2 | 35.7 | 11.5 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 47.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 36.4 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  | Sep 12 | 46.4 | 35.2 | 11.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 47.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 36.3 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
|  | Oct 10 | 44.4 | 33.9 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 46.7 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 35.9 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
|  | Nov 14R | 44.8 | 34.3 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 46.2 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 35.4 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Dec 12P | 45.5 | 35.0 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 45.5 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 34.7 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| Scotland |  | BCKJ |  | DPAU |  |  |  | DPBF |  |  | ZMQG | ZMQI | DPBQ | ZMQH | ZMQJ |
| 1995) | Annual averages | 203.5 | 156.3 | 47.2 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 198.1 | . | . | 153.4 | 44.7 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 3.7 |
| 1996) |  | 195.1 | 149.3 | 45.7 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 3.8 | 189.7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 146.5 | 43.3 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 3.6 |
| 1997) |  | 159.6 | 123.5 | 36.0 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 156.1 | . |  | 121.5 | 34.6 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 3.0 |
| 1998) |  | 141.5 | 108.5 | 32.9 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 138.3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 106.7 | 31.6 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| 1999) |  | 133.8 | 103.1 | 30.7 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 130.4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 101.1 | 29.3 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 2.5 |
| 2000) |  | 119.4 | 92.1 | 27.3 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 116.3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 90.3 | 26.0 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 2.3 |
| 2001) |  | 108.0 | 83.6 | 24.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 105.2 | . | . | 82.0 | 23.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 102.5 | 80.5 | 22.0 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 104.6 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 81.5 | 23.1 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 | 113.6 | 88.7 | 24.9 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 103.5 | -1.1 | -0.4 | 80.7 | 22.8 | 4.1 | 5.9 |  |
|  | Feb 14 | 113.1 | 88.0 | 25.2 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 102.2 | -1.3 | -1.1 | 79.9 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
|  | Mar 14 | 110.2 | 85.9 | 24.3 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 103.1 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 80.6 | 22.5 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
|  | Apr 11 | 108.4 | 84.2 | 24.2 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 104.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 81.1 | 23.0 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
|  | May 9 | 104.7 | 81.4 | 23.3 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 103.0 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 80.1 | 22.9 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
|  | Jun 13 | 102.9 | 79.3 | 23.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 102.7 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 79.8 | 22.9 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
|  |  | 106.8 | 80.9 | 25.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 101.9 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 79.3 | 22.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
|  | Aug 8 | 106.9 | 80.7 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 101.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 78.8 | 22.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
|  | Sep 12 | 98.1 | 75.0 | 23.1 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 101.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 78.6 | 22.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
|  | Oct 10 | 95.5 | 73.8 | 21.8 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 100.5 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 78.1 | 22.4 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
|  | Nov 14R | 96.6 | 75.0 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 99.9 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 77.5 | 22.4 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
|  | Dec 12P | 97.5 | 75.9 | 21.5 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 99.1 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 76.6 | 22.5 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 2.0 |
| Northern Ireland |  | BCKK |  | DPAV |  |  |  | DPBG |  |  | ZMQO | ZMQQ | DPBR | ZMQP | ZMQR |
| 1995) | Annual averages | 88.2 | 68.7 | 19.5 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 87.8 | .. | . | 68.6 | 19.3 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 5.9 |
| $1996)$ |  | 84.2 | 65.0 | 19.1 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 5.7 | 83.8 | . | . | 64.9 | 18.9 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 5.7 |
| 1997) |  | 63.5 | 49.9 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 63.4 | . | . | 49.9 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 4.0 |
| 1998) |  | 57.5 | 44.8 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 57.4 | . | . | 44.8 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 3.7 |
| $1999)$ |  | 50.8 | 39.3 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 50.7 | . | . | 39.3 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 3.3 |
|  |  | 42.1 | 32.1 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 42.1 | . |  | 32.0 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 |
| 2001) |  | 39.6 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 39.5 | . | . | 30.0 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.7 |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 36.6 | 28.3 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 38.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 29.1 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 2.7 |
| 2002 |  | 38.4 | 29.7 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 38.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 28.8 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 2.7 |
|  | Feb 14 | 38.3 | 29.6 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 37.7 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 28.7 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 2.6 |
|  | Mar 14 | 37.5 | 29.2 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 37.7 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 28.7 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 2.6 |
|  | Apr 11 | 37.2 | 28.8 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 37.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 28.5 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 2.6 |
|  | May 9 | 35.7 | 27.8 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 37.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 28.2 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 2.6 |
|  | Jun 13 | 35.9 | 27.4 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 36.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 28.0 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 2.5 |
|  |  | 38.6 | 28.5 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 36.0 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 27.6 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 2.4 |
|  | Aug 8 | 38.3 | 28.1 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 35.4 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 27.3 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.3 |
|  | Sep 12 | 36.7 | 27.3 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 35.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 27.1 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.4 |
|  | Oct 10 | 34.4 | 26.1 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 35.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 26.9 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.4 |
|  | Nov 14R | 33.5 | 25.7 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 35.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 26.8 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.4 |
|  | Dec 12P | 33.7 | 26.2 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 35.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 26.8 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.4 |

Source:Jobcentre Plus administrative system
LabourMarket Statistics Helpline:020 75336094
a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990 , p608 for the historical (see pp219-24, Labour Market Trends, May 2000). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.
b The rates in this table are calculated using denominator = claimant count + plus workforce jobs, and therefore are not consistent with the sub-regional percentages in Tables F.11, F.12, F.13 andF.14.
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month
ote: Formerly Table C. 11.
The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance on 19 March 2001, and its extension on 28 October 2002, means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of these changes.
Since 19 March 2001 Joint Claims for JSA has applied to couples without dependent children where at leastonemember was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18 . Joint Claims was extended on
28 October 2002 to couples without
ONS estimate that the introduction of Joint Claims had aninitial upward effecton the claimant count, which accumulated between April and August2001, of some 6,500 for the UK overall at the time (approximately
2,200 men and 4,300 women). The effect of the extension on 28 October so far has beento add afurther estimated 2,400 (600 men and 1800 women) to the countbetween October and December2002. Further upward effects on the claimant count can be expected over the next few months.

| UNITED KINGDOM | Allages |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } 13 \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Over } 13 \\ \text { weeksand } \\ \text { up to } 6 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Over } \\ 12 \text { and } \\ \text { up to } 24 \\ \text { months } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Percent claiming over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over } 24 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | All | Up to 13 weeks | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Over } 13 \\ \text { weeksand } \\ \text { up to } 6 \\ \text { months } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Over } \\ 6 \text { and } \\ \text { up to } 12 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Over } \\ 12 \text { and } \\ \text { up to } 24 \\ \text { months } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Percent claiming over 12 months | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { over 24 } \\ & \text { months } \end{aligned}$ |
| All | GEYV |  |  | GEYX |  |  | GEYZ | GEZA |  |  | GEZC |  |  | GEZE |
| 2000 Dec 14 | 1,005.9 | 443.5 | 197.1 | 152.7 | 106.7 | 21.1 | 106.0 | 238.4 | 145.5 | 59.2 | 28.8 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| 2001 Jan 11 | 1,072.2 | 477.0 | 214.7 | 168.0 | 107.5 | 19.8 | 104.9 | 260.9 | 157.7 | 63.4 | 34.8 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Feb 8 | 1,067.7 | 470.3 | 221.6 | 166.7 | 106.2 | 19.6 | 102.8 | 265.6 | 161.2 | 64.7 | 34.9 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Mar 8 | 1,035.3 | 440.9 | 224.1 | 166.3 | 103.8 | 19.7 | 100.3 | 256.5 | 150.5 | 66.5 | 35.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Apr 12 | 1,000.0 | 425.7 | 203.8 | 171.3 | 102.0 | 19.9 | 97.2 | 241.8 | 140.4 | 60.6 | 36.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| May 10 | 972.5 | 397.8 | 203.3 | 174.2 | 101.8 | 20.3 | 95.5 | 233.0 | 129.5 | 62.3 | 36.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
|  | 938.7 | 383.5 | 191.1 | 170.7 | 100.2 | 20.6 | 93.2 | 224.7 | 127.0 | 57.6 | 35.8 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Jul 12 | 952.4 | 407.5 | 190.6 | 163.4 | 99.4 | 20.0 | 91.5 | 240.7 | 146.1 | 56.4 | 33.7 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Aug 9 | 962.7 | 432.0 | 179.1 | 163.4 | 98.6 | 19.5 | 89.6 | 248.5 | 157.1 | 52.2 | 34.6 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Sep 13 | 930.2 | 416.8 | 174.6 | 155.6 | 96.4 | 19.7 | 86.8 | 238.8 | 151.3 | 51.0 | 31.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Oct 11 | 908.0 | 409.6 | 171.8 | 149.5 | 94.7 | 19.5 | 82.4 | 226.5 | 140.7 | 52.0 | 29.3 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Nov 8 | 915.2 | 423.6 | 175.9 | 143.1 | 94.0 | 18.9 | 78.7 | 225.9 | 140.6 | 53.4 | 27.6 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Dec 13 | 937.4 | 440.4 | 185.1 | 143.4 | 94.0 | 18.0 | 74.5 | 231.9 | 142.6 | 56.5 | 28.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 1,009.8 | 474.5 | 207.6 | 157.7 | 96.8 | 16.8 | 73.2 | 253.8 | 152.7 | 62.4 | 34.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Feb 14 | 1,012.0 | 463.7 | 222.7 | 159.8 | 96.5 | 16.4 | 69.2 | 261.1 | 154.6 | 66.2 | 35.6 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Mar 14 | 985.4 | 439.2 | 223.4 | 162.4 | 95.6 | 16.3 | 64.9 | 254.1 | 146.2 | 66.1 | 37.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Apr 11 | 969.6 | 430.5 | 209.0 | 168.9 | 96.4 | 16.6 | 64.9 | 244.4 | 138.9 | 61.3 | 39.1 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| May 9 | 942.3 | 408.6 | 205.1 | 171.3 | 94.6 | 16.7 | 62.7 | 233.4 | 128.7 | 61.1 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Jun 13 | 925.2 | 401.9 | 197.5 | 171.6 | 93.8 | 16.7 | 60.4 | 230.0 | 129.3 | 57.7 | 38.0 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Jul 11 | 944.5 | 432.6 | 194.4 | 164.9 | 93.9 | 16.2 | 58.7 | 248.1 | 151.5 | 55.8 | 35.3 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Aug 8 | 951.1 | 448.5 | 186.6 | 165.3 | 93.5 | 15.9 | 57.3 | 255.0 | 161.4 | 52.5 | 35.7 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Sep 12 | 924.6 | 434.5 | 181.0 | 160.3 | 93.1 | 16.1 | 55.7 | 246.8 | 157.2 | 51.3 | 32.8 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Oct 10 | 895.9 | 415.9 | 182.5 | 151.4 | 92.2 | 16.3 | 54.0 | 231.9 | 143.6 | 53.8 | 29.2 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Nov 14 | 894.3 | 423.0 | 181.8 | 146.1 | 91.4 | 16.0 | 52.1 | 227.2 | 141.1 | 53.9 | 27.1 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Dec 12 | 908.0 | 431.0 | 188.7 | 145.7 | 91.7 | 15.7 | 50.9 | 229.4 | 140.9 | 56.5 | 27.0 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Male | GEZG |  |  | GEZI |  |  | GEZK | GEZL |  |  | GEZN |  |  | GEZP |
| 2000 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 | 297.2 | 153.4 | 135.6 | 83.2 | 22.0 | 81.1 | 165.0 | 91.4 | 44.4 | 26.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Jun 14 | 716.5 | 278.6 | 143.4 | 133.7 | 81.7 | 22.4 | 79.0 | 157.1 | 87.9 | 40.7 | 25.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Jul 12 | 717.4 | 288.9 | 142.2 | 128.0 | 80.7 | 22.1 | 77.6 | 164.1 | 97.7 | 39.4 | 23.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Aug 9 | 719.2 | 302.5 | 133.3 | 127.6 | 79.9 | 21.7 | 75.9 | 167.6 | 103.9 | 36.1 | 24.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Sep 13 | 698.2 | 295.4 | 129.3 | 121.9 | 78.1 | 21.7 | 73.4 | 161.6 | 101.1 | 34.8 | 22.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
|  | 685.0 | 294.6 | 127.1 | 116.8 | 76.8 | 21.4 | 69.7 | 154.8 | 95.9 | 35.5 | 20.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Nov 8 | 693.1 | 308.3 | 130.1 | 111.8 | 76.4 | 20.6 | 66.5 | 156.0 | 97.4 | 36.5 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Dec 13 | 716.3 | 328.3 | 137.0 | 111.5 | 76.5 | 19.5 | 63.1 | 163.6 | 102.2 | 38.8 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 769.8 | 352.5 | 154.6 | 121.8 | 78.9 | 18.3 | 61.9 | 178.6 | 108.6 | 43.4 | 23.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Feb 14 | 769.1 | 341.4 | 167.3 | 123.3 | 78.6 | 17.8 | 58.5 | 183.1 | 108.6 | 46.7 | 24.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Mar 14 | 749.8 | 322.2 | 170.2 | 124.9 | 77.7 | 17.7 | 54.8 | 178.1 | 102.0 | 47.4 | 25.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Apr 11 | 736.1 | 314.7 | 158.7 | 129.9 | 78.1 | 18.0 | 54.7 | 170.9 | 97.0 | 43.7 | 27.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| May 9 | 715.6 | 299.3 | 154.6 | 132.3 | 76.6 | 18.1 | 52.7 | 163.3 | 90.1 | 43.0 | 27.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Jun 13 | 701.0 | 292.9 | 148.0 | 133.6 | 75.8 | 18.1 | 50.7 | 159.6 | 89.4 | 40.2 | 26.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Jul 11 | 706.7 | 308.2 | 145.2 | 128.4 | 75.7 | 17.7 | 49.2 | 168.3 | 101.2 | 38.8 | 24.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Aug 8 | 706.3 | 315.5 | 139.2 | 128.5 | 75.2 | 17.4 | 47.9 | 171.8 | 106.9 | 36.4 | 24.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Sep 12 | 688.7 | 307.7 | 134.7 | 125.0 | 74.8 | 17.6 | 46.5 | 166.7 | 104.9 | 35.3 | 22.9 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
|  | 671.2 | 298.2 | 135.5 | 118.4 | 74.1 | 17.8 | 45.1 | 157.8 | 97.1 | 36.8 | 20.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Nov 14 | 674.5 | 307.5 | 135.5 | 114.3 | 73.7 | 17.4 | 43.4 | 156.9 | 97.5 | 37.1 | 18.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Dec 12 | 688.8 | 318.5 | 139.9 | 114.0 | 74.1 | 16.9 | 42.3 | 161.0 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 18.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Female | GEZR |  |  | GEZT |  |  | GEZV | GEZW |  |  | GEZY |  |  | GEYU |
| 2000 Dec 14 | 230.7 | 111.7 | 50.4 | 33.0 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 68.8 | 40.8 | 18.3 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
| 2001 Jan 11 | 249.7 | 123.2 | 54.0 | 37.1 | 19.8 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 76.3 | 45.5 | 19.1 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| Feb 8 | 251.3 | 125.2 | 54.4 | 36.7 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 78.0 | 47.5 | 18.9 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Mar 8 | 242.2 | 117.8 | 53.4 | 36.8 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 74.8 | 44.4 | 18.7 | 10.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Apr 12 | 235.5 | 114.8 | 48.9 | 38.4 | 18.7 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 71.2 | 41.9 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| May 10 | 227.0 | 105.5 | 49.9 | 38.5 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 68.0 | 38.1 | 17.8 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Jun 14 | 222.2 | 104.9 | 47.7 | 37.0 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 67.6 | 39.1 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Jul 12 | 235.0 | 118.5 | 48.3 | 35.4 | 18.7 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 76.6 | 48.4 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Aug 9 | 243.5 | 129.5 | 45.8 | 35.8 | 18.7 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 80.9 | 53.2 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Sep 13 | 232.0 | 121.4 | 45.3 | 33.7 | 18.3 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 77.2 | 50.2 | 16.2 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Oct 11 | 223.1 | 115.0 | 44.8 | 32.7 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 71.7 | 44.8 | 16.5 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Nov 8 | 222.1 | 115.3 | 45.7 | 31.3 | 17.6 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 70.0 | 43.2 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Dec 13 | 221.0 | 112.1 | 48.2 | 31.9 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 68.3 | 40.4 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 240.0 | 122.0 | 53.0 | 35.8 | 17.9 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 75.2 | 44.1 | 19.0 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Feb 14 | 242.9 | 122.4 | 55.4 | 36.5 | 17.9 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 78.0 | 45.9 | 19.4 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Mar 14 | 235.5 | 116.9 | 53.2 | 37.5 | 17.9 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 76.0 | 44.2 | 18.6 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Apr 11 | 233.5 | 115.8 | 50.3 | 39.0 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 73.4 | 42.0 | 17.6 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| May 9 | 226.7 | 109.3 | 50.6 | 39.0 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 70.1 | 38.6 | 18.1 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Jun 13 | 224.2 | 109.0 | 49.5 | 38.0 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 70.4 | 39.9 | 17.5 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Jul 11 | 237.8 | 124.4 | 49.2 | 36.5 | 18.2 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 79.8 | 50.4 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Aug 8 | 244.8 | 133.0 | 47.3 | 36.8 | 18.3 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 83.3 | 54.5 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| Sep 12 | 235.9 | 126.8 | 46.2 | 35.3 | 18.3 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 80.2 | 52.3 | 16.0 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Oct 10 | 224.7 | 117.7 | 47.0 | 33.0 | 18.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 74.2 | 46.5 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Nov 14 | 219.9 | 115.5 | 46.3 | 31.7 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 70.3 | 43.6 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Dec 12 | 219.1 | 112.5 | 48.8 | 31.7 | 17.6 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 68.4 | 40.9 | 17.7 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 |

Note: Formerly TableC.12. Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table F.1. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

| UNITED KINGDOM | 25-49 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Up to 13 weeks | Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months | Over 6 and up to 12 months | Over 12and up to 24 months | Percent claiming over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over } 24 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ | All | Up to 13 weeks | Over 13 weeksand up to 6 months | Over 6 and up to 12 months | Over 12 and up to 24 months | Percent claiming over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { over24 } \\ \text { months } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| All | GEZF |  |  | IACM |  |  | IACS | IACY |  |  | IACB |  |  | IADH |
| 2000 Dec 14 | 586.1 | 228.7 | 108.5 | 98.0 | 79.6 | 25.7 | 71.3 | 169.6 | 60.1 | 27.5 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 33.5 | 34.1 |
| 2001 Jan 11 | 618.8 | 24.5 | 118.2 | 105.4 | 80.0 | 24.3 | 70.7 | 179.3 | 64.8 | 30.8 | 27.1 | 22.9 | 31.6 | 33.8 |
| Feb <br> Mar | 611.1 593.2 | 236.4 221.8 | 121.9 122.4 | 104.5 104.2 | 79.2 | 24.3 24.4 | 69.1 67.4 | 175.7 170.4 | 60.5 56.4 | 32.7 32.9 | 26.7 26.5 | 22.6 22.2 | 31.8 32.0 | 33.2 32.4 |
| Apr 12 | 577.0 | 217.0 | 11.8 | 106.9 | 76.2 | 24.5 | 65.2 | 166.8 | 57.0 | 29.2 | 27.1 | 22.0 | 32.1 | 31.5 |
| May 10 | 564.1 | 204.5 | 110.3 | 109.0 | 76.2 | 24.9 | 64.1 | 161.5 | 53.4 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 21.7 | 32.6 | 30.9 |
| Jun 14 | 545.8 | 196.3 | 104.4 | 107.6 | 75.1 | 25.2 | 62.4 | 155.4 | 50.7 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 21.3 | 33.3 | 30.3 |
| Jul 12 | 544.7 | 201.6 | 104.4 | 103.4 | 74.2 | 24.8 | 61.1 | 154.8 | 50.8 | 27.2 | 25.7 | 21.1 | 33.0 | 29.9 |
| Aug 9 | 547.2 | 212.6 | 98.8 | 102.6 | 73.5 | 24.3 | 59.6 | 155.4 | 53.8 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 21.0 | 32.4 | 29.5 |
| Sep 13 | 529.7 | 205.4 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 71.6 | 24.3 | 57.3 | 151.1 | 52.1 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 20.7 | 32.8 | 28.9 |
| Oct 11 | 519.8 | 206.5 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 70.2 | 23.8 | 53.7 | 151.1 | 54.1 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 20.5 | 32.3 | 28.2 |
| Nov 8 | 524.6 | 216.6 | 96.1 | 91.6 | 69.7 | 22.9 | 50.5 | 154.3 | 58.0 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 31.2 | 27.7 |
| Dec 13 | 537.1 | 228.6 | 100.9 | 91.0 | 69.7 | 21.7 | 46.9 | 157.7 | 60.8 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 30.2 | 27.1 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 575.3 | 247.6 | 112.7 | 97.8 | 71.6 | 20.4 | 45.6 | 169.5 | 65.8 | 30.4 | 25.2 | 21.0 | 28.4 | 27.1 |
| Feb 14 | 569.4 | 237.4 | 120.8 | 98.0 | 71.2 | 19.9 | 42.1 | 167.5 | 60.6 | 33.6 | 25.7 | 21.0 | 28.4 | 26.6 |
| Mar 14 | 553.6 | 224.5 | 121.7 | 98.5 | 70.2 | 19.7 | 38.7 | 163.8 | 57.3 | 33.8 | 26.0 | 21.0 | 28.6 | 25.7 |
| Apr 11 | 547.8 | 223.2 | 114.6 | 101.8 | 70.3 | 19.8 | 37.9 | 164.0 | 57.8 | 31.1 | 27.2 | 21.5 | 29.2 | 26.5 |
| May 9 | 535.3 | 214.3 | 112.2 | 103.8 | 69.0 | 19.6 | 36.0 | 160.3 | 55.7 | 29.3 | 28.0 | 21.2 | 29.5 | 26.2 |
| Jun 13 | 526.3 | 210.1 | 109.0 | 105.1 | 68.2 | 19.4 | 34.0 | 156.5 | 53.5 | 28.2 | 27.9 | 21.0 | 30.0 | 26.0 |
|  | 527.9 | 218.0 | 107.8 | 101.8 | 67.9 | 19.0 | 32.4 | 156.3 | 54.1 | 28.3 | 27.0 | 21.1 | 30.0 | 25.9 |
| Aug 8 | 528.1 | 223.3 | 104.3 | 101.9 | 67.5 | 18.7 | 31.1 | 156.4 | 55.3 | 27.4 | 26.8 | 21.0 | 29.9 | 25.8 |
| Sep 12 | 514.5 | 216.0 | 101.5 | 100.4 | 67.1 | 18.8 | 29.5 | 152.6 | 53.3 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 20.9 | 30.6 | 25.7 |
| Oct 10 | 502.5 | 210.8 | 101.4 | 96.0 | 66.2 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 150.8 | 53.2 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 21.0 | 30.8 | 25.5 |
| Nov 14 | 503.9 | 217.0 | 101.1 | 93.9 | 65.6 | 18.3 | 26.3 | 152.6 | 56.5 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 21.1 | 30.4 | 25.3 |
| Dec 12 | 513.0 | 223.6 | 104.2 | 94.0 | 66.0 | 17.8 | 25.3 | 155.0 | 58.3 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 29.9 | 25.1 |
| Male | IACI |  |  | IACN |  |  | IACT | IACW |  |  | IADC |  |  | IADI |
| 2000 Dec 14 | 472.1 | 178.4 | 84.9 | 80.3 | 66.6 | 27.2 | 61.9 | 126.9 | 43.5 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 35.6 | 27.9 |
| 2001 Jan 11 | 496.6 | 189.3 | 93.0 | 86.1 | 67.1 | 25.8 | 61.2 | 133.8 | 46.6 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 33.7 | 27.7 |
| Feb 8 | 489.4 | 181.4 | 96.4 | 85.3 | 66.4 | 25.8 | 59.9 | 130.7 | 43.0 | 23.8 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 33.9 | 27.2 |
| Mar 8 | 475.8 | 169.9 | 97.5 | 85.0 | 65.0 | 25.9 | 58.3 | 127.0 | 40.2 | 24.1 | 19.4 | 16.8 | 34.1 | 26.5 |
| Apr 12 | 461.8 | 165.6 | 88.9 | 87.0 | 63.9 | 26.1 | 56.4 | 124.0 | 40.5 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 16.7 | 34.2 | 25.8 |
| May 10 | 452.3 | 156.8 | 87.2 | 88.8 | 64.0 | 26.4 | 55.4 | 120.6 | 38.2 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 34.7 | 25.3 |
|  | 436.5 | 149.5 | 82.2 | 88.1 | 62.8 | 26.7 | 53.9 | 115.7 | 35.9 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 16.2 | 35.4 | 24.8 |
| Jul 12 | 432.1 | 150.7 | 82.0 | 84.7 | 61.9 | 26.6 | 52.8 | 114.5 | 35.5 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 35.3 | 24.4 |
| Aug 9 | 431.0 | 156.8 | 77.5 | 84.0 | 61.3 | 26.2 | 51.4 | 114.2 | 37.1 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 15.8 | 34.9 | 24.1 |
| Sep 13 | 419.0 | 153.4 | 75.6 | 80.9 | 59.7 | 26.0 | 49.5 | 111.8 | 36.5 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 35.1 | 23.6 |
| Oct 11 | 412.2 | 155.8 | 73.5 | 78.1 | 58.5 | 25.4 | 46.3 | 112.3 | 38.5 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 15.6 | 34.4 | 23.1 |
| Nov 8 | 416.5 | 164.7 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 58.2 | 24.4 | 43.6 | 115.0 | 41.7 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 33.3 | 22.6 |
| Dec 13 | 428.9 | 177.3 | 78.5 | 74.4 | 58.3 | 23.0 | 40.5 | 118.0 | 44.2 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 32.1 | 22.2 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 458.2 | 191.4 | 88.0 | 79.4 | 60.0 | 21.7 | 39.4 | 126.8 | 47.8 | 22.1 | 18.6 | 16.1 | 30.2 | 22.2 |
| Feb 14 | 452.9 | 182.4 | 94.9 | 79.5 | 59.7 | 21.2 | 36.4 | 125.3 | 44.0 | 24.6 | 18.9 | 16.0 | 30.1 | 21.8 |
| Mar 14 | 441.2 | 172.5 | 96.8 | 79.8 | 58.7 | 20.9 | 33.5 | 122.8 | 41.5 | 25.0 | 19.2 | 16.1 | 30.2 | 21.1 |
| Apr 11 | 435.1 | 170.4 | 91.0 | 82.3 | 58.7 | 21.0 | 32.8 | 122.7 | 41.5 | 23.0 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 31.0 | 21.6 |
| May 9 | 425.2 | 163.9 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 57.5 | 20.8 | 31.1 | 120.0 | 40.0 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 16.2 | 31.3 | 21.4 |
| Jun 13 | 417.5 | 160.2 | 85.7 | 85.5 | 56.8 | 20.6 | 29.2 | 117.2 | 38.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 16.1 | 31.8 | 21.1 |
| Jul 11 | 415.4 | 163.9 | 84.5 | 82.8 | 56.4 | 20.3 | 27.8 | 116.3 | 38.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 16.1 | 31.9 | 21.0 |
| Aug 8 | 413.0 | 165.7 | 81.7 | 82.9 | 55.9 | 20.0 | 26.7 | 115.2 | 38.2 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 16.1 | 32.1 | 21.0 |
| Sep 12 | 403.5 | 161.4 | 79.5 | 81.8 | 55.5 | 20.0 | 25.3 | 112.9 | 37.2 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 32.7 | 20.9 |
| Oct 10 | 395.6 | 159.1 | 79.4 | 78.4 | 54.8 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 112.2 | 37.7 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 16.1 | 32.9 | 20.7 |
| Nov 14 | 398.2 | 165.1 | 79.4 | 76.7 | 54.5 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 113.8 | 40.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 20.5 |
| Dec 12 | 406.5 | 172.2 | 81.2 | 76.8 | 54.8 | 18.8 | 21.6 | 115.6 | 41.9 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 31.8 | 20.4 |
| Female | IACJ |  |  | IACO |  |  | IACU | IACX |  |  | IADD |  |  | IADJ |
| 2000 Dec 14 | 114.0 | 50.4 | 23.5 | 17.7 | 12.9 | 19.7 | 9.5 | 42.7 | 16.6 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 27.3 | 6.2 |
| 2001 Jan 11 | 122.2 | 55.3 | 25.2 | 19.3 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 9.4 | 45.6 | 18.2 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 25.6 | 6.1 |
| Feb 8 | 121.7 | 55.0 | 25.5 | 19.2 | 12.8 | 18.1 | 9.3 | 45.0 | 17.4 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 25.5 | 6.0 |
| Mar 8 | 117.4 | 51.8 | 24.9 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 18.3 | 9.1 | 43.3 | 16.2 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 25.9 | 5.9 |
| Apr 12 | 115.3 | 51.4 | 22.9 | 19.9 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 8.8 | 42.7 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 25.8 | 5.8 |
| May 10 | 111.8 | 47.7 | 23.1 | 20.2 | 12.2 | 18.6 | 8.6 | 40.9 | 15.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 26.4 | 5.6 |
| Jun 14 | 109.2 | 46.8 | 22.2 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 8.5 | 39.7 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 26.9 | 5.5 |
|  | 112.7 | 50.9 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 12.2 | 18.3 | 8.3 | 40.3 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 26.4 | 5.4 |
| Aug 9 | 116.2 | 55.8 | 21.3 | 18.7 | 12.2 | 17.5 | 8.2 | 41.1 | 16.7 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 25.6 | 5.4 |
| Sep 13 | 110.6 | 52.0 | 21.0 | 17.9 | 11.9 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 26.3 | 5.3 |
|  | 107.6 | 50.7 | 20.7 | 17.3 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 7.4 | 38.8 | 15.6 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 26.0 | 5.2 |
| Nov 8 | 108.0 | 51.9 | 21.1 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 39.3 | 16.3 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 25.1 | 5.0 |
| Dec 13 | 108.2 | 51.3 | 22.4 | 16.7 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 6.4 | 39.7 | 16.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 24.6 | 4.9 |
| 2002 Jan 10 | 117.0 | 56.2 | 24.7 | 18.3 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 42.7 | 18.0 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 23.1 | 4.9 |
| Feb 14 | 116.6 | 55.0 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 42.2 | 16.5 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 23.4 | 4.8 |
| Mar 14 | 112.3 | 52.0 | 24.9 | 18.7 | 11.5 | 14.9 | 5.2 | 41.0 | 15.8 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 23.6 | 4.7 |
| Apr 11 | 112.7 | 52.8 | 23.6 | 19.5 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 5.2 | 41.3 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 24.0 | 4.8 |
| May 9 | 110.2 | 50.5 | 23.6 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 14.9 | 5.0 | 40.3 | 15.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 24.2 | 4.8 |
| Jun 13 | 108.8 | 49.8 | 23.3 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 39.3 | 15.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 24.8 | 4.8 |
| Jul 11 | 112.5 | 54.1 | 23.3 | 19.0 | 11.5 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 40.1 | 15.9 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 24.4 | 4.8 |
| Aug 8 | 115.1 | 57.6 | 22.6 | 18.9 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 41.2 | 17.2 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 23.7 | 4.8 |
| Sep 12 | 111.0 | 54.6 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 39.7 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 24.4 | 4.8 |
| Oct 10 | 106.9 | 51.7 | 22.1 | 17.6 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 4.1 | 38.6 | 15.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 24.9 | 4.7 |
| Nov 14 | 105.8 | 51.9 | 21.7 | 17.2 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 3.8 | 38.8 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 24.8 | 4.7 |
| Dec 12 | 106.4 | 51.4 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 39.4 | 16.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 24.3 | 4.7 |

## ■ 3 CLAIMANT COUNT

F. 3 Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at December 122002

| Duration of <br> claims <br> inweeks $M$ | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | ${ }^{50}{ }_{\text {over }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\mathbf{a}} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | ${ }^{50}{ }_{\text {over }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{All} \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ |
| NORTH EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SOUTH WEST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 7,295 | 10,343 | 2,715 | 20,708 | 2,487 | 2,351 | 754 | 5,901 | 5,467 | 10,487 | 3,121 | 19,369 | 2,470 | 3,452 | 1,422 | 7,562 |
| Over 13 up to 26 | 2,717 | 4,135 | 997 | 7,934 | 1,133 | 927 | 330 | 2,459 | 1,620 | 3,871 | 1,138 | 6,678 | 736 | 1,281 | 477 | 2,53 |
| 26 up to 52 | 1,298 | 4,141 | 1,030 | 6,497 | 470 | 775 | 302 | 1,564 | 679 | 3,249 | 1,014 | 4,956 | 272 | 703 | 346 | 1,33 |
| 52 upto 104 | 161 | 3,393 | 1,089 | 4,644 | 67 | 549 | 243 | 864 | 118 | 2,067 | 841 | 3,027 | 71 | 414 | 233 | 719 |
| Over 104 | 11 | 1,535 | 1,698 | 3,244 | 2 | 199 | 256 | 457 | 17 | 651 | 844 | 1,512 | 8 | 140 | 224 | 372 |
| Percent claiming over 52 week | ks 1.5 | 20.9 | 37.0 | 18.3 | 1.7 | 15.6 | 26.5 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 24.2 | 12.8 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 16.9 | 8.7 |
| All | 11,482 | 23,547 | 7,529 | 43,027 | 4,159 | 4,801 | 1,885 | 11,245 | 7,901 | 20,325 | 6,958 | 35,542 | 3,557 | 5,990 | 2,702 | 12,521 |
| NORTH WEST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ENGLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 14,348 | 21,247 | 4,953 | 41,183 | 5,187 | 5,366 | 1,705 | 12,780 | 78,867 | 138,915 | 33,562 | 254,622 | 32,907 | 42,328 | 13,570 | 91,687 |
| Over 13 up to 26 | 5,399 | 9,713 | 2,032 | 17,279 | 2,238 | 2,320 | 782 | 5,438 | 31,116 | 65,815 | 15,187 | 112,810 | 14,589 | 19,237 | 5,946 | 40,410 |
| 26 up to 52 | 2,933 | 9,118 | 1,936 | 14,020 | 1,128 | 1,650 | 583 | 3,390 | 15,179 | 62,301 | 14,433 | 92,142 | 6,662 | 14,460 | 4,977 | 26,298 |
| 52 upto 104 | 489 | 6,901 | 1,890 | 9,286 | 250 | 1,123 | 457 | 1,836 | 2,371 | 44,253 | 12,939 | 59,587 | 1,287 | 9,406 | 3,965 | 14,682 |
| Over 104 | 42 | 3,176 | 2,377 | 5,595 | 21 | 457 | 402 | 880 | 273 | 17,770 | 15,430 | 33,473 | 133 | 3,131 | 3,648 | 6,91 |
| Percent claiming over 52 week | ks 2.3 | 20.1 | 32.4 | 17.0 | 3.1 | 14.5 | 21.9 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 18.8 | 31 | 16.8 | 2.6 | 14.2 | 23.7 |  |
| All | 23,211 | 50,155 | 13,188 | 87,363 | 8,824 | 10,916 | 3,929 | 24,324 | 127,806 | 329,054 | 91,551 | 552,634 | 55,578 | 88,562 | 32,106 | 179,989 |



| EAST MIDLANDS SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 orless | 6,401 | 10,491 | 2,900 | 20,080 | 2,650 | 3,382 | 1,337 | 7,566 | 11,297 | 19,795 | 5,117 | 37,126 | 4,090 | 5,275 | 1,669 | 11,733 |
| Over 13 up to 26 | 2,321 | 4,653 | 1,319 | 8,342 | 1,103 | 1,370 | 546 | 3,083 | 3,869 | 8,838 | 2,154 | 15,097 | 1,518 | 2,161 | 730 | 4,590 |
| 26 upto 52 | 1,067 | 4,091 | 1,077 | 6,251 | 447 | 969 | 384 | 1,815 | 1,642 | 7,913 | 2,111 | 11,747 | 696 | 1,519 | 583 | 2,862 |
| 52 upto 104 | 148 | 2,930 | 995 | 4,073 | 97 | 589 | 318 | 1,005 | 180 | 5,379 | 1,823 | 7,387 | 85 | 903 | 459 | 1,455 |
| Over 104 | 16 | 1,209 | 1,205 | 2,430 | 4 | 185 | 325 | 514 | 15 | 1,776 | 2,287 | 4,078 | 2 | 232 | 443 | 677 |
| Percentclaiming over 52 weeks | 1.6 | 17.7 | 29.3 | 15.8 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 22.1 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 16.4 | 30.5 | 15.2 | 1.4 | 11.2 | 23.2 | 10 |
| All | 9,953 | 23,374 | 7,496 | 41,176 | 4,301 | 6,495 | 2,910 | 13,983 | 17,003 | 43,701 | 13,492 | 75,435 | 6,391 | 10,090 | 3,884 | 21,317 |



| SOUTH EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13 or less | 6,854 | 15,639 | 4,435 | 27,252 | 2,865 | 5,035 | 1,781 | 9,942 |
| Over 13 up to 26 | 2,337 | 6,725 | 2,002 | 11,126 | 1,045 | 2,048 | 664 | 3,820 |
| 26 up to 52 | 985 | 5,477 | 1,690 | 8,167 | 420 | 1,328 | 530 | 2,292 |
| 52 upto 104 | 159 | 3,207 | 1,303 | 4,670 | 98 | 704 | 344 | 1,150 |
| Over 104 | 15 | 927 | 1,144 | 2,086 | 8 | 209 | 299 | 516 |
| Percentclaiming over52 weeks | 1.7 | 12.9 | 23,1 | 12.7 | 2.4 | 9.8 | 17.8 | 9,4 |
| All | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 9 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 3 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 3 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 2 0}$ |

[^29]|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alnwick and Amble | 391 | 182 | 573 | . | Holsworthy | 72 | 36 | 108 |  |
| Andover | 283 | 101 | 384 | . | Horncastle | 87 | 34 | 121 |  |
| Appleby | 39 | 22 | 61 | .. | Huddersfield | 2,840 | 868 | 3,708 | . |
| Ashford | 718 | 221 | 939 |  | Hull | 8,072 | 2,360 | 10,432 |  |
| Axminster | 103 | 38 | 141 | .. | Huntingdon | 729 | 294 | 1,023 | .. |
| Aylesbury and Wycombe | 2,418 | 723 | 3,141 | $\cdots$ | 1 lfracombe | 264 | 102 | 366 |  |
| Banbury | 480 | 144 | 624 | .. | Ipswich | 2,697 | 858 | 3,555 |  |
| Barnard Castle | 101 | 37 | 138 | $\cdots$ | Isle of Wight | 1,835 | 616 | 2,451 | $\cdots$ |
| Barnsley | 2,702 | 860 | 3,562 | . | Keighley and Skipton | 1,205 | 404 | 1,609 |  |
| Barnstaple | 492 | 220 | 712 | .. | Kendal | 170 | 78 | 248 | .. |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 1,091 | 290 | 1,381 | . | Keswick | 37 | 17 | 54 |  |
| Basingstoke | 759 | 235 | 994 | .. | Kettering and Corby | 1,103 | 383 | 1,486 | . |
| Bath | 862 | 341 | 1,203 | .. | Kidderminster | 868 | 307 | 1,175 |  |
| Bedford | 2,077 | 688 | 2,765 | $\cdots$ | King's Lynn | 935 | 321 | 1,256 | . |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 255 | 130 | 385 | .. | Kingsbridge | 102 | 48 | 150 | . |
| Bideford | 428 | 202 | 630 | . | Lancaster and Morecambe | 1,751 | 512 | 2,263 | . |
| Birmingham | 31,004 | 9,162 | 40,166 | .. | Launceston | 170 | 76 | 246 |  |
| Bishop Auckland | 2,280 | 703 | 2,983 | . | Leeds | 9,738 | 2,892 | 12,630 | $\cdots$ |
| Blackburn | 3,012 3,464 | 848 965 | 3,860 4,429 | $\cdots$ | Leek | 267 7,811 | 118 2,731 | 385 10,542 | $\cdots$ |
| Blackpool | 3,464 | 965 | 4,429 | .. | Leicester | 7,811 | 2,731 | 10,542 | . |
| Bolton | 3,539 | 964 | 4,503 | . | Leominster | 224 | 73 | 297 |  |
| Boston | 357 | 123 | 480 | $\cdots$ | Lincoln | 1,637 | 469 | 2,106 | . |
| Bournemouth | 1,884 | 630 | 2,514 | . | Liskeard | $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 162 | 475 | . |
| Bradford | 9,084 | 2,529 | 11,613 | . | Liverpool | 20,933 | 5,589 | 26,522 | . |
| Bridgwater | ,612 | 251 | 863 | $\cdots$ | London | 117,884 | 45,221 | 163,105 | . |
| Bridlington and Driffield | 906 | 380 | 1,286 | .. | Loughborough | 1,044 | 388 | 1,432 | . |
| Bridport | 101 | 33 | 134 | $\cdots$ | Louth | 369 | 128 | 497 |  |
| Brighton | 4,629 | 1,648 | 6,277 | . | Lowestoft and Beccles | 1,504 | 469 50 | 1,973 | $\cdots$ |
| Bristol | 5,866 | 1,859 | 7,725 | $\cdots$ | Ludlow Luton | 175 3,511 | r 50 | 225 4,723 | , |
| Bude | 202 | 98 | 300 | . | Luton | 3,511 | 1,212 | 4,723 | . |
| Burnley | 849 | 276 | 1,125 | . | Maidstone and North Kent | 5,804 | 2,062 | 7,866 | . |
| Burton on Trent | 1,279 | 500 | 1,779 | .. | Malton | 128 313 | 50 102 | 178 415 | $\because$ |
| Bury St Edmunds | 410 | 156 | 566 | . | Manchester | 26,219 | 7,063 | 33,282 |  |
| Buxton | 394 | 132 | 526 | . | Mansfiesld | 26,296 2,963 | 7,063 | 30,82 3,925 |  |
| Calderdale | 2,454 | 696 | 3,150 | .. |  | 2,66 | 562 | 3,22 | . |
| Cambridge | 1,803 | 613 | 2,416 | . | Matlock Melton Mowbray | 329 203 | 120 88 | 449 | . |
| Camelford | 69 | 55 | 124 | . | Melton Mowbray ${ }_{\text {Middlesbrough and Stockton }}$ | 9,793 | 88 2,493 | 12,286 |  |
| Canterbury | 1,058 | 361 | 1,419 | .. | Mildenhall | 9,931 | 2,493 100 | 12,263 |  |
| Carlisle | 1,085 | 378 50 | 1,463 | . | Milton Keynes | 1,937 | 686 | 2,623 | $\cdots$ |
| Chard | 127 | 50 | 177 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cheltenham | 1,246 | 376 | 1,622 | . | Minehead Morpeth and Ashington | 251 2,190 | 93 644 | 344 2,834 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Chesterfield | 2,406 | 778 | 3,184 | . | Morpeth and Ashington | - 785 | 644 259 | 2,834 1,044 | $\because$ |
| Chichester | 1,144 | 424 | 1,568 | $\cdots$ | Newark | 467 | 156 | 623 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Chippenham }}$ | 432 567 | 177 242 | 609 809 | . | Newbury | 452 | 176 | 628 | . |
| Cinderford | 567 | 242 | 809 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cirencester | 296 | 96 | 392 | .. | Newquay Newton Abbot | 477 524 | 236 180 | 713 704 | . |
| Clacton | 930 | 307 | 1,237 | . | Northallerton and Thirsk | 251 | 180 | 354 | $\cdots$ |
| Colchester | 1,972 | 754 | 2,726 | $\cdots$ | Northampton | 2,503 | 853 | 3,356 | $\cdots$ |
| Coventry | 6,655 | 2,022 | 8,677 | . | Norwich | 2,834 | 923 | 3,757 | $\cdots$ |
| Crawley | 1,935 | 673 | 2,608 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nottingham | 9,356 | 2,784 | 12,140 | . |
| Cromer | 1,858 | 157 | 2,5415 | $\cdots$ | Okehampton | 136 344 | 65 | 201 | $\cdots$ |
| Darlington | 1,529 | 406 | 1,935 | $\cdots$ | Oswerstry Oxford | 2,054 | 731 | 2,785 | $\cdots$ |
| Dartmouth | 62 | 24 | 86 | . | Paignton and Totnes | 961 | 335 | 1,296 | . |
| Derby | 4,248 | 1,342 | 5,590 | . | Panhand |  |  |  |  |
| Devizes | 172 | 64 | 236 | .. | ${ }_{\text {Penrith }}$ Penwith and Isles of Scilly | 124 845 | 49 | 173 | $\cdots$ |
| Diss | 203 | 110 | 313 | . | Penwith and Isles of Scilly | 1,700 | 534 | 2,234 | $\cdots$ |
| Doncaster | 4,168 | 1,286 | 5,454 |  | Pickering | 101 | 50 | 151 |  |
| Dorchester and Weymouth | 662 | 232 | 894 | . | Plymouth | 3,312 | 1,066 | 4,378 | $\cdots$ |
| Dover | 916 | 292 | 1,208 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Poole | 949 | 318 | 1,267 | . |
| Dudley and Sandwell | 7,975" | 2,373 | 10,348 | . | Portsmouth | 3,978 | 1,188 | 5,166 | $\cdots$ |
| Eastbourne | 1,296" | 438 | 1,734 |  | Preston | 2,955 | 851 | 3,806 | .. |
| Evesham | 264 | 97 | 361 | .. | Reading | 3,642 | 1,298 | 4,940 |  |
| Exeter | 1,842" | 665 | 2,507 | .. | Redruth and Camborne | 656 | 217 | 873 | . |
| Fakenham | 166 | 50 | 216 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Retford | 405 | 163 | 568 | . |
| Falmouth | 495 | 141 | 636 | .. | Richmond | 182 | 86 | 268 | .. |
| Folkestone | 1,077 | 292 | 1,369 | .. | Rochdale | 2,374 | 620 | 2,994 | . |
| Gainsborough | 513 | 209 | 722 | .. | Rugby | 675 | 251 | 926 | . |
| Gloucester | 1,676 | 472 | 2,148 | . | Salisbury | 370 | 117 | 487 | .. |
| Goole and Selby | 895 | 314 | 1,209 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Scarborough | 1,180 | 425 | 1,605 | . |
| Grantham | 412 | 161 | 573 | $\cdots$ | Scunthorpe | 1,672 | 575 | 2,247 | $\cdots$ |
| Great Yarmouth | 1,971 | 676 | 2,647 | .. | Settle | 57 | 28 | 85 | . |
| Grimsby | 3,174 | 962 | 4,136 | . | Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham | ${ }_{12}^{228}$ | 83 3,169 | 311 15.339 | . |
| Guildford and Aldershot | 2,138 | 761 | 2,899 | .. | Sheffield and Rotherham | 12,170 | 3,169 | 15,339 | . |
| Haltwhistle | 104 | 30 | 134 | . | Shrewsbury | 926 | 275 | 1,201 | .. |
| Harlow | 1,564 | 618 | 2,182 | $\cdots$ | Skegness and Mablethorpe | 759 | 317 | 1,076 | . |
| Harrogate and Ripon | 772 | 280 | 1,052 | $\cdots$ | Sleaford Slough and Woking | 227 12.865 | 108 4807 | 335 17.672 | . |
| Hartlepool | 2,002 | 471 | 2,473 | . | Slough and Woking | 12,865 | 4,807 | 17,672 | . |
| Harwich | 269 | 88 | 357 | . | South Molton | 89 | 48 | 137 | $\cdots$ |
| Hastings | 1,867 | 549 | 2,416 | . | Southampton and Winchester | 4,051 | 1,043 | 5,094 | $\cdots$ |
| Haverhill and Sudbury | 454 | 198 | 652 | . | Southend Spalding and Holbeach | 5,766 305 | 1,983 144 | $\begin{array}{r}7,749 \\ \hline 49\end{array}$ | . |
| Hawes and Leyburn | 41 | 24 | 65 | . | Spalding and Holbeach Staustell | 305 542 | 144 229 | 449 | $\cdots$ |
| Helston | 277 | 164 | 441 1274 | . | StAustell Stafford | [1,085 | 229 422 | 771 1,507 | . |
| Hereford Hexham | 936 234 | 338 91 | 1,274 325 | $\ldots$ | Staford | 1,085 | 4 | 1,507 | $\cdots$ |

E 11 CLAIMANT COUNT
Claimant count area statistics
Travel-to-Work Areasa as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Scotland |  |  |  |  |
| Stamford | 281 | 117 | 398 | . | Aberdeen | 2,445 | 673 | 3,118 |  |
| Stevenage | 2,016 | 720 | 2,736 | . | Annan | 208 | 71 | 279 | $\cdots$ |
| Stoke | 4,816 | 1,488 | 6,304 | .. | Argylililands | 104 | 65 | 169 |  |
| Stroud | 573 | 215 | 788 | $\cdots$ | Ayr Badenoch | 1,746 | 501 64 | 2,247 |  |
| Sunderland and Durham | 7,171 | 1,911 | 9,082 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swindon | 1,922 | 656 | 2,578 | . | Banff Berwickshire | 203 156 | 89 56 | 292 |  |
| Taunton | 574 | 189 | 763 | .. | Brechin and Montrose | 508 | 197 | 705 | $\because$ |
| Telford and Bridgnorth | 1,741 | 681 | 2,422 | $\cdots$ | Campbeltown | 200 132 | 77 | ${ }^{27}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Thanet | 2,029 | 608 | 2,637 | . |  | 132 | 57 | 189 | .. |
| Thetford | 293 | 123 | 416 | . | Dingwall <br> Dufftown | 638 58 | 126 20 | 764 78 | $\cdots$ |
| Tiverton | 245 | 96 | 341 | . | Dumbarton | 1,358 | 410 | 1,768 | . |
| Torquay | 1,002 | 285 | 1,287 | .. | Dumfries | 1989 4.258 | 1380 | 1,369 5 |  |
| Trowbridge and Warminster | 546 | 200 | 746 | .. | Dundee | 4,258 | 1,202 | 5,460 | $\cdots$ |
| Truro | 495 | 162 | 657 | . | Dunfermline | 2,360 | 657 | 3,017 |  |
| Tunbridge Wells | 933 | 335 | 1,268 | . | Dunoon and Rothesay <br> East Ayrshire | 2,360 376 2,548 | 61 788 | 3,047 367 3,336 | $\cdots$ |
| Tyneside | 17,363 | 4,278 | 21,641 | . | Edinburgh | 8,642 | 2,306 | 10,948 | $\cdots$ |
| Wadebridge and Bodmin | 295 | 127 | 422 | .. | Elgin and Forres | 476 | 220 | 696 | .. |
| Wakefield | 3,394 | 1,123 | 4,517 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warrington | 3,960 | 1,165 | 5,125 | . | Falkirk Forfar | 2,411 | 621 167 | 3,032 620 | $\because$ |
| Warwick | 1,261 | 411 | 1,672 | . | ${ }^{\text {Forfarar }}$ | 167 | 167 49 | 620 216 | $\cdots$ |
| Wellingborough | 993 | 433 | 1,426 | . | Galashiels and Peebles Girvan | 449 | 179 45 | 628 249 | $\cdots$ |
| Wells | 569 | 230 | 799 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weston-super-Mare | 636 | 209 | 845 | .. | Glasgow | 23,017 | 5,677 | 28,694 |  |
| Whitby | 304 | 116 | 420 | .. | Greenock | 1,589 | 384 | 1,973 |  |
| Whitehaven | 1,127 | 304 | 1,431 | . | Hawick Huntly | $\begin{array}{r}210 \\ 75 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 76 20 200 | 286 95 1395 | $\cdots$ |
| Wigan and St. Helens | 5,427 | 1,549 | 6,976 | .. | Inverness | 1,105 | 290 | 1,395 | $\cdots$ |
| Windermere | 72 | 39 | 111 | $\cdots$ | Keith and Buckie | 217 | 72 | 289 |  |
| Wirral and Chester | 6,491 | 1,767 | 8,258 | $\cdots$ | Kelso and Jedburgh | 110 3745 | 39 1,141 | 149 4886 |  |
| Wisbech Wolverhampton and Walsall | 583 8,899 | 2,721 | 848 11,620 | . | Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright | 3,745 177 | 1,141 79 | $\begin{array}{r}4,886 \\ \hline 256\end{array}$ |  |
| Wolverhampton and Walsall | 8,899 | 2,721 | 11,620 |  | Lewis and Harris | 473 | 86 | 559 | $\cdots$ |
| Woodbridge | 388 | 142 | 530 | . | Lochaber | 203 | 121 | 324 |  |
| Worcester | 1,197 | 373 | 1,570 1 1 | $\cdots$ | Lochgilphead | 85 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 122 | $\cdots$ |
| Workington Worksop | 1,030 759 | 368 224 | 1,398 | $\cdots$ | Motherwell and Lanark | 5,177 | 1,515 | 6,692 |  |
| Worksop | 759 871 | 224 | 1,983 1,099 | $\cdots$ | Newton Stewart North Ayrshire | 118 3,118 | 1,029 | 180 4,147 |  |
| Yeovil | 472 | 152 | 624 | .. | Oban | 158 | 65 | 223 |  |
| York | 1,497 | 456 | 1,953 | . | Orkney Islands | 157 754 | 81 | ${ }_{984}^{238}$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Peterhead | 737 | 109 | 446 |  |
| Wales |  |  |  |  | Pitlochry | 58 | 31 | 89 | . |
| Aberystwyth | 307 | 120 | 427 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 73 | 268 |  |
| Bangor and Carnarfon | 1,318 | 349 | 1,667 | . | Skye and Ullapool St Andrews | 339 396 | 181 131 | 522 |  |
| Betws-y-Coed Brecon | 89 145 | 43 59 | 132 204 | . | Stiting | 1,790 | 497 | 2,287 | .. |
| Brecon Bridgend | 145 1,428 | 59 403 | 204 1,831 | $\cdots$ | Stranraer | ${ }^{319}$ | 113 | 432 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sutherland | 274 | 124 | 398 | . |
| Cardiff | 6,623 | 1,665 | 8,288 | . | Thurso | 187 | 47 | 234 |  |
| Cardigan | 252 | 107 | 359 | . | Uists and Barra | 101 | ${ }_{56}$ | 136 <br>  <br> 84 | $\cdots$ |
| Carmarthen | 463 | 159 | 622 | . |  | 228 | 56 | 284 |  |
| Colwyn and Conwy | 814 1.087 | 225 | 1,039 1,431 | $\cdots$ | Northern Ireland |  |  |  |  |
| Cwmbran and Monmouth |  |  |  |  | Ballymena | 818 | 319 | 1,137 |  |
| Dolgellau and Barmouth | 160 | 62 | $2 २ 2$ | . | Belfast | 13,347 | 3,564 | 16,911 |  |
| Fishguard and St David's | 174 | 87 | 261 |  | Coleraine | 1,425 | 444 | 1,869 | . |
| Flint | 1,193 | 408 | 1,601 | . | Craigavon | 1,855 3,352 | 607 903 | 2,462 4,255 |  |
| Haverfordwest | 891 | 286 | 1,177 | .. | Derry | 3,352 | 903 | 4,255 |  |
| Holyhead | 418 | 152 | 570 | . | Dungannon Enniskillen | 480 1,247 | 179 377 | 659 1,624 | . |
| Knighton and Radnor | 60 | 33 | 93 | . | Mid-Ulster | -553 | 216 | 1,769 |  |
| Lampeter | 217 | 80 | 297 | $\cdots$ | Newry | 1,500 | 401 | 1,901 |  |
| Llandeilo | 98 | 44 | 142 | .. | Omagh | 77 | 270 | 1,047 | $\because$ |
| Llandrindod Wells | 192 975 | 85 306 | 277 1,281 | $\cdots$ | Strabane | 861 | 241 | 1,102 |  |
|  | 538 | 191 | 729 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machynlleth | 129 | 56 | 185 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merthyr | 982 | 249 | 1,231 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neath and Port Talbot | 1,378 | 396 | 1,774 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newport | 2,449 | 743 | 3,192 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newtown | 108 | 46 | 154 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembroke and Tenby | 646 | 227 | 873 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pontypridd and Aberdare | 2,497 | 775 | 3,272 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portmadoc and Ffestiniog | 270 | 93 | 363 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pwllheli | 175 | 74 | 249 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhyl and Denbigh | 1,079 | 339 | 1,418 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhymney and Abergavenny | 2,693 | 791 | 3,484 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ruthin and Bala | 133 | 47 | 180 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swansea | 3,529 | 955 | 4,484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welshpool | 140 | 71 | 211 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrexham | 1,355 | 417 | 1,772 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |

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 02075336114.
b The working age population figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseekers Allowances for these areas, are not yet available and will be published once the 2001 Census ward level data are available. See note on p55 for further details.

Note: Formerly Table C.21.

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 697,341 | 221,748 | 919,089 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH EAST | 43,246 | 11,331 | 54,577 | 3.6 | South Yorkshire (Met County) | 18,578 | 5,146 | 23,724 | 3.1 |
| Darlington | 1,5 | 406 | 1928 | 33 | Barnsley Doncaster | 2,499 3,912 | 793 1,181 | 3,292 <br> 5 | 2.5 3.0 |
| Hartlepool UA | 2,002 | 471 | 2,473 | 4.7 | Rotherham | 3,498 | 901 | 4,399 | 2.9 |
| Middlesbrough UA | 3,732 | 908 | 4,640 | 5.7 | Sheffield | 8,669 | 2,271 | 10,940 | 3.4 |
| Redcar and Cleveland UA | 2,614 | 679 | 3,293 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stockton-on-Tees UA | 3,316 | 868 | 4,184 | 3.8 | West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford | 28,458 8,395 | 8,423 | 36,881 10,767 | 2.9 3.8 |
| County Durham | 5,836 | 1,752 | 7,588 | 2.5 | Calderdale | 2,454 | 696 | 3,150 | 2.7 |
| Chester-le-Street | 533 | 164 | 697 | 2.1 | Kirklees | 4,552 | 1,371 | 5,923 | 2.5 |
| Derwentside | 980 | 293 | 1,273 | 2.5 | Leeds | 9,738 | 2,898 | 12,636 | 2.8 |
| Durham | 944 | 267 | 1,211 | 2.1 | Wakefield | 3,319 | 1,086 | 4,405 | 2.3 |
| Easington | 1,086 | 314 | 1,400 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sedgefield | 1,1726 | 362 51 | 1,488 | 2.8 | EAST MIDLANDS | 41,920 | 14,145 | 56,065 | 2.2 |
| Teesdale | 178 989 | 51 301 | 229 1,290 | 1.6 3.5 | Derby UA | 3,586 | 1,094 | 4,680 | 3.5 |
| Wear Valley | 989 | 301 | 1,290 | 3.5 | Leicester UA | 5,897 | 1,955 | 7,852 | 4.5 |
| Northumberland | 3,796 | 1,333 | 5,129 | 2.8 | Nottingham UA | 5,588 | 1,484 | 7,072 | 4.2 |
| Alnwick | 319 | 147 | 466 | 2.5 | Rutland UA | 83 | 36 | 119 | 0.6 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 285 | 150 | 435 | 2.9 | Derbyshire | 6.580 | 2257 | 8837 |  |
| Tynedale | 482 | 197 | 679 | 1.9 | Bolsover | 811 | 252 | 1,063 | 2.5 |
| Wansbeck | 1,082 | 321 | 1,403 | 3.8 | Chesterfield | 1,450 | 470 | 1,920 | 3.2 |
| Tyne and Wear (Met County) | 20,428 | 4,914 | 25,342 | 3.8 | Derbyshire Dales | 342 1,000 | 131 371 | $\begin{array}{r}1,373 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 1.1 2.0 |
| Gateshead | 2,831 | 739 | 3,570 | 3.1 | High Peak | 611 | 200 | 811 | 1.5 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 5,233 | 1,104 | 6,337 | 3.9 | North East Derbyshire | 985 | 327 | 1,312 | 2.2 |
| North Tyneside | 3,119 | 805 | 3,924 | 3.4 | South Derbyshire | 490 | 196 | 686 | 1.3 |
| South Tyneside | 4,114 | 935 | 5,049 | 5.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunderland | 5,131 | 1,331 | 6,462 | 3.7 | Leicestershire | 3,798 | 1,544 | 5,342 | 1.4 |
| NORTH WEST | 88,363 | 24,593 | 112,956 | 2.8 | Charnwood | 1,246 | 453 | 1,699 | 1.7 |
| Blackburn with Darwen UA | 1,792 | 477 | 2.269 | 2.8 | Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth | 307 619 | 129 290 | 436 909 | 0.9 1.5 |
| Blackpool UA | 2,459 | 678 | 3,137 | 3.8 | Melton | 217 | 94 | 311 | 1.1 |
| Halton UA | 2,215 | 647 | 2,862 | 3.9 | North West Leicestershire | 512 | 216 | 728 | 1.4 |
| Warrington UA | 1,652 | 496 | 2,148 | 1.8 | Oadby and Wigston | 423 | 152 | 575 | 1.7 |
| Cheshire | 4,431 | 1,374 | 5,805 | 1.4 | Lincolnshire | 5,043 | 1,842 | 6,885 | 1.8 |
| Chester | 748 | 230 | 978 | 1.3 | Boston | 331 | 115 | 446 | 1.4 |
| Congleton | 586 | 193 | 779 | 1.4 | EastLindsey | 1,285 | 505 | 1,790 | 2.4 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 775 | 252 | 1,027 | 1.5 | Lincoln | 1,182 | 320 | 1,502 | 2.8 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 652 | 185 | 837 | 1.7 | North Kesteven | 491 | 190 | 681 | 1.2 |
| Macclestield | 695 | 206 | 901 | 1.0 | South Holland | 323 | 155 | 478 | 1.1 |
| Vale Royal | 975 | 308 | 1,283 | 1.7 | SouthKesteven <br> WestLindsey | 663 768 | 254 303 | 917 1,071 | 1.2 2.3 |
| Cumbria | 4,805 | 1,550 | 6,355 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allerdale | 1,112 | 415 | 1,527 | 2.7 | Northamptonshire | 4,758 | 1,738 | 6,496 | 1.7 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 922 | २22 | 1,144 | 2.7 | Corby | 556 | 178 | 734 | 2.3 |
| Carlisle | 990 | 339 | 1,329 | 2.2 | Daventry | 352 | 178 | 530 | 1.2 |
| Copeland | 1,176 | 313 | 1,489 | 3.5 | East Northamptonshire | 441 | 190 | 631 | 1.3 |
| Eden | 188 | 73 | 261 | 0.9 | Kettering | - 521 | 193 | 714 2.704 | 1.4 2.2 |
| SouthLakeland | 417 | 188 | 605 | 1.0 | Northampton South orthamptonshire | $\begin{array}{r}2,053 \\ \hline 247\end{array}$ | 651 89 | 2,704 3036 | 2.2 0.7 |
| Greater Manchester (Met County) | ty) 33,664 | 9,054 | 42,718 | 2.8 | Wellingborough | 588 | 259 | 847 | 1.9 |
| Bolton | 3,182 | 848 | 4,030 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bury | 1,418 | 450 | 1,868 | 1.7 | Nottinghamshire | 6,587 | 2,195 | 8,782 | 1.9 |
| Manchester | 10,558 | 2,739 | 13,297 | 5.3 | Ashtield | 1,203 | 433 | 1,636 | 2.4 |
| Oldham | 2,847 | 770 | 3,617 | 2.8 | Bassetlaw | 1,176 | 410 | 1,586 | 2.4 |
| Rochdale | 2,934 | 776 | 3,710 | 3.0 | Broxtowe | 864 | 311 | 1,175 | 1.8 |
| Salford | 2,879 | 734 | 3,613 | 2.7 | Geding | 872 | 281 | 1,153 | 1.7 |
| Stockport | 2,236 | 595 | 2,831 | 1.6 | Mansfield | 1,124 | 329 | 1,453 | 2.5 |
| Tameside | 2,351 | 664 534 | 3,015 | 2.3 | Newark and Sherwood Rushclife |  |  |  |  |
| Trafford Wigan | 1,893 3 | 534 944 | 2,427 | 1.9 | Rushcliffe | 560 | 183 | 743 | 1.1 |
| Wigan |  | 944 |  |  | WEST MIDLANDS | 69,730 | 21,413 | 91,143 | 2.9 |
| Lancashire | 9,997 | 3,024 | 13,021 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burnley | 801 | 266 | 1,067 | 2.0 | Herefordshire, County of UA Stoke-on-Trent UA | 1,244 3,376 | 448 947 | 1,692 4,323 | 1.7 2.9 |
| Chorley Fylde | 676 349 | 222 87 | 898 | 1.4 1.1 | Selford and Wrekin UA | 1,438 | 524 | 1,962 | 2.0 |
| Hyndburn | 718 | 211 | 929 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancaster | 1,712 | 502 | 2,214 | 2.7 | Shropshire | 1,743 | 610 | 2,353 | 1.4 |
| Pendle | 819 | 266 | 1,085 | 2.0 | Bridgnorth | 277 | 149 | 426 | 1.3 |
| Preston | 1,665 | 428 | 2,093 | 2.6 | North Shropshire | 337 | 119 | 456 | 1.3 |
| Ribble Valley | 154 | 52 | 206 | 0.6 | Oswestry | 298 | 125 | 423 | 1.9 |
| Rossendale | 488 | 156 | 644 | 1.6 | Shrewsbury and Atcham | 624 | 163 | 787 | 1.4 |
| South Ribble | 541 | 174 | 715 | 1.1 | South Shropshire | 207 | 54 | 261 | 1.1 |
| WestLancashire | 1,376 | 447 | 1,823 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyre | 698 | 213 | 911 | 1.5 | Staffordshire CannockChase | 6,237 812 | 2,415 379 | 8,652 1,191 | 1.7 2.1 |
| Merseyside (Met County) | 27,348 | 7,293 | 34,641 | 4.2 | EastStaffordshire | 810 | 307 | 1,117 | 1.8 |
| Knowsley | 3,339 | 932 | $\begin{array}{r}4,271 \\ \hline 15155\end{array}$ | 4.7 | Lichfield | ${ }_{911} 638$ | 252 | ${ }^{890}$ | 1.5 |
| Liverpool | 12,009 2725 | 3,146 | 15,155 3 | ${ }_{3 .}^{5}$ | Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire | 911 862 | 320 286 | 1,231 1,148 | 1.6 1.7 |
| Saint Helens Sefton | 2,725 4,184 | 1,070 | 5,518 5,254 | 3.3 3.2 | Stafford | 929 | 335 | 1,264 | 1.7 |
| Wirral | 5,091 | 1,352 | 6,443 | 3.5 | Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth | 606 669 | 276 260 | 882 929 | 1.5 1.9 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | R 66,530 | 19,855 | 86,385 | 2.9 | Warwickshire | 3,452 | 1,227 | 4,679 | 1.5 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire UA | 3,118 | 1,149 | 4,267 | 2.3 | North Warwickshire | 37 | 152 | 529 | 1.4 |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of UA | 6,542 | 1,836 | 8,378 | 5.7 | Nuneaton and Bedworth | 996 | 345 | 1,341 | 1.8 |
| North East Lincolnshire UA | 2,968 | 891 | 3,859 | 4.2 | Rugby | 681 | 252 | 933 | 1.7 |
| North Lincolnshire UA | 1,749 | 597 | 2,346 | 2.5 | Strattord-on-Avon | 490 | 192 | 682 | 1.0 |
| York UA | 1,319 | 397 | 1,716 | 1.5 | Warwick | 908 | 286 | 1,194 | 1.5 |
| North Yorkshire | 3,798 | 1,416 | 5,214 | 1.5 | West Midlands (Met County) | 48,290 | 13,893 | 62,183 | 4.1 |
| Craven | 230 | 80 | 310 | 1.0 | Birmingham | 23,130 | 6,391 | 29,521 | 5.1 |
| Hambleton Harrogate | 437 | 157 241 | 594 907 | 1.2 | Coventry Dudley | 4,837 4,420 | 1,309 1,351 | 6,146 5,771 | 3.3 3.1 |
| Richmondshire | 235 | 115 | 350 | 1.2 | Sandwell | 5,723 | 1,647 | 7,370 | 4.4 |
| Ryedale | 259 | 116 | 375 | 1.3 | Solihull | 1,634 | 562 | 2,196 | 1.8 |
| Scarborough | 1,463 | 529 | 1,992 | 3.3 | Walsall | 3,913 | 1,259 1,374 | 5,172 | 3.4 |
| Selby | 508 | 178 | 686 | 1.4 | Wolverhampton | 4,633 | 1,374 | 6,007 | 4.3 |

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 122002


# CLAIMANT COUNT <br> Claimant count area statistics 

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | NORTHERN IRELAND | 26,215 | 7,521 | 33,736 | 3.3 |
| Devon | 4,785 | 1,903 | 6,688 | 1.6 | Antrim | 509 | 168 | 677 | 2.2 |
| East Devon | 593 | 233 | 826 | 1.2 | Ards | 862 | 257 | 1,119 | 2.4 |
| Exeter | 967 | 300 | 1,267 | 1.8 | Armagh | 674 | 231 | 905 | 2.7 |
| Mid Devon | 353 | 149 | 502 | 1.2 | Ballymena | 564 | 223 | 787 | 2.2 |
| North Devon | 851 | 375 | 1,226 | 2.4 | Ballymoney | 260 | 86 | 346 | 2.1 |
| South Hams | 436 | 187 | 623 | 1.3 | Banbridge | 339 | 120 | 459 | 1.8 |
| Teignbridge | 836 | 305 | 1,141 | 1.7 | Belfast | 6,399 | 1,464 | 7,863 | 4.7 |
| Torridge | 521 | 248 | 769 | 2.2 | Carrickfergus | 533 | 155 | 688 | 2.9 |
| West Devon | 228 | 106 | 334 | 1.2 | Castlereagh Coleraine | 572 | 136 293 | 708 1.255 | 1.8 3.7 |
| Dorset | 1,587 | 57 | 2,164 | 1.0 | Cookstown | 299 | 125 | 424 | 2.1 |
| Christchurch | 191 | 66 | 257 | 1.1 | Craigavon | 967 | 292 | 1,259 | 2.6 |
| East Dorset | 292 | 120 | 412 | 0.9 | Derry | 2,729 | 716 | 3,445 | 5.3 |
| North Dorset | 149 | 65 | 214 | 0.6 | Down | 916 | 295 | 1,211 | 3.1 |
| Purbeck | 160 | 58 | 218 | 0.9 | Dungannon | 452 | 181 | 633 | 2.2 |
| West Dorset | 297 | 108 | 405 | 0.8 | Fermanagh | 1,187 | 344 | 1,531 | 4.4 |
| Weymouth and Portland | 498 | 160 | 658 | 1.7 | Larne Limavady | 480 | 158 173 | 638 725 | 3.4 <br> 3.5 |
| Gloucestershire | 4,454 | 1,436 | 5,890 | 1.7 | Lisburn | 1,209 | 316 | 1,525 | 2.3 |
| Cheltenham | 953 | 255 | 1,208 | 1.8 | Magherafelt | 284 | 108 | 392 | 1.6 |
| Cotswold | 349 | 121 | 470 | 1.0 | Moyle | 289 | 94 | 383 | 4.1 |
| Forest of Dean | 668 | 281 | 949 | 2.0 | Newry and Mourne | 1,500 | 401 | 1,901 | 3.6 |
| Gloucester | 1,348 | 370 | 1,718 | 2.6 | Newtownabbey | 1,111 | 367 | 1,478 | 3.0 |
| Stroud | 664 | 258 | 922 | 1.4 | North Down | 837 | 284 | 1,121 | 2.4 |
| Tewkesbury | 472 | 151 | 623 | 1.4 | Omagh Strabane | $\begin{aligned} & 797 \\ & 932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279 \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,076 \\ & 1,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Somerset | 2,758 | 1,034 | 3,792 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mendip | 612 | 259 | 871 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sedgemoor | 677 | 280 | 957 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Somerset | 658 | 222 | 880 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| TauntonDeane | 533 | 175 | 708 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Somerset | 278 | 98 | 376 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wiltshire | 1,874 | 701 | 2,575 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kennet | 306 | 115 | 421 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Wiltshire | 673 | 266 | 939 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salisbury | 343 | 120 | 463 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Wiltshire | 552 | 200 | 752 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WALES | 35,005 | 10,487 | 45,492 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blaenau Gwent | 1,323 | 344 | 1,667 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgend | 1,389 | 392 | 1,781 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caerphilly | 2,139 | 681 | 2,820 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiff | 4,423 | 1,042 | 5,465 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carmarthenshire | 1,806 | 616 | 2,422 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceredigion | ¢ 1,183 | 348 | 1,533 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denbighshire | 948 | 312 | 1,260 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flintshire | 1,256 | 432 | 1,688 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gwynedd | 1,791 | 546 | 2,337 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isle of Anglesey | 1,163 | 406 | 1,569 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 917 | 216 | 1,133 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot | 573 1,681 | 196 473 | 769 2,154 | 1.5 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newport | 2,006 | 582 | 2,588 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembrokeshire | 1,773 | 626 | 2,399 | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Powys | 847 | 378 | 1,225 | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 2,497 | 775 | 3,272 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swansea | 2,896 | 743 | 3,639 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torfaen | 983 | 314 | 1,297 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham | 1,478 1,278 | 420 388 | 1,898 1,666 | 2.7 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCOTLAND | 75,942 | 21,512 | 97,454 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen City | 1,943 | 486 | 2,429 | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeenshire | 1,362 | 497 | 1,859 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angus | 1,420 | 509 | 1,929 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyll and Bute | 1,209 | 426 | 1,635 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clackmannanshire | 834 | 225 | 1,059 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 1,811 | 705 | 2,516 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundee City | 3,444 | 922 | 4,366 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Ayrshire | 2,548 | 788 | 3,336 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Dunbartonshire EastLothian | 943 644 | 257 147 | 1,200 | 1.8 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Renfrewshire | 703 | 201 | 904 | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh, City of | 5,167 | 1,409 | 6,576 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 574 | 121 | 695 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk | 2,411 | 621 | 3,032 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fife | 6,499 | 1,931 | 8,430 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow City | 12,969 | 3,079 | 16,048 | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highland | 3,115 | 1,009 | 4,124 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inverclyde | 1,589 | 384 | 1,973 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midlothian | 726 | 186 | 912 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moray | 751 | 312 | 1,063 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Ayrshire | 3,118 | 1,029 | 4,147 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Lanarkshire | 5,382 | 1,526 | 6,908 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orkney Islands | 157 | 81 | ${ }_{1}^{238}$ | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth and Kinross | 1,223 | 408 | 1,631 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Renfrewshire | 2,866 | 663 | 3,529 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ScottishBorders | 938 | 351 | 1,289 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shetland Islands | 195 | 73 | 268 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Ayrshire | 1,950 | 546 | 2,496 | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Lanarkshire | 4,176 | 1,192 | 5,368 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stirling | 1,014 | 298 | 1,312 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Dunbartonshire | 2,169 | 567 | 2,736 | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WestLothian | 2,092 | 563 | 2,655 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^30]Note: Formerly Table C.22

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTH EAST |  |  |  |  | Merseyside (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Birkenhead | 2,049 | 523 | 2,572 |  |
| Cleveland (former county) |  |  |  |  | Bootle | 2,071 | 460 | 2,531 |  |
| Hartlepool | 2,002 | 471 | 2,473 | $\cdots$ | Crosby | 863 | 232 | 1,095 |  |
| Middlesbrough | 2,836 | 706 | 3,542 | .. | Knowsley North and Sefton East | 1,674 | 487 | 2,161 |  |
| Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland | 1,620 | 407 | 2,027 |  | Knowsley South | 2,011 | 568 | 2,579 |  |
| Redcar | 1,890 | 474 | 2,364 | $\cdots$ | Liverpool Garston | 1,689 | 448 | 2,137 | .. |
| Stockton North | 1,862 | 480 | 2,342 |  | Liverpool Riverside | 3,226 | 797 | 4,023 |  |
| StocktonSouth | 1,454 | 388 | 1,842 | .. | Liverpool Walton | 2,493 | 645 | 3,138 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | Liverpool Wavertree | 2,236 | 597 | 2,833 |  |
| Durham |  |  |  |  | Liverpool West Derby | 2,365 | 659 | 3,024 | $\cdots$ |
| BishopAuckland | 1,088 | 317 | 1,405 | . | Southport | 904 | 255 | 1,159 |  |
| Darlington | 1,432 | 379 | 1,811 | .. | St. Helens North | 1,199 | 344 | 1,543 |  |
| Durham, City of | 944 | 267 | 1,211 | . | St. Helens South | 1,526 | 449 | 1,975 |  |
| Easington | 982 | 290 | 1,272 | $\cdots$ | Wallasey | 1,646 | 423 | 2,069 | . |
| North Durham | 991 | 309 | 1,300 | .. | Wirral South | 637 | 179 | 816 |  |
| North West Durham | 1,001 | 314 | 1,315 | . | Wirral West | 759 | 227 | 986 | .. |
| Sedgefield | 920 | 282 | 1,202 | $\cdots$ | YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 786 | 356 | 1,142 |  | Humberside (former county) |  |  |  |  |
| Blyth Valley | 1,196 | 374 | 1,570 | $\cdots$ | Beverley and Holderness | 929 | 326 | 1,255 | .. |
| Hexham | 540 | 224 | 764 | . | Brigg and Goole | 921 | 334 | 1,255 |  |
| Wansbeck | 1,274 | 379 | 1,653 | . | Cleethorpes | 1,138 | 396 | 1,534 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | East Yorkshire | 1,031 | 426 | 1,457 |  |
| Tyne and Wear (Met County) |  |  |  |  | Great Grimsby | 2,030 | 576 | 2,606 | .. |
| Blaydon | 887 | 226 | 1,113 | . | Haltemprice and Howden | 543 | 197 | 740 | . |
| Gateshead Eastand Washington West | 1,042 | 274 | 1,316 | . | Kingston upon Hull East | 2,071 | 582 | 2,653 |  |
| Houghton and Washington East | 1,309 | 413 | 1,722 | $\cdots$ | Kingston upon Hull North | 2,305 | 678 | 2,983 | . |
| Jarrow | 1,722 | 416 | 2,138 | . | Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle | 2,312 | 614 | 2,926 | . |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 1,627 | 347 | 1,974 | . | Scunthorpe | 1,097 | 344 | 1,441 | .. |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Eastand Wallsend | 1,723 | 383 | 2,106 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newcastleupon Tyne North | 1,074 1,481 | 244 | 1,318 | $\cdots$ | North Yorkshire |  |  |  |  |
| North Tyneside South Shields | 1,481 2,501 | 360 551 | 1,841 <br> 3,052 <br> 1 | $\because$ | Harrogateand Knaresborough Richmond | 441 | 145 | 586 726 | . |
| Sunderland North | 1,634 | 383 | 2,017 | $\cdots$ | Ryedale | 429 | 193 | 622 |  |
| SunderlandSouth | 1,861 | 425 | 2,286 | $\cdots$ | Scarborough and Whitby | 1,360 | 472 | 1,832 |  |
| Tyne Bridge | 2,352 | 556 | 2,908 | .. | Selby | 574 | 208 | 782 | $\cdots$ |
| Tynemouth | 1,215 | 336 | 1,551 | . | Skiptonand Ripon | 382 | 149 | 531 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Vale of York | 338 | 145 | 483 |  |
| NORTH WEST |  |  |  |  | York, City of | 1,067 | 301 | 1,368 |  |
| Cheshire |  |  |  |  | South Yorkshire (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
| Chester, City of | ${ }_{586} 648$ | 177 | 825 | $\cdots$ | Barnsley Central | ${ }^{958}$ | 320 328 | 1,278 |  |
| Congleton ${ }^{\text {crewe }}$ | 586 | 193 | 79 | $\cdots$ | Barnsley Eastand Mexborough | 1,053 | 328 | 1,381 | $\cdots$ |
| Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury | 739 | 228 | 967 | . | Barnsley Westand Penistone | 881 | 283 | 1,164 | .. |
| Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston | 553 679 | 211 197 | 764 876 | . | Don Valley Doncaster Central | 888 1,538 | 297 | 1,185 1,942 | $\cdots$ |
| Halton | 1,467 | 426 | 1,893 |  | Doncaster North | 1,093 | 342 | 1,435 |  |
| Macclesfield | 397 | 113 | 510 | . | Rother Valley | 1,015 | 285 | 1,300 | $\cdots$ |
| Tatton | 411 | 132 | 543 | $\ldots$ | Rotherham | 1,399 | 335 | 1,734 |  |
| Warrington North | 949 | 272 | 1,221 | $\cdots$ | Sheffield Attercliffe | 1,192 | 322 | 1,514 | . |
| WarringtonSouth | 703 | 224 | 927 | .. | Sheffield Brightside | 1,826 | 447 | 2,273 |  |
| Weaver Vale | 1,166 | 344 | 1,510 | .. | Sherfield Central | 2,644 | 669 | 3,313 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sheffield Hallam | 543 | 151 | 694 |  |
| Cumbria |  |  |  |  | Sheffield Heeley | 1,485 | 420 | 1,905 |  |
| Barrow and Furness | 1,071 | 277 | 1,348 | . | Sheffield Hillsborough | 979 | 262 | 1,241 | .. |
| Carlisle | 855 | 288 | 1,143 | $\cdots$ | Wentworth | 1,084 | 281 | 1,365 | .. |
| Copeland Penrith and The Border | 1,176 | 313 | 1,489 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penrith and The Border Westmorland and Lonsdale | 407 | 156 | 563 | $\cdots$ | West Yorkshire (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington | 268 | 133 | -401 | .. | Batley and Spen | 846 | 279 | 1,125 |  |
| Workington | 1,028 | 383 | 1,411 | . | Bradford North Bradford South | 2,211 1,577 | 606 465 | 2,817 2,042 | $\cdots$ |
| Greater Manchester (Met County) |  |  |  |  | Bradford West | 2,678 | 693 | 3,371 |  |
| Altrincham and Sale West | 555 | 169 | 724 | . | Calder Valley | 885 | 284 | 1,169 | . |
| Ashtonunder Lyne | 1,213 | 312 | 1,525 |  | Colne Valley | 1,032 | 307 | 1,339 |  |
| Bolton North East | 1,215 | 334 | 1,549 | $\cdots$ | Dewsbury | 938 | 253 | 1,191 | . |
| Bolton South East | 1,314 | 354 | 1,668 |  | Elmet | 587 | 182 | 769 | $\cdots$ |
| Bolton West | 653 | 160 | 813 | .. | Halifax | 1,569 | 412 | 1,981 |  |
| Bury North | 738 | 230 | 968 | .. | Hemsworth | 825 | 296 | 1,121 |  |
| Bury South | 680 | 220 | 900 | . | Huddersfield | 1,565 | 468 | 2,033 | $\cdots$ |
| Cheadle Dentonand Reddish | 398 869 | 121 259 | 519 1,128 | $\cdots$ | Keighley LeedsCentral | 1,023 2,713 | 346 734 | 1,369 3,447 | . |
| Eccles | 932 | 249 | 1,181 | .. | Leeds East | 1,682 | 447 | 2,129 | .. |
| Hazel Grove | 499 | 132 | 631 | .. | Leeds North East | 1,219 | 390 | 1,609 | .. |
| Heywood and Middleton | 1,155 | 334 | 1,489 1,407 | . | Leeds North West | r 814 | 262 429 | 1,076 | , |
| Leigh ${ }_{\text {Makerfield }}$ | 1,103 854 | 304 256 | 1,407 1,110 | $\cdots$ | Leeds West ${ }_{\text {Morley and Rothwell }}$ | 1,432 | 429 | 1,861 1,035 | .. |
| Manchester, Blackley | 2,132 | 555 | 2,687 |  | Normanton | 583 | 173 | 1,756 | $\cdots$ |
| Manchester, Central | 3,316 | 799 | 4,115 | . | Pontefract and Castleford | 1,011 | 355 | 1,366 | $\cdots$ |
| Manchester, Gorton | 2,456 | 671 | 3,127 | . | Pudsey | 516 | 194 | 710 |  |
| Manchester, Withington | 1,392 | 434 | 1,826 | $\cdots$ | Shipley | 906 | 262 | 1,168 | .. |
| Oldham Eastand Saddleworth | 1,107 | 304 | 1,411 | . | Wakefield | 1,071 | 326 | 1,397 | . |
| Oldham Westand Royton | 1,481 | 367 | 1,848 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochdale Salford | 1,689 | 424 | 2,113 | . | EAST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |
| Stalybridge and Hyde | '978 | 303 | 1,281 | $\ldots$ | Derbyshire |  |  |  |  |
| Stockport | 979 | 249 | 1,228 | .. | Amber Valley | 778 | 252 | 1,030 | .. |
| Stretford and Urmston | 1,155 | 315 | 1,470 | .. | Bolsover | 961 | 295 | 1,256 |  |
| Wigan | 977 | 253 | 1,230 | . | Chesterfield | 1,315 | 432 | 1,747 | .. |
| Worsley | -956 | 235 | 1,251 | . | Derby North | 1,237 | 373 | 1,610 | $\cdots$ |
| Wythenshawe and Sale East | 1,445 | 330 | 1,775 | .. |  | 2,148 | 660 359 | 2,808 1,326 | $\cdots$ |
| Lancashire |  |  |  |  | HighPeak | 639 | 210 | 849 | $\because$ |
| Blackburn | 1,493 | 382 | 1,875 | $\cdots$ | North East Derbyshire | 970 | 322 | 1,292 | . |
| Blackpool North and Fleetwood | 1,173 | 306 | 1,479 | .. | South Derbyshire | 691 | 257 | 948 | .. |
| Blackpool South | 1,803 | 516 | 2,319 | $\cdots$ | WestDerbyshire | 460 | 191 | 651 | .. |
| Burnley | 801 | 266 | 1,067 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chorley | 676 | 222 | 898 | . | Leicestershire |  |  |  |  |
| Fylde | 502 | 135 | 637 | $\cdots$ | Blaby | 467 | 205 | 672 |  |
| Lancaster and Wyre | 622 | 194 | 1,819 | $\because$ | ${ }^{\text {Coswrnwood }}$ | 570 | 269 216 | 848 | $\cdots$ |
| Morecambe and Lunesdale | 1,264 | 371 | 1,635 | .. | Harborough | 595 | 223 | 818 | . |
| Pendle | 819 | 266 | 1,085 | $\cdots$ | Leicester East | 1,578 | 650 | 2,228 | .. |
| Preston | 1,472 | 372 | 1,844 | . | LeicesterSouth | 2,314 | 655 | 2,969 | .. |
| Ribble Valley | 306 713 | 101 | 407 | $\cdots$ | Leicester West | 2,005 | 650 306 | 2,655 | $\cdots$ |
| Rossendale and Darwen SouthRibble | 713 521 | 235 169 | 948 690 | . | Loughborough NorthWestLeicestershire | 861 512 | 306 | 1,167 |  |
| WestLancashire | 1,291 | 417 | 1,708 | . | Rutland andMelton | 344 | 145 | 489 | . |

CLAIMANT COUNT
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lincolnshire |  |  |  |  | Cambridgeshire |  |  |  |  |
| Boston andSkegness | 770 | 293 | 1,063 | .. | Cambridge | 786 | 240 | 1,026 | .. |
| Gainsborough | 799 | 310 | 1,109 | .. | Huntingdon | 564 | 219 | 783 |  |
| Grantham andStamford | 551 | 212 | 763 | .. | North East Cambridgeshire | 643 | 280 | 923 |  |
| Lincoln | 1,207 | 327 | 1,534 | . | North West Cambridgeshire | 609 1064 | 239 | 848 1369 |  |
| Louth and Horncastle | 815 | 320 | 1,135 |  | Peterborough | 1,064 | 305 | 1,369 |  |
| Sleaford and North Hykeham | 511 | 202 | 713 | .. | South Cambridgeshire | 433 | 132 | 565 |  |
| South Holland and The Deepings | 390 | 178 | 568 | .. | South East Cambridgeshire | 513 | 189 | 702 | .. |
| Northamptonshire |  |  |  |  | Essex |  |  |  |  |
| Corby | 749 | 261 | 1,010 | .. | Basildon | 837 | 282 | 1,116 | .. |
| Daventry | 501 | 224 | 725 | .. | Billericay | 627 | 260 | 887 |  |
| Kettering | 576 | 216 | 792 | .. | Braintree | ${ }_{6} 63$ | 244 | 887 | .. |
| Northampton North | 1,117 | 344 | 1,461 | .. | Brentwoodand Ongar | 330 | 146 | 476 |  |
| Northampton South | 979 | 327 | 1,306 | .. | Castle Point | 453 | 186 | 639 |  |
| Wellingborough | 836 | 366 | 1,202 | .. | Colchester Epping Forest | 711 | 275 309 | 986 1,016 | .. |
| Nottinghamshire |  |  |  |  | Harlow | 829 | 323 | 1,152 |  |
|  | 1,013 | 366 | 1,379 |  | Harwich | 1,149 | 373 | 1,522 | .. |
| Bassetlaw | 976 | 327 | 1,303 | .. | Maldon and East Chelmsford | 474 | 182 | 656 |  |
| Broxtowe | 725 | 267 | 992 | .. | NorthEssex | 404 | 165 | 569 |  |
| Gedling | 720 | 234 | 954 | .. | Rayleigh | 437 | 181 | 618 | .. |
| Mansfield | 992 | 278 | 1,270 | . | Rochford andSouthend East | 1,463 | 405 | 1,868 |  |
| Newark | 795 | 287 | 1,082 | .. | Saffron Walden | 368 | 160 | 528 |  |
| Nottingham East | 2,202 | 512 | 2,714 | . | Southend West | 780 | 223 | 1,003 |  |
| Nottingham North Nottingham South | 1,812 1,574 | 563 409 | 2,375 1,983 |  | Thurrock | 1,022 | 378 | 1,400 |  |
| Notingham ${ }^{\text {Ruscliffe }}$ | 1,560 | 183 | 1,983 | $\cdots$ | West Chelmsford | 551 | 234 | 785 | .. |
| Sherwood | 806 | 253 | 1,059 | .. | Hertfordshire |  |  |  |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  | Broxbourne | 566 | 263 | 829 | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford | 707 393 | 242 140 | 949 533 | - |
| Herefordshire |  |  |  |  | Hertsmere | 577 | 211 | 788 |  |
| Hereford | 770 | 273 | 1,043 | .. | Hitchin and Harpenden | 411 | 180 | 591 |  |
| Leominster | 515 | 191 | 706 | .. | North East Hertfordshire | 404 | 126 | 530 |  |
| Shropshire |  |  |  |  | South West Hertfordshire | 502 441 | 207 138 | 709 579 | .. |
| Ludlow | 408 | 181 | 589 | .. | Stevenage | 653 | 221 | 874 | $\cdots$ |
| North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham | 635 624 | 244 | 879 | .. | Watford | 778 | 265 | 1,043 | .. |
| Selford | 684 887 | 321 | 1,208 | .. | Welwyn Hattield | 579 | 203 | 782 | .. |
| Wrekin, The | 627 | 225 | 852 | .. | Norfolk |  |  |  |  |
| Staffordshire |  |  |  |  | Great Yarmouth | 1,917 | 658 | 2,575 |  |
| Burton | 800 | 291 | 1,091 | .. | Mid Norroik | 676 | 172 | 914 |  |
| CannockChase | 847 | 393 | 1,240 | .. | North West Norfolk | ${ }_{836}$ | 268 | 1,104 |  |
| Lichfield | 538 | 224 | 762 | . | Norwich North | 802 | 255 | 1,057 |  |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme SouthStaffordshire | 672 | 229 | ${ }_{906}^{901}$ | .. | Norwich South | 1,216 | 358 | 1,574 | .. |
| Stafford | ${ }_{831}$ | 296 | 1,127 | $\cdots$ | South Norfolk | 487 | 207 | 694 | .. |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 619 | 230 | 849 | .. | South West Norfolk | 594 | 250 | 844 | .. |
| Stoke-on-Trent Central | 1,353 | 314 | 1,667 | .. | Suffolk |  |  |  |  |
| Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South | 976 1,079 | 365 | 1,241 1,459 | .. | Bury StEdmunds | 530 | 201 | 731 |  |
| Stoke | 1,430 | 319 | 1,459 | $\cdots$ | Central Suffolk and North Ipswich | 617 | 232 | 849 | .. |
| Tamworth | 779 | 304 | 1,083 | $\cdots$ | Ipswich | 1,536 | 435 | 1,971 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | South Suffolk | 475 678 | 193 239 | ${ }_{917}^{668}$ |  |
| North Warwickshire | 704 | 259 | 963 |  | Waveney | 1,395 | 433 | 1,828 | .. |
| Nuneaton | 708 | 259 | 967 | ... | WestSuffolk | 427 | 224 | 651 | .. |
| Rugby and Kenilworth | 753 | 266 | 1,019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 470 | 178 | 648 | .. | LONDON |  |  |  |  |
| Warwick and Leamington | 817 | 265 | 1,082 | .. | Greater London |  |  |  |  |
| West Midlands (Met County) |  |  |  |  | Barking | 1,195 | 448 | 1,643 | .. |
| Aldridge-Brownhills | 727 | 270 | 997 | .. | Battersea | 1,516 | 622 | 2,138 | .. |
| Birmingham Edgbaston | 1,644 | 487 | 2,131 |  | Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow | 1,064 3,689 | 402 1,140 | 1,466 4,829 | $\because$ |
| Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green | 1,878 1,214 | 585 399 | 2,463 1,613 | .. | Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford | 3,689 603 | $\begin{array}{r}1,140 \\ \hline 268\end{array}$ | 4,829 | .. |
| Birmingham Hodge Hill | 2,037 | 525 | 2,562 | .. | Brent East | 2,364 | 764 | 3,128 |  |
| Birmingham Ladywood | 5,114 | 1,218 | 6,332 |  | Brent North | 1,126 | 437 | 1,563 | .. |
| Birmingham Northfield | 1,324 | 371 | 1,695 |  | Brent South | 2,503 | 877 | 3,380 |  |
| Birmingham Perry Barr | 2,527 | 650 | 3,177 | .. | Brentford and Isleworth | 1,064 | 484 | 1,548 | .. |
| Birmingham Selly Oak | 1,605 | 525 | 2,130 |  | Bromley and Chislehurst | 730 | 280 | 1,010 |  |
| Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath | 3,888 | 1,031 | 4,919 | .. | Camberwell and Peckham | 2,926 | 1,025 | 3,951 | .. |
| Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East | 1,292 1,964 | 368 547 | 1,660 2,511 | .. | Carshalton and Wallington | 769 825 | 292 356 | 1,061 1,181 | .. |
| Coventry North West | 1,321 | 348 | 1,669 | .. | Chipping Barnet | 987 | 370 | 1,357 | .. |
| Coventry South | 1,552 | 414 | 1,966 |  | Cities of London and Westminster | 1,631 | 762 | 2,393 | .. |
| Dudley North | 1,644 | 501 | 2,145 | .. | Croydon Central | 1,468 | 574 | 2,042 3 | .. |
| Dudley South ${ }^{\text {Halesowen and Rowley Regis }}$ | 1,260 1,179 | 376 380 | 1,636 1,559 | $\cdots$ | Croydon North Croydon South | 2,337 644 | 802 262 | $\begin{array}{r}3,139 \\ \hline 906\end{array}$ | .. |
| Meriden | 1,129 | 373 | 1,502 | $\cdots$ | Dagenham | 1,071 | 379 | 1,450 | $\cdots$ |
| Solihull | 505 | 189 | 694 | .. | Dulwich and West Norwood | 2,258 | 1,007 | 3,265 |  |
| Stourbridge | 1,024 | 296 | 1,320 |  | Ealing North | 1,502 | 555 | 2,057 |  |
| Sutton Coldfield | 607 | 232 | 839 | .. | Ealing Southall | 2,025 | 681 | 2,706 | $\cdots$ |
| Walsall North Walsall South | 1,509 1,677 | 493 | 2,002 |  | Ealing, Acton andShepherd's Bush | 2,309 | 798 | 3,107 | .. |
| Walsall South Warley | 1,677 1,582 | 496 429 | 2,173 2,011 | $\because$ | East Ham | 2,332 1,585 | 748 600 | 3,080 2,185 | .. |
| West Bromwich East | 1,558 | 469 | 2,027 |  | Eltham | 1,003 | 438 | 1,441 | $\cdots$ |
| West Bromwich West | 1,896 | 547 | 2,443 | .. | Enfield North | 1,304 | 496 | 1,800 | .. |
| Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East |  | 450 | 1,999 |  | Enfield, Southgate | 1,142 | 496 | 1,638 | .. |
| Wolverhampton South East | 1,502 1,582 | 492 | 1,094 2,014 | .. | Erith and Thamesmead | $\begin{array}{r}1,665 \\ 1,188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 652 412 | 2,317 1,600 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Feitham and Heston ${ }^{\text {Finchley and Golders Green }}$ | 1,188 1,385 | 475 | 1,600 1,960 |  |
| Worcestershire Bromsgrove |  |  |  |  | Greenwich and Woolwich | 2,142 | 862 | 3,004 | .. |
| Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire | 706 437 | 263 172 | 969 609 | .. | Hackney North and Stoke Newington | 2,682 | 1,004 | 3,686 | .. |
| Redditch | 751 | 253 | 1,004 |  | Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham | 3,086 1 | 1,177 | 4,263 | .. |
| West Worcestershire | 392 | 141 | 533 | .. | Hampstead and Highgate | 1,686 | 685 | 2,371 | $\cdots$ |
| Worcester | 834 | 223 | 1,057 |  | Harrow East | 1,155 | 464 | 1,619 |  |
| Wyre Forest | 789 | 281 | 1,070 | .. | Harrow West | ,934 | 459 3 | 1,293 |  |
| EAST |  |  |  |  | Hayes and Harlington | 1,011 | 362 | 1,373 | .. |
| EAST |  |  |  |  | Hendon ${ }^{\text {Holbar }}$ | 1,655 2,550 | 606 1,024 | $\begin{array}{r}2,261 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .. |
| Bedfordshire |  |  |  |  | HolbornandStPancras Hornchurch | 2,550 | 1,024 | 3,574 | $\cdots$ |
| Bedford LutonNorth | 1,519 1,043 | 441 390 | 1,960 1,433 | .. | Hornsey and Wood Green | 2,097 | 880 | 2,957 | $\cdots$ |
| LutonSouth | 1,565 | 470 | 2,035 | .. | liford North Ilford South | 863 1.677 | 362 623 | 1,225 2,300 | .. |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 471 | 184 | 655 | .. | liford South | 1,677 2.439 | 623 1,060 | 2,300 3 | .. |
| North EastBeddordshire South WestBedfordshire | 471 719 | 225 290 | r $\begin{array}{r}696 \\ 1,009\end{array}$ | .. | Islington South and Finsbury | 1,923 | ${ }^{821}$ | 2,744 |  |

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KensingtonandChelsea | 1,058 | 594 | 1,652 |  | Oxfordshire |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston andSurbiton | 921 | 361 | 1,282 | $\cdots$ | Banbury | 441 | 126 | 567 | . |
| Lewisham East | 1,462 | 527 | 1,989 |  | Henley | 325 | 109 | 434 | .. |
| Lewisham West | 1,910 | 713 | 2,623 | . | Oxford East | 927 | 272 | 1,199 |  |
| Lewisham, Deptford | 2,430 | 912 | 3,342 | . | Oxford Westand Abingdon | 372 | 148 | 520 |  |
| Leytonand Wanstead | 1,697 | 590 | 2,287 | . | Wantage | 328 | 150 | 478 | . |
| Mitcham and Morden | 1,397 | 517 | 1,914 |  | Witney | 313 | 114 | 427 | $\cdots$ |
| North Southwark and Bermondsey | 2,961 | 1,178 | 4,139 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old Bexley and Sidcup | 473 | 229 | 702 | . | Surrey |  |  |  |  |
| Orpington | 796 3511 | 320 1117 | 1,116 4628 | . | East Surrey | 308 392 | 131 17 | 439 569 |  |
| Poplar and Canning Town Putney | 3,511 | 1,117 | 4,628 1,338 | $\cdots$ | Epsom and Ewell | 392 425 | 177 149 | 569 574 | . |
| Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North | 947 $\mathbf{9} 294$ | 391 1,078 | 1,338 <br> 3 |  | Guildford | 441 | 130 | 571 | $\cdots$ |
| Regent's Park and Kensington North Richmond Park | 2,594 841 | 1,078 406 | 3,672 1,247 | . | Mole Valley | 297 | 99 | 396 | .. |
| Romford | 595 | 239 | 834 | $\cdots$ | Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge | 278 413 | 110 139 | 388 552 | $\cdots$ |
| Ruislip - Northwood | 573 | 217 | 790 | . | Routh West Surrey | 346 | 112 112 | 458 | $\cdots$ |
| Streatham | 3,049 | 1,167 | 4,216 |  | Surrey Heath | 370 | 143 | 513 | $\cdots$ |
| SuttonandCheam | 529 | 228 | 757 | $\cdots$ | Woking | 433 | 136 | 569 |  |
| Tooting | 1,513 | 630 | 2,143 | . | Woking | 4 | 130 | 56 | . |
| Tottenham | 3,501 | 1,214 | 4,715 | . | WestSussex |  |  |  |  |
| Twickenham | 726 | 319 | 1,045 | . | Arundel and South Downs | 337 | 114 | 451 | . |
| Upminster | 528 651 | 208 251 | 736 902 | .. | Bognor Regis and Littlehampton | 542 | 189 | 731 |  |
| Vauxhall | 3,418 | 1,247 | 4,665 | $\cdots$ | Chichester Crawley | 478 636 | 192 200 | 670 836 | $\cdots$ |
| Walthamstow | 2,176 | 758 | 2,934 | .. | EastWorthing and Shoreham | 517 | 143 | 660 |  |
| West Ham | 2,505 | 851 | 3,356 | .. | Horsham | 423 | 117 | 540 | . |
| Wimbledon | 646 | 304 | 950 | . | Mid Sussex | 302 | 111 | 413 |  |
| SOUTH EAST |  |  |  |  | Worthing West | 447 | 114 | 561 | . |
| Berkshire (former county) |  |  |  |  | Wight, Isle of Isle of Wight | 1,835 | 616 | 2,451 | . |
| Bracknell | 599 | 206 | 805 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maidenhead | 596 | 236 | 832 | $\cdots$ | SOUTH WEST |  |  |  |  |
| Newbury | 428 | 167 | 595 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reading East | 878 | 280 | 1,158 | . | Avon (former county) |  |  |  |  |
| Reading West | 857 | 298 | 1,155 | . | Bath | 591 | 218 | 809 | . |
| Slough | 1,572 | 544 | 2,116 | $\cdots$ | Bristol East | 1,271 | 392 | 1,663 | . |
| Spelthorne | 446 | 204 | 650 | . | Bristol North West | 809 | 240 | 1,049 | $\cdots$ |
| Windsor | 576 | 236 | 812 | . | Bristol South | 1,126 | 316 | 1,442 |  |
| Wokingham | 425 | 166 | 591 | . | Bristol West | 1,178 | 380 | 1,558 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kingswood Northavon | 574 381 | 192 128 | 766 509 | . |
| Buckinghamshire Aylesbury |  |  |  |  | Northavon | 381 236 | 128 119 | 509 355 |  |
| Aylesbury Beaconsfield | 534 431 | 160 162 | 694 593 | $\cdots$ | Wansdyke ${ }^{\text {Weston-Super-Mare }}$ | 236 641 | 119 206 | 355 847 | $\cdots$ |
| Beaconsfield Buckingham | 431 302 | 162 96 | 593 398 | $\cdots$ | Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring | 641 341 | 206 107 | 847 448 | .. |
| Buckingham Chesham and Amersham | 302 430 | 96 131 | 398 | .. | Woodspring | 34 | 107 | 448 |  |
| Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West | 430 904 | 131 326 | r 1,230 | $\cdots$ | Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly |  |  |  |  |
| North EastMilton Keynes | 691 | 229 | 920 | . | Falmouth and Camborne | 1,200 | 383 | 1,583 | . |
| Wycombe | 1,008 | 291 | 1,299 | . | North Cornwall | 1,139 | 560 | 1,699 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  | . | South East Cornwall | 731 | 318 | 1,049 | . |
| EastSussex |  |  |  |  | Stlves ${ }_{\text {Truro }}$ St Austell | 1,153 | 540 | 1,693 | .. |
| Bexhill and Battle | 476 | 184 | 660 | . | Truro and St Austell | 848 | 318 | 1,166 | .. |
| BrightonKemptown | 1,282 | 443 | 1,725 | . | Devon |  |  |  |  |
| Brighton Pavilion | 1,276 | 434 | 1,710 | $\cdots$ | EastDevon | 400 | 156 | 556 |  |
| Eastbourne | 929 | 286 | 1,215 | . | Exeter | 967 | 300 | 1,267 |  |
| Hastings and Rye | 1,465 | 405 | 1,870 | . | North Devon | 880 | 385 | 1,265 | $\cdots$ |
| Hove | 1,293 | 486 | 1,779 | $\cdots$ | Plymouth Devonport | 1,093 | 374 | 1,467 | $\cdots$ |
| Lewes | 527 | 221 | 748 | .. | Plymouth Sutton | 1,508 | 419 | 1,927 | . |
| Wealden | 364 | 126 | 490 | . | South West Devon | 349 | 126 | 475 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Teignbridge | 764 | 283 | 1,047 |  |
| Hampshire |  |  |  |  | Tiverton and Honiton | 517 | 216 | 733 |  |
| Aldershot | 572 | 224 | 796 | .. | Torbay | 1,458 | 410 | 1,868 |  |
| Basingstoke | 516 | 162 | 678 | $\cdots$ | Torridge and West Devon | 735 | 352 | 1,087 | . |
| EastHampshire | 490 | 150 | 640 | . | Totnes | 732 | 309 | 1,041 | . |
| Eastleigh | 394 | 152 | 546 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fareham | 400 | 122 | 522 | . | Dorset |  |  |  |  |
| Gosport | 442 | 122 | 564 | .. | Bournemouth East | 670 | 221 | 891 | .. |
| Havant | 784 | 268 | 1,052 | . | Bournemouth West | 657 | 199 | 856 | . |
| New Forest East | 408 | 116 | 524 | . | Christchurch | 331 | 133 | 464 | . |
| New Forest West | 308 | 106 | 414 | .. | Mid Dorset and North Poole | 327 | 133 | 460 | . |
| North East Hampshire | 325 | 130 | 455 | $\cdots$ | North Dorset | 266 | 107 | 373 | $\cdots$ |
| North West Hampshire | 366 | 128 | 494 | . | Poole | 446 | 125 | 571 | $\cdots$ |
| Portsmouth North | 690 | 203 | 893 | $\cdots$ | South Dorset | 590 | 191 | 781 | .. |
| Portsmouth South | 1,314 | 356 | 1,670 | . | West Dorset | 288 | 102 | 390 | . |
| Romsey | 332 | 117 | 449 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southampton, Itchen | 1,227 1,194 | 287 239 | 1,514 1,433 | $\cdots$ | Gloucestershire Coltenham | 895 | 227 | 1,122 | . |
| Winchester | 429 | 119 | +548 | $\cdots$ | Cotswold | 376 | 139 | 515 | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  | ForestofDean | 692 | 291 | 983 |  |
| Kent |  |  |  |  | Gloucester | 1,348 | 370 | 1,718 |  |
| Ashford | 705 | 224 | 929 | .. | Stroud | 637 | 240 | 877 | . |
| Canterbury | 692 | 228 | 920 | $\cdots$ | Tewkesbury | 506 | 169 | 675 | . |
| Chatham and Aylesford | 798 | 275 | 1,073 | . | Somerset |  |  |  |  |
| Dartford | 601 | 250 | 851 | .. | Bridgwater | 760 | 276 |  |  |
| Dover | 953 | 310 | 1,263 | .. | Somerton and Frome | 335 | 138 | 1,033 |  |
| Faversham and Mid Kent | 524 | 183 | 707 1353 | $\cdots$ | Taunton | 539 | 186 | 725 | . |
| Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham | 1,071 793 | 282 288 | 1,353 | $\cdots$ | Wells | 636 | 287 | 923 | . |
| Gillingham | 969 969 | 288 | 1,081 | $\cdots$ | Yeovil | 488 | 147 | 635 | . |
| Maidstone and The Weald | 557 | 165 | 722 | . | Wiltshire |  |  |  |  |
| Medway | 942 | 295 | 1,237 | .. | Devizes | 495 | 203 | 698 |  |
| North Thanet | 1,363 | 408 | 1,771 | . | NorthSwindon | 637 | 218 | 855 | . |
| Sevenoaks | 340 | 139 | 479 | $\cdots$ | North Wiltshire | 536 | 196 | 732 | . |
| Sittingbourne andSheppey | 1,104 | 414 | 1,518 | $\cdots$ | Salisbury | 323 | 107 | 430 | . |
| South Thanet | 1,020 | 325 | 1,345 | . | South Swindon | 973 | 321 | 1,294 |  |
| Tonbridge andMalling Tunbridge Wells | 403 418 | 146 140 | 549 558 | . | Westbury | 498 | 186 | 684 | . |

# CLAIMANT COUNT <br> Claimant count area statistics 

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 122002

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WALES |  |  |  |  | Hamilton North and Bellshill | 1,275 | 381 | 1,656 | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  | HamiltonSouth | 988 | 291 | 1,279 |  |
| Aberavon | 788 | 200 | 988 | . | Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber | 969 | 356 | 1,325 | .. |
| Alyn and Deeside | 721 | 235 | 956 |  | Kilmarnockand Loudoun | 1,605 | 496 | 2,101 | .. |
| BlaenauGwent | 1,323 | 344 | 1,667 |  | Kirkcaldy | 1,644 | 500 | 2,144 | .. |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | 549 | 237 | 786 |  | Linlithgow | 1,004 | 256 | 1,260 | .. |
| Bridgend | 813 | 228 | 1,041 | $\cdots$ | Livingston | 1,088 | 307 | 1,395 | .. |
| Caernarfon | 939 | 282 | 1,221 | . | Midlothian | 587 | 154 | 741 |  |
| Caerphilly | 1,194 | 358 | 1,552 |  | Moray | 675 | 280 | 955 | .. |
| Cardiff Central | 1,135 | 288 | 1,423 | . | Motherwell and Wishaw | 1,289 | 364 | 1,653 |  |
| Cardiff North | 497 | 121 | 618 | .. | North East Fife | 654 | 234 | 888 | .. |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 1,666 | 349 | 2,015 | . | North Tayside | 735 | 264 | 999 |  |
| Cardiff West | 1,318 | 334 | 1,652 | . | Ochil | 1,129 | 329 | 1,458 | .. |
| Carmarthen East and Dinefwr | 571 | 228 | 799 |  | Orkney and Shetland | 352 | 154 | 506 |  |
| Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire | ire 955 | 319 | 1,274 | . | Paisley North | 1,220 | 281 | 1,501 |  |
| Ceredigion | 653 | 257 | 910 |  | Paisley South | 1,281 | 282 | 1,563 |  |
| ClwydSouth | 647 | 207 | 854 |  | Perth | 774 | 240 | 1,014 | .. |
| Clwy West | 687 | 195 | 882 |  | Ross, Skye and Inverness West | 1,162 | 378 | 1,540 | .. |
| Conwy | 877 | 244 | 1,121 | . | Roxburgh and Berwickshire | 525 | 196 | 721 |  |
| Cynon Valley | 729 | २२2 | 951 |  | Stirling | 815 | 237 | 1,052 | .. |
| Delyn | 535 | 197 | 732 |  | Strathkelvin and Bearsden | 779 | 217 | 996 | .. |
| Gower | 698 | 191 | 889 |  | Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale | 552 | 187 | 739 | .. |
| Islwyn | 725 | 255 | 980 | . | WestAberdeenshire and Kincardine | 358 | 148 | 506 |  |
| Llanelli | 965 | 312 | 1,277 |  | West Renfrewshire | 838 | 220 | 1,058 | .. |
| MeirionnyddNant Conwy | 526 | 192 | 718 |  | Western Isles | 574 | 121 | 695 | .. |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 1,137 | 284 | 1,421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monmouth | 513 | 178 | 691 |  | NORTHERN IRELAND |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomeryshire | 292 | 135 | 427 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neath | 893 | 273 | 1,166 |  | BelfastEast | 1,182 | 269 | 1,451 | .. |
| NewportEast | 919 | 256 | 1,175 | . | BelfastNorth | 1,952 | 412 | 2,364 | .. |
| Newport West | 1,206 | 368 | 1,574 | . | BelfastSouth | 1,311 | 435 | 1,746 | .. |
| Ogmore | 741 | 215 | 956 |  | BelfastWest | 2,844 | 544 | 3,388 |  |
| Pontypridd | 841 | 250 | 1,091 |  | East Antrim | 1,548 | 463 | 2,011 |  |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | 1,088 | 383 | 1,471 |  | EastLondonderry | 1,514 | 466 | 1,980 |  |
| Rhondda | 833 | 272 | 1,105 | . | Fermanagh and South Tyrone | 1,493 | 463 | 1,956 |  |
| SwanseaEast | 1,084 | 259 | 1,343 |  | Foyle | 2,729 | 716 | 3,445 |  |
| SwanseaWest | 1,114 | 293 | 1,407 | . | Lagan Valley | 741 | 242 | 983 |  |
| Torfaen | 924 | 290 | 1,214 | . | Mid Ulster | 729 | 295 | 1,024 |  |
| Vale of Clwyd | 808 | 265 | 1,073 | . | Newry and Armagh | 1,634 | 469 | 2,103 |  |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 1,214 | 350 | 1,564 |  | North Antrim | 1,113 | 403 | 1,516 |  |
| Wrexham | 724 | 215 | 939 |  | North Down | 987 | 331 | 1,318 |  |
| Ynys Mon | 1,163 | 406 | 1,569 | $\cdots$ | South Antrim | 1,085 | 385 | 1,470 | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  | SouthDown | 1,438 | 441 | 1,879 |  |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  | Strangford Upper Bann | 1,010 1,176 | 293 | 1,303 1,536 | ... |
| Aberdeen Central | 824 | 187 | 1,011 | . | West Tyrone | 1,729 | 534 | 2,263 | .. |
| AberdeenNorth | 494 | 151 | 645 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AberdeenSouth | 625 | 148 | 773 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Airdrie and Shotts | 1,337 | 381 | 1,718 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angus | 1,038 | 370 | 1,408 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyll and Bute | 923 | 335 | 1,258 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ayr | 1,252 | 351 | 1,603 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| BanffandBuchan | 656 | 221 | 877 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross | 984 | 275 | 1,259 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley | 1,641 | 487 | 2,128 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Fife | 1,801 | 543 | 2,344 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clydebank and Milingavie | 1,226 | 281 | 1,507 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clydesdale | 1,218 | 383 | 1,601 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coatbridge and Chryston | 1,050 | 286 | 1,336 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth | 779 | 198 | 977 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| CunninghameNorth | 1,420 | 442 | 1,862 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CunninghameSouth | 1,698 | 587 | 2,885 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumbarton | 1,358 | 410 | 1,768 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumfries | 953 | 336 | 1,289 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundee East | 1,894 | 483 | 2,377 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DundeeWest | 1,550 | 439 | 1,989 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunfermline East | 1,296 | 343 | 1,639 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunfermline West | 1,104 | 311 | 1,415 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastKilbride | 954 | 286 | 1,240 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastLothian | 528 | 120 | 648 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastwood | 703 | 201 | 904 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghCentral | 983 | 296 | 1,279 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh EastandMusselburgh | 936 | 231 | 1,167 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh North and Leith | 1,214 | 339 | 1,553 | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghPentlands | 825 | 227 | 1,052 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghSouth | 649 | 176 | 825 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghWest | 676 | 167 | 843 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk East | 1,175 | 313 | 1,488 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk West | 1,236 | 308 | 1,544 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galloway and Upper Nithsdale | 858 | 369 | 1,227 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Anniesland | 1,335 | 301 | 1,636 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Baillieston | 1,270 | 333 | 1,603 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Cathcart | 980 | 231 | 1,211 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Govan | 1,514 | 352 | 1,866 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Kelvin | 1,475 | 359 | 1,834 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Maryhill | 1,749 | 463 | 2,212 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Pollok | 1,359 | 296 | 1,655 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Rutherglen | 894 | 201 | 1,095 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GlasgowShettleston | 1,493 | 331 | 1,824 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Springburn | 1,603 | 367 | 1,970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gordon | 424 | 160 | 584 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greenock and Inverclyde | 1,116 | 264 | 1,380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^31]|  | Male | Female | All | Proportion of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | Proportion of working-age population ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 697,341 | 221,748 | 919,089 | 2.5 | SOUTH EAST | 53,659 | 17,834 | 71,493 | 1.5 |
| NORTH EAST | 43,246 | 11,331 | 54,577 | 3.6 | Berkshire, Buckinghamshire |  |  |  |  |
| Tees Valley and Durham | 19,022 | 5,084 | 24,106 | 3.5 | and Oxfordshire | 12,962 | 4,455 | 17,417 | 1.3 |
| Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees | 5,318 | 1,339 | 6,657 | 4.1 | Berkshire | 15,969 | 2,147 | 8,116 | 1.6 |
| South Teeside | 6,346 | 1,587 | 7,933 | 4.8 | Buckinghamshire CC | 2,692 | 834 | 3,526 | 1.2 |
| Darlington | 1,522 | + 406 | 1,928 | 3.3 | Buckinghamshire CC | 2,692 | 834 919 | 3,526 3,625 | 1.2 0.9 |
| Northumberland and Tyne and Wear | 24,224 | 6,247 | 30,471 | 3.6 | Surrey, East and West Sussex | 15,418 | 5,287 | 20,705 | 1.4 |
| Northumberland | 3,796 | 1,333 | 5,129 | 2.8 | Brighton and Hove | 3,704 | 1,320 | 5,024 | 3.1 |
| Tyneside | 15,297 | 3,583 | 18,880 | 3.9 | East Sussex CC | 3,908 | 1,265 | 5,173 | 1.9 |
| Sunderland | 5,131 | 1,331 | 6,462 | 3.7 | Surrey West ${ }^{\text {Sussex }}$ | 4,124 3,682 | 1,522 <br> 1,180 | 5,646 4.862 | 0.9 1.1 |
| NORTH WEST | 88,363 | 24,593 | 112,956 | 2.8 | Hampshire and the Isle of Wight | 12,026 | 3,617 | 15,643 | 1.4 |
| Cumbria | 4805 | 1,550 | 6355 |  | Portsmouth | 2,004 | 559 | 2,563 | 2.2 |
| West Cumbria | 3,210 | 1,950 | 4,160 | 2.9 | Southampton | 2,518 | 554 | 3,072 | 2.2 |
| East Cumbria | 1,595 | 600 | 2,195 | 1.5 | Isle of Wight | 1,835 | 1,888 | 2,451 | 1.0 3.3 |
| Cheshire | 8,298 | 2,517 | 10,815 | 1.8 | Kent | 13,253 | 4,475 | 17,728 | 1.9 |
| Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC | 3,867 4,431 | 1,143 1,374 | 5,010 5,805 | 2.6 1.4 | Medway Towns | 2,397 | 4,85 | 3,202 | 2.0 |
| Greater Manchester | 33,664 | 9,054 | 42,718 | 2.8 | Kent CC | 10,856 | 3,670 | 14,526 | 1.8 |
| Greater Manchester South | 19,917 | 5,266 | 25,183 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greater Manchester North | 13,747 | 3,788 | 17,535 | 2.5 | SOUTH WEST | 35,871 | 12,659 | 48,530 | 1.6 |
| Lancashire $\begin{gathered}\text { Blackburn with Darwen }\end{gathered}$ | 14,248 1,792 | 4,179 | 18,427 2,269 | 2.2 2.8 | Gloucester, Wiltshire |  |  |  |  |
| Blackpool | 2,459 | 678 | 3,137 | 3.8 | and North Somerset | 15,064 | 4,965 | 20,029 | 1.5 |
| Lancashire CC | 9,997 | 3,024 | 13,021 | 1.9 | Bristol, City of | 4,365 | 1,318 | 5,683 | 2.3 |
| Merseyside | 27,348 6 6 | 7,293 <br> 17 | 34,641 7 | 4.2 3 | North and North East Somerset, |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool | 12,009 | 3,146 | 15,155 | 5.5 | South Gloucestershire | 2,783 4,454 | -980 | 3,763 | 1.0 |
| Sefton | 4,184 | 1,070 | 5,254 | 3.2 | Gloucestershire | 4,454 1,588 | 1,436 530 | 5,890 2,118 | 1.7 |
| Wirral | 5,091 | 1,352 | 6,443 | 3.5 | Wiltshire CC | 1,874 | 701 | 2,575 | 1.0 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 66,530 | 19,855 | 86,385 | 2.9 | Dorset and Somerset | 6,333 | 2,245 | 8,578 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Bournemouth and Poole | 1,988 | 634 | 2,622 | 1.5 |
| East Riding and North Lincolnshire | 14,377 | 4,473 | 18,850 | 3.6 | Dorset CC | 1,587 | 577 | 2,164 | 1.0 |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of | ${ }^{6,542}$ | 1,836 | 8,378 | 5.7 | Somerset | 2,758 | 1,034 | 3,792 | 1.3 |
| North and North East Lincolnshire | 3,118 | 1,149 | 4,267 | 3.3 | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 5,071 | 2,119 | 7,190 | 2.5 |
| Nortorth Yorkshire | 5,117 | 1,813 | 6,930 | 1.5 | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon | 5,071 9,403 | 2,119 3,330 | 7,190 $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 3 3}$ | 2.5 |
| York | 1,319 | 397 | 1,716 | 1.5 | Plymouth | 2,803 | 870 | 3,673 | 2.5 |
| North Yorkshire CC | - 3,798 | 1,416 | 5,214 | 1.5 | Torbay | 1,815 | 557 | 2,372 | 3.2 |
| South Yorkshire $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham }\end{aligned}$ | 18,509 9,909 | 5,146 2,875 | 23,724 12,784 | 3.1 2.8 | Devon CC | 4,785 | 1,903 | 6,688 | 1.6 |
| Sheffield | 8,669 | 2,271 | 10,940 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  | 26 |
| West Yorkshire | 28,458 | 8,423 | 36,881 | 2.9 | Wales | 35,005 | 10,487 | 45,492 | 2.6 |
| Bradford | 8,395 | $\begin{array}{r}2,372 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,767 12.636 | 3.8 2.8 | West Wales and The Valleys | 23,144 | 7,049 | 30,193 | 2.8 |
| Caedderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield | 9,738 10,325 | 3,153 | 13,478 | 2.5 | Isle of Anglesey | 1,163 | 406 | 1,569 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Gwynedd | 1,791 | 546 | 2,337 | 3.4 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 41,920 | 14,145 | 56,065 | 2.2 | Conwy and Denbighshire | 2,133 | 660 | 2,793 | 2.5 |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | 22,341 | 7,030 | 29,371 | 2.4 | South West Wales Central Valleys | 4,232 3,414 | 1,499 | 5,731 4,405 | 2.7 2.5 |
| Derby | 3,586 | 1,094 | 4,680 | 3.5 | Gwent Valleys | 4,445 | 1,339 | 5,784 | 2.9 |
| East Derbyshire ${ }^{\text {South andWestDerbyshire }}$ | 3,246 3,334 | 1,049 1,208 | 4,295 4,542 | 2.7 1.6 | Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot | 3,070 | 865 | 3,935 | 2.5 |
| Nottingham | 5,588 | 1,484 | 7,072 | 4.2 | Swansea | 2,896 | 743 | 3,639 | 2.7 |
| North Nottinghamshire | 4,291 | 1,420 | 5,711 | 2.2 | East Wales | 11,861 | 3,438 | 15,299 | 2.4 |
| South Nottinghamshire | 2,296 | 775 | 3,071 | 1.5 | Monmouthshire and Newport | 2,579 | 778 1.462 | 3,357 | 2.6 |
| Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire | 14,536 | 5,273 | 19,809 | 2.0 | Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham | 2,5301 | 1,462 820 | 7,363 3,354 | 2.8 2.0 |
| Leicester City | 5,897 | 1,955 | 7,852 | 4.5 | Powys | 847 | 378 | 1,225 | 1.7 |
| Leicestershire CC and Rutland | 3,881 | 1,580 | 5,461 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lincolnshire | 4,758 5,043 | 1,738 1,842 | 6,496 6,885 | 1.7 | SCOTLAND | 75,942 | 21,512 | 97,454 | 3.1 |
| Lincolnshire | 5,043 | 1,842 | 6,885 | 1.8 | North East Scotland ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,840 | 1,214 | 5,054 |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 69,730 | 21,413 | 91,143 | 2.9 | Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Morayb | 3,840 | 1,214 | 5,054 |  |
| Herefordshire, Worcestershire |  |  |  |  | Eastern Scotland | 26,412 | 7,570 | 33,982 | 2.9 |
| and Warwickshire | 8,646 | 3,024 | 11,670 | 1.6 | Angus and Dundee City | 4,864 | 1,431 | 6,295 | 4.1 |
| Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire | 1,244 | 448 | 1,692 | 1.7 | Clackmannanshire and ${ }^{\text {Eastife }}$ | 7,333 1,370 | 2,156 | 9,489 1,703 | 3.9 |
| Warcesickshire | 3,452 | 1,227 | 4,679 | 1.5 | Scottish Borders, The | ${ }^{1} 938$ | 351 | 1,289 | 2.0 |
| Shropshire and Staffordshire | 12,794 | 4,496 | 17,290 | 1.9 | Edinburgh, City of | 5,167 | 1,409 | 6,576 | 2.2 |
| Telford and Wrekin | 1,438 | 524 | 1,962 | 2.0 | Falkirk | 2,411 | 621 | 3,032 | 3.4 |
| Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent | 1,743 3,376 | ${ }_{9} 64$ | 2,353 | 1.4 2.9 | Perth and Kinross and Stirling | 2,237 | 706 | 2,943 | 2.2 |
| Staffordshire CC | 6,237 | 2,415 | 8,652 | 1.7 | WestLothian ${ }^{\text {Weuth Western Scotland }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2,092 40,466 | 563 11,002 | 2,655 51,468 | 2.6 |
| West Midlands | 48,290 | 13,893 | 62,183 | 4.1 | East and West Dumbartonshire, |  |  |  |  |
| Sirmingham | 23,130 1,634 | 6,391 | 29,521 2,196 | 5.1 1.8 | Helensburgh and Lomond ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,398 | 915 | 4,313 |  |
| Coventry | 4,837 | 1,309 | 6,146 | 3.3 | Dumfries and Galloway | 1,811 | 705 | 2,516 | 2.9 |
| Dudley and Sandwell | 10,143 | 2,998 | 13,141 | 3.7 | East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainlandb | 5,622 | 1,791 | 7,413 |  |
| Walsall and Wolverhampton | 8,546 | 2,633 | 11,179 | 3.8 | Glasgow City <br> Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire | 12,969 | 3,079 | 16,048 | 4.4 |
| EAST | 40,821 | 14,482 | 55,303 | 1.7 | and Renfrewshire | 5,158 | 1,248 | ${ }_{6}^{6,406}$ | 3.0 |
| East Anglia | 17,240 | 5,960 | 23,200 | 1.8 | North Lanarkshire | 5,382 1,950 | 1,526 | 6,908 2 | 3.4 |
| Peterborough | 1,478 | 456 | 1,934 | 2.0 | South Lanarkshire | 4,176 | 1,192 | 5,368 | 2.9 |
| Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk | 3,134 6,970 | 1,148 2,399 | 4,282 9 | 1.2 2.0 | Highlands and the Islandsb | 5,224 | 1,726 | 6,950 | .. |
| Norfoik | 5,658 | 1, 1,957 | 7,615 | 1.9 1.9 | Caithness and Sutherland |  |  |  |  |
| Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire | 11,799 | 4,196 | 15,995 | 1.6 | and Ross and Cromarty ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Inverness and Nairn and Moray, | 1,535 | 445 | 1,980 | . |
| Luton Bedfordshire CC | 2,572 | 843 1,157 | 3,415 | 3.0 1.8 | Badenoch and Strathspey ${ }^{\text {b }}$, | 1,347 | 396 | 1,743 |  |
| Hertfordshire | 6,011 | 2,196 | 8,207 | 1.3 | Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh |  |  |  |  |
| Essex | 11,782 | 4,326 | 16,108 | 1.6 | and Argyll and the Islands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,416 | 610 | 2,026 |  |
| Southend-on-Sea | 2,125 | 580 | 2,705 | 2.9 | Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 574 | 121 | 695 | 4.5 |
| Thurrock | 1,186 | 442 | 1,628 | 1.8 | Orkney Islands | 157 | 81 | 238 | 2.1 |
| Essex CC | 8,471 | 3,304 | 11,775 | 1.5 | Shetland Islands | 195 | 73 | 268 | 2.0 |
| LONDON | 120,039 | 45,916 | 165,955 | 3.5 | NORTHERN IRELAND | 26,215 | 7,521 | 33,736 | 3.3 |
| Inner London | 64,954 | 24,842 | ${ }^{89,796}$ | 4.7 | Northern Ireland | 26,215 | 7,521 | 33,736 | 3.3 |
| Inner London-West | 16,775 48,179 | 17,768 | 23,849 65,947 | 3.4 5.5 | Belfast | 6,399 | 1,464 | 7,863 | 4.7 |
| Outer London | 55,085 | 21,074 | 76,159 | 2.7 | Outer Belfast | 4,262 | 1,258 | 5,520 | 2.4 |
| Outer London-East and North East | 21,080 | 8,249 | 29,329 | 3.0 | East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland | 4,637 5 5 | 1,513 1,617 | 6,150 7,341 | 2.5 4.4 |
| Outer London-South | 11,591 | 4,475 | ${ }^{16,066}$ | 2.2 | West and South of Northern Ireland | 5,193 | 1,669 | 6,862 | ${ }_{3}^{4.4}$ |
| Outer London - West and North West | 22,414 | 8,350 | 30,764 | 2.8 | West and South of Northern Ireland | 5,193 | 1,669 | 6,862 | 3.1 |

[^32] intormaion, see Labournamet tends, July 1999,ps33. February 2003

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | INFLOW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Change previous month | Male | Female |
| Month ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | Dec 13 | 226.3 | 168.5 | 57.7 | 227.5 | -0.3 | 163.3 | 64.2 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 10 \\ & \text { Feb } 14 \\ & \text { Mar } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.0 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 226.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170.4 \\ & 180.5 \\ & 165.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.6 \\ & 69.1 \\ & 61.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224.1 \\ & 222.7 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ -1.4 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.7 \\ & 160.9 \\ & 163.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.4 \\ & 61.8 \\ & 63.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 233.2 \\ & 219.6 \\ & 215.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168.0 \\ & 159.6 \\ & 155.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.2 \\ & 59.9 \\ & 59.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.4 \\ & 232.4 \\ & 231.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4 1.0 -0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 166.3 \\ & 167.1 \\ & 167.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Jul 11 <br> Aug 8 <br> Sep 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 256.1 \\ & 246.8 \\ & 232.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1777.2 \\ & 170.5 \\ & 162.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.9 \\ & 76.2 \\ & 69.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.4 \\ & 230.3 \\ & 229.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.9 \\ & 166.5 \\ & 165.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.5 \\ & 63.8 \\ & 64.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec12P | $\begin{aligned} & 236.0 \\ & 233.8 \\ & 224.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.6 \\ & 169.2 \\ & 165.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.3 \\ & 64.6 \\ & 58.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225.0 \\ & 225.2 \\ & \mathbf{2 2 6 . 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.7 \\ & 161.5 \\ & 161.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.3 \\ & 63.7 \\ & 64.7 \end{aligned}$ |

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard $41 / 3$-week month.
P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
Note: Formerly Table C.31. All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to January 1997).The revisions mainly arise from routine updating of the seasonal adjustments as this year's review has resulted in little change to the seasonal adjustment model settings. For further details see pp267-70, Labour Market Trends, May 2002

|  | NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $5+$ | Total |
| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 8.3 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 39.1 |
| North West | 19.9 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 25.3 | 81.6 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 14.7 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 63.0 |
| EastMidlands | 11.5 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 41.7 |
| WestMidlands | 17.5 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 16.8 | 64.4 |
| East | 13.1 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 11.3 | 44.8 |
| London | 25.6 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 19.1 | 90.5 |
| SouthEast | 16.9 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 55.8 |
| South West | 11.1 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 12.8 | 41.2 |
| Wales | 9.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 35.4 |
| Scotland | 16.1 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 26.7 | 74.8 |
| Great Britain | 164.4 | 106.0 | 74.7 | 58.6 | 46.3 | 182.4 | 632.4 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 91.4 | 65.4 | 50.3 | 42.4 | 35.8 | 154.8 | 440.1 |
| Female | 73.0 | 40.6 | 24.4 | 16.1 | 10.6 | 27.6 | 192.2 |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 21 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 37 | 100 |
| North West | 24 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 31 | 100 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 23 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 34 | 100 |
| EastMidlands | 28 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 28 | 100 |
| WestMidlands | 27 | 18 | 12 | , | 7 | 26 | 100 |
| East | 29 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 25 | 100 |
| London | 28 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 100 |
| South East | 30 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 100 |
| South West | 27 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 100 |
| Wales | 27 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 28 | 100 |
| Scotland | 22 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 36 | 100 |
| GreatBritain | 26 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 29 | 100 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 21 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 35 | 100 |
| Female | 38 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 100 |

Note: Formerly Table C. 32
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 11 July and 10 October 2002 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started between 9 July 1992 and 10 October 2002.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is $\pm 2.1$ percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is $\pm 1.0$ percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.
CLAIMANT COUNT
Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration
Leavers between 14 November and 11 December 2002
F. 24

| UNITED KINGDOM | Duration of claim |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 13 weeks | 13 to 26 weeks | 26 to 52 weeks | 52 to 104 weeks | More than 104 weeks | Total |
| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundwork | 61.0 | 15.7 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 90.5 |
| Works on averate 16+ hours perweek | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Goneabroad | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.7 |
| Claimed Income Support | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| Claimed Incapacity Benefit | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 8.2 |
| Claimed anotherbenefit | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| Full-time education | 0.4 0.4 | 0.1 0.1 | 0.1 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Government-supportedtraining | 5.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 14.1 |
| Retirement age reached | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Automatic credits | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Gone to prison | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Attending court | 0.1 1.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ceased claiming | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| Deceased | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Notknown | 6.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 11.3 |
| Failed tosign | 29.2 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 44.2 |
| New claim review | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 118.9 | 32.9 | 24.8 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 190.5 |
| As a percentage of those with a known destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Works on averate 16+ hours perweek | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |  |
| Goneabroad | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.2 |  |
| Claimed Income Support | 2.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 9.6 |  |
| ClaimedIncapacity Benefit | 1.2 | 6.8 2.1 | 9.6 2.3 | 12.3 2.7 | 14.9 4.4 |  |
| Full-time education | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |  |
| Approvedtraining | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  |
| Government-supportedtraining | ${ }^{6.8}$ | 7.4 | 18.8 | 27.5 | 36.9 |  |
| Automatic credits | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 |  |
| Gone to prison | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |
| Attending court | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| Ceased claiming | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 |  |
| Deceased | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |  |
| New claim review | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |


| 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 |
|  |  | 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 | Apr | 295.7 | -2.8 | -2.5 | 229.6 | -4.9 | 232.3 | -5.8 | 126.5 | -0.6 |
|  | May | 304.6 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 224.4 | 0.8 | 219.4 | -2.6 | 118.1 | -0.1 |
|  | Jun | 305.6 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 226.2 | 1.5 | 225.2 | 1.4 | 121.0 | 1.4 |
|  | Jul | 307.8315.8 | 2.28.0 | 4.03.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 231.2 \\ & 234.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 227.6 | -1.6 | 123.0 |  |
|  | AugSep |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 | 121.8 -1.2 |  |
|  |  | 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 <br> Mar | $\begin{aligned} & 340.3 \\ & 341.7 \\ & 344.6 \end{aligned}$ | -7.1 | 1.3 | 227.9 | -2.4 | 240.6 | 7.0 | 121.1 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  | 1.4 | 1.1 | 226.1 | -3.1 | 223.6 | -3.3 | 116.4 | -2.2 |
|  |  |  | 2.9 | -0.9 | 228.8 | -2.6 | 224.1 | -2.3 | 115.7 | -2.3 |
|  | Apr May | $\begin{aligned} & 355.7 \\ & 354.3 \end{aligned}$ | 11.1-1.4 | 5.14.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 225.3 \\ & 213.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -4.3 \end{array}$ | 218.9213.9 | -7.2-3.2 | 111.4108.1 | -3.2-2.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jun | 357.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 222.3 | -2.2 | 218.6 | -1.8 | 109.5 | -2.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 362.9 \\ & 361.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.7 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | 2.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 220.6 \\ & 219.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214.6 \\ & 219.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.3 \\ & 109.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 365.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 225.6 | 1.1 | 221.8 | 1.1 | 111.3 |  |
|  | Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 364.5 \\ & 374.3 \\ & 376.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ 9.8 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.3 \\ & 220.2 \\ & 222.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217.1 \\ & 211.8 \\ & 220.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ -2.5 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 108.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.9 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 395.7 \\ & 391.6 \\ & 394.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.2 \\ -4.1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224.9 \\ & 233.2 \\ & 232.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212.1 \\ & 237.6 \\ & 226.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ 8.6 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 108.6 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apr | 387.8 | -7.1 | -2.6 | 237.6 | 4.2 | 241.1 | 9.7 | 117.5 | 2.4 |

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included inthe figures for Northern Ireland).
Note: Formerly Table G.1. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.
Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G. 3
Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements intheeconomy. 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 $4^{1 / 3} 3$ 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 minorchange 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: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ seasonally adjusted 

|  |  | North East | North West | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | East | London | South East | South <br> West | England | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DPCL | IBWE | BCQG | BCQF | BCQE | DPCO | BCQB | DPCP | BCQD | VAST | BCQJ | BCQK | BCQL | BCQM | DPCB |
| 1999 | Apr | 12.0 | 35.8 | 21.3 | 19.5 | 35.0 | 23.7 | 31.5 | 35.5 | 25.3 | 239.6 | 16.2 | 31.0 | 286.8 |  | 295.7 |
|  | May | 14.8 | 35.7 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 35.3 | 23.6 | 32.1 | 36.6 | 26.0 | 247.2 | 16.3 | 32.2 | 295.7 |  | 304.6 |
|  | 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 | $\cdots$ | 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 | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\cdots$ | 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 | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\cdots$ | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.0 | 35.8 |  | 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 | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\cdots$ | 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 |

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
Note: Formerly Table G.2. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.
Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.
The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

|  |  | North East | North <br> West | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | East | London | South East | South West | England | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vacancies at Jobcentres ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | DPCQ | IBWF | BCRG | BCRF | BCRE | DPCT | BCRB | DPCU | BCRD | VASU | BCRJ | BCRK | BCRL | BCRM | BCOM |
| 1997 |  | 10.1 | 34.4 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 23.1 | 23.6 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 25.4 | 227.5 | 18.1 | 31.5 | 277.0 | 6.8 | 283.9 |
| 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 | Apr | 17.7 | 38.5 | 30.5 | 20.9 | 33.9 | 24.0 | 34.3 | 40.7 | 35.7 | 276.0 | 19.5 | 37.0 | 332.5 | . |  |
|  | May | 18.0 | 39.2 | 31.3 | 21.2 | 33.7 | 24.7 | 34.2 | 42.0 | 35.9 | 280.4 | 19.0 | 35.8 | 335.1 | . |  |
|  | 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 | . | . |
| Vacancies at career offices ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | DPCV | IBWJ | BCSG | BCSF | BCSE | DPCY | BCSB | DPCZ | BCSD | VASY | BCSJ | B CSK | BCSL | BCSM | BCSN |
| 1998 |  | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 17.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 20.7 |
|  |  | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 19.8 |
| 2000 |  | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 20.4 | .. | . . |
| 2001 |  | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 19.8 | . | . . |
| 2001 | Dec | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 14.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 15.3 | . | . |
| 2002 | Jan | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 14.3 | . | . |
|  | Feb | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 14.9 | .. |  |
|  | Mar | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 15.9 | .. | . |
|  | Apr | 0.3 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 18.5 | . | . |
|  | May | 0.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 17.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 18.8 | . | . |
|  | Jun | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 20.5 | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | Jul | 0.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 21.0 | . | . |
|  | Aug | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 19.7 | . | . |
|  | Sep | 0.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 18.8 | . | . |
|  | Oct | 0.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 17.5 | .. | . |
|  | Nov | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 17.1 | . |  |
|  | Dec | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 15.7 | . | . |

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).
b A proportion of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Note: Formerly Table G.3. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.
Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001.
The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.
Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:
A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.
Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.
Investigations show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002 . Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.
The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this diffculty, further problems of a procedura nature came to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows 8.900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figure were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999 .
There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were

| 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 |  | 159 | 166 | 91 | 93 | 282 | 34 |
| 1999 |  | 200 | 205 | 140 | 141 | 242 | 57 |
| 2000 |  | 207 | 212 | 182 | 183 | 499 | 52 |
| 2001 |  | 187 | 194 | 167 | 180 | 525 | 43 |
| 1999 | 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 | 88.9 | 93.1 | 4.2 |
|  | Oct | 24 | 30 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 14.4 | 1.6 |
|  | Nov | 27 | 30 | 7.3 | 87.9 | 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 | 2.2 |
|  | Feb | 23 | 30 | 13.8 | 23.5 | 35.6 | 5.6 |
|  | Mar | 18 | 26 | 13.9 | 26.5 | 47.8 | 8.9 |
|  | Apr | 21 | 27 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 16.1 | 1.7 |
|  | May | 17 | 23 | 62.4 | 63.8 | 92.6 | 4.5 |
|  | Jun | 18 | 22 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 4.1 |
|  | Jul | 18 | 27 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 23.6 | 3.4 |
|  | Aug | 9 | 14 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 17.6 | 2.4 |
|  | Sep | 11 | 16 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 23.8 | 2.7 |
|  | Oct | 10 | 16 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 38.9 | 2.5 |
|  | Nov | 14 | 19 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 62.1 | 4.8 |
|  | Dec | 12 | 16 | 30.1 | 34.4 | 102.1 | - |
| 2002 |  |  |  | 9.4 | 33.4 | 91.7 |  |
|  | Feb | 3 | 12 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 23.8 | 2.0 |
|  | Mar | 13 | 21 | 54.6 | 58.2 | 79.6 | 2.2 |
|  | Apr | 13 | 19 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 15.0 | 1.2 |
|  | May | 5 | 8 | 62.8 | 64.0 | 81.4 | - |
|  | Jun | 10 | 15 | 3.8 | 35.4 | 57.0 | 0.4 |
|  | Jul | 13 | 19 R | 620.0 | 621.9 | 521.2 | 0.3 |
|  | Aug | 12 | 21 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 12.7 | 1.9 |
|  | Sep | 11 | 18 | 3.3 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 1.0 |
|  | Oct | 13 | 22 | 33.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 1.0 |
|  | Nov | 13 | 20 | 116.5 | 133.1 | 370.8 | 0.2 |

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

| 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, realestate, renting and business activities | Public administration and defence | Education | Health and social work | Other community, social and personal service |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIC1992 |  | 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 | 86 | 17 | 1 | 36 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 7 | 5 |
| 1998 |  | - | - | 34 | 13 | 7 | 139 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 16 | 30 |
| 1999 |  | - | - | 57 | 49 | 10 | 50 | 2 | 35 | 25 | 5 | 7 |
| 2000 |  | - | 3 | 52 | 49 | 40 | 97 | - | 50 | 50 | 122 | 36 |
| 2001 |  | - | 25 | 43 | 10 | 4 | 107 | - | 216 | 43 | 73 | 4 |
| 1999 | 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 | - | 2.2 | 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 | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \cdot$ | 0 |
|  | May | - | - | 3.2 | 1.0 | - | 8.2 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
|  | Jun | - | - | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.4 | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | 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 | 0. | 15.3 | 13.4 | 37.0 | 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 | 12.6 | - | 5.5 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 2.6 |
|  | Feb | - | - | 5.6 | 4.5 |  | 11.3 | - | 4.7 | 0.1 | 9.4 |  |
|  | Mar | - | - | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 16.9 | - | 6.5 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 0.6 |
|  | Apr | - | - | 1.7 | - | - | 1.3 | - | 1.6 | 0.4 | 11.1 | - |
|  | May | - | - | 4.5 | 0.2 | - | 46.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 10.1 | $\square^{-}$ |
|  | Jun | - | - | 4.1 | 0.4 | - | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
|  | Jul | - | - | 3.4 | 0.4 | - | 3.5 | 0.1 | 16.2 | - | 0.1 | - |
|  | Aug | - | 3.3 | 2.4 | - | - | 3.1 | - | 6.5 | - | 2.2 | - |
|  | Sep | - | 5.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 12.7 | - | 1.1 | - |
|  | Oct | - | 6.1 | 2.5 | - | - | 1.5 | - | 25.6 | - | 3.2 | - |
|  | Nov | - | 0.6 | 4.8 | - | 0.1 | 2.1 | - | 52.4 | 5 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
|  | Dec | - | 9.6 | - | - | - | 3.7 | - | 82.9 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2002 | Jan | - | - | 4.0 | - | 0.1 | 23.1 | - | 62.8 | 1.0 | - | 0.7 |
|  | Feb | - | - | 2.0 | - | - | 4.3 | - | 16.5 | 0.8 | - | 0.2 |
|  | Mar | - | 0 | 2.2 | $0 \cdot$ | - | 7.3 | 4.0 | 17.0 | 47.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
|  | Apr | - | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 4.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
|  | May | - | - |  | - | 4.2 | 6.8 | - | 3.5 | 57.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
|  | Jun | - | - | 0.4 | 10. | 8.5 | 12.7 | - | 7.2 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
|  | Jul | - | - | 0.3 | 16.0 | 43.3 | 6.6 | - | 72.7 | 195.1 | 107.3 | 80.1 |
|  | Aug | - | - | 1.9 | - | - | 4.7 | $\bigcirc$ | 3.4 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
|  | Sep | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 |
|  | Oct | - | - | 1.0 | - | 4.1 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
|  | Nov | - | - | 0.2 | - | 1.7 | 2.7 | - | 288.5 | 62.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 |

[^33]
## H. 12 <br> OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS <br> Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

a Somestoppages 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.

Note:Formerly Table G. 12

| Stoppages: November 2002 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Stoppages in progress | 20 | 133,100 | 370,800 |
| of which, stoppages: |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month | 13 | 116,500 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 352,800 |
| Continuing from earlier months | 7 | 16,600 | 18,000 |

a Including 110,500 directly involved.

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

## Stoppages in progress: cause

| United Kingdom | 12 months to November 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels | 64 | 816,800 | 1,032,800 |
| extrawage and fringe benefits | 7 | 75,500 | 135,500 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 4 | 1,200 | 2,800 |
| Redundancy questions | 11 | 5,600 | 13,700 |
| Trade union matters | 7 | 4,100 | 4,700 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 8 | 34,600 | 190,400 |
| Manning and work allocation | 22 | 7,300 | 20,900 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 12 | 4,400 | 5,600 |
| All causes | 135 | 949,600 | 1,406,300 |

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

| UNITED KINGDOM | Economically active |  |  | Total in employment |  |  | Unemployed |  |  | Economically inactive |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

LEVELS

| All | 16-17 | 827 | 310 | 517 | 660 | 223 | 437 | 167 | 88 | 79 | 687 | 92 | 595 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | 3,763 | 3,130 | 633 | 3,369 | 2,812 | 557 | 394 | 319 | 75 | 1,233 | 524 | 709 |
|  | Allunder25 | 4,590 | 3,440 | 1,150 | 4,029 | 3,035 | 994 | 561 | 407 | 154 | 1,920 | 616 | 1,304 |
| Male | 16-17 | 415 | 186 | 229 | 316 | 130 | 185 | 99 | 56 | 44 | 360 | 49 | 311 |
|  | 18-24 | 2,007 | 1,705 | 302 | 1,768 | 1,503 | 265 | 239 | 203 | 36 | 490 | 133 | 357 |
|  | Allunder25 | 2,422 | 1,891 | 531 | 2,084 | 1,633 | 451 | 339 | 259 | 80 | 850 | 182 | 668 |
| Female | 16-17 | 412 | 124 | 288 | 345 | 93 | 252 | 67 | 32 | 35 | 327 | 43 | 284 |
|  | 18-24 | 1,755 | 1,425 | 331 | 1,601 | 1,309 | 292 | 155 | 116 | 39 | 743 | 391 | 352 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 2,168 | 1,549 | 619 | 1,945 | 1,402 | 543 | २२२ | 148 | 74 | 1,070 | 434 | 636 |
| RATES(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | 16-17 | 54.6 | 77.1 | 46.5 | 43.6 | 55.6 | 39.3 | 20.2 | 28.4 | 15.2 | 45.4 | 22.9 | 53.5 |
|  | 18-24 | 75.3 | 85.7 | 47.2 | 67.4 | 77.0 | 41.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 24.7 | 14.3 | 52.8 |
|  | Allunder25 | 70.5 | 84.8 | 46.9 | 61.9 | 74.8 | 40.5 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 29.5 | 15.2 | 53.1 |
| Male | 16-17 | 53.5 | 79.1 | 42.4 | 40.7 | 55.4 | 34.3 | 23.9 | 30.0 | 19.0 | 46.5 | 20.9 | 57.6 |
|  | 18-24 | 80.4 | 92.8 | 45.8 | 70.8 | 81.7 | 40.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 19.6 | 7.2 | 54.2 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 74.0 | 91.2 | 44.3 | 63.7 | 78.8 | 37.6 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 55.7 |
| Female | 16-17 | 55.8 | 74.3 | 50.4 | 46.6 | 55.7 | 44.0 | 16.4 | 26.0 | 12.2 | 44.2 | 25.7 | 49.6 |
|  | 18-24 | 70.3 | 78.5 | 48.4 | 64.1 | 72.1 | 42.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 29.7 | 21.5 | 51.6 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 67.0 | 78.1 | 49.3 | 60.1 | 70.7 | 43.3 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 33.0 | 21.9 | 50.7 |
| CHANGES ON YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEVELS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | 16-17 | -6 | -31 | 25 | -10 | -34 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 39 | 21 | 18 |
|  | 18-24 | 38 | 4 | 35 | 42 | 23 | 20 | -4 | -18 | 13 | 51 | 27 | 24 |
|  | Allunder25 | 32 | -27 | 59 | 32 | -11 | 43 | 0 | -14 | 14 | 90 | 48 | 42 |
| Male | 16-17 | -13 | -23 | 10 | -24 | -26 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 30 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 18-24 | 23 | 6 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | -4 | -9 | 6 | 25 | 12 | 13 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 10 | -17 | 27 | 2 | -10 | 12 | 8 | -6 | 14 | 55 | 27 | 28 |
| Female | 16-17 | 7 | -7 | 14 | 14 | -8 | 21 | -7 | 1 | -7 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
|  | 18-24 | 16 | -3 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 10 | -1 | -8 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 11 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 23 | -10 | 33 | 30 | -1 | 31 | -7 | -8 | 0 | 35 | 22 | 13 |
| RATES(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | 16-17 | -1.6 | -5.7 | 0.5 | -1.7 | -6.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 | -0.6 | 1.6 | 5.7 | -0.5 |
|  | 18-24 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.6 |
|  | Allunder25 | -0.8 | -1.1 | 0.5 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | -0.5 |
| Male | 16-17 | -2.9 | -6.9 | -0.1 | -4.1 | -8.9 | -1.3 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 0.1 |
|  | 18-24 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
|  | Allunder25 | -1.2 | -1.3 | 0.2 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.8 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | -0.2 |
| Female | 16-17 | -0.2 | -3.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -4.1 | 2.5 | -2.0 | 1.9 | -3.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | -1.0 |
|  | 18-24 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
|  | Allunder 25 | -0.5 | -1.0 | 0.8 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | -0.8 |

a Full-timeeducation.
b Denominator=All persons inthe relevantage groupforeconomically active, total inemployment and economically inactive; economically active for unemployment.
Note: Formerly TableG.21. Relationshipbetweencolumns: $1=2+3 ; 1=4+7 ; 4=5+6 ; 7=8+9 ; 10=11+12$.
These data have not been reweighted to post-2001Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567 for further information.

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

Placed intoemployment by Jobcentre advisoryservice

Datafrom 7 December2002-3January 2003 are not available. They will be available inthe next issue of Laboour Market Trends.

[^34]| UNITED KINGDOM | All |  |  | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | of whom: |  | Allmade redundant | of whom: |  | Allmade redundant | of whom: |  |
|  | All made redundant | not now in employment | now in employment |  | not now in employment | now in employment |  | not now in employment | now in employment |
| Autumn 2001 | 100 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 100 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 100 | 51.2 | 48.8 |
| Winter2001/02 | 100 | 60.1 | 39.9 | 100 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 100 | 60.4 | 39.6 |
| Spring 2002 | 100 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 100 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 100 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Summer 2002 | 100 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 100 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 100 | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| Autumn 2002 | 100 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 100 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 100 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aut 2001-Aut 2002 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Percent |  | 1.3 | 1.5 |  | 3.4 | 2.4 |  | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Employed in current main job for less than three months |  |  | Left main job in last three months |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Left main job in last three months | Did not leave main job in last three months | All | Currently in employment | Currently unemployed | Currently inactive |  |  |
| Autumn 2001 | 100 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 100 | 59.0 | 19.1 | 22.0 |  |  |
| Winter2001/02 | 100 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 100 | 52.5 | 24.1 | 23.4 |  |  |
| Spring 2002 | 100 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 100 | 56.5 | 23.2 | 20.3 |  |  |
| Summer2002 | 100 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 100 | 56.0 | 21.7 | 22.3 |  |  |
| Autumn 2002 | 100 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 100 | 57.1 | 20.2 | 22.7 |  |  |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aut 2001 - Aut 2002 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Percent |  | -4.2 | 3.8 |  | -3.1 | 6.0 | 3.1 |  |  | available in summer 2003. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information.

H. 32 redundancies by government office region

a The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000 .
Note: Formerly Table C.42. These datahave notbeen reweighted to post-2001Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in summer 2003. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information.
H.33 REDUNDANCIES BYINDUSTRY

| Not seasonally a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM SIC1992 | Agriculture and fishing $(A, B)$ | Energy and water (C,E) | Manufacturing <br> (D) | Construction (F) | Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H) | Transport <br> (I) | Banking, finance and insurance (J,K) | Publicadmin, education and health <br> (L,M,N) | Other services (O,P,Q) |
| Redundancies (thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All <br> Autumn 2001 <br> Winter2001/2002 <br> Spring2002 <br> Summer2002 <br> Autumn 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000employees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autumn2001 | * | * | 16.2 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 1.8 | * |
| Winter2001/2002 | * | * | 16.2 | 15.1 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 7.9 |
| Spring 2002 | * | * | 16.6 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 1.6 | * |
| Summer2002 | * | * | 14.3 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 1.9 | * |
| Autumn 2002 | * | * | 11.8 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 1.5 | * |

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted


[^35]g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress
Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings
Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown
R Revised

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself inthe units stated and the percentage change in the series onthe same period a year earlier.
Formerly Table H.1.

RETAIL PRICES
Summary of recent movements


## 


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
b Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
Note: Formerly Tables H. 11 and H.12. From April 2002 Tables H. 11 and H. 12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H. 21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, Labour
P Provisional

| Labour Market Statistics Helpline |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | arket@ons aov.uk |
| Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, claimant count, productivity and unit wage costs 02075336176 |  |
| National Statistics enquiry service | 08456013034 |
| Skill | 01142594075 |
| FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON: |  |
| laimant count | 0207533609 |
| Earnings |  |
| Average Earnings Index (monthly) | 01633819002 <br> aei@ons.gov.uk |
| Basic wage rates and hours for manual collective agreement | manual workers with a 01633819002 |
| New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of ea worked for groups of workers (males and tries, occupations, regions, agreements, pe age, part-time and full-time); distribution o position of earnings; hours worked | Is of earnings and hours les and females, indusents, pension categories, bution of earnings; com01633 819024/11 nes@ons.gov.uk |
| Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers <br> 02075336094 |  |
| International comparisons of earnings and lab productiv | s and labour costs 01633819002 <br> productivity@ons.gov.uk |
| Economic activity and inactivity | 07533 |
| Employment |  |
| Annual Employment Statistics | 0163381203 |
| annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk |  |
| Workforce jobs series-short-term estimates | timates 01633812079 |
| Total workforce hours worked per week productiv | 01633812766 productivity@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) <br> 02075336094 |  |
| Labou | 01 |


| Labour Force Survey | 02075336094 |
| :---: | :---: |
| New Deal | 01142596425 |
|  | ntreplus.gov.uk |
| Producer Price Index | 01633812106 |
|  | ppi@ons.gov.uk |
| Productivity and unit wage costs | 01633812766 |
| Qualifications (DfES) | 01142593787 |
| Redundancy statistics | 02075336094 |
| Retail Prices Index |  |
| Ansafone service | 02075335866 |
| Enquiries | 02075335874 |
|  | rpi@ons.gov.uk |
| Skill needs surveys and research into skill |  |
| Small firms (DTI) maggie.o'neill@sf | 01142597538 |
|  | effield.dti.gov.uk |
| Trade unions (DTI) | 02072155780 |
| Training (DfES) |  |
| Adult learning (general) | 01142591012 |
| Employer provided training - research and evaluation | 01142593553 |
| Employer provided training - statistics | 01142593489 |
| Travel-to-Work Areas |  |
| Composition and review of | 02075336114 |
| Unemployment | 02075336094 |
| Vacancies |  |
| Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies |  |
|  | 02075336094 |
| Youth Cohort Study (DfES) | 01142594218 |
| FOR ADVICE ON: |  |
| Sources of labour market statistics | 02075336094 |
| Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data |  |
|  | 02075336178 |
| Subnational labour markets | 02075336130 |
| Low pay estimates | 02075336167 |

## ONLINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vink=550).
The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Onlineproducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp.
Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S29.
01913742468
National Statistics Time Series Data service.
08456013034
ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30 am . The number to ring is $0906 \mathbf{7 3 6 0 2 0 6}$. Calls are charged at $£ 1$ per minute. Contact ONS on 02075335888 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.


[^0]:    Refugees' opportunities and barriers in employment by Dr Alice Bloch of Goldsmith College, University of London, is published in the Department for Work and Pensions research report series (no 179). Available on the DWP website www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5. For further information, tel. 02077122171.

[^1]:    Note:LFS estimates have been adjusted to reflect the post-200I Census provisional revision of population estimates.

[^2]:    a LFS jobs are main and second jobs of all in employment.
    b The workforce jobs series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the workforce jobs month. For example, the workforce jobs figure for December is compared with the LFS for November to January.

[^3]:    a LFS employee jobs are main and second jobs as employees.
    b The workforce jobs series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the workforce jobs month. For example, the workforce jobs figure for December is compared with the LFS for November to January.

[^4]:    * Definition of claimant count proportions has changed.

[^5]:    a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

[^6]:    Note: Relationshipbetween columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2 ; 9=5 / 1$.
    Relationshipbetween colur
    Seetechnical note on pS 12
    The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

[^7]:    a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

[^8]:    a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

[^9]:    Note: Relationshipbetween columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2 ; 9=5 / 1$.

[^10]:    Relationshipbetweencolumns $\cdot 1=2+5 \cdot 2=3+4 \cdot 6=2 / 1 \cdot 7=3 / 1 \cdot 8=4 / 2 \cdot 9=5 / 1$

[^11]:    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 pp211-5, Labour
    Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age
    Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
    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 unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS14.

    All figures are revised.
    The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

[^12]:    a The number of peoople claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.
    Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid- 2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
    Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
    The headline rate is the annual change inthe average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
    Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy tak ing process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon-as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

    R Revised
    Note: The workforce jobs data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data, however, workforce jobs, which are used in the denominators for rates inthis table, have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

[^13]:    a Denominator = all persons of working age.
    Denominator = total economically active.

[^14]:    a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
    Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
    Estimates of self-employment jobs are Uased on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
    d HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
    e Includes all participantsongovernment training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on theirplacement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).
    f Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

[^15]:    a Mainjob only.

[^16]:    Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59
    These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in summer 2003. See p635, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information
    These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in summer 2003. See p635, LabourMarket Trends, December 2002 for further information. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001Census interim revised
    Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group

[^17]:    a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
    Source:Labour Force Survey
    Note: Relationship between columns: $1=3+4+5 ; 8=10+11+12$
    The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the2001 Census population data. Seepp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

[^18]:    a Denominator= economically active for that age group.
    Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

[^19]:    a Unemployment as defined by the ILO as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised unemployment 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郎
    b The unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month
    evels of related measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,
    Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
    The related 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.
    $\mathrm{f} \quad$ The related measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
    Note: Formerly Table C. 51

[^20]:    a Unemployment as defined by the ILO as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised unemployment rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the
    OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
    The unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month
    Levels of related measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,
    Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
    d The related 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.
    f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to October for Netherlands, and November for Germany
    Formerly Table C. 51

[^21]:    a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.
    Note: Relationship between columns: $1=2+8 ; 2=3+4+5+6+7$.
    The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.

[^22]:    a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

[^23]:    Note: Relationship between columns: $1=2+8 ; 2=3+4+5+6+7$.

[^24]:    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 LabourMarket Trends, p227

    R Revised
    Revised
    Provisiona

[^25]:    a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E. 2 of Labour Market Trends.
    b
    Sampling variability represent ' 95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent
    $A=$ sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{B}=$ sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{C}=$ sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

[^26]:    Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E. 2 of Labour Market Trends.
    The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEl series.
    Sampling variability represent ' 95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cen
    = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{B}=$ sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{C}=$ sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

[^27]:    a For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-8, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.
    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { R } & \text { Revised }\end{array}$

[^28]:    a Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees)
    Wages and salaries
    Seasonally adjusted
    Seasonally adjus
    Hourly rates.
    Hourly earnings.
    Provisional

[^29]:    Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988
    Note: Formerly TableC.13. Only computerised claims are analysed by age duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table F.1. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

[^30]:    Percentages of resident working-age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C. 5 and the Summary of other headline indicators. See note on p55 for Percentages

[^31]:    a The working age population figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for these areas, are not yet available and will be published once the 2001 Census ward level data are available. See note on p55 for further details.

    P Provisional
    Note:Formerly Table C.23.

[^32]:    a Percentages of resident working- age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C. 5 and the Summary of other headline indicators. See note on p55
    for furtherdetails.
    The working agopopulation figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, are not yet available for these areas
    Note: Formerly Table C.24. This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Teritoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NU
    Note: Formerly Table C.24. This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Teritoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, NUTS 3 areas are indented in lighter type. For more

[^33]:    See'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2002 are provisional.
    Note:Formerly Table G. 11.

[^34]:    Formerly Table G.22. The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics

[^35]:    a Productionindustries: SIC divisions 1 to 4 .
    Manufacturing industries• SIC divisions to
    Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including
    nventory holding gains.
    Annual andquarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
    FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

