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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

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Next issue: 10 April 2003



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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS88.

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Labour Market
trends

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 February 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

❶ **Employment** rate increased in October-December 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

❷ **Unemployment** rate decreased in October-December 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in January 2003.

The most recent data show rising employment, falling unemployment and a lower growth rate in average earnings. The working-age employment rate was higher, the unemployment rate was down and the claimant count, the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, was lower.

The working-age employment rate for October-December 2002 was 74.6 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 150,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 36,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 3,500 in January 2003. The average monthly fall has been 4,000 over the past three months and 3,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in December 2002 was 3.7 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from November.

New this month

October-December 2002 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

January 2003 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

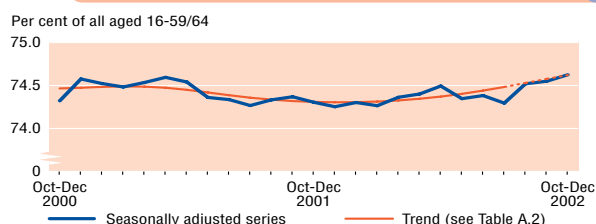


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

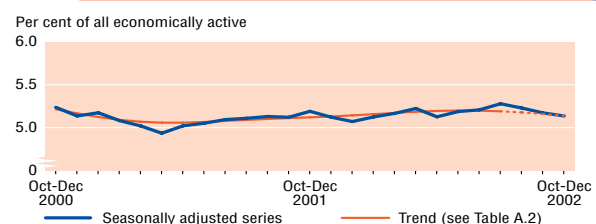
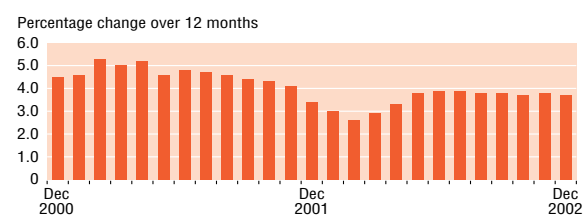


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

❶ **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the October-December 2002 period, up 0.3 percentage points from July-September 2002 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

❷ **Unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the October-December 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from July-September 2002 and down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

❸ **Employment** was 27.81 million in October-December 2002, up 253,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❹ **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).

❺ **Unemployment level** was 1.51 million in October-December 2002. This is 3,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❻ **Claimant count** down 3,500 on the month to January 2003 to 928,500. Claimant count rate in January 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the December 2002 rate (Table A.3).

❼ **Economic activity rate** was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in October-December 2002, up 0.2 percentage points from July-September 2002 and up 0.3 percentage points from October-December 2001 (Table A.1).

❽ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the October-December 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from July-September 2002 and down 0.3 percentage points from October-December 2001 (Table A.1).

❾ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.7 per cent in December 2002, up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the November 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❿ Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** up 139,000 since July-September 2002 to 15.02 million in October-December 2002, and **women** up 11,000 in the same period to 12.79 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 159,000 since July-September 2002 to 20.72 million in October-December 2002. People in **part-time employment** down 9,000 over the same period to 7.09 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 4.0 per cent (148,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.57 million in the three months to December 2002 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 893.9 million in October-December 2002, up 0.8 million from October-December 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.9 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 22,000 over the year to stand at 233,000 in October-December 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** fell 42,000 over the year to stand at 309,000 in October-December 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** fell 22,000 over the year to stand at 384,000 in October-December 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was up in six regions over the year but down in London, the North West, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Yorkshire and the Humber regions. The highest rate was in the North East at 6.9 per cent and the lowest rates were in the East and South East regions, both at 3.9 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 24,000 over the year to stand at 146,000 in January 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 253,400 in January 2003, a fall of 300 since January 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,200 in January 2003, a rise of 600 since January 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	January 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	37,877	-739
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,851	-1,060
25 and over, more than two years	50,374	-22,327
Total	118,102	-24,126

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.32 million in October-December 2002. Of this total, 15.90 million were men and 13.41 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was down 77,000 over the quarter to 7.67 million in October-December 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 63,000. The number not wanting a job was down 42,000 over the year to 5.42 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 22,000 over the year to 2.25 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 246,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to October-December 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 253,000, a decrease in the number of unemployed of 3,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 5,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in October-December 2002, up 0.4 percentage points from July-September 2002, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the period July-September 2002 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

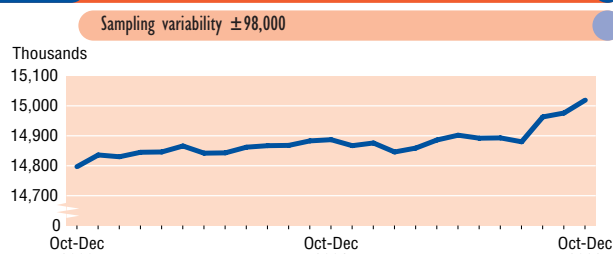


Figure 5 Female employment

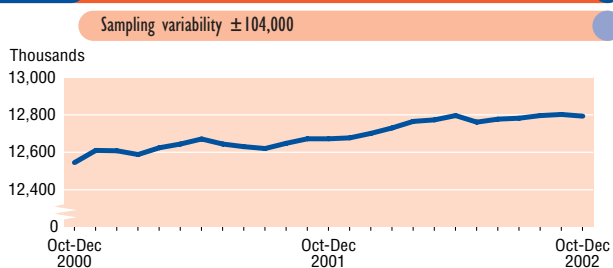


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

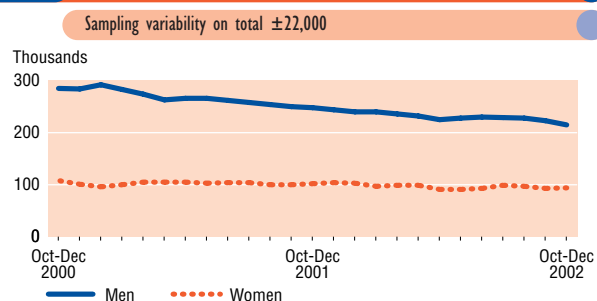


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

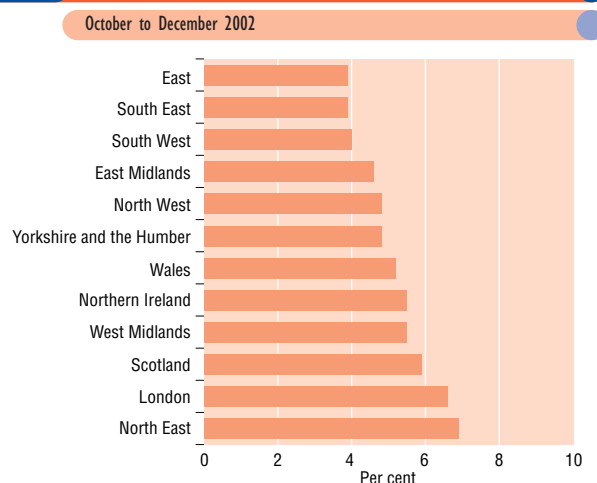


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

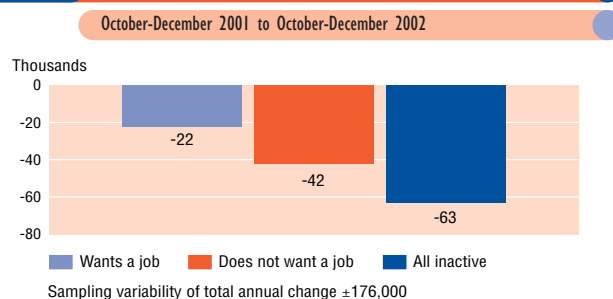


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

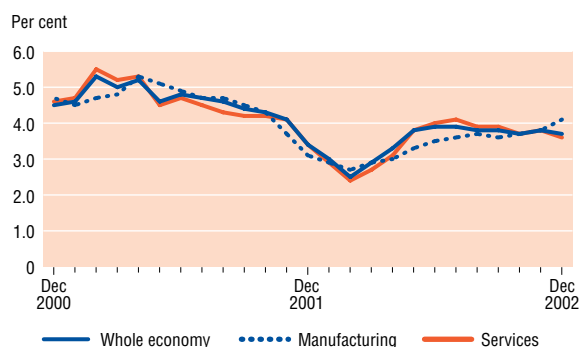


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

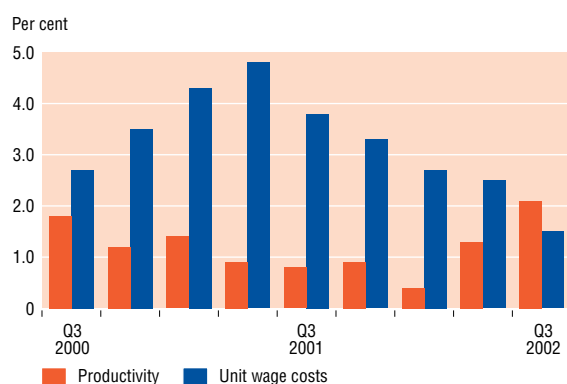
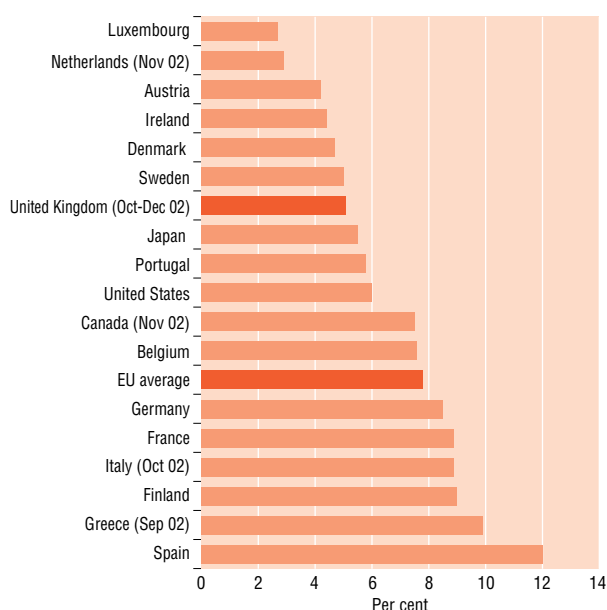


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

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



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Redundancies data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
- 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.31, February 2003*).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.7 per cent. This is down 0.1 per cent from the November 2002 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to December 2002 was 3.3 per cent, down 0.9 percentage points from the November 2002 rate (*Table E.1*).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for December 2002 was 4.1 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the November 2002 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase was 3.2 per cent for December 2002, down 0.5 percentage points from the November 2002 rate (*Table E.1*).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.6 per cent in December 2002, down 0.2 per cent from the November 2002 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 4.6 per cent in December 2002, up 0.3 percentage points from the November 2002 rate. This is down 0.5 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (*Table E.1*).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 3.5 per cent in December 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from the November 2002 rate. This is up 0.4 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (*Table E.1*).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 1.5 per cent lower in the three months ending December 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 3.5 per cent higher in the three months ending December 2002, compared with a year earlier (*Table B.32*).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 0.6 per cent higher in the three months ending December 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 10, Table B.32*).
- 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

- UK unemployment rate** in October-December 2002 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.8 per cent in December 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden (*Figure 11, Table C.5*).
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to December 2002, compared with 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary Union Area by 2.3 per cent.
- Further information on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices can be found on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/hicp.

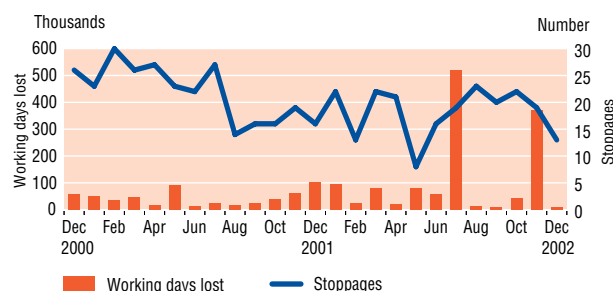
VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to December 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 1,322,500 from 140 stoppages. Some 37 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 28 per cent were lost in education and 11 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost in December 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 10,500 from 13 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables H.11 and H.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 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.1, December 2002).
- For the first time, the number of people in-learning on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeship** (111,600 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.1, 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).
- 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).
- Some 873,600 18 to 24-year-olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of September 2002. Of these, 787,400 had left, leaving 86,200 participants at the end of September 2002 (Table F.11, January 2003).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 12 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14, January 2003).
- By the end of September 2002, 359,900 people aged 25 or more had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (pre-April 2001) (Table F.16, January 2003).
- A further 147,500 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of September 2002.
- In all 49,500 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of September 2002, of which 39,600 were sustained jobs and 9,900 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, January 2003).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices rose by 0.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2001, GDP has risen by 2.2 per cent.
- In December the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 138.4. This was 1.1 per cent above the November figure of 136.9 and 6.4 per cent higher than the December 2001 level.
- In the three months to December 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.9 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 1.5 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.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to December 2002 was in deficit by £10.7 billion, up from a deficit of £8.8 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £8.6 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to December 2002 were 5.0 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 2.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to December 2002 were 0.3 per cent lower than the previous three months and up 2.1 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 178.4 for January, down from 178.5 for December.
- In the twelve months to January, the all items RPI rose by 2.9 per cent, unchanged from December.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.7 per cent, unchanged from December.
- Further information on the RPI 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, as well as containing the usual labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

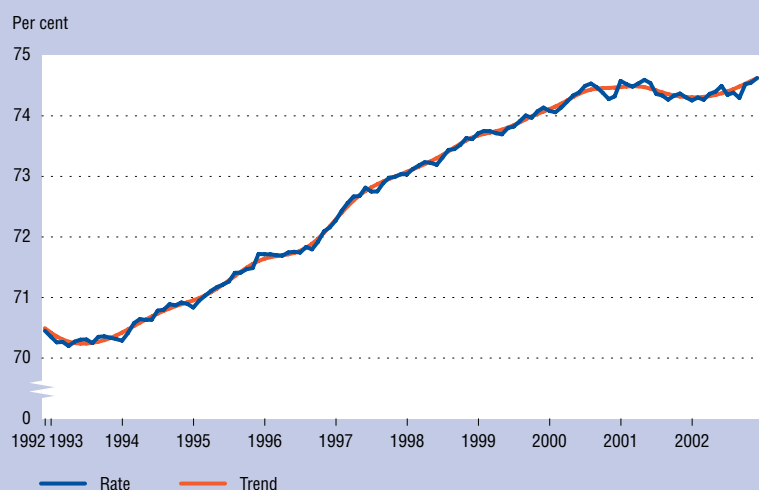
12 February 2003

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.

For further information, e-mail claire.macaulay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5895

Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; December 1992 to December 2002



Summary

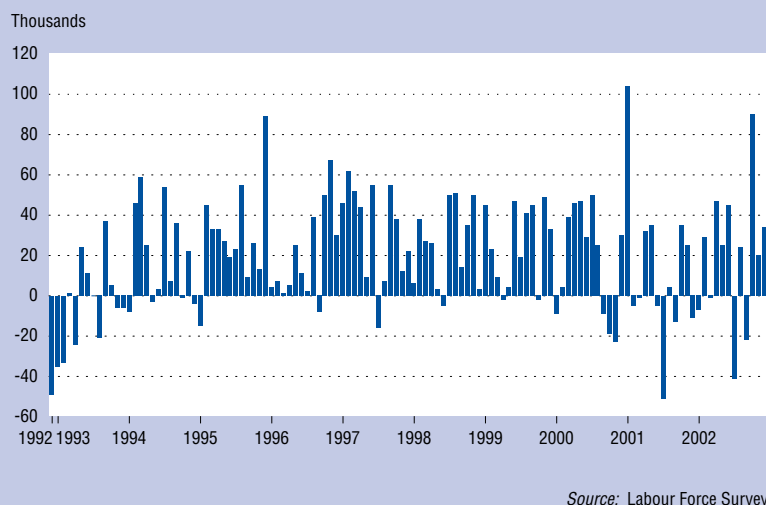
The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. However, there are some changes in the detail and some signs of further improvement, although they remain tentative. The employment rate continues on a slight upward trend. Having been rising marginally over the past year, there are now signs that unemployment may be falling slightly, and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance continue to decline marginally. The rate of earnings growth remains subdued. Generally, data are consistent with the output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data in 2002. On the whole, the labour market remains largely flat.

Employment

The number of people in employment continues to grow steadily. The rate of GDP growth did pick up in the second quarter of 2002 after a weak first quarter, and this stronger growth appears to have continued into the third. The fourth quarter experienced slower growth but was still healthy. Underlying this is the fact that the labour market tends to lag output: output slows first; employment levels adjust later. Nevertheless, while employment continued to grow, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving the trend in employment largely flat from May-July 2001 until recent months. However, the latest employment figures for October to December show the working-age employment rate up 0.3 percentage points on the quarter at 74.6 per cent. The 16 and over employment level is up 150,000 on the quarter (compared with a 253,000 increase on the year). As a result, the latest trend in the employment rate appears to be turning 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

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; December 1992 to December 2002



Overlapping change

Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where $(M2+M3+M4)/3 - (M1+M2+M3)/3 = [(M2-M1) + (M3-M2) + (M4-M3)]/3$. They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping changes can be found on pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

(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 34,000 between September-November and October-December. This is the third consecutive increase. 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 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.

The preliminary estimate for output growth in the fourth quarter was 0.4 per cent; on the face of it, this would suggest a slowdown from the third quarter, when growth was estimated at 0.9 per cent. However, ONS estimates that the pattern in output was affected by the Queen's Golden Jubilee in June. Without the impact of the Jubilee, output would have been stronger in quarter two, and then slower in quarter three at 0.2 to 0.5 per cent. If taken into account, this suggests that output growth has remained largely flat between the third and fourth quarters of 2002. That said, different sectors continue to experience varying fortunes. Official data on manufacturing show that output declined by 0.7 per cent in the three months to December, compared with the previous quarter. Moving into January, the signals are subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing has recorded a second consecutive contraction, with the lowest reading for 12 months: demand is at its lowest level for 13 months, and employment decreased having shown only one month of marginal growth in the past five years. The latest CBI quarterly industrial trends survey reported the eighth consecutive quarter of declining demand. In the service industries CIPS also reported activity expanding for the thirteenth consecutive month, but it has slowed to its weakest pace in almost a year. 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 also 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 with a weakening in the level over 2001

Figure 3 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; December 1992 to December 2002

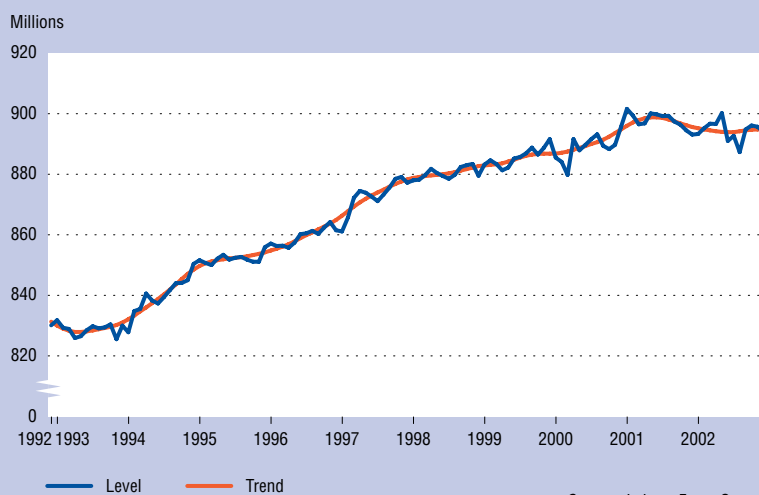


Figure 4 Comparison of total hours worked with Jubilee adjusted total hours worked; United Kingdom; January 2001 to December 2002

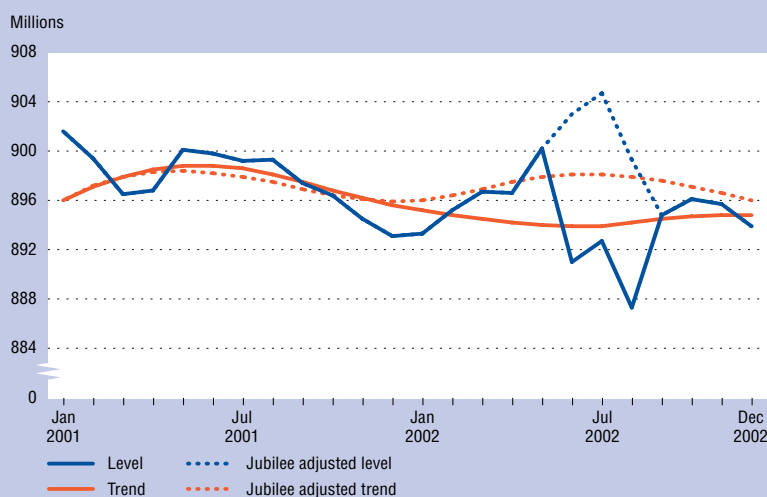
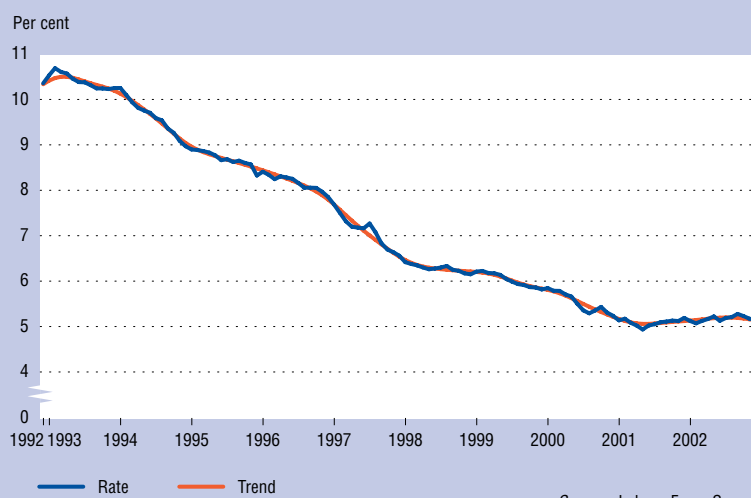


Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; United Kingdom; December 1992 to December 2002



followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002, rising to 900.2 million hours in March-May 2002. The figures for April-June, 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 July-September have been unaffected by the Jubilee, and have seen an apparent recovery in hours worked. The total for the latest quarter decreased by 0.9 million hours to 893.9 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 October to December suggest that, having been rising for around a year, unemployment is now falling slightly. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 36,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.506 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 9,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the September-November and October-December quarters (see **Figure 6**). This is the third consecutive monthly fall.

Short-term unemployment (six months and under) accounts for two-thirds of the overall decrease this quarter. The number of people unemployed for up to six months decreased by 36,000 on the quarter to stand at 964,000, but is up 17,000 on the year. Short-term unemployment has been the main driver behind the recent trends in total unemployment. It had been rising from February-April 2002, but now has been falling for three months. By comparison, those unemployed over six months and up to 12 months has been generally flat since mid-2000, and the number of people unemployed for over 12 months is down 19,000 on the quarter. Long-term unemployment has been decreasing since mid-1994, although the level of decrease has gradually been contracting.

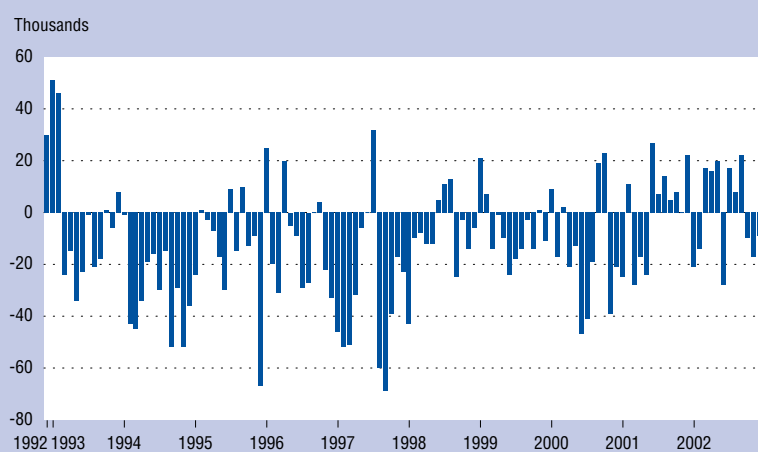
By comparison with unemployment, the claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 3,500 in the latest month (January). This was the seventh consecutive monthly fall in the count, and the level now appears to be on a marginally downward trend. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1975. Inflows and outflows both decreased on the month by 2,300 and 10,300 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 77,000 to 7.667 million) (see **Figure 7**). This decrease was entirely driven by those who did not want a job, the figure for which fell by 78,000, with men accounting for 83,000 of the decrease while female levels rose 5,000. This is the fourth consecutive month where the decrease has been the highest on record.

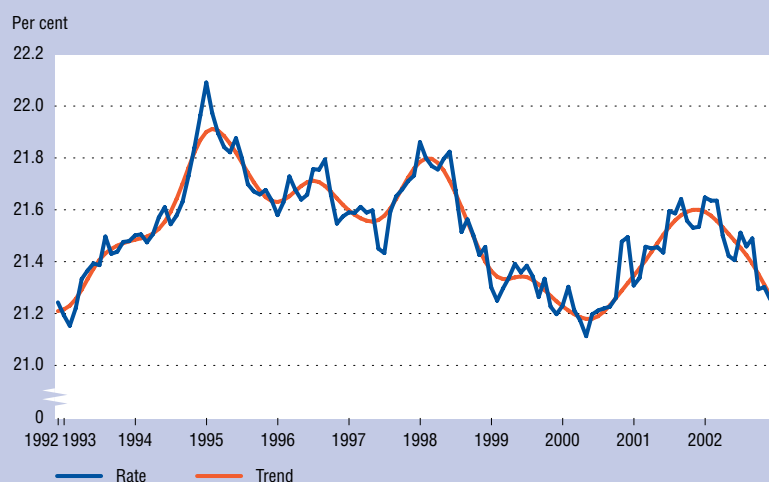
Most other categories of inactivity saw mixed movements over the quarter. The largest quarterly changes by subcategories are those looking after the family/home (decreased 32,000) and the long-term sick (increased 34,000). Women accounted for the former and both men and women for the latter.

Figure 6 Unemployment: monthly overlapping change; December 1992 to December 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; December 1992 to December 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

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 fell back in December from their November high. Just 10,500 days were lost, down 360,300 on the month. However, for 2002 as a whole, 1,322,500 working days were lost to labour disputes – the highest annual figure since 1990. Of these, 37 per cent were lost in public administration and defence, 28 per cent in education, and 11 per cent were in health and social work.

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was down 0.1 percentage point to 3.7 per cent in the three months to December. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth declined from 4.4 per cent in November 2002 to 4.0 per cent in December (see *Figure 8*).

The overall picture is of earnings growth flattening out at a reasonable, if somewhat historically subdued, rate. However, the main story within this month's data is the sharp decline in the private sector services series, where growth fell from 3.8 per cent in November to 2.3 per cent in December. This reflects the start of the bonus season, and was driven by a combination of lower bonuses being paid in financial intermediation in December 2002 compared with December 2001, and of timing effects with bonuses being delayed. Excluding bonuses, growth in the sector remained relatively flat at just over 3.5 per cent. However, even excluding bonuses, earnings growth in private sector services has definitely slowed since the end of 2001 (see *Figure 9*).

Figure 8 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; December 1997 to December 2002

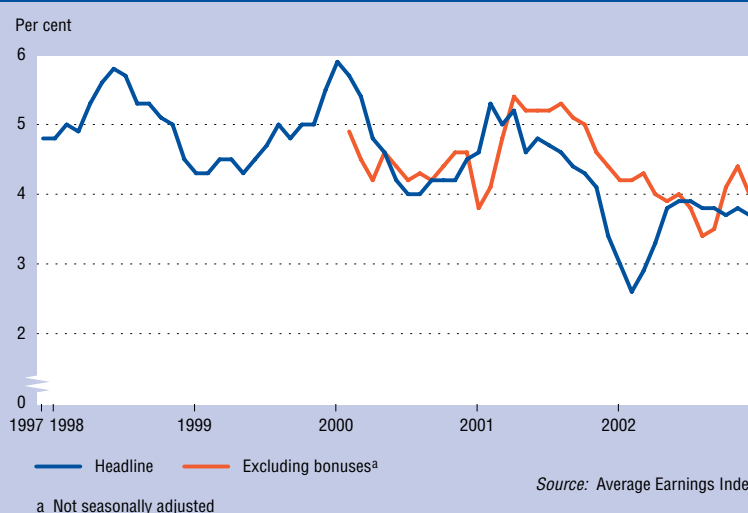
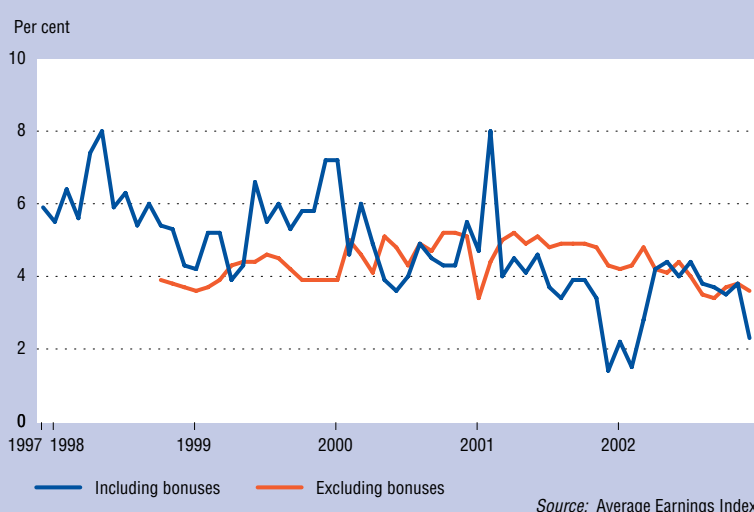


Figure 9 Private sector services average earnings growth; Great Britain; December 1997 to December 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly publication on a rolling quarterly basis	Quarterly since spring 1992 Annual 1984-91 Biennial 1979-83
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 1971
AEI	8,000 firms 9 million employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 1990
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI Industrial Trends	1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

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

Social Trends 33

THE UK had one of the highest employment rates in the EU in 2001, after Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, according to the latest edition of *Social Trends* published by ONS in January 2003. At the same time, unemployment in the UK reached 1.4 million, its lowest level since the current measure of unemployment was introduced in 1984.

Social Trends 33, which paints a picture of modern Britain and how it has been changing, draws on a wide range of social and economic statistics covering 13 social policy areas, including people's health, crime, education, households and families, transport, the labour market and lifestyle choices. The 2003 edition also features an article on social capital, which looks at formal and informal social networks, group memberships, community and civic engagement and trust in neighbours.

Some of the statistics highlighted in the publication about the labour market include:

- In 2002 the economic activity rate for female lone parents in the UK was 57 per cent, an increase of 9 percentage points since spring 1992.
- In spring 2002 the unemployment rate among disabled people of working age, at 9 per cent, was nearly twice as high as for people who were not disabled.
- The largest increase in male and female jobs over the last 20 years has been in financial and business services, which accounted for about one in five of both men's and women's jobs.
- Around a fifth of Pakistani and Chinese people in employment were self-employed in 2001-02, compared with just over one in ten White people.
- In spring 2002 almost one in three employees had been in the same job for more than ten years.
- Around 25 per cent of employed men and 11 per cent of employed women were working more than 50 hours a week.
- About 6 per cent of both male and female

full-time employees were looking for a new job. For a third of men and almost a quarter of women unsatisfactory pay in their current job was a trigger for looking for another one.

- Replying to an advertisement is the most common method for getting a new job for most occupations, although skilled trades, process plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations are most likely to use contacts in a firm (hearing from someone who worked there).

- *Social Trends 33* is available from The Stationery Office (TSO), www.tso.co.uk/bookshop, PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN, tel. 0870 6005522, e-mail book.orders@tso.co.uk, price £39.50, ISBN 0-11-621571-2. It is also available electronically, with links to the data contained in the charts and tables, from www.statistics.gov.uk/socialtrends.

International activities – the Paris Group

ONS HAS recently been involved in a small committee (Bureau) to plan the next meeting of the 'Paris Group', an informal group designed to examine and assess various sources of information about the labour market situation, and to contribute to improving concepts and their measurement through periodic plenary meetings covering specific topics. The main roles of the Bureau are to canvass topics for future meetings of the Group, undertake preparations for these meetings, prepare guidelines for authors for meeting papers and to ensure that the Group's outputs complement similar and related work in the international arena. Following a round of consultation by the Bureau, the sole topic for the next meeting of the Paris Group will be the measurement of working time.

This choice of topic reflects the importance of reliable and comparable working-time statistics as indicators, both in

their own right and their use in the compilation of other key statistics such as average hourly earnings and productivity measures. Working time is increasingly hard to measure as working-time arrangements become more flexible.

It is intended that papers prepared by national agencies and other international organisations for the next Paris Group meeting will provide valuable input to working group discussions on working time measurement at the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) organised by the International Labour Organization in Geneva over the period 24 November to 3 December 2003.

The next meeting of the Paris Group will be held in London, in September 2003. The Paris Group was established in 1997 with the approval of the UN Department of Statistics to further international co-operation in the area of labour and compensation statistics. Similar to other

'City' Groups, the Paris Group has met four times since its inception: 1997, in Paris, hosted by Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE); 1998, in London, hosted by ONS; 1999, in Paris, hosted by INSEE; 2000, in Orebro, hosted by Statistics Sweden.

Bureau membership comprises representatives from Eurostat, Hungarian Central Statistics Office, INSEE, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ONS and Statistics Sweden. Secretariat functions for the Bureau will be undertaken by representatives of INSEE, OECD and ONS. The Bureau met in December and again in February 2003.

- For further details, contact Richard Laux, tel. 020 7533 5529, e-mail Richard.Laux@ons.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS NEWS

The wider benefits of education and training

ACCORDING TO a recent report from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) high levels of qualifications continue to lead to higher levels of employment. For men the effect of a degree remains constant over the eight-year-period between 1991 and 1999. For women, qualifications have become more effective at maintaining employment. In general, lower level qualifications are now less effective at maintaining employment.

The report, *The Wider Benefits of Education and Training: A Comparative Longitudinal Study*, published in February, was conducted to explore the relationships between education, training, employability and well-being. The study was designed to explore definitions and measures of employability, and analyse the changing situation facing young adults at the start and end of the 1990s. A literature review was carried out of the links between employability and well-being, as well as a statistical analysis exploring the relationship between individuals' demography, socio-economic and educational characteristics, employment history and well-being. Data for the

analysis was taken from the 1958 birth cohort (from the National Child Development Study) and the 1970 birth cohort (from the British Cohort Study). To look at people at similar points in their life cycles, a comparison was drawn between the situation of 29-year-olds in 1999 with 33-year-olds in 1991.

The main findings include:

- The proportion of young people holding employee status has risen significantly between 1991 and 1999: an increase from 74 to 79 per cent for men and 61 to 69 per cent for women. Among men this is due to a decline in self-employment and a fall in unemployment. For women it also reflects the continuing increases in their participation in the labour force, particularly their full-time employment.
- The proportion of young men and women holding higher qualifications has risen markedly, particularly among women; the proportion of young women with high-level qualifications now matches that of men. The proportion of those men and women reporting that they hold no qualification has remained constant.
- The positive impact of qualification on earnings appears to be declining. For

both men and women the effect of a degree on earnings in their late 20s and early 30s now appears lower in the 1970s birth cohort than the 1958 cohort, (although the authors advise caution in interpreting this due to the four year difference in the age of the two cohorts).

- There was a small increase in training over the decade, along with a small increase in its earnings premium.
- Young women graduating in 1992/93 earned significantly less at the end of the decade than male graduates.
- Past unemployment exerted long-term negative impacts on current earnings, mental health and life satisfaction. Relationships between these factors were readily identifiable some 15 years after people entered the labour market in the mid-1970s.

• *The Wider Benefits of Education and Training: A Comparative Longitudinal Study* (DWP Research Report 178), price £30.00, is available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdcs.co.uk.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183

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

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

Employment statistics

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what his most recent estimate was of the number of people, broken down by age and sex, who have never worked.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The attached table gives the information requested for the three-month period ending August 2002. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

People who have never had paid work^a by sex and age; United Kingdom, June to August 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	All persons	Male	Thousands Female
All aged 16+	2,462	1,012	1,450
All of working age ^b	2,203	996	1,208
16-17	777	416	361
18-24	843	417	427
25-34	283	94	189
35-49	222	54	168
50-64(m)/50-59(w)	77	14	63
65+(m)/60+(w)	259	17	242

Source: Labour Force Survey.

a Paid work excluding casual or holiday work but including periods of self-employment or support by a government training and employment programme.

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

Note: These Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have not yet been adjusted to take account of the recent Census 2001 results.

(15 January)

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183 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:

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to: Customer Contact Centre, Room 1.015, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS's continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It appears every quarter in March, June, September and December.

Improvements introduced

December 2002 – February 2003

Data for employee jobs from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) were released on 18 December 2002, and quarterly employee jobs were re-benchmarked taking account of the new data. Self-employed jobs were revised downward following interim reweighting of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) results using the 2001 Census population data. An article explaining the revisions appeared in last month's issue (see pp91-6, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003). Contact: Ian Richardson, tel. 01633 812072 or e-mail ian.richardson@ons.gov.uk.

The National Statistics Quality Review Report no. 14 *Distribution of Earnings Review* (DOER) was published on 10 October 2002. The Implementation Plan for the DOER was published on the ONS website on 10 January 2003 and is available from www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/downloads/NSQR14_Implementation_Plan.pdf. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is coordinating an exercise across the Government Statistical Service to help inform usage of the 2001 Census of Population. A series of task forces are looking at different statistical domains, for example the labour market, education and training, and health and care, to identify the different sources of data available for topics covered by the Census, the likely differences between Census and survey estimates, and (provisional) preferred sources for the key distributions. The task force for the labour market statistics has produced a report 'Joined up labour market data' which is now available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/joined_up_lm_data.pdf. Contact: Richard Laux, tel. 020 7533 5529 or e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk.

From 15 January 2003, the term 'unemployment' is used alongside 'employment' and 'economic activity' to label LFS statistics. 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). This change stems from a recommendation of the National Statistics review of the framework for labour market statistics (see p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002). Contact: Peter Alstrup, tel. 020 7533 6110 or e-mail peter.alstrup@ons.gov.uk.

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. ONS is now publishing claimant counts 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 ward-level 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. 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. Workplace-based claimant count rates will continue to be published nationally and regionally for the foreseeable future. These changes stem from a recommendation of the National Statistics review of the framework for labour market statistics (see p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002). Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162, or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

To complement the change of the term 'ILO unemployment' to 'unemployment', the claimant count tables, which previously appeared in the 'Unemployment' section in the Labour Market Data tables in *Labour Market Trends* 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 (see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003). Contact Frances Sly, tel. 020 7533 6141, or e-mail frances.sly@ons.gov.uk.

Work in progress

The results of the UK Labour Cost Survey 2000 (produced under EU regulations) will be published on the National Statistics website shortly. Contact: Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819023 or e-mail robin.youll@ons.gov.uk.

New Earnings Survey statistics for 2002 based on residence post-codes (rather than workplace post-codes) will soon be made available on the National Statistics website. The release will be accompanied by an introductory note and a link to new tables. Contact: Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819023 or e-mail robin.youll@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis. The work has been delayed to take on board interim 2001-Census-adjusted LFS estimates, and interim estimates are expected to be published in March 2003. A final series will be published by the end of 2003 after the full LFS regrossing. *Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.*

During February and March 2003, the final mid-year population estimates for the years 1982 to 2000, consistent with the 2001 Census, are being published. The figures for 1992 to 2000 will be incorporated into a revised set of LFS UK-level interim series to be published in the labour market statistics First Release on 16 April 2003. These will be consistent with the interim LFS series for 2001 to 2003 which will not need revision at this stage. Revised interim UK-level series for 1984 to 1991 (spring quarters only) will be published after the relevant population data become available. Also to be published on 16 April will be a new set of interim LFS series for 1996 to 2003 for Scotland, Wales and the English regions. These series will also be consistent with the 2001 Census results. *Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.*

ONS is currently drawing up a blueprint for a framework for local area labour market statistics. The blueprint, which will be published by the end of April, arises from a recommendation from the National Statistics review of the framework for labour market statistics. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6230 or e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.*

Future developments

ONS is developing a longer term plan for ensuring that both the LFS series in the First Release and the LFS microdata are brought into line with each year's new mid-year population estimates very rapidly following their publication (for example, following the publication of the mid-2002 population estimates in August 2003). The timetable for further LFS revisions in 2003 beyond April, including the timing of the release of the 2001 Census-consistent revised LFS microdata for the period 1984 to 2003, will be announced as soon as possible. *Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a project to allow ONS to produce a quarterly labour costs index (LCI). This work, undertaken in respect of an EU Council regulation, will use the sample underpinning the Average Earnings Index (AEI) to generate indicators with wider scope than the current AEI. Labour costs other than pay, such as employers' statutory social contributions and benefits in kind, will be included in the labour costs indices, and the denominator for the indices will be based on hours worked, rather than the number of jobs in a business. The first data from the project are expected in summer 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a project to assess the costs and feasibility of producing a labour price index. This type of indicator is not subject to distortion arising from compositional shifts in the labour market, such as more highly skilled employees entering the workforce, since it is constructed to constant quality and quantity. In that sense it is similar to the Consumer Prices Index and can be seen as measuring the price of a basket of labour inputs, where the attributes of labour can be defined in terms such as occupation, age and length of service. The project will entail ONS's conducting a small pilot survey as well as considering the feasibility of generating a price type indicator from existing sources. The project will run until the end of 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on the development of an Average Earnings Ratio (AER), which is intended to show movements in the true average wage. This work takes forward recommendations made in the Turnbull/King review of the Average Earnings Index that ONS should develop an index that reflects more closely movements in average earnings. The AER is intended to provide an alternative to the AEI in measuring earnings growth. Instead of measuring the change in earnings from one month to the next, as the AEI does, the AER estimates the total amount of pay and the total number of employees in a particular month, and uses these to derive an average weekly pay per person. ONS intends to release the AER as an experimental series in 2003. *Contact: Robert Bucknall, tel. (01633) 813494 or e-mail robert.bucknall@ons.gov.uk.*

A study of LFS series for which ONS publishes sampling errors is underway. Results will be announced later in the year. *Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.*

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and to improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a new web-based manual 'Labour Market Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods'. The manual will be user-friendly, and will help to demonstrate coherence and consistency in the labour market statistics published by ONS. It should be of great assistance to users in interpreting and analysing labour market data, and will incorporate all existing guides on labour market statistics, such as the How exactly? series. *Contact: Milena Simic, tel. 020 7533 6138 or e-mail milena.simic@ons.gov.uk.*

The latest set of UK labour force and activity rate projections to 2011, broken down by age and sex, are due to be published in autumn 2003. They are intended to update the last set from June 1998 which, due to several regrossings, seasonal adjustment reviews and the 2001 Census, are now out of date. The projections will use data from the work on historical series (see above) once this work has been completed. *Contact: Paul Doyle, tel. 020 7533 6180 or e-mail paul.doyle@ons.gov.uk.*



Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact the Labour Market Trends editorial office, e-mail lmt@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6159.

Contents for March 2003

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Economic activity by ethnic group (LFS) | 4 Part-time working patterns |
| 2 Job-related training (LFS) | 5 Self-employment working patterns |
| 3 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS) | |

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

1 Economic activity by ethnic group

Table | Economic activity by ethnic group;^{a,b} United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Economic activity rate (%) age 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) age 16-59/64	Unemployment rate (%) All 16+
White	80	76	5
British ^c	81	77	5
Another White background ^c	77	72	6
All ethnic minority groups	66	58	12
Mixed	71	58	18
White and Black Caribbean	75	57	23
White and Black African	71	54	*
White and Asian	73	63	*
Another mixed background	63	55	*
Asian or Asian British	65	58	11
Indian	75	69	8
Pakistani	54	45	15
Bangladeshi	47	41	14
Another Asian background	63	56	*
Black or Black British	71	62	13
Black Caribbean	77	66	14
Black African	64	56	13
Another Black background	77	71	*
Chinese	65	60	*
Other ethnic groups	61	54	11

Source: Labour Force Survey

a This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data produced under the old classification.

b Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.

c These data are presented for Great Britain only and exclude Northern Ireland. Detailed level ethnicity questions are not asked of the White group in Northern Ireland. The subcategories British and Other White will therefore not sum to the White total.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

The Labour Market Statistics helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. **Table 1** shows economic activity by ethnic group for autumn 2002.

- ① In autumn 2002 almost three-fifths (58 per cent) of those in ethnic minority groups were in employment.
- ① Among the level 1 ethnic minority groups the Mixed and Black or Black British groups had the highest working-age economic activity rates at 71 per cent, although the Black or Black British group had the highest employment rate at 62 per cent.
- ① The Mixed group had the highest unemployment rate at 18 per cent; this compares with under 5 per cent for White people.
- ① All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than men, most notably the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (32 and 22 per cent for women respectively, compared with 74 and 71 per cent for men).

2 Job-related training

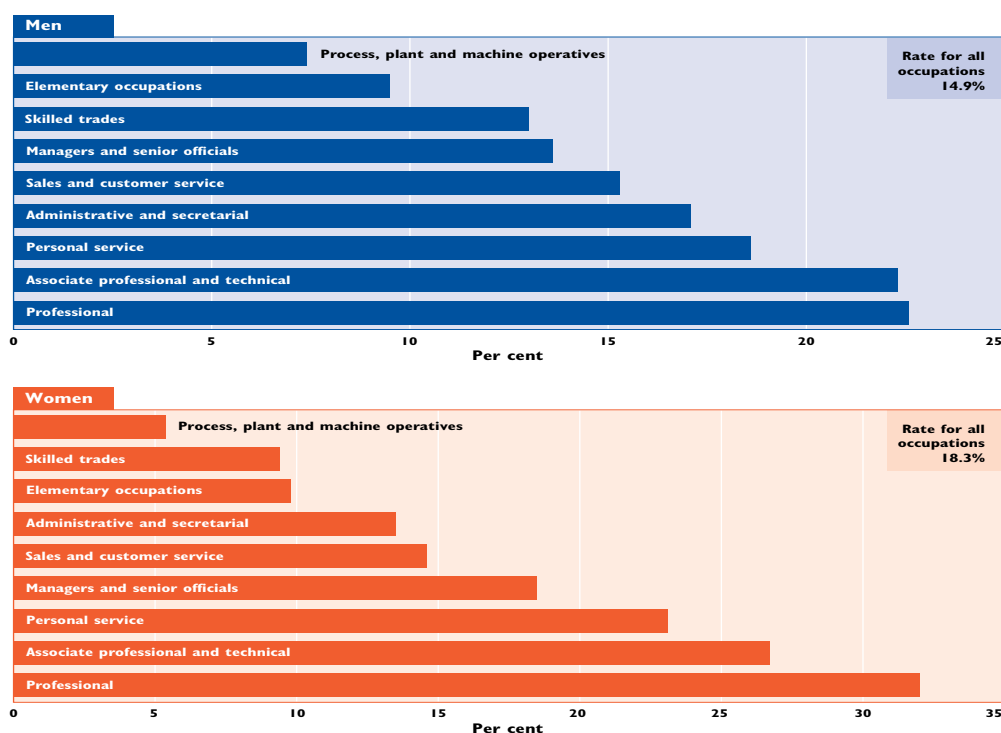
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market. A large number of both employers and employees see training as an essential investment for the future. The Department for Education and Skills workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489) receives a large number of requests for LFS data about training.

- ① In autumn 2002, 3.9 million employees of working age – 16 per cent of all such employees – received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview (seasonally adjusted).

Figure 1 shows the proportions of working-age employees who had received job-related training by occupation and sex, and **Figure 2** breaks the data down by industry and sex.

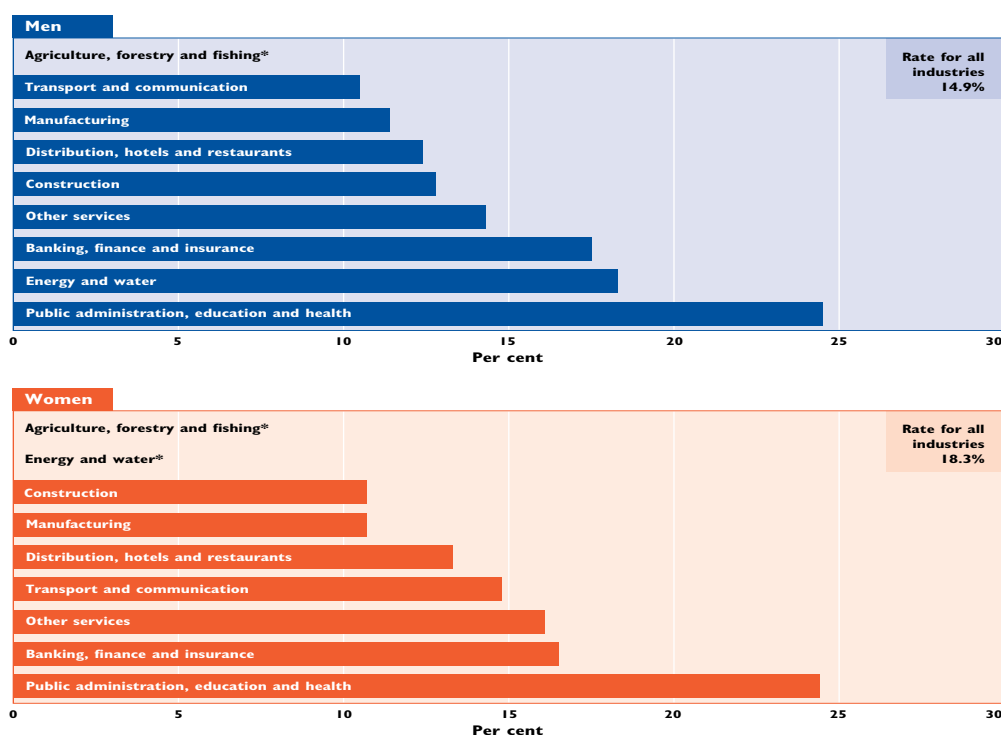
- ① A higher proportion of female than male working-age employees had received job-related training in the UK during autumn 2002 – 18 per cent compared with 15 per cent (not seasonally adjusted).
- ① Among both men and women, employees in professional occupations were more likely than any other occupation group to have received job-related training (23 per cent and 32 per cent respectively).
- ① Men and women in the process, plant and machine occupations were least likely to receive job-related training (7.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively).
- ① The public administration, education and health industry sector experienced higher levels of job-related training than any other industry group. This was true for both men and women (24.5 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively).

Figure 1 Proportions of working age^a employees receiving job-related training^b by occupation;^c autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
 b Job related training includes both on- and off-the-job training in the four weeks prior to the survey.
 c Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

Figure 2 Proportions of working age^a employees receiving job-related training^b by industry;^c United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
 b Includes both on- and off the job training received in the last four weeks.
 c Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC1992).
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
 Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

3 People with disabilities and the labour market

Table 2 Economic activity status of working-age^a people by sex and whether disabled;^b United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	56.9	91.1	49.7	79.0	53.5	85.3
In employment	51.9	86.5	46.3	75.3	49.3	81.2
working full time	45.6	79.2	24.7	44.1	35.7	62.5
working part time	6.3	7.2	21.7	31.2	13.6	18.6
Unemployed	5.1	4.7	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2
less than one year	3.0	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.4
at least one year	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
Unemployment rate ^c	8.9	5.1	6.9	4.6	8.0	4.9
Economically inactive	43.1	8.9	50.3	21.0	46.5	14.7
wants job	16.3	2.3	15.7	5.6	16.0	3.9
does not want job	26.8	6.5	34.5	15.5	30.4	10.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

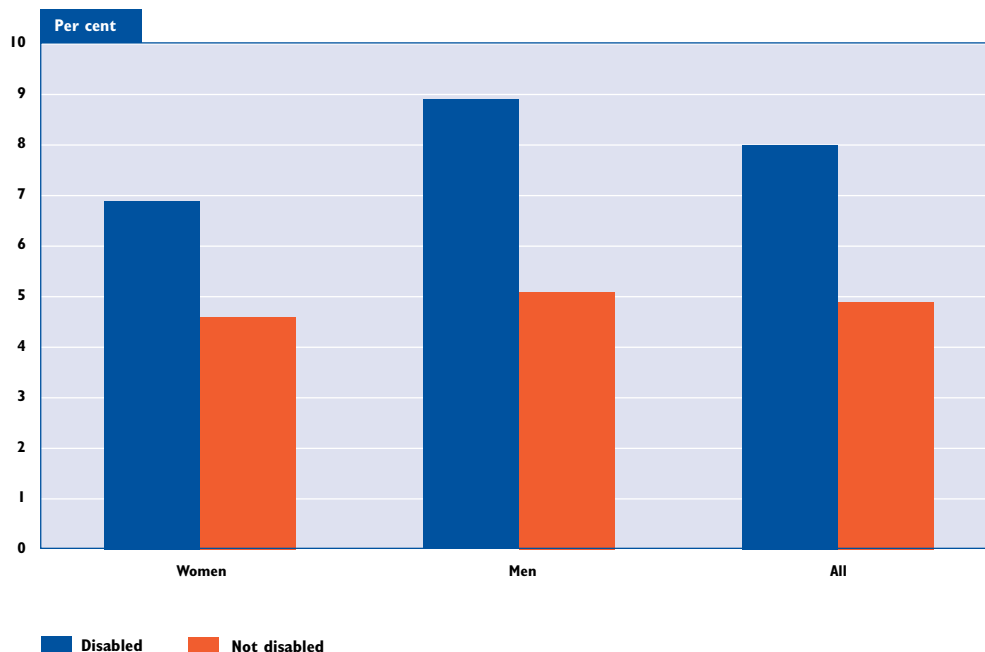
a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

b Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

c The proportion of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates^a for working age^b people by whether disabled;^c United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

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

c Current long-term health problem or disability.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

Definition of long-term disability

The LFS definition of current long-term disability includes all those who report having a work-limiting disability or a current disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). This definition gives the most comprehensive coverage of disability.

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of people with disabilities. **Table 2** shows the economic activity status, and **Figure 3** the unemployment rates of people according to whether they had disabilities or not.

- ❶ People without a disability were more likely to be in employment than those who had a disability (81 per cent, compared with 49 per cent).
- ❷ The rates of unemployment were much higher for the people with a disability than for those without (8 per cent, compared with 5 per cent).
- ❸ Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (46 per cent overall, compared with 15 per cent). The difference was greater for men (43 per cent, compared with 9 per cent). For women with disabilities, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 50 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 21 per cent.
- ❹ Among the economically inactive, those with disabilities were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

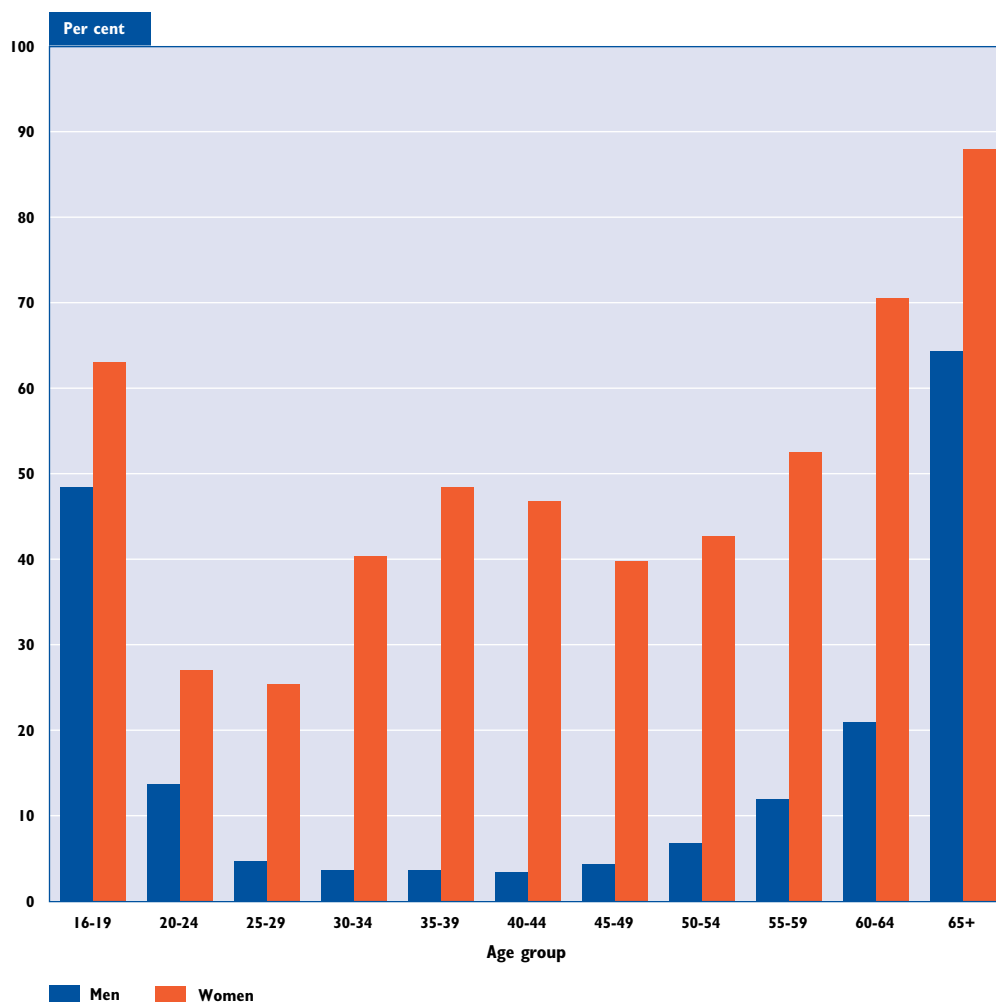
4 Part-time working patterns

There is a lot of interest in part time employment as it provides the opportunity for more flexible working patterns and balancing personal needs and preferences with work. In autumn 2002 there were 7.1 million people working part time. (These are based on post-Census 2001 population estimates.)

The tendency to work part-time varies greatly between age groups and sex. **Figure 4** shows the proportions of those in employment who were working part time by age and sex.

- ❶ Women were more likely to work part time than men (44 per cent and 10 per cent respectively).
- ❷ A large proportion of 16 to 19-year-olds in employment were working part time (48 per cent for men and 63 per cent for women). This may be explained by a large proportion of 16 to 19-year-olds participating in full-time education.
- ❸ Some 25 per cent of working women aged 25-29 participated in part-time employment. This increased to almost 40 per cent for women aged 30-34 and nearly 50 per cent for those aged 35-39. Thereafter part-time employment declined for women aged 40-44 and 45-49 and began to increase again for age bands 50 and over.

Figure 4 Proportions^a of people working part time by age and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Totals used to calculate percentages exclude those who did not give a response.

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

The LFS asks those respondents working part time to give the reason why they work part time from a list. **Table 3** shows the responses given for three groups of people.

Table 3 Reason given for working part time for employees and self-employed;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Women with dependent children	Women without dependent children	Men
Student or at school	1	21	33
Ill or disabled	1	2	4
Could not find full-time job	4	9	16
Did not want full-time job	94	68	47

Source: Labour Force Survey

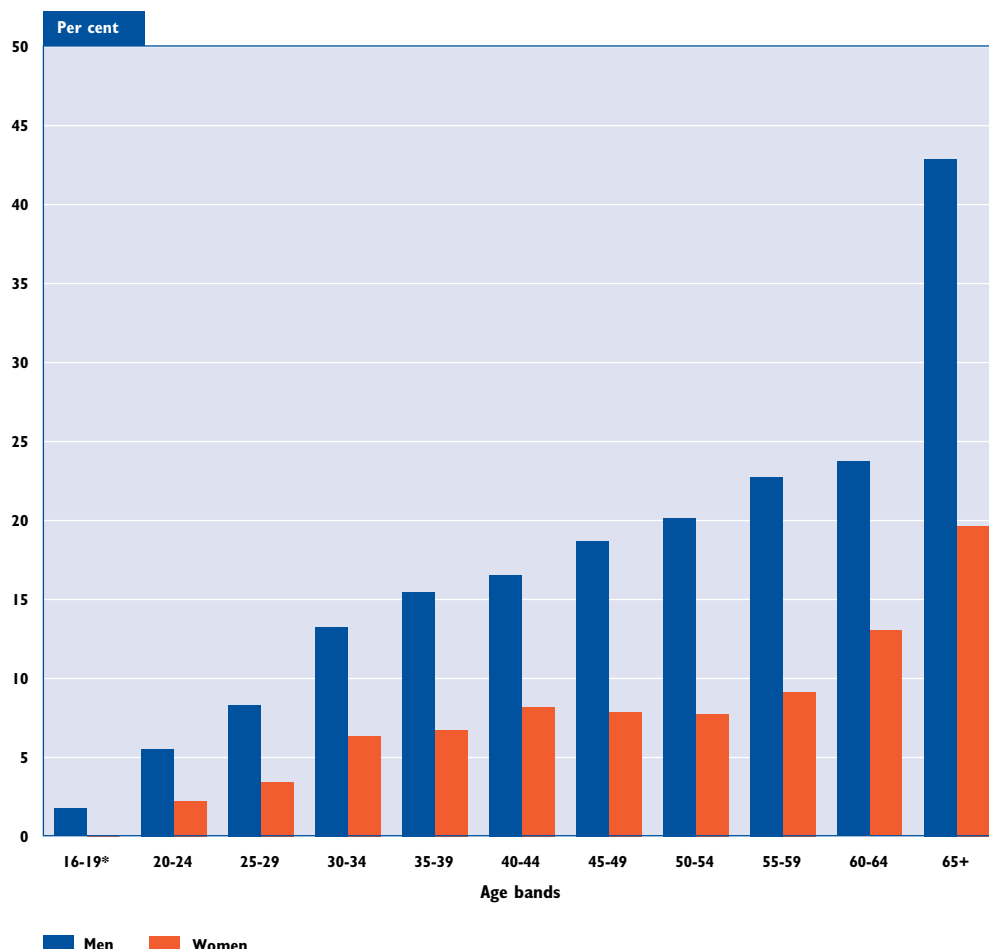
^a Proportions based on totals that exclude people who did not give a reason for working part time.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

- ❶ Women with dependent children were more likely to be working part time because they did not want a full-time job (94 per cent) compared with women without dependent children (68 per cent) and men (47 per cent).
- ❷ Men and women without dependent children were most likely to be working part time because they were studying or did not want a full-time job rather than they could not find a full-time job.

5 Self-employment working patterns

Figure 5 Proportion of those in employment who are self-employed by age and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

* Sample size for women aged 16-19 is too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 4 Proportion of those in employment who are self-employed by government office region and sex; United Kingdom, autumn 2002

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
United Kingdom	11	15	7
North East	8	11	3
North West	10	14	5
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	13	6
East Midlands	10	14	5
West Midlands	10	13	6
East of England	13	17	8
London	14	18	8
South East	13	17	8
South West	13	17	8
Wales	12	16	7
Scotland	9	13	5
Northern Ireland	12	18	4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

There were 3.1 million self-employed people in the UK in autumn 2002. They accounted for 11 per cent of all in employment. These are based on post-Census 2001 population estimates. The incidence of self-employment varies greatly according to age, sex, industry and occupation. **Figure 5** shows the proportion of those in employment who were self-employed by age and sex.

- ① Men were more likely to be self-employed than women. In autumn 2002, 15 per cent of men in employment were self-employed compared with 7 per cent of women.
- ① The likelihood of being self-employed increases with age for both men and women. For those aged 20-24, some 6 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women were self-employed. Among those aged 60-64 who were still working, some 24 per cent of men and 13 per cent of women were self-employed.

Table 4 shows those in employment who are self-employed by government office region and sex in autumn 2002.

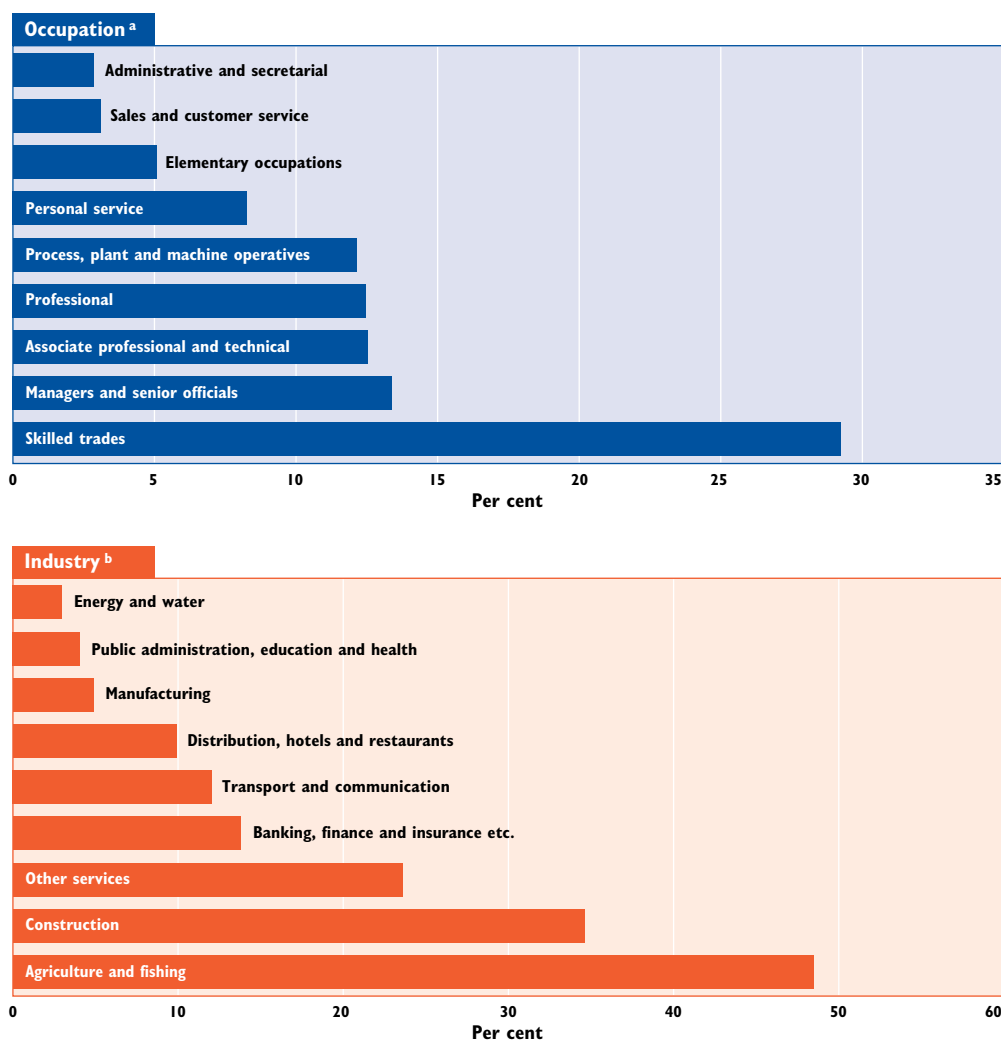
- ① Greater proportions of men were in self-employment than women for all regions.
- ① The likelihood of being self-employed was highest in London where 14 per cent of people in employment were self-employed.
- ① The North East showed the lowest incidence of self-employment at just 8 per cent
- ① Among men the highest incidence of self-employment was in Northern Ireland and London at 18 per cent. The East of England, London, South East and South West had the highest rates among women at 8 per cent each.

5 Self-employment working patterns (cont.)

Figure 6 shows the proportion of those in employment who are self-employed by occupation and industry.

- ① Almost 30 per cent of those employed in the skilled trades occupations were self-employed in autumn 2002. This is more than double any other occupation.
- ① Nearly 50 per cent of those employed in agriculture and fishing were self-employed. Furthermore, 52 per cent of men working in this industry were self-employed compared with 36 per cent of women.
- ① More than a third (35 per cent) of those working in the construction industry were self-employed.

Figure 6 Proportions of people in employment who are self-employed by occupation^a and industry;^b United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000).

^b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC1992).

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

Job separations

By **Guy Weir**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Twice as many people leave their jobs voluntarily as do so involuntarily (2.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively in spring 2002).
- Older workers are less likely to leave a job than younger workers.
- Around two-fifths of people who said they left a job in the past three months had been continuously employed for less than 12 months when asked about their employment a year before.
- Women are more likely to choose to leave a job, and at the same time less likely to be forced to leave a job, than men.
- The hotel and restaurant industries display the highest job separation rates (3.1 per cent) and education sees the lowest (0.7 per cent).
- Occupations which show the highest job separation rates are sales and customer service, and elementary occupations (5.0 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively).

This article analyses people leaving jobs and jobs 'leaving' people, changes over time and the demographic and labour market factors affecting these job separations.

Introduction

TRADITIONALLY ONS reports on redundancies in the UK. However, people choose to leave jobs and jobs 'leave' people. Increasing frequency of either occurrence can be indicative of important changes to the labour market and the economy. This article analyses 'job separations' and how the concept fits into labour supply/demand theory, using the Labour Force Survey (LFS), longitudinal LFS, and vacancies data from the ONS Vacancy Survey.

A 'job separation' (see [Box 1](#)) can be described as the termination of the symbiotic relationship between employer and employee. Either party can instigate a separation; therefore, from the employee's perspective, the

separation will either be a voluntary one (the employee has decided to leave the employer and resign), or an involuntary one (the employer has decided to 'leave' the employee by dismissing him or making him redundant). When an economy is growing businesses generally need to increase their labour force in order to maximise their output and so realise their potential profits. That is to say, labour demand will be high, jobs will be created and voluntary separations will become more common as people leave their current jobs for the better ones on offer. Conversely, when the economy cools down, businesses have less demand for labour, so might decrease workforce hours, destroy jobs

when people leave, and in more extreme cases reduce staff by making people redundant. Therefore, different job separation types become more common at different points in the economic cycle, which is masked by the total numbers of job separations. *Figure 1*, and the accompanying text in *Box 2*, describe the labour market framework in which job separations take place.

The analysis of job separations can reveal a lot about labour market behaviours from a number of perspectives. Economically, the interest might be in 'job destruction' (see *Box 1* for definition) after separation. Firstly, as an indicator of economic downturn (when coupled with a net fall in total employment), as it shows a contraction in labour demand. Secondly, to show a shift in the economic structure, such as a shift from the manufacturing industries to service industries, or a regional shift (see *Box 3*). From a sociological perspective the interest might be in whether particular groups in society (for example, women or ethnic minority groups) are disadvantaged in any way and whether their socio-economic future, after they have separated from a job, differs significantly from other groups of society. Also, as the concept differentiates between voluntary and involuntary job separations, the analysis is of interest from both employer and employee perspectives.

In a simplified labour market, dismissals could all be associated with 'employee churning' (see *Box 1* for definition), and redundancies/temporary jobs finishing could be associated with job destruction. Of the voluntary separation categories, resignations would be associated with employee churning (if the employee was unhappy with the workplace) and with job creation (if they were content in their current job but were moving to a new and better job).

Currently there is a reliance on information about redundancies as an indicator of economic shift or decline, which may not be closely enough related to job destruction to be fit for this purpose. The assumption when analysing redundancy information in this context is that, when an individual is laid-off, the job they used to hold is also

Box 1 Glossary of terms

Job separations

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) asks respondents whether they have left a paid job in the past three months and then finds out the reasons for leaving that job. For the most of this article these reasons will be grouped into two employee-centric categories: voluntary separations; and involuntary separations to reflect the dynamics of labour supply and demand.

Involuntary separations

Dismissed
Made redundant/voluntary redundancy
Temporary job finished

Voluntary separations

Resigned
Gave up work for health reasons
Gave up work for family or personal reasons
Early retirement/retirement
Other reason

Voluntary redundancy and the termination of a temporary job are seen as involuntary separations as they are symptoms of a contraction in labour demand. Early retirement is a slightly ambiguous category to place in the voluntary group, as in some cases it may also be used by employers as a tool to destroy jobs in times of labour demand contraction. However, it is assumed that in the majority of cases it is the normal retirement age of the organisation which is early and therefore not related to labour demand (for example public sector areas such as the police, civil service, fire brigade, armed forces).

Employee churning

This is defined as a mismatch in skills and/or expectations held by the employer and/or employee, which results in a job separation. It is not as directly affected by economic change as other forms of job separation, and therefore is thought to remain more constant over time.

Job creation

The generation of a new vacancy which did not previously exist, most commonly because of economic upturn or structural change.

Job destruction

The termination of a job or vacancy (if empty) which previously existed. Most commonly due to economic downturn or structural change.

destroyed, and so the redundancy is 'genuine'. If this were always true, the measure of redundancies would be indicative of economic slowdown and/or change. However, the 'genuineness' of a redundancy when measured using a household data source such as the LFS cannot be known for certain, as it is a survey of individuals who, having left a job, are unlikely to know the details of what has happened to that job after they have left. If a redundancy occurred without the employer destroying the job it would therefore be a softer form of dismissal, and hence a type of churn rather than an

indicator of economic change. This means that apparent trends observed when analysing redundancies may be the result of changes in organisations' human resources strategy and not the economic indicator that they are so commonly used for.

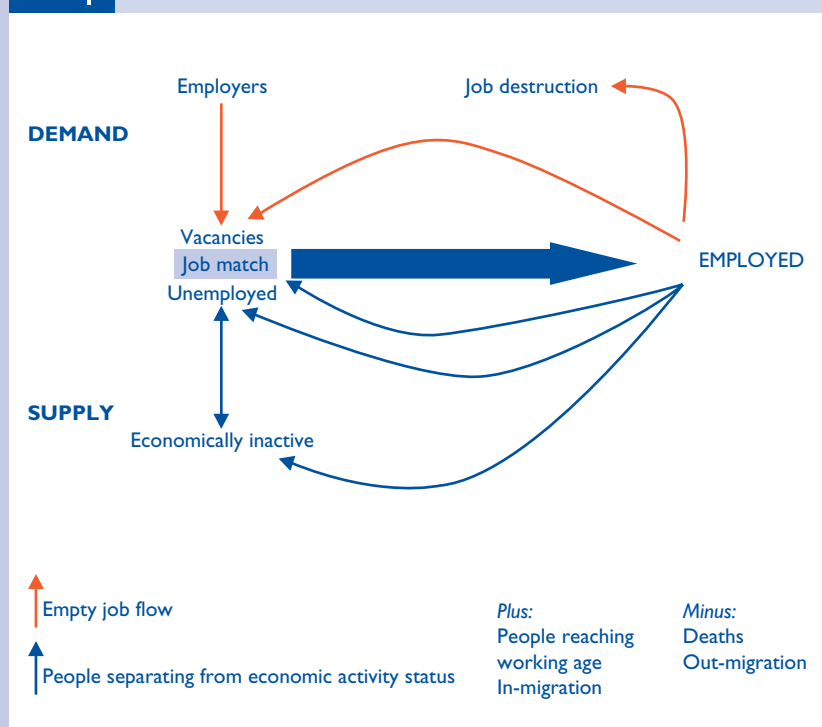
Research by the Institute for Labour Studies in the Netherlands in 2001,¹ which uses information on what happens to the job as well as the individual after a job separation, found that the probability of a job being destroyed was around the same (about 40 per cent in 1998) for both dismissals and the termination of full-term

Box 2 Job separations and flows

Figure 1 is a diagram of labour market flows. After a job separation a person can flow to one of three general economic activity statuses: employment (in a different job); unemployment; or economic inactivity. The flows depicted in the top half of the diagram by the red arrows from right to left, show how, after a separation, a job can either flow back into the 'pool' of vacancies (after churning), or it can be destroyed by the employer, referred to in this article as 'job destruction'. Employers can also create new jobs, typically in times of economic growth or restructuring. Other factors that will influence the numbers behind this diagram are demographic ones, that is to say, people reaching working age and in-migration, as well as deaths and out-migration. Previous articles have discussed labour market flows (see pp187-94, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002) and trends in economic inactivity (see pp69-88, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002), and have commented on flows directly from economic inactivity into employment. It is assumed here that those who move from economic inactivity into employment will pass through unemployment as a transitory state, even if technically they would never be classed as unemployed.

If this flow diagram is applied to differing economic climates it can be used to help picture the changes to the labour market that will follow. Theoretically, in a vibrant and growing economy, demand for labour will be high, and so jobs destroyed will be few; creation of vacancies by employers will grow, and thus job separations of people from employment to new jobs (via voluntary separation) will also grow. Involuntary flows from employment to unemployment will also be less frequent as labour demand should be high. Conversely, in receding economic conditions, labour demand will decrease, and so job destruction (and involuntary separations) will be at a high level, and voluntary job separations from employment to other jobs will slow down firstly because there will be fewer jobs to separate for, and secondly people might feel insecure about the potential tenure in any job they start.

Figure 1 Labour market flows after job separation



contracts of less than one year. The probability of job destruction after the termination of a full-term contract of more than a year was around 27 per cent. They did find that the probability of job destruction was lowest for people who leave their jobs (10 to 20 per cent), but as job quits were found to be the most common type of job separation this contributed significantly to the total numbers of jobs destroyed. This evidence suggests that analysis of not only redundancy information but also of involuntary job separations would be prudent in the absence of a real measure of job destruction.

The opposite of job destruction is 'job creation' (see [Box 1](#) for definition). This is also a potentially important source of information regarding labour market growth and change, but is not currently measured in this country. However, ONS does collect information on the numbers of job vacancies (a new experimental series, see pp535-47, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002), which is described later.

Most research to date has focused on trends in job tenure over the past 20 years or more, and has tried to answer whether or not there is any truth to the popular assertion that jobs have become more unstable over recent years. Gregg and Wadsworth (2002)² conclude that job tenure had indeed decreased between 1975 and 2000 and that these changes were not all due to the effect of the economic cycle. However, they were unable to ascertain from the data used whether or not this was a result of an increase in voluntary or involuntary job separations. They also concluded in a further study³ that the average tenure for men aged over 50 has decreased significantly from 15 years and 3 months in 1975 to 13 years and 8 months in 1995. They found that tenure has increased for women with children under five, and attributed this mostly to maternity leave legislation. However, there has been little research done in the UK specifically on job separations.

Changes over time

Figure 2a shows job separation rates for the spring quarters from 1995 to 2002 using LFS data. The first thing to note is

the relative sizes of the voluntary and involuntary separations (see *technical note*, which explains how this was constructed). Typically, there are around twice as many voluntary job separations as there are involuntary ones. (It was not possible to examine data from the earlier years, which would have included the 1990s recession, as the questions were not asked on the LFS until spring 1995.) The total rate exhibits little change over this period, especially for involuntary separations, which remain at around 1.3 per cent to 1.6 per cent throughout. Voluntary separations show more marked changes, growing from 2.6 per cent in 1995 up to a peak of 3.3 per cent in 1998 and again in 2001, but remaining constant at around 3 per cent in the intervening years. These changes over time are more pronounced when split by sex. *Figure 2b* shows that, for men only, there is a growth in the rate of voluntary job separations from 2.1 per cent to 3.2 per cent up until 1998, coupled with a consistent level of involuntary separations, before a slight fall in 1999 to 2.7 per cent. From 1999 to 2002 the overall rate of job separations stayed very flat, but beneath this there was a shrinking of involuntary job separations from 1.8 per cent to 1.4 per cent in 2001 and an increase to 1.6 per cent in 2002. This is consistent with the overall economic trends observed over this

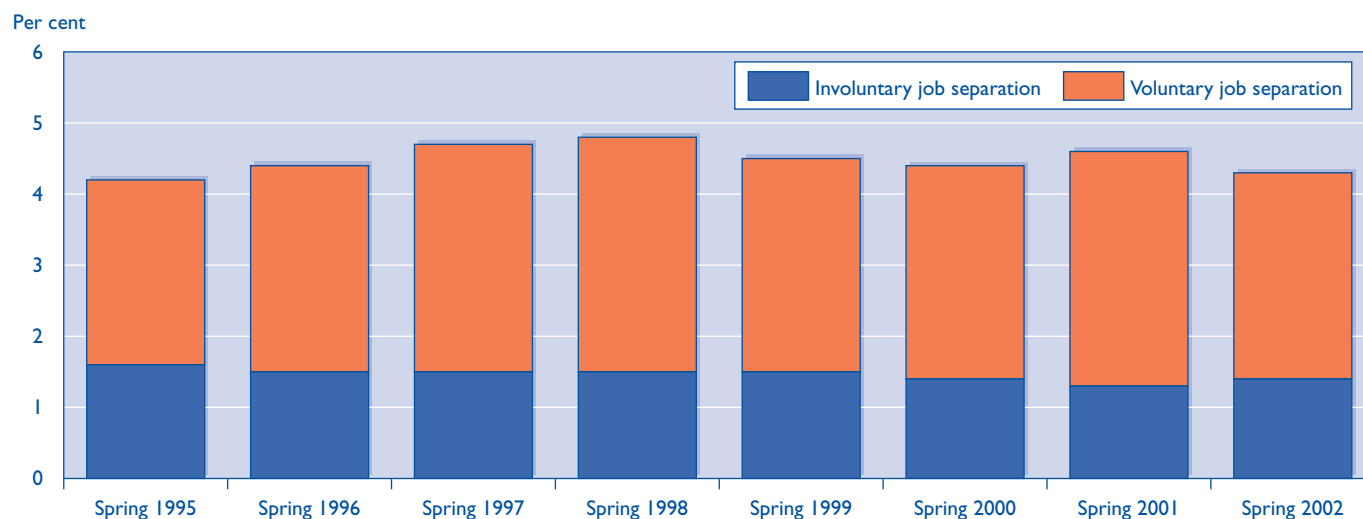
Box 3 Intrinsic/extrinsic factors

The decision to break the relationship between employee and employer can be made for extrinsic or intrinsic reasons in both cases. Extrinsic reasons are determined primarily by current local and national economic conditions (government policy, migration or demography). Intrinsic reasons are the result of a poor match of employee/employer attributes known as 'churning' (see *Box 1* and Burgess et al., 2000).⁴ If after an involuntary job separation the job itself is not destroyed but is offered as a vacancy then intrinsic factors are responsible for the separation, but if the job were to be destroyed then extrinsic factors could be said to have been the cause. For voluntary job separations the distinction is less clear: if the employee leaves in order to start a different 'better' job, and at the same time they are not dissatisfied with their current job, extrinsic factors could be said to be responsible. If they leave their current job purely in order to detach from that job then intrinsic factors could be said to have had an effect (that is to say, the employee feels that the job match is untenable). In the real world this is likely to exist as a continuum, with each job separation influenced by a varying degree of both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. These distinctions cannot be analysed with current UK data; the analyses in this article focus purely on voluntary and involuntary job separations.

period – there was some economic growth up until 1998 and this could have had the effect of increasing the level of voluntary job separations. After 1998 there was a slight economic downturn, which could explain the dip in voluntary job separations seen in *Figure 2b*. Comparison of this with *Figure 2c* (for women only) reveals how job separation rates have become increasingly similar between the sexes, especially after 1997.

Figure 3 Displays voluntary and involuntary job separation rates for each quarter from spring 1995. There is a seasonal pattern where job separation rates peak in the autumn quarters. Typically, autumn rates are around 1 per cent higher than other quarters. This is driven by more people resigning, leaving their jobs because of a temporary contract ending, or for 'other' reasons. These people are

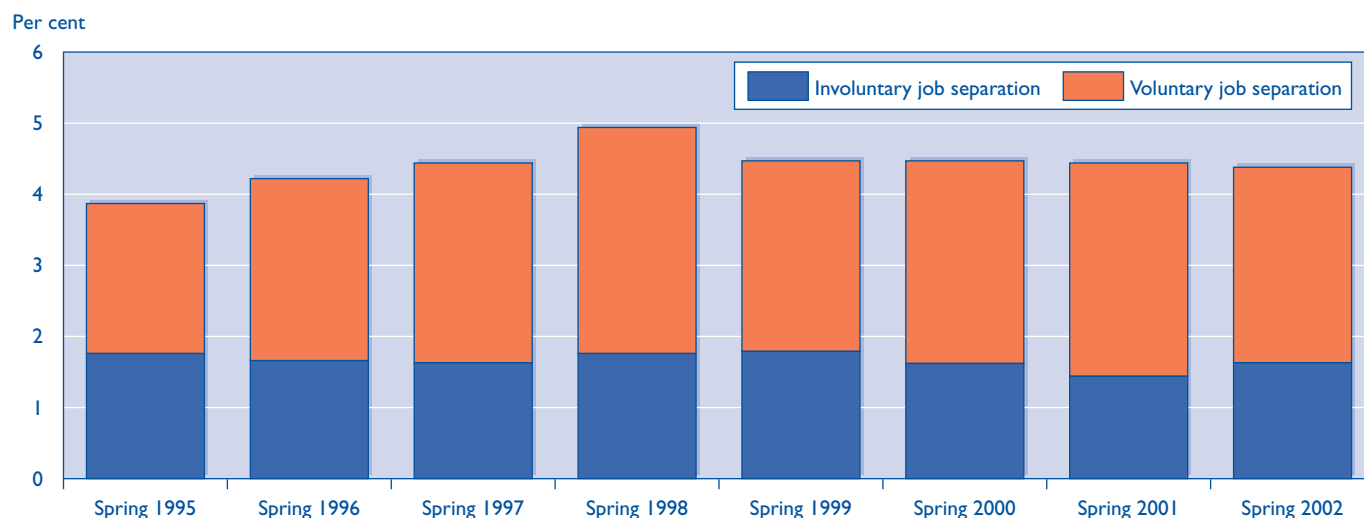
Figure 2a Job separation rates;^a United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.
Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 2b Job separation rates^a for working-age men; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

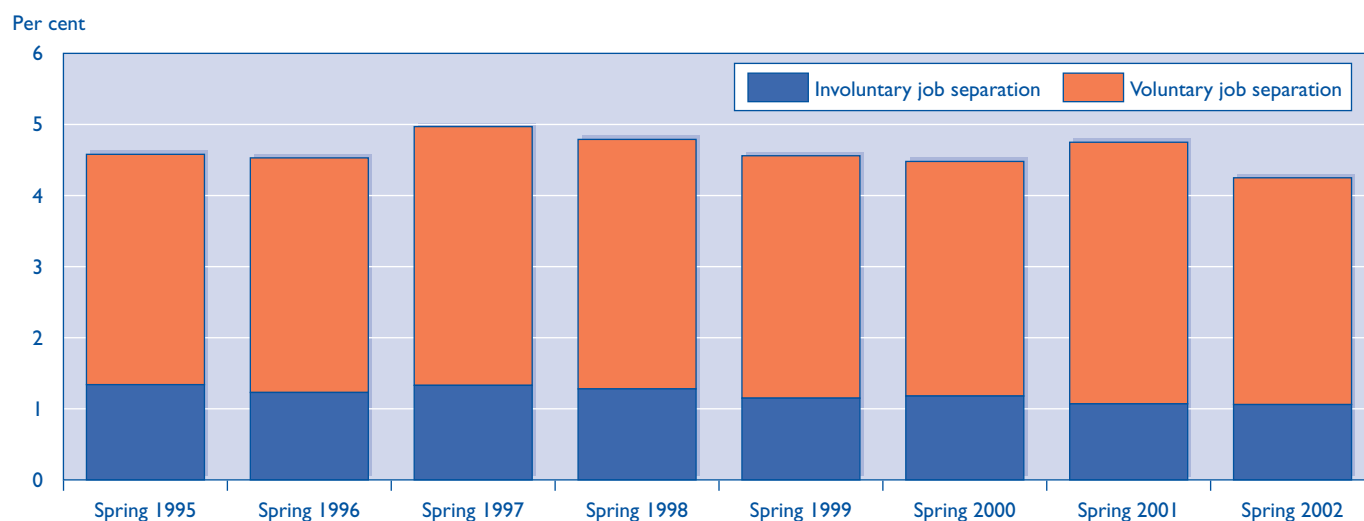


Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Job separation rate = number of working-age men who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of men who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 2c Job separation rates^a for working-age women; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Job separation rate = number of working-age women who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of women who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

subsequently more likely either to become economically inactive students or to find employment other than in spring quarters. In spring 2002 the job separation rate of the group that had left jobs to become economically inactive students at the time of interview was 0.1 per cent: in the autumn quarter this was 0.4 per cent. For those who separated from a job, and were employed in a different job at the time of interview, the

rate was 2.6 per cent in the spring quarter and 3.2 per cent in the autumn quarter.

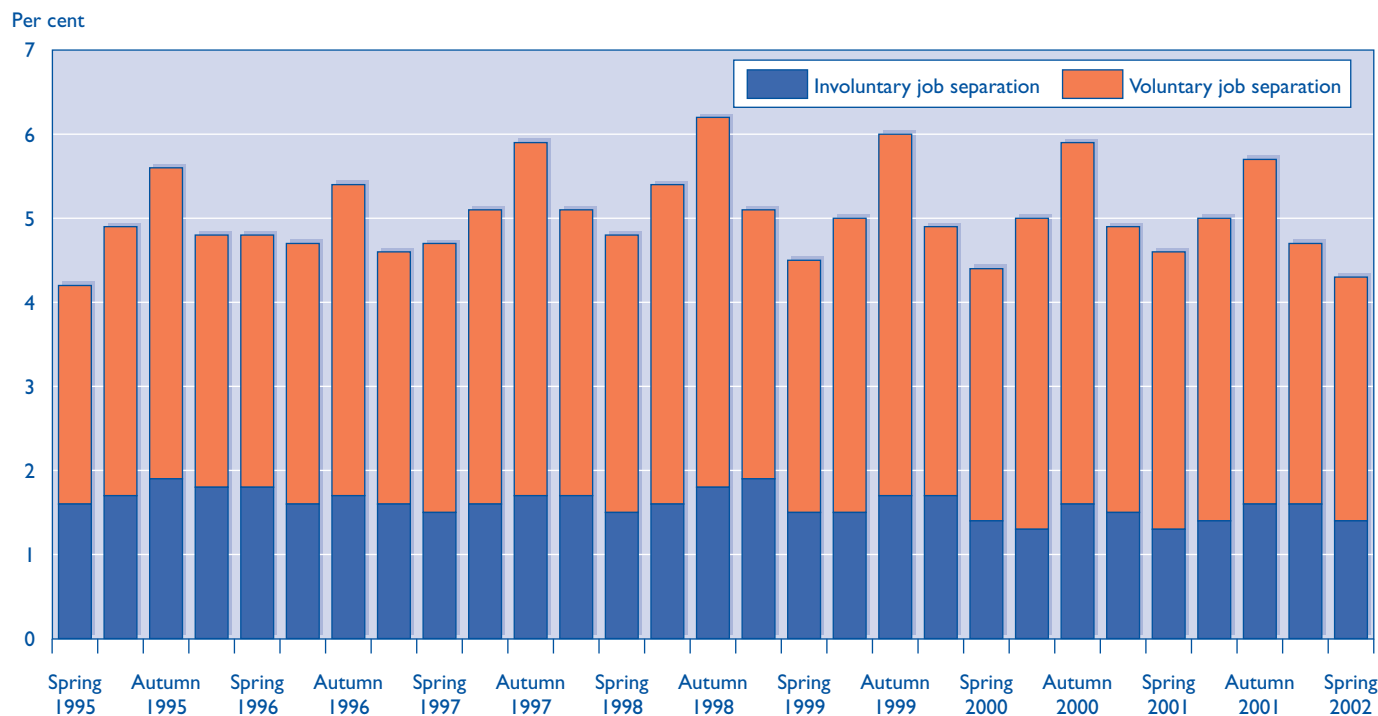
Factors affecting job separation

Industry group

When job separation is analysed by standard industry classification

(SIC1992) of previous job it is clear that the industry with the highest level of job separation is hotels and restaurants (see [Figure 4](#)). This is the result of a very high voluntary separation rate added to a fairly average involuntary one. Job separations are most common among young people (to be analysed in more detail later in the article), and the mean age of this industry group is the lowest at 30 years (the average age of the

Figure 3 Voluntary and involuntary job separation rates;^a United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

workforce is 39 years). This relationship is likely to be mutually beneficial to a degree, as much of this industry is influenced by seasonality. These employers are likely to require a flexible workforce level and so offer a proportion of this work to young people in or between education. The highest level of involuntary job separations can be seen in the manufacturing industries, which is consistent with the well-documented economic decline affecting this industry in recent years. Also worthy of comment are the lowest levels of job separation. These appear in education (0.7 per cent) and the public administration and defence industries (1.1 per cent).

There appears to be a relationship between the job separation rates in Figure 4 and the vacancy ratio by industry shown in Figure 5. (The vacancy ratio is the number of vacancies divided by the number of employee jobs.) There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Hotels and restaurants shows both the highest job separation rate and vacancy ratio

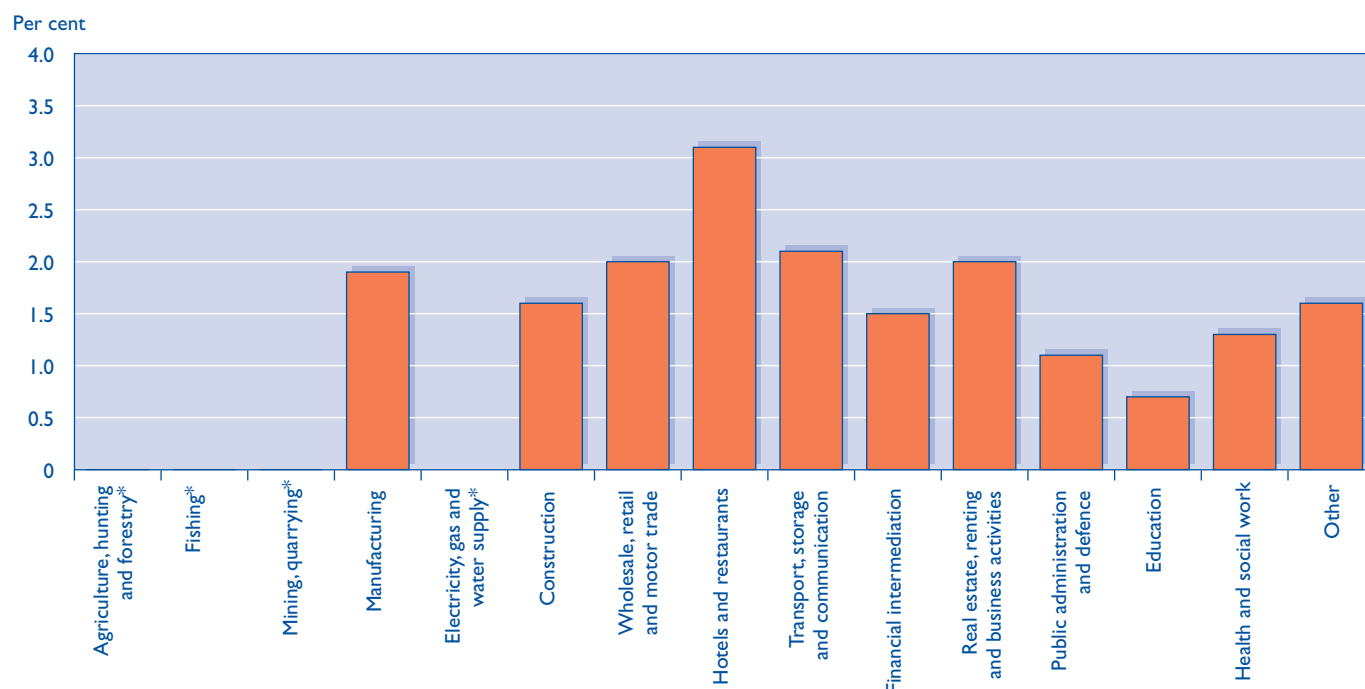
overall, and each are at a similar level at around 3 per cent. Financial intermediation, education, transport, storage and communication, and health and social work show vacancy ratios which appear higher than the separation rates relative to other industry groups. The findings for the latter four groups could reflect the existence of real net labour demand (and therefore a prediction of possible future growth). This is in fact well documented in the health and social work, education, and transport storage and communication groups, but is less so in financial intermediation, which is commonly thought to be declining. Comparison of these two charts should be made with caution as the data sources are quite different in nature. The main difference is likely to be in the coding of industry classification, which is reported by the interviewee on the LFS as opposed to the more accurate interdepartmental business register coding derived from the sampling frame of the vacancies in the survey. Job separation rates by industry and occupation are

underestimates. Some 62 per cent of LFS respondents who said they left a job in the three months before interview did not provide details about their previous job, and therefore could not be included in the numerator. The denominator is less affected by non-response as respondents are more likely to report on their current job. For further information about the vacancies survey, see pp535-47, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002.

Occupation group

Figure 6 shows the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) major group of the previous job of those people who have separated from a job in the three months before the LFS interview (spring 2002). The lowest overall job separation rates are shown in the first three SOC2000 groups, namely managers and senior officials (3.3 per cent), professional occupations (2.3 per cent), and associate professional and technical occupations (3.0 per cent). Managers and senior officials contain a higher

Figure 4 Job separation rates^a by industry group of previous job;^b United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

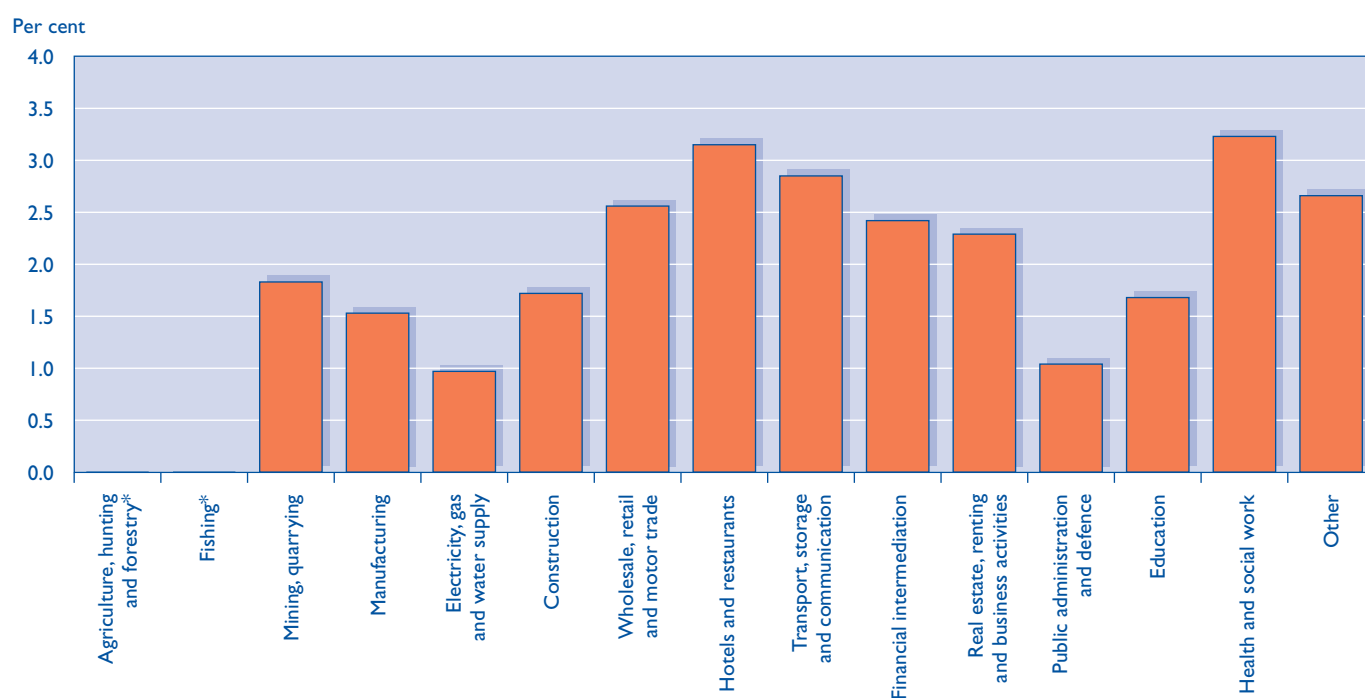
a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 5 Vacancy ratio^a by industry group;^b United Kingdom; January-March 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

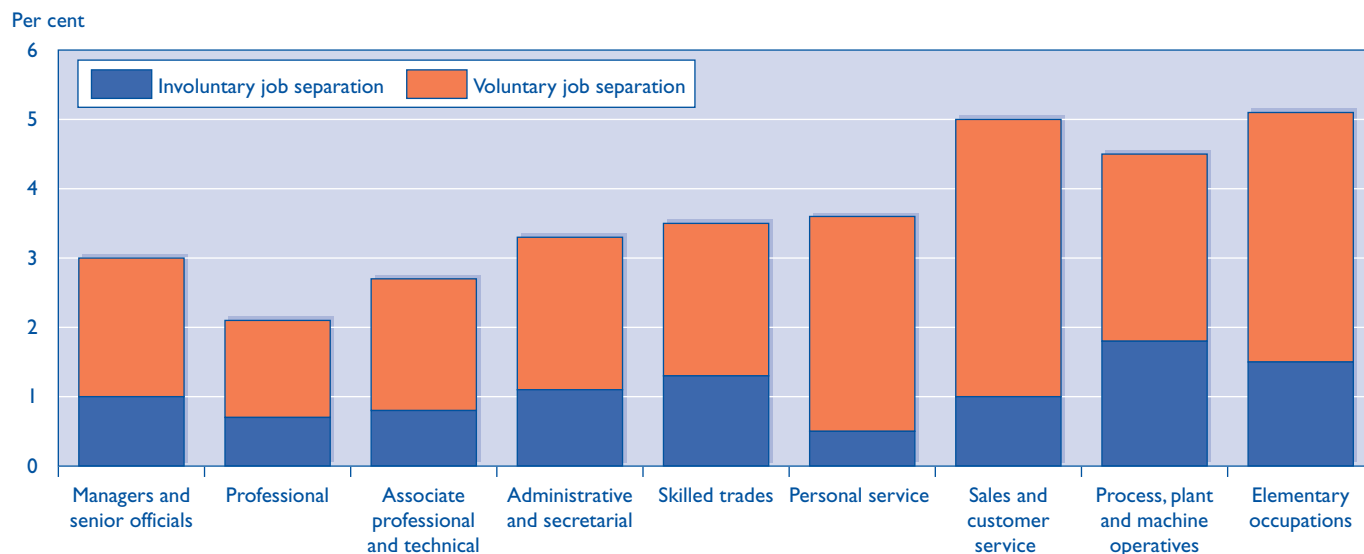
a Vacancy ratio = number of vacancies divided by the number of employee jobs.

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These data are experimental and not National Statistics. Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 6 Job separation rates^a by occupation group^b of job held previously; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

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

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

than average proportion of older people, with an average age of 41 years (the average age for all employees is 39). The professional group is aged 40 on average. The occupation with the highest voluntary separation rate is elementary occupations (6.2 per cent), which is also the second youngest on average, at 36 years, closely followed

by sales occupations (6.1 per cent), who are also the youngest at 33 years. The highest level of involuntary job separation appears in the plant and machine operatives group, which is consistent with the findings for industrial groups where the manufacturing industries also suffered the highest incidence of this type of job

separation.

Job tenure

Table 1 shows job separation by length of time in the job the respondent held one year previously (see *technical note*). From this it can be seen that just under half (48 per cent) of the people separating from jobs in the three months

Table 1 Job separation proportions by tenure in the job held one year previously;^a United Kingdom; summer 2001 and summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Incidence of job separation in the three months to summer 2002				Per cent
	Involuntary job separation	Voluntary job separation	All job separations	Employed and not separated from job	All
Job tenure summer 2001					
Employed in job for less than 12 months	53	46	48	18	19
Employed in job for more than one year but less than two	13	16	15	12	12
Employed in job for more than two years but less than three	7	10	9	9	9
Employed in job for more than three years but less than four	*	6	6	7	7
Employed in job for more than four years but less than five	*	4	4	6	6
Employed in job for more than five years but less than ten	7	8	8	16	16
Employed in job for more than ten years but less than 15	5	4	5	13	13
Employed in job for more than 15 years	7	5	5	19	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

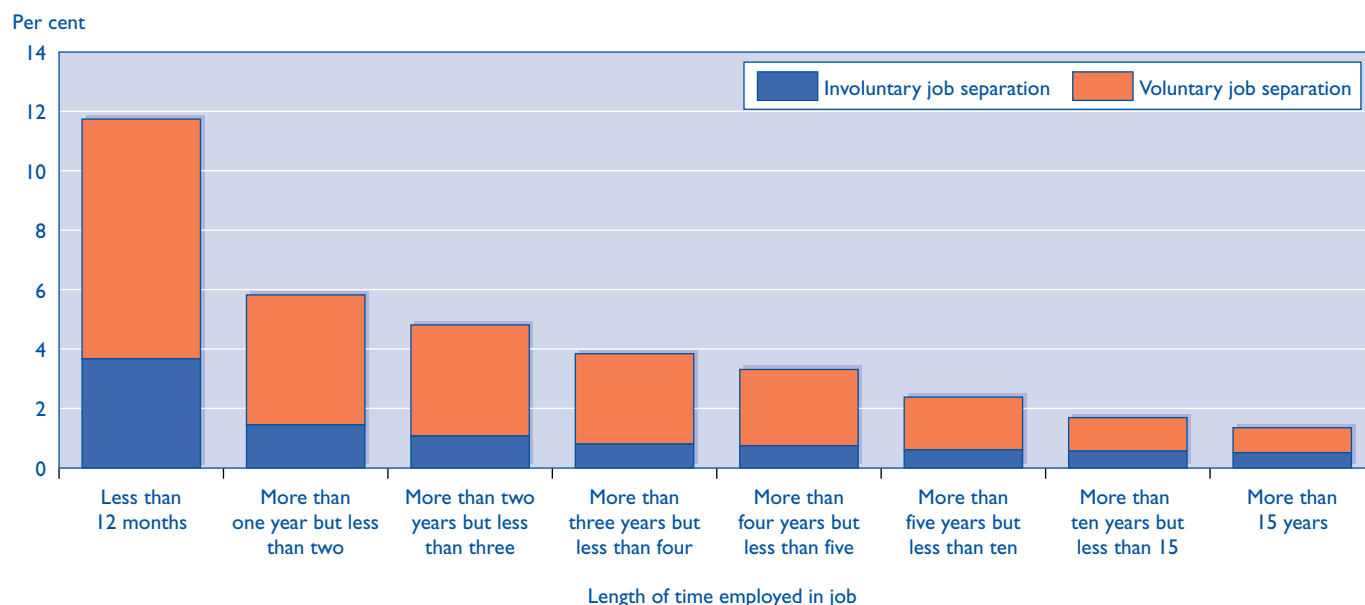
Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Survey

a At wave 1 (summer 2001) respondents were asked how long they had been in their current job. At wave 5 (summer 2002) they were then asked whether they had separated from a job in the past three months, and if so, for what reason.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

* Below publication threshold.

Figure 7 Job separation rates^a by tenure of job held one year previously;^b United Kingdom; spring 2001 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Survey

a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

b At wave 1 (summer 2001) respondents were asked how long they had been in their current job. At wave 5 (summer 2002) they were then asked whether they had separated from a job in the past three months and if so, for what reason.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

before summer 2002 had been employed for less than 12 months when asked the question a year before. Separation types by tenure show that involuntary separations are proportionally higher for people whose job tenure was less than 12 months when asked a year before (53 per cent). It appears then that employers are more likely to let go employees who are newest to the organisation.

Figure 7 depicts job separation rates by tenure in the job held a year previously. This shows that not only were most job separations from jobs that had been held for less than 12 months, but that voluntary separations show the greatest proportional reduction as tenure increases. Where voluntary job separations reduce from 8 per cent to under 1 per cent as tenure increases from less than 12 months to over 15 years, involuntary separations decrease from under 4 per cent to 0.5 per cent.

Sex

In spring 2002 the job separation rates for men and women were very similar at 4.4 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. However, beneath this

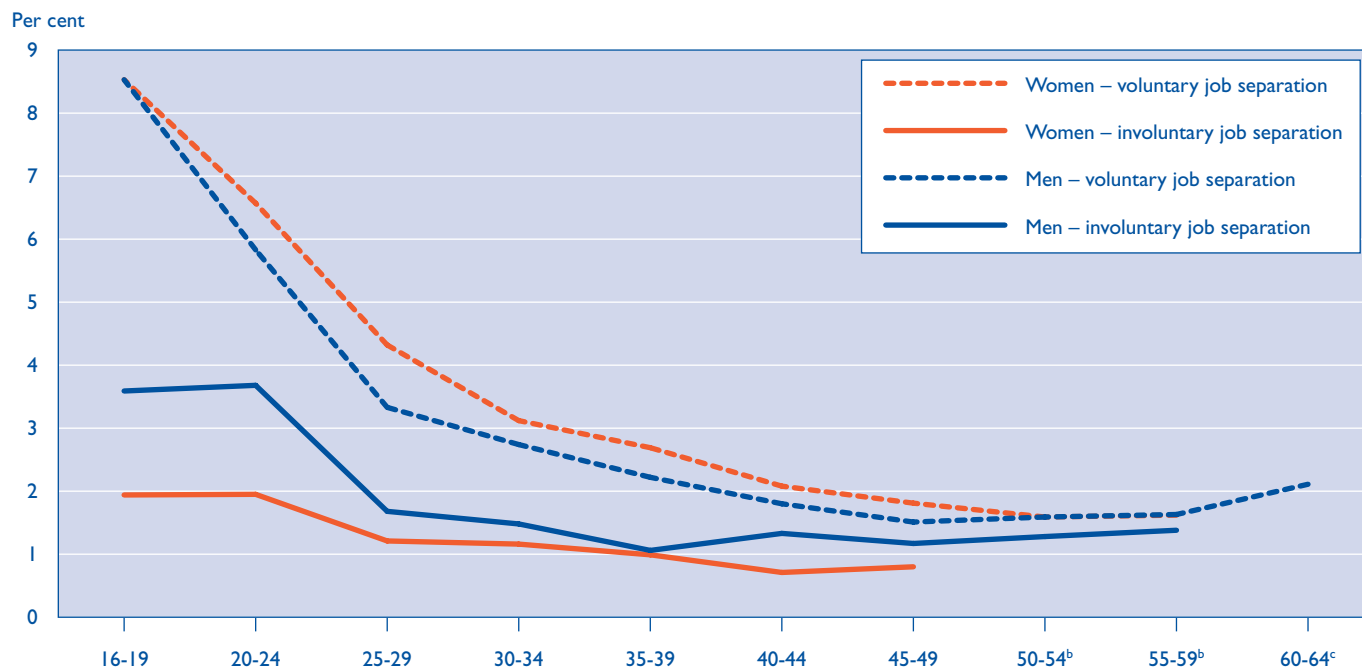
there is a small difference in the type of separation, with women more likely to leave a job voluntarily than men (female voluntary separation was 3.2 per cent, while male voluntary separation was 2.8 per cent). This is consistent with women of childbearing age not returning to the same job – most likely after having had children. This is a pattern that is becoming less defined as more women act on the changes to legislation such as Maternal and Parental Leave Regulations 1999, and the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, and remain in employment after starting a family. For further information on the economically inactive who look after the family or home, see pp577-87, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002. The differences between the male and female job separation rates were larger when looking at the data from spring 1995 when the overall job separation rate for women was 4.6 per cent compared with 3.9 per cent for men.

Age

The incidence of job separation appears to have a strong negative correlation with age, as shown in Figure 8. This could be for a number of

interrelated reasons. Firstly, employee churning is likely to be more common among younger people, new to the labour market, who have yet to find a job which adequately matches their skills and expectations so voluntarily leave jobs until a good match is made. Secondly, people between the ages of 16 and 24 are more commonly involved in education than other age groups. Therefore, if they do work, their job may be more temporary in nature. This is because they may act on the improved career opportunities that qualifications will bring, or because they more commonly do seasonal work in between terms only. Thirdly, as people get older their financial responsibilities grow, so they could be less inclined to take on the risks involved in changing jobs.

Figure 8 also depicts the different trends in voluntary and involuntary job separation by sex as age increases. Women are the most likely to leave a job voluntarily across all age groups, and are also least likely to lose a job involuntarily. Male separation types are closer together. This trend is more pronounced since spring 1995, as more men are now separating from jobs voluntarily coupled with the opposite

Figure 8 Job separation rates^a by age group; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

b Sample size for involuntary job separations for women too small for a reliable estimate.

c Sample sizes for women and involuntary job separations for men are too small for reliable estimates.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

trend for women. There was very little discernible difference in the involuntary separation rates for both men and women across all age bands between 1995 and 2002.

Ethnicity

Analysis by ethnicity (see [Table 2](#)) reveals that job separation rates are highest in total for the Black or Black British group (5.8 per cent) and the Other group (5.6 per cent). Involuntary

job separations make up a greater proportion of total job separations for the Black or Black British group and Other ethnicities than they do for the White group and Asian or Asian British group. Out of all job separations, for the White group 31 per cent were involuntary, for the Black or Black British group this was 45 per cent, and for the Other group, 49 per cent. The average ages of these ethnic groups are likely to influence this, as the White

group has an average age of 39 years, compared with 34 and 35 for the Asian and Asian British, and Black and Black British groups respectively.

Geography

Regionally, total job separation rates show a fair amount of variation from 3.8 per cent in Northern Ireland up to 4.8 per cent for Wales (see [Figure 9](#)). Analysis of voluntary and involuntary job separations reveals that the two rates

Table 2 Job separation rates^a by ethnicity;^b United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Involuntary job separation	Voluntary job separation	All job separations	Employed and not separated from job in last three months	Per cent All
White	1.3	3.0	4.3	95.7	100
Asian or Asian British	1.4	2.7	4.1	95.9	100
Black or Black British	2.6	3.2	5.8	94.2	100
Other	2.8	2.8	5.6	94.4	100
All	1.4	2.9	4.3	95.7	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

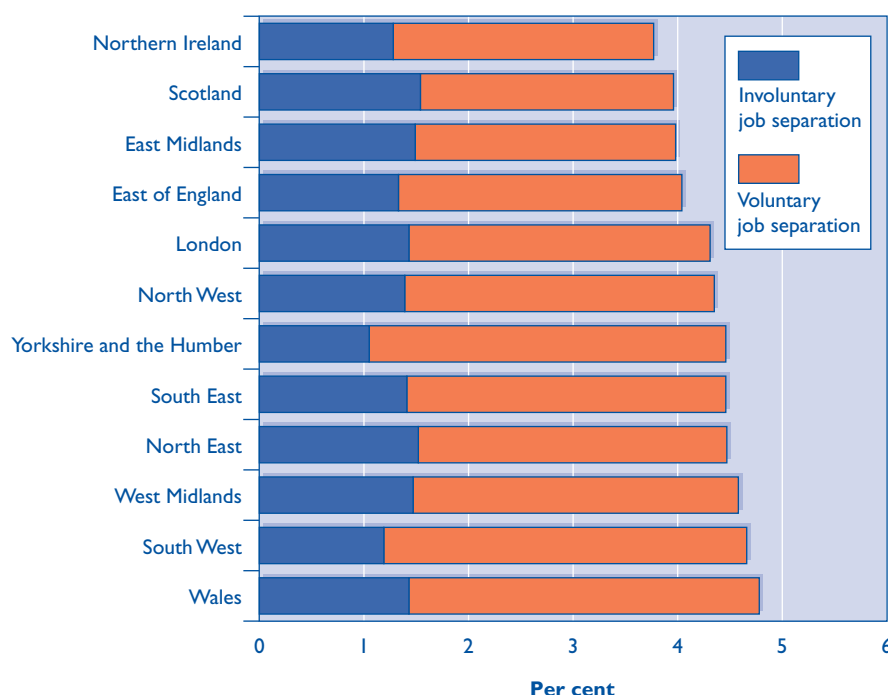
a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job.

b This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 9 Job separation rates^a by government office region; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

Government office region



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Job separation rate = number of working-age people who separated from a paid job in the three months before interview divided by the number of people who said they were in employment for more than three months plus those who had separated from a paid job. Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

are not often large simultaneously. The highest rates of voluntary job separation are to be found in the South East and Yorkshire and the Humber, whereas the highest involuntary rates are found in Scotland and the North East.

What happens after a job separation?

Table 3 shows the current economic activity status of people who have

separated from a paid job in the three months before their LFS interview by separation type. There is a greater likelihood of becoming unemployed if subject to an involuntary job separation. Around two-fifths of all of these separations result in the individual being unemployed, compared with 15 per cent of voluntary separations. Of the three possible groups that make up the involuntary separation category, dismissals have the greatest likelihood of subsequent unemployment (45 per cent),

followed by redundancy (41 per cent), while the least likely is temporary contract finished (34 per cent). When looked at in the context of the flow diagram described previously (see Box 2), flows from employment to employment are 75 per cent voluntary; employment to unemployment are 44 per cent voluntary; and employment to economic inactivity are 76 per cent voluntary. Clearly the flow of people from employment to unemployment is more commonly involuntary when compared with the flows to other economic activity statuses, but almost half of those people moving to unemployment from employment do so voluntarily. Women who are subject to involuntary job separation are more likely to become economically inactive than their male equivalents (18 per cent, compared with 10 per cent), but they are less likely to become unemployed (30 per cent, compared with 44 per cent for men). For voluntary separations, the sexes are much closer, with 22 per cent of women leaving jobs for economic inactivity, compared with 14 per cent for men. If those separating to economic inactivity are disaggregated further, those economically inactive for 'other reasons' predominate, followed by those 'ceasing work to look after the family or home'. After these, however, the numbers become so small too allow reliable estimation.

Conclusion

Voluntary and involuntary job separations show different characteristics when analysed by a broad range of factors. This is consistent

Table 3 Economic activity status of men and women^a who separated from a job in the three months before interview, by job separation type; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Involuntary job separation			Voluntary job separation		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Employed	47	53	49	70	65	67
Unemployed	44	30	39	16	13	15
Economically inactive	10	18	12	14	22	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Survey

^a Working-age people.

with the theory that voluntary job separations are more common during times of economic buoyancy, and involuntary separations are associated with economic hardship. Voluntary job separations are around twice as common as involuntary ones; after 1998 a small slowdown was seen but after

that they have remained quite stable at around 3 per cent per quarter. The incidence of job separation is negatively correlated with age, which appears to have a knock-on effect on the industries and occupations that are associated with young people, such as the hotels and restaurants industry and sales

occupations. Job separations also occur most commonly for people who had held a job for less than 12 months (when asked the question of job tenure a year before), implying that a great deal of this is because of employee churning.

Notes

- 1 Allaart, P. and Voogd-Hamelink, M., *Employer-worker separations, internal mobility of workers, and job dynamics – evidence for the Netherlands 1988-1998*, OSA Institute for Labour Studies, Tilburg, (2001), www.osa.kub.nl/wop/Oswp01_13.pdf.
- 2 Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., 'Job tenure in Britain, 1975-2000: is a job for life or just for Christmas?', *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 64, 2, (2002).
- 3 Gregg and Wadsworth, 'Job Tenure 1975-98', in *The State of Working Britain*, edited by Gregg and Wadsworth, Manchester University Press, Manchester (1999).
- 4 Burgess, S. and Lane, J., 'Job flows, worker flows and churning' in *Journal of Labor Economics*, 18, No. 3, (2000).

Further information

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Technical note

Job separation rate construction method

For most of the tables and charts presented in this article, job separations are presented as quarterly rates. This is derived from a count of the number of people who have left a paid job, according to the LFS, not the total number of all job separations, as a small number of people may have left more than one paid job in the three months before interview; however, respondents are not asked what their economic activity status was three months ago. So the denominator for the rate has to be constructed by adding the number of people who have been employed for more than three months to the number of people to separate from a job in the three months before interview. Therefore the job separation rates presented here can be expressed as:

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ people to separate from a job (per qtr)}}{\Sigma \text{ people to separate from a job (per qtr)} + \Sigma \text{ employed for more than 3 months}} \times 100$$

Linking LFS waves

Households in the LFS sample are questioned in five separate waves each a quarter apart. So, by taking data from waves five and one (taken twelve months before) from the LFS, people can be isolated who separated from a job in the three months before wave five, and the length of job tenure at wave one can be analysed, so job separations per quarter by job tenure can be measured (see pp187-94 *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002 and pp515-22, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2001). Please note that the jobs which have been separated from at wave five may or may not be the same job whose tenure is measured at wave one.

Data issues

It is plausible that dismissal may be underreported in a household survey such as the LFS, as people are more likely to want to keep the fact that they were dismissed from their previous job to themselves. Getting the true motivation for a job separation is also likely to be somewhat imprecise, even if the respondent answers truthfully. It would be fair to suggest that there may be a certain amount of blurring between the categories of resignation and redundancy, especially in the professional occupations.

A recent LFS follow-up survey commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry (yet to be published), further questioned the people who said they separated from a job by way of dismissal, redundancy, resignation, early retirement, or other reason (not including: gave up for health reasons; family or personal reasons; retirement at normal age; or temporary job finished). They found that some of the reasons that were given for the respondent leaving their last job were changed when questioned further in the follow-up survey. This may have been because the follow-up survey did not accept information given by proxy, which the LFS does, or because of initial reluctance to answer a sensitive question. The effect of this is greatly reduced when the voluntary/involuntary job separation categories are used. However, the evidence shows that the involuntary job separations are, in fact, slightly underestimated on the LFS. This suggests that either proxy respondents might be less likely to tell the interviewer that a household member has left a job involuntarily, or that they have erroneously been told that the separation was voluntary.

A century of labour market change: 1900 to 2000

By **Craig Lindsay**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In 1900 the population was around 38 million and gross domestic product (GDP) stood at just under £125 billion at constant 1995 market prices. By the end of the century, the population had increased by 50 per cent to 59 million, and GDP had risen fivefold to £800 billion.
- The estimated employment rate for 15 to 64-year-olds in 1902 was around 69 per cent. Using Labour Force Survey data the employment rate in 2000 was 71 per cent. However, this comparison is affected by changes in the school leaving age and retirement age.
- The unemployment rate, as measured by those claiming unemployment-related benefit, was below 5 per cent in 1900. It was at its highest point in 1932, at 22 per cent but by the end of the century, it was below 5 per cent again.
- One major change was the shift in industrial composition. In the UK, manufacturing's share fell from 28 to 14 per cent of employment, and agriculture's share from 11 to 2 per cent.
- At the beginning of the twentieth century, around five million women worked, making up 29 per cent of the total workforce. By 2000, the figure had risen to 13 million, 46 per cent of the total workforce.
- The average weekly hours of a manual worker fell from 53 hours in 1943 to 43.5 in 1987.
- In 1900 trade union membership represented 11 per cent of those in employment. It peaked in the late 1970s at 50 per cent but by 2000 was down to under 29 per cent, its lowest level for 60 years.
- The level of full-time earnings has soared from an average £1.40 per week in 1902 (not adjusted for inflation) to £350 per week in 1997.

A summary of labour market conditions in the twentieth century.

Introduction

THE AIM of this article is to provide an overview of labour market change through the twentieth century, and its links to major events and to social change more generally. ONS already produces a range of articles looking at general labour market conditions: the monthly Labour Market Assessment (see pp103-6) looks at the current labour market situation using the latest data; the annual 'State of the Labour Market' pieces (of which the first was published on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk last year) look at change over the course of a year. By comparison, this article aims to take a step back and to examine longer-term trends.

In 1900, Britain was coming to the

end of the Victorian age, a period that had seen the country at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution and the expansion of Empire. Government intervention was light, and the economy had developed largely based upon the free market liberal heritage of Adam Smith (1723-90), and of Cobden (1804-65) and Bright (1811-89). As late as 1874, both Disraeli (Prime Minister: 1868-68 and 1874-80) and Gladstone (Prime Minister: 1868-74, 1880-85, 1886-94) had gone into the general election promising to repeal income tax (although during their different times in office neither did). The nineteenth century had seen politics dominated by the Tory and Whig groupings, and then by their successor parties, the

Conservatives and Liberals respectively. However, the beginnings of change were evident. The Industrial Revolution, as well as bringing increased wealth and higher living standards, had seen the emergence of the working class and the first disciples of Marxism.

In 1900 the population was around 38 million¹ and gross domestic product (GDP) stood at just under £125 billion² at constant 1995 market prices. The economy was more notably based upon trade and manufacturing: manufacturing represented 28 per cent of output; agriculture, forestry and fishing 11 per cent; and services 50 per cent. Looking at the labour market, the employment rate was 69 per cent, with 24 per cent in manufacturing and textiles, and 12 per cent in agriculture. Unemployment stood at around 3 per cent. Within this, the workforce was very much male dominated, with men representing 70 per cent of the active population.³

Britain in 2000 was a very different place. The days of Empire were gone. The population had increased by 50 per cent to 59 million;⁴ by comparison, GDP had risen fivefold to £800 billion, at constant 1995 market prices (see *Figure 1*). This increase in living standards was also visible in average weekly wages, which had risen to over

250 times their 1902 level while prices had risen 67 times.⁵ Manufacturing's importance had declined, representing only 14 per cent of employment and 22 per cent of output. Similarly, only 2 per cent of people worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which represented only 2 per cent of output. By comparison, services represented around 75 per cent of employment⁶ and 66 per cent of output. Government intervention had increased markedly with, for example, the development of the Welfare State and the National Health Service (NHS). Government expenditure as a proportion of GDP had increased from 15 per cent to around 40 per cent.⁷

Looking more generally at the labour market, the employment rate stood at 71 per cent, with unemployment at 4 per cent, as measured by the number of people claiming benefit. Female participation had increased greatly, with women representing 45 per cent of the active working-age population. By comparison, male participation was declining.

The twentieth century was a period of substantial change for the UK. It saw among other things: two world wars; the rise and decline of trade unionism; the Great Depression; unemployment of up to 22 per cent; and great changes in social attitudes. There had also been

great political change with the rise of the Labour Party at the expense of the Liberals. The political consensus had shifted over the century: first, to incorporate greater state provision of public services; and then more recently it moved back slightly with privatisation and the reduction in direct government intervention in industry. A similar, if more extreme, shift had been played out on a global scale with the rise and fall of communism in Eastern Europe. This article attempts to examine the links between these events and changes in the labour market over the century, and in particular in the changing nature of employment.

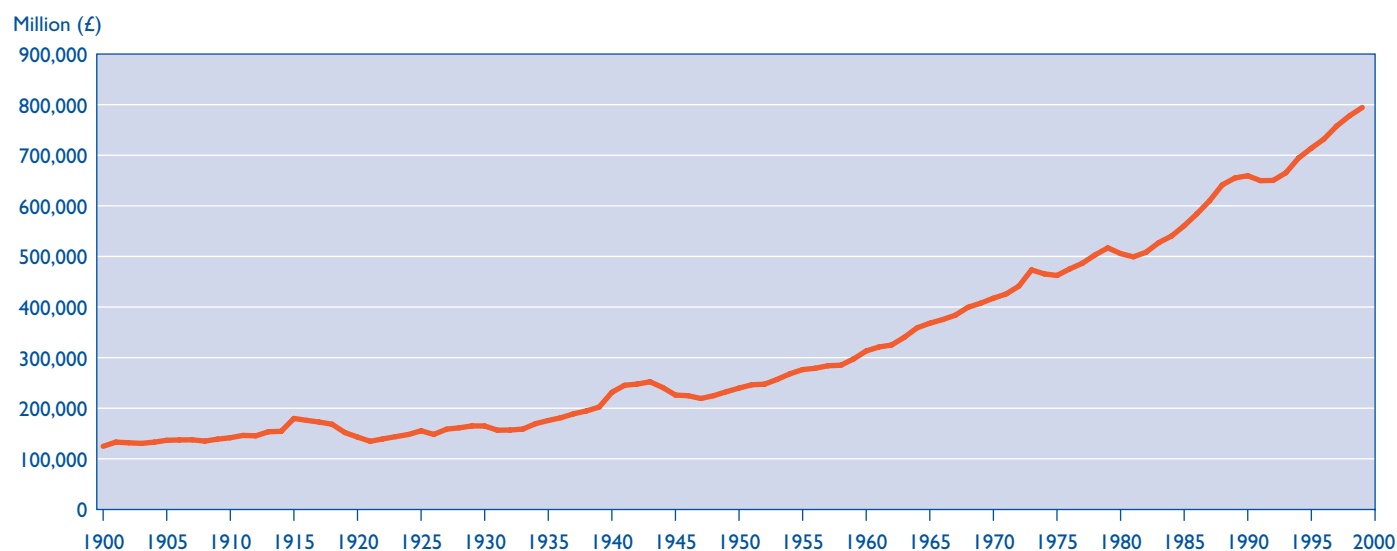
The changing population

Underlying the changes in the UK, and the UK labour market, patterns over the century have been changes in the population, most notably in migration, birth rates and life expectancy. Within this, the main change has come from the combination of falling birth rates and reduced mortality, which have led to an ageing population, with an increasing proportion of people of post-retirement age.

Migration

Britain is a country of immigration and emigration. It has always been

Figure 1 Gross domestic product;^a United Kingdom; 1900 to 2000



Source: United Kingdom National Accounts – The Blue Book

^a At constant 1995 market prices. See technical note for further information about the data sources.
Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

relatively open, and the British population is now, as it always has been, the result of successive influxes of migrants and the racial and cultural intermixture of these migrants with those who were already here. It is also reasonably clear, if difficult to quantify, that Britain has benefited considerably, in both economic and cultural terms, from this openness. Patterns in migration varied over the twentieth century. The century began with net emigration, mostly of young men, to other countries, especially North America, Australia, New Zealand and the other colonies. During the Great Depression this was reversed as migrants returned home, and following the Second World War there was marked immigration from Commonwealth countries. As a result, there was net inward migration from 1931 through to 1961. In the 1970s and 1980s, the UK became a net exporter of people as families migrated to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. However, of late there has been a return to net immigration. For example, in 2000, an estimated 100,000 more people migrated into the UK than out of it.⁸

Moreover, immigrants are diverse, and cannot be easily treated as a single group. Their backgrounds are diverse. For example, according to Home Office

research,⁹ at the end of the century the largest single identifiable group was UK nationals (mostly returning emigrants, although some were born abroad). Other major sources were the European Economic Area and Asia, but, overall, there were significant numbers of migrants from as many as 29 regions of the world. This diversity of background also feeds into labour market experiences. Some migrants are very successful, others are not. Immigrants have a higher tendency to be unemployed or particularly economically inactive. Around 6 per cent of migrants are unemployed compared with a UK average of just under 5 per cent. The migrant working-age employment rate is around 65 per cent, compared with 74 per cent for the UK as a whole. However, those who do go into work, quite often move into areas of labour shortage. For example, according to a Home Office migration report¹⁰ published in 2001, 31 per cent of doctors and 13 per cent of nurses are non-UK born; in London the figures are 23 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Half the expansion of the NHS over the last decade – that is, 8,000 of the additional 16,000 staff – had qualified abroad. An estimated 70 per cent of catering jobs in London are filled by migrants. And in 1995-96, the Higher Education Statistics Agency showed

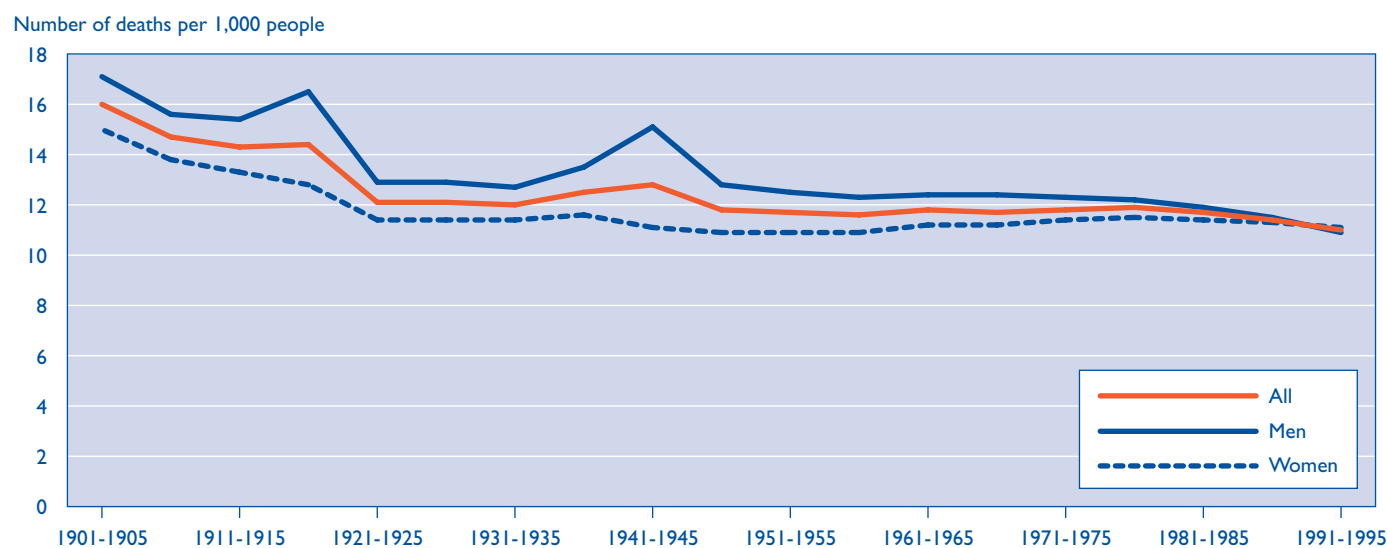
that non-British nationals made up 12.5 per cent of academic and research staff, were most likely to be in medicine, science and engineering, and comprised over half the faculty of the London School of Economics.

Mortality

At the start of the twentieth century the mortality rate was 16 deaths per 1,000 living persons,¹¹ and had been in constant decline since the 1860s when it stood at around 22.5 per 1,000. As *Figure 2* shows, this sharp decline continued into the first part of the new century, with continuing falls up until 1921-25. The effect of the First World War can be seen in the male mortality series for 1916-20 when the rate increased to 16.5 per 1,000. The rate subsequently declined to 13 per 1,000 in 1921-25. Female mortality also declined, reaching 11 deaths per 1,000.

By comparison, mortality rates have been fairly flat in the period since 1925, falling only marginally. Female mortality was relatively unchanged at 11 deaths per 1,000 in 1991-95. The male mortality rate had declined from 13 to 11 deaths per 1,000, excepting an upward surge during the Second World War. Most of this improvement in male mortality has come after 1980. Looking at the data on 'deaths from injuries and poisoning',¹² the main reason appears to

Figure 2 Mortality rates^a over five-year periods by sex; Great Britain; 1901-1905 to 1991-1995

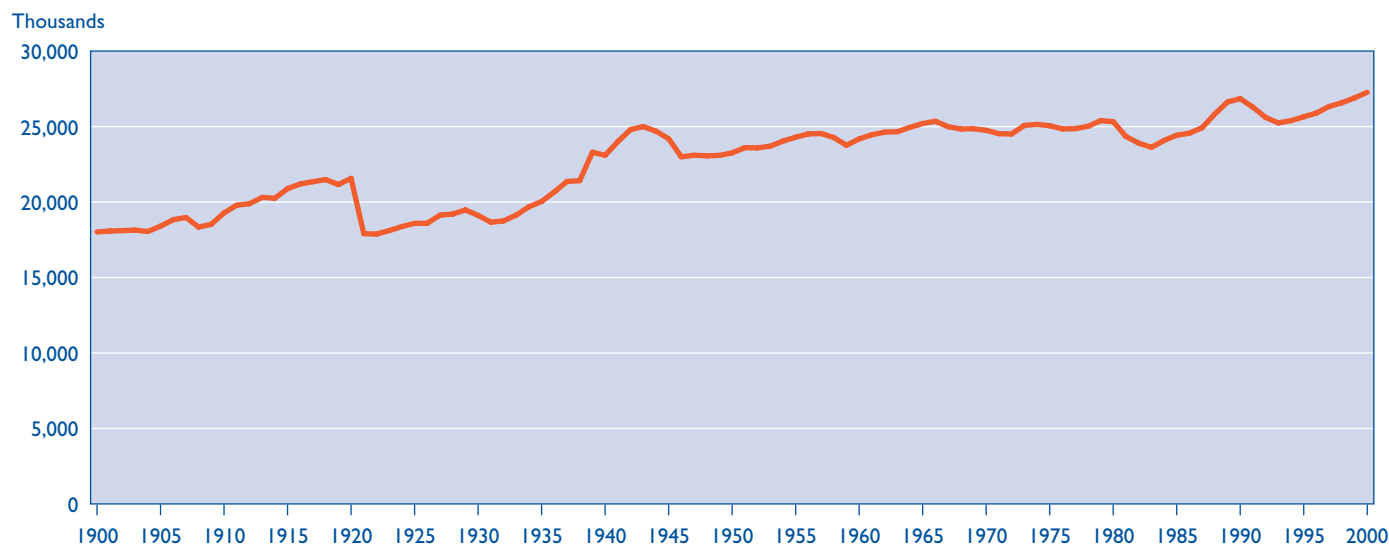


Source: Office for National Statistics, *Mortality Statistics, general 1998*

^a See technical note for further information about the data sources.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 3 Number of people in employment;^a United Kingdom; 1900 to 2000



Sources: The Economist Publications Ltd.; Labour Force Survey

^a See technical note for further information about the data sources.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

have been the decline in deaths in road traffic accidents (possibly linked to the introduction of compulsory seatbelt legislation in 1983).

Births

The number of births has declined throughout the century, interrupted only by the two post-war baby booms and a peak in the 1960s. In 1900 the fertility rate per woman was 3.5 children; by 1997 this had fallen to 1.7.

Linked to this, there has also been an increasing tendency for women to have their first child later in life. As a result, the number of children born to women aged under 30 has been in decline since 1961, whereas the number born to the over 30s has been increasing.¹³

The changing nature of employment and unemployment

Given the growth in the UK population it is not surprising that the most obvious changes in employment have come in the changes in the level of employment. In 1900 18 million people were employed in the UK. By 2000 this had risen to 27 million (see Figure 3), mostly as a result of population growth. As already noted, the population increased from 38 million to around 59 million.

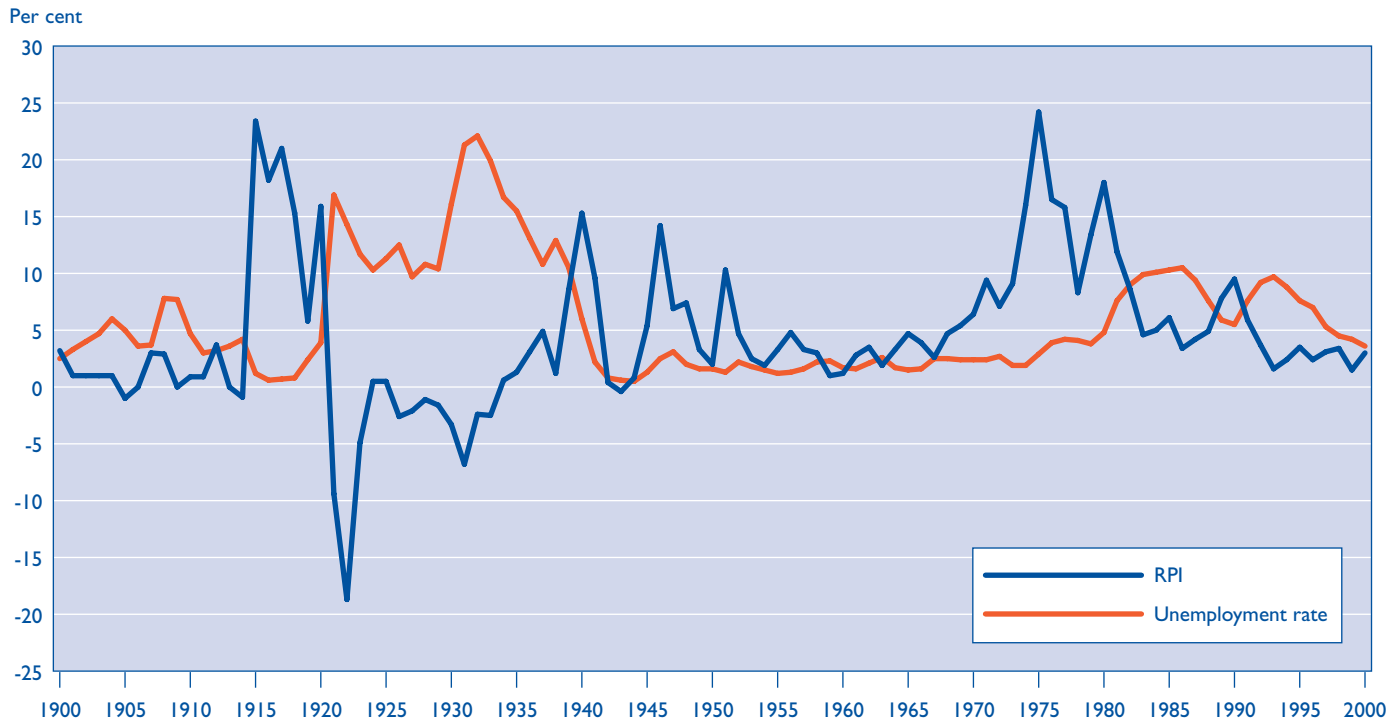
The employment level increased by around 0.5 per cent per year on average. However, within this, there have been variations, most notably half a dozen occasions when employment fell by 2 per cent or more. The most marked of these was in 1921 when employment fell 17 per cent at the onset of the inter-war depression. The second largest fall, of 5 per cent, came in 1946 following the end of the Second World War. By comparison, the largest falls in GDP came in 1919-21 and 1944-45. Similarly, it can be seen that employment falls in 1981 and 1991-92 also appear to be lagged responses to earlier falls in GDP. It is also noticeable that the two periods with the most marked falls in GDP both followed world wars, which also provided the periods of strongest GDP growth (17 per cent annual growth in 1915 and 14 per cent in 1940).

In terms of the employment rate, the variations have been as marked as those in the level, but the overall growth has been somewhat less. It is possible to calculate an estimate for the employment rate for 15 to 64-year-olds¹⁴ in 1902 of around 69 per cent. On the same basis, but using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, the current employment rate in 2000 was 71 per cent. However, this comparison is affected by changes in the school

leaving age. The school leaving age was 12 years in 1900. This was raised to 14 in 1918 and then to 15 in 1947. This was then raised again from 15 to 16 in 1972/73. Other things being equal, this will have reduced the number of young people in employment. For example, according to the 1901 Census around 10 per cent (140,000) of 10 to 14-year-old boys in Great Britain were already 'engaged in occupations'. Meanwhile, at the other end of the age scale, it is important to be aware of the increase in retirement; in 1901 nearly 40 per cent (110,000) of men aged 75 or over were still working. By comparison, in 2000 less than one in ten men was still in employment after reaching the state pension age of 65.

Just as employment has responded to changes in output, so too has unemployment. For much of the first 20 years of the twentieth century the unemployment rate, as measured by those claiming unemployment-related benefit, was below 5 per cent (see Figure 4). With the inter-war depression, the rate increased to 17 per cent in the early 1920s before easing to around 10 per cent, and then soaring to 22 per cent in 1932. This fell back in the run up to the Second World War, dipping to below 1 per cent during the war years. The post-war period was then fairly stable, with unemployment below

Figure 4 Year-on-year growth of the retail prices index (RPI)^a and unemployment;^b United Kingdom; 1900 to 2000



Sources: *Economica*; Retail Prices Index; *Employment Gazette*, December 1993; Office for National Statistics, claimant count series

a The RPI started in 1947. All figures before this date are estimated and are not official figures. They come from Layton and Crowther (1938). See technical note for further information on data sources.

b Unemployment data are based on register and claimant count data (see technical note for further information).

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

3 per cent until the mid-1970s when it started to increase. The claimant unemployment rate peaked in 1986 at around 10.5 per cent and it was only in the last few years of the century that it dipped back to below 5 per cent.

The other interesting factor is the changing relationship between unemployment and inflation. The standard Phillips Curve theory (see [technical note](#)) suggests that there is a trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Low or falling unemployment will, other things being equal, increase inflation; high or rising unemployment will lead to inflation easing. *Figure 4* shows that while this holds for some periods, such as the 1920s and 1930s, and maybe the 1960s or the 1980s, it is far from convincing over the century as a whole. The most striking contradictions of the rule are the 1970s, when both inflation and unemployment were rising, and the 1990s when both fell.

Industrial composition

As already mentioned, one major change over the last century was the

shift in industrial composition, with the decline of agriculture and manufacturing's share of total employment and the rise of services. In the UK, manufacturing's share fell from 28 to 14 per cent of employment, and agriculture's share from 11 to 2 per cent. Nor was this a purely UK phenomenon. By 1900, the UK had already undergone the Industrial Revolution, and the proportion of employment in agriculture was already in decline. By comparison, according to Mitchell (1998) agriculture still represented around 40 per cent of employment in France, Germany and the USA.¹⁵ By 1990, this was down to 6 per cent, 3 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Similarly, all three countries had seen growth in their service sectors, which increased from 17 to 33 per cent of employment in France, from 11 to 33 per cent in Germany, and from 14 to 33 per cent in the USA. On the same basis, the UK saw service sector employment increase from 21 to 32 per cent. This differs from the 75 per cent quoted earlier in the article, which is based on

official workforce jobs data and which includes a wider number of industries than are included in Mitchell's estimate. Mitchell excludes the transport and communications, and commerce and finance sectors from services. Including these sectors in Mitchell's estimates would suggest that services have increased from 34 per cent of UK employment in 1901 to 70 per cent in 1991.

There were several drivers behind this change, some local, some general. Most importantly, there is nothing new in shifting industrial composition; before the Industrial Revolution most people in the UK had worked in agricultural industries. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw that change as technological innovations began to improve the productivity of agricultural workers, starting with Jethro Tull's (1674-1741) mechanical seed sower in 1701. These developments meant that more agricultural produce could be provided by fewer workers and consequently the numbers employed in the primary

sector began to fall. However, at the same time, technology such as the steam engine triggered the Industrial Revolution. The decline in employment in agriculture was more than offset by the increase in the new manufacturing and mining sectors. Similarly, the twentieth century saw ongoing improvements in technology which improved efficiency in the manufacturing sector, for example computers and automation. This in turn freed up resources to work in the burgeoning services sector. Moreover, each revolution also helped fuel the next: improved efficiency in agriculture raised living standards and wealth which increased the demand for manufactured goods; similarly, rising living standards and leisure in the twentieth century helped increase the demand for services.

Alongside this is a more international aspect to the process. Another driver behind manufacturing's decline was competition from abroad. To take one example, 1913 was a record year for the Lancashire cotton industry. Exports of woven cloth from the region topped 7,000 million linear yards – around 65 per cent of world output.¹⁶ By 1960, the Lancashire cotton industry was dead, killed by a combination of lack of investment, which left it at a disadvantage when competing with newcomers with newer, better machinery, and the fact that overseas labour was cheaper. The pattern was to be repeated across a number of industries, and the economy moved to focus on those areas where it had more of a competitive advantage, such as services or those manufacturing industries that required higher skills.

Participation in the workforce

Another major long-term change has been the increasing female participation in the workforce. At the beginning of the twentieth century, around five million women worked, making up 29 per cent of the total workforce.¹⁷ By 2000 the figure had risen to 13 million, representing around 53 per cent of the female population aged 16 and over and 46 per cent of the total workforce.

The First World War provided an initial

opportunity for women to move into industry, with men fighting overseas. However, longer-term growth in female participation is linked to other changes, some within the labour market and some within society more generally. The more general rise in female emancipation and the change in attitudes around the 1960s are likely to have helped, and it is noticeable that the major increase in female participation has come in the post-war period. However, there are also other direct economic factors at play. The first is the general move, already noted, from heavy industry to services. Even within remaining manufacturing there has been a shift from old industries to automation and to hi-tech manufacture, which are less physically demanding and, consequently, potentially more accessible. For example, the move from shipbuilding to computer component manufacture.

Also, within the labour market, there has been the increased use of part-time workers, leading to ongoing developments in flexible working. The development of part-time working was aided by the rise of the service sector and in turn made it easier for women with families to return to work. This move was probably also aided by the increased use of labour-saving equipment in the home, for example washing machines and tumble dryers among others.

Outside of the labour market, another development which helped increase female participation was the rise of widespread education. Government involvement in education before 1900 had been limited. The 1870 Elementary Education Act had required local school boards to provide elementary schools where existing facilities were inadequate, but it was not until the 1902 Education Act that schooling came under local authority control. It was also not until 1902 that the Government made any effort to establish a system of secondary education, when the Act provided for two types of state-aided secondary school: the endowed grammar school; and the municipal or county secondary schools. It was the 1944 Education Act that then established the principle of free education for all from primary to secondary level. These changes in

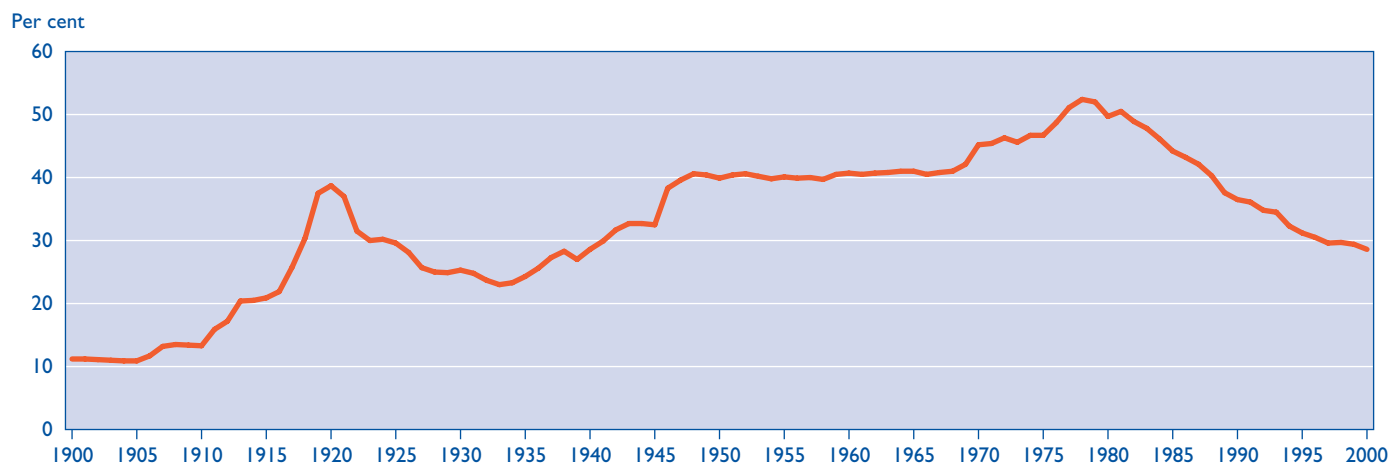
education seem likely to have fuelled increased female participation in two ways: first, with their children at school, women were more able to take up employment; secondly, and probably more importantly, with increased education women were equipped to take on the new jobs. For example, in 1922 female students obtained around 23 per cent of all first degrees – out of a total of just over 10,000; by 1993, this had risen to 45 per cent of around 90,000 degrees awarded in the UK.¹⁸

By comparison, male participation rates in the labour force fell over the latter part of the twentieth century. In part, this seems to have been associated with the same industrial shift which has helped increase female participation. For example, the decline of old heavy industries such as coal, shipbuilding and steel left a large number of men unemployed in the 1980s. Many seem to have drifted into inactivity, feeling detached from the labour market – either too old or unwilling to reskill. It might be expected that this is to be a passing problem that will lessen as the particular affected cohort of workers ages and leaves the workforce. However, there does appear to be a more persistent and general decline in male economic activity.

This increase in male inactivity appears to be associated with an increase in the ill health of the inactive towards the end of the century. In particular, since 1981 there have been increasing numbers of working-age people being reported as disabled or long-term sick. For example, in 1997-98, almost two million long-term sick and disabled people in Great Britain were in receipt of incapacity benefit or severe disablement benefit, which was more than double the number on the equivalent benefits in 1981-82. The number of people receiving disability living allowance was three million, up over five times. Not surprisingly, this has fed into the social security budget, with social security expenditure more than doubling in real terms between 1977-78 and 1999-00 to stand at almost £103 billion.

The question is: why has there been this increase in ill health? The rise in the number of those receiving these

Figure 5 Proportion of people in employment who are members of a trade union; United Kingdom;^a 1900 to 2000

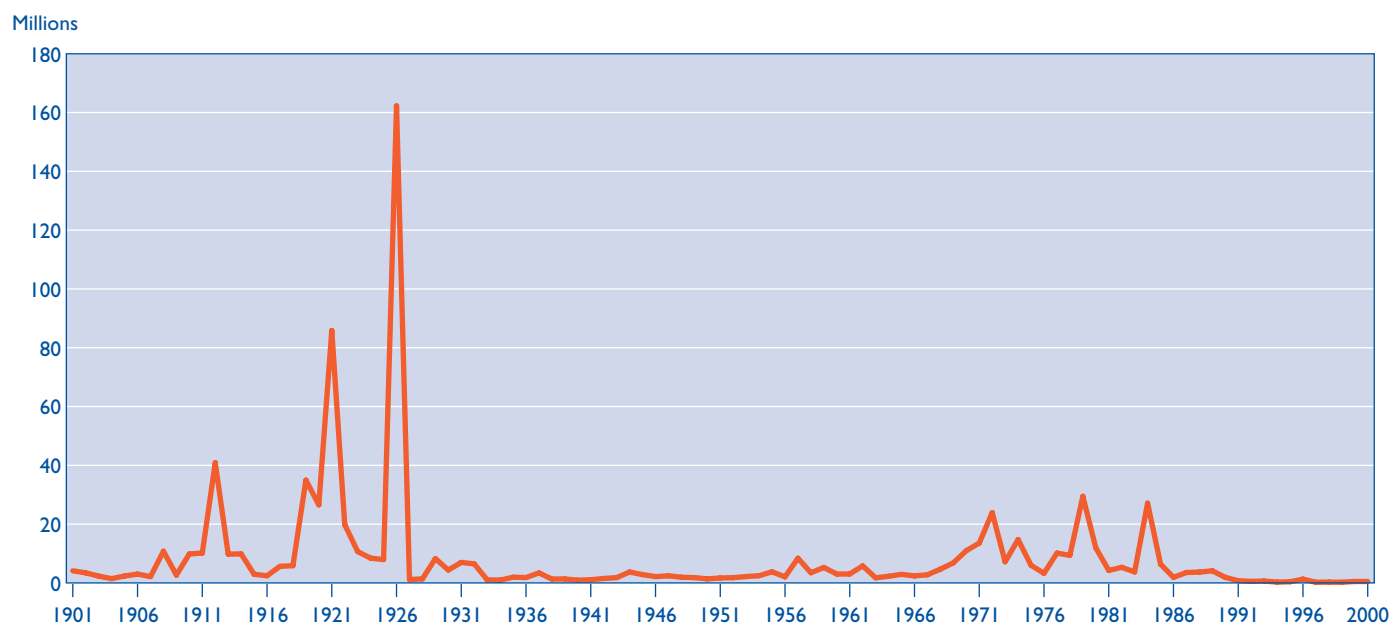


Sources: Trade union membership levels: *British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968*; Department of Employment; Certification Officer's Annual Reports. Employment levels: *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics*; Labour Force Survey

^a Data since 1975 from the Certification Officer's Annual Reports are for Great Britain only. See *technical note* for further information about the data sources.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 6 Number of working days lost due to labour disputes;^a United Kingdom; 1901 to 2000



Source: *Social Trends 30*, Office for National Statistics

^a See *technical note* for further information about the data sources.

Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

invalidity benefits is partly due to an increase in the duration of claims rather than an increase in new claims. However, as already noted there has also been a real increase, particularly among men, which in part seems to be linked to the decline of certain traditional industries and the resulting impacts on local areas. The rise cannot be explained solely in terms of the cohort of workers who left the old nationalised industries as subsidies

were cut; the problems continue to affect the next generation, and the explanation appears to be at least in part cultural, with a cohort of workers growing up used to worklessness. For example, a regional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis (see *technical note*) carried out in East Wales concluded that certain areas were affected by the decline and restructuring of traditional industries. People experienced multiple

deprivation which '... contributes to an inter-generational cycle of inactivity, low expectations, poor skills acquisition and social exclusion'.¹⁹ Alongside this is an increased awareness of illness and disease, such as depression. Previously such disorders may have existed but simply gone undiagnosed.

Hours worked

Alongside the changes in employment type and characteristics

there was also a general decline in average hours worked over the twentieth century. In 1870 annual hours worked per person stood at 2,984. By 1913 this was down to 2,624 and the decline continued, reaching 1,489 in 1998.²⁰ Similar trends can be seen across the developed world, and are linked to technological change increasing productivity. This rising productivity in turn feeds into rising wages, and as wages increase beyond the subsistence level the greater the demand, and opportunity, for increased leisure time.

The decline in annual hours can also be seen in the reduced length of the average working week. For example,

the average weekly hours of a manual worker fell from 53 hours in 1943 to 43.5 in 1987.²¹ Moreover, while overall hours have fallen there have been changes in working patterns, which have altered the nature of the working week. For example, Sunday working has become more widespread since the Sunday Trading Act 1994, which allowed Sunday shop opening in England and Wales.

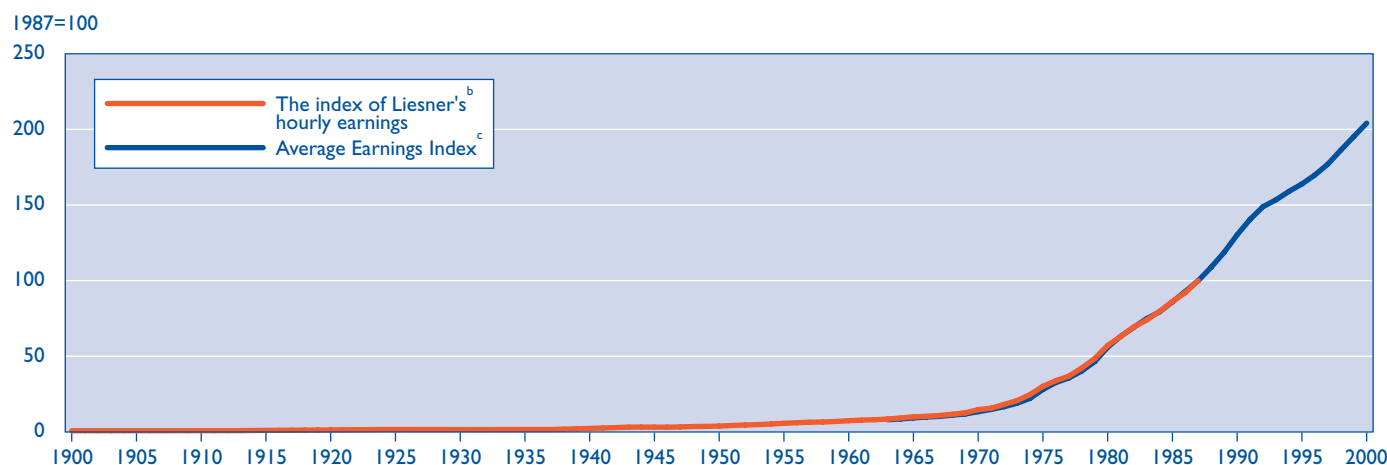
Workplace relations

The century also saw major changes in workplace relations. In 1900 trade union membership represented a little under 11 per cent of those in

employment. This rose to 40 per cent in the early 1920s before falling back to around 24 per cent in the mid-1930s (see *Figure 5*). Membership then surged again, reaching 40 per cent in the late 1940s and remained fairly constant until the 1970s when again recruitment increased. Union membership peaked in the late 1970s at a little over 50 per cent of those in employment. However, it has been in almost continuous decline ever since and by 2000 was down to under 29 per cent, its lowest level for 60 years.

Coupled to this there were varying levels of industrial unrest through the century. As *Figure 6* shows, for much of the period, the number of working days

Figure 7 Index of earnings;^a United Kingdom; 1900 to 2000



Sources: The Economist Publications Ltd.; Average Earnings Index

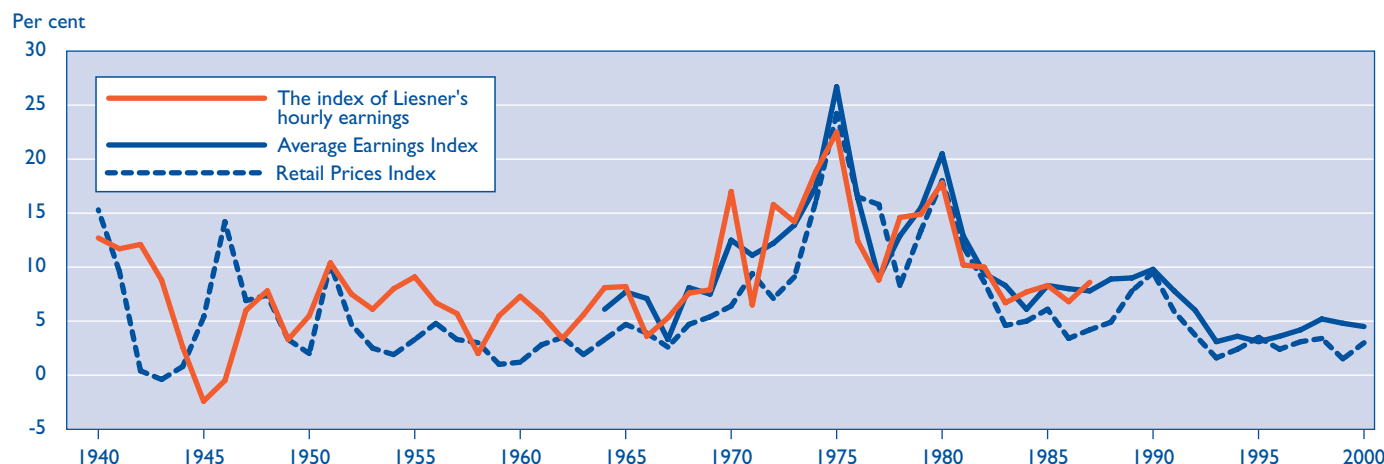
a See technical note for further information about the data sources.

b The Liesner index data are based on the hourly earnings rates given in Liesner's One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics. Data have been converted into an index so that 1987=100.

c The Average Earnings Index is based on the published data. However, the index has been reweighted so that 1987=100 instead of 1995=100 as in the published data.

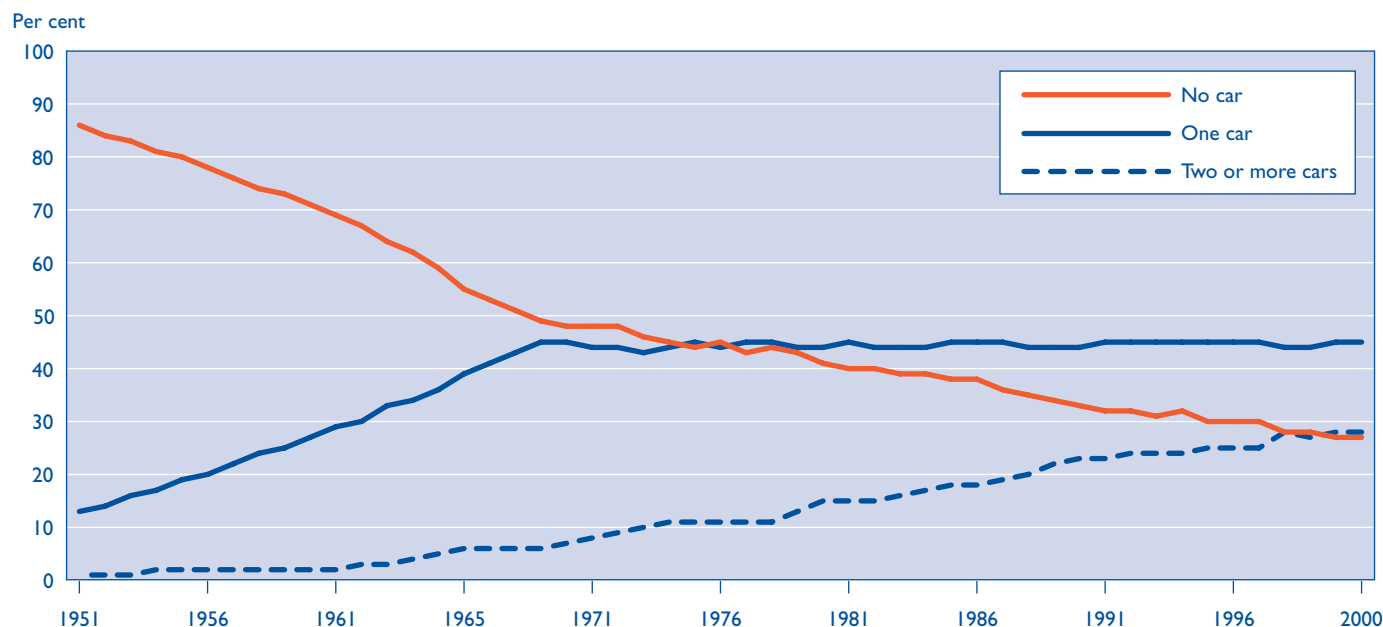
Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect the post-2001 Census population estimates.

Figure 8 Growth rates of average earnings and the Retail Prices Index; Great Britain; 1940 to 2000



Sources: The Economist Publications Ltd.; Average Earnings Index

Figure 9 Proportions of households with regular access to a car;^a United Kingdom; 1951 to 2000



Sources: Family Expenditure Survey; General Household Survey; National Travel Survey

^a See technical note for further information about data sources.

lost to stoppages has remained fairly low. The first part of the century saw three main periods of unrest, each more marked than its predecessor. This culminated in the General Strike in 1926 when 162 million days were lost to strikes; this was more than was lost for the entire period between 1927 and 1970, an era of relative industrial peace. The 1970s and 1980s then saw industrial action flaring up again with three years in which days lost hit 20 million. However, following the end of the miners' strike in 1985 and reform of union legislation, the number of stoppages fell away again. It is important to note that a single major stoppage can dominate these figures. For example, even of the 162 million days lost to strikes in 1926, 90 per cent were in the coal industry.

Earnings

The level of full-time earnings has soared from an average £1.40 per week in 1902 (unadjusted for inflation) to £350 per week in 1997. *Figure 7* illustrates an index of weekly earnings over the century with 1987=100. As can be clearly seen most of this increase came in the period from 1970 onwards.

However, this is slightly misleading. The patterns in growth are more

accurately drawn out in *Figure 8*, which provides annual growth rates for earnings and the retail prices index (RPI). Most significant is the peak in the 1970s, which is also in official average earnings index (AEI) data, and which can be linked to the high inflation of the period, and the resulting wage-price spirals. Generally, and without broaching the issue of causality, earnings and inflation have moved together since the 1950s.

Figure 8 also brings out, which is not clear in the previous figure, that wage rate inflation has been declining since the 1970s.

Labour mobility

Linked to the changing nature of work and the increased mobility of the workforce has been the rise of motor transport, in particular the car. The car has revolutionised working patterns, increasing travel and labour mobility, and allowing an increase in distances commuted. Data on the first half of the century are not available, but even in 1951 only 14 per cent of households had regular access to a car (see *Figure 9*). By 2000 this had increased to 73 per cent. The big growth came between 1951 and 1970 with the proportion of households with access to one car rising from 13 to

45 per cent by 1970. This has remained constant since, but there has been continuing growth in the proportion of households with two or more cars (from 7 per cent in 1970 to 28 per cent in 2000).

As well as the increase in car ownership, there has been an increase in commuting. For example, from 1976 to 1999/2001 average commuting trip distance increased by over 60 per cent.²² There are various reasons for increased commuting in recent times. Greater specialisation in the job market may have led to more distant opportunities and more frequent job moves. The growth in female participation has increased the number of households in which both partners are working, and inevitably in some cases travelling in opposite directions and living in the middle. Some commuting is from choice. Nor is all commuting by road. Travel has also become easier with the development of the railway, and for certain parts of the country – in particular London – there can be no doubt that the development, and spread, of commuting is heavily linked to the development of the railway.

The key point is that over the last century travelling to work has become easier and allowed people to commute

longer distances. As such, it has had the effect of increasing the catchment area of local labour markets (as defined by Travel-to-Work Areas).

Conclusion

The twentieth century was a period of great change. In some cases, these were

trends that had started in the previous century, for example in terms of industrial change and the continuing improvements in technology. As always when there is such sweeping change, there are winners and losers. Many traditional industries such as shipbuilding or mining, growth areas of the nineteenth century, went into

decline. Trade unions rose and then fell in influence. However, the overall improvements were overwhelming: better working conditions generally; falling hours; increased real wages; greater flexibility in work; and increased female participation in the workforce.

Further information

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Notes

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- 2 *100 Years of GDP 1900-1999* at: http://statbase/themes/economy/Articles/NationalAccounts/Articles/100_years_of_GDP.asp.
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Technical note

This article presents an overview of the main trends within the UK labour market over the twentieth century. In doing this, it uses data from a number of different sources, and inevitably there are issues of consistency and comparability over time. Such issues of consistency occur throughout this analysis. Data have only been presented where it is considered that they add value. However, this is an analytical article trying to draw out the main messages from the data and not a reconciliation piece; users should be aware that there are limitations in comparing data over such a long period of time.

Chart sources

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Figure 1 showing historical GDP is reproduced from the article '100 Years of GDP 1900-1999', which was originally published in the 2000 edition of the *United Kingdom National Accounts – The Blue Book*, and is available online at statbase/themes/economy/Articles/NationalAccounts/Articles/100_years_of_GDP.asp.

The source for much of the data before 1948 is *The Economist* publication, *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics* by Thelma

Liesner, published in cooperation with ONS in 1989. Data for later years are consistent with the 2000 edition of *The Blue Book*. Data for years before 1948 are not available from National Statistics.

Mortality rates

Figure 2 shows mortality rate data which are taken from Table 3 published in *Mortality Statistics, general 1998* (series DH1 No. 31), Appendix 1 (notes to tables – sources, methods and definitions) and are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/xsdataset.asp?vlnk=2278.

Employment

Employment data are taken from two main sources: *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics* for the period 1900-1983; and the Labour Force Survey from 1984-2000. This does create a potential inconsistency as the former is based on Census of Employment data, whereas the latter is based on the number of people in employment. However, this does not detract from the overall message seen in the data, and the two series do appear reasonably compatible.

Technical note

Historical industrial employment data are derived from B. R. Mitchell's *International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750-1993*, fourth edition. This allows comparison with other countries on a more comparable basis. However, *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics* does contain some industrial data, and while the detail differs, the overall message is the same: a decline in agriculture (from 13 to 1 per cent of the workforce); and manufacturing (from 33 to 20 per cent) between 1901 and 1987. The main difference is in services, where the sector is more tightly defined, and so smaller both in 1901 and 1987. But again, it has seen growth (from 20 to 35 per cent). The other sectors identified by *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics* are largely unchanged: construction, energy and water supply, transport and communication have all declined slightly as a proportion of the workforce (by 2 to 4 percentage points). Distributive trades and public administration and defence have increased (by 1 to 2 percentage points).

Unemployment

Data on unemployment are based on the number of registered unemployed in the *British Labour Historical Abstract 1886-1968* for the period 1900 to 1968. Data for 1969-79 are taken from *Employment and Productivity Gazette*, vol. LXVIII, January-December 1970. Data for the period 1971 onwards are taken from the claimant count series available on the National Statistics website. This has a number of consistency issues. The series from 1971 to the present has been adjusted to be on a consistent basis, but before that the data are affected by different definitions as set out in the *Historical Abstract*. Most notably, up until 1948 the series is based on the proportion of insured workers unemployed – but not all workers were covered by the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. For example, certain domestic employment was only brought within scope in 1938. From 1948 onwards the data are based on the unemployment register.

In addition, while the claimant series is the only long-term series available, the user should be aware that it is a narrower measure and does not correspond to 'unemployment' as defined under National Statistics today.

Retail prices index (RPI)

Figure 4 shows retail prices growth, which has been calculated from the RPI. However, the RPI does not date back to 1900. Official RPI data started in 1947. All figures before 1947 are estimated and are not 'official' figures, and come from estimates in Layton and Crowther, *An Introduction to the Study of Prices* (1938).

Trade union membership

The data on trade union membership levels are drawn from three different sources. For the period 1900-1968 figures come from the *British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968* and are on a UK basis. From 1968-74, the figures are from the former Department of Employment, and are also on a UK basis. Data from 1975 are taken from Certification Officer's Annual Reports and are for Great Britain (GB). Trade union membership rates are then calculated as a proportion of the employment series outlined earlier. The switch from UK to GB does mean that there is an inconsistency in the series, but the impact appears to be small and does not detract from the overall message of union membership.

Working days lost through stoppages

The historic figures for working days lost are taken from *Social Trends 30* and are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/xsdataset.asp?vlnk=134&more=Y.

Earnings

Two main sources are used for earnings data: *The Economist* publication *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics*; and the Average Earnings Index (AEI). The former provides data on the average weekly earnings of manual workers. This has been converted into an index with 1987 equal to 100 for the purposes of Figure 7. The AEI is available from 1963 – although not on a completely consistent basis. The AEI is normally presented as an index with a base year of 1995. For the purposes of Figure 7, it was rebased to 1987=100. The reason for this was to allow a better comparison with the data from the publication *One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics*; 1987 was the last year of available data from *The Economist* publication.

Car ownership

Data on car ownership is taken from *Transport Statistics Great Britain: 2002 Edition*. Figure 7 is derived from a number of surveys: the National Travel Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey and the General Household Survey – and is available at www.transtat.dft.gov.uk/tables/tsgb02/9/section9.htm#9.04.

'Phillips Curve'

The Phillips Curve represents the relationship between the rate of inflation and the unemployment rate, and was outlined by A. W. H. Phillips in his 1958 study 'The Relation between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wage Rates in the United Kingdom, 1861-1957' (*Economica*, NS 25, No. 2, 1958). Phillips discovered that there was a consistent inverse, or negative, relationship between the rate of wage inflation and the rate of unemployment in the UK from 1861 to 1957. When unemployment was high, wages increased slowly; when unemployment was low, wages rose rapidly. (The only important exception was during the period of volatile inflation between the two world wars.) This in turn led to the suggestion that there is a trade-off between unemployment and inflation. However, this inverse relationship did not hold throughout the twentieth century, most notably breaking down in the 1970s when both inflation and unemployment reached high levels. For more information, see www.econlib.org/library/Enc/PhillipsCurve.html.

SWOT analysis

SWOT analysis is a business tool for auditing an organisation and its operations, for informing planning and helping a company to focus on key issues. SWOT stands for 'strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats'. Strengths and weaknesses are internal factors. For example, a strength could be specialist expertise. A weakness could be a high cost structure. Opportunities and threats are external factors. An opportunity could be a new technological development; a threat could be a shift in consumer tastes. Successful businesses build on their strengths, correct weaknesses and protect against vulnerabilities and threats. For further information, see www.quickmba.com/strategy/swot/.

Education, earnings and productivity: recent UK evidence

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Key points

- The relationship between educational levels and wage rates in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) suggests that there is a high financial return to education.
- However, the LFS also reveals that this varies considerably across individuals, and that the degree subject plays an important role, with Arts degrees having little effect on average wages, while studying Economics, Management and Law have large effects.
- There is no evidence that the recent expansion in higher education has resulted in the financial returns falling – implying that the expansion in supply is just keeping up with growing demand.
- There is no evidence that raising the minimum school leaving age made people who had not intended to leave at the minimum age raise their educational standard. This is consistent with the view that education raises productivity and not with the view that productive people get more education.

The relationship between education and earnings is strong. Using recent Labour Force Survey datasets, the theory that education also raises productivity is tested.

Introduction

PARTICIPATION IN post-compulsory education has grown dramatically in the UK in recent times. Participation in higher education doubled in just a few years from the mid 1960s with the post-Robbins creation of polytechnics and expansion in traditional universities. Participation doubled again in the 1980s following the removal of quotas on student numbers and the creation of many ‘new’ universities from the ‘old’ polytechnics. The proportion of young people going to university to study full time has increased from 13 per cent in 1980 to 33 per cent in 2000. At present, 41.5 per cent of those aged 18-30 enter higher education and the Government target is to increase this proportion to 50 per cent by 2010.

It is sensible to ask whether this massive investment in higher education is economically justifiable. This article tries to do exactly this by taking a narrow view of the returns to education – if the investment is justifiable on this narrow view then it will be even more justifiable if there are arguments for including wider benefits.¹ This narrow view is based just on the earnings associated with increased education. It will be demonstrated, mainly using the Labour Force Survey (LFS), that there is a large earnings premium associated with more education – perhaps as much as 10 per cent per additional year of education. The analysis concentrates on the effect on wages because, in reasonably competitive labour markets,

wage differences across individuals would be expected to reflect productivity differences.

The rate of return

The earnings premium associated with additional education can be thought of as a 'rate of return' on that educational investment. Indeed, if the costs of education to the individual are small (and, even for higher education, it is approximately the case that the main private costs of education are the earnings that you forgo when you continue your education rather than leave and join the workforce) and the working life is long (and since most education occurs early in life this is also approximately true) then the earnings premium is approximately a financial rate of return.² Thus, an earnings premium of 10 per cent per additional year of education corresponds to a (real) rate of return on that investment of 10 per cent.

Since education is an asset (but one with some distinctive characteristics – for example, it is embedded in people) it could be expected that the return to owning this asset would be broadly comparable with the return on other assets – if that were not true then it would be sensible for individuals to switch resources away from assets with low returns into assets with high returns. So if individuals invested in the 'right' amount of education the return to education would be expected to be comparable to what might be earned on other (say, financial) long-term investments of similar riskiness. If a higher return is observed then this may suggest that individuals are investing too little in education (for example, leaving too early) – that is, individuals should stay longer in education, up to the point where the rate of return on the last pound invested in education equals the return that that pound could have earned if it were invested elsewhere.

Later in this article wage differentials associated with different levels of education are estimated. The first concern is whether the return on education is high relative to other investments. There have been several worries expressed about the expansion in post-compulsory education – and further

expansion – that amount to wondering whether the education that individuals are getting is worthwhile. That is, has the expansion in post-compulsory education so flooded the labour market with highly educated individuals that the return to additional education has been significantly reduced?

Productivity

A further concern is that the expansion in post-compulsory education and, in particular, higher education has resulted in institutions digging deeper into the ability barrel – that we are admitting weaker and weaker students into higher education and that the resulting 'output' is not as productive as was the case for previous cohorts of graduates.

A related question mark hangs over whether education actually directly affects people's productivities in the workplace. For example, many students take subjects which have little direct vocational content, and many university graduates record that they are in jobs that do not directly use the skills from their university courses. It is seldom clear what this means but if there is some mismatch between demand and supply of graduates of particular types this might be expected to be reflected in the premium attached to graduates from different subjects.

Further on in the article the problem is also addressed that while education may well be strongly correlated with the wages that are paid to individuals in the labour market it may not be because education raises productivity but for other reasons. In particular, it has been recognised for nearly 30 years that education may act merely as a 'signal' of productivity. Employers, believing that education is correlated with productivity, will screen their employees and pay higher wages to more educated workers. The employers' beliefs will be confirmed by their experience if it is the case that high productivity individuals signal their productivity by choosing high levels of education. It will be rational for individuals to behave in this way if (as seems reasonable) the cost of acquiring education is less for high productivity individuals than it is for low productivity individuals. Thus, under reasonable

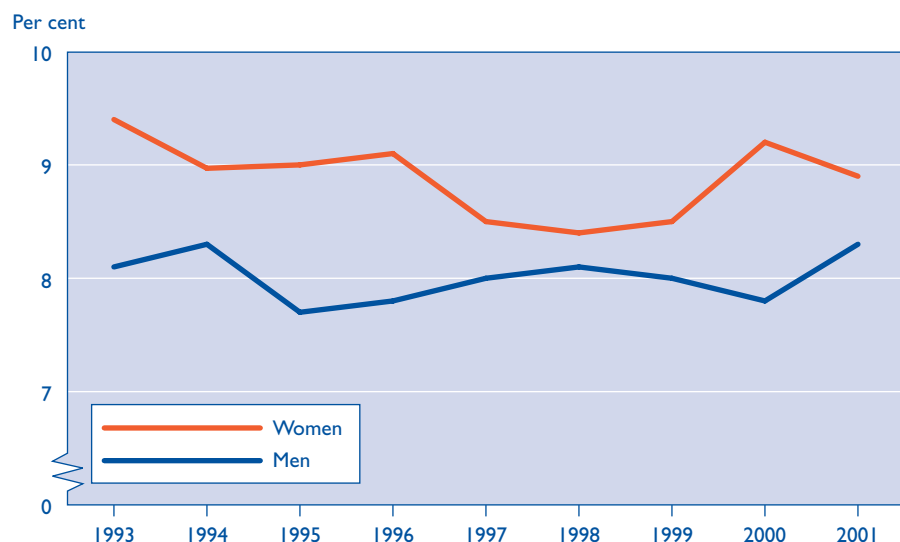
conditions, the labour market will feature high productivity individuals choosing high levels of education and earning high wages. This signalling theory is largely due to Spence (1973). In contrast, the 'human capital' explanation, espoused earlier and due to Becker (1962), suggests that the correlation between education and wages is due to education enhancing productivity.

The fundamental difficulty in unravelling the extent to which education is a signal of existing productivity as opposed to enhancing productivity is that both human capital and signalling theories imply that there is a positive correlation between earnings and education. Indeed, Lazear (1977) in an early review stated that this "...makes it virtually impossible to come up with a valid test of the screening hypothesis...". However, the essence of the signalling theory is that wages depend on relative educational levels, while the human capital theory says that wages depend on absolute levels of education. So, signalling theory says that if one group of individuals are forced or encouraged to acquire more education, then other individuals will need to acquire more education also so as to continue to signal that they are different. In contrast, the human capital theory says that a rise in the educational levels of one set of individuals does not affect the decisions that other individuals should make. Thus, the article concludes by looking at how the whole distribution of educational levels has changed in response to a change in the minimum school leaving age as a way of distinguishing between the two theories.

Evidence on the relationship between wages and education

The UK Dearing Report (1997) made much of the correlation between wages and education and was careful to distinguish between this correlation and the causal effect that education has on productivity and hence wages. The difference between the two is essentially due to the signalling, and hence non-productive, component of

Figure 1 Proportional effect of additional year of education on wages by sex; England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

the correlation. The report termed the difference between the two: α . In the absence of information about the size of α , the report included calculations for several values – with 20 per cent and 40 per cent being typically used. In fact, there is very little evidence in the UK to show how well correlated education and wages are, or that pertains to α . In this article some new estimates are given that contribute to the debate about the returns to education. These estimates have been based on several datasets.

Average rates of return

First, conventional estimates of wage differentials associated with different educational levels are given. These are based on LFS data pooled from 1993 to 2001 and exclude: those living in Scotland (which has quite a different education system from England and Wales)³; those with zero or missing hours of work or earnings; immigrants (who will mostly have been educated outside the UK); and those aged below 25 and above 59. The analysis is based on the employed – the self-employed have been excluded, and no account has been taken of the correlation between education and employment (which might be construed as an additional component of the return to education). An hourly wage rate has been computed from the ratio of usual earnings to usual

hours (in the main job). The methodology estimates the wage premia associated with different levels of education, but factors out the variance in wages that arises from differences in age, region of residence, year, decade of birth, having a work-limiting health problem, being non-White, being a union member and marital status.⁴ Separate analyses have been conducted for women and men. The samples are large (averaging more than 10,000 men, and close to the same number of women, each year) so estimates of the effects of education are statistically very precise. *Figure 1* shows the resulting effect of education⁵ on wages, in each year of the data, for a very simple (although commonly used) specification that assumes that the effect of each additional year of education is the same for all individuals. The effect of education on wages is large. Rates of return average around 8 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women. The differences between men and women are highly significant. While there are statistically significant year-to-year differences they are small, and there is no statistically significant time trend for either men or women.

Figure 2 uses a more flexible specification which allows the effect of education on wages to work via the (highest) qualification that individuals,

in the LFS data, are observed to have. The figures show the estimated effects (controlling for the same other factors as before) of selected qualification levels over time. There are no significant differences over time and there are no significant gender differences in: the effects of O-levels (that is, 5+ GCSEs grade A-C, old CSE grade 1, as well as the old GCE grade 1-6) relative to having no qualifications; or in (first) degree relative to no qualifications; however, the returns to 2+ A-levels relative to no qualifications and relative to O-levels are significantly higher for men than women.⁶ The effect of O-levels relative to no qualifications is around 10 per cent, while the effect of 2+ A-levels relative to O-levels is around 15 per cent for women and 20 per cent for men, and the effect of degree relative to 2+ A-levels is around 20 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men.⁷

Another way of relaxing the assumption that the relationship between education and wages is not a simple linear one (with each year of education adding the same to wages as the next) is to allow each year of education to have a separate effect on wages. *Figure 3* shows the effect of each successive year of education (relative to leaving at 15, which many did pre-1973), again controlling for the age differences, union status etc. Both men and women seem to experience around a 50 per cent wage increase as education rises from leaving at 16 to leaving at 21. Although there is a dip in returns between 18 and 20 there are, in fact, relatively few individuals who leave education at those ages. Perhaps this dip reflects the value of the degree credential (which only accrues after the final year of study), or that those that do leave in that interval are not typical undergraduates because they may have failed to make the grade to progress from one year to the next.⁸ Beyond age 21 the financial return to additional education falls to essentially zero for women, which might be the effect of the type of postgraduate work women do. For example, they are much more likely to take a Postgraduate Teaching Certificate in Education, which is typically followed by a teaching career.

Have returns fallen?

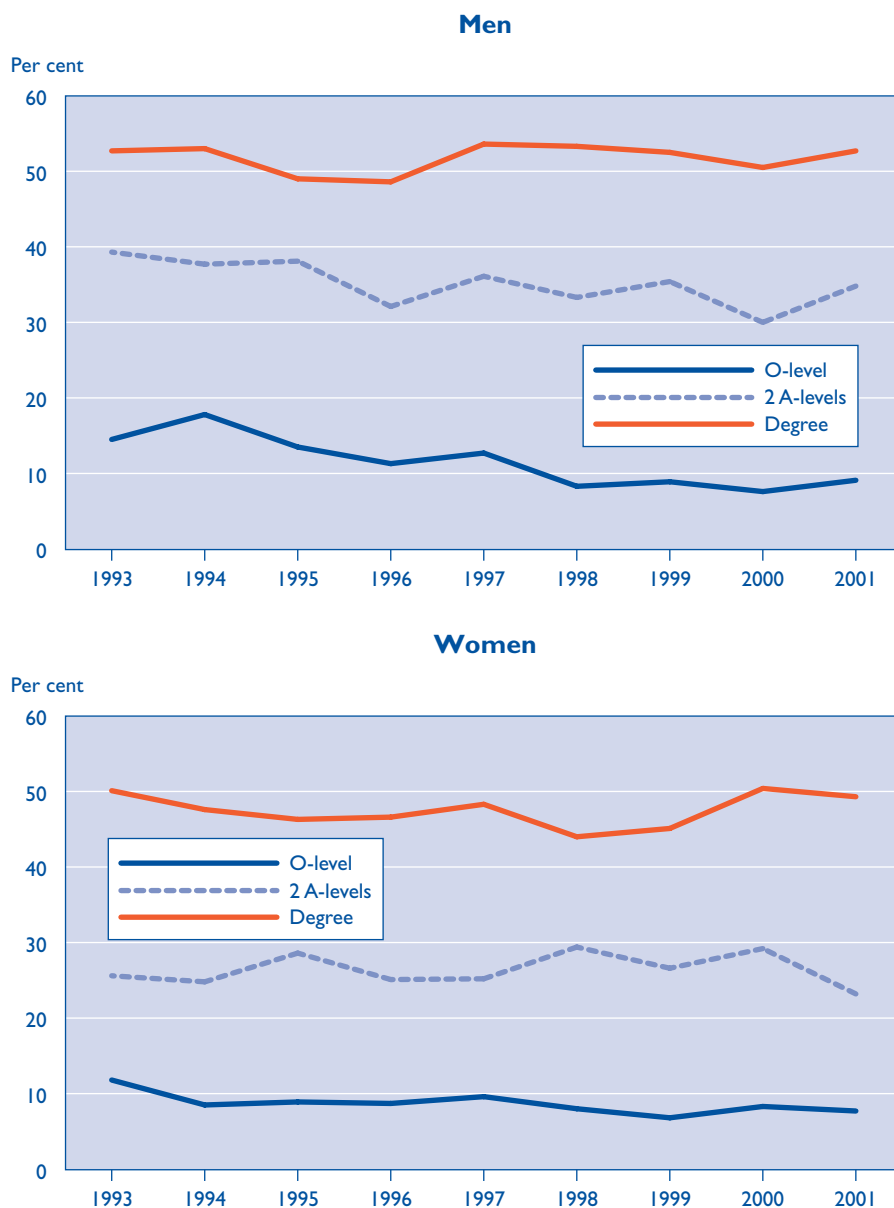
While, in *Figures 1* and *2*, it was seen that there are no significant time trends in the effects of education years or qualifications on wages it may still be possible that more recent cohorts experience lower rates of return. This might be because of the rapid expansion of post-compulsory participation, and participation in higher education, together with young graduates being an imperfect substitute in the labour market for graduates from earlier cohorts with experience.

To explore the issue that returns may have fallen across cohorts estimates of the effect of a degree versus 2+ A-levels are presented in *Table 1* for each birth cohort group separately. For example, the premium for a degree for a women was about 22 per cent for the oldest cohorts of women in the data (that is, those born in 1933-46) and little different for the youngest cohorts of women (born in 1969-77). Thus, it does not appear that the return to a degree relative to A-levels is any lower than in earlier cohorts. Indeed, arguably, the most recent cohort has experienced higher returns despite the increase in the supply of graduates since the late 1980s. However, *Table 2* shows the same breakdown for this simple model where wages are assumed to be a linear function of years of education. Here a fall in returns is seen for the most recent cohort, which, in the light of *Table 1*, suggests a marked fall in the returns for having A-levels compared with O-levels for the most recent cohort.

Variation between individuals

In addition to estimating the mean returns it is also possible to examine how this varies across individuals according to observable and unobservable characteristics. For example, it was found that the returns to a degree are somewhat lower for union members – perhaps reflecting the high levels of union membership in the public sector among graduates in low paying sectors, for example in teaching. *Figure 4* shows estimates of a statistical model that allows for the returns to education to differ across individuals both according to their observable

Figure 2 Proportional effect of educational qualifications on wages;^a England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

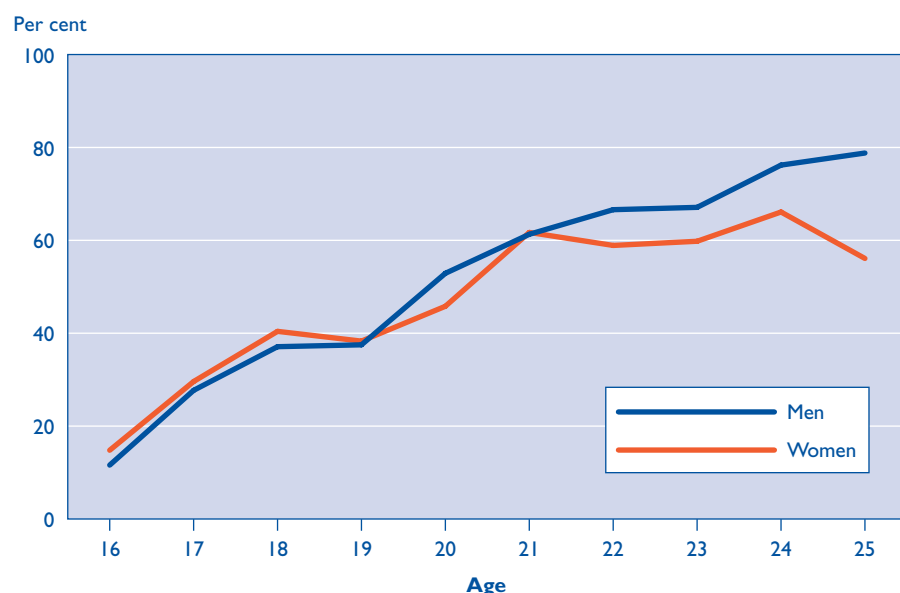
a Relative to having no qualifications.

characteristics (such as union status) and for unobservable reasons. This generalises the model used in *Table 2* to allow the effect of education to vary across individuals. The figure shows both the mean returns to a year of education for people from different birth cohorts and estimates of the 'confidence intervals' (that is, there is a 95 per cent probability that the actual returns would fall within the range spanned by the vertical line). The results suggest a large variance in the returns across individuals that occurs because

people differ from one another in ways that researchers cannot observe – but this variance does not appear to be any larger for more recent cohorts, and is arguably smaller.⁹

One possible source of unobservable difference across individuals is the type of degree-granting institution which LFS does not report. However, recent research by Naylor, Smith and McKnight (2002) uses the First Destination Surveys of the Higher Education Statistics Agency (for the 52 old universities) and finds some

Figure 3 Proportional effect of each year of education^a on wages by sex; England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Relative to leaving at age 15.

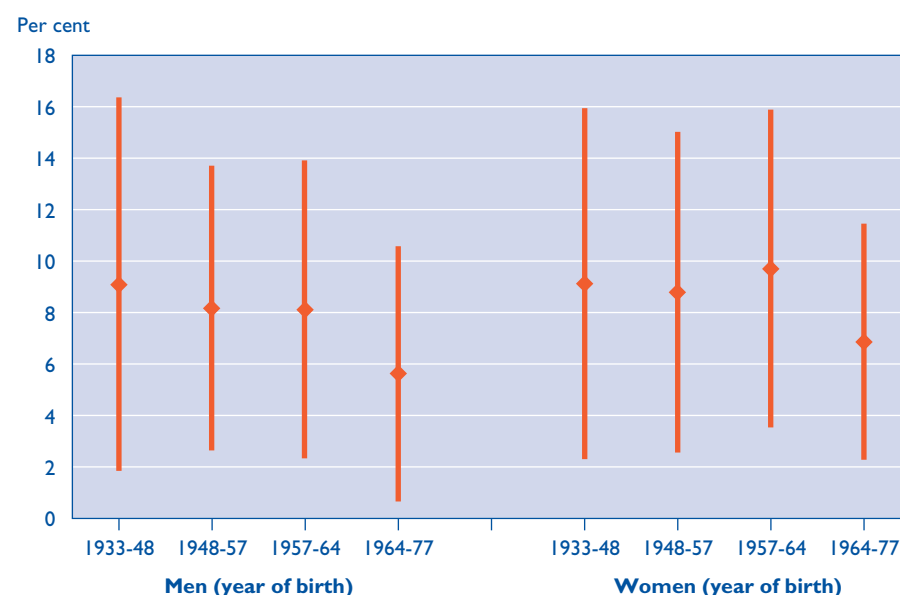
Table 1 Proportional effect of degree over two or more A-levels on wages by birth cohort and sex;^a England and Wales; 1993 to 2001

	Born				Per cent
	1933-46	1947-57	1958-68	1969-77	
Women	22	23	19	24	
Men	11	12	10	16	

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Figures are coefficients on degree dummy variable in samples with 2 or more A-levels, and can be interpreted as the percentage wage premium of having a degree relative to 2 or more A-levels only. These estimates control for differences associated with union status, age and other factors.

Figure 4 Mean and confidence intervals for the proportional effect of one year of education on wages by birth cohort; England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

variance in returns (albeit measured immediately after graduation), despite controlling in fine detail for subject studied, parental background, schooling experience, and exact A-level grades. However, this variance is not very large: more than 80 per cent of institutions lie within 5 per cent of the mean effect.¹⁰

It can, however, be seen how the returns to a degree differ by subject studied since this is recorded in LFS data. *Figure 5* shows the estimated proportionate effect of a first degree broken down by degree subject, all relative to having 2 A-levels, for those people with at least 2 A-levels (the effects of higher degrees are not reported) controlling for age, year, region, etc. There are large differences in coefficients (these figures also show the 95 per cent confidence interval around the point estimates as vertical lines) with Law, Health, Economics and Business, and Mathematics considerably higher than Arts, Education, and other Social Sciences.

Of course, these estimates fail to control for A-level score and this may explain some of the cross-subject differences since different subjects demand different A-level scores to gain admission. However, it is not clear that this would make these differences smaller. For example, university Arts courses have traditionally demanded quite high scores to gain admission, while maths and science have relatively low admission requirements.

The distribution of years of education and the minimum school leaving age

The overall conclusion is that, on average, the returns to education and, in particular, to proceeding from A-levels to a degree, are high¹¹ but the variation in this across individuals is also high. Part of this is due to subject choice, and some to other differences between individuals that cannot be observed in the data.

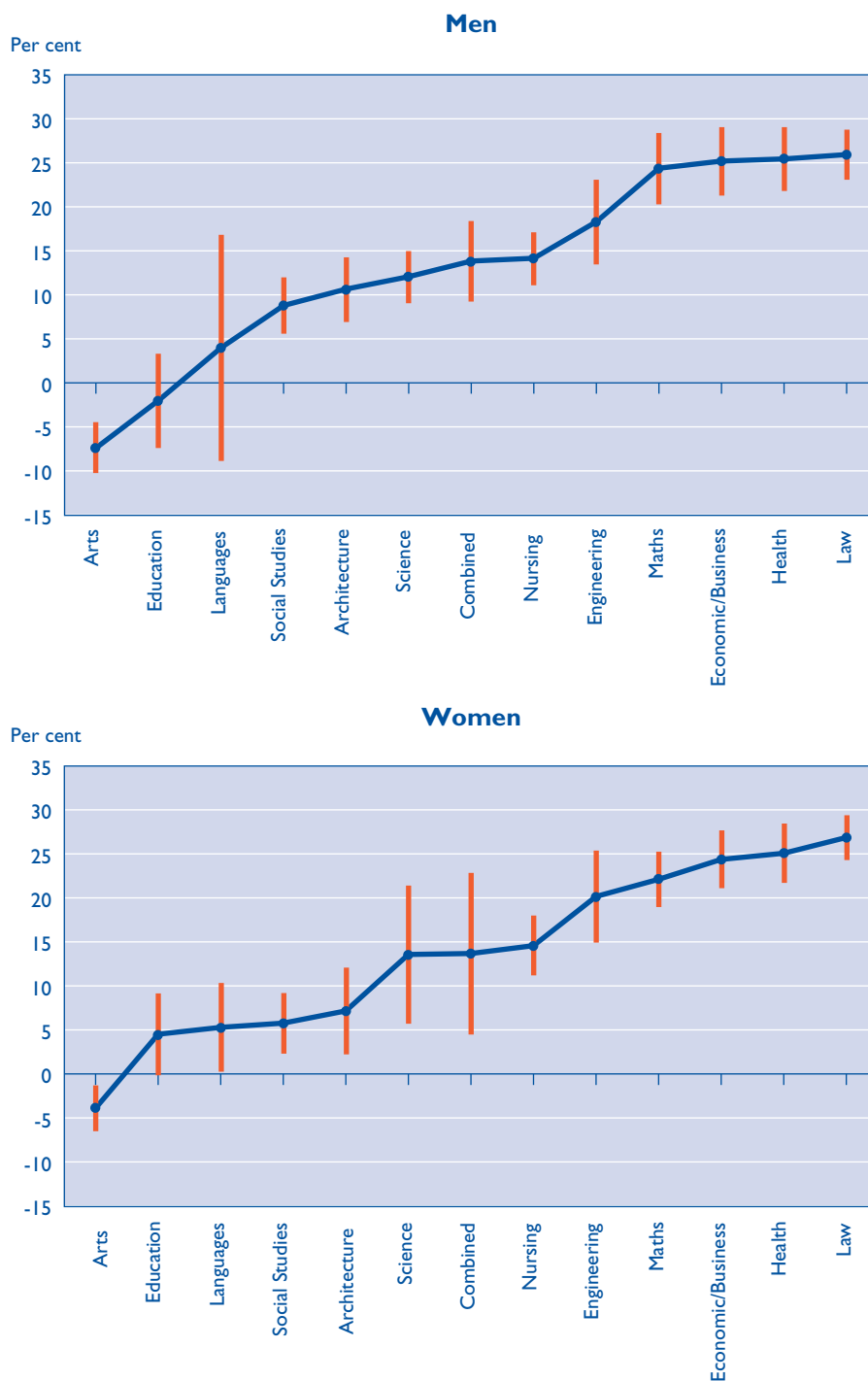
However, this does not resolve the question of whether this strong average effect arises because more education makes people more productive, or because more productive people choose to get more education so as to distinguish themselves from the less productive in the eyes of employers.

The former idea is known as the ‘human capital’ theory, since it presumes that education adds to productivity, while the latter is known as the ‘signalling’ theory, because it presumes that education simply signals pre-existing productivity. Both of these ideas imply that there will be a positive correlation between education and wages, yet only the human capital theory implies that it **raises** productivity.

To investigate this important issue it is necessary to look at it in a roundabout way. If people choose education in order to distinguish themselves from others then, if a low productivity group were to raise its education for some policy-induced reason, the more productive would also want to invest in more education in order to continue to distinguish themselves from the less productive. On the other hand, if education simply makes people more productive then educating one group more has no effect on the decisions of others.

An important and abrupt change happened at the bottom of the education distribution in England and Wales when the minimum school leaving age was raised from 15 to 16 in 1973.¹² This change, referred to as RoSLA (raising of the school leaving age), provides further evidence that can be exploited. The LFS data records that, prior to RoSLA, close to 25 per cent of each birth cohort left education at the minimum age of 15, while for birth cohorts that reached 15 after 1973 less than 5 per cent were recorded as leaving at 15. This abrupt change in school leaving behaviour was, of course, just part of a long-run trend towards later school leaving arising partly because of the move to comprehensive schooling and other gradual reforms to curriculum, examining and the like. To separate out the long-run trends from the abrupt change from RoSLA only the five birth cohorts immediately before RoSLA (that is, those born 1953-58) are compared with those in the five cohorts after RoSLA (those born 1959-1964). *Figures 6a* and *6b* show the distribution of education leaving age for these two cohorts; those that narrowly missed the reform and those that were just affected by it. It is clear from these that almost all those that left at 15 before 1973 left

Figure 5 Proportional effect of degree over two or more A-levels on wages by degree subject; England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

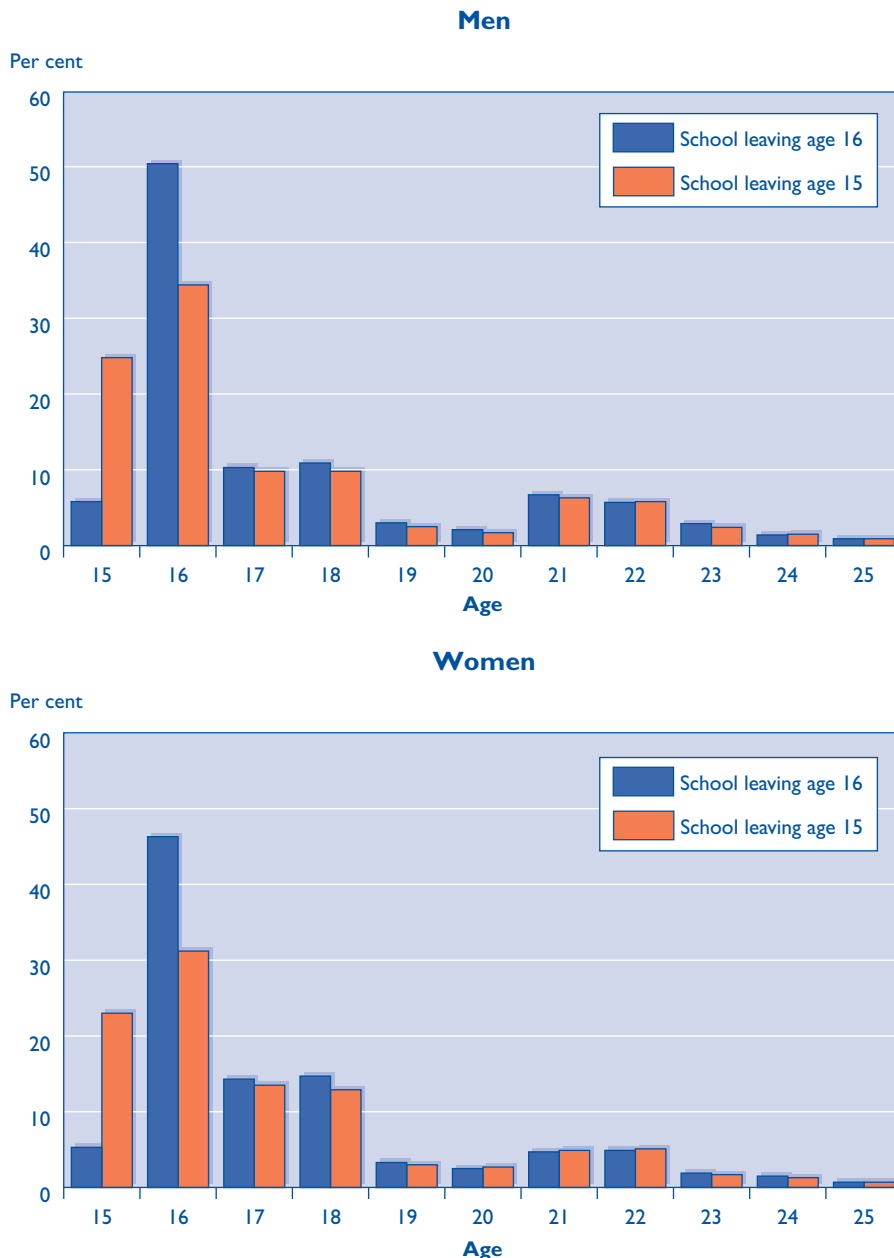
Table 2 Proportional effect of additional year of education on wages by birth cohort and sex;^a England and Wales; 1993 to 2001

	Per cent			
	Born			
	1933-46	1947-57	1958-68	1969-77
Women	8.9	8.7	8.9	5.7
Men	8.7	8.0	7.3	4.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Figures are coefficients on years of education variable and can be interpreted as the percentage wage gain associated with an additional year of education.

Figure 6 Pre- and post-RoSLA education leaving age distribution;^a England and Wales; 1993 to 2001



a Data are for people born 1951-63.

Source: Labour Force Survey

at 16 after 1973 and there is essentially no change in the post-16 distribution. That there was no effect of RoSLA on the distribution above 16 is confirmed with detailed statistical tests.

This implies support for the human capital interpretation of the correlation between education and wages. This is because the alternative signalling model would predict that some of those that would have left at 16 would, after

RoSLA, now leave later, perhaps at 18, so as to continue to distinguish themselves to employers from those now leaving at 16. And those who would have left at 18 now need to signal their differences by leaving later – perhaps by going to university and leaving at 21. In other words, if signalling had any importance then we would expect RoSLA to induce ripples throughout the education leaving age

distribution. The fact that essentially no differences can be observed beyond 16 suggests no power to the signalling argument.

Conclusion

There are large average returns to education. There is a significant variance in returns across individuals. There is no evidence that the recent expansion in higher education has resulted in the financial returns falling – implying that the expansion in supply is just keeping up with growing demand. The effect of education on wages actually does work via higher productivity. However, while it has been shown that the private returns to education are large this is not enough to answer the question of the extent to which this education should, or should not, be subsidised.¹³

Further information

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Notes

- 1 Some potential wider benefits are evaluated in Feinstein (2002a, 2002b).
- 2 One might argue that we should allow for taxation. However, while taxes reduce the returns to the individual they also reduce the costs – if the tax system were a simple proportional one then the effects would cancel each other out. While the tax system is not proportional, the degree to which it is not is relatively minor – the tax allowances are quite small and most people pay tax at the standard rate. Thus, the effect of adjusting for the tax system would be minor. See OECD 2002 for estimates of the rate of return to education that takes on board taxes.
- 3 Although the LFS does not record where education took place, those recorded as having Scottish education qualifications have also been dropped.
- 4 The possibility that education and wages might be simultaneously determined has not been considered. These issues have been the concern of Blundell et al. (2002) and of Harmon and Walker (1996) for the UK, and of the review in Card (2000). So, while each of the estimates is open to criticism, it can be argued that, since they all point in the same direction, they together provide useful evidence.
- 5 The LFS only records the age when individuals left full-time *continuous* education. Thus, individuals who have had a break in their education will have their total education underrecorded and this would bias estimates of returns upwards. However, having compared the LFS with other datasets no significant discrepancies have been found. 'Gap' years have been dealt with by including controls for whether the years of education 'matched' the qualifications recorded in the data. Including gap year controls made little difference to any of the results. In practice, these control variables make no difference to estimates of the effects of education on wages.
- 6 The effect of a single A-level, not reported here, is somewhat higher for women than men. Other qualifications not reported are masters degrees, doctorates and other higher educational qualifications which are largely post-degree teaching qualifications – which have a somewhat higher return for men than women. Estimates of vocational qualifications are also not reported.
- 7 It is not known why the returns to a qualification differ – this is worthy of further research. There may be missing interactions with cohorts, or there may be differences in public sector employment by gender that are not accounted for here that might be causing the qualification effects to be different.
- 8 It would be difficult to evaluate the effect of a truncated degree course, since most factors that affect not completing a degree course (like low motivation or ability) invariably also affect wages in any event. Thus, it would not be possible to disentangle the effects of incomplete studies on wages from unobservable differences in motivation or ability. Moreover, the size of the affected sample is very small.
- 9 However, an increase in variance over time was found.
- 10 The issue of varying returns by institution type is the focus of Chevalier and Conlon (2002) using surveys of UK graduates from 1996 and 1998. They estimate the returns to undergraduates for four types of higher education institution: the so-called Russell Group (named after the organisational body representing the major research universities in the UK); 'old' universities, which are the remaining universities established before 1991; polytechnics which, after 1991, were granted university status; and 'other institutions', which include other degree awarding institutions in the higher education sector mostly representing teaching qualifications and colleges of art and music. They do find statistically significant wage premia associated with Russell Group institutions relative to new universities.
- 11 Indeed, the returns are underestimated, since the impact on employment status has been ignored. Moreover, much of the evidence that attempts to purge the estimates of the effects of unobserved differences between individuals suggests that returns are higher than the simple methodology used here suggests.
- 12 Scotland changed two years later. But Scotland has quite a different education system, and the proportion leaving school at the minimum age before the reform was small in any case.
- 13 The arguments for and against subsidies, especially in the context of higher education, are rehearsed in Trostel (2002) and Tuelings (2002), and some evidence can be found in Sianesi and van Reenan (2003) and Feldstein (2002a, 2002b). The common argument that low participation in higher education is due to low family income is examined in detail in Carneiro and Heckman (2002).

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Labour market statistics

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

March	19 Wednesday
April	16 Wednesday
May	14 Wednesday

Productivity Q4

March	27 Thursday
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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 three-month period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

Claimant count data are provided by 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.

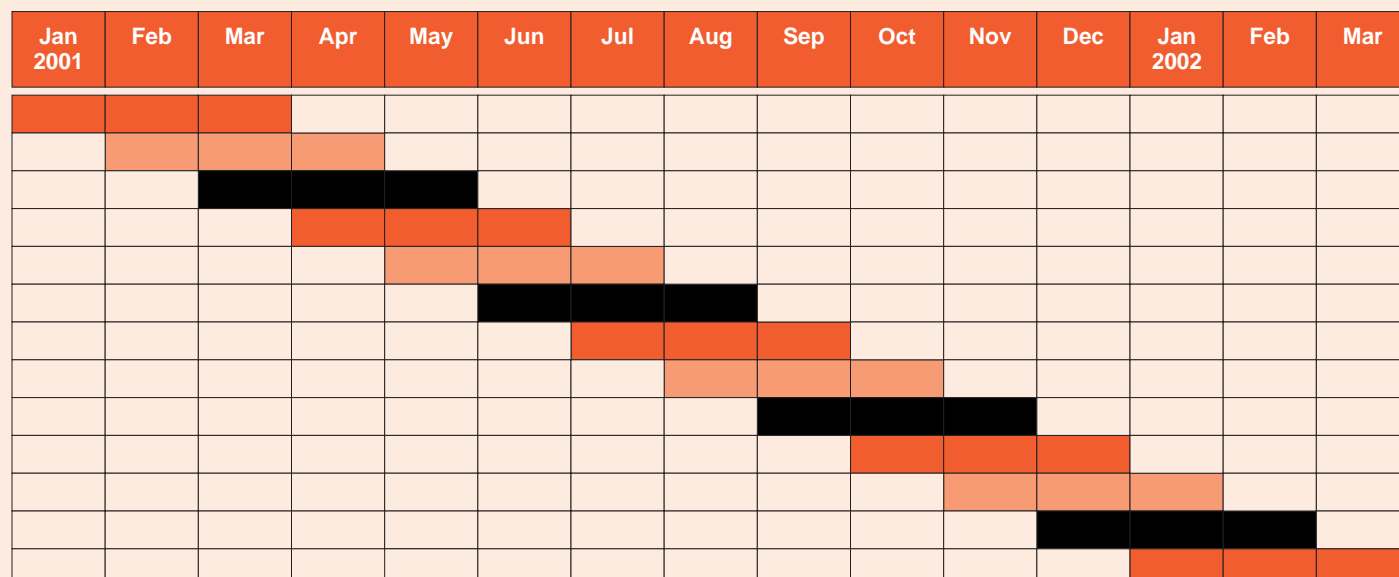
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce 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*.



EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as employees in employment). The total number of workforce jobs (formerly known as workforce in employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed people in their main job and people who are employees in their main job who are self-employed in their second job (from the LFS).

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is measured according to the ILO definition of unemployment which covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Unemployment rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

A measure of gross remuneration people receive in return for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind. This differs from income, which is the amount of money received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc. It should be noted that the Average Earnings Index excludes bonuses at the more detailed industry levels shown in Table E.2, in order to reduce volatility in the Index.

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

HOURS WORKED

Labour Force Survey

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (claimant count)

The claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits, at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting out the action they will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

Claimant count rate

The number of claimants resident in an area expressed as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce jobs in the area. Published only at national or regional level.

Claimant count proportion

The number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the working-age population resident in that area. These rates are published for local areas.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers

New table names and numbers

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New Deal 18-24 summary figures	G.11
Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	G.12
Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	G.13
Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	G.14
Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	G.15
New Deal 25+ summary figures	G.16
Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	G.17
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Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	G.3
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Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	G.12
Labour market and educational status of young people	G.21
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* Definition of claimant count proportions has changed.

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES			
UK summary	M	Mar 2003	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	Dec 2002	G.1
Trends	M	Mar 2003	A.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	Dec 2002	G.2
Other headline indicators	M	Mar 2003	A.3	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Jan 2003	G.3
Working-age households	Q	Feb 2003	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	G.4†
Regional labour market summary	M	Mar 2003	A.11	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Dec 2002	G.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2003	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Dec 2002	G.6
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Dec 2002	G.7
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Employee jobs by industry	M	Mar 2003	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	Q	Jan 2003	G.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Mar 2003	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Jan 2003	G.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2003	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Jan 2003	G.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2003	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Jan 2003	G.18
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Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Mar 2003	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Mar 2003	H.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 2003	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Mar 2003	H.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 2003	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Mar 2003	H.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Mar 2003	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	Mar 2003	H.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2003	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Mar 2003	H.12
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	Feb 2003	B.34	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Nov 2002	589
Job-related training	Q	Feb 2003	B.41	International labour disputes	A	Jan 2003	19
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 2003	B.51	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2002	343
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Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 2003	C.4	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Mar 2003	H.22
International comparisons	M	Mar 2003	C.5	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2003	113
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Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 2003	F.13
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Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Mar 2003	F.12	Claimant count flows	M	Mar 2003	F.21
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 2003	F.13	Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2003	F.22
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Mar 2003	F.14	Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2003	F.23
Claimant count flows	M	Mar 2003	F.21	Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Mar 2003	F.24
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2003	F.22	Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2003	F.25
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Mar 2003	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2003	F.25				

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: **A** – Annual **Q** – Quarterly **M** – Monthly

* Currently suspended.

† Discontinued.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
1992	44,990	28,397	25,606	2,791	16,593	63.1	56.9	9.8	36.9
1993	44,994	28,192	25,245	2,947	16,803	62.7	56.1	10.5	37.3
1994	45,013	28,138	25,393	2,745	16,875	62.5	56.4	9.8	37.5
1995	45,099	28,113	25,648	2,465	16,986	62.3	56.9	8.8	37.7
1996	45,223	28,237	25,899	2,339	16,986	62.4	57.3	8.3	37.6
1997	45,350	28,370	26,334	2,036	16,980	62.6	58.1	7.2	37.4
1998	45,491	28,354	26,579	1,775	17,136	62.3	58.4	6.3	37.7
1999	45,668	28,659	26,900	1,759	17,008	62.8	58.9	6.1	37.2
2000	45,877	28,910	27,274	1,636	16,967	63.0	59.4	5.7	37.0
2001	46,127	28,939	27,510	1,428	17,188	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
2002	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	46,018	28,853	27,342	1,511	17,165	62.7	59.4	5.2	37.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,040	28,932	27,447	1,486	17,108	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,062	28,935	27,438	1,497	17,127	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jan-Mar 2001	46,084	28,901	27,432	1,469	17,182	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,105	28,923	27,470	1,452	17,183	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,127	28,939	27,510	1,428	17,188	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,149	28,968	27,513	1,455	17,181	62.8	59.6	5.0	37.2
May-Jul	46,170	28,948	27,486	1,462	17,222	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	28,967	27,492	1,476	17,225	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jul-Sep	46,213	28,968	27,487	1,480	17,246	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,004	27,516	1,488	17,230	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,043	27,555	1,487	17,213	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,068	27,559	1,509	17,209	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,031	27,544	1,487	17,267	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	29,050	27,577	1,473	17,269	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	29,065	27,576	1,489	17,275	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,130	27,625	1,505	17,232	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,195	27,698	1,497	17,209	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
May-Jul	46,425	29,166	27,653	1,513	17,258	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,191	27,671	1,520	17,255	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,204	27,662	1,541	17,261	62.9	59.5	5.3	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,290	27,759	1,532	17,194	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,503	29,294	27,778	1,515	17,210	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,522	29,318	27,812	1,506	17,204	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	114	150	-36	-57	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.5	-2.3	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	246	250	253	-3	-5	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.0				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	YBTI	YBTL
1992	34,842	27,552	24,794	2,758	7,290	79.1	71.2	10.0	20.9
1993	34,830	27,388	24,475	2,913	7,442	78.6	70.3	10.6	21.4
1994	34,849	27,332	24,614	2,718	7,517	78.4	70.6	9.9	21.6
1995	34,921	27,301	24,854	2,446	7,620	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,027	27,448	25,130	2,318	7,580	78.4	71.7	8.4	21.6
1997	35,134	27,546	25,534	2,012	7,588	78.4	72.7	7.3	21.6
1998	35,244	27,562	25,807	1,755	7,682	78.2	73.2	6.4	21.8
1999	35,394	27,823	26,084	1,739	7,571	78.6	73.7	6.3	21.4
2000	35,572	28,062	26,443	1,619	7,510	78.9	74.3	5.8	21.1
2001	35,781	28,104	26,691	1,413	7,677	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
2002	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	35,690	28,019	26,526	1,493	7,672	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	35,709	28,100	26,630	1,469	7,609	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	35,727	28,104	26,625	1,479	7,623	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	35,745	28,075	26,624	1,451	7,670	78.5	74.5	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,763	28,092	26,656	1,435	7,672	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,781	28,104	26,691	1,413	7,677	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Apr-Jun	35,800	28,126	26,686	1,440	7,674	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
May-Jul	35,818	28,083	26,635	1,448	7,735	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,100	26,639	1,461	7,736	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,093	26,626	1,467	7,759	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Aug-Oct	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
Oct-Dec	35,899	28,168	26,675	1,493	7,731	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	35,915	28,140	26,668	1,472	7,775	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	35,930	28,157	26,697	1,460	7,774	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,169	26,696	1,474	7,777	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Feb-Apr	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
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,289	26,813	1,476	7,705	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
May-Jul	36,009	28,263	26,772	1,491	7,746	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,294	26,796	1,498	7,730	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,293	26,774	1,519	7,744	78.5	74.3	5.4	21.5
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,373	26,864	1,509	7,676	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,380	26,884	1,496	7,682	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,406	26,920	1,486	7,667	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	37	113	146	-33	-77	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.5	-2.2	-1.0				
Over last 12 months	175	238	245	-7	-63	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Percent	0.5	0.8	0.9	-0.5	-0.8				

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

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

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.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	21,595	15,960	14,108	1,852	5,635	73.9	65.3	11.6	26.1
1993	21,589	15,736	13,771	1,965	5,853	72.9	63.8	12.5	27.1
1994	21,587	15,654	13,851	1,802	5,934	72.5	64.2	11.5	27.5
1995	21,629	15,607	14,020	1,588	6,022	72.2	64.8	10.2	27.8
1996	21,692	15,595	14,075	1,520	6,097	71.9	64.9	9.7	28.1
1997	21,754	15,584	14,306	1,278	6,171	71.6	65.8	8.2	28.4
1998	21,823	15,525	14,456	1,069	6,298	71.1	66.2	6.9	28.9
1999	21,919	15,650	14,579	1,072	6,268	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
2000	22,029	15,748	14,773	975	6,281	71.5	67.1	6.2	28.5
2001	22,174	15,713	14,866	847	6,461	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
2002	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	22,109	15,699	14,797	902	6,410	71.0	66.9	5.7	29.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,122	15,726	14,836	890	6,396	71.1	67.1	5.7	28.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,135	15,739	14,830	909	6,396	71.1	67.0	5.8	28.9
Jan-Mar 2001	22,148	15,730	14,845	885	6,418	71.0	67.0	5.6	29.0
Feb-Apr	22,161	15,714	14,846	868	6,447	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,174	15,713	14,866	847	6,461	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
Apr-Jun	22,187	15,714	14,842	871	6,473	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
May-Jul	22,200	15,728	14,843	885	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,754	14,862	893	6,459	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,759	14,867	892	6,466	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,769	14,868	901	6,468	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,777	14,883	893	6,473	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,787	14,887	899	6,475	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,759	14,867	892	6,514	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,286	15,766	14,876	890	6,520	70.7	66.8	5.6	29.3
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,754	14,846	908	6,544	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,771	14,859	912	6,539	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,800	14,902	898	6,534	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
May-Jul	22,346	15,801	14,892	909	6,545	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,800	14,893	906	6,558	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,808	14,880	928	6,560	70.7	66.5	5.9	29.3
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,875	14,963	912	6,503	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,388	15,879	14,976	903	6,509	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,398	15,904	15,019	885	6,495	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	30	96	139	-43	-65	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>				
Over last 12 months	137	117	132	-14	20	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	18,046	15,643	13,807	1,836	2,403	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,015	15,468	13,516	1,952	2,547	85.9	75.0	12.6	14.1
1994	17,994	15,379	13,587	1,792	2,615	85.5	75.5	11.6	14.5
1995	18,009	15,310	13,731	1,579	2,699	85.0	76.2	10.3	15.0
1996	18,044	15,317	13,809	1,508	2,727	84.9	76.5	9.8	15.1
1997	18,080	15,303	14,037	1,266	2,776	84.6	77.6	8.3	15.4
1998	18,123	15,243	14,183	1,059	2,880	84.1	78.3	6.9	15.9
1999	18,197	15,354	14,292	1,062	2,842	84.4	78.5	6.9	15.6
2000	18,279	15,454	14,486	968	2,826	84.5	79.2	6.3	15.5
2001	18,383	15,440	14,600	840	2,943	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
2002	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	18,337	15,420	14,526	893	2,917	84.1	79.2	5.8	15.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	18,346	15,451	14,569	882	2,895	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	18,355	15,462	14,561	901	2,894	84.2	79.3	5.8	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	18,364	15,459	14,583	877	2,905	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,374	15,441	14,581	860	2,933	84.0	79.4	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,383	15,440	14,600	840	2,943	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
Apr-Jun	18,392	15,433	14,569	864	2,958	83.9	79.2	5.6	16.1
May-Jul	18,401	15,439	14,562	877	2,962	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,469	14,584	886	2,941	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,470	14,585	885	2,949	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,479	14,586	893	2,947	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,483	14,596	886	2,952	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,483	14,591	892	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,459	14,574	885	2,991	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,458	15,468	14,586	882	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,460	14,560	900	3,006	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,473	14,570	902	3,001	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,497	14,608	889	2,993	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
May-Jul	18,497	15,500	14,600	900	2,997	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,499	14,601	897	3,007	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,501	14,583	918	3,011	83.7	78.8	5.9	16.3
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,558	14,656	902	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,523	15,565	14,670	895	2,958	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,588	14,710	878	2,941	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	18	87	127	-40	-69	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-2.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	87	105	119	-14	-17	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>				

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

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

See technical note on pS12.

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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^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 over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,395	12,437	11,498	939	10,959	53.2	49.1	7.5	46.8
1993	23,405	12,456	11,474	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,425	12,484	11,541	943	10,941	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,470	12,506	11,629	878	10,964	53.3	49.5	7.0	46.7
1996	23,531	12,642	11,824	819	10,889	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,595	12,786	12,028	758	10,809	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,668	12,830	12,123	707	10,838	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,749	13,009	12,321	687	10,740	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,848	13,162	12,501	662	10,686	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,953	13,226	12,644	581	10,727	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	23,910	13,154	12,545	609	10,755	55.0	52.5	4.6	45.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,918	13,206	12,610	596	10,712	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,927	13,196	12,608	588	10,731	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,936	13,171	12,588	584	10,765	55.0	52.6	4.4	45.0
Feb-Apr	23,944	13,209	12,624	584	10,736	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,953	13,226	12,644	581	10,727	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,962	13,254	12,671	583	10,707	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
May-Jul	23,970	13,221	12,644	577	10,750	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,979	13,213	12,630	583	10,766	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Jul-Sep	23,988	13,209	12,620	589	10,780	55.1	52.6	4.5	44.9
Aug-Oct	23,997	13,236	12,648	588	10,762	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,006	13,266	12,672	594	10,740	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
Oct-Dec	24,015	13,281	12,672	609	10,734	55.3	52.8	4.6	44.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,024	13,272	12,677	595	10,752	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,033	13,285	12,701	583	10,749	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar 2002	24,043	13,311	12,730	581	10,731	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
Feb-Apr	24,052	13,359	12,765	593	10,693	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Apr-Jun	24,070	13,395	12,796	599	10,675	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
May-Jul	24,079	13,366	12,761	604	10,713	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,088	13,391	12,777	614	10,697	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Jul-Sep	24,097	13,396	12,782	614	10,701	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Aug-Oct	24,106	13,415	12,796	620	10,691	55.7	53.1	4.6	44.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,115	13,414	12,802	612	10,701	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,124	13,414	12,793	621	10,710	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	19	11	7	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>				
Over last 12 months	109	133	122	12	-25	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,796	11,909	10,987	922	4,887	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,814	11,920	10,959	961	4,894	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,855	11,953	11,026	927	4,902	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,912	11,991	11,123	867	4,921	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,983	12,130	11,321	810	4,853	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,055	12,243	11,496	746	4,812	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,121	12,319	11,624	695	4,802	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,198	12,469	11,792	677	4,729	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,293	12,608	11,957	651	4,684	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,399	12,665	12,091	573	4,734	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	17,353	12,599	11,999	600	4,754	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,363	12,649	12,061	588	4,714	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,372	12,642	12,064	578	4,730	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,381	12,616	12,041	574	4,765	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,390	12,651	12,076	575	4,739	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,665	12,091	573	4,734	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,693	12,117	576	4,715	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,417	12,644	12,073	571	4,773	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,426	12,631	12,056	576	4,795	72.5	69.2	4.6	27.5
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,623	12,042	582	4,810	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,656	12,075	581	4,785	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,449	12,675	12,090	585	4,774	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Oct-Dec	17,457	12,685	12,084	601	4,772	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,465	12,681	12,094	587	4,784	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,473	12,688	12,111	577	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Jan-Mar 2002	17,480	12,710	12,136	574	4,771	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,488	12,757	12,172	585	4,731	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,504	12,792	12,205	587	4,712	73.1	69.7	4.6	26.9
May-Jul	17,512	12,763	12,171	592	4,749	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,519	12,796	12,195	601	4,724	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Jul-Sep	17,526	12,792	12,191	601	4,734	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Aug-Oct	17,532	12,815	12,208	607	4,717	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,538	12,814	12,214	600	4,724	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Oct-Dec	17,544	12,818	12,210	608	4,726	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	26	19	7	-7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				
Over last 12 months	87	133	126	7	-46	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>				

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

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

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.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^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 over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	44,990	28,281	25,552	2,729	16,709	62.9	56.8	9.7	37.1
1993	44,994	28,076	25,189	2,887	16,919	62.4	56.0	10.3	37.6
1994	45,013	28,017	25,331	2,686	16,996	62.2	56.3	9.6	37.8
1995	45,099	27,984	25,576	2,408	17,115	62.1	56.7	8.6	37.9
1996	45,223	28,097	25,812	2,285	17,126	62.1	57.1	8.1	37.9
1997	45,350	28,221	26,234	1,987	17,129	62.2	57.8	7.0	37.8
1998	45,491	28,200	26,470	1,730	17,291	62.0	58.2	6.1	38.0
1999	45,668	28,498	26,791	1,707	17,170	62.4	58.7	6.0	37.6
2000	45,877	28,748	27,167	1,581	17,130	62.7	59.2	5.5	37.3
2001	46,127	28,777	27,407	1,370	17,350	62.4	59.4	4.8	37.6
2002	46,383	29,037	27,565	1,472	17,345	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
3-months averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	46,018	28,885	27,420	1,465	17,133	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,040	28,899	27,438	1,462	17,141	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,062	28,829	27,346	1,483	17,233	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
Jan-Mar 2001	46,084	28,790	27,309	1,482	17,293	62.5	59.3	5.1	37.5
Feb-Apr	46,105	28,816	27,372	1,444	17,289	62.5	59.4	5.0	37.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,127	28,777	27,407	1,370	17,350	62.4	59.4	4.8	37.6
Apr-Jun	46,149	28,847	27,436	1,412	17,301	62.5	59.5	4.9	37.5
May-Jul	46,170	28,955	27,494	1,461	17,215	62.7	59.5	5.0	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	29,157	27,619	1,538	17,035	63.1	59.8	5.3	36.9
Jul-Sep	46,213	29,179	27,628	1,550	17,034	63.1	59.8	5.3	36.9
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,123	27,600	1,523	17,111	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,119	27,621	1,498	17,137	63.0	59.7	5.1	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,103	27,637	1,467	17,173	62.9	59.7	5.0	37.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,001	27,534	1,466	17,297	62.6	59.5	5.1	37.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	28,945	27,484	1,461	17,374	62.5	59.3	5.0	37.5
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	28,957	27,454	1,502	17,384	62.5	59.2	5.2	37.5
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,031	27,532	1,498	17,331	62.6	59.4	5.2	37.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,037	27,565	1,472	17,345	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,083	27,628	1,456	17,320	62.7	59.5	5.0	37.3
May-Jul	46,425	29,171	27,659	1,512	17,254	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,380	27,794	1,587	17,066	63.3	59.8	5.4	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,415	27,795	1,620	17,050	63.3	59.8	5.5	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,421	27,843	1,577	17,064	63.3	59.9	5.4	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aug)	46,503	29,374	27,844	1,530	17,129	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Oct-Dec	46,522	29,358	27,894	1,464	17,165	63.1	60.0	5.0	36.9
Changes									
Over last 12 months	246	254	257	-3	-9	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,842	27,433	24,735	2,698	7,409	78.7	71.0	9.8	21.3
1993	34,830	27,269	24,415	2,853	7,561	78.3	70.1	10.5	21.7
1994	34,849	27,208	24,548	2,660	7,641	78.1	70.4	9.8	21.9
1995	34,921	27,169	24,778	2,391	7,752	77.8	71.0	8.8	22.2
1996	35,027	27,305	25,039	2,266	7,722	78.0	71.5	8.3	22.0
1997	35,134	27,394	25,429	1,964	7,741	78.0	72.4	7.2	22.0
1998	35,244	27,404	25,693	1,710	7,840	77.8	72.9	6.2	22.2
1999	35,394	27,661	25,974	1,687	7,733	78.2	73.4	6.1	21.8
2000	35,572	27,900	26,336	1,564	7,672	78.4	74.0	5.6	21.6
2001	35,818	28,083	26,634	1,449	7,735	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
2002	35,978	28,128	26,677	1,450	7,850	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
3-months averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	35,690	28,047	26,600	1,447	7,644	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	35,709	28,069	26,625	1,444	7,640	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	35,727	28,003	26,538	1,464	7,724	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2001	35,745	27,966	26,504	1,462	7,779	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
Feb-Apr	35,763	27,987	26,560	1,428	7,776	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
Mar-May (Spr)	35,781	27,945	26,590	1,355	7,836	78.1	74.3	4.8	21.9
Apr-Jun	35,800	28,003	26,605	1,398	7,797	78.2	74.3	5.0	21.8
May-Jul	35,818	28,083	26,634	1,449	7,735	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,285	26,760	1,525	7,551	78.9	74.7	5.4	21.1
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,308	26,770	1,538	7,544	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Aug-Oct	35,868	28,259	26,749	1,509	7,609	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,883	28,232	26,750	1,481	7,652	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	35,899	28,198	26,747	1,451	7,701	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	35,915	28,111	26,662	1,449	7,804	78.3	74.2	5.2	21.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	35,930	28,056	26,609	1,447	7,875	78.1	74.1	5.2	21.9
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,063	26,579	1,484	7,883	78.1	73.9	5.3	21.9
Feb-Apr	35,962	28,134	26,654	1,480	7,828	78.2	74.1	5.3	21.8
Mar-May (Spr)	35,978	28,128	26,677	1,450	7,850	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,177	26,742	1,435	7,816	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
May-Jul	36,009	28,261	26,771	1,491	7,748	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,479	26,914	1,565	7,545	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,505	26,907	1,598	7,532	79.1	74.7	5.6	20.9
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,506	26,951	1,555	7,543	79.1	74.8	5.5	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,457	26,947	1,510	7,604	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,440	26,995	1,445	7,633	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Changes									
Over last 12 months	175	242	248	-6	-68	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.9</i>				

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

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

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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGUQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1992	21,595	15,884	14,058	1,825	5,711	73.6	65.1	11.5	26.4
1993	21,589	15,660	13,722	1,938	5,929	72.5	63.6	12.4	27.5
1994	21,587	15,577	13,802	1,775	6,010	72.2	63.9	11.4	27.8
1995	21,629	15,528	13,968	1,561	6,101	71.8	64.6	10.1	28.2
1996	21,692	15,514	14,019	1,496	6,178	71.5	64.6	9.6	28.5
1997	21,754	15,500	14,244	1,257	6,254	71.3	65.5	8.1	28.7
1998	21,823	15,443	14,390	1,053	6,380	70.8	65.9	6.8	29.2
1999	21,919	15,564	14,513	1,051	6,355	71.0	66.2	6.8	29.0
2000	22,029	15,660	14,707	953	6,369	71.1	66.8	6.1	28.9
2001	22,174	15,624	14,801	823	6,550	70.5	66.8	5.3	29.5
2002	22,322	15,708	14,819	888	6,614	70.4	66.4	5.7	29.6
3-months averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	22,109	15,703	14,827	876	6,406	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,122	15,714	14,821	892	6,408	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,135	15,682	14,768	914	6,453	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Jan-Mar 2001	22,148	15,665	14,768	898	6,483	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,161	15,651	14,785	866	6,510	70.6	66.7	5.5	29.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,174	15,624	14,801	823	6,550	70.5	66.8	5.3	29.5
Apr-Jun	22,187	15,651	14,799	852	6,536	70.5	66.7	5.4	29.5
May-Jul	22,200	15,728	14,845	883	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,872	14,947	925	6,341	71.5	67.3	5.8	28.5
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,890	14,970	920	6,335	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,838	14,934	905	6,399	71.2	67.2	5.7	28.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,799	14,919	879	6,451	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,794	14,918	876	6,468	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,749	14,853	896	6,524	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,286	15,709	14,812	897	6,577	70.5	66.5	5.7	29.5
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,688	14,766	922	6,609	70.4	66.2	5.9	29.6
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,707	14,796	911	6,603	70.4	66.3	5.8	29.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,708	14,819	888	6,614	70.4	66.4	5.7	29.6
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,734	14,856	878	6,600	70.5	66.5	5.6	29.5
May-Jul	22,346	15,799	14,891	908	6,548	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,917	14,975	941	6,442	71.2	67.0	5.9	28.8
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,940	14,980	960	6,428	71.3	67.0	6.0	28.7
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,957	15,035	922	6,421	71.3	67.2	5.8	28.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,388	15,913	15,024	889	6,475	71.1	67.1	5.6	28.9
Oct-Dec	22,398	15,928	15,070	858	6,470	71.1	67.3	5.4	28.9
Changes Over last 12 months	137	134	152	-18	3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
Males aged 16-64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1992	18,046	15,567	13,758	1,810	2,479	86.3	76.2	11.6	13.7
1993	18,015	15,393	13,467	1,926	2,623	85.4	74.8	12.5	14.6
1994	17,994	15,303	13,538	1,765	2,691	85.0	75.2	11.5	15.0
1995	18,009	15,232	13,679	1,553	2,777	84.6	76.0	10.2	15.4
1996	18,044	15,237	13,753	1,484	2,807	84.4	76.2	9.7	15.6
1997	18,080	15,220	13,974	1,245	2,860	84.2	77.3	8.2	15.8
1998	18,123	15,160	14,116	1,043	2,963	83.6	77.9	6.9	16.4
1999	18,197	15,266	14,225	1,042	2,930	83.9	78.2	6.8	16.1
2000	18,279	15,365	14,419	946	2,915	84.1	78.9	6.2	15.9
2001	18,383	15,351	14,535	816	3,032	83.5	79.1	5.3	16.5
2002	18,482	15,405	14,527	878	3,077	83.4	78.6	5.7	16.6
3-months averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	18,337	15,423	14,555	867	2,914	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	18,346	15,440	14,557	883	2,906	84.2	79.3	5.7	15.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	18,355	15,408	14,502	905	2,948	83.9	79.0	5.9	16.1
Jan-Mar 2001	18,364	15,397	14,508	888	2,968	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Feb-Apr	18,374	15,380	14,521	859	2,994	83.7	79.0	5.6	16.3
Mar-May (Spr)	18,383	15,351	14,535	816	3,032	83.5	79.1	5.3	16.5
Apr-Jun	18,392	15,369	14,524	845	3,023	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
May-Jul	18,401	15,436	14,561	875	2,965	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,585	14,667	918	2,825	84.7	79.7	5.9	15.3
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,601	14,687	914	2,817	84.7	79.7	5.9	15.3
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,551	14,652	899	2,875	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,503	14,631	872	2,931	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,489	14,620	868	2,953	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,450	14,562	889	3,000	83.7	78.9	5.8	16.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,458	15,415	14,526	889	3,043	83.5	78.7	5.8	16.5
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,397	14,485	913	3,068	83.4	78.4	5.9	16.6
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,410	14,509	901	3,063	83.4	78.5	5.8	16.6
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,405	14,527	878	3,077	83.4	78.6	5.7	16.6
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,430	14,561	869	3,060	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
May-Jul	18,497	15,494	14,595	898	3,004	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,614	14,682	932	2,891	84.4	79.3	6.0	15.6
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,632	14,682	950	2,879	84.4	79.3	6.1	15.6
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,640	14,727	913	2,878	84.5	79.5	5.8	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,523	15,597	14,714	882	2,927	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,608	14,756	852	2,921	84.2	79.6	5.5	15.8
Changes Over last 12 months	87	119	136	-16	-32	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-1.1</i>				

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

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

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

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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

A.1
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^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 over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1992	23,395	12,398	11,493	904	10,998	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,405	12,415	11,467	949	10,989	53.0	49.0	7.6	47.0
1994	23,425	12,439	11,529	911	10,986	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,470	12,455	11,608	847	11,014	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,531	12,583	11,793	790	10,948	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,595	12,720	11,990	730	10,875	53.9	50.8	5.7	46.1
1998	23,668	12,757	12,080	677	10,911	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
1999	23,749	12,935	12,279	656	10,814	54.5	51.7	5.1	45.5
2000	23,848	13,088	12,460	628	10,760	54.9	52.2	4.8	45.1
2001	23,953	13,152	12,605	547	10,801	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
2002	24,061	13,330	12,746	584	10,731	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
3-months averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	23,910	13,182	12,593	589	10,728	55.1	52.7	4.5	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,918	13,186	12,616	570	10,732	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,927	13,147	12,578	569	10,780	54.9	52.6	4.3	45.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,936	13,125	12,541	584	10,811	54.8	52.4	4.5	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,944	13,165	12,587	578	10,779	55.0	52.6	4.4	45.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,953	13,152	12,605	547	10,801	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
Apr-Jun	23,962	13,196	12,637	560	10,765	55.1	52.7	4.2	44.9
May-Jul	23,970	13,227	12,649	578	10,744	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,979	13,285	12,672	613	10,694	55.4	52.8	4.6	44.6
Jul-Sep	23,988	13,289	12,658	630	10,699	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Aug-Oct	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	24,015	13,310	12,718	591	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,024	13,252	12,682	570	10,773	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,033	13,236	12,672	564	10,798	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2002	24,043	13,268	12,688	580	10,774	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Feb-Apr	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	24,070	13,349	12,772	577	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
May-Jul	24,079	13,372	12,768	604	10,706	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
Oct-Dec	24,124	13,430	12,824	606	10,694	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	109 0.5	120 0.9	105 0.8	15 2.5	-11 -0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Females aged 16-59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
1992	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									
Oct-Dec 2000	17,353	12,624	12,044	580	4,730	72.7	69.4	4.6	27.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,363	12,629	12,068	560	4,734	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,372	12,595	12,036	559	4,777	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,381	12,569	11,996	574	4,811	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	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	17,408	12,634	12,081	553	4,774	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,417	12,647	12,073	574	4,770	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,707	12,097	610	4,734	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,449	12,728	12,119	609	4,721	72.9	69.5	4.8	27.1
Oct-Dec	17,457	12,709	12,127	582	4,748	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,465	12,661	12,100	561	4,804	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	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	17,488	12,724	12,145	579	4,764	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,496	12,723	12,150	573	4,773	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,504	12,747	12,181	566	4,756	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
May-Jul	17,512	12,768	12,175	592	4,744	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,519	12,865	12,232	633	4,654	73.4	69.8	4.9	26.6
Jul-Sep	17,526	12,873	12,225	648	4,653	73.5	69.8	5.0	26.5
Aug-Oct	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
Oct-Dec	17,544	12,832	12,240	593	4,712	73.1	69.8	4.6	26.9
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	87 0.5	123 1.0	113 0.9	10 1.7	-35 -0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3

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

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

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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in April 1998. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previously e.g. December to February 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 Oct-Dec 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)	27,812	±166	150	±120	253	±211
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	0.3%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,506	±53	-36	±56	-3	±71
Unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,318	±163	114	±118	250	±208
Economic activity rate	78.7%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,667	±138	-77	±98	-63	±176
Economic inactivity rate	21.3%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,417	±62	-78	±44	-42	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,250	±62	1	±44	-22	±80

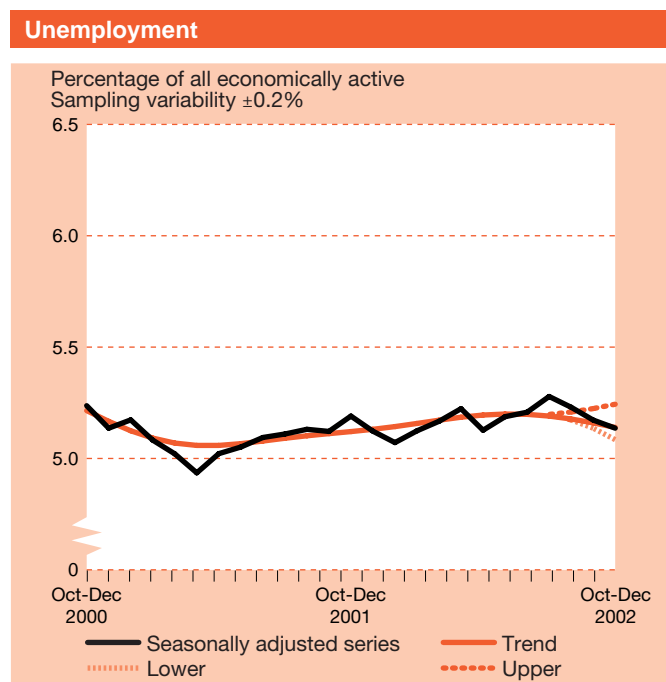
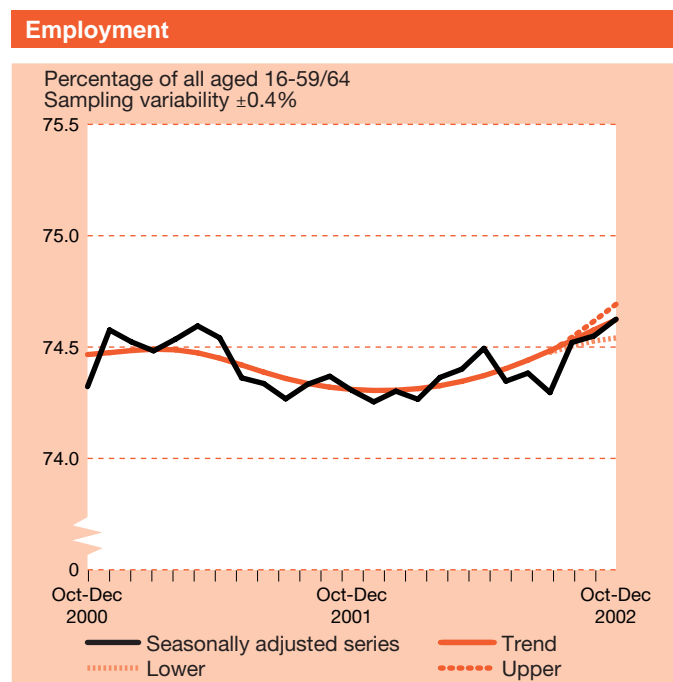
Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002, for further information.

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.



A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		Unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Oct-Dec 1994	25,526	70.9	2,536	9.0
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,545	71.0	2,513	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,567	71.0	2,496	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,590	71.0	2,482	8.8
Feb-Apr	25,616	71.1	2,472	8.8
Mar-May	25,643	71.1	2,462	8.8
Apr-Jun	25,671	71.2	2,453	8.7
May-Jul	25,700	71.3	2,444	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,729	71.4	2,435	8.6
Jul-Sep	25,758	71.4	2,425	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,784	71.5	2,414	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,808	71.6	2,403	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,828	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,844	71.6	2,380	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,857	71.7	2,368	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,867	71.7	2,355	8.4
Feb-Apr	25,877	71.7	2,343	8.3
Mar-May	25,887	71.7	2,330	8.3
Apr-Jun	25,901	71.7	2,316	8.2
May-Jul	25,919	71.8	2,302	8.2
Jun-Aug	25,944	71.8	2,288	8.1
Jul-Sep	25,974	71.9	2,272	8.0
Aug-Oct	26,012	72.0	2,253	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,055	72.1	2,231	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,102	72.2	2,206	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,152	72.3	2,177	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,202	72.4	2,146	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,251	72.5	2,114	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,296	72.6	2,083	7.3
Mar-May	26,337	72.7	2,053	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,374	72.8	2,024	7.1
May-Jul	26,405	72.8	1,995	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,431	72.9	1,966	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,452	72.9	1,937	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,470	73.0	1,908	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,485	73.0	1,880	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,499	73.0	1,854	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,513	73.1	1,832	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	26,529	73.1	1,815	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,547	73.2	1,802	6.4
Feb-Apr	26,567	73.2	1,792	6.3
Mar-May	26,590	73.2	1,786	6.3
Apr-Jun	26,615	73.3	1,782	6.3
May-Jul	26,643	73.4	1,780	6.3
Jun-Aug	26,674	73.4	1,778	6.3
Jul-Sep	26,708	73.5	1,777	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,742	73.5	1,776	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,775	73.6	1,775	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,805	73.6	1,774	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	26,832	73.7	1,773	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	26,856	73.7	1,771	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	26,876	73.7	1,766	6.2
Feb-Apr	26,895	73.7	1,760	6.1
Mar-May	26,915	73.8	1,750	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,938	73.8	1,738	6.1
May-Jul	26,964	73.8	1,726	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,993	73.9	1,714	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,025	73.9	1,703	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,056	74.0	1,694	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,087	74.0	1,687	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,117	74.1	1,680	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,146	74.1	1,673	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,175	74.2	1,665	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,205	74.2	1,654	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,236	74.3	1,641	5.7
Mar-May	27,267	74.3	1,625	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,296	74.4	1,608	5.6
May-Jul	27,322	74.4	1,589	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,343	74.4	1,571	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,361	74.5	1,554	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,375	74.5	1,537	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,387	74.5	1,521	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,401	74.5	1,506	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,415	74.5	1,492	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,430	74.5	1,480	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,446	74.5	1,472	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,461	74.5	1,466	5.1
Mar-May	27,474	74.5	1,464	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,485	74.5	1,465	5.1
May-Jul	27,495	74.4	1,468	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,505	74.4	1,472	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,515	74.4	1,477	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,527	74.3	1,481	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,539	74.3	1,484	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,551	74.3	1,487	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,564	74.3	1,491	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,578	74.3	1,495	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	27,592	74.3	1,500	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,608	74.3	1,506	5.2
Mar-May	27,626	74.3	1,511	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,646	74.4	1,515	5.2
May-Jul	27,669	74.4	1,518	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,694	74.4	1,520	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,721	74.5	1,520	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,750	74.5	1,518	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,780	74.6	1,514	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,809	74.6	1,509	5.1

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 Market Trends*, April 1999.

b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS13.

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.

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2000	September	29,316	15,562	13,754
	December	29,393	15,596	13,797
2001	March	29,427	15,625	13,802
	June	29,514	15,680	13,834
	September	29,468	15,707	13,761
	December	29,516	15,709	13,807
2002	March	29,539	15,691	13,848
	June	29,519	15,682	13,838
	September	29,493	15,659	13,833
Change on quarter		-27	-23	-4
Percent		-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Change on year		25	-48	73
Percent		0.1	-0.3	0.5

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	February ^c	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June ^c	952.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
	July	949.7	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
	August	946.2	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
	September ^c	945.0	715.9	229.1	3.1	4.4	1.7
	October	940.4	711.7	228.7	3.1	4.3	1.7
	November ^c	934.1	706.0	228.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
	December R	932.0	702.5	229.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
2003	January P	928.5	699.4	229.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
Change on month		-3.5	-3.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.4	-0.4	-0.2			
Change on year		-21.9	-22.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-2.3	-3.0	0.0			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2001	December R	131.8	3.4			
2002	January R	132.1	3.0			
	February	133.0	2.6			
	March	133.2	2.9			
	April	133.8	3.3			
	May	134.1	3.8			
	June	134.5	3.9			
	July	134.9	3.9			
	August	135.2	3.8			
	September	135.7	3.8			
	October	136.1	3.7			
	November R	136.6	3.8			
	December P	136.2	3.7			
Change on month		-0.4	-0.1			
Change on year		4.4	0.3			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

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

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

^e 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 taking 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
P Provisional

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.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (October to December 2002)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment						
		All		Male		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
		Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East			73.1				68.0		71.1		64.6		6.9		8.4		5.1	
North West			77.8				74.1		78.5		69.1		4.8		5.4		4.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber			77.9				74.1		78.8		68.7		4.8		5.4		4.0	
East Midlands			80.5				76.7		81.4		71.5		4.6		4.6		4.5	
West Midlands			79.5				75.1		80.1		69.5		5.5		5.6		5.3	
East			82.0				78.7		84.0		72.8		3.9		4.2		3.5	
London			76.0				70.9		77.1		64.1		6.6		7.1		5.8	
South East			83.0				79.8		85.0		73.9		3.9		4.0		3.7	
South West			82.6				79.3		83.4		74.7		4.0		3.9		4.0	
England																		
Wales			75.9				71.8		75.6		67.6		5.2		5.6		4.7	
Scotland			79.6				74.8		78.1		71.4		5.9		6.2		5.4	
Great Britain																		
Northern Ireland			73.1				69.0		76.0		61.5		5.5		6.1		4.7	
United Kingdom																		

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
		All		Male		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East			-1.0				-1.1	-1.4		-0.8		0.3		0.2		0.4	
North West			1.3				1.5	2.3		0.6		-0.5		-0.6		-0.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber			0.2				0.3	0.5		0.0		-0.1		-0.4		0.3	
East Midlands			0.3				0.2	0.0		0.4		0.2		0.5		-0.1	
West Midlands			0.2				0.2	-0.5		0.9		0.1		-0.5		0.8	
East			-0.8				-0.9	-1.6		-0.2		0.2		1.0		-0.8	
London			-0.7				-0.1	0.2		-0.5		-0.7		-1.0		-0.4	
South East			-0.1				-0.5	-0.7		-0.3		0.6		0.7		0.4	
South West			0.4				0.0	0.2		-0.2		0.5		0.3		0.7	
England																	
Wales			2.8				3.1	2.8		3.5		-0.7		-0.5		-0.8	
Scotland			1.0				1.4	1.6		1.3		-0.6		-1.4		0.4	
Great Britain																	
Northern Ireland			1.6				1.8	3.0		0.4		-0.4		-1.0		0.4	
United Kingdom																	

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.
b Denominator = total economically active.

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

The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002, for further information.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (September 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (January 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{c,d} (January 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^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	114.4	3.5	88.9	5.0	25.5	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,335	1,222	1,113	85.9	3.5	65.6	5.0	20.3	1.8			
East Midlands	1,964	1,023	941	56.8	2.8	42.1	3.9	14.7	1.6			
West Midlands	2,562	1,353	1,209	93.2	3.5	71.0	4.8	22.2	1.8			
East	2,612	1,393	1,219	56.3	2.2	41.1	2.9	15.2	1.3			
London	4,486	2,440	2,045	167.3	3.6	120.8	4.8	46.5	2.2			
South East	4,150	2,181	1,968	72.3	1.7	53.9	2.3	18.4	0.9			
South West	2,456	1,289	1,167	48.1	1.9	35.4	2.6	12.7	1.1			
England	24,837	13,171	11,666	748.6	2.9	561.2	4.0	187.4	1.6			
Wales	1,245	643	602	45.7	3.5	34.9	5.1	10.8	1.8			
Scotland	2,511	1,291	1,221	99.1	4.0	76.8	5.6	22.3	2.0			
Great Britain	28,593	15,104	13,489	893.6	3.0	673.0	4.2	220.6	1.6			
Northern Ireland	753	401	351	35.0	4.4	26.5	6.0	8.5	2.4			
United Kingdom	29,346	15,505	13,840	928.5	3.1	699.4	4.3	229.1	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on December 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{c,d} (change on December 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	12	11	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
North West	22	13	9	-1.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	13	9	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	-4	6	-10	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	8	-2	10	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	6	-6	12	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
London	3	-2	5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0			
South East	-12	-10	-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	-5	9	-14	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
England	52	32	20	-3.0	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
Wales	3	4	-1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-1	3	-5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Great Britain	53	39	15	-3.2	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0			
Northern Ireland	1	0	0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	54	39	15	-3.5	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0			

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

c The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.

d See footnote e on Table A.3.

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

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: October to December 2002

Government Office Regions	Employment level (000s)	Unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working-age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	± 1.9%	± 1.0%
North West	± 61	± 18	± 60	± 59	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 38	± 12	± 38	± 42	± 1.3%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 49	± 15	± 49	± 45	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 63	± 24	± 61	± 60	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 59	± 17	± 58	± 53	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 48	± 14	± 48	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 11	± 37	± 37	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 47	± 16	± 46	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.6%

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*.

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1994	25,393	21,684	3,237	144	329	19,173	6,219	16,359	5,325	2,632	605	1,135
1995	25,648	21,945	3,287	138	279	19,385	6,263	16,547	5,398	2,664	622	1,275
1996	25,899	22,309	3,220	125	244	19,406	6,493	16,662	5,648	2,580	640	1,277
1997	26,334	22,737	3,263	117	216	19,700	6,634	16,960	5,777	2,584	679	1,236
1998	26,579	23,116	3,190	100	173	19,895	6,684	17,287	5,829	2,483	707	1,166
1999	26,900	23,523	3,123	100	154	20,130	6,771	17,581	5,942	2,443	681	1,255
2000	27,274	23,961	3,065	108	140	20,391	6,883	17,909	6,052	2,379	686	1,164
2001	27,510	24,194	3,074	96	146	20,567	6,944	18,042	6,153	2,425	649	1,158
2002	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2001	27,559	24,245	3,092	103	118	20,607	6,952	18,103	6,143	2,418	674	1,131
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,544	24,238	3,078	106	122	20,585	6,959	18,088	6,149	2,410	668	1,141
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	27,577	24,285	3,077	101	114	20,618	6,959	18,129	6,156	2,407	670	1,151
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	24,279	3,089	97	110	20,621	6,955	18,130	6,150	2,410	679	1,138
Feb-Apr	27,625	24,336	3,086	95	108	20,634	6,991	18,149	6,187	2,407	679	1,120
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
Apr-Jun	27,698	24,380	3,121	97	100	20,637	7,061	18,158	6,223	2,411	710	1,113
May-Jul	27,653	24,334	3,136	90	93	20,614	7,039	18,115	6,219	2,434	702	1,128
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	24,330	3,152	93	96	20,575	7,096	18,082	6,249	2,424	727	1,130
Jul-Sep	27,662	24,328	3,145	91	98	20,565	7,097	18,083	6,244	2,412	733	1,159
Aug-Oct	27,759	24,412	3,156	92	98	20,609	7,149	18,131	6,281	2,411	746	1,160
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,778	24,452	3,141	91	95	20,667	7,111	18,197	6,255	2,405	736	1,180
Oct-Dec	27,812	24,472	3,154	91	94	20,724	7,089	18,242	6,230	2,418	736	1,159
Changes												
Over last 3 months	150	145	9	0	-4	159	-9	159	-14	6	3	1
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	-3.9	0.8	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	253	227	62	-12	-24	117	136	140	87	0	62	29
Percent	0.9	0.9	2.0	-11.5	-20.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	9.2	2.5
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1994	13,851	11,170	2,420	48	213	12,780	1,071	10,456	715	2,211	209	497
1995	14,020	11,322	2,478	42	178	12,899	1,121	10,545	777	2,251	226	530
1996	14,075	11,488	2,394	41	152	12,882	1,193	10,628	860	2,164	230	533
1997	14,306	11,735	2,401	37	132	13,038	1,267	10,786	949	2,158	243	537
1998	14,456	11,996	2,321	28	111	13,180	1,276	11,042	953	2,061	260	505
1999	14,579	12,147	2,296	34	101	13,260	1,318	11,145	1,002	2,048	248	522
2000	14,773	12,442	2,212	35	83	13,432	1,341	11,421	1,021	1,951	261	482
2001	14,866	12,490	2,247	34	95	13,519	1,347	11,443	1,047	2,008	239	465
2002	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2001	14,887	12,503	2,278	33	73	13,496	1,391	11,431	1,072	2,009	269	448
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	14,867	12,485	2,275	35	72	13,491	1,376	11,427	1,058	2,010	265	451
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	14,876	12,506	2,268	31	70	13,500	1,376	11,445	1,062	2,002	266	465
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	12,472	2,275	29	69	13,473	1,372	11,414	1,059	2,007	268	461
Feb-Apr	14,859	12,500	2,264	28	67	13,465	1,394	11,415	1,085	1,999	265	454
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
Apr-Jun	14,902	12,531	2,284	30	57	13,479	1,423	11,441	1,090	1,998	286	455
May-Jul	14,892	12,514	2,294	29	55	13,471	1,421	11,420	1,094	2,012	282	465
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	12,504	2,300	32	58	13,457	1,437	11,401	1,103	2,015	285	464
Jul-Sep	14,880	12,483	2,304	35	59	13,421	1,460	11,371	1,112	2,008	296	492
Aug-Oct	14,963	12,556	2,313	35	59	13,461	1,502	11,411	1,145	2,009	303	505
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,976	12,583	2,300	33	60	13,477	1,499	11,435	1,149	2,001	299	499
Oct-Dec	15,019	12,628	2,299	31	60	13,510	1,509	11,465	1,163	2,002	297	486
Changes												
Over last 3 months	139	145	-5	-3	2	89	49	95	50	-5	1	-7
Percent	0.9	1.2	-0.2	-9.8	2.7	0.7	3.4	0.8	4.5	-0.3	0.2	-1.3
Over last 12 months	132	125	21	-1	-13	14	118	34	91	-7	27	37
Percent	0.9	1.0	0.9	-3.6	-17.6	0.1	8.5	0.3	8.5	-0.3	10.2	8.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1994	11,541	10,513	816	96	116	6,393	5,148	5,903	4,610	421	395	638
1995	11,629	10,623	809	96	101	6,486	5,142	6,002	4,622	413	396	745
1996	11,824	10,821	828	84	93	6,524	5,239	6,034	4,757	416	410	743
1997	12,028	11,002	862	79	84	6,661	5,367	6,174	4,828	426	436	698
1998	12,123	11,121	869	72	62	6,716	5,408	6,244	4,876	422	447	661
1999	12,321	11,375	827	65	53	6,869	5,452	6,435	4,940	395	432	733
2000	12,501	11,519	853	72	57	6,960	5,541	6,488	5,031	429	424	682
2001	12,644	11,704	827	61	51	7,048	5,596	6,598	5,106	417	410	693
2002	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2001	12,672	11,742	814	71	45	7,111	5,561	6,671	5,071	409	405	682
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,677	11,753	803	72	50	7,094	5,583	6,661	5,091	399	403	690
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,701	11,779	809	69	44	7,118	5,584	6,684	5,094	405	404	686
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	11,807	814	68	42	7,148	5,583	6,716	5,091	403	412	677
Feb-Apr	12,765	11,836	822	67	41	7,169	5,597	6,733	5,102	407	415	666
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
Apr-Jun	12,796	11,850	837	67	43	7,158	5,638	6,717	5,133	413	424	657
May-Jul	12,761	11,820	842	61	38	7,143	5,618	6,695	5,125	422	420	663
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	11,827	852	61	38	7,118	5,660	6,681	5,146	410	442	666
Jul-Sep	12,782	11,844	842	56	39	7,144	5,638	6,712	5,132	405	437	667
Aug-Oct	12,796	11,856	844	57	39	7,148	5,648	6,720	5,136	401	442	656
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,802	11,868	841	58	35	7,191	5,612	6,762	5,106	404	437	682
Oct-Dec	12,793	11,844	855	60	34	7,214	5,580	6,777	5,067	416	439	674
Changes												
Over last 3 months	11	0	14	4	-5	69	-58	64	-65	12	2	7
Percent	0.1	0.0	1.6	6.4	-13.7	1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.3	2.9	0.5	1.1
Over last 12 months	122	102	41	-11	-11	103	19	106	-4	7	34	-9
Percent	1.0	0.9	5.1	-15.1	-24.3	1.4	0.3	1.6	-0.1	1.7	8.5	-1.3

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. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002, for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a 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	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,473	6.8	617	41.9	399	97	360	5,930	834	14.1	4,341	89	667	1994
1,607	7.3	693	43.1	452	90	372	6,021	825	13.7	4,380	91	725	1995
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	532	112	443	6,622	687	10.4	4,848	115	971	1999
1,686	7.0	514	30.5	550	101	520	6,738	657	9.8	4,923	119	1,039	2000
1,684	7.0	467	27.8	508	91	618	6,801	619	9.1	5,002	138	1,043	2001
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	2002
1,594	6.6	410	25.7	478	96	609	6,817	568	8.3	5,061	129	1,059	3-month averages
1,578	6.5	410	26.0	479	91	599	6,818	572	8.4	5,072	129	1,045	Oct-Dec 2001
1,567	6.5	415	26.5	470	84	598	6,826	559	8.2	5,081	128	1,059	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
1,553	6.4	408	26.2	470	85	592	6,829	559	8.2	5,076	130	1,063	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
1,533	6.3	407	26.6	460	86	580	6,867	566	8.2	5,074	137	1,089	Jan-Mar 2002
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	Feb-Apr
1,553	6.4	423	27.3	460	79	591	6,933	586	8.5	5,143	138	1,066	Mar-May (Spr)
1,537	6.3	417	27.2	444	79	596	6,921	580	8.4	5,132	136	1,073	Apr-Jun
1,556	6.4	417	26.8	440	75	624	6,976	576	8.3	5,182	132	1,086	May-Jul
1,573	6.5	421	26.8	443	78	632	6,978	574	8.2	5,182	136	1,086	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,584	6.5	419	26.5	460	76	629	7,027	561	8.0	5,217	142	1,107	Jul-Sep
1,578	6.5	414	26.2	476	84	604	6,990	560	8.0	5,175	141	1,114	Aug-Oct
1,581	6.5	418	26.4	472	82	609	6,966	551	7.9	5,144	140	1,132	Sep-Nov (Aut)
7	0.0	-3	-0.3	29	4	-23	-12	-23	-0.3	-38	3	46	Oct-Dec
0.5		-0.8		6.6	5.4	-3.6	-0.2	-4.0		-0.7	2.4	4.2	Changes Over last 3 months
-13	-0.1	8	0.7	-7	-14	0	149	-17	-0.4	83	11	73	Over last 12 months
-0.8		1.9		-1.4	-14.8	0.0	2.2	-3.1		1.6	8.3	6.9	Percent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
647	5.8	311	48.1	127	45	164	924	259	28.0	341	30	294	1994
739	6.5	371	50.1	150	54	165	1,003	279	27.8	375	31	318	1995
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
786	6.5	319	40.6	208	64	195	1,250	271	21.7	528	38	412	1999
767	6.2	278	36.3	211	55	222	1,283	255	19.9	538	45	445	2000
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
738	5.9	225	30.5	191	51	271	1,341	224	16.7	592	58	467	3-month averages
730	5.8	228	31.2	190	48	264	1,323	227	17.1	583	57	457	Oct-Dec 2001
716	5.7	229	32.0	185	45	257	1,328	223	16.8	583	59	463	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
703	5.6	222	31.5	188	47	246	1,326	218	16.4	581	61	466	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
700	5.6	222	31.7	184	48	245	1,350	221	16.4	587	62	479	Jan-Mar 2002
711	5.7	230	32.4	182	49	250	1,357	223	16.4	594	64	477	Feb-Apr
723	5.8	238	32.9	179	42	264	1,376	237	17.2	608	58	472	Mar-May (Spr)
706	5.6	231	32.8	170	42	263	1,376	233	17.0	616	58	469	Apr-Jun
700	5.6	228	32.5	165	42	266	1,388	232	16.7	631	55	470	May-Jul
690	5.5	225	32.6	164	41	260	1,408	241	17.1	645	57	465	Jun-Aug (Sum)
702	5.6	232	33.1	177	39	253	1,449	240	16.6	671	56	481	Jul-Sep
698	5.5	226	32.4	190	39	242	1,448	233	16.1	670	59	486	Aug-Oct
709	5.6	231	32.5	189	39	250	1,459	227	15.6	677	58	497	Sep-Nov (Aut)
19	0.1	5	-0.1	25	-2	-10	51	-14	-1.6	32	1	32	Oct-Dec
2.8		2.4		15.4	-4.2	-3.7	3.6	-5.9		4.9	2.3	7.0	Changes Over last 3 months
-29	-0.3	6	2.0	-2	-12	-21	119	3	-1.1	85	0	30	Over last 12 months
-3.9		2.5		-0.9	-23.4	-7.6	8.8	1.6		14.3	0.2	6.5	Percent
YCCB	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
826	7.9	306	37.1	271	53	196	5,006	575	11.5	4,000	59	372	1994
868	8.2	322	37.1	302	37	207	5,018	546	10.9	4,005	60	407	1995
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	8.6	297	31.1	342	45	271	5,323	477	9.0	4,238	66	541	1998
887	7.8	267	30.1	324	48	248	5,372	416	7.7	4,320	77	559	1999
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
856	7.3	185	21.6	287	45	338	5,476	345	6.3	4,469	71	592	3-month averages
848	7.2	182	21.4	289	43	334	5,495	345	6.3	4,490	72	588	Oct-Dec 2001
851	7.2	186	21.8	285	39	341	5,499	336	6.1	4,497	69	596	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
851	7.2	186	21.8	285	39	341	5,499	336	6.1	4,497	69	596	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
833	7.0	185	22.2	276	38	335	5,517	345	6.3	4,487	75	610	Jan-Mar 2002
835	7.1	191	22.9	279	38	328	5,526	352	6.4	4,497	75	602	Feb-Apr
830	7.0	185	22.3	281	37	327	5,557	349	6.3	4,534	80	593	Mar-May (Spr)
831	7.0	186	22.4	274	37	334	5,545	347	6.3	4,516	78	604	Apr-Jun
856	7.2	190	22.1	274	33	359	5,588	344	6.2	4,551	77	616	May-Jul
883	7.5	196	22.2	279	37	372	5,569	333	6.0	4,536	80	621	Jun-Aug (Sum)
882	7.4	187	21.2	283	37	376	5,578	321	5.8	4,545	86	626	Jul-Sep
890	7.4	188	21.3	286	44	362	5,543	327	5.9	4,505	83	628	Aug-Oct
871	7.4	187	21.5	283	43	359	5,507	324	5.9	4,467	81	634	Sep-Nov (Aut)
-12	-0.1	-9	-0.7	4	6	-13	-63	-9	-0.1	-69	2	14	Oct-Dec
-1.4		-4.4		1.4	16.2	-3.6	-1.1	-2.7		-1.5	2.4	2.2	Changes Over last 3 months
15	0.1	2	-0.1	-5	-2	21	30	-21	-0.4	-2	11	42	Over last 12 months
1.8		1.1		-1.7	-5.0	6.1	0.6	-6.1		0.0	15.0	7.2	Percent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

							Thousands, seasonally adjusted	
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	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	25,899	25,130	657	3,274	6,846	9,460	4,894	769
1997	26,334	25,534	697	3,220	6,980	9,500	5,136	800
1998	26,579	25,807	693	3,182	6,941	9,613	5,378	772
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								
Oct-Dec 2001	27,559	26,675	670	3,329	6,507	10,195	5,973	884
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,544	26,668	661	3,333	6,492	10,216	5,965	876
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	27,577	26,697	669	3,329	6,487	10,239	5,973	880
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	26,696	662	3,325	6,484	10,259	5,967	880
Feb-Apr	27,625	26,743	665	3,347	6,463	10,288	5,980	882
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
Apr-Jun	27,698	26,813	646	3,369	6,446	10,340	6,012	885
May-Jul	27,653	26,772	655	3,334	6,430	10,337	6,017	882
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	26,796	651	3,339	6,412	10,358	6,036	874
Jul-Sep	27,662	26,774	655	3,330	6,384	10,350	6,055	888
Aug-Oct	27,759	26,864	655	3,371	6,381	10,379	6,077	894
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,778	26,884	660	3,369	6,382	10,384	6,088	895
Oct-Dec	27,812	26,920	665	3,381	6,374	10,387	6,113	892
Changes								
Over last 3 months	150	146	11	51	-11	37	58	4
Percent	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.5	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	253	245	-5	52	-133	192	140	8
Percent	0.9	0.9	-0.7	1.6	-2.0	1.9	2.3	0.9
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	13,851	13,587	296	1,791	3,730	4,934	2,836	264
1995	14,020	13,731	304	1,745	3,773	5,017	2,892	288
1996	14,075	13,809	333	1,703	3,760	5,050	2,963	266
1997	14,306	14,037	341	1,693	3,809	5,079	3,115	268
1998	14,456	14,183	343	1,669	3,796	5,143	3,232	272
1999	14,579	14,292	333	1,671	3,735	5,214	3,338	287
2000	14,773	14,486	334	1,706	3,695	5,349	3,403	287
2001	14,866	14,600	331	1,722	3,606	5,415	3,526	266
2002	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2001	14,887	14,591	339	1,744	3,523	5,436	3,548	296
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	14,867	14,574	332	1,744	3,519	5,434	3,545	293
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	14,876	14,586	329	1,747	3,511	5,458	3,541	290
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	14,560	322	1,747	3,499	5,456	3,536	285
Feb-Apr	14,859	14,570	326	1,756	3,478	5,473	3,537	289
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
Apr-Jun	14,902	14,608	324	1,758	3,484	5,491	3,553	293
May-Jul	14,892	14,600	322	1,740	3,475	5,500	3,564	292
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	14,601	317	1,740	3,463	5,515	3,566	292
Jul-Sep	14,880	14,583	311	1,736	3,446	5,516	3,574	297
Aug-Oct	14,963	14,656	318	1,771	3,448	5,526	3,594	307
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,976	14,670	316	1,768	3,448	5,536	3,603	306
Oct-Dec	15,019	14,710	321	1,779	3,454	5,531	3,625	309
Changes								
Over last 3 months	139	127	10	43	8	15	51	12
Percent	0.9	0.9	3.2	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.9
Over last 12 months	132	119	-18	35	-69	94	77	13
Percent	0.9	0.8	-5.4	2.0	-2.0	1.7	2.2	4.3
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	11,541	11,026	286	1,635	3,004	4,259	1,842	515
1995	11,629	11,123	301	1,576	3,053	4,294	1,899	505
1996	11,824	11,321	324	1,570	3,086	4,409	1,930	503
1997	12,028	11,496	357	1,527	3,171	4,420	2,021	532
1998	12,123	11,624	349	1,512	3,145	4,470	2,147	499
1999	12,321	11,792	342	1,515	3,157	4,552	2,225	529
2000	12,501	11,957	336	1,540	3,124	4,643	2,313	544
2001	12,644	12,091	333	1,559	3,054	4,750	2,396	553
2002	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2001	12,672	12,084	331	1,585	2,983	4,759	2,425	588
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,677	12,094	329	1,588	2,974	4,782	2,420	583
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,701	12,111	340	1,582	2,977	4,781	2,432	591
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	12,136	340	1,578	2,985	4,803	2,431	595
Feb-Apr	12,765	12,172	339	1,591	2,984	4,815	2,443	593
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
Apr-Jun	12,796	12,205	323	1,612	2,962	4,849	2,459	591
May-Jul	12,761	12,171	333	1,594	2,955	4,837	2,453	590
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	12,195	334	1,599	2,949	4,843	2,470	582
Jul-Sep	12,782	12,191	343	1,595	2,938	4,834	2,481	591
Aug-Oct	12,796	12,208	338	1,600	2,934	4,853	2,483	588
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,802	12,214	345	1,601	2,935	4,849	2,485	588
Oct-Dec	12,793	12,210	344	1,602	2,919	4,856	2,488	583
Changes								
Over last 3 months	11	19	1	8	-19	22	7	-8
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.3	-1.3
Over last 12 months	122	126	13	17	-64	97	62	-5
Percent	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.1	-2.1	2.0	2.6	-0.8

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	56.4	70.6	45.0	63.7	74.5	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	56.9	71.2	45.1	64.2	75.4	79.3	63.0	7.8
1996	57.3	71.7	46.4	65.8	75.6	79.6	63.5	7.5
1997	58.1	72.7	47.9	66.5	77.7	79.9	64.5	7.8
1998	58.4	73.2	47.7	66.5	78.3	80.6	65.5	7.5
1999	58.9	73.7	46.8	66.6	79.3	81.0	66.2	7.9
2000	59.4	74.3	46.7	67.6	80.1	81.6	66.7	8.1
2001	59.6	74.6	45.4	67.4	80.1	81.8	68.0	7.9
2002	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2001	59.6	74.3	45.2	67.8	79.4	81.4	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	59.5	74.3	44.4	67.7	79.4	81.4	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	59.5	74.3	44.9	67.6	79.5	81.5	67.9	8.5
Jan-Mar 2002	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	59.7	74.5	43.3	67.6	79.6	81.9	68.6	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.7	74.6	43.6	67.4	79.7	81.9	68.7	8.6
Oct-Dec	59.8	74.6	43.9	67.6	79.8	81.8	68.9	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	64.2	75.5	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	64.8	76.2	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	64.9	76.5	46.0	68.2	84.6	85.9	65.9	7.3
1997	65.8	77.6	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.2	78.3	46.4	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	66.5	78.5	45.2	70.0	87.8	87.5	68.6	7.7
2000	67.1	79.2	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	68.8	7.7
2001	67.0	79.4	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
2002	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2001	66.9	79.1	44.7	71.1	88.1	88.0	70.3	7.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	66.7	79.0	43.6	71.0	88.1	87.8	70.2	7.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	66.8	79.0	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
Jan-Mar 2002	66.6	78.8	42.0	70.9	88.0	88.0	69.9	7.5
Feb-Apr	66.6	78.9	42.5	71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	66.7	79.0	42.0	71.0	88.2	88.2	70.1	7.6
May-Jul	66.6	78.9	41.7	70.2	88.2	88.3	70.2	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.6	78.9	40.9	70.1	88.1	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	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
Oct-Dec	67.1	79.4	41.4	71.1	88.6	88.4	71.2	8.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-3.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2
Female	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	50.2	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	51.0	67.4	50.0	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	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	52.4	69.1	47.9	63.9	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.3
2001	52.8	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
2002	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2001	52.8	69.2	45.7	64.4	71.2	75.0	65.0	9.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	52.8	69.2	45.3	64.5	71.1	75.2	64.8	8.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	52.8	69.3	46.7	64.2	71.3	75.1	65.0	9.0
Jan-Mar 2002	52.9	69.4	46.6	63.9	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
Feb-Apr	53.1	69.6	46.4	64.4	71.8	75.5	65.1	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
Apr-Jun	53.2	69.7	44.0	65.0	71.6	75.8	65.4	9.0
May-Jul	53.0	69.5	45.2	64.2	71.6	75.6	65.2	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.0	69.6	45.3	64.3	71.6	75.5	65.6	8.9
Jul-Sep	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.1	71.5	75.3	65.8	9.0
Aug-Oct	53.1	69.6	45.8	64.2	71.5	75.6	65.8	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	53.1	69.6	46.6	64.1	71.6	75.4	65.8	8.9
Oct-Dec	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.0	71.4	75.4	65.9	8.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	0.9	-0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	-0.1

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

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

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.

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

											Thousands
Employee jobs						Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f		
Male		Female		All							
All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b								
UNITED KINGDOM											
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCZ	DYDA	
1999	Mar	12,561	1,630	12,266	5,853	24,827	3,366	209	124	28,526	
	Jun	12,636	1,671	12,409	5,918	25,045	3,410	208	123	28,786	
	Sep	12,820	1,718	12,536	5,968	25,356	3,333	208	131	29,027	
	Dec	12,925	1,714	12,576	5,995	25,501	3,327	208	129	29,164	
2000	Mar	12,836	1,711	12,488	5,924	25,324	3,318	208	123	28,972	
	Jun	12,908	1,717	12,663	5,989	25,571	3,329	207	112	29,220	
	Sep	12,974	1,783	12,768	6,035	25,742	3,302	205	121	29,370	
	Dec	13,039	1,831	12,856	6,107	25,895	3,295	206	118	29,514	
2001	Mar	12,929	1,761	12,751	6,044	25,680	3,296	206	111	29,292	
	Jun	13,004	1,780	12,840	6,079	25,844	3,329	204	96	29,474	
	Sep	13,099	1,828	12,819	6,058	25,917	3,307	203	91	29,518	
	Dec	13,126	1,871	12,910	6,122	26,036	3,300	204	95	29,635	
2002	Mar	13,001	1,887	12,806	6,113	25,807	3,307	205	91	29,410	
	Jun	12,980	1,916	12,831	6,144	25,811	3,388	204	93	29,496	
	Sep	12,997	1,920	12,844	6,160	25,841	3,414	204	91	29,549	
UNITED KINGDOM											
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC	
1999	Mar	12,626	1,647	12,339	5,885	24,965	3,370	208	122	28,666	
	Jun	12,684	1,678	12,430	5,919	25,114	3,407	209	131	28,860	
	Sep	12,804	1,717	12,494	5,950	25,297	3,324	209	129	28,959	
	Dec	12,838	1,691	12,530	5,980	25,367	3,333	208	124	29,032	
2000	Mar	12,891	1,726	12,562	5,953	25,453	3,323	207	122	29,106	
	Jun	12,961	1,734	12,664	5,990	25,626	3,322	207	118	29,273	
	Sep	12,952	1,774	12,740	6,026	25,692	3,298	206	121	29,316	
	Dec	12,970	1,811	12,803	6,082	25,773	3,300	206	114	29,393	
2001	Mar	12,986	1,777	12,823	6,072	25,809	3,302	205	110	29,427	
	Jun	13,045	1,794	12,846	6,083	25,891	3,318	204	100	29,514	
	Sep	13,070	1,818	12,797	6,054	25,867	3,306	204	91	29,468	
	Dec	13,062	1,851	12,855	6,093	25,916	3,305	204	91	29,516	
2002	Mar	13,057	1,904	12,878	6,142	25,935	3,310	204	91	29,539	
	Jun	13,019	1,930	12,836	6,148	25,855	3,364	204	96	29,519	
	Sep	12,966	1,909	12,825	6,157	25,792	3,405	205	92	29,493	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF	
1999	Mar	12,253	1,578	11,953	5,704	24,206	3,278	209	111	27,804	
	Jun	12,326	1,620	12,095	5,768	24,421	3,324	208	111	28,065	
	Sep	12,506	1,666	12,220	5,817	24,726	3,247	208	119	28,299	
	Dec	12,607	1,660	12,253	5,839	24,860	3,241	208	116	28,425	
2000	Mar	12,520	1,658	12,167	5,770	24,687	3,232	208	111	28,237	
	Jun	12,591	1,664	12,341	5,834	24,932	3,236	207	103	28,477	
	Sep	12,654	1,729	12,446	5,881	25,100	3,208	205	111	28,624	
	Dec	12,717	1,775	12,526	5,947	25,243	3,202	206	107	28,758	
2001	Mar	12,608	1,706	12,424	5,885	25,032	3,202	206	101	28,541	
	Jun	12,683	1,725	12,512	5,920	25,195	3,234	204	89	28,722	
	Sep	12,778	1,773	12,490	5,900	25,267	3,211	203	81	28,763	
	Dec	12,802	1,814	12,575	5,958	25,377	3,205	204	84	28,871	
2002	Mar	12,679	1,831	12,473	5,950	25,152	3,212	205	83	28,652	
	Jun	12,658	1,859	12,497	5,982	25,154	3,299	204	86	28,744	
	Sep	12,674	1,864	12,509	5,997	25,184	3,325	204	84	28,796	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH	
1999	Mar	12,317	1,596	12,026	5,735	24,343	3,283	208	109	27,943	
	Jun	12,372	1,627	12,115	5,769	24,487	3,322	209	119	28,137	
	Sep	12,490	1,666	12,176	5,799	24,666	3,238	209	117	28,230	
	Dec	12,522	1,637	12,210	5,824	24,731	3,248	208	112	28,298	
2000	Mar	12,574	1,673	12,240	5,799	24,814	3,238	207	110	28,369	
	Jun	12,643	1,680	12,341	5,835	24,984	3,228	207	109	28,528	
	Sep	12,632	1,720	12,416	5,871	25,048	3,205	206	110	28,568	
	Dec	12,649	1,754	12,477	5,922	25,126	3,207	206	103	28,642	
2001	Mar	12,665	1,722	12,495	5,914	25,160	3,208	205	101	28,674	
	Jun	12,723	1,739	12,517	5,924	25,240	3,223	204	93	28,761	
	Sep	12,749	1,763	12,467	5,896	25,215	3,210	204	81	28,711	
	Dec	12,740	1,794	12,523	5,929	25,263	3,209	204	81	28,756	
2002	Mar	12,734	1,847	12,545	5,979	25,279	3,214	204	83	28,780	
	Jun	12,696	1,873	12,501	5,986	25,197	3,275	204	89	28,766	
	Sep	12,644	1,852	12,489	5,994	25,133	3,316	205	85	28,738	

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

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

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

These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:

- a) benchmarking from January 2000 to take on the results of the 2001 Annual Business Inquiry and revisions to the previous year; and
b) revised figures for self-employment from 1981 to reflect the results of the 2001 Census.

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
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
1998	Jun	24,569	24,649	4,197	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999	Jun	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000	Jun	25,571	25,626	3,954	3,960	4,153	4,160	5,336	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
				3,920	3,910	4,124	4,114		
				3,913	3,898	4,119	4,104		
		25,895	25,773	3,890	3,889	4,097	4,096	5,258	5,248
				3,873	3,881	4,080	4,088		
				3,862	3,869	4,069	4,076		
		25,680	25,809	3,853	3,861	4,060	4,068	5,205	5,225
				3,841	3,852	4,049	4,060		
				3,819	3,830	4,028	4,038		
		25,844	25,891	3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,183	5,192
				3,798	3,792	4,007	4,001		
				3,782	3,770	3,991	3,979		
		25,917	25,867	3,761	3,754	3,972	3,964	5,162	5,146
				3,744	3,735	3,954	3,945		
				3,730	3,717	3,940	3,927		
		26,036	25,916	3,702	3,703	3,911	3,912	5,095	5,088
				3,686	3,694	3,895	3,904		
				3,673	3,681	3,883	3,890		
		25,807	25,935	3,661	3,668	3,870	3,877	5,022	5,041
				3,645	3,655	3,854	3,863		
				3,631	3,642	3,839	3,850		
		25,811	25,855	3,626	3,629	3,833	3,837	4,959	4,967
				3,623	3,616	3,830	3,823		
				3,616	3,604	3,822	3,810		
		25,841	25,792	3,597	3,591	3,802	3,795	4,928	4,913
				3,588	3,580	3,793	3,786		
				3,582	3,570	3,787	3,775		
				3,560	3,561	3,764	3,765		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJY	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1992	Jun	17,359	17,307	311	352	500	442	85	451	269
1993	Jun	17,317	17,272	327	305	484	434	91	442	256
1994	Jun	17,451	17,398	300	268	472	422	93	457	246
1995	Jun	17,797	17,741	273	243	472	404	84	463	254
1996	Jun	18,085	18,166	281	221	474	396	85	465	252
1997	Jun	18,488	18,557	315	220	500	388	88	464	251
1998	Jun	18,743	18,802	322	210	509	372	86	472	257
1999	Jun	19,362	19,415	317	205	506	325	84	469	249
2000	Jun	19,915	19,962	316	200	498	285	83	464	238
2001	Jun	20,382	20,428	270	209	483	244	81	450	235
2002	Jun	20,593	20,640	248	207	473	217	82	443	231
						204	270	83	458	236
						206	267	83	457	236
		20,358	20,230	295	207	496	264	83	456	235
						208	258	82	455	235
						207	257	82	454	235
		20,212	20,315	269	207	489	254	82	454	235
						208	251	82	454	234
						209	247	82	452	235
		20,382	20,428	270	209	483	244	81	450	235
						209	244	81	450	235
						209	240	82	450	235
						209	237	81	448	235
		20,483	20,461	261	210	478	233	82	449	234
						210	230	82	448	234
						210	227	82	446	235
		20,685	20,558	271	209	474	225	82	446	234
						210	222	82	447	234
						209	221	82	446	234
		20,526	20,629	265	209	476	220	82	445	233
						208	219	82	445	232
						208	218	82	444	232
		20,593	20,640	248	207	473	217	82	443	231
						207	215	81	442	230
						206	213	82	443	230
		20,668	20,644	234	204	470	212	82	440	230
						206	210	81	441	229
						205	209	81	441	229
						205	207	81	441	228

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 Excludes private domestic service.
P Provisional

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. Data have been revised from January 2000.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

										Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM	
1992 Jun	197	735	413	445	407	203	1,060	3,917	1,398	
1993 Jun	202	693	372	423	353	201	965	3,895	1,360	
1994 Jun	211	705	370	437	349	206	964	3,989	1,384	
1995 Jun	234	707	384	475	374	221	935	4,051	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	
2001 Jun	227	624	351	480	391	242	1,174	4,504	1,685	
2002 Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,130	4,538	1,720	
2000 Oct	233	646	356	492	398	242				
2000 Nov	233	644	356	491	398	242				
2000 Dec	232	640	355	490	398	242	1,152	4,470	1,660	
2001 Jan	231	639	355	492	397	243				
2001 Feb	230	636	355	491	395	242				
2001 Mar	230	633	356	489	396	243	1,157	4,506	1,661	
2001 Apr	229	634	355	488	394	243				
2001 May	228	628	353	484	394	242				
2001 Jun	227	624	351	480	391	242	1,174	4,504	1,685	
2001 Jul	227	620	350	475	390	243				
2001 Aug	226	616	348	467	389	242				
2001 Sep	226	612	347	463	389	240	1,182	4,503	1,682	
2001 Oct	225	610	346	459	387	237				
2001 Nov	225	607	344	455	385	237				
2001 Dec	225	604	343	452	383	236	1,176	4,524	1,706	
2002 Jan	225	602	343	444	385	235				
2002 Feb	224	599	342	439	383	236				
2002 Mar	225	596	341	435	381	235	1,164	4,531	1,711	
2002 Apr	224	594	340	431	380	234				
2002 May	223	591	339	427	378	234				
2002 Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,130	4,538	1,720	
2002 Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231				
2002 Aug	222	587	333	417	375	231				
2002 Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,118	4,506	1,779	
2002 Oct P	221	586	331	411	371	231				
2002 Nov P	221	585	330	406	370	230				
2002 Dec P	220	585	330	402	369	230				

UNITED KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^b 90-99	
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC	
1992 Jun	949	462	1,050	222	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	1,069	363	3,612	1,410	2,136	2,749	1,314	
2002 Jun	1,031	535	1,048	364	3,633	1,445	2,180	2,801	1,342	
2000 Oct										
2000 Nov	1,015	539	1,076	355	3,563	1,403	2,130	2,725	1,299	
2000 Dec										
2001 Jan										
2001 Feb	1,026	544	1,069	363	3,568	1,408	2,133	2,728	1,307	
2001 Mar										
2001 Apr										
2001 May	1,033	551	1,069	363	3,612	1,410	2,136	2,749	1,314	
2001 Jun										
2001 Jul										
2001 Aug	1,034	544	1,071	361	3,611	1,422	2,154	2,749	1,328	
2001 Sep										
2001 Oct										
2001 Nov	1,033	543	1,065	359	3,621	1,427	2,162	2,775	1,346	
2001 Dec										
2002 Jan										
2002 Feb	1,029	539	1,066	364	3,638	1,442	2,172	2,792	1,344	
2002 Mar										
2002 Apr										
2002 May	1,031	535	1,048	364	3,633	1,445	2,180	2,801	1,342	
2002 Jun										
2002 Jul										
2002 Aug	1,031	531	1,052	368	3,595	1,457	2,188	2,803	1,331	
2002 Sep										
2002 Oct										
2002 Nov										
2002 Dec										

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

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 2001			September 2002			2002					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P	Dec P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,873.4	1,098.3	3,971.7	2,754.4	1,047.7	3,802.1	3,829.5	3,821.3	3,802.1	3,793.3	3,786.7	3,764.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.3	10.0	74.3	62.2	10.1	72.3	72.5	72.4	72.3	72.1	71.4	71.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	39.1	6.2	45.3	37.5	6.5	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	25.3	3.7	29.0	24.7	3.6	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,722.6	1,038.5	3,761.1	2,606.6	990.2	3,596.8	3,622.6	3,615.4	3,596.8	3,588.2	3,582.2	3,560.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	312.0	169.5	481.5	311.5	161.4	472.9	474.1	474.1	472.9	473.9	475.7	471.6
Manufacture of textile products of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	102.1 66.9	111.1 61.7	213.2 128.7	95.1 62.4	100.1 56.7	195.2 119.1	198.6 120.0	196.5 119.6	195.2 119.1	193.0 118.2	192.9 117.8	190.4 116.9
	18	35.1	49.4	84.6	32.7	43.4	76.1	78.5	76.9	76.1	74.8	75.1	73.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	10.8	8.9	19.7	9.3	7.5	16.8	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	57.7	24.8	82.5	57.9	24.3	82.2	81.4	82.4	82.2	80.9	80.8	81.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	277.0 67.4	172.6 25.6	449.6 93.0	275.5 68.8	165.0 22.3	440.5 91.1	444.0 90.6	443.4 90.7	440.5 91.1	441.5 91.5	440.8 90.6	440.0 90.3
	21												
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	209.6	147.0	356.6	206.8	142.7	349.4	353.4	352.7	349.4	350.0	350.2	349.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.6	2.9	26.6	23.6	2.8	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.4	26.3	25.8	25.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.3	62.4	234.7	163.6	66.5	230.1	231.2	230.4	230.1	229.5	229.9	227.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.6	44.9	225.5	173.3	48.2	221.5	223.0	223.1	221.5	221.6	221.5	220.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	106.9	27.0	133.9	103.4	25.1	128.5	129.0	128.7	128.5	128.7	128.9	128.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	396.6 90.4	83.7 13.4	480.2 103.8	376.2 83.4	82.6 12.4	458.8 95.9	461.4 96.5	461.5 96.4	458.8 95.9	457.9 95.7	456.5 96.0	454.5 95.0
	27												
	28	306.2	70.3	376.4	292.7	70.2	362.9	364.9	365.0	362.9	362.2	360.5	359.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	281.2	66.6	347.8	267.1	66.9	333.9	335.0	333.9	333.9	331.3	330.3	329.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	329.2 32.9	134.1 14.5	463.3 47.4	295.0 28.7	118.6 11.7	413.6 40.5	420.4 41.3	417.9 40.8	413.6 40.5	410.0 40.4	406.3 40.1	401.6 39.6
	30												
	31	116.3	48.8	165.2	101.5	44.6	146.1	149.1	148.1	146.1	145.2	144.0	142.5
	32	83.8	33.5	117.2	70.2	28.1	98.2	101.0	99.9	98.2	97.0	95.4	93.3
	33	96.2	37.3	133.5	94.6	34.2	128.8	129.0	129.1	128.8	127.5	126.8	126.1
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	319.9 183.9 136.0	68.6 27.0 41.6	388.5 210.9 177.6	306.4 178.5 127.9	65.7 26.4 39.3	372.1 204.9 167.2	375.8 207.4 168.5	374.2 206.4 167.9	372.1 204.9 167.2	372.0 204.2 167.7	371.5 204.6 166.9	369.2 202.5 166.7
	34												
	35												
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	152.8	61.3	214.1	148.7	55.5	204.2	204.6	205.8	204.2	204.8	204.8	204.2
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	86.4	49.9	136.3	85.6	47.4	133.0	134.4	133.6	133.0	133.1	133.0	132.9

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

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.

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1996	Sep	27,605	556	227	4,452	1,722	6,338	1,570	4,733	6,452	1,557	20,649
	Dec	27,690	571	224	4,463	1,711	6,375	1,586	4,780	6,424	1,557	20,721
1997	Mar	27,884	547	229	4,456	1,734	6,476	1,623	4,886	6,380	1,554	20,919
	Jun	28,173	570	231	4,493	1,728	6,548	1,626	4,988	6,404	1,586	21,152
	Sep	28,117	574	224	4,462	1,748	6,567	1,590	5,002	6,365	1,585	21,108
1998	Mar	28,235	572	222	4,489	1,795	6,574	1,583	5,040	6,357	1,604	21,158
	Jun	28,432	564	221	4,529	1,804	6,600	1,609	5,092	6,405	1,608	21,313
	Sep	28,386	558	220	4,523	1,787	6,582	1,618	5,116	6,410	1,572	21,299
1999	Mar	28,421	539	218	4,499	1,773	6,632	1,623	5,132	6,431	1,573	21,392
	Jun	28,559	521	221	4,443	1,800	6,633	1,658	5,186	6,516	1,581	21,575
	Sep											
2000	Mar	28,666	516	215	4,385	1,797	6,637	1,669	5,255	6,582	1,609	21,753
	Jun	28,860	515	213	4,353	1,799	6,654	1,682	5,328	6,636	1,682	21,981
	Sep	28,959	501	209	4,308	1,804	6,639	1,698	5,390	6,704	1,705	22,137
2001	Mar	29,032	490	205	4,296	1,797	6,694	1,722	5,422	6,693	1,714	22,245
	Jun	29,106	508	207	4,268	1,798	6,692	1,727	5,427	6,721	1,759	22,325
	Sep	29,273	509	210	4,229	1,858	6,696	1,741	5,488	6,803	1,740	22,468
2002	Mar	29,316	497	213	4,178	1,831	6,721	1,763	5,540	6,855	1,719	22,598
	Jun	29,393	486	215	4,130	1,825	6,769	1,780	5,623	6,832	1,733	22,738
	Sep											
2001	Mar	29,427	465	215	4,104	1,838	6,781	1,798	5,655	6,827	1,743	22,804
	Jun	29,514	461	218	4,054	1,859	6,795	1,814	5,709	6,867	1,737	22,922
	Sep	29,468	449	220	4,002	1,865	6,785	1,801	5,702	6,878	1,768	22,933
2002	Mar	29,516	460	218	3,954	1,891	6,808	1,803	5,696	6,916	1,769	22,993
	Jun	29,539	451	221	3,905	1,883	6,812	1,797	5,734	6,951	1,785	23,079
	Sep	29,519	422	217	3,880	1,869	6,855	1,804	5,679	6,988	1,806	23,132
Change on quarter		29,493	408	213	3,835	1,879	6,874	1,807	5,657	7,019	1,800	23,158
Percent		-26	-14	-4	-45	10	19	3	-22	31	-6	26
Percent		-0.1	-3.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.1
Change on year		25	-41	-7	-167	14	89	6	-45	141	32	225
Percent		0.1	-9.1	-3.2	-4.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	-0.8	2.1	1.8	1.0
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1996	Sep	14,544	440	182	3,115	1,542	2,855	1,289	2,400	2,002	718	9,265
	Dec	14,577	453	182	3,105	1,524	2,876	1,322	2,431	1,980	704	9,314
1997	Mar	14,747	428	182	3,111	1,547	2,963	1,329	2,494	1,979	714	9,479
	Jun	14,945	453	182	3,138	1,551	3,012	1,320	2,571	1,986	732	9,622
	Sep	14,904	437	175	3,117	1,547	3,053	1,291	2,583	1,962	739	9,628
1998	Mar	15,032	426	170	3,176	1,579	3,115	1,191	2,623	1,984	769	9,681
	Jun	15,133	424	169	3,197	1,592	3,107	1,232	2,678	1,969	765	9,750
	Sep	15,098	422	169	3,181	1,578	3,082	1,263	2,715	1,943	745	9,748
1999	Mar	15,094	406	169	3,158	1,562	3,088	1,296	2,747	1,935	733	9,799
	Jun	15,251	394	169	3,176	1,596	3,154	1,262	2,769	1,954	777	9,915
	Sep											
2000	Mar	15,323	392	161	3,149	1,598	3,173	1,251	2,817	1,986	796	10,023
	Jun	15,404	388	160	3,132	1,590	3,197	1,251	2,847	2,014	826	10,135
	Sep	15,456	382	156	3,115	1,600	3,188	1,258	2,889	2,029	841	10,204
2001	Mar	15,467	370	154	3,099	1,599	3,168	1,289	2,928	2,047	811	10,243
	Jun	15,510	374	153	3,075	1,594	3,206	1,282	2,906	2,055	866	10,315
	Sep	15,601	383	156	3,058	1,648	3,188	1,285	2,917	2,106	861	10,356
2002	Mar	15,562	371	156	3,025	1,625	3,187	1,291	2,948	2,112	847	10,385
	Jun	15,596	367	155	2,970	1,621	3,211	1,320	2,965	2,133	855	10,483
	Sep											
2001	Mar	15,625	349	155	2,962	1,628	3,213	1,325	2,988	2,142	862	10,530
	Jun	15,680	342	156	2,936	1,654	3,233	1,328	3,035	2,144	852	10,592
	Sep	15,707	339	157	2,903	1,662	3,242	1,316	3,070	2,151	867	10,646
2002	Mar	15,709	345	158	2,869	1,688	3,239	1,315	3,069	2,154	870	10,648
	Jun	15,691	342	160	2,839	1,681	3,240	1,310	3,069	2,171	879	10,669
	Sep	15,682	325	153	2,812	1,671	3,275	1,306	3,057	2,193	889	10,721
Change on quarter		15,659	320	154	2,780	1,682	3,293	1,313	3,015	2,210	892	10,724
Percent		-23	-5	1	-32	11	18	7	-42	17	3	3
Percent		-0.1	-1.5	0.7	-1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	-1.4	0.8	0.3	0.0
Change on year		-48	-19	-3	-123	20	51	-3	-55	59	25	78
Percent		-0.3	-5.6	-1.9	-4.2	1.2	1.6	-0.2	-1.8	2.7	2.9	0.7
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1996	Sep	13,060	116	44	1,337	179	3,482	280	2,333	4,449	839	11,383
	Dec	13,113	118	42	1,358	187	3,500	263	2,349	4,444	852	11,408
1997	Mar	13,137	119	47	1,345	186	3,513	294	2,392	4,401	840	11,440
	Jun	13,228	117	48	1,355	177	3,536	306	2,416	4,419	854	11,530
	Sep	13,213	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,419	4,403	845	11,480
1998	Mar	13,203	146	52	1,313	216	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	835	11,476
	Jun	13,299	140	51	1,333	212	3,493	377	2,414	4,436	843	11,563
	Sep	13,288	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,401	4,467	827	11,551
1999	Mar	13,328	133	49	1,341	211	3,544	327	2,385	4,496	840	11,593
	Jun	13,309	127	52	1,267	203	3,479	396	2,417	4,562	804	11,659
	Sep											
2000	Mar	13,343	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,438	4,596	813	11,730
	Jun	13,456	127	53	1,221	208	3,457	431	2,480	4,622	856	11,847
	Sep	13,503	119	53	1,194	204	3,451	441	2,502	4,675	865	11,933
2001	Mar	13,566	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	903	12,001
	Jun	13,595	134	53	1,193	204	3,486	445	2,520	4,666	893	12,010
	Sep	13,671	126	53	1,171	210	3,508	456	2,572	4,698	879	12,111
2002	Mar	13,754	125	56	1,153	206	3,535	471	2,592	4,743	872	12,213
	Jun	13,797	119	60	1,160	205	3,558	460	2,658	4,699	879	12,254
	Sep											
2001	Mar	13,802	116	60	1,142	210	3,568	473	2,667	4,685	881	12,274
	Jun	13,834	119	62	1,118	205	3,562	485	2,674	4,724	885	12,330
	Sep	13,761	109	63	1,099	203	3,542	485	2,631	4,726	902	12,287
2002	Mar	13,807	115	60	1,085	203	3,569	489	2,627	4,761	899	12,345
	Jun	13,848	110	61	1,066	201	3,573	487	2,665	4,780	905	12,410
	Sep	13,838	97	63	1,068	198	3,580	499	2,622	4,794	916	12,411
Change on quarter		13,833	89	59	1,055	197	3,580	495	2,642	4,809	908	12,434
Percent		-5	-8	-4	-13	-1	0.0	-4	20	15	-8	23
Percent		0.0	-8.2	-6.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.9	0.2
Change on year		72	-20	-4	-44	-6	38	10	11	83	6	147
Percent		0.5	-18.3	-6.3	-4.0	-3.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

^a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Average actual weekly hours of work				
		Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
1994	838.3	33.2	38.4	15.0	8.9	
1995	853.4	33.4	38.7	15.1	9.1	
1996	857.4	33.2	38.7	15.1	8.8	
1997	873.9	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.4	
1998	880.4	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1	
1999	882.2	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0	
2000	887.9	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9	
2001	900.1	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4	
2002	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4	
3-month averages						
Oct-Dec 2001	893.1	32.5	37.7	15.5	9.3	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	893.3	32.5	37.7	15.5	9.4	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	895.2	32.5	37.7	15.5	9.4	
Jan-Mar 2002	896.7	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4	
Feb-Apr	896.6	32.5	37.7	15.6	9.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4	
Apr-Jun	891.0	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.4	
May-Jul	892.7	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	887.3	32.1	37.4	15.5	9.3	
Jul-Sep						
Aug-Oct	894.8	32.4	37.7	15.5	9.5	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	896.1	32.3	37.6	15.6	9.7	
	895.7	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.6	
Oct-Dec	893.9	32.2	37.3	15.6	9.4	
Changes						
Over last 3 months	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	
Per cent	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.2	-0.7	
Over last 12 months	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	
Per cent	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	0.4	0.6	
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
1994	536.0	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5	
1995	546.6	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9	
1996	546.5	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6	
1997	555.1	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7	
1998	559.7	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7	
1999	556.0	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7	
2000	559.3	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3	
2001	564.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2	
2002	560.2	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3	
3-month averages						
Oct-Dec 2001	557.9	37.5	39.5	14.9	10.4	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	557.9	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	558.3	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5	
Jan-Mar 2002	558.2	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.5	
Feb-Apr	557.4	37.6	39.5	15.1	10.6	
Mar-May (Spr)	560.2	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3	
Apr-Jun	553.0	37.2	39.1	15.1	10.3	
May-Jul	554.4	37.3	39.2	15.1	10.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	552.2	37.1	39.1	15.2	10.2	
Jul-Sep						
Aug-Oct	557.4	37.5	39.5	15.3	10.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	558.6	37.4	39.4	15.3	10.7	
	557.5	37.3	39.3	15.5	10.4	
Oct-Dec	556.2	37.1	39.1	15.4	10.1	
Changes						
Over last 3 months	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	
Per cent	-0.2	-1.1	-1.0	0.7	-2.1	
Over last 12 months	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	
Per cent	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9	3.4	-2.8	
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
1994	302.3	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5	
1995	306.7	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5	
1996	310.9	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2	
1997	318.8	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4	
1998	320.7	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7	
1999	326.1	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5	
2000	328.6	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6	
2001	335.8	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9	
2002	340.1	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8	
3-month averages						
Oct-Dec 2001	335.2	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	335.4	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.6	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	336.8	26.6	34.2	15.7	8.7	
Jan-Mar 2002	338.6	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7	
Feb-Apr	339.2	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	340.1	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8	
Apr-Jun	338.1	26.5	34.1	15.7	8.8	
May-Jul	338.2	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.1	26.2	34.1	15.6	8.8	
Jul-Sep						
Aug-Oct	337.5	26.4	34.2	15.6	8.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	337.5	26.4	34.1	15.6	9.0	
	338.2	26.4	34.0	15.6	9.0	
Oct-Dec	337.7	26.4	34.0	15.6	8.9	
Changes						
Over last 3 months	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	
Per cent	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.8	
Over last 12 months	2.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	
Per cent	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	2.7	

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

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.

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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		YCDM	LAAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCD5	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		502	2.0	2,094	8.2	3,626	14.3	12,769	50.3	6,400	25.2
1995		526	2.1	2,073	8.1	3,652	14.2	12,795	49.9	6,602	25.7
1996		536	2.1	2,117	8.2	3,872	15.0	12,638	48.8	6,735	26.0
1997		497	1.9	2,151	8.2	4,018	15.3	12,812	48.7	6,857	26.0
1998		498	1.9	2,130	8.0	4,117	15.5	13,024	49.0	6,810	25.6
1999		488	1.8	2,121	7.9	4,255	15.8	13,506	50.2	6,530	24.3
2000		470	1.7	2,119	7.8	4,384	16.1	13,688	50.2	6,612	24.2
2001		422	1.5	2,028	7.4	4,513	16.4	13,941	50.7	6,006	24.0
2002		406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
3-month averages											
Oct-Dec 2001		414	1.5	2,045	7.4	4,563	16.6	14,061	51.0	6,476	23.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		415	1.5	2,025	7.4	4,604	16.7	14,055	51.0	6,445	23.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		419	1.5	2,004	7.3	4,609	16.7	14,106	51.2	6,439	23.3
Jan-Mar 2002		401	1.5	2,015	7.3	4,609	16.7	14,097	51.1	6,454	23.4
Feb-Apr		399	1.4	2,041	7.4	4,607	16.7	14,141	51.2	6,438	23.3
Mar-May (Spr)		406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
Apr-Jun		404	1.5	2,016	7.3	4,692	16.9	14,191	51.2	6,395	23.1
May-Jul		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		419	1.5	2,076	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
Oct-Dec		412	1.5	2,022	7.3	4,749	17.1	14,237	51.2	6,393	23.0
Changes											
Over last 3 months		2		-51		75		99		25	
Percent		0.5		-2.5		1.6		0.7		0.4	
Over last 12 months		-2		-23		185		175		-82	
Percent		-0.4		-1.1		4.1		1.2		-1.3	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		117	0.8	374	2.7	628	4.5	7,457	53.8	5,275	38.1
1995		130	0.9	395	2.8	648	4.6	7,378	52.6	5,469	39.0
1996		127	0.9	412	2.9	713	5.1	7,286	51.8	5,538	39.3
1997		125	0.9	445	3.1	770	5.4	7,373	51.5	5,592	39.1
1998		112	0.8	447	3.1	785	5.4	7,545	52.2	5,566	38.5
1999		125	0.9	445	3.1	865	5.9	7,885	54.1	5,259	36.1
2000		112	0.8	469	3.2	856	5.8	7,965	53.9	5,371	36.4
2001		88	0.6	443	3.0	882	5.9	8,137	54.7	5,315	35.8
2002		96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
3-month averages											
Oct-Dec 2001		99	0.7	489	3.3	889	6.0	8,199	55.1	5,211	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		99	0.7	474	3.2	898	6.0	8,222	55.3	5,173	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		104	0.7	471	3.2	893	6.0	8,249	55.5	5,159	34.7
Jan-Mar 2002		101	0.7	469	3.2	898	6.1	8,227	55.4	5,150	34.7
Feb-Apr		95	0.6	493	3.3	893	6.0	8,266	55.6	5,112	34.4
Mar-May (Spr)		96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
Apr-Jun		96	0.6	483	3.2	927	6.2	8,316	55.8	5,080	34.1
May-Jul		98	0.7	480	3.2	931	6.3	8,319	55.9	5,063	34.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		101	0.7	485	3.3	950	6.4	8,282	55.6	5,076	34.1
Jul-Sep		97	0.7	494	3.3	958	6.4	8,259	55.5	5,073	34.1
Aug-Oct		101	0.7	504	3.4	984	6.6	8,284	55.4	5,090	34.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)		98	0.7	502	3.4	998	6.7	8,295	55.4	5,083	33.9
Oct-Dec		98	0.7	505	3.4	1,005	6.7	8,337	55.5	5,073	33.8
Changes											
Over last 3 months		2		11		47		79		0	
Percent		1.7		2.3		4.9		1.0		0.0	
Over last 12 months		-1		16		115		138		-138	
Percent		-0.7		3.4		13.0		1.7		-2.7	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		385	3.3	1,720	14.9	2,998	26.0	5,312	46.0	1,125	9.8
1995		396	3.4	1,678	14.4	3,004	25.8	5,417	46.6	1,134	9.7
1996		409	3.5	1,706	14.4	3,159	26.7	5,352	45.3	1,198	10.1
1997		372	3.1	1,706	14.2	3,247	27.0	5,439	45.2	1,264	10.5
1998		385	3.2	1,683	13.9	3,332	27.5	5,479	45.2	1,244	10.3
1999		363	2.9	1,676	13.6	3,391	27.5	5,621	45.6	1,271	10.3
2000		358	2.9	1,650	13.2	3,528	28.2	5,723	45.8	1,242	9.9
2001		334	2.6	1,585	12.5	3,631	28.7	5,804	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											
Oct-Dec 2001		314	2.5	1,556	12.3	3,674	29.0	5,862	46.3	1,264	10.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		316	2.5	1,550	12.2	3,706	29.2	5,833	46.0	1,272	10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		315	2.5	1,534	12.1	3,716	29.3	5,857	46.1	1,279	10.1
Jan-Mar 2002		300	2.4	1,546	12.1	3,711	29.1	5,870	46.1	1,304	10.2
Feb-Apr		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-Jun		309	2.4	1,533	12.0	3,765	29.4	5,875	45.9	1,315	10.3
May-Jul		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		313	2.4	1,579	12.4	3,716	29.1	5,879	46.0	1,295	10.1
Aug-Oct		317	2.5	1,573	12.3	3,736	29.2	5,856	45.8	1,313	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)		325	2.5	1,537	12.0	3,738	29.2	5,897	46.1	1,306	10.2
Oct-Dec		313	2.4	1,516	11.9	3,744	29.3	5,899	46.1	1,320	10.3
Changes											
Over last 3 months		0		-62		28		20		25	
Percent		0.1		-4.0		0.8		0.3		1.9	
Over last 12 months		-1		-40		70		37		56	
Percent		-0.3		-2.5		1.9		0.6		4.4	

^a Main job only.

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

Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp 673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002, for further information.

PRODUCTIVITY **B.32**

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b
SIC 1992												
1993	92.8	98.5	94.3	95.4	93.3	99.0	94.2	95.9	94.1	97.2	96.8	97.9
1994	97.3	99.1	98.2	98.5	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.1	98.5	97.8	100.7	101.9
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
1996	102.7	101.1	101.5	101.8	101.3	101.3	100.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	99.4	99.1
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.3	102.4	101.6	100.8	101.1	102.0	101.4	100.7	100.5
1998	109.5	104.3	105.0	106.0	103.4	101.3	102.1	103.0	102.8	101.1	101.7	102.1
1999	111.8	105.7	105.8	107.5	104.2	97.9	106.4	108.1	103.1	97.9	105.3	106.5
2000	115.3	107.2	107.5	110.6	105.9	94.6	111.9	114.2	105.2	94.6	111.2	113.0
2001	117.3	108.0	108.5	111.5	103.6	90.8	114.1	117.0	102.7	90.3	113.8	115.8
2002 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.6	85.7	115.1	..
1993 Q2	92.4	98.4	93.9	95.1	92.6	99.2	93.3	94.8	94.0	97.2	96.7	97.5
Q3	93.2	98.6	94.5	95.8	93.5	98.8	94.6	95.9	93.9	97.1	96.7	97.5
Q4	94.0	98.6	95.3	96.5	94.8	98.4	96.3	98.1	94.4	97.0	97.3	98.7
1994 Q1	95.4	98.6	96.7	97.3	96.5	98.2	98.2	99.8	96.7	96.6	100.0	100.8
Q2	96.8	98.7	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.3	99.6	101.2	98.0	97.6	100.4	101.9
Q3	98.0	99.3	98.7	99.0	98.8	98.6	100.2	101.7	99.1	98.2	100.9	102.5
Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.1	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.7	100.4	98.7	101.8	102.5
1995 Q1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.1	99.6	99.0	100.6	100.2
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.3	100.0
Q3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.5	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.5
Q4	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.5	101.1	99.4	99.5	100.3	101.4	98.9	99.3
1996 Q1	101.7	100.6	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.5	99.7	99.6	100.7	101.8	98.9	99.0
Q2	102.4	101.2	101.2	101.5	100.8	101.4	99.4	99.3	100.0	100.9	99.1	98.2
Q3	102.9	101.4	101.5	101.9	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	99.9
Q4	103.8	101.4	102.4	102.7	102.0	101.2	100.8	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.2	99.5
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.7	102.3	102.3	101.5	100.8	100.5	102.2	101.2	100.9	100.1
Q2	105.5	102.9	102.5	103.1	102.3	102.0	100.3	101.1	101.8	101.8	100.0	100.4
Q3	106.4	103.1	103.2	103.6	102.6	101.6	100.9	101.4	102.1	101.3	100.7	100.7
Q4	107.3	103.3	103.9	104.3	102.4	101.3	101.0	101.4	102.2	101.1	101.0	101.0
1998 Q1	108.2	103.9	104.1	104.8	102.9	101.9	101.0	102.7	102.9	101.6	101.3	102.4
Q2	109.2	104.3	104.7	105.8	103.9	101.8	102.0	102.6	103.5	101.6	101.8	102.0
Q3	110.0	104.4	105.4	106.3	103.7	101.1	102.5	103.0	102.9	100.9	102.0	101.8
Q4	110.5	104.6	105.7	107.1	103.1	100.2	102.8	103.7	102.0	100.1	101.8	102.3
1999 Q1	110.4	104.9	105.2	106.5	102.7	99.2	103.5	105.4	101.9	99.2	102.7	104.1
Q2	111.2	105.4	105.5	107.1	103.6	98.3	105.4	107.5	102.5	98.1	104.4	105.8
Q3	112.3	106.1	105.9	107.7	105.1	97.4	107.9	109.3	104.0	97.5	106.7	107.7
Q4	113.5	106.4	106.7	108.5	105.3	96.8	108.8	110.4	104.2	96.9	107.5	108.6
2000 Q1	114.1	106.6	107.0	110.5	104.8	95.9	109.3	111.1	104.0	96.0	108.2	109.6
Q2	115.0	107.1	107.4	110.2	106.2	95.1	111.6	113.5	105.0	95.1	110.4	111.7
Q3	115.8	107.5	107.8	111.0	106.4	94.2	112.9	115.5	105.5	94.1	112.0	114.1
Q4	116.2	107.7	107.9	110.6	106.3	93.3	113.9	116.7	106.3	93.2	114.0	116.4
2001 Q1	117.0	107.8	108.5	111.2	105.7	92.4	114.4	117.2	105.6	92.1	114.6	116.8
Q2	117.1	108.1	108.3	110.9	104.3	91.4	114.1	116.6	103.3	91.1	113.5	115.3
Q3	117.4	108.1	108.6	111.5	103.4	90.2	114.6	117.2	102.1	89.7	113.8	115.5
Q4	117.7	108.1	108.8	112.3	101.0	89.0	113.4	117.2	99.8	88.2	113.1	115.7
2002 Q1	117.9	108.2	109.0	112.1	99.8	88.1	113.3	115.4	98.8	87.3	113.2	114.3
Q2	118.5	108.0	109.7	113.4	100.1	87.2	114.8	119.0	98.2	86.4	113.6	116.6
Q3	119.5	107.8	110.9	113.8	100.4	86.1	116.7	119.8	99.2	85.1	116.5	118.4
Q4 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.3	84.0	117.1	..

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

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

P Provisional

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBW X	YBXA
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	2,745	9.8	1,062	458	1,225	44.6	719	2,718	9.9	1,055	454	1,209	44.5	709
1995	2,465	8.8	1,020	395	1,051	42.6	653	2,446	9.0	1,014	392	1,040	42.5	646
1996	2,339	8.3	1,039	394	905	38.7	569	2,318	8.4	1,032	391	895	38.6	561
1997	2,036	7.2	971	303	763	37.4	482	2,012	7.3	962	300	750	37.3	473
1998	1,775	6.3	964	247	564	31.8	352	1,755	6.4	956	245	554	31.6	345
1999	1,759	6.1	998	262	499	28.4	295	1,739	6.3	988	260	491	28.2	288
2000	1,636	5.7	962	238	436	26.7	244	1,619	5.8	954	236	430	26.5	240
2001	1,428	4.9	848	213	367	25.7	210	1,413	5.0	841	210	362	25.6	207
2002	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	1,509	5.2	947	211	350	23.2	188	1,493	5.3	939	209	345	23.1	185
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,487	5.1	920	218	349	23.4	184	1,472	5.2	913	216	343	23.3	180
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,473	5.1	918	212	343	23.3	183	1,460	5.2	912	211	338	23.1	180
Jan-Mar 2002	1,489	5.1	934	218	337	22.6	176	1,474	5.2	926	216	331	22.5	173
Feb-Apr	1,505	5.2	955	216	335	22.3	178	1,487	5.3	945	213	329	22.1	174
Mar-May (Spr)	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
Apr-Jun	1,497	5.1	968	212	316	21.1	170	1,476	5.2	957	210	309	20.9	165
May-Jul	1,513	5.2	980	215	318	21.0	173	1,491	5.3	968	212	311	20.9	169
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,520	5.2	981	216	323	21.3	177	1,498	5.3	970	213	315	21.1	172
Jul-Sep	1,541	5.3	1,000	214	327	21.2	171	1,519	5.4	988	211	319	21.0	166
Aug-Oct	1,532	5.2	987	220	325	21.2	168	1,508	5.3	975	217	317	21.0	164
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,515	5.2	970	229	316	20.9	163	1,496	5.3	960	226	309	20.7	159
Oct-Dec	1,506	5.1	964	233	309	20.5	159	1,486	5.2	954	230	302	20.3	155
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-36	-0.1	-36	19	-19	-0.7	-12	-33	-0.1	-35	19	-17	-0.7	-11
Percent	-2.3		-3.6	8.8	-5.7		-6.9	-2.2		-3.5	9.0	-5.4		-6.6
Over last 12 months	-3	-0.1	17	22	-42	-2.7	-29	-7	-0.1	14	21	-43	-2.8	-30
Percent	-0.2		1.8	10.4	-11.9		-15.3	-0.5		1.5	10.1	-12.4		-15.9
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	1,802	11.5	598	293	912	50.6	557	1,792	11.6	595	291	905	50.5	553
1995	1,588	10.2	562	249	777	48.9	502	1,579	10.3	559	248	771	48.9	498
1996	1,520	9.7	585	250	685	45.1	457	1,508	9.8	582	248	678	45.0	452
1997	1,278	8.2	532	183	553	44.0	373	1,266	8.3	529	182	556	43.9	368
1998	1,069	6.9	510	159	399	37.3	268	1,059	6.9	507	158	394	37.2	264
1999	1,072	6.8	552	162	358	33.4	223	1,062	6.9	548	161	353	33.3	219
2000	975	6.2	520	138	317	32.5	186	968	6.3	517	137	313	32.4	184
2001	847	5.4	455	129	263	31.0	158	840	5.4	452	128	260	30.9	156
2002	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	899	5.7	517	134	248	27.6	143	892	5.8	514	133	245	27.5	141
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	892	5.7	507	140	244	27.4	138	885	5.7	504	139	241	27.3	136
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	890	5.6	515	135	240	27.0	132	882	5.7	512	134	237	26.8	130
Jan-Mar 2002	908	5.8	527	141	240	26.5	128	900	5.8	523	140	236	26.3	125
Feb-Apr	912	5.8	533	142	236	25.9	129	902	5.8	529	141	232	25.7	126
Mar-May (Spr)	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
Apr-Jun	898	5.7	530	143	225	25.0	126	889	5.7	525	142	221	24.9	123
May-Jul	909	5.8	538	143	228	25.1	127	900	5.8	534	142	224	24.9	124
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906	5.7	536	140	230	25.4	131	897	5.8	533	139	226	25.2	128
Jul-Sep	928	5.9	560	139	229	24.6	125	918	5.9	556	138	224	24.4	122
Aug-Oct	912	5.7	549	135	228	25.0	125	902	5.8	544	134	224	24.8	122
Sep-Nov (Aut)	903	5.7	535	145	223	24.7	117	895	5.8	532	144	220	24.5	115
Oct-Dec	885	5.6	521	149	215	24.3	115	878	5.6	518	148	212	24.2	113
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-43	-0.3	-40	10	-14	-0.4	-10	-40	-0.3	-38	10	-12	-0.3	-9
Percent	-4.6		-7.1	7.4	-6.0		-8.0	-4.3		-6.8	7.5	-5.4		-7.4
Over last 12 months	-14	-0.1	4	15	-33	-3.3	-28	-14	-0.1	4	15	-33	-3.3	-28
Percent	-1.6		0.7	11.2	-13.5		-19.6	-1.6		0.8	11.2	-13.5		-19.7
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	943	7.6	465	165	313	33.2	162	927	7.8	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	878	7.0	458	146	274	31.2	151	867	7.2	454	144	269	31.0	147
1996	819	6.5	454	144	220	26.9	112	810	6.7	450	143	217	26.8	110
1997	759	6.9	439	120	200	26.4	108	746	6.1	433	118	195	26.1	105
1998	707	5.5	454	87	165	23.4	85	695	5.6	449	86	160	23.1	81
1999	687	5.3	446	101	141	20.5	72	677	5.4	440	99	137	20.3	69
2000	662	5.0	442	100	120	18.1	58	651	5.2	437	98	117	17.9	56
2001	581	4.4	393	84	105	18.0	52	573	4.5	389	82	102	17.8	51
2002	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	609	4.6	430	77	102	16.7	46	601	4.7	425	76	100	16.6	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	595	4.5	413	78	104	17.5	46	587	4.6	409	77	102	17.4	44
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	583	4.4	403	78	103	17.6	50	577	4.6	400	77	101	17.5	49
Jan-Mar 2002	581	4.4	407	77	97	16.7	48	574	4.5	403	76	95	16.5	47
Feb-Apr	593	4.4	421	73	99	16.7	49	585	4.6	416	72	97	16.5	48
Mar-May (Spr)	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
Apr-Jun	599	4.5	439	69	91	15.2	44	587	4.6	432	67	88	15.0	42
May-Jul	604	4.5	441	72	91	15.0	46	592	4.6	434	71	87	14.7	44
Jun-Aug (Sum)	614	4.6	445	76	93	15.2	46	601	4.7	437	74	89	14.9	44
Jul-Sep	614	4.6	439	75	99	16.1	47	601	4.7	433	73	95	15.8	45
Aug-Oct	620	4.6	438	85	97	15.6	44	607	4.7	431	83	93	15.3	42
Sep-Nov (Aut)	612	4.6	435	84	93	15.2	46	600	4.7	428	82	90	14.9	44
Oct-Dec	621	4.6	443	84	94	15.1	45	608	4.7	436	82	90	14.8	43
Changes														
Over last 3 months	7	0.0	4	9	-5	-1.0	-2	7	0.0	3	9	-5	-1.0	-2
Percent	1.2		0.9	11.5	-5.1		-4.1	1.1		0.7	11.8	-5.3		-4.3
Over last 12 months	12	0.0	13	7	-8	-1.7	-1	7	0.0	10	6	-10	-1.8	-2
Percent	1.9		3.0	8.9	-8.2		-1.6	1.1		2.5	8.2	-9.9		-4.1

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	667	16.3	304	129	234	35.0	116
1995	145	19.3	111	23	12	8.0	*	604	15.4	313	112	180	29.8	91
1996	166	20.2	127	27	12	7.2	*	555	14.5	304	91	160	28.8	75
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	485	13.1	284	79	122	25.2	57
1998	171	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
2002	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	160	19.3	130	19	11	6.8	*	406	10.9	298	53	55	13.5	20
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	154	18.9	123	18	14	9.0	*	398	10.7	290	53	55	13.8	19
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	152	18.5	125	15	12	8.0	*	394	10.6	288	52	54	13.6	19
Jan-Mar 2002	156	19.1	129	17	11	6.9	*	404	10.8	295	61	49	12.1	15
Feb-Apr	159	19.3	130	18	11	6.9	*	395	10.6	288	62	46	11.6	15
Mar-May (Spr)	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
Apr-Jun	160	19.9	130	20	10	6.1	*	382	10.2	281	57	44	11.4	12
May-Jul	155	19.2	127	19	*	*	*	402	10.8	301	59	42	10.6	13
Jun-Aug (Sum)	158	19.5	132	18	*	*	*	403	10.8	304	55	43	10.8	17
Jul-Sep	162	19.9	133	20	*	*	*	398	10.7	297	53	47	11.9	17
Aug-Oct	164	20.0	130	25	*	*	*	393	10.4	294	51	48	12.1	16
Sep-Nov (Aut)	167	20.2	132	26	*	*	*	394	10.5	293	49	52	13.2	15
Oct-Dec	177	21.0	143	26	*	*	*	384	10.2	289	48	47	12.2	14
Changes														
Over last 3 months	15	1.2	10	5	*	*	*	-14	-0.5	-8	-5	0	0.3	-3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>9.2</i>		<i>7.4</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-3.5</i>		<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-10.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>		<i>-19.2</i>
Over last 12 months	17	1.8	13	7	*	*	*	-22	-0.7	-9	-5	-8	-1.4	-6
<i>Percent</i>	<i>10.8</i>		<i>9.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-5.4</i>		<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	<i>-14.9</i>		<i>-30.3</i>
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (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	18.0	180	73	130	33.9	68
1996	98	22.7	73	17	*	*	*	359	17.4	179	62	118	32.9	59
1997	91	21.0	69	14	*	*	*	303	15.2	164	49	90	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
2001	84	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	222	11.4	148	35	40	17.8	12
2002	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	244	12.2	166	47	31	12.8	*
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	90	20.9	71	11	*	*	*	245	12.3	173	32	40	16.4	14
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	91	21.5	70	11	10	10.6	*	242	12.2	170	34	38	15.9	13
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	90	21.5	74	*	*	*	*	239	12.0	168	34	38	15.8	11
Jan-Mar 2002	94	22.7	76	11	*	*	*	244	12.3	173	37	34	13.9	*
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	90	21.8	69	15	*	*	*	248	12.5	176	40	32	12.9	10
Jun-Aug (Sum)	91	22.2	74	11	*	*	*	239	12.1	168	40	32	13.5	13
Jul-Sep	93	22.9	75	13	*	*	*	243	12.3	170	37	35	14.6	14
Aug-Oct	96	23.1	76	14	*	*	*	237	11.8	165	37	36	15.0	12
Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	23.9	78	15	*	*	*	239	11.9	164	36	39	16.5	12
Oct-Dec	102	24.2	82	15	*	*	*	236	11.7	164	37	34	14.5	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	10	1.3	7	2	*	*	*	-7	-0.6	-6	0	-1	-0.1	-3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>10.7</i>		<i>9.8</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-3.1</i>		<i>-3.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-3.8</i>		<i>-24.1</i>
Over last 12 months	13	3.2	11	3	*	*	*	-9	-0.6	-9	6	-6	-1.9	-4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>13.9</i>		<i>15.4</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-3.8</i>		<i>-5.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>-15.2</i>		<i>-27.2</i>
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	222	12.4	133	39	50	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	186	11.1	125	29	42	21.3	15
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	69	16.8	56	10	*	*	*	172	10.2	128	24	21	12.1	*
2000	82	19.5	66	11	*	*	*	161	9.5	121	23	18	10.9	*
2001	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
2002	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
3-month averages														
Oct-Dec 2001	70	17.4	59	*	*	*	*	161	9.2	125	21	15	9.2	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	63	16.1	52	*	*	*	*	157	9.0	120	20	17	10.6	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	62	15.4	51	*	*	*	*	154	8.9	120	18	16	10.2	*
Jan-Mar 2002	61	15.3	53	*	*	*	*	160	9.2	122	23	15	9.3	*
Feb-Apr	68	16.8	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	119	21	13	8.6	*
Mar-May (Spr)	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
Apr-Jun	69	17.7	60	*	*	*	*	145	8.3	118	16	11	7.8	*
May-Jul	66	16.5	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	125	18	11	6.9	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67	16.7	58	*	*	*	*	163	9.3	137	16	11	6.8	*
Jul-Sep	70	16.9	58	*	*	*	*	155	8.8	127	16	12	7.6	*
Aug-Oct	69	16.9	55	11	*	*	*	156	8.9	129	15	12	7.8	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67	16.4	53	10	*	*	*	155	8.8	129	13	12	8.0	*
Oct-Dec	75	17.8	61	11	*	*	*	148	8.5	125	10	13	8.6	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	1.0	2	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.4	-2	-6	1	1.0	*
<i>Percent</i>	<i>7.1</i>		<i>4.2</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-4.1</i>		<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-35.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>		<i>*</i>
Over last 12 months	5	0.4	2	*	*	*	*	-13	-0.8	0	-11	-2	-0.6	*
<i>Percent</i>	<i>6.8</i>		<i>2.9</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-7.9</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>-51.3</i>	<i>-14.1</i>		<i>*</i>

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

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

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		25-49						50 and over							
UNITED KINGDOM		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All		MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	1,447	8.3	521	237	690	47.7	415	486	8.2	128	73	285	58.7	187
	1995	1,313	7.5	480	207	626	47.7	403	403	6.7	116	54	233	57.8	157
	1996	1,241	7.1	490	219	532	42.9	347	377	6.2	118	57	201	53.4	147
	1997	1,042	5.9	440	160	442	42.4	285	340	5.4	118	41	181	53.3	138
	1998	896	5.1	449	130	317	35.4	205	288	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	111
	1999	876	5.0	449	133	294	33.6	168	289	4.3	123	35	131	45.3	100
	2000	779	4.4	416	117	246	31.6	141	278	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
	2001	703	4.0	370	112	221	31.4	137	205	3.0	90	33	82	40.1	55
	2002	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
	3-month averages														
	Oct-Dec 2001	727	4.2	416	108	203	28.0	115	216	3.1	103	32	81	37.6	53
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	723	4.2	408	116	199	27.5	112	211	3.0	99	31	81	38.3	52
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	711	4.1	404	117	190	26.7	108	216	3.1	101	28	87	40.3	56
	Jan-Mar 2002	711	4.1	406	113	192	27.0	107	218	3.1	105	28	85	39.1	53
	Feb-Apr	723	4.1	424	107	193	26.7	106	228	3.2	113	29	85	37.2	56
	Mar-May (Spr)	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
	Apr-Jun	715	4.1	431	107	177	24.7	101	239	3.4	126	28	85	35.7	56
	May-Jul	711	4.1	425	108	177	25.0	102	245	3.4	126	29	89	36.5	58
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	714	4.1	431	107	176	24.7	100	246	3.4	115	35	96	38.9	60
	Jul-Sep	731	4.2	449	108	174	23.8	95	251	3.5	120	33	97	38.8	59
	Aug-Oct	731	4.2	445	108	177	24.3	96	244	3.4	118	36	90	37.0	57
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	712	4.1	428	118	167	23.4	92	242	3.4	117	37	88	36.4	56
	Oct-Dec	702	4.0	415	120	167	23.8	89	243	3.4	116	40	86	35.4	56
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-29	-0.2	-34	12	-7	0.0	-6	-8	-0.1	-4	7	-11	-3.4	-3
	Percent	-3.9		-7.5	11.1	-3.9		-6.7	-3.2		-3.1	21.7	-11.8		-4.6
	Over last 12 months	-25	-0.2		12	-36	-4.2	-26	27	0.3	13	9	5	-2.2	4
	Percent	-3.4		-0.1	10.7	-17.8		-22.9	12.5		13.0	27.2	6.0		7.1
Male		MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	935	9.7	278	146	510	54.6	320	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
	1995	826	8.6	240	127	459	55.5	309	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
	1996	782	8.2	257	128	396	50.7	278	281	8.0	76	43	162	57.9	119
	1997	646	6.8	228	91	327	50.7	219	238	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
	1998	521	5.5	220	79	222	42.6	154	203	5.5	66	21	115	57.0	86
	1999	515	5.4	230	79	207	40.1	124	203	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
	2000	446	4.7	206	65	175	39.3	106	192	5.0	75	28	89	46.2	59
	2001	394	4.2	179	63	152	38.5	101	146	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	45
	2002	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
	3-month averages														
	Oct-Dec 2001	420	4.5	211	70	139	33.1	85	145	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	416	4.4	203	77	136	32.8	83	143	3.6	64	19	60	41.9	42
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	413	4.4	207	78	129	31.2	77	147	3.7	67	14	66	44.7	44
	Jan-Mar 2002	423	4.5	212	78	133	31.5	76	147	3.7	67	14	66	45.1	43
	Feb-Apr	430	4.6	223	73	134	31.2	76	150	3.8	70	16	63	42.2	44
	Mar-May (Spr)	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
	Apr-Jun	412	4.4	218	71	123	29.8	75	159	4.0	78	17	64	40.2	42
	May-Jul	411	4.4	218	71	123	29.9	73	160	4.0	75	17	67	42.0	44
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	413	4.4	226	66	121	29.2	71	163	4.1	69	23	71	43.7	47
	Jul-Sep	422	4.5	238	68	115	27.3	66	170	4.2	77	21	73	42.8	45
	Aug-Oct	418	4.5	235	63	120	28.6	68	161	4.0	73	22	66	41.0	45
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	404	4.3	219	70	114	28.3	63	161	3.9	74	24	63	39.3	42
	Oct-Dec	389	4.1	206	69	114	29.3	62	158	3.9	69	28	61	38.7	42
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-33	-0.3	-33	1	-1	2.0	-4	-12	-0.4	-8	7	-12	-4.1	-3
	Percent	-7.8		-13.8	1.4	-1.1		-6.2	-7.3		-10.1	34.4	-16.3		-6.8
	Over last 12 months	-31	-0.3	-5	-1	-25	-3.8	-23	13	0.2	7	7	-1	-3.8	-1
	Percent	-7.3		-2.3	-1.1	-17.9		-27.3	9.0		11.0	31.5	-0.9		-1.7
Female		MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	512	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	127	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
	1995	487	6.2	240	80	167	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
	1996	459	5.8	232	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
	1997	397	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
	1998	374	4.7	229	50	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
	1999	361	4.5	219	54	87	24.2	44	85	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
	2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	85	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
	2001	309	3.8	191	49	69	22.3	36	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
	2002	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
	3-month averages														
	Oct-Dec 2001	307	3.8	205	38	64	20.9	30	71	2.3	41	11	20	27.5	10
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	307	3.8	205	39	63	20.4	28	68	2.2	34	13	21	30.5	11
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	298	3.7	198	39	61	20.5	31	69	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
	Jan-Mar 2002	288	3.6	194	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
	Feb-Apr	294	3.6	200	34	59	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	21	27.7	13
	Mar-May (Spr)	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
	Apr-Jun	304	3.7	213	37	54	17.8	27	81	2.					

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		9.8	9.9	19.9	16.3	9.9	7.1	8.9	3.3
1995		8.8	9.0	19.3	15.4	8.9	6.5	7.4	2.3
1996		8.3	8.4	20.2	14.5	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6
1997		7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
1998		6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
1999		6.1	6.3	20.2	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4
2000		5.7	5.8	20.9	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.0
2001		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
2002		5.2	5.3	20.1	10.4	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2001		5.2	5.3	19.3	10.9	5.0	3.6	3.3	1.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.1	5.2	18.9	10.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	1.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.1	5.2	18.5	10.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.5
Jan-Mar 2002		5.1	5.2	19.1	10.8	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
Feb-Apr		5.2	5.3	19.3	10.6	5.1	3.5	3.4	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)		5.2	5.3	20.1	10.4	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
Apr-Jun		5.1	5.2	19.9	10.2	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.3
May-Jul		5.2	5.3	19.2	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.2	5.3	19.5	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.5
Jul-Sep		5.3	5.4	19.9	10.7	4.9	3.7	3.6	2.5
Aug-Oct		5.2	5.3	20.0	10.4	4.8	3.8	3.5	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.2	5.3	20.2	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.1
Oct-Dec		5.1	5.2	21.0	10.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	2.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	1.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		11.5	11.6	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
1995		10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	3.0
1996		9.7	9.8	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3
1997		8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3
1998		6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	3.3
1999		6.8	6.9	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	3.1
2000		6.2	6.3	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	2.4
2001		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	2.7
2002		5.8	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2001		5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	2.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.7	5.7	21.5	12.2	5.5	3.7	3.7	2.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	2.5
Jan-Mar 2002		5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	3.0
Feb-Apr		5.8	5.8	21.8	12.1	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.2
Mar-May (Spr)		5.8	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
Apr-Jun		5.7	5.7	22.0	11.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
May-Jul		5.8	5.8	21.8	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	3.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.7	5.8	22.2	12.1	5.0	4.0	4.1	3.0
Jul-Sep		5.9	5.9	22.9	12.3	5.2	4.1	4.3	3.2
Aug-Oct		5.7	5.8	23.1	11.8	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.7	5.8	23.9	11.9	4.9	3.9	4.1	*
Oct-Dec		5.6	5.6	24.2	11.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	2.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.3	-0.3	1.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	0.3	-0.2
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		7.6	7.8	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
1995		7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
1996		6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	1.8
1997		5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.2
1998		5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2
1999		5.3	5.4	16.8	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
2000		5.0	5.2	19.5	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.1	1.8
2001		4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	1.4
2002		4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2001		4.6	4.7	17.4	9.2	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		4.5	4.6	16.1	9.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		4.4	4.6	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.0
Jan-Mar 2002		4.4	4.5	15.3	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	1.2
Feb-Apr		4.4	4.6	16.8	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.4
Mar-May (Spr)		4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
Apr-Jun		4.5	4.6	17.7	8.3	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.0
May-Jul		4.5	4.6	16.5	8.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		4.6	4.7	16.7	9.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	2.2
Jul-Sep		4.6	4.7	16.9	8.8	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.1
Aug-Oct		4.6	4.7	16.9	8.9	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.6	4.7	16.4	8.8	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.0
Oct-Dec		4.6	4.7	17.8	8.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	2.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	1.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8

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

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.

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^a	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.4
1993	10.1	7.1	10.4	10.6	4.0	8.6	11.4	9.6	16.3	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	6.9	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	6.7	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.5	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.3	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	5.9	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.7	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.7
2002	7.5	6.5	..	6.3	4.1	7.3	7.7	4.5	9.1	8.7	8.2
2001 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	3.9	7.0	7.9	4.3	9.2	8.6	8.0
Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	4.0	7.1	7.9	4.3	9.1	8.6	8.0
Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	7.2	7.7	4.3	9.2	8.6	8.0
Apr	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.1	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	8.2
Aug	7.6	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.2	7.3	7.5	4.5	9.2	8.8	8.3
Sep	7.7	6.4	5.2	6.2	4.2	7.3	7.7	4.7	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	8.4
Nov	7.7	6.5	5.1	6.1	4.1	7.5	7.5	4.7	9.0	8.8	8.4
Dec	7.8	6.6	..	6.2	4.1	7.6	7.5	4.7	9.0	8.9	8.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2002 Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,301	140	239	2,206	..
Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,287	141	239	2,216	..
Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,275	141	240	2,237	..
Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	1,265	142	241	2,243	..
May	..	..	951	623	234	488	1,287	142	242	2,244	..
Jun	..	..	953	644	236	492	1,252	143	242	2,262	..
Jul	..	..	950	609	239	501	1,270	143	241	2,274	..
Aug	..	..	946	623	241	480	1,262	144	239	2,278	..
Sep	..	..	945	617	242	493	1,290	149	237	2,279	..
Oct	..	..	940	599	233	502	1,279	150	235	2,276	..
Nov	..	..	934	617	229	510	1,271	151	235	2,289	..
Dec	..	..	932	628	244	512	1,276	150	235	2,307	..
2003 Jan	..	..	929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.2	7.1	11.7	7.5	5.4	9.0	9.1	10.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
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	..	..	2,636	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	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	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
2002	..	..	959	629	232	491	1,278	142	237	2,259	4,071
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
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
Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	4,024
May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	323	2,120	3,946
Jun	..	..	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	1,323	145	214	2,290	4,018
Sep	..	..	936	629	200	523	1,177	138	207	2,324	3,942
Oct	..	..	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	..	..	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003 Jan	..	..	998	..	304	519	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.3	6.1	8.9	11.7	7.1	4.9	8.2	..	10.1

- 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.
- b The unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month.
- c 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.
- e The related measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
- f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to November for Netherlands, and December for Germany and Sweden; the unadjusted rates refer to December for Belgium.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^f	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
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	8.2	3.5	4.5
1999		11.9	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	6.7	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.3	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.6	2.6	4.0
2001		10.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.5	..	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.8
2002		10.3	4.4	9.1	5.4	2.4	2.6	..	5.0	11.4	4.9	..	5.8
2001	Dec	10.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.1	2.4	3.7	4.2	10.7	4.9	..	5.7
2002	Jan	10.5	4.2	9.1	5.3	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.2	10.9	5.0	..	5.6
	Feb	10.5	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.2	2.4	3.8	4.3	11.1	4.9	..	5.6
	Mar	10.5	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.4	11.2	5.0	..	5.7
	Apr	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	3.9	4.6	11.2	4.9	..	6.1
	May	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	11.2	4.9	..	5.9
	Jun	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.8	11.3	4.8	..	5.9
	Jul	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.4	2.8	3.7	5.0	11.4	4.9	..	5.8
	Aug	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	5.2	11.5	4.7	..	5.7
	Sep	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.5	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.3	11.6	5.0	..	5.6
	Oct	..	4.4	8.9	5.5	2.6	2.9	4.0	5.5	11.8	5.0	..	5.7
	Nov	..	4.4	..	5.3	2.6	2.9	4.1	5.6	11.9	5.0	..	5.9
	Dec	..	4.4	..	5.5	2.7	..	..	5.8	12.0	5.0	..	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^e													
2002	Jan	..	156	2188	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	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
	Apr	..	159	2170	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	..	75	..	1,626	124	99	8,424
	Jul	..	165	2158	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	..	1,638	133	112	8,092
	Oct	..	163	2135	3,700	6.4	..	84	..	1,645	139	116	8,209
	Nov	..	165	..	3,560	6.4	..	85	..	1,648	144	119	8,508
	Dec	..	165	..	3,640	6.5	..	84	..	1,658	..	119	8,590
2003	Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.4	8.9	5.5	..	2.5	..	..	..	4.4	3.3	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^e													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,653	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	..	75	345	1,621	..	101	8,266
2002	Jan	..	160	2,198	3,440	5.9	152	77	338	1,652	142	94	8,935
	Feb	..	162	..	3,560	5.8	162	72	339	1,666	133	95	8,707
	Mar	..	162	..	3,790	5.4	167	71	340	1,649	127	92	8,659
	Apr	..	156	2,209	3,750	5.4	159	70	335	1,636	115	92	8,146
	May	..	155	..	3,750	5.4	163	67	327	1,589	112	91	7,888
	Jun	..	164	..	3,680	5.2	160	72	323	1,567	149	91	8,677
	Jul	..	172	2,095	3,520	5.5	166	80	327	1,548	165	93	8,595
	Aug	..	174	..	3,610	5.6	172	83	332	1,552	146	96	8,148
	Sep	..	161	..	3,650	5.9	177	77	351	1,590	122	102	7,683
	Oct	..	158	2,152	3,620	6.5	183	77	365	1,642	119	110	7,640
	Nov	..	159	..	3,380	6.6	182	78	379	1,678	122	121	8,047
	Dec	..	166	..	3,310	6.8	..	80	380	1,688	..	130	8,066
2003	Jan	96
Rate (%): latest month		9.0	5.0	..	2.5	4.1	3.6	5.7

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D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSG	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	28,138	27,332	727	4,083	7,478	9,896	5,138	806
	1995	28,113	27,301	749	3,926	7,496	9,855	5,175	813
	1996	28,237	27,448	822	3,828	7,482	10,065	5,249	790
	1997	28,370	27,546	866	3,705	7,493	10,029	5,452	824
	1998	28,354	27,562	851	3,615	7,405	10,045	5,645	793
	1999	28,659	27,823	846	3,611	7,312	10,223	5,831	836
	2000	28,910	28,062	848	3,647	7,186	10,404	5,976	848
	2001	28,939	28,104	810	3,653	6,982	10,546	6,112	834
	2002	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	29,068	28,168	830	3,735	6,851	10,578	6,174	899
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,031	28,140	816	3,731	6,842	10,590	6,161	891
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,050	28,157	821	3,723	6,830	10,607	6,175	894
	Jan-Mar 2002	29,065	28,169	817	3,729	6,823	10,630	6,169	896
	Feb-Apr	29,130	28,230	824	3,743	6,812	10,662	6,190	900
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	Apr-Jun	29,195	28,289	807	3,751	6,774	10,728	6,230	906
	May-Jul	29,166	28,263	810	3,736	6,754	10,723	6,240	903
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,191	28,294	809	3,742	6,737	10,747	6,259	897
	Jul-Sep	29,204	28,293	817	3,728	6,713	10,752	6,283	911
	Aug-Oct	29,290	28,373	820	3,764	6,705	10,786	6,298	917
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,294	28,380	827	3,763	6,695	10,784	6,310	914
	Oct-Dec	29,318	28,406	842	3,765	6,681	10,782	6,336	912
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	114	113	26	37	-32	30	53	1
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>
	Over last 12 months	250	238	12	30	-170	204	162	12
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	15,654	15,379	373	2,223	4,218	5,381	3,184	275
	1995	15,607	15,310	384	2,127	4,200	5,416	3,182	297
	1996	15,595	15,317	430	2,063	4,152	5,440	3,232	278
	1997	15,584	15,303	431	1,997	4,127	5,407	3,341	280
	1998	15,525	15,243	428	1,929	4,068	5,393	3,425	282
	1999	15,650	15,354	435	1,923	3,974	5,490	3,532	296
	2000	15,748	15,454	430	1,946	3,905	5,585	3,588	294
	2001	15,713	15,440	415	1,944	3,789	5,626	3,665	273
	2002	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	15,787	15,483	429	1,989	3,727	5,652	3,686	303
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,759	15,459	423	1,986	3,723	5,646	3,681	300
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,766	15,468	420	1,987	3,715	5,667	3,680	297
	Jan-Mar 2002	15,754	15,460	416	1,992	3,704	5,675	3,674	294
	Feb-Apr	15,771	15,473	416	1,998	3,689	5,692	3,677	298
	Mar-May (Spr)	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	Apr-Jun	15,800	15,497	415	1,994	3,666	5,720	3,703	303
	May-Jul	15,801	15,500	411	1,988	3,655	5,731	3,714	301
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,800	15,499	408	1,979	3,646	5,746	3,720	301
	Jul-Sep	15,808	15,501	404	1,979	3,635	5,749	3,735	307
	Aug-Oct	15,875	15,558	413	2,008	3,632	5,760	3,745	317
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,879	15,565	415	2,007	3,625	5,762	3,756	314
	Oct-Dec	15,904	15,588	424	2,014	3,621	5,753	3,776	316
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	96	87	20	36	-14	4	42	8
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>
	Over last 12 months	117	105	-6	25	-106	100	91	12
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	12,484	11,953	354	1,870	3,260	4,515	1,954	530
	1995	12,506	11,991	365	1,799	3,295	4,538	1,993	516
	1996	12,642	12,130	392	1,766	3,329	4,625	2,017	512
	1997	12,786	12,243	435	1,709	3,366	4,622	2,111	544
	1998	12,830	12,319	423	1,686	3,337	4,652	2,221	511
	1999	13,009	12,469	411	1,688	3,338	4,733	2,299	540
	2000	13,162	12,608	418	1,701	3,281	4,819	2,388	554
	2001	13,226	12,665	395	1,709	3,193	4,920	2,447	561
	2002	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	13,281	12,685	401	1,746	3,124	4,926	2,488	596
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,272	12,681	392	1,745	3,119	4,944	2,481	591
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	13,285	12,688	401	1,736	3,115	4,941	2,495	597
	Jan-Mar 2002	13,311	12,710	401	1,738	3,119	4,956	2,495	602
	Feb-Apr	13,359	12,757	407	1,745	3,122	4,970	2,512	602
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
	Apr-Jun	13,395	12,792	392	1,757	3,107	5,008	2,527	603
	May-Jul	13,366	12,763	398	1,747	3,099	4,993	2,525	603
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,391	12,796	401	1,762	3,091	5,001	2,539	595
	Jul-Sep	13,396	12,792	413	1,749	3,078	5,003	2,549	603
	Aug-Oct	13,415	12,815	407	1,756	3,073	5,026	2,553	601
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,414	12,814	412	1,755	3,071	5,022	2,554	600
	Oct-Dec	13,414	12,818	419	1,751	3,059	5,029	2,560	596
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	19	26	6	1	-18	26	11	-7
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
	Over last 12 months	133	133	18	5	-64	103	72	0
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>

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.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	62.5	78.4	56.2	76.1	82.7	85.0	68.5	7.9
	1995	62.3	78.2	55.9	75.8	82.7	84.8	68.1	8.0
	1996	62.4	78.4	58.1	77.0	82.7	84.7	68.1	7.7
	1997	62.6	78.4	59.5	76.5	83.4	84.4	68.5	8.1
	1998	62.3	78.2	58.7	75.5	83.5	84.2	68.7	7.7
	1999	62.8	78.6	58.7	75.4	84.1	84.8	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.0	78.9	59.1	75.9	84.4	85.0	69.7	8.2
	2001	62.7	78.5	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.9	70.2	8.1
	2002	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	62.8	78.5	55.9	76.0	83.6	84.4	70.3	8.7
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	62.7	78.4	54.8	75.8	83.7	84.4	70.1	8.6
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	62.7	78.4	55.1	75.6	83.7	84.5	70.2	8.6
	Jan-Mar 2002	62.7	78.4	54.7	75.6	83.8	84.5	70.1	8.6
	Feb-Apr	62.8	78.5	55.0	75.7	83.9	84.7	70.2	8.7
	Mar-May (Spr)	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	Apr-Jun	62.9	78.6	53.6	75.7	83.8	85.0	70.6	8.7
	May-Jul	62.8	78.5	53.7	75.3	83.7	84.9	70.6	8.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.8	78.5	53.5	75.3	83.7	85.0	70.8	8.6
	Jul-Sep	62.9	78.5	54.0	74.9	83.5	84.9	71.0	8.7
	Aug-Oct	63.0	78.7	54.2	75.5	83.6	85.1	71.1	8.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.7	54.6	75.3	83.6	85.0	71.2	8.8
	Oct-Dec	63.0	78.7	55.6	75.2	83.6	84.9	71.4	8.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	72.5	85.5	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
	1995	72.2	85.0	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
	1996	71.9	84.9	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
	1997	71.6	84.6	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.1	84.1	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
	1999	71.4	84.4	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
	2000	71.5	84.5	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
	2001	70.9	84.0	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
	2002	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	70.9	84.0	56.5	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.0	7.9
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	70.8	83.8	55.6	80.8	93.3	91.2	72.9	7.9
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	70.7	83.8	55.0	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.8
	Jan-Mar 2002	70.7	83.7	54.4	80.8	93.2	91.5	72.6	7.7
	Feb-Apr	70.7	83.8	54.3	80.9	93.0	91.7	72.6	7.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	Apr-Jun	70.7	83.8	53.8	80.5	92.8	91.9	73.0	7.9
	May-Jul	70.7	83.8	53.3	80.2	92.8	92.0	73.2	7.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	70.7	83.8	52.7	79.7	92.7	92.1	73.2	7.8
	Jul-Sep	70.7	83.7	52.1	79.5	92.6	92.1	73.5	8.0
	Aug-Oct	70.9	84.0	53.3	80.6	92.8	92.2	73.6	8.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	70.9	84.0	53.5	80.4	92.8	92.2	73.8	8.1
	Oct-Dec	71.0	84.1	54.6	80.5	92.9	91.9	74.1	8.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.0	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.2	-1.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	1.1	0.2
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.7	71.4	56.5	71.2	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
	1997	54.2	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3
	1998	54.2	72.0	59.4	70.4	73.8	77.1	64.3	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.5	58.3	70.3	75.1	77.5	64.9	8.2
	2000	55.2	72.9	59.5	70.6	75.3	77.7	65.9	8.5
	2001	55.2	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
	2002	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	55.3	72.7	55.3	71.0	74.5	77.6	66.7	9.1
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	55.2	72.6	54.0	70.9	74.6	77.8	66.4	9.0
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.3	72.6	55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.1
	Jan-Mar 2002	55.4	72.7	55.0	70.4	74.9	77.8	66.6	9.2
	Feb-Apr	55.5	72.9	55.7	70.6	75.1	77.9	67.0	9.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	Apr-Jun	55.7	73.1	53.4	70.9	75.1	78.3	67.2	9.2
	May-Jul	55.5	72.9	54.1	70.4	75.1	78.0	67.1	9.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.6	73.0	54.4	70.9	75.0	78.0	67.4	9.1
	Jul-Sep	55.6	73.0	56.0	70.3	74.8	78.0	67.6	9.2
	Aug-Oct	55.7	73.1	55.0	70.4	74.9	78.2	67.7	9.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.6	73.1	55.8	70.3	74.9	78.1	67.7	9.1
	Oct-Dec	55.6	73.1	56.6	69.9	74.8	78.1	67.8	9.1
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	1.3	-1.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking						All	Students	Other
								Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
Available	Not available	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7										
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
1994	16,875	7,517	5,268	2,250	2,023	918	1,105	137	498	790	228	371	227	99	127	
1995	16,986	7,620	5,357	2,263	2,026	919	1,108	108	518	770	237	393	237	119	117	
1996	16,986	7,580	5,284	2,296	2,113	888	1,225	103	572	773	259	407	182	85	98	
1997	16,980	7,588	5,218	2,371	2,166	775	1,391	88	682	743	264	389	205	91	114	
1998	17,136	7,682	5,310	2,372	2,155	727	1,429	70	738	739	245	363	217	92	125	
1999	17,008	7,571	5,269	2,302	2,091	680	1,411	67	739	676	238	371	212	91	121	
2000	16,967	7,510	5,211	2,299	2,111	664	1,447	62	756	652	237	403	188	78	110	
2001	17,188	7,677	5,498	2,179	1,985	615	1,371	33	718	632	248	354	194	72	122	
2002	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
3-month averages																
Oct-Dec 2001	17,209	7,731	5,459	2,272	2,071	595	1,476	35	750	658	248	380	201	92	109	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,267	7,775	5,515	2,260	2,065	604	1,460	33	748	647	243	394	195	92	104	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,269	7,774	5,508	2,266	2,067	597	1,470	33	761	651	236	387	199	93	106	
Jan-Mar 2002	17,275	7,777	5,492	2,285	2,089	603	1,487	36	770	652	243	389	196	86	110	
Feb-Apr	17,232	7,732	5,466	2,266	2,065	606	1,459	35	753	644	249	384	200	89	111	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
Apr-Jun	17,209	7,705	5,470	2,234	2,039	627	1,413	32	731	630	251	396	195	79	116	
May-Jul	17,258	7,746	5,507	2,240	2,042	619	1,423	32	731	632	263	385	197	79	118	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	5,500	2,231	2,027	627	1,400	36	699	638	261	392	204	84	120	
Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	5,495	2,249	2,053	628	1,426	39	714	655	256	389	196	81	115	
Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	5,376	2,300	2,110	649	1,461	38	745	668	255	404	190	87	103	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	5,375	2,307	2,115	621	1,494	38	767	644	270	397	192	82	110	
Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	5,417	2,250	2,050	606	1,444	38	748	623	270	371	201	91	110	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-57	-77	-78	1	-4	-22	18	-3	34	-32	14	-18	5	10	12	
Percent	-0.3	-1.0	-1.4	0.0	-0.2	-3.5	1.3	-3.9	4.8	-4.9	5.5	-4.7	2.4	12.5	11.2	
Over last 12 months	-5	-63	-42	-22	-22	11	-32	2	-2	-35	22	-9	0	-1	-3	
Percent	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	1.8	-2.2	6.5	-0.3	-5.3	9.0	-2.4	0.0	-0.9	-2.4	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
1994	5,934	2,615	1,781	834	724	320	404	82	319	49	119	156	110	56	54	
1995	6,022	2,699	1,867	832	724	315	408	63	321	50	126	163	108	57	51	
1996	6,097	2,727	1,844	882	798	333	465	69	354	68	138	179	84	40	44	
1997	6,171	2,776	1,856	920	827	266	560	50	410	68	134	165	94	52	42	
1998	6,298	2,880	1,916	964	858	272	597	43	460	73	127	155	105	54	52	
1999	6,268	2,842	1,919	924	834	266	567	39	450	70	119	155	90	43	47	
2000	6,281	2,826	1,903	923	845	257	588	33	456	63	113	179	78	40	38	
2001	6,461	2,943	2,036	907	815	250	566	22	435	66	124	169	92	41	51	
2002	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
3-month averages																
Oct-Dec 2001	6,475	2,959	2,018	941	847	249	598	22	445	71	126	183	93	46	47	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,514	2,991	2,049	942	853	254	599	22	441	70	124	195	89	46	43	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,520	2,989	2,047	943	852	251	600	23	452	73	119	185	91	46	44	
Jan-Mar 2002	6,544	3,006	2,048	958	867	258	608	23	456	73	124	191	91	44	47	
Feb-Apr	6,539	3,001	2,057	944	854	258	596	22	449	71	128	183	90	44	46	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
Apr-Jun	6,534	2,993	2,059	933	849	263	587	21	449	62	131	186	84	37	47	
May-Jul	6,545	2,997	2,059	938	852	259	593	21	448	63	136	184	86	38	48	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	2,079	927	835	258	577	22	421	63	138	190	93	39	53	
Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	2,079	932	843	257	586	23	433	65	133	190	89	37	53	
Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	2,009	950	866	269	598	24	451	66	134	192	84	37	47	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	1,991	967	884	263	621	25	466	66	143	184	83	37	46	
Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	1,995	946	858	256	602	24	453	65	144	171	88	42	46	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-65	-69	-83	14	15	-1	16	1	20	1	11	-19	-1	5	8	
Percent	-1.0	-2.3	-4.0	1.5	1.8	-0.3	2.7	6.1	4.7	1.5	8.7	-10.2	-1.4	14.2	16.3	
Over last 12 months	20	-17	-22	5	10	7	3	2	8	-5	18	-13	-5	-4	7	
Percent	0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.5	9.8	1.8	-7.6	14.3	-7.0	-5.6	-8.8	15.3	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
1994	10,941	4,902	3,486	1,416	1,299	598	700	55	179	741	108	215	117	43	74	
1995	10,964	4,921	3,490	1,431	1,303	603	699	45	196	720	111	230	128	62	67	
1996	10,889	4,853	3,439	1,414	1,315	555	760	44	217	705	121	228	99	44	54	
1997	10,809	4,812	3,362	1,450	1,339	509	830	38	272	674	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,838	4,802	3,394	1,408	1,297	455	842	27	278	666	118	208	111	39	73	
1999	10,740	4,729	3,350	1,379	1,257	414	843	28	289	606	119	216	122	47	75	
2000	10,686	4,684	3,308	1,376	1,266	407	859	29	300	588	124	224	110	38	72	
2001	10,727	4,734	3,462	1,272	1,170	365	805	12	282	567	124	185	102	31	71	
2002	10,673	4,718	3,418	1,300	1,199	363	836	13	293	568	123	202	100	38	62	
3-month averages																
Oct-Dec 2001	10,734	4,772	3,441	1,331	1,224	346	878	13	305	587	122	197	107	46	62	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,752	4,784	3,466	1,318	1,211	350	862	11	306	577	118	199	107	46	61	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,749	4,7														

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI		YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	16,875	7,517	567	1,287	1,561	1,742	2,360	9,358
	1995	16,986	7,620	590	1,252	1,563	1,788	2,428	9,365
	1996	16,986	7,580	594	1,147	1,568	1,814	2,457	9,407
	1997	16,980	7,588	589	1,136	1,496	1,858	2,510	9,392
	1998	17,136	7,682	600	1,171	1,460	1,883	2,569	9,455
	1999	17,008	7,571	596	1,177	1,383	1,839	2,577	9,437
	2000	16,967	7,510	588	1,157	1,331	1,841	2,594	9,457
	2001	17,188	7,677	651	1,213	1,332	1,881	2,600	9,511
	2002	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	17,209	7,731	654	1,178	1,340	1,952	2,606	9,478
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,267	7,775	672	1,189	1,332	1,955	2,627	9,492
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,269	7,774	670	1,204	1,326	1,952	2,621	9,495
	Jan-Mar 2002	17,275	7,777	677	1,205	1,316	1,944	2,636	9,498
	Feb-Apr	17,232	7,732	675	1,198	1,310	1,926	2,624	9,499
	Mar-May (Spr)	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
	Apr-Jun	17,209	7,705	698	1,203	1,313	1,890	2,600	9,504
	May-Jul	17,258	7,746	698	1,225	1,315	1,909	2,599	9,512
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	703	1,226	1,314	1,899	2,587	9,525
	Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	696	1,249	1,323	1,907	2,569	9,517
	Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	694	1,222	1,315	1,885	2,561	9,518
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	687	1,233	1,309	1,899	2,554	9,528
	Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	673	1,239	1,308	1,913	2,535	9,537
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-57	-77	-23	-10	-15	6	-35	20
	Percent	-0.3	-1.0	-3.3	-0.8	-1.1	0.3	-1.3	0.2
	Over last 12 months	-5	-63	18	62	-32	-39	-71	59
	Percent	0.0	-0.8	2.8	5.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.7	0.6
Male	MGSJ		YBS0	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	5,934	2,615	288	481	240	388	1,219	3,318
	1995	6,022	2,699	300	473	259	399	1,269	3,323
	1996	6,097	2,727	293	434	293	440	1,267	3,370
	1997	6,171	2,776	310	428	282	471	1,286	3,394
	1998	6,298	2,880	311	462	273	500	1,334	3,418
	1999	6,268	2,842	302	465	277	466	1,332	3,426
	2000	6,281	2,826	304	449	254	458	1,361	3,455
	2001	6,461	2,943	332	484	271	505	1,351	3,518
	2002	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	6,475	2,959	330	464	274	529	1,361	3,516
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,514	2,991	338	471	269	543	1,371	3,523
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,520	2,989	343	474	268	528	1,375	3,531
	Jan-Mar 2002	6,544	3,006	349	473	271	527	1,386	3,538
	Feb-Apr	6,539	3,001	350	471	277	517	1,386	3,538
	Mar-May (Spr)	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
	Apr-Jun	6,534	2,993	356	482	283	503	1,369	3,542
	May-Jul	6,545	2,997	361	491	285	499	1,361	3,548
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	366	504	286	491	1,359	3,552
	Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	371	509	289	494	1,348	3,549
	Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	362	484	283	488	1,342	3,544
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	360	490	283	490	1,335	3,551
	Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	352	487	278	505	1,318	3,553
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-65	-69	-19	-22	-10	12	-30	4
	Percent	-1.0	-2.3	-5.1	-4.3	-3.6	2.4	-2.2	0.1
	Over last 12 months	20	-17	22	23	5	-23	-43	37
	Percent	0.3	-0.6	6.5	4.9	1.7	-4.4	-3.2	1.1
Female	MGSK		YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCBV	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	10,941	4,902	279	806	1,321	1,355	1,141	6,039
	1995	10,964	4,921	290	779	1,304	1,389	1,159	6,042
	1996	10,889	4,853	302	713	1,275	1,374	1,190	6,036
	1997	10,809	4,812	279	708	1,214	1,388	1,223	5,997
	1998	10,838	4,802	289	709	1,187	1,383	1,235	6,036
	1999	10,740	4,729	294	711	1,105	1,373	1,245	6,011
	2000	10,686	4,684	284	707	1,076	1,383	1,234	6,002
	2001	10,727	4,734	319	729	1,061	1,375	1,250	5,993
	2002	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	10,734	4,772	324	713	1,067	1,423	1,245	5,962
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,752	4,784	334	718	1,063	1,412	1,257	5,969
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,749	4,784	327	730	1,058	1,424	1,246	5,964
	Jan-Mar 2002	10,731	4,771	328	731	1,045	1,416	1,250	5,960
	Feb-Apr	10,693	4,731	324	727	1,033	1,409	1,238	5,962
	Mar-May (Spr)	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
	Apr-Jun	10,675	4,712	342	721	1,030	1,387	1,231	5,963
	May-Jul	10,713	4,749	338	734	1,030	1,410	1,238	5,964
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,697	4,724	336	722	1,029	1,409	1,228	5,973
	Jul-Sep	10,701	4,734	325	740	1,034	1,413	1,221	5,968
	Aug-Oct	10,691	4,717	332	738	1,031	1,397	1,219	5,973
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,701	4,724	327	743	1,026	1,408	1,220	5,977
	Oct-Dec	10,710	4,726	321	752	1,030	1,407	1,216	5,983
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	8	-7	-4	12	-5	-6	-5	16
	Percent	0.1	-0.2	-1.3	1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.3
	Over last 12 months	-25	-46	-3	39	-37	-16	-28	21
	Percent	-0.2	-1.0	-1.1	5.4	-3.5	-1.1	-2.3	0.4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

D.3

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFF	LWFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	37.5	21.6	43.8	23.9	17.3	15.0	31.5	92.1
	1995	37.7	21.8	44.1	24.2	17.3	15.2	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.6	21.6	41.9	23.0	17.3	15.3	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.4	21.6	40.5	23.5	16.6	15.6	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.7	21.8	41.3	24.5	16.5	15.8	31.3	92.3
	1999	37.2	21.4	41.3	24.6	15.9	15.2	30.7	91.9
	2000	37.0	21.1	40.9	24.1	15.6	15.0	30.3	91.8
	2001	37.3	21.5	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.1	29.8	91.9
	2002	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	37.2	21.5	44.1	24.0	16.4	15.6	29.7	91.3
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	37.3	21.6	45.2	24.2	16.3	15.6	29.9	91.4
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	37.3	21.6	44.9	24.4	16.3	15.5	29.8	91.4
	Jan-Mar 2002	37.3	21.6	45.3	24.4	16.2	15.5	29.9	91.4
	Feb-Apr	37.2	21.5	45.0	24.3	16.1	15.3	29.8	91.3
	Mar-May (Spr)	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
	Apr-Jun	37.1	21.4	46.4	24.3	16.2	15.0	29.4	91.3
	May-Jul	37.2	21.5	46.3	24.7	16.3	15.1	29.4	91.3
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.2	21.5	46.5	24.7	16.3	15.0	29.2	91.4
	Jul-Sep	37.1	21.5	46.0	25.1	16.5	15.1	29.0	91.3
	Aug-Oct	37.0	21.3	45.8	24.5	16.4	14.9	28.9	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.3	45.4	24.7	16.4	15.0	28.8	91.2
	Oct-Dec	37.0	21.3	44.4	24.8	16.4	15.1	28.6	91.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.1
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	27.5	14.5	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
	1995	27.8	15.0	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	28.1	15.1	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	28.4	15.4	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.9	15.9	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	28.6	15.6	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	28.5	15.5	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	29.1	16.0	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	2002	29.2	16.2	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	29.1	16.0	43.5	18.9	6.8	8.6	27.0	92.1
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29.2	16.2	44.4	19.2	6.7	8.8	27.1	92.1
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29.3	16.2	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2
	Jan-Mar 2002	29.3	16.3	45.6	19.2	6.8	8.5	27.4	92.3
	Feb-Apr	29.3	16.2	45.7	19.1	7.0	8.3	27.4	92.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	29.2	16.2	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	Apr-Jun	29.3	16.2	46.2	19.5	7.2	8.1	27.0	92.1
	May-Jul	29.3	16.2	46.7	19.8	7.2	8.0	26.8	92.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29.3	16.2	47.3	20.3	7.3	7.9	26.8	92.2
	Jul-Sep	29.3	16.3	47.9	20.5	7.4	7.9	26.5	92.0
	Aug-Oct	29.1	16.0	46.7	19.4	7.2	7.8	26.4	91.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29.1	16.0	46.5	19.6	7.2	7.8	26.2	91.9
	Oct-Dec	29.0	15.9	45.4	19.5	7.1	8.1	25.9	91.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.4	-2.5	-1.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.3	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.8	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.8	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.8	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	2002	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	3-month averages								
	Oct-Dec 2001	44.7	27.3	44.7	29.0	25.5	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	44.8	27.4	46.0	29.1	25.4	22.2	33.6	91.0
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.7	27.4	44.9	29.6	25.4	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Jan-Mar 2002	44.6	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.2	33.4	90.8
	Feb-Apr	44.5	27.1	44.3	29.4	24.9	22.1	33.0	90.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	Apr-Jun	44.3	26.9	46.6	29.1	24.9	21.7	32.8	90.8
	May-Jul	44.5	27.1	45.9	29.6	24.9	22.0	32.9	90.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.4	27.0	45.6	29.1	25.0	22.0	32.6	90.9
	Jul-Sep	44.4	27.0	44.0	29.7	25.2	22.0	32.4	90.8
	Aug-Oct	44.3	26.9	45.0	29.6	25.1	21.8	32.3	90.9
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.4	26.9	44.2	29.7	25.1	21.9	32.3	90.9
	Oct-Dec	44.4	26.9	43.4	30.1	25.2	21.9	32.2	90.9
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-1.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.0

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.

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

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995	Annual averages	100.0				100.0			
1996		103.6				103.0			
1997		108.0				105.3			
1998		113.5				108.6			
1999		119.0				113.0			
2000		124.4				117.3			
2001		129.8				123.3			
2002		134.5				128.5			
2000	Dec	131.3	128.7	5.2	4.5	120.2	119.8	4.3	3.9
2001	Jan	128.7	128.4	4.3	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
	Feb	133.9	129.9	6.4	5.3	119.5	120.4	3.1	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.6
	Apr	128.5	128.8	4.9	5.2	123.4	123.1	5.5	4.3
	May	127.7	129.0	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.4	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.7	5.3	5.5
	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.2	5.8	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.5	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9	5.7
	Sep	127.6	130.9	4.4	4.4	124.5	124.7	5.6	5.8
	Oct	128.2	131.3	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.2	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.3	3.7	4.1	124.2	125.2	4.9	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.8	2.4	3.4	126.4	125.7	5.0	5.1
2002	Jan	132.4	132.1	2.9	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.8
	Feb	137.5	133.0	2.4	2.6	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7
	Mar	139.2	133.2	3.4	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5
	Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.4	3.5	4.1
	May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.7	3.5	3.8
	Jun	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	128.8	128.1	3.5	3.5
	Jul	133.9	134.9	4.1	3.9	129.4	129.0	3.9	3.6
	Aug	132.2	135.2	3.6	3.8	128.5	128.4	3.0	3.4
	Sep	132.2	135.7	3.7	3.8	129.0	129.5	3.9	3.6
	Oct	133.5	136.1	3.7	3.7	131.6	130.4	4.1	3.7
	Nov	134.5	136.6	4.0	3.8	132.8	131.3	4.9	4.3
	Dec P	138.4	136.2	3.4	3.7	132.7	131.9	4.9	4.6
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.5 A	± 0.4 A

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
Production (Divisions 10-41)									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
				LNMW	LNNF			LNMV	LNNG
1995)		100.0				100.0			
1996)		104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual		108.5				108.8			
1998) averages		113.4				113.7			
1999)		117.8				118.3			
2000)		122.9				123.8			
2001)		128.0				129.1			
2002)		132.6				133.6			
2000 Dec		128.4	126.0	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.2	4.9	4.7
2001 Jan		125.4	125.9	3.5	4.2	126.3	127.0	3.8	4.5
Feb		127.9	127.4	5.3	4.5	128.3	128.0	5.3	4.7
Mar		131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
Apr		128.1	127.4	5.1	5.2	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3
May		127.3	127.7	4.5	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.1
Jun		127.5	128.0	4.8	4.8	128.2	129.0	5.0	4.9
Jul		128.1	128.1	4.4	4.6	129.3	129.2	4.6	4.7
Aug		126.3	128.5	4.5	4.6	127.4	129.6	4.6	4.7
Sep		126.8	128.9	4.1	4.4	126.0	130.1	4.3	4.5
Oct		127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
Nov		128.1	129.0	2.8	3.6	129.4	130.1	2.9	3.7
Dec		131.6	129.2	2.5	3.1	132.9	130.4	2.5	3.1
2002 Jan		129.1	129.8	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.9	3.1	2.9
Feb		130.5	130.2	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.7
Mar		136.3	131.4	3.3	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9
Apr		132.3	131.7	3.3	2.9	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0
May		131.6	132.1	3.4	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3
June		132.3	132.7	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.7	3.7	3.5
Jul		133.0	132.9	3.8	3.6	134.2	134.0	3.7	3.6
Aug		131.1	133.4	3.8	3.8	132.2	134.5	3.7	3.7
Sep		131.3	133.5	3.6	3.7	132.3	134.6	3.4	3.6
Oct		132.6	134.1	3.9	3.8	133.8	135.2	3.9	3.7
Nov R		133.5	134.3	4.2	3.9	134.7	135.4	4.1	3.8
Dec P		137.5	134.9	4.4	4.2	138.8	136.0	4.3	4.1
Sampling variability ^b				± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 1.7 A	± 1.6 A

SIC 1992					Services (Divisions 50-93)				
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	
		LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months					
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a				
1995)		100.0							
1996)		103.3							
1997) Annual		107.9							
1998) averages		113.4							
1999)		119.2							
2000)		124.5							
2001)		130.0							
2002)		134.6							
2000 Dec		131.8	129.0	5.3	4.6				
2001 Jan		129.5	128.8	4.4	4.7				
Feb		136.0	130.6	6.8	5.5				
Mar		135.5	129.0	4.2	5.2				
Apr		128.2	128.9	4.7	5.3				
May		127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5				
Jun		129.3	129.6	4.8	4.7				
Jul		128.7	129.6	4.2	4.5				
Aug		127.7	130.6	4.0	4.3				
Sep		127.2	131.1	4.3	4.2				
Oct		127.8	131.6	4.3	4.2				
Nov		128.1	131.5	3.7	4.1				
Dec		134.3	132.0	2.3	3.4				
2002 Jan		133.1	132.4	2.8	2.9				
Feb		139.4	133.4	2.2	2.4				
Mar		139.5	133.2	3.2	2.7				
Apr		133.2	134.0	4.0	3.1				
May		132.4	134.3	4.2	3.8				
June		134.1	134.7	3.9	4.0				
Jul		133.6	135.1	4.2	4.1				
Aug		132.1	135.3	3.6	3.9				
Sep		131.9	136.0	3.7	3.9				
Oct		133.3	136.4	3.6	3.7				
Nov R		134.3	136.8	4.1	3.8				
Dec P		138.1	136.0	3.0	3.6				
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A				

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633819002

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		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 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) Annual 2001) averages 2002)		104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
		110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
		117.4	110.1	113.1	108.4	112.7	108.5	114.6	114.1	102.6	117.0
1999	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	104.5	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.5	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	101.8	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.7	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.0	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	102.6	116.0
	Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.4	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.2	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	100.8	116.9
	Jun	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	102.5	117.8
	Jul	114.8	110.2	112.5	111.3	114.1	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.2	118.3
	Aug	119.6	111.1	113.8	108.1	112.8	107.7	114.9	114.0	103.0	115.7
	Sep	124.4	111.6	113.7	109.6	114.0	108.9	114.6	114.9	104.1	117.4
	Oct	118.6	110.1	114.4	110.9	113.6	109.9	115.6	115.8	103.5	117.7
	Nov R	120.7	110.6	115.2	109.8	112.9	109.8	116.1	116.3	103.7	118.4
	Dec P	124.7	115.9	116.5	110.8	115.6	110.9	116.5	115.9	102.9	118.3
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.1	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.5	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.2	3.9
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.9
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	4.5
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	5.0
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	-0.3	4.4
	Jun	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.0	3.7
	Jul	5.9	2.7	3.8	6.4	3.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	0.9	3.7
	Aug	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	4.4	4.1	-1.5	4.0
	Sep	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.6	3.9	2.6	3.5
	Oct	3.3	1.5	5.1	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.8
	Nov R	5.6	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	1.3	3.0
	Dec P	9.3	7.4	4.6	5.7	5.0	5.3	3.9	4.1	-1.8	3.7
Sampling variability ^c		± 11.3 D	± 15.3 D	± 2.4 B	± 4.6 B	± 2.1 B	± 2.7 B	± 1.2 A	± 2.8 B	± 3.0 B	± 3.2 B

^a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of *Labour Market Trends*.

^b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.

^c Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b		
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS			
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000) Annual averages		
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.8	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4			
109.4	109.3	116.7	111.3	113.2	115.6	113.0	111.9	118.5	111.6			
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	1999	Dec	
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000	Jan Feb Mar	
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1			
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9			
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7		Apr May Jun	
103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2			
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5			
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4		Jul Aug Sep	
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4			
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5			
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4		Oct Nov Dec	
105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3			
105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3			
105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.1	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001	Jan Feb Mar	
105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6			
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4			
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.2	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5		Apr May Jun	
106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.5	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3			
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.1	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2			
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.6	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9		Jul Aug Sep	
107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.7	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7			
107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.9	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3			
107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.2	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6		Oct Nov Dec	
108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.2	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8			
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4	111.3	112.9	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1			
107.7	107.0	111.6	109.4	111.8	113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002	Jan Feb Mar	
108.8	105.9	112.5	108.9	113.0	114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7			
109.7	107.9	115.9	110.7	112.0	114.9	111.1	108.3	114.5	111.2			
109.8	109.2	115.1	110.2	113.1	115.6	112.4	110.5	118.2	110.5		Apr May Jun	
110.0	109.2	116.6	110.6	112.9	116.1	111.8	110.8	118.4	111.2			
109.5	111.9	117.8	111.7	112.8	116.2	112.2	111.4	119.6	112.3			
109.4	110.3	118.4	111.5	113.0	116.1	112.3	111.9	120.8	112.6		Jul Aug Sep	
109.5	111.0	119.2	110.5	112.9	115.1	111.7	113.6	119.0	112.6			
109.3	110.7	116.9	112.6	113.1	115.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	109.8			
109.2	109.7	117.7	112.6	113.8	116.7	116.1	115.9	120.4	111.0		Oct Nov R Dec P	
109.7	109.4	117.2	113.0	114.9	117.0	119.6	115.7	120.4	112.6			
110.4	109.4	122.0	113.7	115.0	116.2	114.6	115.0	122.0	113.2			
Per cent change on the year												
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP			
4.2	2.5	2.3	3.9	6.3	7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7	2000	Dec	
3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	6.1	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8			
2.7	1.6	3.1	5.1	6.6	6.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	0.5			
3.4	2.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	2001	Jan Feb Mar	
3.3	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8			
2.6	2.3	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.0	2.1			
3.4	3.5	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6		Apr May Jun	
3.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4			
3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1			
3.0	3.0	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6		Jul Aug Sep	
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9			
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2			
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6		Oct Nov Dec	
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9			
3.3	3.2	6.3	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8	2002	Jan Feb Mar	
3.4	4.6	8.7	2.8	1.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5			
2.7	3.6	5.6	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.8			
3.3	2.9	7.1	2.0	1.7	5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.6		Apr May Jun	
2.2	4.9	7.1	3.6	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	3.7			
2.1	4.3	6.6	3.3	1.9	5.0	3.3	0.7	7.8	3.4		Jul Aug Sep	
1.7	3.6	6.6	3.2	1.4	3.9	2.5	1.9	6.0	1.7			
1.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	2.8	4.1	1.6	3.0	6.3	0.5			
1.2	3.4	5.9	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.6	1.3		Oct Nov R Dec P	
1.3	3.8	5.6	3.3	3.5	4.3	8.2	6.8	6.2	2.6			
1.9	3.6	6.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	5.4	7.3	2.8			
± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 5.0	Sampling variability ^c		
A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C			

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

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		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 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000)	Annual	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
	2001)	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
	2002)	115.3	115.1	111.4	109.4	118.9	107.8	113.7	112.4	102.5	116.3
1999	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	115.6	112.4	110.9	110.2	114.7	110.4	113.9	112.8	100.4	115.6
	Nov R	117.7	113.5	112.4	109.9	114.8	109.3	115.2	113.8	100.5	116.7
	Dec P	126.1	123.0	115.9	114.4	125.6	111.3	118.3	115.9	99.8	120.8
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000	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	2.8	6.1	5.5	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
	Nov R	4.7	8.2	5.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.3
	Dec P	8.8	13.2	2.2	4.1	3.0	5.1	5.8	3.8	-1.4	4.1
Sampling variability ^c		±17.3 D	±47.5 D	±7.9 D	±5.4 C	±4.8 C	±3.7 B	±2.3 B	±3.2 B	±7.0 C	±5.2 C

^a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of *Labour Market Trends*.
^b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
^c Sampling variability 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;
B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

EARNINGS

E.2

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b	
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY		
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000) Annual averages 2001) 2002)	
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.7	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2		
108.3	109.9	120.0	111.4	115.8	111.1	112.5	111.7	118.6	113.6		
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	1999	Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000	Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9		Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6		Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	Apr	May
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5		Jun
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5		
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	Jul	Aug
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9		Sep
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2		
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	Oct	Nov
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1		Dec
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.1	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8		
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001	Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.8	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5		Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5		Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	Apr	May
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.4	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5		Jun
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.7	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1	Jul	Aug
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.5	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2		Sep
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7		
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	107.0	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5	Oct	Nov
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.3	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4		Dec
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.6	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7		
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002	Jan
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		Feb
120.0	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9		Mar
106.3	110.9	117.9	110.4	112.0	110.5	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.8	Apr	May
108.1	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.4	111.1	111.2	110.5	118.4	111.1		Jun
106.4	114.6	120.2	116.5	100.3	112.7	111.9	111.2	119.6	112.6		
106.5	110.2	121.6	110.5	104.8	111.9	111.8	111.7	120.9	114.1	Jul	Aug
105.5	110.7	122.2	109.3	99.0	109.3	111.2	113.4	119.2	112.8		Sep
104.0	111.0	119.0	110.7	98.1	109.6	111.6	113.6	119.5	109.9		
107.5	109.2	120.5	110.9	98.8	110.3	115.5	115.6	120.4	113.3	Oct	Nov R
107.7	108.4	123.6	111.7	101.0	110.8	118.9	115.5	120.8	115.7		Dec P
112.3	108.5	126.3	115.2	124.1	112.4	114.0	114.8	122.2	119.2		
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
3.1	0.8	4.0	4.5	19.7	2.9	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.8	2000	Dec
4.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	19.2	2.6	3.5	3.4	5.0	2.4	2001	Jan
1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.6	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3		Feb
3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	-0.2		Mar
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.7	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0	Apr	May
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.4	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8		Jun
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8		
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1	Jul	Aug
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1		Sep
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1	Oct	Nov
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		Dec
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-5.0	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		Mar
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5	Apr	May
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		Jun
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6	Jul	Aug
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.7	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		Sep
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.3	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7	Oct	Nov R
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.6	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		Dec P
0.5	2.9	6.9	3.6	-1.7	0.7	2.5	5.4	7.3	4.9		
± 6.3	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 8.3	± 4.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 7.1	Sampling variability ^c	
C	B	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	C		

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

GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100									
		LNNM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.1	4.6	0.5	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.5	4.9	5.4	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.4	5.2	-0.8	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.3	-1.0	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.2	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.5	2.7	4.2	-1.5	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Apr	133.4	3.8	4.0	-0.2	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1
	May	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	128.0	3.6	3.4	0.2
	Jun	134.1	3.7	4.0	-0.3	128.8	3.5	3.3	0.2
	Jul	133.9	3.8	3.8	0.0	129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2
	Aug	132.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	128.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Sep	132.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	129.0	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Oct	133.5	4.1	4.1	0.0	131.6	5.8	5.8	0.0
	Nov R	134.5	4.6	4.4	0.2	132.8	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Dec P	138.4	3.3	4.0	-0.7	132.7	5.0	5.1	-0.1

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^a

		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
1999	Aug Sep	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
		118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
		118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2000	Jan Feb Mar	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..
		127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2 1.8	
		123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.3 -1.7 -1.6	
	Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	3.7 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.1	125.8 124.6 123.6	3.3 4.7 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.7	-1.0 -0.2 -0.5	
2001	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.0	4.1 4.2 5.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.5	124.0 125.0 136.1	4.2 4.1 5.5	5.2 5.2 5.1	-1.0 -1.1 0.4	
		Jan Feb Mar	131.0 137.5 138.4	4.7 7.8 4.2	3.9 4.4 4.9	0.8 3.4 -0.7	133.3 142.0 141.2	5.0 9.0 3.8	3.4 4.4 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.2
		Apr May Jun	129.7 128.8 130.6	4.7 4.1 4.7	5.2 5.1 5.1	-0.5 -1.0 -0.4	130.0 128.8 131.1	4.4 3.7 4.5	5.2 4.9 5.1	-0.8 -1.2 -0.6
	Jul Aug Sep	129.9 128.4 128.4	3.8 3.9 4.1	4.9 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.1 -0.8	130.0 128.6 128.2	3.3 3.2 3.8	4.8 4.9 4.9	-1.5 -1.7 -1.1	
2002	Oct Nov Dec	129.1 129.7 136.0	4.1 3.5 1.5	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 -2.8	129.1 129.6 137.3	4.1 3.7 0.9	4.9 4.8 4.3	-0.8 -1.1 -3.4	
		Jan Feb Mar	134.3 140.8 142.8	2.5 2.4 3.1	4.0 4.3 4.4	-1.5 -1.9 -1.3	136.3 144.9 144.8	2.2 2.1 2.6	4.2 4.3 4.8	-2.0 -2.2 -2.2
		Apr May Jun	134.8 133.7 135.4	3.9 3.8 3.7	4.2 4.0 4.2	-0.3 0.2 -0.5	135.3 134.1 136.2	4.0 4.1 3.9	4.2 4.1 4.4	-0.2 0.0 -0.5
	Jul Aug Sep	135.0 133.1 133.0	3.9 3.6 3.6	4.0 3.6 3.5	-0.1 0.0 0.1	135.2 133.4 132.9	4.0 3.7 3.6	4.0 3.5 3.4	0.0 0.2 0.2	
	Oct Nov R Dec P	133.9 134.9 139.9	3.7 4.0 2.9	3.7 3.8 3.8	0.0 0.2 -0.9	133.9 134.9 140.1	3.8 4.1 2.1	3.7 3.8 3.6	0.1 0.3 -1.5	

a For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.4

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992			Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100										
1999	Aug Sep	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	
		116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3	
		116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	
		118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2	
	Oct Nov Dec	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	
		122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8	
		121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3	
		121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6	
		122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1	
		121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5	
		121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2	
	Jul Aug Sep	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	
		120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4	
		121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	
		122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	
	Oct Nov Dec	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	
		128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6	
		125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
		127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6	
		128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	
		127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
		127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	
	Jul Aug Sep	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5	
		126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3	
		126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
		127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4	
	Oct Nov Dec	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1	
		131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5	
		129.1	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	
		130.5	2.0	3.6	-1.6	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1	
2002	Jan Feb Mar	136.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4	
		132.3	3.3	3.7	-0.4	133.4	3.4	3.8	-0.4	
		131.6	3.4	3.7	-0.3	132.8	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
		132.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	132.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
	Jul Aug Sep	133.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	134.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
		131.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	132.2	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
		131.3	3.5	3.7	-0.2	132.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	
		132.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	133.8	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
	Oct Nov Dec	133.5	4.2	3.9	0.3	134.7	4.1	4.0	0.1	
		137.5	4.4	4.2	0.2	138.8	4.4	4.4	0.0	

Services (Divisions 50-93)					
Change on year (%)					
Index including bonus					
Including bonus					
Excluding bonus					
Bonus effect					
1999	Aug Sep	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
		117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
		117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
		117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Oct Nov Dec	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
		125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
		123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
		126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
2000	Jan Feb Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
		122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
		122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
		123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul Aug Sep	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7
		122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2
		122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3
		122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Oct Nov Dec	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9
		131.8	5.3	4.7	0.6
		129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
		136.0	7.5	4.0	3.5
2001	Jan Feb Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
		128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8
		127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0
		129.3	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul Aug Sep	128.7	4.1	5.3	-1.2
		127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3
		127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8
		127.8	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Oct Nov Dec	128.1	3.9	4.8	-0.9
		134.3	1.9	4.5	-2.6
		133.1	2.8	4.3	-1.5
		139.4	2.6	4.3	-1.7
2002	Jan Feb Mar	139.5	2.9	4.5	-1.6
		133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1
		132.4	4.0	3.9	0.1
		134.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3
	Jul Aug Sep	133.6	3.9	3.8	0.1
		132.1	3.4	3.9	0.1
		131.9	3.7	3.5	0.2
		133.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
	Oct Nov Dec	134.3	4.8	4.7	0.1
		138.1	2.8	4.0	-1.2

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

Table E.11

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review. *Labour Market Trends* will notify users of the outcome of the review in due course. Until then, the series will not be updated.

E.12

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	225.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	322.2	274.0	398.4	337.9	296.9	406.0	395.2	336.7	353.1	368.6	381.1
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	418.6	417.1	348.2	360.8	380.7	395.4
2002	368.2	391.6	388.0	344.3	310.6	427.1	358.4	313.6	424.6	433.2	365.6	383.1	386.0	396.9
Hours worked														
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
2000	44.3	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6
2001	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.4	45.6	49.4	44.5	42.7	42.8	41.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.8
2002	43.9	43.1	43.1	44.0	47.3	47.4	44.2	42.8	42.5	42.1	43.7	43.5	43.8	43.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	7.54	6.89	9.42	9.58	7.71	7.96	8.24	8.73
2001	8.14	8.79	8.71	7.61	6.30	8.43	7.78	6.97	9.78	9.97	8.00	8.23	8.56	9.01
2002	8.39	9.08	9.01	7.83	6.58	9.04	8.13	7.33	10.00	10.30	8.37	8.80	8.80	9.18
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	..	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	..	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	..	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	179.1	209.9	199.7	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	..	218.5	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	..	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	..	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	213.9	216.3	237.7
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	..	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1
2000	229.1	241.3	241.0	222.1	225.6	..	254.4	203.3	262.6	281.4	234.5	246.6	225.3	254.6
2001	241.8	251.9	251.4	236.8	227.8	..	258.2	205.0	300.3	296.6	240.9	259.1	230.7	260.5
2002	251.0	260.9	260.5	246.0	..	..	267.2	219.3	275.1	303.4	254.2	258.0	241.0	276.0
Hours worked														
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	..	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	..	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	..	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	..	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9
2000	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.5	42.0	..	41.5	39.3	40.3	39.8	42.0	41.0	41.6	40.3
2001	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.6	41.1	..	41.4	38.9	41.1	40.2	41.5	40.4	41.1	39.9
2002	39.7	40.2	40.2	39.4	..	..	41.4	39.2	39.8	39.5	41.4	40.0	41.1	39.5
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	..	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	..	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	..	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	..	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	..	5.49	4.56	5.86	6.32	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	..	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92
2000	5.74	5.97	5.96	5.62	5.38	..	6.14	5.17	6.53	7.08	5.59	6.02	5.42	6.31
2001	6.06	6.23	6.21	5.98	5.54	..	6.24	5.28	7.24	7.39	5.81	6.42	5.61	6.53
2002	6.34	6.50	6.48	6.25	..	..	6.46	5.59	6.91	7.68	6.14	6.45	5.86	6.98
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	239.8	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	258.1	259.4	274.8	276.6
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2	235.5	366.5	291.3	22						

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

E.12

Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group

Manu- facture of elec- trical & opti- cal equipment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
272.9	308.5	264.2	334.7	274.7	233.1	189.2	282.6	322.7	257.5	234.0	218.4	217.4	239.5	1992
283.1	314.8	262.9	352.5	275.0	241.7	190.7	292.7	321.4	258.6	256.4	227.9	225.3	246.1	1993
280.7	330.6	265.2	369.0	279.4	249.1	188.2	299.6	321.5	260.1	259.6	232.2	228.1	250.2	1994
290.7	349.6	274.7	373.9	295.1	255.9	199.2	305.3	347.2	270.7	257.6	231.5	230.6	259.4	1995
306.0	362.9	286.1	399.7	308.2	264.1	203.3	314.9	373.8	277.5	275.4	243.5	242.2	264.4	1996
314.1	378.7	290.5	401.2	324.8	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	292.4	281.2	268.7	250.7	280.2	1997
327.4	406.0	304.2	418.6	342.3	292.2	227.0	344.0	394.8	302.7	289.0	277.9	264.4	289.0	1998
329.3	401.8	308.2	440.5	351.3	299.4	230.5	359.6	377.9	312.3	307.5	285.2	267.7	300.8	1999
343.9	417.6	322.9	453.8	371.5	305.7	242.2	368.8	394.3	322.0	310.7	293.5	284.9	301.9	2000
359.0	433.4	333.9	464.1	393.9	318.8	249.3	386.7	417.1	340.8	329.8	305.1	295.3	315.9	2001
363.6	440.1	351.8	489.1	411.1	335.5	262.1	381.5	420.1	346.6	333.5	324.4	308.2	340.8	2002
Hours worked														
43.0	43.0	44.1	42.0	45.0	43.7	41.9	47.1	42.6	46.3	42.1	43.1	42.4	43.2	1992
42.8	42.2	43.4	42.0	44.7	43.9	42.0	46.8	41.8	46.4	41.7	42.6	42.2	43.2	1993
42.8	42.9	44.5	41.9	45.3	44.1	41.9	47.3	42.9	46.9	42.0	42.5	42.0	44.2	1994
43.4	44.0	44.6	42.5	46.1	44.4	42.2	47.8	42.2	46.8	41.4	41.9	42.0	44.2	1995
43.5	43.0	44.4	42.6	45.8	44.4	42.1	47.6	42.5	46.4	42.4	41.7	41.7	44.0	1996
43.5	43.4	44.7	42.1	46.9	44.0	41.9	48.5	42.1	46.7	42.3	41.5	42.4	44.3	1997
42.6	44.3	44.5	42.5	46.9	44.3	42.5	48.0	42.5	46.4	41.9	41.7	42.1	44.8	1998
41.7	42.8	44.2	42.8	46.4	43.9	42.1	47.5	39.9	45.5	42.2	40.8	41.8	44.8	1999
42.1	43.0	44.4	41.4	46.6	43.8	41.8	47.4	39.5	45.1	41.3	40.2	42.0	43.5	2000
42.0	42.8	44.2	42.3	46.6	43.7	42.0	46.9	41.2	45.6	41.2	40.3	42.4	43.4	2001
41.2	42.2	44.1	42.6	45.7	43.9	42.3	45.8	41.6	45.5	40.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
6.36	7.18	5.97	7.98	6.08	5.36	4.52	6.01	7.51	5.61	5.58	5.04	5.15	5.61	1992
6.58	7.47	6.07	8.42	6.15	5.52	4.56	6.28	7.71	5.64	6.15	5.35	5.38	5.73	1993
6.56	7.71	5.94	8.90	6.16	5.65	4.67	6.35	7.55	5.64	6.19	5.47	5.45	5.74	1994
6.70	7.95	6.16	8.81	6.39	5.76	4.71	6.38	8.25	5.79	6.23	5.52	5.50	5.89	1995
7.04	8.28	6.44	9.38	6.71	5.91	4.83	6.60	8.76	5.99	6.50	5.83	5.81	6.03	1996
7.22	8.73	6.50	9.45	6.92	6.26	5.10	6.77	9.07	6.27	6.66	6.48	5.92	6.33	1997
7.68	9.17	6.83	9.85	7.29	6.59	5.34	7.17	9.28	6.53	6.90	6.67	6.26	6.47	1998
7.89	9.39	6.97	10.30	7.56	6.84	5.48	7.56	9.46	6.86	7.30	7.00	6.41	6.72	1999
8.17	9.71	7.28	10.96	7.97	6.98	5.78	7.78	9.98	7.15	7.54	7.30	6.80	6.94	2000
8.55	10.12	7.55	10.96	8.46	7.29	5.97	8.25	10.13	7.50	8.01	7.59	6.96	7.29	2001
8.82	10.44	7.98	11.49	8.97	7.63	6.25	8.34	10.10	7.63	8.18	8.06	7.31	7.81	2002
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
181.6	207.7	174.1	201.3	174.0	156.8	138.1	246.3	215.7	169.6	192.3	153.5	164.3	141.7	1992
185.5	223.0	182.4	214.0	187.6	169.0	139.5	274.6	197.1	175.4	195.9	157.3	168.1	153.8	1993
191.1	235.8	183.5	..	..	170.6	145.6	278.0	..	178.6	195.7	158.0	173.4	159.5	1994
197.4	251.4	195.2	..	..	169.8	148.8	284.8	..	185.5	204.4	167.7	172.7	161.2	1995
207.5	257.5	209.2	..	..	185.4	156.7	286.7	..	199.8	214.6	167.3	177.1	166.6	1996
207.9	276.8	207.7	..	..	194.1	160.5	278.3	..	205.3	218.5	197.1	178.5	176.0	1997
224.9	284.1	218.6	..	..	203.6	170.8	292.7	..	211.9	232.2	203.7	187.2	178.1	1998
231.6	283.8	224.8	..	..	215.3	180.5	311.5	..	221.5	232.3	223.0	199.5	197.4	1999
238.6	281.4	234.3	..	..	216.2	187.5	323.9	..	234.5	240.1	228.4	204.5	207.8	2000
247.9	291.1	250.1	..	..	230.3	196.5	336.9	..	250.7	246.9	235.5	221.5	215.5	2001
250.1	319.7	258.6	..	..	238.2	209.1	340.0	..	252.7	275.3	250.7	230.1	228.4	2002
Hours worked														
40.4	40.6	40.3	38.0	40.7	39.7	39.1	42.5	38.0	40.6	40.3	38.1	38.8	38.9	1992
40.4	40.1	40.3	37.0	40.0	40.3	38.8	42.0	39.2	40.4	39.1	37.9	38.5	39.5	1993
40.7	41.8	41.1	38.7	40.5	40.1	39.1	42.3	38.2	40.7	39.9	37.5	39.0	39.6	1994
40.9	42.0	41.0	..	41.5	39.5	39.4	42.0	37.8	40.6	39.5	38.8	39.5	39.6	1995
40.5	41.4	41.0	..	41.7	40.0	39.4	42.4	37.9	41.5	39.6	38.6	39.2	40.0	1996
40.5	42.1	40.9	..	43.8	40.3	39.2	42.2	37.5	41.8	39.4	38.8	39.1	39.7	1997
40.7	41.4	40.8	..	..	40.3	39.4	42.0	..	41.4	39.6	38.3	39.3	39.6	1998
40.2	40.1	40.5	..	..	39.9	39.3	41.5	..	40.4	38.6	38.0	39.1	39.8	1999
40.1	40.4	40.5	..	..	39.2	39.4	41.8	..	40.6	38.5	38.0	39.3	39.4	2000
40.2	40.3	40.6	..	..	39.5	39.4	41.5	..	40.9	38.6	37.6	39.6	39.3	2001
39.6	40.1	40.3	..	..	39.7	39.7	40.5	..	40.5	38.2	37.8	39.3	39.2	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
4.50	5.13	4.34	5.30	..	3.97	3.61	5.48	..	4.35	4.78	3.99	4.32	3.69	1992
4.58	5.57	4.53	..	..	4.20	3.66	5.81	..	4.42	5.02	4.18	4.41	3.89	1993
4.71	5.60	4.46	..	..	4.27	3.79	5.92	..	4.60	5.04	4.21	4.52	4.04	1994
4.83	5.99	4.78	..	..	4.30	3.79	6.25	..	4.60	5.18	4.31	4.39	4.07	1995
5.13	6.18	5.12	..	..	4.63	3.98	6.29	..	4.82	5.43	4.35	4.52	4.17	1996
5.13	6.58	5.10	..	..	4.81	4.07	6.52	..	4.92	5.57	5.05	4.56	4.45	1997
5.52	6.87	5.35	..	5.57	5.06	4.30	6.98	..	5.08	5.89	5.32	4.75	4.50	1998
5.76	7.07	5.55	..	..	5.44	4.55	7.52	..	5.48	6.09	5.86	5.10	4.94	1999
5.96	6.97	5.78	..	..	5.51	4.77	7.72	..	5.79	6.29	6.01	5.20	5.29	2000
6.17	7.23	6.16	..	..	5.84	4.99	8.10	..	6.17	6.40	6.29	5.57	5.48	2001
6.31	7.98	6.45	..	..	5.99	5.29	8.39	..	6.27	7.20	6.64	5.84	5.83	2002
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
245.1	302.1	251.4	332.4	273.7	223.4	165.5	280.0	305.2	247.7	226.6	197.2	186.6	216.8	1992
255.0	309.3	251.8	350.2	273.9	232.2	167.5	291.3	301.5	249.1	246.5	205.4	191.9	223.7	1993
254.3	324.6	252.1	367.2	278.4	238.1	169.9	297.9	307.1	249.5	249.7	208.4	195.9	227.6	1994
262.5	343.4	263.2	372.5	293.9	244.5	177.1	303.8	323.8	258.5	247.4	210.8	194.3	237.0	1995
274.5	356.4	275.4	398.5	307.0	253.5	182.4	312.5	349.7	266.2	264.7	220.0	201.5	241.8	1996
282.3	372.5	280.7	399.6	323.4	264.3	190.6	324.6	355.6						

E.13 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of full-time *non-manual* employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	400.8													
1993	418.9	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1994	430.1	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1995	440.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1996	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1997	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	..	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1998	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1999	506.1	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
2000	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	..	491.4	505.4
2001	550.9	569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	586.3	642.3	521.3	516.9	510.5	523.5
2002	582.4	598.1	592.4	579.3	415.5	790.7	606.2	..	622.8	690.0	544.0	..	524.4	541.9
2002	610.4	621.0	615.5	608.2	446.2	852.9	642.3	513.0	625.8	697.8	566.9	..	562.6	566.2
Hours worked														
1992	38.7													
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	41.4	39.2	39.9	39.8	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	..	39.9	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	..	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	..	39.9	39.9
2000	38.9	39.5	39.6	38.6	42.0	..	39.6	40.0	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.7
2001	39.0	39.6	39.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	..	38.5	38.3	40.4	..	40.8	40.0
2002	38.9	39.5	39.5	38.7	43.5	..	40.3	39.6	38.6	38.3	40.2	..	40.4	39.9
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	10.21													
1993	10.68	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19
1994	10.94	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1995	11.37	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13
1996	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	..	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1997	11.96	11.96	11.96	11.80	8.62	..	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.61	10.51	10.96	11.34
1998	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	..	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1999	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	..	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66
2000	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	..	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	..	12.21	12.63
2001	14.14	14.39	14.19	14.14	9.40	..	15.15	11.98	15.40	16.75	12.97	12.95	12.47	13.16
2002	14.95	15.08	14.92	14.99	9.42	19.18	15.02	..	16.12	17.94	13.45	..	12.78	13.58
2002	15.62	15.68	15.54	15.68	9.88	..	15.81	12.84	16.10	18.16	14.15	..	13.87	14.17
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	256.5													
1993	269.2	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1994	278.9	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	221.5
1995	289.0	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	..	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.2
1996	295.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	..	..	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	258.3	227.8	230.9	253.4
1997	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	..	..	287.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1998	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	..	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	254.4	226.4	275.6	275.6
1999	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	..	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	255.0	269.5	298.4
2000	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	..	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4
2001	364.5	360.8	358.4	365.8	262.2	..	370.9	301.0	382.0	441.9	286.7	284.6	301.2	328.9
2002	388.8	390.6	389.5	389.5	280.4	..	396.3	..	419.7	459.8	319.3	305.7	324.6	348.3
2002	405.2	408.3	408.1	406.0	293.7	..	394.2	324.5	..	483.4	336.2	309.0	337.0	355.5
Hours worked														
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	36.9	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.5
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	..	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	..	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
2000	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.7	..	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.5	37.8	38.2
2001	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	..	38.0	..	37.1	37.6	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.4
2002	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.0	38.8	..	37.9	37.9	..	37.5	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	..	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.57	5.54	5.80
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	6.15	..	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	..	..	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79												

Average earnings and hours of full-time *non-manual* employees by industry group

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip- ment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
418.7	400.3	427.4	441.5	389.9	324.8	302.0	408.1	485.5	449.3	370.8	418.5	397.4	369.5	1992
438.3	428.3	448.4	464.9	401.7	342.0	308.8	427.8	506.6	464.1	394.9	432.5	412.2	379.9	1993
445.3	436.3	449.3	490.8	409.8	356.7	307.1	448.0	535.3	478.4	395.6	438.3	420.2	389.9	1994
446.4	460.3	462.5	522.0	424.3	368.4	328.8	451.9	562.7	501.4	404.3	444.4	424.5	397.2	1995
466.0	492.9	478.4	538.5	445.8	383.2	357.8	461.1	592.5	515.4	420.3	457.3	453.5	410.0	1996
476.1	526.7	438.7	571.9	460.0	404.1	369.4	483.7	644.2	540.9	441.9	458.4	480.8	440.5	1997
515.7	558.3	463.7	567.1	474.1	424.8	395.5	501.9	664.9	570.6	444.8	465.8	509.6	474.1	1998
532.4	575.7	472.9	603.5	508.5	444.7	404.5	530.0	686.1	577.7	460.8	485.3	535.4	497.2	1999
556.5	597.2	514.6	620.0	549.4	461.1	436.7	559.8	732.3	615.6	470.5	500.5	561.7	539.7	2000
619.2	612.7	518.5	626.5	578.9	479.3	445.0	574.3	764.0	673.0	493.7	528.7	600.9	553.3	2001
641.4	636.6	556.9	643.9	611.3	505.4	448.5	583.6	833.5	709.2	508.8	549.4	625.7	606.5	2002
Hours worked														
39.3	40.1	39.7	38.5	40.4	40.1	42.5	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.7	31.9	38.6	39.3	1992
39.2	39.8	39.6	38.4	40.1	40.4	41.6	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.3	32.7	38.5	39.1	1993
39.4	39.9	39.8	38.7	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.1	36.3	38.5	38.1	33.4	38.5	39.6	1994
39.8	40.7	40.5	38.8	40.9	40.6	42.7	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	33.6	38.9	40.0	1995
39.6	41.0	40.4	39.2	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.8	36.6	38.9	38.5	33.8	39.1	39.9	1996
39.6	40.3	40.4	38.8	41.3	40.7	40.5	42.3	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	38.9	39.6	1997
39.6	40.9	40.4	38.9	41.6	40.7	41.3	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	39.1	40.0	1998
39.3	40.4	40.3	38.6	41.4	40.6	40.9	41.2	36.4	39.0	38.3	35.1	38.8	39.8	1999
39.2	40.0	40.5	38.6	41.7	40.4	41.2	41.0	36.2	38.8	38.2	35.1	38.7	39.5	2000
39.2	40.1	41.1	38.5	41.8	40.4	41.4	41.0	36.3	38.7	38.4	35.2	38.9	39.6	2001
38.8	39.7	40.5	38.6	41.4	40.6	41.4	40.9	36.3	38.7	38.6	35.6	39.0	39.5	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
10.54	9.93	10.81	11.39	9.61	7.86	7.07	9.86	13.29	11.51	9.58	12.70	10.17	9.50	1992
11.09	10.70	11.30	12.05	9.82	8.22	7.40	10.29	13.99	11.96	10.29	12.73	10.54	9.69	1993
11.26	10.94	11.15	12.51	10.05	8.55	7.52	10.61	14.60	12.35	10.36	12.59	10.78	9.93	1994
11.18	11.22	11.46	13.47	10.27	9.07	7.70	10.66	15.51	12.81	10.54	13.10	10.86	10.13	1995
11.74	11.98	11.82	13.76	10.84	9.37	8.70	10.76	16.34	13.21	11.01	13.36	11.52	10.44	1996
12.04	13.06	10.83	14.76	11.13	9.91	9.09	11.12	17.74	13.78	11.58	13.01	12.31	11.26	1997
13.03	13.58	11.47	14.54	11.40	10.44	9.59	11.65	18.34	14.58	11.61	13.26	12.99	11.92	1998
13.57	14.27	11.75	15.61	12.28	11.03	9.91	12.50	18.95	14.79	12.03	13.81	13.76	12.83	1999
14.19	14.93	12.59	16.05	13.14	11.40	10.55	13.20	20.26	15.81	12.30	14.25	14.39	13.93	2000
15.79	15.30	12.63	16.27	13.83	11.85	10.74	13.85	21.05	17.38	12.92	14.98	15.32	14.02	2001
16.54	16.04	13.77	16.69	14.76	12.35	10.85	14.14	23.00	18.14	13.34	15.41	15.88	14.99	2002
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
248.4	239.3	245.0	266.0	209.5	197.9	205.3	249.9	257.8	264.8	251.5	329.8	269.0	252.2	1992
265.1	248.4	244.3	288.8	217.4	211.1	216.3	263.5	274.6	276.6	265.0	338.9	277.8	268.2	1993
276.7	265.0	244.8	298.2	228.5	221.5	228.0	282.8	284.2	284.5	275.2	347.9	287.2	276.7	1994
279.8	259.9	281.2	321.8	236.9	227.3	235.6	288.9	303.0	293.6	281.7	351.8	294.4	297.7	1995
285.9	293.5	296.5	344.7	253.1	241.2	241.4	302.9	320.9	308.4	295.8	361.1	307.6	304.5	1996
304.8	302.4	262.8	357.2	273.2	255.8	269.3	313.5	321.1	326.4	324.8	362.4	319.0	315.1	1997
316.3	346.3	292.3	361.4	281.1	266.1	272.8	327.0	361.9	350.7	321.9	371.5	327.1	336.2	1998
354.4	361.3	311.8	366.4	306.5	276.5	278.6	352.0	378.0	369.0	332.7	386.3	344.1	359.7	1999
358.6	385.4	324.3	388.6	323.4	290.5	299.0	364.3	401.1	389.4	346.1	400.8	365.8	365.1	2000
415.7	401.7	330.5	397.1	348.0	306.7	310.3	388.6	433.2	422.8	361.5	422.5	388.2	380.1	2001
428.8	416.3	341.8	394.0	360.0	320.7	321.6	407.1	448.4	438.5	375.3	435.0	407.5	403.2	2002
Hours worked														
38.1	38.5	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.3	39.4	38.2	36.1	37.0	37.4	31.2	37.5	37.3	1992
38.2	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.4	38.4	39.2	38.3	36.2	37.2	37.3	31.9	37.4	37.4	1993
38.2	38.0	38.1	37.7	37.7	38.6	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.3	37.2	32.6	37.4	37.3	1994
38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.5	40.1	39.3	36.3	37.4	37.1	32.5	37.6	37.9	1995
38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.5	39.9	39.7	36.3	37.5	37.2	32.7	37.7	37.8	1996
38.4	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.6	38.7	39.0	40.3	36.5	37.4	36.8	32.7	37.5	37.6	1997
38.2	38.8	37.9	37.9	37.4	38.6	39.1	39.1	36.4	37.6	37.0	33.9	37.4	37.7	1998
38.2	38.4	38.3	37.8	37.8	38.5	39.4	39.4	36.4	37.5	37.0	33.8	37.7	37.7	1999
38.2	38.3	38.6	37.4	37.7	38.4	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.5	37.0	33.9	37.5	37.5	2000
38.2	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	39.4	39.0	36.3	37.5	37.2	34.1	37.7	37.8	2001
38.1	38.1	38.6	37.7	38.0	38.5	39.5	38.8	36.2	37.5	37.4	34.6	37.8	37.9	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
6.54	6.21	6.36	7.01	5.57	5.12	5.24	6.48	7.10	7.15	6.73	10.36	7.18	6.83	1992
6.93	6.53	6.43	7.63	5.81	5.47	5.54	6.79	7.57	7.46	7.10	10.41	7.40	7.19	1993
7.22	6.95	6.43	7.97	6.08	5.72	5.77	7.12	7.84	7.69	7.41	10.35	7.67	7.52	1994
7.29	6.76	7.37	8.49	6.25	5.88	5.86	7.29	8.35	7.85	7.57	10.82	7.82	7.88	1995
7.46	7.59	7.83	9.07	6.60	6.26	6.03	7.63	8.84	8.25	7.96	11.03	8.18	8.09	1996
7.95	7.82	6.80	9.42	7.24	6.60	6.80	7.74	9.61	8.72	8.81	10.74	8.51	8.43	1997
8.28	8.92	7.69	9.54	7.48	6.90	6.90	8.37	9.94	9.32	8.66	10.96	8.74	8.94	1998
9.28	9.40	8.14	9.68	8.11	7.24	7.08	8.86	10.40	9.82	8.96	11.41	9.13	9.55	1999
9.39	10.08	8.41	10.38	8.58	7.56	7.58	9.29	11.07	10.36	9.30	11.79	9.66	9.68	2000
10.88	10.41	8.66	10.42	9.16	7.99	7.91	9.91	11.94	11.29	9.76	12.36	10.20	10.06	2001
11.21	10.93	8.85	10.44	9.52	8.33	8.10	10.49	12.40	11.70	10.19	12.55	10.64	10.61	2002
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
373.7	369.6	375.4	377.4	348.8	269.7	252.8	352.1	371.0	367.2	317.0	365.6	300.7	315.3	1992
394.0	395.0	387.7	396.8	356.8	286.2	260.5	370.2	391.5	381.0	335.3	375.4	311.2	327.8	1993
401.0	405.3	386.2	415.9	366.8	298.4	266.2	389.7	409.9	392.1	341.3	383.5	320.7	336.5	1994
403.9	426.3	4												

E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
2000	464.1	448.5	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9
2001	490.5	469.9	463.9	504.7	314.7	591.6	432.4	377.2	523.3	582.1	413.2	412.0	421.9	458.7
2002	513.8	489.9	484.1	528.3	341.4	635.9	457.0	386.1	530.8	594.9	435.3	..	442.0	473.3
Hours worked														
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.0	45.1	43.2	42.0	40.9	39.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	42.0
2001	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.2	45.7	43.1	41.7	40.6	39.7	42.5	42.8	43.4	42.2
2002	40.9	41.6	41.6	40.3	46.5	44.2	42.8	41.6	40.5	39.8	42.5	..	42.7	41.7
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	..	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	6.62	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.26	9.18	9.40	10.49
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	6.92	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87
2002	12.50	11.75	11.62	13.06	7.25	..	10.63	9.23	13.06	14.93	10.25	..	10.32	11.32
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	..	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	..	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	..	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	..	275.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	..	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8
2000	343.7	312.1	307.9	349.5	244.9	..	303.7	231.0	354.6	399.3	262.0	269.1	275.4	307.8
2001	366.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	..	318.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	281.4	290.7	289.5	325.4
2002	383.4	355.0	351.8	388.2	281.2	..	325.8	257.0	430.8	438.5	303.1	290.4	306.0	334.0
Hours worked														
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	..	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	..	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	..	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	..	39.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8
2002	37.5	38.7	38.7	37.3	39.7	..	39.8	38.7	37.5	38.0	39.4	38.7	39.3	38.6
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	..	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	..	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.37	..	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.32	5.53	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	..	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	..	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.81	6.15	6.58
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	..	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	..	7.12	5.62	9.16	9.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.05	..	7.61	5.93	9.40	10.48	6.58	6.81	7.05	7.93
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	6.44	..	7.97	6.42	10.43	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
2002	10.22	9.17	9.08	10.40	7.01	..	8.19	6.63	11.47	11.55	7.69	7.46	7.79	8.66
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1</		

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group

E.14

Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Manufacture of transport equipment	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting & business activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other community, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
														MALE
														Weekly earnings (£s)
354.5	342.3	320.6	384.9	314.9	290.4	231.0	324.9	478.5	395.6	349.5	390.8	341.1	309.4	1992
369.1	354.9	325.5	405.3	320.7	304.6	233.2	340.4	498.8	405.8	375.5	403.2	354.0	319.9	1993
369.2	368.0	326.8	427.5	327.0	316.8	230.3	352.3	525.5	414.0	375.4	409.2	360.1	328.1	1994
369.0	387.2	335.3	444.6	341.3	327.4	245.0	356.9	554.5	434.6	383.7	415.3	364.4	336.5	1995
385.7	405.2	346.4	467.1	358.3	340.5	257.1	367.9	584.4	447.1	399.2	428.1	387.7	347.7	1996
393.9	426.5	335.6	485.1	373.2	358.1	272.0	386.2	634.8	469.8	416.5	416.8	409.4	389.3	1997
421.6	455.7	350.3	495.8	383.1	378.9	287.6	399.9	655.9	493.7	422.9	424.4	430.2	406.1	1998
428.5	460.8	354.6	526.6	400.6	395.1	297.1	423.3	678.1	504.3	438.5	440.8	448.7	422.2	1999
451.5	479.8	379.4	546.8	428.4	408.7	312.2	442.3	717.5	539.6	449.6	453.9	482.9	453.7	2000
499.1	495.8	388.3	547.2	455.1	426.0	323.6	459.0	754.1	588.9	474.9	477.8	513.6	470.4	2001
525.3	513.3	419.1	576.6	481.7	450.6	330.7	459.9	820.5	618.7	489.6	496.8	535.6	518.3	2002
														Hours worked
40.9	41.9	42.7	40.4	43.5	41.6	42.1	44.9	36.5	40.6	39.2	33.9	39.8	41.3	1992
40.9	41.4	42.2	40.3	43.2	41.8	41.9	44.6	36.5	40.6	38.8	34.5	39.7	41.2	1993
41.0	41.8	43.0	40.3	43.6	41.9	41.7	45.2	36.7	41.0	38.7	35.1	39.6	41.9	1994
41.6	42.9	43.3	40.8	44.3	42.0	42.4	45.6	36.7	41.3	38.8	34.8	39.8	42.0	1995
41.6	42.3	43.2	41.0	44.0	42.1	41.9	45.5	36.8	41.1	39.1	35.0	39.9	41.8	1996
41.6	42.4	43.4	40.4	44.9	41.9	41.4	46.2	36.7	41.2	38.9	36.5	40.0	41.2	1997
41.1	43.2	43.3	40.6	45.3	42.0	42.1	45.7	36.7	41.1	38.8	36.5	40.1	41.9	1998
40.5	42.0	43.1	40.6	44.8	41.7	41.7	45.2	36.5	40.8	38.8	36.4	39.8	41.8	1999
40.6	42.0	43.2	39.9	45.0	41.5	41.6	44.9	36.4	40.4	38.6	36.3	39.7	41.0	2000
40.5	41.9	43.3	40.4	45.0	41.5	41.8	44.7	36.5	40.5	38.8	36.4	39.9	41.0	2001
39.8	41.2	42.9	40.4	44.2	41.6	41.9	43.9	36.4	40.4	38.8	36.8	40.0	41.0	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
8.56	8.13	7.41	9.50	7.09	6.81	5.27	7.15	12.97	9.58	8.91	10.97	8.44	7.40	1992
8.96	8.55	7.61	10.04	7.26	7.11	5.39	7.51	13.66	9.89	9.07	11.09	8.81	7.61	1993
8.97	8.78	7.47	10.57	7.35	7.37	5.55	7.66	14.21	10.08	9.69	10.98	8.97	7.72	1994
8.85	9.00	7.73	10.92	7.65	7.79	5.72	7.72	15.18	10.50	9.89	11.77	9.11	8.03	1995
9.26	9.48	7.99	11.41	8.07	8.06	6.06	7.97	16.01	10.86	10.29	12.05	9.64	8.31	1996
9.48	10.06	7.71	12.09	8.28	8.52	6.52	8.23	17.38	11.34	10.72	11.33	10.19	9.46	1997
10.25	10.52	8.07	12.18	8.44	9.02	6.83	8.58	17.98	11.97	10.88	11.57	10.69	9.63	1998
10.58	10.98	8.22	12.97	8.92	9.52	7.14	9.23	18.68	12.33	11.28	12.09	11.26	10.16	1999
11.10	11.43	8.73	13.72	9.50	9.83	7.46	9.66	19.77	13.31	11.63	12.49	12.04	11.09	2000
12.32	11.84	8.97	13.56	10.09	10.25	7.75	10.21	20.70	14.58	12.31	13.09	12.71	11.38	2001
13.19	12.44	9.75	14.31	10.87	10.74	7.86	10.44	22.54	15.19	12.73	13.49	13.23	12.27	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
215.7	228.8	213.8	263.8	207.4	193.6	165.9	249.1	257.5	259.3	248.8	320.9	251.1	226.5	1992
226.3	239.8	217.9	286.6	215.4	206.6	172.2	265.9	274.0	270.5	262.5	330.3	258.7	241.9	1993
233.8	254.6	216.6	296.9	227.1	215.8	181.6	281.8	283.6	276.8	272.3	338.8	266.7	250.0	1994
234.0	256.6	241.3	320.2	234.2	221.4	183.1	288.1	302.3	284.6	278.4	343.3	270.1	268.8	1995
240.7	278.9	258.5	343.2	250.0	235.4	190.7	299.2	320.2	299.5	292.4	353.0	281.7	275.7	1996
249.7	291.6	240.4	355.3	270.6	249.2	207.6	306.9	350.2	315.1	320.2	348.3	294.3	286.4	1997
264.3	321.7	262.8	359.9	273.3	259.5	216.0	319.9	361.0	336.9	331.9	359.0	301.1	303.4	1998
286.4	331.6	277.6	366.1	304.9	270.2	228.3	343.7	377.2	356.2	329.2	374.1	317.5	327.7	1999
294.2	350.2	289.9	388.9	321.5	282.9	256.6	359.7	399.7	376.2	343.0	387.9	339.7	333.0	2000
333.9	364.0	301.6	397.0	344.7	298.9	248.1	377.6	432.8	408.3	358.2	408.3	361.5	346.0	2001
342.1	383.6	313.3	392.8	358.5	312.6	257.2	391.7	447.1	423.6	372.7	422.0	379.0	371.3	2002
														Hours worked
39.2	39.2	38.9	37.9	37.7	38.4	39.2	39.0	36.1	37.2	37.5	31.6	37.7	37.7	1992
39.3	38.8	38.9	37.8	37.6	38.6	38.9	38.9	36.2	37.4	37.3	32.3	37.6	37.9	1993
39.4	39.4	39.5	37.8	38.0	38.8	39.3	39.8	36.2	37.5	37.2	32.9	37.7	37.8	1994
39.8	39.9	39.5	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.6	39.8	36.3	37.7	37.2	32.8	38.0	38.2	1995
39.6	39.8	39.3	38.1	38.6	38.7	39.6	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.3	32.9	38.0	38.2	1996
39.6	40.1	39.5	37.9	38.0	38.8	39.1	40.7	36.5	37.8	36.9	34.1	37.8	38.0	1997
39.6	39.8	39.1	37.9	37.7	38.8	39.3	39.7	36.4	37.9	37.1	34.2	37.8	38.1	1998
39.3	39.1	39.2	37.8	37.9	38.6	39.4	39.8	36.4	37.8	37.0	34.1	38.0	38.2	1999
39.2	39.0	39.3	37.4	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.7	36.2	37.8	37.1	34.2	37.8	37.9	2000
39.1	39.2	39.1	38.1	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.6	36.3	37.8	37.2	34.4	38.0	38.1	2001
38.8	38.8	39.2	37.7	38.1	38.6	39.6	39.2	36.2	37.7	37.5	34.8	38.1	38.1	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
5.51	5.84	5.42	6.96	5.48	5.00	4.25	6.28	7.09	6.99	6.63	9.90	6.71	6.08	1992
5.74	6.20	5.56	7.58	5.73	5.32	4.40	6.60	7.55	7.26	7.02	10.02	6.91	6.44	1993
5.91	6.43	5.47	7.93	6.00	5.55	4.66	6.89	7.82	7.47	7.31	9.93	7.12	6.72	1994
5.88	6.44	6.13	8.46	6.14	5.71	4.60	7.09	8.33	7.57	7.47	10.44	7.11	7.03	1995
6.08	7.00	6.60	9.03	6.49	6.09	4.78	7.36	8.82	7.95	7.85	10.68	7.43	7.22	1996
6.31	7.27	6.09	9.36	7.10	6.40	5.22	7.51	9.59	8.33	8.66	10.18	7.79	7.57	1997
6.67	8.08	6.71	9.48	7.32	6.70	5.44	8.08	9.91	8.91	8.56	10.48	7.97	7.97	1998
7.29	8.49	7.09	9.68	8.04	7.05	5.78	8.58	10.37	9.42	8.85	10.95	8.36	8.59	1999
7.50	8.98	7.37	10.39	8.52	7.35	5.99	8.99	11.03	9.94	9.21	11.31	8.86	8.75	2000
8.52	9.29	7.72	10.42	9.04	7.76	6.31	9.51	11.92	10.83	9.66	11.85	9.37	9.07	2001
8.77	9.90	8.01	10.42	9.44	8.09	6.49	10.00	12.36	11.23	10.11	12.09	9.79	9.70	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
315.3	329.2	299.5	358.4	304.3	258.7	199.7	310.4	369.3	343.8	307.1	350.8	276.6	278.3	1992
330.5	342.5	304.1	377.6	309.1	271.0	203.9	325.7	389.1	354.7	326.8	360.6	285.8	289.8	1993
331.6	355.6	302.9	396.4	316.1	281.5									

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1993	94.2	-0.3	99.6	0.2
	1994	95.0	0.9	98.5	-1.2
	1995	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.5
	1996	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3
	1997	108.0	2.9	104.5	3.1
	1998	111.7	3.4	107.6	2.9
	1999	112.3	0.5	110.7	2.9
	2000	111.3	-0.9	113.3	2.3
	2001	113.5	1.9	117.9	4.1
	2002 P	116.1	2.4	..	..
	1999 Q2	112.4	1.0	110.6	3.4
	Q3	111.5	-0.6	110.8	2.7
	Q4	112.3	-0.5	111.2	2.1
	2000 Q1	112.6	-0.4	111.9	1.7
	Q2	111.2	-1.1	112.1	1.3
	Q3	110.7	-0.7	113.9	2.7
	Q4	110.7	-1.4	115.1	3.5
	2001 Q1	111.4	-1.1	116.8	4.3
	Q2	113.4	2.0	117.5	4.8
	Q3	113.9	2.9	118.2	3.8
	Q4	115.1	4.0	119.0	3.3
	2002 Q1	116.1	4.3	119.9	2.7
	Q2	117.3	3.4	120.5	2.5
	Q3	115.3	1.2	120.0	1.5
	Q4 P	115.8	0.6	..	..
	2000 Aug	110.7	-1.1		
	Sep	110.7	-0.5		
	Oct	110.4	-1.4		
	Nov	111.2	-0.6		
	Dec	110.5	-2.1		
	2001 Jan	111.0	-2.5		
	Feb	111.4	-0.9		
	Mar	111.7	0.3		
	Apr	113.0	1.4		
	May	114.0	2.5		
	Jun	113.2	2.2		
	Jul	114.5	3.3		
	Aug	113.0	2.1		
	Sep	114.3	3.3		
	Oct	114.8	4.0		
	Nov	115.3	3.6		
	Dec	115.2	4.3		
	2002 Jan	116.5	5.0		
	Feb	115.7	3.8		
	Mar	116.2	4.0		
	Apr	115.7	2.4		
	May	114.9	0.8		
	Jun	121.2	7.1		
	Jul	115.6	1.0		
	Aug	115.3	2.0		
	Sep	115.1	0.7		
	Oct P	116.1	1.1		
	Nov P	115.4	0.1		
	Dec P	115.8	0.5		
Three months ending	2000 Aug	110.8	-1.2		
	Sep	110.7	-0.7		
	Oct	110.6	-1.0		
	Nov	110.8	-0.8		
	Dec	110.7	-1.4		
	2001 Jan	110.9	-1.7		
	Feb	111.0	-1.9		
	Mar	111.4	-1.1		
	Apr	112.1	0.3		
	May	112.9	1.4		
	Jun	113.4	2.0		
	Jul	113.9	2.7		
	Aug	113.6	2.5		
	Sep	113.9	2.9		
	Oct	114.0	3.1		
	Nov	114.8	3.6		
	Dec	115.1	4.0		
	2002 Jan	115.7	4.3		
	Feb	115.8	4.3		
	Mar	116.1	4.3		
	Apr	115.9	3.4		
	May	115.6	2.4		
	Jun	117.3	3.4		
	Jul	117.2	2.9		
	Aug	117.4	3.3		
	Sep	115.3	1.2		
	Oct P	115.5	1.3		
	Nov P	115.5	0.7		
	Dec P	115.8	0.6		

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

^a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
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	..	136.5	116.7	105.2	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
2002	129.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
2000 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	..	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	..	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	..	141.5	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	..	145.4	120.1	102.3	125.6	..	128.0	130.0
Q4	134.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 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	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	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	..	124.8	127.0
Nov	130.1	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
Dec	130.4	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	122.9	..	126.4	128.0
Feb	131.3	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	123.2	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	120.0	103.9	124.8	..	130.1	129.0
Jul	134.0	..	115.1	..	..	117.2	..	..	120.0	99.9	125.6	..	122.8	129.0
Aug	134.5	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.0	101.4	125.6	..	127.2	130.0
Sep	134.6	121.0	115.2	..	..	..	..	..	120.2	105.7	125.7	..	129.0	130.0
Oct	135.2	..	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	120.7	105.4	125.9	..	128.6	130.0
Nov	135.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.8	104.9	125.7	..	..	131.0
Dec P	136.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
2002	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
2000 Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	5	2	1	4	4	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	1	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	-5	2	3
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	4
Q2	3	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	3	3	3
Q3	4	3	3	4	4	2	..	6	2	-3	4	..	3	3
Q4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
2000 Dec	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Jan	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	..	-1	4	..	1	4
Feb	5	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
Mar	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	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	..	..	2	3	5	..	3	4
Aug	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	4	4
Oct	4	..	2	..	..	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	4
Feb	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	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	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	3
Oct	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2
Nov	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	..	3
Dec P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

a Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
b Seasonally adjusted.
c Hourly rates.
d Hourly earnings.

e Hourly rates: wage earners.
f All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.
g Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.

h Industry.
i Monthly earnings.
j Industry and services.
k Including mining.

P Provisional

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			Male	Female	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended						
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DDAH	DDAI
1996) Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997) Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998) Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	1,029.4	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999) Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
2001) Annual averages	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	970.0	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
2002) Annual averages	958.8	723.8	235.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	945.5	716.0	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7	
2001 Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	
2001 Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	
2001 Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7	
2001 May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7	
2001 Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	
2001 Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6	
2001 Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6	
2001 Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6	
2001 Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2001 Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	958.6	3.2	1.7	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2001 Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	1.7	2.8	726.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	945.6	-4.8	-4.3	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	952.7	1.6	1.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	949.7	-3.0	-0.6	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	946.2	-3.5	-1.6	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	945.0	-1.2	-2.6	715.9	229.1	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.1	1.7	940.4	-4.6	-3.1	711.7	228.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002 Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	934.1	-6.3	-4.0	706.0	228.1	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002 Dec 12 R	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	932.0	-2.1	-4.3	702.5	229.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2003 Jan 9 P	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.8	928.5	-3.5	-4.0	699.4	229.1	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DDAJ		
1996) Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997) Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7
1998) Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.3	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	799.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001) Annual averages	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6
2002) Annual averages	922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	909.1	688.2	220.9	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002 May 9	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002 Jun 13	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	916.0	2.0	2.0	693.6	222.4	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002 Jul 11	917.8	687.3	230.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	913.6	-2.4	-0.2	692.5	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Aug 8	924.4	687.1	237.3	3.1	4.3	1.8	910.9	-2.7	-1.0	690.4	220.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Sep 12	899.5	670.3	229.2	3.1	4.2	1.7	909.6	-1.3	-2.1	688.8	220.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Oct 10	872.9	653.8	219.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	905.1	-4.5	-2.8	684.7	220.4	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Nov 14	872.1	657.3	214.8	3.0	4.1	1.6	898.9	-6.2	-4.0	679.2	219.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002 Dec 12 R	885.4	671.1	214.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	896.8	-2.1	-4.3	675.7	221.1	3.1	4.2	1.6	
2003 Jan 9 P	962.5	728.1	234.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	893.6	-3.2	-3.8	673.0	220.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	
North East	DPCF			DDPA			DDPG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DDPM	ZMPJ	ZMPL	
1996) Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997) Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6
1998) Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1
1999) Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7
2001) Annual averages	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.7	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.5	8.2	2.3
2002) Annual averages	59.0	46.6	12.4	5.1	7.6	2.3	57.9	..	..	46.0	11.9	5.0	7.5	2.2
2002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3	
2002 Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.7	-0.9	-0.6	47.8	11.9	5.2	7.8	2.2	
2002 Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.5	8.2	2.4	59.3	-0.4	-0.8						

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															
Government Office Regions	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a						RATE ^b		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB	
1996) Annual	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	..	..	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8
1997) averages	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.0	..	..	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	..	..	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	..	..	74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
2002)	90.1	69.0	21.1	3.7	5.3	1.9	88.6	..	..	68.2	20.4	3.7	5.2	1.8
2002 Jan 10	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.7	-1.5	-1.0	70.1	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.9	
Feb 14	97.7	75.4	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	89.6	-1.1	-1.2	69.1	20.5	3.7	5.3	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	-0.2	-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	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 12 R	86.4	66.5	19.9	3.6	5.1	1.8	86.6	-0.4	-0.6	66.2	20.4	3.6	5.0	1.8	
2003 Jan 9 P	93.5	71.8	21.7	3.9	5.5	2.0	85.9	-0.7	-0.6	65.6	20.3	3.5	5.0	1.8	
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD	
1996) Annual	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4
1997) averages	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	..	..	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	..	..	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
2002)	59.4	44.2	15.2	3.0	4.1	1.6	58.5	..	..	43.7	14.9	2.9	4.0	1.6
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 14	54.5	40.7	13.9	2.7	3.8	1.5	57.8	-0.2	-0.2	43.1	14.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	
Dec 12 R	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	
2003 Jan 9 P	61.9	46.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	56.8	-0.6	-0.4	42.1	14.7	2.8	3.9	1.6	
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH	
1996) Annual	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) averages	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	..	..	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
2002)	94.6	71.9	22.7	3.5	4.9	1.9	93.6	..	..	71.4	22.2	3.5	4.9	1.8
2002 Jan 10	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.2	-0.7	-0.2	72.6	22.6	3.6	4.9	1.9	
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	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 12 R	91.1	69.7	21.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	93.5	0.2	0.1	71.2	22.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	
2003 Jan 9 P	98.7	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.1	1.9	93.2	-0.3	-0.1	71.0	22.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON	
1996) Annual	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) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	..	..	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	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.											

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
Government Office Regions	CLAIMANT COUNT						RATE ^b						CLAIMANT COUNT							
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE						DPDK			ZMOO			ZMOQ		DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	..	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2001) Annual averages	155.9	114.2	41.7	3.4	4.5	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	..	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0
2002) Annual averages	167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.0	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2	..	120.0	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Jan 10	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	2.2	161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Feb 14	166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	162.5	1.3	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Mar 14	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	164.0	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2
2002 Apr 11	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	2.2	166.3	0.7	1.3	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	1.3	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Jun 13	166.4	120.9	45.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	1.0	1.1	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	1.1	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Jul 11	168.2	121.3	46.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.7	0.4	0.7	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2	0.7	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Aug 8	169.1	121.2	47.9	3.6	4.8	2.3	167.8	0.1	0.5	121.5	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	0.5	121.5	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Sep 12	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.8	2.3	167.9	0.1	0.2	121.6	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	0.2	121.6	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Oct 10	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.5	-0.4	-0.1	121.2	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	-0.1	121.2	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Nov 14	165.8	119.4	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.7	-0.8	-0.4	120.7	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2	-0.4	120.7	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Dec 12 R	166.0	120.0	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.2	0.5	-0.2	120.8	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2	-0.2	120.8	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2
2003 Jan 9 P	170.4	123.3	47.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	167.3	0.1	-0.1	120.8	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2		120.8	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS			ZMOU			DPDR		ZMOT	ZMOV	
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997) Annual averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001) Annual averages	67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
2002) Annual averages	72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..	53.1	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	..	53.1	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jan 10	74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Feb 14	75.9	56.6	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	68.6	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Mar 14	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
2002 Apr 11	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	0.9	1.0	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jun 13	69.4	52.1	17.3	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.9	0.3	0.7	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.7	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jul 11	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.4	0.5	0.6	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.6	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Aug 8	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	72.4	0.0	0.3	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.3	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Sep 12	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	1.0	72.4	0.0	0.2	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.2	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Oct 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.5	0.1	0.0	54.1	18.4	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.0	54.1	18.4	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Nov 14	70.5	52.3	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.9	-0.6	-0.2	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	-0.2	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Dec 12 R	71.5	53.7	17.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.3	0.4	0.0	53.9	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.0	53.9	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
2003 Jan 9 P	78.1	58.4	19.6	1.8	2.5	1.0	72.3	0.0	-0.1	53.9	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9		53.9	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW			ZMOY			DPBM		ZMOX	ZMOZ	
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3
1997) Annual averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9
1999) Annual averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4
2001) Annual averages	53.4	39.4	14.0	2.2	2.9	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

F.1

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales		BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
1996)	Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	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	..	..	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
2002)		47.6	36.6	11.0	3.7	5.3	1.8	47.0	..	..	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
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
	Apr 11	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3	-0.1	36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
	May 9	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.2	-0.2	-0.1	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
	Jun 13	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	1.7
	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 14	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 12 R	45.5	35.0	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	45.9	-0.3	-0.4	35.0	10.9	3.5	5.1	1.8
2003	Jan 9 P	50.5	38.8	11.7	3.9	5.6	1.9	45.7	-0.2	-0.3	34.9	10.8	3.5	5.1	1.8
Scotland		BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ
1996)	Annual	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997)	averages	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	..	..	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	..	..	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	..	..	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
2002)		104.5	80.7	23.8	4.2	5.9	2.1	101.9	..	..	79.3	22.6	4.1	5.8	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	2.0
	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
	Jul 11	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 14	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 12 R	97.5	75.9	21.5	3.9	5.6	1.9	99.3	-0.6	-0.7	76.9	22.4	4.0	5.6	2.0
2003	Jan 9 P	109.8	85.3	24.5	4.4	6.2	2.2	99.1	-0.2	-0.5	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0
Northern Ireland		BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR
1996)	Annual	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)	averages	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
2000)		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
2002)		36.5	27.9	8.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.6	6.3	2.5
2002	Jan 10	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.3	-0.2	28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7
	Feb 14	38.3	29.6	8.6	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.7	-0.3	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
	Mar 14	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
	Apr 11	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.2	28.5	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
	May 9	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
	Jul 11	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 14	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 12 R	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
2003	Jan 9 P	35.5	27.4	8.1	4.5	6.2	2.3	35.0	-0.2	-0.1	26.5	8.5	4.4	6.0	2.4

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

- 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 list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (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 and F.14.
- P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

Note: 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 least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. Joint Claims was extended on 28 October 2002 to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 28 October 1957.

ONS estimate that the introduction of Joint Claims had an initial upward effect on the claimant count, which accumulated between April and August 2001, 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 been to add a further estimated 3,200 (800 men and 2,400 women) to the count between October 2002 and January 2003. Further upward effects on the claimant count can be expected over the next month or two.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			All ages						18-24							
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
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
	Jun	14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
	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
2003 Jan 9			986.3	471.5	207.4	161.4	95.1	14.8	50.9	253.4	153.9	61.6	32.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
Male			GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2001	Jan	11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
	Feb	8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
	Mar	8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Apr	12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
	May	10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
	Jun	14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
	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
	Oct	11	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
	Oct	10	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
2003 Jan 9			746.5	347.4	154.2	125.5	76.9	16.0	42.4	177.6	108.7	42.7	22.8	3.1	1.9	0.3
Female			GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
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</								

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

F.2

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

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 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEZF			IACM			IACS	IACY			IACB			IADH
2001	Jan	11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
	Feb	8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
	Mar	8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
	Apr	12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
	May	10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
	Jun	14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
	Jul	12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
	Aug	9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
	Sep	13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
	Oct	11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
	Nov	8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
	Dec	13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002	Jan	10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
	Feb	14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
	Mar	14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
	Apr	11	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
	May	9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
	Jun	13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
	Jul	11	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
2003	Jan	9	554.1	244.8	113.9	101.8	68.5	16.9	25.1	167.5	64.4	29.7	26.3	21.9	28.2	25.3
Male			IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW			IADC			IADI
2001	Jan	11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
	Feb	8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
	Mar	8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
	Apr	12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
	May	10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
	Jun	14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
	Jul	12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
	Aug	9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
	Sep	13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
	Oct	11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
	Nov	8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
	Dec	13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002	Jan	10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
	Feb	14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
	Mar	14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
	Apr	11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
	May	9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
	Jun	13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
	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
2003	Jan	9	437.8	187.7	88.9	82.8	56.9	17.9	21.5	125.0	46.5	21.5	19.5	16.9	30.0	20.6
Female			IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX			IADD			IADJ
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
	Jul	12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3						

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at January 9 2003

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	7,972	11,708	3,008	23,096	2,868	2,724	806	6,697	6,089	11,491	3,543	21,407	2,910	3,916	1,603	8,636
Over 13 and up to 26	3,113	4,701	1,190	9,096	1,170	1,028	368	2,664	1,854	4,530	1,357	7,807	842	1,421	579	2,906
26 and up to 52	1,651	4,429	1,104	7,215	638	846	331	1,835	828	3,540	1,105	5,487	321	833	392	1,558
52 and up to 104	177	3,514	1,104	4,796	57	546	252	860	125	2,170	867	3,163	74	454	238	768
Over 104	9	1,506	1,702	3,217	3	194	256	453	15	657	856	1,528	7	132	223	362
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	19.4	34.6	16.9	1.3	13.9	25.2	10.5	1.6	12.6	22.3	11.9	1.9	8.7	15.2	7.9
All	12,922	25,858	8,108	47,420	4,736	5,338	2,013	12,509	8,911	22,388	7,728	39,392	4,154	6,756	3,035	14,230
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	15,924	23,877	5,688	46,164	5,958	6,310	1,915	14,708	85,069	150,297	37,155	275,867	36,000	46,656	14,764	100,190
Over 13 and up to 26	5,922	10,485	2,351	18,923	2,368	2,479	835	5,816	34,063	71,965	17,107	123,970	15,574	20,907	6,738	44,037
26 and up to 52	3,448	9,871	2,074	15,430	1,343	1,846	686	3,899	18,167	66,941	15,648	100,983	8,091	15,824	5,519	29,624
52 and up to 104	529	7,129	1,905	9,570	264	1,176	473	1,919	2,526	45,804	13,341	61,696	1,291	9,749	4,064	15,135
Over 104	43	3,201	2,402	5,646	23	447	407	877	261	17,707	15,548	33,516	141	3,079	3,678	6,898
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	18.9	29.9	15.9	2.9	13.2	20.4	10.3	2.0	18.0	29.2	16.0	2.3	13.3	22.3	11.2
All	25,866	54,563	14,420	95,733	9,956	12,258	4,316	27,219	140,086	352,714	98,799	596,032	61,097	96,215	34,763	195,884
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	11,383	17,892	4,282	34,050	4,525	4,913	1,532	11,400	6,834	9,536	2,478	19,060	2,715	2,762	887	6,528
Over 13 and up to 26	4,223	8,149	1,851	14,332	1,885	2,031	698	4,732	2,464	4,355	1,208	8,064	1,005	991	420	2,450
26 and up to 52	2,181	7,568	1,827	11,600	977	1,545	554	3,094	1,182	3,546	918	5,655	468	728	298	1,500
52 and up to 104	198	4,926	1,556	6,683	109	950	430	1,490	123	2,509	788	3,421	81	400	212	693
Over 104	33	1,414	1,981	3,428	20	226	405	651	16	1,286	1,056	2,358	13	194	221	428
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	15.9	30.8	14.4	1.7	12.2	23.1	10.0	1.3	17.9	28.6	15.0	2.2	11.7	21.2	9.7
All	18,018	39,949	11,497	70,093	7,516	9,665	3,619	21,367	10,619	21,232	6,448	38,558	4,282	5,075	2,038	11,599
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	7,014	11,741	3,320	22,350	3,051	3,938	1,514	8,710	12,922	22,766	5,892	42,581	4,864	6,290	1,894	13,810
Over 13 and up to 26	2,636	5,113	1,465	9,284	1,223	1,502	607	3,396	4,310	9,658	2,578	16,799	1,620	2,334	814	4,984
26 and up to 52	1,249	4,429	1,187	6,876	561	1,060	458	2,097	2,189	8,883	2,264	13,436	873	1,751	654	3,350
52 and up to 104	163	3,029	1,015	4,207	92	617	304	1,015	180	5,685	1,928	7,797	95	941	479	1,523
Over 104	16	1,201	1,214	2,431	5	181	329	515	15	1,747	2,313	4,075	4	224	440	668
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	16.6	27.2	14.7	2.0	10.9	19.7	9.7	1.0	15.2	28.3	14.0	1.3	10.1	21.5	9.0
All	11,078	25,513	8,201	45,148	4,932	7,298	3,212	15,733	19,616	48,739	14,975	84,688	7,456	11,540	4,281	24,335
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	11,158	17,317	4,579	33,356	4,465	5,193	1,773	11,695	104,825	182,599	45,525	337,508	43,579	55,708	17,545	120,528
Over 13 and up to 26	4,653	8,386	2,139	15,249	1,981	2,204	771	5,025	40,837	85,978	20,893	148,833	18,199	24,232	7,972	51,471
26 and up to 52	2,280	8,297	1,977	12,595	1,037	1,708	680	3,447	21,538	79,370	18,830	120,074	9,432	18,303	6,471	34,474
52 and up to 104	239	5,609	1,727	7,576	134	1,055	496	1,688	2,829	53,998	16,057	72,914	1,467	11,090	4,755	17,351
Over 104	37	3,080	2,137	5,254	28	480	542	1,050	292	20,740	18,917	39,949	158	3,497	4,339	7,994
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	20.4	30.8	17.3	2.1	14.4	24.4	12.0	1.8	17.7	29.1	15.7	2.2	12.9	22.1	10.9
All	18,367	42,689	12,559	74,030	7,645	10,640	4,262	22,905	170,321	422,685	120,222	719,278	72,835	112,830	41,082	231,818
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	6,368	12,459	3,630	22,695	3,013	4,135	1,657	9,056	3,839	5,068	985	9,923	1,658	1,467	359	3,521
Over 13 and up to 26	2,106	5,380	1,661	9,215	1,096	1,679	715	3,555	1,850	2,942	585	5,384	759	717	257	1,743
26 and up to 52	1,086	4,470	1,398	6,973	453	1,075	494	2,044	1,275	3,466	712	5,457	452	674	244	1,372
52 and up to 104	171	2,603	1,018	3,792	76	577	344	999	300	2,894	804	4,000	107	500	262	869
Over 104	24	790	958	1,772	12	137	248	397	18	733	1,657	2,408	9	111	380	500
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.0	13.2	22.8	12.5	1.9	9.4	17.1	8.7	4.4	24	51.9	23.6	3.9	17.6	42.7	17.1
All	9,755	25,702	8,665	44,447	4,650	7,603	3,458	16,051	7,282	15,103	4,743	27,172	2,985	3,469	1,502	8,005
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	11,736	26,686	4,234	43,006	6,006	10,011	2,076	18,407	108,664	187,667	46,510	347,431	45,237	57,175	17,904	124,049
Over 13 and up to 26	6,971	17,842	2,824	27,758	3,872	6,251	1,380	11,634	42,687	88,920	21,478	154,217	18,958	24,949	8,229	53,214
26 and up to 52	4,262	18,348	3,124	25,772	2,240											

CLAIMANT COUNT F.11

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
ENGLAND									
Alnwick and Amble	458	196	654	..	Holsworthly	71	36	107	..
Andover	334	137	471	..	Horncastle	113	40	153	..
Appleby	44	21	65	..	Huddersfield	2,977	901	3,878	..
Ashford	769	241	1,010	..	Hull	8,740	2,549	11,289	..
Axminster	130	42	172	..	Huntingdon	820	298	1,118	..
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,552	760	3,312	..	Ilfracombe	281	112	393	..
Banbury	539	174	713	..	Ipswich	2,953	978	3,931	..
Barnard Castle	108	39	147	..	Isle of Wight	2,063	722	2,785	..
Barnsley	3,048	941	3,989	..	Keighley and Skipton	1,270	417	1,687	..
Barnstaple	526	224	750	..	Kendal	220	98	318	..
Barrow-in-Furness	1,268	324	1,592	..	Keswick	41	13	54	..
Basingstoke	865	276	1,141	..	Kettering and Corby	1,226	449	1,675	..
Bath	962	410	1,372	..	Kidderminster	952	345	1,297	..
Bedford	2,180	760	2,940	..	King's Lynn	1,065	369	1,434	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	303	153	456	..	Kingsbridge	119	52	171	..
Bideford	479	220	699	..	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,994	583	2,577	..
Birmingham	33,076	9,752	42,828	..	Launceston	178	82	260	..
Bishop Auckland	2,464	770	3,234	..	Leeds	10,248	3,091	13,339	..
Blackburn	3,340	983	4,323	..	Leek	325	151	476	..
Blackpool	3,859	1,088	4,947	..	Leicester	8,374	2,968	11,342	..
Bolton	3,939	1,106	5,045	..	Leominster	242	78	320	..
Boston	407	157	564	..	Lincoln	1,798	533	2,331	..
Bournemouth	2,039	682	2,721	..	Liskeard	333	179	512	..
Bradford	9,618	2,720	12,338	..	Liverpool	22,119	5,932	28,051	..
Bridgwater	706	295	1,001	..	London	121,378	46,521	167,899	..
Bridlington and Driffield	996	412	1,408	..	Loughborough	1,129	409	1,538	..
Bridport	115	45	160	..	Louth	425	142	567	..
Brighton	4,860	1,713	6,573	..	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,633	528	2,161	..
Bristol	6,473	2,062	8,535	..	Ludlow	179	66	245	..
Bude	216	106	322	..	Luton	3,764	1,303	5,067	..
Burnley	959	317	1,276	..	Maidstone and North Kent	6,352	2,243	8,595	..
Burton on Trent	1,430	586	2,016	..	Malton	144	61	205	..
Bury St Edmunds	453	191	644	..	Malvern	345	125	470	..
Buxton	442	150	592	..	Manchester	28,397	7,830	36,227	..
Calderdale	2,664	797	3,461	..	Mansfield	3,275	1,148	4,423	..
Cambridge	1,938	657	2,595	..	Matlock	354	127	481	..
Camelford	72	58	130	..	Melton Mowbray	226	86	312	..
Canterbury	1,216	407	1,623	..	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,881	2,749	13,630	..
Carlisle	1,285	455	1,740	..	Mildenhall	192	117	309	..
Chard	138	53	191	..	Milton Keynes	2,167	790	2,957	..
Cheltenham	1,345	405	1,750	..	Minehead	337	144	481	..
Chesterfield	2,577	885	3,462	..	Morpeth and Ashington	2,463	725	3,188	..
Chichester	1,181	448	1,629	..	Nelson and Colne	877	306	1,183	..
Chippenham	454	190	644	..	Newark	550	180	730	..
Cinderford	646	300	946	..	Newbury	496	193	689	..
Cirencester	314	104	418	..	Newquay	548	295	843	..
Clacton	1,031	354	1,385	..	Newton Abbot	584	218	802	..
Colchester	2,210	871	3,081	..	Northallerton and Thirsk	299	131	430	..
Coventry	7,393	2,210	9,603	..	Northampton	2,696	934	3,630	..
Crawley	2,160	705	2,865	..	Norwich	3,205	1,040	4,245	..
Crewe	2,178	768	2,946	..	Nottingham	10,266	3,165	13,431	..
Cromer	526	190	716	..	Okehampton	163	71	234	..
Darlington	1,736	462	2,198	..	Oswestry	360	161	521	..
Dartmouth	58	26	84	..	Oxford	2,308	792	3,100	..
Derby	4,577	1,479	6,056	..	Paignton and Totnes	1,079	383	1,462	..
Devizes	196	78	274	..	Penrith	143	53	196	..
Diss	231	132	363	..	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	903	436	1,339	..
Doncaster	4,597	1,411	6,008	..	Peterborough	1,905	623	2,528	..
Dorchester and Weymouth	738	278	1,016	..	Pickering	109	52	161	..
Dover	1,014	299	1,313	..	Plymouth	3,706	1,248	4,954	..
Dudley and Sandwell	8,377	2,545	10,922	..	Poole	1,067	363	1,430	..
Eastbourne	1,393	463	1,856	..	Portsmouth	4,401	1,369	5,770	..
Evesham	323	106	429	..	Preston	3,421	992	4,413	..
Exeter	2,004	702	2,706	..	Reading	4,034	1,458	5,492	..
Fakenham	187	63	250	..	Redruth and Camborne	686	234	920	..
Falmouth	503	156	659	..	Retford	450	168	618	..
Folkestone	1,146	342	1,488	..	Richmond	189	98	287	..
Gainsborough	554	230	784	..	Rochdale	2,585	695	3,280	..
Gloucester	1,765	533	2,298	..	Rugby	783	277	1,060	..
Goole and Selby	951	346	1,297	..	Salisbury	436	134	570	..
Grantham	464	177	641	..	Scarborough	1,296	445	1,741	..
Great Yarmouth	2,179	748	2,927	..	Scunthorpe	1,864	645	2,509	..
Grimsby	3,383	1,045	4,428	..	Settle	59	31	90	..
Guildford and Aldershot	2,365	826	3,191	..	Shaftesbury	254	100	354	..
Haltwhistle	110	38	148	..	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,061	3,462	16,523	..
Harlow	1,707	683	2,390	..	Shrewsbury	1,052	294	1,346	..
Harrogate and Ripon	832	303	1,135	..	Skegness and Mablethorpe	938	408	1,346	..
Hartlepool	2,223	516	2,739	..	Sleaford	259	115	374	..
Harwich	292	91	383	..	Slough and Woking	13,375	5,130	18,505	..
Hastings	1,992	617	2,609	..	South Molton	85	46	131	..
Haverhill and Sudbury	500	212	712	..	Southampton and Winchester	4,501	1,188	5,689	..
Hawes and Leyburn	44	26	70	..	Southend	6,343	2,233	8,576	..
Helston	288	174	462	..	Spalding and Holbeach	353	163	516	..
Hereford	1,051	370	1,421	..	St Austell	556	241	797	..
Hexham	250	103	353	..	Stafford	1,209	452	1,661	..

F.11 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
SCOTLAND									
Stamford	321	136	457	..	Aberdeen	2,692	756	3,448	..
Stevenage	2,270	805	3,075	..	Annan	247	117	364	..
Stoke	5,495	1,760	7,255	..	Argyll Islands	116	77	193	..
Stroud	660	232	892	..	Ayr	1,945	551	2,496	..
Sunderland and Durham	7,830	2,125	9,955	..	Badenoch	143	67	210	..
Swindon	2,161	742	2,903	..	Banff	226	91	317	..
Taunton	674	215	889	..	Berwickshire	191	63	254	..
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,945	747	2,692	..	Brechin and Montrose	543	214	757	..
Thanet	2,124	651	2,775	..	Campbeltown	211	75	286	..
Thetford	351	142	493	..	Crieff	136	60	196	..
Tiverton	288	116	404	..	Dingwall	854	163	1,017	..
Torquay	1,125	327	1,452	..	Dufftown	73	24	97	..
Trowbridge and Warminster	667	266	933	..	Dumbarton	1,515	494	2,009	..
Truro	567	202	769	..	Dumfries	1,143	442	1,585	..
Tunbridge Wells	1,052	385	1,437	..	Dundee	4,739	1,362	6,101	..
Tyneside	19,012	4,795	23,807	..	Dunfermline	2,613	692	3,305	..
Wadebridge and Bodmin	326	146	472	..	Dunoon and Rothesay	418	114	532	..
Wakefield	3,936	1,365	5,301	..	East Ayrshire	2,833	872	3,705	..
Warrington	4,424	1,325	5,749	..	Edinburgh	9,816	2,657	12,473	..
Warwick	1,381	449	1,830	..	Elgin and Forres	553	270	823	..
Wellingborough	1,115	472	1,587	..	Falkirk	2,762	707	3,469	..
Wells	601	253	854	..	Forfar	483	179	662	..
Weston-super-Mare	746	227	973	..	Fraserburgh	175	64	239	..
Whitby	330	132	462	..	Galashiels and Peebles	476	190	666	..
Whitehaven	1,231	341	1,572	..	Girvan	224	53	277	..
Wigan and St. Helens	6,085	1,820	7,905	..	Glasgow	25,490	6,400	31,890	..
Windermere	82	43	125	..	Greenock	2,115	499	2,614	..
Wirral and Chester	7,151	2,022	9,173	..	Hawick	278	88	366	..
Wisbech	651	296	947	..	Huntly	89	27	116	..
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,529	2,894	12,423	..	Inverness	1,315	356	1,671	..
Woodbridge	441	156	597	..	Keith and Buckie	270	92	362	..
Worcester	1,367	446	1,813	..	Kelso and Jedburgh	117	52	169	..
Workington	1,153	412	1,565	..	Kirkcaldy	4,071	1,294	5,365	..
Worksop	803	235	1,038	..	Kirkcudbright	208	93	301	..
Worthing	919	269	1,188	..	Lewis and Harris	518	94	612	..
Yeovil	537	171	708	..	Lochaber	245	140	385	..
York	1,664	519	2,183	..	Lochgilthead	87	38	125	..
WALES					Motherwell and Lanark	5,773	1,706	7,479	..
Aberystwyth	331	126	457	..	Newton Stewart	124	66	190	..
Bangor and Carmarfon	1,394	404	1,798	..	North Ayrshire	3,570	1,213	4,783	..
Betws-y-Coed	99	43	142	..	Oban	184	76	260	..
Brecon	154	56	210	..	Orkney Islands	191	91	282	..
Bridgend	1,608	480	2,088	..	Perth	859	285	1,144	..
Cardiff	7,212	1,840	9,052	..	Peterhead	365	123	488	..
Cardigan	269	115	384	..	Pitlochry	68	37	105	..
Carmarthen	504	180	684	..	Shetland Isles	219	72	291	..
Colwyn and Conwy	883	277	1,160	..	Skye and Ullapool	351	197	548	..
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,234	403	1,637	..	St Andrews	435	146	581	..
Dolgellau and Barmouth	168	71	239	..	Stirling	1,971	589	2,560	..
Fishguard and St David's	183	95	278	..	Stranraer	388	126	514	..
Flint	1,327	447	1,774	..	Sutherland	286	129	415	..
Haverfordwest	971	333	1,304	..	Thurso	217	49	266	..
Holyhead	427	160	587	..	Uists and Barra	104	33	137	..
Knighton and Radnor	58	34	92	..	Wick	255	66	321	..
Lampeter	245	92	337	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Llandello	114	52	166	..	Ballymena	878	348	1,226	..
Llandrindod Wells	195	75	270	..	Belfast	14,044	3,862	17,906	..
Llanelli	1,121	344	1,465	..	Coleraine	1,481	468	1,949	..
Llangefni and Amlwch	565	203	768	..	Craigavon	1,947	660	2,607	..
Machynlleth	130	57	187	..	Derry	3,508	928	4,436	..
Merthyr	1,060	290	1,350	..	Dungannon	465	177	642	..
Neath and Port Talbot	1,658	483	2,141	..	Enniskillen	1,316	417	1,733	..
Newport	2,762	781	3,543	..	Mid-Ulster	566	240	806	..
Newtown	123	51	174	..	Newry	1,533	448	1,981	..
Pembroke and Tenby	704	254	958	..	Omagh	789	283	1,072	..
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,871	858	3,729	..	Strabane	883	257	1,140	..
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	284	104	388	..					
Pwllheli	196	77	273	..					
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,163	375	1,538	..					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,017	873	3,890	..					
Ruthin and Bala	158	53	211	..					
Swansea	3,995	1,092	5,087	..					
Welshpool	153	74	227	..					
Wrexham	1,487	454	1,941	..					

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

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

^b 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. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.21.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	755,469	242,566	998,035	2.8					
NORTH EAST	47,665	12,608	60,273	3.9	South Yorkshire (Met County)	20,205	5,617	25,822	3.3
Darlington UA	1,727	457	2,184	3.7	Barnsley	2,809	874	3,683	2.8
Hartlepool UA	2,223	516	2,739	5.2	Doncaster	4,309	1,300	5,609	3.3
Middlesbrough UA	4,140	1,000	5,140	6.3	Rotherham	3,848	1,006	4,854	3.2
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,918	728	3,646	4.4	Sheffield	9,239	2,437	11,676	3.7
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,692	972	4,664	4.2	West Yorkshire (Met County)	30,434	9,187	39,621	3.1
County Durham	6,386	1,910	8,296	2.7	Bradford	8,894	2,538	11,432	4.1
Chester-le-Street	592	180	772	2.3	Calderdale	2,664	797	3,461	3.0
Derwentside	1,132	334	1,466	2.8	Kirklees	4,784	1,437	6,221	2.6
Durham	1,005	278	1,283	2.2	Leeds	10,243	3,092	13,335	3.0
Easington	1,184	332	1,516	2.7	Wakefield	3,849	1,323	5,172	2.7
Sedgefield	1,227	413	1,640	3.1	EAST MIDLANDS	45,962	15,908	61,870	2.4
Teesdale	197	62	259	1.8	Derby UA	3,864	1,175	5,039	3.8
Wear Valley	1,049	311	1,360	3.7	Leicester UA	6,228	2,111	8,339	4.8
Northumberland	4,291	1,500	5,791	3.1	Nottingham UA	6,076	1,614	7,690	4.5
Alnwick	368	156	524	2.8	Rutland UA	104	40	144	0.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	340	175	515	3.5	Derbyshire	7,128	2,682	9,810	2.2
Blyth Valley	1,345	431	1,776	3.5	Amber Valley	984	405	1,389	1.9
Castle Morpeth	492	163	655	2.2	Bolsover	866	268	1,134	2.6
Tynedale	525	215	740	2.1	Chesterfield	1,520	555	2,075	3.5
Wansbeck	1,221	360	1,581	4.2	Derbyshire Dales	367	137	504	1.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	22,288	5,525	27,813	4.2	Erewash	1,092	487	1,579	2.3
Gateshead	3,245	821	4,066	3.5	High Peak	686	222	908	1.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,668	1,263	6,931	4.2	North East Derbyshire	1,078	362	1,440	2.4
North Tyneside	3,452	907	4,359	3.8	South Derbyshire	535	246	781	1.5
South Tyneside	4,290	1,027	5,317	5.9	Leicestershire	4,258	1,691	5,949	1.6
Sunderland	5,633	1,507	7,140	4.1	Blaby	527	223	750	1.3
NORTH WEST	96,704	27,505	124,209	3.0	Charnwood	1,353	495	1,848	1.9
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,954	540	2,494	3.1	Harborough	370	154	524	1.1
Blackpool UA	2,699	767	3,466	4.2	Hinckley and Bosworth	724	322	1,046	1.7
Halton UA	2,490	727	3,217	4.4	Melton	246	92	338	1.1
Warrington UA	1,839	574	2,413	2.0	North West Leicestershire	582	244	826	1.6
Cheshire	5,080	1,654	6,734	1.6	Oadby and Wigston	456	161	617	1.8
Chester	860	274	1,134	1.6	Lincolnshire	5,732	2,146	7,878	2.1
Congleton	659	228	887	1.6	Boston	384	151	535	1.6
Crewe and Nantwich	888	301	1,189	1.8	East Lindsey	1,553	615	2,168	2.9
Ellesmere Port and Neston	772	237	1,009	2.1	Lincoln	1,298	354	1,652	3.1
Macclesfield	783	240	1,023	1.1	North Kesteven	539	216	755	1.3
Vale Royal	1,118	374	1,492	2.0	South Holland	380	170	550	1.3
Cumbria	5,500	1,768	7,268	2.5	South Kesteven	735	290	1,025	1.4
Allerdale	1,257	459	1,716	3.1	West Lindsey	843	350	1,193	2.5
Barrow-in-Furness	1,078	245	1,323	3.1	Northamptonshire	5,236	1,945	7,181	1.8
Carlisle	1,167	408	1,575	2.6	Corby	626	202	828	2.6
Copeland	1,284	354	1,638	3.9	Daventry	408	200	608	1.3
Eden	215	79	294	1.0	East Northamptonshire	496	208	704	1.5
South Lakeland	499	223	722	1.2	Kettering	574	239	813	1.6
Greater Manchester (Met County)	36,693	10,141	46,834	3.1	Northampton	2,185	714	2,899	2.4
Bolton	3,531	974	4,505	2.8	South Northamptonshire	283	108	391	0.8
Bury	1,645	506	2,151	1.9	Wellingborough	664	274	938	2.1
Manchester	11,030	2,863	13,893	5.5	Nottinghamshire	7,336	2,504	9,840	2.1
Oldham	3,243	892	4,135	3.2	Ashfield	1,327	512	1,839	2.7
Rochdale	3,203	857	4,060	3.3	Bassetlaw	1,285	434	1,719	2.6
Salford	3,134	827	3,961	3.0	Broxtowe	984	340	1,324	2.0
Stockport	2,391	687	3,078	1.8	Gedling	1,012	324	1,336	1.9
Tameside	2,590	782	3,372	2.6	Mansfield	1,235	399	1,634	2.8
Trafford	2,098	596	2,694	2.1	Newark and Sherwood	892	289	1,181	1.9
Wigan	3,828	1,157	4,985	2.6	Rushcliffe	601	206	807	1.2
Lancashire	11,362	3,457	14,819	2.2	WEST MIDLANDS	75,464	23,217	98,681	3.1
Burnley	905	296	1,201	2.2	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,383	492	1,875	1.8
Chorley	837	274	1,111	1.7	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,834	1,148	4,982	3.4
Fylde	377	99	476	1.1	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,610	580	2,190	2.2
Hyndburn	831	259	1,090	2.2	Shropshire	1,920	679	2,599	1.5
Lancaster	1,946	568	2,514	3.1	Bridgnorth	303	159	462	1.4
Pendle	913	322	1,235	2.3	North Shropshire	371	123	494	1.4
Preston	1,848	468	2,316	2.9	Oswestry	315	143	458	2.1
Ribble Valley	178	60	238	0.7	Shrewsbury and Atcham	711	181	892	1.5
Rossendale	527	176	703	1.8	South Shropshire	220	73	293	1.3
South Ribble	655	219	874	1.4	Staffordshire	7,004	2,669	9,673	1.9
West Lancashire	1,512	478	1,990	3.0	Cannock Chase	922	396	1,318	2.3
Wyre	833	238	1,071	1.8	East Staffordshire	908	344	1,252	2.0
Merseyside (Met County)	29,087	7,877	36,964	4.5	Lichfield	731	267	998	1.7
Knowsley	3,500	985	4,485	5.0	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,062	349	1,411	1.9
Liverpool	12,642	3,308	15,950	5.8	South Staffordshire	914	316	1,230	1.9
Saint Helens	2,985	902	3,887	3.6	Stafford	1,026	365	1,391	1.9
Sefton	4,441	1,171	5,612	3.4	Staffordshire Moorlands	715	339	1,054	1.8
Wirral	5,519	1,511	7,030	3.9	Tamworth	726	293	1,019	2.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	71,819	21,698	93,517	3.1	Warwickshire	3,889	1,369	5,258	1.7
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,379	1,256	4,635	2.5	North Warwickshire	434	169	603	1.6
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,060	1,980	9,040	6.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,131	409	1,540	2.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,164	959	4,123	4.4	Rugby	789	275	1,064	2.0
North Lincolnshire UA	1,946	672	2,618	2.8	Stratford-on-Avon	525	194	719	1.1
York UA	1,466	443	1,909	1.7	Warwick	1,010	322	1,332	1.7
North Yorkshire	4,165	1,584	5,749	1.7	West Midlands (Met County)	51,405	14,736	66,141	4.3
Craven	237	90	327	1.1	Birmingham	24,402	6,731	31,133	5.3
Hambleton	490	196	686	1.4	Coventry	5,288	1,377	6,665	3.6
Harrogate	724	267	991	1.1	Dudley	4,628	1,461	6,089	3.3
Richmondshire	249	133	382	1.3	Sandwell	6,080	1,733	7,813	4.7
Ryedale	287	129	416	1.4	Solihull	1,822	633	2,455	2.1
Scarborough	1,603	568	2,171	3.6	Walsall	4,192	1,328	5,520	3.7
Selby	575	201	776	1.6	Wolverhampton	4,993	1,473	6,466	4.6

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	4,419	1,544	5,963	1.8	SOUTH EAST	58,436	19,615	78,051	1.6
Bromsgrove	771	288	1,059	2.0	Bracknell Forest UA	692	262	954	1.3
Malvern Hills	365	137	502	1.2	Brighton and Hove UA	3,856	1,360	5,216	3.2
Redditch	822	285	1,107	2.2	Isle of Wight UA	2,063	722	2,785	3.7
Worcester	939	268	1,207	2.0	Medway UA	2,625	894	3,519	2.2
Wychavon	639	250	889	1.3	Milton Keynes UA	1,784	644	2,428	1.8
Wyre Forest	883	316	1,199	2.0	Portsmouth UA	2,199	616	2,815	2.4
EAST	44,917	16,216	61,133	1.9	Reading UA	1,645	529	2,174	2.3
Luton UA	2,728	905	3,633	3.2	Slough UA	1,750	635	2,385	3.1
Peterborough UA	1,658	532	2,190	2.3	Southampton UA	2,806	625	3,431	2.4
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,286	639	2,925	3.1	West Berkshire UA	677	256	933	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,316	505	1,821	2.0	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	923	367	1,290	1.6
Bedfordshire	3,453	1,255	4,708	2.0	Wokingham UA	748	294	1,042	1.1
Bedford	1,859	586	2,445	2.7	Buckinghamshire	2,872	879	3,751	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire	654	309	963	1.3	Aylesbury Vale	763	222	985	0.9
South Bedfordshire	940	360	1,300	1.9	Chiltern	494	147	641	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,402	1,242	4,644	1.3	South Bucks	306	117	423	1.1
Cambridge	944	282	1,226	1.6	Wycombe	1,309	393	1,702	1.7
East Cambridgeshire	460	193	653	1.5	East Sussex	4,188	1,372	5,560	2.0
Fenland	580	261	841	1.7	Eastbourne	966	298	1,264	2.6
Huntingdonshire	881	330	1,211	1.2	Hastings	1,461	422	1,883	3.8
South Cambridgeshire	537	176	713	0.9	Lewes	668	259	927	1.8
Essex	9,381	3,730	13,111	1.6	Rother	559	206	765	1.8
Basildon	1,461	563	2,024	2.0	Wealden	534	187	721	0.9
Braintree	869	360	1,229	1.5	Hampshire	6,324	2,195	8,519	1.1
Brentwood	296	128	424	1.0	Basingstoke and Deane	744	260	1,004	1.0
Castle Point	523	205	728	1.4	East Hampshire	526	160	686	1.0
Chelmsford	875	376	1,251	1.3	Eastleigh	518	192	710	1.0
Colchester	1,044	417	1,461	1.5	Fareham	480	162	642	1.0
Epping Forest	890	422	1,312	1.8	Gosport	471	140	611	1.3
Harlow	857	323	1,180	2.4	Hart	296	121	417	0.8
Maldon	354	125	479	1.3	Havant	1,079	393	1,472	2.2
Rochford	465	198	663	1.4	New Forest	773	266	1,039	1.1
Tendring	1,481	508	1,989	2.7	Rushmoor	526	200	726	1.2
Uttlesford	266	105	371	0.9	Test Valley	466	169	635	0.9
Hertfordshire	6,594	2,464	9,058	1.4	Winchester	445	132	577	0.9
Broxbourne	579	281	860	1.6	Kent	11,842	4,012	15,854	2.0
Dacorum	995	388	1,383	1.6	Ashford	759	245	1,004	1.6
East Hertfordshire	521	214	735	0.9	Canterbury	1,107	365	1,472	1.8
Hertsmere	656	221	877	1.5	Dartford	606	260	866	1.6
North Hertfordshire	670	252	922	1.3	Dover	1,147	351	1,498	2.5
St. Albans	609	201	810	1.0	Gravesham	1,059	439	1,498	2.6
Stevenage	709	232	941	1.9	Maidstone	900	286	1,186	1.4
Three Rivers	478	186	664	1.3	Sevenoaks	493	204	697	1.1
Watford	699	249	948	1.9	Shepway	1,140	331	1,471	2.7
Welwyn Hatfield	678	240	918	1.5	Swale	1,423	516	1,939	2.6
Norfolk	7,873	2,733	10,606	2.3	Thanet	2,124	651	2,775	4.0
Breckland	694	279	973	1.4	Tonbridge and Malling	551	175	726	1.1
Broadland	582	221	803	1.1	Tunbridge Wells	533	189	722	1.1
Great Yarmouth	2,117	729	2,846	5.4	Oxfordshire	3,018	1,017	4,035	1.0
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,161	402	1,563	2.0	Cherwell	541	168	709	0.8
North Norfolk	779	279	1,058	2.0	Oxford	1,193	357	1,550	1.7
Norwich	1,966	576	2,542	3.3	South Oxfordshire	525	210	735	0.9
South Norfolk	574	247	821	1.3	Vale of White Horse	423	148	571	0.8
Suffolk	6,226	2,211	8,437	2.1	West Oxfordshire	336	134	470	0.8
Barbergh	532	204	736	1.5	Surrey	4,489	1,640	6,129	0.9
Forest Heath	231	130	361	1.0	Elmbridge	577	200	777	1.1
Ipswich	2,013	629	2,642	3.8	Epsom and Ewell	315	144	459	1.1
Mid Suffolk	443	195	638	1.2	Guildford	604	191	795	1.0
St. Edmundsbury	597	251	848	1.4	Mole Valley	277	103	380	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	813	281	1,094	1.7	Reigate and Banstead	456	156	612	0.8
Waveney	1,597	521	2,118	3.4	Runnymede	337	131	468	0.9
LONDON	123,277	47,126	170,403	3.6	Spelthorne	444	202	646	1.2
Greater London	123,277	47,126	170,403	3.6	Surrey Heath	323	133	456	0.9
Barking and Dagenham	2,299	828	3,127	3.2	Tandridge	281	105	386	0.8
Barnet	4,111	1,586	5,697	2.9	Waverley	449	134	583	0.8
Bexley	1,911	833	2,744	2.1	Woking	426	141	567	1.0
Brent	6,109	2,173	8,282	4.7	West Sussex	3,935	1,296	5,231	1.2
Bromley	2,761	1,066	3,827	2.1	Adur	384	113	497	1.5
Camden	4,296	1,716	6,012	4.3	Arun	721	278	999	1.3
City of London	74	26	100	1.8	Chichester	523	198	721	1.2
Croydon	4,679	1,739	6,418	3.1	Crawley	720	223	943	1.5
Ealing	4,678	1,605	6,283	3.1	Horsham	557	187	744	1.0
Enfield	4,085	1,630	5,715	3.3	Mid Sussex	449	147	596	0.8
Greenwich	4,261	1,718	5,979	4.4	Worthing	581	150	731	1.3
Hackney	6,025	2,282	8,307	6.2	SOUTH WEST	39,702	14,348	54,050	1.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,407	1,329	4,736	4.0	Bath and North East Somerset UA	839	354	1,193	1.1
Haringey	5,655	2,120	7,775	5.3	Bournemouth UA	1,424	455	1,879	1.9
Harrow	2,117	823	2,940	2.2	Bristol, City of UA	4,733	1,441	6,174	2.5
Havering	1,740	763	2,503	1.9	North Somerset UA	1,124	357	1,481	1.3
Hillingdon	2,312	910	3,222	2.1	Plymouth UA	3,127	1,018	4,145	2.8
Hounslow	2,384	968	3,352	2.4	Poole UA	751	243	994	1.2
Islington	4,512	1,885	6,397	5.2	South Gloucestershire UA	1,211	425	1,636	1.1
Kensington and Chelsea	2,088	999	3,087	2.8	Swindon UA	1,797	599	2,396	2.1
Kingston upon Thames	1,213	486	1,699	1.7	Torbay UA	2,048	638	2,686	3.7
Lambeth	7,864	2,946	10,810	5.8	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	5,447	2,395	7,842	2.7
Lewisham	6,031	2,249	8,280	5.0	Caradon	639	284	923	1.9
Merton	2,152	864	3,016	2.4	Carrick	970	328	1,298	2.5
Newham	5,820	1,973	7,793	5.0	Kerrier	1,106	447	1,553	2.8
Redbridge	2,912	1,153	4,065	2.7	North Cornwall	760	373	1,133	2.4
Richmond upon Thames	1,364	636	2,000	1.8	Penwith	892	425	1,317	3.6
Southwark	6,980	2,706	9,686	5.8	Restormel	1,069	527	1,596	2.8
Sutton	1,403	545	1,948	1.7	Isles of Scilly	11	11	22	1.7
Tower Hamlets	6,318	1,915	8,233	6.3					
Waltham Forest	4,520	1,559	6,079	4.3					
Wandsworth	4,025	1,674	5,699	3.1					
Westminster	3,191	1,421	4,612	3.5					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
					NORTHERN IRELAND	27,410	8,088	35,498	3.4
Devon	5,258	2,085	7,343	1.8	Antrim	525	185	710	2.3
East Devon	666	248	914	1.4	Ards	894	288	1,182	2.6
Exeter	1,054	324	1,378	1.9	Armagh	694	261	955	2.9
Mid Devon	410	172	582	1.4	Ballymena	611	251	862	2.4
North Devon	899	387	1,286	2.5	Ballymoney	274	82	356	2.2
South Hams	481	225	706	1.5	Banbridge	354	122	476	1.9
Teignbridge	917	340	1,257	1.8	Belfast	6,705	1,575	8,280	4.9
Torridge	575	266	841	2.5	Carrickfergus	563	196	759	3.2
West Devon	256	123	379	1.3	Castlereagh	627	156	783	2.0
					Coleraine	1,005	318	1,323	3.9
Dorset	1,766	677	2,443	1.1	Cookstown	294	132	426	2.1
Christchurch	206	79	285	1.2	Craigavon	1,032	319	1,351	2.8
East Dorset	315	118	433	1.0	Derry	2,863	738	3,601	5.6
North Dorset	174	82	256	0.7	Down	960	296	1,256	3.2
Purbeck	181	64	245	1.0	Dungannon	438	177	615	2.2
West Dorset	340	148	488	1.0	Fermanagh	1,255	384	1,639	4.7
Weymouth and Portland	550	186	736	1.9	Lame	503	167	670	3.6
					Limavady	567	175	742	3.6
Gloucestershire	4,853	1,606	6,459	1.9	Lisburn	1,290	351	1,641	2.4
Cheltenham	1,032	283	1,315	1.9	Magherafelt	303	126	429	1.8
Cotswold	378	133	511	1.1	Moyle	294	99	393	4.2
Forest of Dean	750	341	1,091	2.3	Newry and Mourne	1,533	448	1,981	3.8
Gloucester	1,428	421	1,849	2.8	Newtownabbey	1,190	387	1,577	3.2
Stroud	765	273	1,038	1.6	North Down	868	291	1,159	2.5
Tewkesbury	500	155	655	1.4	Omagh	807	292	1,099	3.8
					Strabane	961	272	1,233	5.3
Somerset	3,177	1,216	4,393	1.5					
Mendip	672	297	969	1.6					
Sedgemoor	773	325	1,098	1.8					
South Somerset	738	247	985	1.1					
Taunton Deane	625	197	822	1.4					
West Somerset	369	150	519	2.7					
Wiltshire	2,147	839	2,986	1.1					
Kennet	340	141	481	1.0					
North Wiltshire	723	302	1,025	1.3					
Salisbury	411	129	540	0.8					
West Wiltshire	673	267	940	1.3					
WALES	38,823	11,706	50,529	2.9					
Blaenau Gwent	1,457	371	1,828	4.4					
Bridgend	1,563	468	2,031	2.6					
Caerphilly	2,468	766	3,234	3.1					
Cardiff	4,742	1,125	5,867	3.1					
Carmarthenshire	2,045	688	2,733	2.7					
Ceredigion	707	287	994	2.1					
Conwy	1,296	414	1,710	2.8					
Denbighshire	1,048	340	1,388	2.6					
Flintshire	1,396	473	1,869	2.0					
Gwynedd	1,899	613	2,512	3.7					
Isle of Anglesey	1,211	439	1,650	4.2					
Merthyr Tydfil	979	252	1,231	3.7					
Monmouthshire	643	224	867	1.7					
Neath Port Talbot	1,999	563	2,562	3.2					
Newport	2,234	607	2,841	3.5					
Pembrokeshire	1,927	707	2,634	4.1					
Powys	904	377	1,281	1.8					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,871	858	3,729	2.7					
Swansea	3,278	866	4,144	3.1					
Torfaen	1,120	369	1,489	2.8					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,653	476	2,129	3.0					
Wrexham	1,383	423	1,806	2.3					
SCOTLAND	85,290	24,531	109,821	3.5					
Aberdeen City	2,140	548	2,688	1.9					
Aberdeenshire	1,485	570	2,055	1.5					
Angus	1,567	586	2,153	3.3					
Argyll and Bute	1,328	491	1,819	3.3					
Clackmannanshire	894	260	1,154	3.9					
Dumfries and Galloway	2,110	844	2,954	3.4					
Dundee City	3,829	1,019	4,848	5.4					
East Ayrshire	2,833	872	3,705	5.0					
East Dunbartonshire	1,045	271	1,316	2.0					
East Lothian	769	174	943	1.8					
East Renfrewshire	782	225	1,007	1.9					
Edinburgh, City of	5,704	1,567	7,271	2.5					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	622	127	749	4.9					
Falkirk	2,762	707	3,469	3.8					
Fife	7,119	2,130	9,249	4.3					
Glasgow City	14,159	3,403	17,562	4.8					
Highland	3,666	1,167	4,833	3.8					
Inverclyde	2,115	499	2,614	5.1					
Midlothian	837	211	1,048	2.1					
Moray	896	386	1,282	2.4					
North Ayrshire	3,570	1,213	4,783	5.8					
North Lanarkshire	6,127	1,758	7,885	3.9					
Orkney Islands	191	91	282	2.4					
Perth and Kinross	1,354	477	1,831	2.3					
Renfrewshire	3,207	791	3,998	3.7					
Scottish Borders	1,078	397	1,475	2.3					
Shetland Islands	219	72	291	2.1					
South Ayrshire	2,169	604	2,773	4.1					
South Lanarkshire	4,663	1,334	5,997	3.2					
Stirling	1,140	352	1,492	2.8					
West Dunbartonshire	2,420	684	3,104	5.4					
West Lothian	2,490	701	3,191	3.1					

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

^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. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.22.

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
NORTH EAST					Merseyside (Met County)				
Cleveland (former county)					Birkenhead	2,232	568	2,800	..
Hartlepool	2,223	516	2,739	..	Bootle	2,190	515	2,705	..
Middlesbrough	3,128	763	3,891	..	Crosby	908	253	1,161	..
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,822	457	2,279	..	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,782	526	2,308	..
Redcar	2,108	508	2,616	..	Knowsley South	2,110	600	2,710	..
Stockton North	2,041	530	2,571	..	Liverpool Garston	1,762	472	2,234	..
Stockton South	1,651	442	2,093	..	Liverpool Riverside	3,359	814	4,173	..
Durham					Liverpool Walton	2,696	715	3,411	..
Bishop Auckland	1,177	347	1,524	..	Liverpool Wavertree	2,343	610	2,953	..
Darlington	1,625	425	2,050	..	Liverpool, West Derby	2,482	697	3,179	..
Durham, City of	1,005	278	1,283	..	Southport	951	262	1,213	..
Easington	1,061	305	1,366	..	St. Helens North	1,309	407	1,716	..
North Durham	1,142	348	1,490	..	St. Helens South	1,676	495	2,171	..
North West Durham	1,092	340	1,432	..	Wallasey	1,732	455	2,187	..
Sedgefield	1,011	324	1,335	..	Wirral South	717	220	937	..
Northumberland					Wirral West	838	268	1,106	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	915	391	1,306	..	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Blyth Valley	1,345	431	1,776	..	Humberside (former county)				
Hexham	595	253	848	..	Beverley and Holderness	1,011	355	1,366	..
Wansbeck	1,436	425	1,861	..	Brigg and Goole	989	373	1,362	..
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					Cleethorpes	1,231	448	1,679	..
Blaydon	1,039	264	1,303	..	East Yorkshire	1,138	470	1,608	..
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,218	301	1,519	..	Great Grimsby	2,161	608	2,769	..
Houghton and Washington East	1,439	468	1,907	..	Haltemprice and Howden	587	212	799	..
Jarrow	1,866	468	2,334	..	Kingston upon Hull East	2,229	622	2,851	..
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,767	392	2,159	..	Kingston upon Hull North	2,478	748	3,226	..
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,896	426	2,322	..	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,512	648	3,160	..
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,187	303	1,490	..	Scunthorpe	1,213	383	1,596	..
North Tyneside	1,637	421	2,058	..	North Yorkshire				
South Shields	2,568	601	3,169	..	Harrogate and Knaresborough	483	168	651	..
Sunderland North	1,797	432	2,229	..	Richmond	560	244	804	..
Sunderland South	2,005	485	2,490	..	Ryedale	481	211	692	..
Tyne Bridge	2,516	596	3,112	..	Scarborough and Whitby	1,480	508	1,988	..
Tynemouth	1,353	368	1,721	..	Selby	640	229	869	..
NORTH WEST					Skipton and Ripon	400	160	560	..
Cheshire					Vale of York	387	168	555	..
Chester, City of	750	215	965	..	York, City of	1,200	339	1,539	..
Congleton	659	228	887	..	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Crewe and Nantwich	845	273	1,118	..	Barnsley Central	1,059	334	1,393	..
Eddisbury	636	251	887	..	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,209	387	1,596	..
Ellesmere Port and Neston	803	250	1,053	..	Barnsley West and Penistone	981	307	1,288	..
Halton	1,657	481	2,138	..	Don Valley	960	337	1,297	..
Macclesfield	452	126	578	..	Doncaster Central	1,700	419	2,119	..
Tatton	466	160	626	..	Doncaster North	1,209	390	1,599	..
Warrington North	1,043	305	1,348	..	Rother Valley	1,109	322	1,431	..
Warrington South	796	269	1,065	..	Rotherham	1,549	386	1,935	..
Weaver Vale	1,302	397	1,699	..	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,320	352	1,672	..
Cumbria					Sheffield Brightside	1,947	488	2,435	..
Barrow and Furness	1,243	309	1,552	..	Sheffield Central	2,754	695	3,449	..
Carlisle	1,023	343	1,366	..	Sheffield Hallam	546	173	719	..
Copeland	1,284	354	1,638	..	Sheffield Heeley	1,622	433	2,055	..
Penrith and The Border	464	183	647	..	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,050	296	1,346	..
Westmorland and Lonsdale	334	159	493	..	Wentworth	1,190	298	1,488	..
Workington	1,152	420	1,572	..	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Batley and Spen	905	286	1,191	..
Altrincham and Sale West	613	185	798	..	Bradford North	2,322	663	2,985	..
Ashton under Lyne	1,347	372	1,719	..	Bradford South	1,707	515	2,222	..
Bolton North East	1,354	366	1,720	..	Bradford West	2,809	718	3,527	..
Bolton South East	1,477	406	1,883	..	Calder Valley	959	327	1,286	..
Bolton West	700	202	902	..	Colne Valley	1,058	326	1,384	..
Bury North	860	250	1,110	..	Dewsbury	981	285	1,266	..
Bury South	785	256	1,041	..	Elmet	625	207	832	..
Cheadle	432	143	575	..	Halifax	1,705	470	2,175	..
Denton and Reddish	940	292	1,232	..	Hemsworth	989	358	1,347	..
Eccles	1,064	297	1,361	..	Huddersfield	1,654	466	2,120	..
Hazel Grove	542	164	706	..	Keighley	1,083	354	1,437	..
Heywood and Middleton	1,313	362	1,675	..	Leeds Central	2,860	770	3,630	..
Leigh	1,221	386	1,607	..	Leeds East	1,782	466	2,248	..
Makerfield	997	298	1,295	..	Leeds North East	1,190	401	1,591	..
Manchester, Blackley	2,231	569	2,800	..	Leeds North West	847	286	1,133	..
Manchester, Central	3,473	838	4,311	..	Leeds West	1,514	446	1,960	..
Manchester, Gorton	2,520	676	3,196	..	Morley and Rothwell	859	285	1,144	..
Manchester, Withington	1,456	470	1,926	..	Normanton	646	224	870	..
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,285	345	1,630	..	Pontefract and Castleford	1,178	436	1,614	..
Oldham West and Royton	1,666	442	2,108	..	Pudsey	566	231	797	..
Rochdale	1,789	475	2,264	..	Shipley	973	288	1,261	..
Salford	1,482	344	1,826	..	Wakefield	1,222	379	1,601	..
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,064	345	1,409	..	EAST MIDLANDS				
Stockport	1,049	278	1,327	..	Derbyshire				
Stretford and Urmston	1,269	351	1,620	..	Amber Valley	856	343	1,199	..
Wigan	1,133	311	1,444	..	Bolsover	1,035	314	1,349	..
Worsley	1,065	348	1,413	..	Chesterfield	1,383	513	1,896	..
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,566	370	1,936	..	Derby North	1,345	419	1,764	..
Lancashire					Derby South	2,318	689	3,007	..
Blackburn	1,610	421	2,031	..	Erewash	1,061	471	1,532	..
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,353	349	1,702	..	High Peak	716	234	950	..
Blackpool South	1,963	578	2,541	..	North East Derbyshire	1,046	358	1,404	..
Burnley	905	296	1,201	..	South Derbyshire	736	313	1,049	..
Chorley	837	274	1,111	..	West Derbyshire	496	203	699	..
Fylde	553	158	711	..	Leicestershire				
Hyndburn	911	280	1,191	..	Blaby	536	227	763	..
Lancaster and Wyre	722	218	940	..	Bosworth	671	303	974	..
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,432	422	1,854	..	Charnwood	580	241	821	..
Pendle	913	322	1,235	..	Harborough	662	239	901	..
Preston	1,627	399	2,026	..	Leicester East	1,657	690	2,347	..
Ribble Valley	367	121	488	..	Leicester South	2,413	704	3,117	..
Rossendale and Darwen	791	274	1,065	..	Leicester West	2,158	717	2,875	..
South Ribble	615	204	819	..	Loughborough	931	328	1,259	..
West Lancashire	1,416	448	1,864	..	North West Leicestershire	582	244	826	..
					Rutland and Melton	400	149	549	..

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Lincolnshire					Cambridgeshire				
Boston and Skegness	946	398	1,344	..	Cambridge	865	255	1,120	..
Gainsborough	878	359	1,237	..	Huntingdon	647	222	869	..
Grantham and Stamford	612	241	853	..	North East Cambridgeshire	711	325	1,036	..
Lincoln	1,322	363	1,685	..	North West Cambridgeshire	672	275	947	..
Louth and Horncastle	956	359	1,315	..	Peterborough	1,187	354	1,541	..
Sleaford and North Hykeham	568	228	796	..	South Cambridgeshire	411	133	544	..
South Holland and The Deepings	450	198	648	..	South East Cambridgeshire	567	210	777	..
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	846	290	1,136	..	Basildon	936	339	1,275	..
Daventry	584	258	842	..	Billerica	695	296	991	..
Kettering	635	267	902	..	Braintree	729	291	1,020	..
Northampton North	1,173	374	1,547	..	Brentwood and Ongar	358	152	510	..
Northampton South	1,058	362	1,420	..	Castle Point	523	205	728	..
Wellingborough	940	394	1,334	..	Colchester	800	333	1,133	..
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	773	378	1,151	..
Ashfield	1,139	449	1,588	..	Harlow	912	343	1,255	..
Bassetlaw	1,067	352	1,419	..	Harwich	1,267	418	1,685	..
Broxtowe	820	284	1,104	..	Maldon and East Chelmsford	504	196	700	..
Gedling	841	262	1,103	..	North Essex	458	174	632	..
Mansfield	1,085	345	1,430	..	Rayleigh	474	197	671	..
Newark	909	314	1,223	..	Rochford and Southend East	1,564	457	2,021	..
Nottingham East	2,353	555	2,908	..	Saffron Walden	406	174	580	..
Nottingham North	1,972	626	2,598	..	Southend West	846	238	1,084	..
Nottingham South	1,751	433	2,184	..	Thurrock	1,146	433	1,579	..
Rushcliffe	601	206	807	..	West Chelmsford	592	250	842	..
Sherwood	874	292	1,166	..	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS					Broxbourne	593	290	883	..
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	793	300	1,093	..
Hereford	872	294	1,166	..	Hertford and Stortford	425	164	589	..
Leominster	552	218	770	..	Hertsmere	656	221	877	..
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	446	192	638	..
Ludlow	437	210	647	..	North East Hertfordshire	437	149	586	..
North Shropshire	686	266	952	..	South West Hertfordshire	541	216	757	..
Shrewsbury and Atcham	711	181	892	..	St. Albans	468	149	617	..
Telford	1,001	375	1,376	..	Stevenage	747	252	999	..
Wrekin, The	695	227	922	..	Watford	824	300	1,124	..
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	664	231	895	..
Burton	895	329	1,224	..	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	962	409	1,371	..	Great Yarmouth	2,117	729	2,846	..
Lichfield	628	238	866	..	Mid Norfolk	504	202	706	..
Newcastle-under-Lyme	778	244	1,022	..	North Norfolk	779	279	1,058	..
South Staffordshire	720	241	961	..	North West Norfolk	936	296	1,232	..
Stafford	917	325	1,242	..	Norwich North	938	295	1,233	..
Staffordshire Moorlands	730	288	1,018	..	Norwich South	1,341	388	1,729	..
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,541	372	1,913	..	South Norfolk	554	238	792	..
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,110	352	1,462	..	South West Norfolk	704	306	1,010	..
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,214	439	1,653	..	Suffolk				
Stone	501	243	744	..	Bury St Edmunds	586	244	830	..
Tamworth	842	337	1,179	..	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	695	252	947	..
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,651	509	2,160	..
North Warwickshire	805	299	1,104	..	South Suffolk	547	210	757	..
Nuneaton	806	300	1,106	..	Suffolk Coastal	756	261	1,017	..
Rugby and Kenilworth	863	293	1,156	..	Waveney	1,506	489	1,995	..
Stratford-on-Avon	503	180	683	..	West Suffolk	485	246	731	..
Warwick and Leamington	912	297	1,209	..	LONDON				
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	814	288	1,102	..	Barking	1,208	430	1,638	..
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,706	490	2,196	..	Battersea	1,512	617	2,129	..
Birmingham Erdington	2,045	630	2,675	..	Beckenham	1,117	434	1,551	..
Birmingham Hall Green	1,292	408	1,700	..	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,636	1,136	4,772	..
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,176	568	2,744	..	Bexleyheath and Crayford	637	286	923	..
Birmingham Ladywood	5,378	1,261	6,639	..	Brent East	2,409	801	3,210	..
Birmingham Northfield	1,400	404	1,804	..	Brent North	1,132	467	1,599	..
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,702	696	3,398	..	Brent South	2,568	905	3,473	..
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,641	538	2,179	..	Brentford and Isleworth	1,166	509	1,675	..
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,003	1,080	5,083	..	Broxley and Chislehurst	795	301	1,096	..
Birmingham Yardley	1,368	400	1,768	..	Camberwell and Peckham	2,930	1,014	3,944	..
Coventry North East	2,113	548	2,661	..	Carshalton and Wallington	811	306	1,117	..
Coventry North West	1,454	373	1,827	..	Chingford and Woodford Green	864	363	1,227	..
Coventry South	1,721	456	2,177	..	Chipping Barnet	995	400	1,395	..
Dudley North	1,706	529	2,235	..	Cities of London and Westminster	1,631	745	2,376	..
Dudley South	1,355	426	1,781	..	Croydon Central	1,576	608	2,184	..
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,270	410	1,680	..	Croydon North	2,409	837	3,246	..
Meriden	1,249	412	1,661	..	Croydon South	694	294	988	..
Solihull	573	221	794	..	Dagenham	1,091	398	1,489	..
Stourbridge	1,064	314	1,378	..	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,260	1,023	3,283	..
Sutton Coldfield	691	256	947	..	Ealing North	1,552	555	2,107	..
Walsall North	1,565	513	2,078	..	Ealing Southall	2,051	708	2,759	..
Walsall South	1,813	527	2,340	..	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,403	805	3,208	..
Warley	1,702	447	2,149	..	East Ham	2,377	777	3,154	..
West Bromwich East	1,633	498	2,131	..	Edmonton	1,581	627	2,208	..
West Bromwich West	1,978	570	2,548	..	Eltham	1,043	455	1,498	..
Wolverhampton North East	1,685	489	2,174	..	Enfield North	1,338	512	1,850	..
Wolverhampton South East	1,620	499	2,119	..	Enfield, Southgate	1,166	491	1,657	..
Wolverhampton South West	1,688	485	2,173	..	Erith and Thamesmead	1,734	679	2,413	..
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,218	459	1,677	..
Bromsgrove	771	288	1,059	..	Finchley and Golders Green	1,408	590	1,998	..
Mid Worcestershire	520	193	713	..	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,247	895	3,142	..
Redditch	834	292	1,126	..	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,810	1,057	3,867	..
West Worcestershire	441	171	612	..	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,215	1,225	4,440	..
Worcester	939	268	1,207	..	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,079	866	2,945	..
Wyre Forest	873	312	1,185	..	Hampstead and Highgate	1,711	694	2,405	..
EAST					Harrow East	1,159	458	1,617	..
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	958	365	1,323	..
Bedford	1,590	495	2,085	..	Hayes and Harlington	1,020	391	1,411	..
Luton North	1,117	407	1,524	..	Hendon	1,708	596	2,304	..
Luton South	1,651	515	2,166	..	Holborn and St Pancras	2,585	1,022	3,607	..
Mid Bedfordshire	500	196	696	..	Hornchurch	562	266	828	..
North East Bedfordshire	505	238	743	..	Homsey and Wood Green	2,141	871	3,012	..
South West Bedfordshire	818	309	1,127	..	Ilford North	886	373	1,259	..
					Ilford South	1,735	631	2,366	..
					Islington North	2,532	1,062	3,594	..
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,980	823	2,803	..

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,086	587	1,673	..	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	937	368	1,305	..	Banbury	475	144	619	..
Lewisham East	1,515	579	2,094	..	Henley	359	132	491	..
Lewisham West	1,993	738	2,731	..	Oxford East	1,047	300	1,347	..
Lewisham, Deptford	2,523	932	3,455	..	Oxford West and Abingdon	418	140	558	..
Leyton and Wanstead	1,717	592	2,309	..	Wantage	366	162	528	..
Mitcham and Morden	1,461	561	2,022	..	Witney	353	139	492	..
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,999	1,172	4,171	..	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	511	236	747	..	East Surrey	355	124	479	..
Orpington	849	331	1,180	..	Epsom and Ewell	434	191	625	..
Poplar and Canning Town	3,595	1,111	4,706	..	Esher and Walton	470	168	638	..
Putney	961	407	1,368	..	Guildford	479	148	627	..
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,636	1,114	3,750	..	Mole Valley	326	103	429	..
Richmond Park	874	408	1,282	..	Reigate	300	114	414	..
Romford	645	247	892	..	Runnymede and Weybridge	444	163	607	..
Ruislip - Northwood	591	244	835	..	South West Surrey	380	112	492	..
Streatham	3,151	1,196	4,347	..	Surrey Heath	407	166	573	..
Sutton and Cheam	592	239	831	..	Woking	450	149	599	..
Tooting	1,552	650	2,202	..	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,514	1,249	4,763	..	Arundel and South Downs	363	128	491	..
Twickenham	766	346	1,112	..	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	551	215	766	..
Upminster	533	250	783	..	Chichester	505	193	698	..
Uxbridge	701	275	976	..	Crawley	720	223	943	..
Vauxhall	3,484	1,247	4,731	..	East Worthing and Shoreham	564	159	723	..
Walthamstow	2,230	753	2,983	..	Horsham	449	137	586	..
West Ham	2,530	864	3,394	..	Mid Sussex	316	110	426	..
Wimbledon	691	303	994	..	Worthing West	467	131	598	..
SOUTH EAST					Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	2,063	722	2,785	..
Bracknell	682	252	934	..	SOUTH WEST				
Maidenhead	625	245	870	..	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	481	180	661	..	Bath	625	244	869	..
Reading East	962	323	1,305	..	Bristol East	1,354	422	1,776	..
Reading West	938	311	1,249	..	Bristol North West	904	267	1,171	..
Slough	1,617	579	2,196	..	Bristol South	1,219	366	1,585	..
Spelthorne	468	212	680	..	Bristol West	1,286	400	1,686	..
Windsor	604	250	854	..	Kingswood	650	221	871	..
Wokingham	471	185	656	..	Northavon	471	157	628	..
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	274	143	417	..
Aylesbury	575	171	746	..	Weston-Super-Mare	751	228	979	..
Beaconsfield	454	167	621	..	Woodspring	373	129	502	..
Buckingham	306	104	410	..	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	496	148	644	..	Falmouth and Camborne	1,249	416	1,665	..
Milton Keynes South West	995	378	1,373	..	North Cornwall	1,259	653	1,912	..
North East Milton Keynes	789	266	1,055	..	South East Cornwall	794	339	1,133	..
Wycombe	1,052	297	1,349	..	St Ives	1,219	619	1,838	..
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	926	368	1,294	..
Bexhill and Battle	522	195	717	..	Devon				
Brighton, Kempdown	1,340	453	1,793	..	East Devon	464	177	641	..
Brighton, Pavilion	1,322	459	1,781	..	Exeter	1,054	324	1,378	..
Eastbourne	987	302	1,289	..	North Devon	935	398	1,333	..
Hastings and Rye	1,553	465	2,018	..	Plymouth, Devonport	1,210	413	1,623	..
Hove	1,346	493	1,839	..	Plymouth, Sutton	1,672	501	2,173	..
Lewes	571	235	806	..	South West Devon	418	174	592	..
Wealden	403	130	533	..	Teignbridge	829	306	1,135	..
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	576	232	808	..
Aldershot	620	233	853	..	Torbay	1,643	488	2,131	..
Basingstoke	572	186	758	..	Torridge and West Devon	815	386	1,201	..
East Hampshire	551	180	731	..	Totnes	817	342	1,159	..
Eastleigh	461	173	634	..	Dorset				
Fareham	433	144	577	..	Bournemouth East	723	255	978	..
Gosport	518	158	676	..	Bournemouth West	701	200	901	..
Havant	873	313	1,186	..	Christchurch	366	143	509	..
New Forest East	425	146	571	..	Mid Dorset and North Poole	375	154	529	..
New Forest West	348	120	468	..	North Dorset	295	126	421	..
North East Hampshire	383	148	531	..	Poole	497	139	636	..
North West Hampshire	422	164	586	..	South Dorset	655	219	874	..
Portsmouth North	780	224	1,004	..	West Dorset	329	139	468	..
Portsmouth South	1,419	392	1,811	..	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	381	126	507	..	Cheltenham	961	248	1,209	..
Southampton, Itchen	1,387	325	1,712	..	Cotswold	414	146	560	..
Southampton, Test	1,311	272	1,583	..	Forest of Dean	778	349	1,127	..
Winchester	445	132	577	..	Gloucester	1,428	421	1,849	..
Kent					Stroud	729	260	989	..
Ashford	759	245	1,004	..	Tewkesbury	543	182	725	..
Canterbury	800	262	1,062	..	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	866	283	1,149	..	Bridgwater	922	360	1,282	..
Dartford	659	277	936	..	Somerton and Frome	397	173	570	..
Dover	1,056	321	1,377	..	Taunton	645	211	856	..
Faversham and Mid Kent	590	201	791	..	Wells	683	316	999	..
Folkestone and Hythe	1,140	331	1,471	..	Yeovil	530	156	686	..
Gillingham	873	312	1,185	..	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,059	439	1,498	..	Devizes	561	237	798	..
Maidstone and The Weald	623	188	811	..	North Swindon	710	250	960	..
Medway	1,034	349	1,383	..	North Wiltshire	576	229	805	..
North Thanet	1,447	437	1,884	..	Salisbury	388	117	505	..
Sevenoaks	366	154	520	..	South Swindon	1,110	359	1,469	..
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,164	432	1,596	..	Westbury	599	246	845	..
South Thanet	1,075	347	1,422	..					
Tonbridge and Malling	477	158	635	..					
Tunbridge Wells	479	170	649	..					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES					Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,459	443	1,902	..
Aberavon	941	246	1,187	..	Hamilton South	1,092	314	1,406	..
Alyn and Deeside	802	254	1,056	..	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,125	414	1,539	..
Blaenau Gwent	1,457	371	1,828	..	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,777	547	2,324	..
Brecon and Radnorshire	580	229	809	..	Kirkcaldy	1,751	546	2,297	..
Bridgend	895	263	1,158	..	Linlithgow	1,194	320	1,514	..
Caermarfon	987	319	1,306	..	Livingston	1,296	381	1,677	..
Caerphilly	1,344	411	1,755	..	Midlothian	685	167	852	..
Cardiff Central	1,219	315	1,534	..	Moray	809	350	1,159	..
Cardiff North	552	137	689	..	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,422	413	1,835	..
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,791	382	2,173	..	North East Fife	703	253	956	..
Cardiff West	1,405	350	1,755	..	North Tayside	793	292	1,085	..
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	665	255	920	..	Ochil	1,223	388	1,611	..
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,035	367	1,402	..	Orkney and Shetland	410	163	573	..
Ceredigion	707	287	994	..	Paisley North	1,357	328	1,685	..
Clwyd South	736	230	966	..	Paisley South	1,437	343	1,780	..
Clwyd West	738	225	963	..	Perth	878	290	1,168	..
Conwy	972	300	1,272	..	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,389	449	1,838	..
Cynon Valley	817	237	1,054	..	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	636	229	865	..
Delyn	594	219	813	..	Stirling	912	273	1,185	..
Gower	817	219	1,036	..	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	858	228	1,086	..
Islwyn	849	274	1,123	..	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	594	212	806	..
Llanelli	1,092	344	1,436	..	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	379	179	558	..
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	564	206	770	..	West Renfrewshire	1,028	275	1,303	..
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,254	333	1,587	..	Western Isles	622	127	749	..
Monmouth	560	202	762	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Montgomeryshire	317	143	460	..	Belfast East	1,271	305	1,576	..
Neath	1,058	317	1,375	..	Belfast North	2,042	444	2,486	..
Newport East	1,053	278	1,331	..	Belfast South	1,373	458	1,831	..
Newport West	1,337	381	1,718	..	Belfast West	2,957	587	3,544	..
Ogmore	858	257	1,115	..	East Antrim	1,645	512	2,157	..
Pontypridd	942	296	1,238	..	East Londonderry	1,572	493	2,065	..
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,180	429	1,609	..	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,563	505	2,068	..
Rhondda	997	295	1,292	..	Foyle	2,863	738	3,601	..
Swansea East	1,230	321	1,551	..	Lagan Valley	819	274	1,093	..
Swansea West	1,231	326	1,557	..	Mid Ulster	727	314	1,041	..
Torfaen	1,047	339	1,386	..	Newry and Armagh	1,678	532	2,210	..
Vale of Clwyd	872	289	1,161	..	North Antrim	1,179	432	1,611	..
Vale of Glamorgan	1,353	395	1,748	..	North Down	1,023	341	1,364	..
Wrexham	764	226	990	..	South Antrim	1,136	423	1,559	..
Ynys Mon	1,211	439	1,650	..	South Down	1,477	455	1,932	..
SCOTLAND					Strangford	1,068	326	1,394	..
Aberdeen Central	872	203	1,075	..	Upper Bann	1,249	385	1,634	..
Aberdeen North	576	152	728	..	West Tyrone	1,768	564	2,332	..
Aberdeen South	692	193	885	..					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,524	447	1,971	..					
Angus	1,149	432	1,581	..					
Argyll and Bute	1,016	380	1,396	..					
Ayr	1,388	387	1,775	..					
Banff and Buchan	713	249	962	..					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,152	304	1,456	..					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,837	542	2,379	..					
Central Fife	1,999	643	2,642	..					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,371	335	1,706	..					
Clydesdale	1,313	417	1,730	..					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,205	319	1,524	..					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	888	238	1,126	..					
Cunninghame North	1,622	517	2,139	..					
Cunninghame South	1,948	696	2,644	..					
Dumbarton	1,515	494	2,009	..					
Dumfries	1,104	441	1,545	..					
Dundee East	2,082	543	2,625	..					
Dundee West	1,747	476	2,223	..					
Dunfermline East	1,459	358	1,817	..					
Dunfermline West	1,207	330	1,537	..					
East Kilbride	1,138	324	1,462	..					
East Lothian	642	139	781	..					
Eastwood	782	225	1,007	..					
Edinburgh Central	1,087	332	1,419	..					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,019	246	1,265	..					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,363	371	1,734	..					
Edinburgh Pentlands	915	252	1,167	..					
Edinburgh South	704	210	914	..					
Edinburgh West	743	191	934	..					
Falkirk East	1,354	351	1,705	..					
Falkirk West	1,408	356	1,764	..					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,006	403	1,409	..					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,474	322	1,796	..					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,424	379	1,803	..					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,069	261	1,330	..					
Glasgow Govan	1,624	391	2,015	..					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,632	411	2,043	..					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,895	487	2,382	..					
Glasgow Pollok	1,482	316	1,798	..					
Glasgow Rutherglen	996	233	1,229	..					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,601	376	1,977	..					
Glasgow Springburn	1,744	413	2,157	..					
Gordon	480	178	658	..					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,500	344	1,844	..					

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

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. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

P Provisional

Note: Formerly Table C.23.

F.14 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at January 9 2003

	Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	755,469	242,566	998,035	2.8	SOUTH EAST	58,436	19,615	78,051	1.6
NORTH EAST	47,665	12,608	60,273	3.9	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	14,109	4,883	18,992	1.4
Tees Valley and Durham	21,086	5,583	26,669	3.9	Berkshire	6,435	2,343	8,778	1.7
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,915	1,488	7,403	4.6	Milton Keynes	1,784	644	2,428	1.8
South Teeside	7,058	1,722	8,786	5.3	Buckinghamshire CC	2,872	879	3,751	1.3
Darlington	1,727	457	2,184	3.7	Oxfordshire	3,018	1,017	4,035	1.0
Durham CC	6,386	1,910	8,296	2.7	Surrey, East and West Sussex	16,468	5,668	22,136	1.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	26,579	7,025	33,604	4.0	Brighton and Hove	3,856	1,360	5,216	3.2
Northumberland	4,291	1,500	5,791	3.1	East Sussex CC	4,188	1,372	5,560	2.0
Tyneside	16,655	4,018	20,673	4.3	Surrey	4,489	1,640	6,129	0.9
Sunderland	5,633	1,507	7,140	4.1	West Sussex	3,935	1,296	5,231	1.2
NORTH WEST	96,704	27,505	124,209	3.0	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	13,392	4,158	17,550	1.6
Cumbria	5,500	1,768	7,268	2.5	Portsmouth	2,199	616	2,815	2.4
West Cumbria	3,619	1,058	4,677	3.3	Southampton	2,806	625	3,431	2.4
East Cumbria	1,881	710	2,591	1.7	Hampshire CC	6,324	2,195	8,519	1.1
Cheshire	9,409	2,955	12,364	2.0	Isle of Wight	2,063	722	2,785	3.7
Halton and Warrington	4,329	1,301	5,630	2.9	Kent	14,467	4,906	19,373	2.0
Cheshire CC	5,080	1,654	6,734	1.6	Medway Towns	2,625	894	3,519	2.2
Greater Manchester	36,693	10,141	46,834	3.1	Kent CC	11,842	4,012	15,854	2.0
Greater Manchester South	21,243	5,755	26,998	3.3	SOUTH WEST	39,702	14,348	54,050	1.8
Greater Manchester North	15,450	4,386	19,836	2.8	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	16,704	5,621	22,325	1.7
Lancashire	16,015	4,764	20,779	2.4	Bristol, City of	4,733	1,441	6,174	2.5
Blackburn with Darwen	1,954	540	2,494	3.1	North and North East Somerset				
Blackpool	2,699	767	3,466	4.2	South Gloucestershire	3,174	1,136	4,310	1.2
Lancashire CC	11,362	3,457	14,819	2.2	Gloucestershire	4,853	1,606	6,459	1.9
Merseyside	29,087	7,877	36,964	4.5	Swindon	1,797	599	2,396	2.1
East Merseyside	6,485	1,887	8,372	4.2	Wiltshire CC	2,147	839	2,986	1.1
Liverpool	12,642	3,308	15,950	5.8	Dorset and Somerset	7,118	2,591	9,709	1.4
Sefton	4,441	1,171	5,612	3.4	Bournemouth and Poole	2,175	698	2,873	1.6
Wirral	5,519	1,511	7,030	3.9	Dorset CC	1,766	677	2,443	1.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	71,819	21,698	93,517	3.1	Somerset	3,177	1,216	4,393	1.5
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,549	4,867	20,416	3.9	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,447	2,395	7,842	2.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,060	1,980	9,040	6.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,447	2,395	7,842	2.7
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,379	1,256	4,635	2.5	Devon	10,433	3,741	14,174	2.2
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,110	1,631	6,741	3.6	Plymouth	3,127	1,018	4,145	2.8
North Yorkshire	5,631	2,027	7,658	1.7	Torbay	2,048	638	2,686	3.7
York	1,466	443	1,909	1.7	Devon CC	5,258	2,085	7,343	1.8
North Yorkshire CC	4,165	1,584	5,749	1.7	WALES	38,823	11,706	50,529	2.9
South Yorkshire	20,205	5,617	25,822	3.3	West Wales and The Valleys	25,868	8,001	33,869	3.1
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,966	3,180	14,146	3.1	Isle of Angelsey	1,211	439	1,650	4.2
Sheffield	9,239	2,437	11,676	3.7	Gwynedd	1,899	613	2,512	3.7
West Yorkshire	30,434	9,187	39,621	3.1	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,344	754	3,098	2.7
Bradford	8,894	2,538	11,432	4.1	South West Wales	4,679	1,682	6,361	3.0
Leeds	10,243	3,092	13,335	3.0	Central Valleys	3,850	1,110	4,960	2.9
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,297	3,557	14,854	2.7	Gwent Valleys	5,045	1,506	6,551	3.3
EAST MIDLANDS	45,962	15,908	61,870	2.4	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,562	1,031	4,593	2.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	24,404	7,975	32,379	2.7	Swansea	3,278	866	4,144	3.1
Derby	3,864	1,175	5,039	3.8	East Wales	12,955	3,705	16,660	2.6
East Derbyshire	3,484	1,185	4,669	2.9	Monmouthshire and Newport	2,877	831	3,708	2.8
South and West Derbyshire	3,664	1,497	5,161	1.8	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	6,395	1,601	7,996	3.1
Nottingham	6,076	1,614	7,690	4.5	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,779	886	3,665	2.1
North Nottinghamshire	4,739	1,634	6,373	2.5	Powys	904	377	1,281	1.8
South Nottinghamshire	2,597	870	3,467	1.7	SCOTLAND	85,290	24,531	109,821	3.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,826	5,787	21,613	2.2	North East Scotland^b	4,284	1,409	5,693	..
Leicester City	6,228	2,111	8,339	4.8	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray ^b	4,284	1,409	5,693	..
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,362	1,731	6,093	1.5	Eastern Scotland	29,543	8,581	38,124	3.2
Northamptonshire	5,236	1,945	7,181	1.8	Angus and Dundee City	5,396	1,605	7,001	4.5
Lincolnshire	5,732	2,146	7,878	2.1	Clackmannanshire and Fife	8,013	2,390	10,403	4.2
Lincolnshire	5,732	2,146	7,878	2.1	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,606	385	1,991	1.9
WEST MIDLANDS	75,464	23,217	98,681	3.1	Scottish Borders, The	1,078	397	1,475	2.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	9,691	3,405	13,096	1.8	Edinburgh, City of	5,704	1,567	7,271	2.5
Herefordshire, County of	1,383	492	1,875	1.8	Falkirk	2,762	707	3,469	3.8
Worcestershire	4,419	1,544	5,963	1.8	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,494	829	3,323	2.5
Warwickshire	3,889	1,369	5,258	1.7	West Lothian	2,490	701	3,191	3.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,368	5,076	19,444	2.1	South Western Scotland^b	45,463	12,578	58,041	..
Telford and Wrekin	1,610	580	2,190	2.2	East and West Dumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond ^b	3,777	1,066	4,843	..
Shropshire CC	1,920	679	2,599	1.5	Dumfries and Galloway	2,110	844	2,954	3.4
Stoke-on-Trent	3,834	1,148	4,982	3.4	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland ^b	6,354	2,054	8,408	..
Staffordshire CC	7,004	2,669	9,673	1.9	Glasgow City	14,159	3,403	17,562	4.8
West Midlands	51,405	14,736	66,141	4.3	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,104	1,515	7,619	3.6
Birmingham	24,402	6,731	31,133	5.3	North Lanarkshire	6,127	1,758	7,885	3.9
Solihull	1,822	633	2,455	2.1	South Ayrshire	2,169	604	2,773	4.1
Coventry	5,288	1,377	6,665	3.6	South Lanarkshire	4,663	1,334	5,997	3.2
Dudley and Sandwell	10,708	3,194	13,902	4.9	Highlands and the Islands^b	6,000	1,963	7,963	..
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,185	2,801	11,986	3.1	Caitness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty ^b	1,849	505	2,354	..
EAST	44,917	16,216	61,133	1.9	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey ^b	1,555	478	2,033	..
East Anglia	19,159	6,718	25,877	2.0	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands				

CLAIMANT COUNT F.21

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
	Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
	May 9	219.6	159.6	59.9	232.4	1.0	167.1	65.3
	Jun 13	215.2	155.3	59.9	231.6	-0.8	167.4	64.2
	Jul 11	256.1	177.2	78.9	230.4	-1.2	166.9	63.5
	Aug 8	246.8	170.5	76.2	230.3	-0.1	166.5	63.8
	Sep 12	232.5	162.6	69.9	229.4	-0.9	165.2	64.2
	Oct 10	236.0	167.6	68.3	225.0	-4.4	161.7	63.3
	Nov 14	233.8	169.2	64.6	225.2	0.2	161.5	63.7
	Dec 12	224.3	165.6	58.8	226.4	1.2	161.7	64.7
2003	Jan 9 P	232.9	167.5	65.5	224.1	-2.3	160.6	63.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.8	-1.4	162.2	62.6
	Feb 14	247.3	180.8	66.5	223.0	-1.8	161.2	61.8
	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	227.1	-0.2	165.1	62.0
	May 9	250.2	182.5	67.7	240.5	13.4	173.8	66.7
	Jun 13	230.3	168.2	62.2	228.3	-12.2	164.7	63.6
	Jul 11	235.1	171.0	64.1	231.6	3.3	167.8	63.8
	Aug 8	239.9	171.2	68.8	234.0	2.4	169.4	64.6
	Sep 12	255.5	177.8	77.7	228.3	-5.7	165.3	63.0
	Oct 10	267.4	186.9	80.5	228.7	0.4	164.9	63.8
	Nov 14	235.3	166.4	68.8	229.1	0.4	165.1	64.0
	Dec 12	209.7	150.0	59.6	228.4	-0.7	164.8	63.6
2003	Jan 9 P	147.4	104.5	42.9	218.1	-10.3	156.8	61.3

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

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.

F.23 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 2003 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	14.8	18.3	17.3	25.0	80.1	105.0
Over 4 and up to 13	12.5	17.3	16.0	21.2	75.7	97.0
Over 13 and up to 26	8.9	11.7	11.0	15.1	51.5	66.6
Over 26 and up to 39	5.6	7.4	6.9	9.5	32.5	42.0
Over 39 and up to 52	3.8	4.4	4.2	6.4	19.4	25.8
Over 52 and up to 104	6.4	8.0	7.6	10.8	35.1	46.0
Over 104	3.5	4.1	3.9	5.9	18.1	24.0
No previous claims	44.5	28.8	33.1	75.3	126.2	201.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	169.1	438.7	607.8

ONFLOWS GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less	21.4	17.2	17.1	16.8	18.0	16.1	16.8	15.6	14.0	16.9	19.4	17.3
Over 4 and up to 13	19.3	17.3	17.6	14.6	15.4	12.8	15.1	13.2	14.1	16.5	17.9	16.0
Over 13 and up to 26	12.4	11.6	12.2	10.4	9.2	10.2	11.1	9.0	10.0	10.6	12.7	11.0
Over 26 and up to 39	6.6	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.5	8.4	7.8	6.9
Over 39 and up to 52	4.2	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.2
Over 52 and up to 104	6.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.1	9.0	9.0	7.3	7.6
Over 104	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.9
No previous claims	25.6	31.7	30.3	36.7	33.8	39.0	36.0	40.5	37.4	30.9	25.6	33.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
THOUSANDS												
4 or less	8.5	13.9	10.6	7.0	10.6	7.0	12.8	8.4	5.7	5.9	14.7	105.0
Over 4 and up to 13	7.6	14.0	10.9	6.1	9.1	5.6	11.5	7.1	5.7	5.7	13.6	97.0
Over 13 and up to 26	4.9	9.4	7.6	4.3	5.4	4.4	8.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	9.6	66.6
Over 26 and up to 39	2.6	5.7	4.7	2.4	3.9	2.7	4.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	5.9	42.0
Over 39 and up to 52	1.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.0	25.8
Over 52 and up to 104	2.6	6.1	4.5	3.0	4.9	3.3	5.3	3.8	3.6	3.1	5.6	46.0
Over 104	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.9	24.0
No previous claims	10.1	25.7	18.9	15.4	19.9	17.0	27.5	21.8	15.2	10.7	19.4	201.5
Total	39.5	80.8	62.2	41.9	58.7	43.5	76.3	53.7	40.7	34.7	75.8	607.8

Note: Formerly Table C.33.

This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.

'Latest' claims in this table started between 10 October 2002 and 9 January 2003 inclusive.

'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 October 2002.

The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.2 percentage points (Wales).

The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.1 percentage points.

All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT F.24

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 12 December and 8 January 2003

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	34.3	8.5	4.7	1.6	0.4	49.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Gone abroad	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.5
Claimed Income Support	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	5.5
Claimed another benefit	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Approved training	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Government-supported training	2.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	6.6
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ceased claiming	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.9
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	10.0
Failed to sign	29.0	8.7	5.5	1.7	0.4	45.2
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Total	85.1	24.1	16.5	6.5	2.1	134.4
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	68.7	61.9	48.7	37.5	23.2	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	
Gone abroad	5.5	7.2	5.8	5.3	1.6	
Claimed Income Support	2.5	5.8	6.3	7.2	9.4	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.8	8.4	11.1	14.0	14.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	6.1	
Full-time education	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Approved training	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Government-supported training	5.4	5.7	15.7	25.1	36.4	
Retirement age reached	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	
Gone to prison	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Defective claim	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.1	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.3	
Deceased	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	
New claim review	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Formerly Table C.34.
Computerised claims only.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES G.1, G.2, G.5, G.6, G.7

There are no new data for Tables G.1, G.2, G.5, G.6 and G.7 (formerly Tables F.1, F.2, F.5, F.6 and F.7). Data are only supplied after each new Statistical First Release on Work-based learning. The next data will appear in the May 2003 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

H.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

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	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

^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).

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 H.3.

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4¹/₅ week month.

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

H.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

Thousands

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

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

^a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

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 H.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 H.3.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

H.3

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
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	..	..
	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 ^b		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSJ	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1999		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	..	..
2002		0.3	2.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.3	1.3	17.7	..	..
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	..	..
	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	..	..
2003	Jan	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.9	14.2	0.1	0.8	15.1	..	..

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

- a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
- 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 over time. 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 difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature came to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new Internet-based operational system for vacancies and have resumed publication of some seasonally unadjusted vacancy data for Northern Ireland on a provisional basis. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included. The change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

H.11

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	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	Jan	17 R	22 R	10.1 R	34.1 R	93.6 R	4.1 R
	Feb	3	13 R	3.2	6.5 R	23.9 R	2.0
	Mar	14 R	22 R	54.8 R	58.4 R	79.8 R	2.2
	Apr	15 R	21 R	5.0 R	8.4 R	19.4 R	5.5 R
	May	5	8	62.8	64.0	81.4	-
	Jun	11 R	16 R	3.9 R	35.5 R	57.3 R	0.7 R
	Jul	13	19	620.0	621.9	521.2	0.3
	Aug	14 R	23 R	3.8 R	6.0 R	13.1 R	2.4 R
	Sep	11	20 R	3.3	10.4 R	9.9 R	1.4 R
	Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	41.6	1.0
	Nov	13	19 R	116.5	133.1	370.8	0.2
	Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	10.5	0.4

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, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	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	Dec	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	0.2	11.5	0.9	-
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
	Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
	Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
	Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
	May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1
	Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	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	2.1	0.1
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	0.1	0.1
2002	Jan	-	-	4.1 R	-	0.1	24.1 R	0.1 R	63.4 R	1.0	0.7
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.6 R	0.8	0.2
	Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.2 R	47.1	0.1
	Apr	-	0.2	5.5 R	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	0.1
	May	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	4.4
	Jun	-	-	0.7 R	-	8.5	12.7	-	7.2	7.9	9.3
	Jul	-	-	0.3	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7	195.1	80.1
	Aug	-	-	2.4 R	-	-	4.7	-	3.4	-	0.2
	Sep	-	-	1.4 R	-	-	7.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
	Oct	-	-	1.0	-	4.1	14.0	0.6	8.1	3.9	4.2
	Nov	-	-	0.2	-	1.7	2.7	-	288.5	62.5	7.0
	Dec	-	-	0.4	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.4	4.9	0.1

^a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2002 are provisional.

R Revised

Note: Formerly Table G.11.

H.12 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to December 2001			12 months to December 2002		
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	300	15,100	1	+	++
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	3	600	5,600	-	-	-
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	4	600	1,100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	200	800	1	100	100
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	400	1,400	6	2,200	2,900
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	300	500	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	100	1	100	100
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	100	4,700	2	500	700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	3	200	6,000	3	400	2,300
electrical and optical equipment;	3	1,900	4,100	-	-	-
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	5	1,700	2,700	3	300	400
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	11,000	13,300	9	5,200	12,600
Construction	1	200	3,600	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	2,200	10,200	1	300	200
Hotels and restaurants	9	2,900	9,800	2	16,700	16,700
Transport, storage and communication	2	100	500	3	200	800
Financial intermediation	5	800	3,600	6	73,900	61,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	94	69,100	107,000	52	34,500	98,000
Public administration and defence	1	100	200	-	-	-
Education	1	200	200	4	1,600	6,300
Health and social work	22	46,200	215,900	20	170,800	488,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	33,700	42,900	17	388,200	376,300
	12	6,300	72,600	15	144,300	148,300
	10	1,200	4,300	12	103,400	106,700
All industries and services	194^a	179,900	525,100	140^a	943,300	1,322,500

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

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

++ Less than 50 working days lost.

Note: Formerly Table G.12.

The Prominent stoppages table will not be appearing this month due to the potentially disclosive data contained within.

Stoppages: December 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	13	3,800	10,500
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	1,300 ^a	1,600
Continuing from earlier months	7	2,500	8,900

a Including 1,300 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 December 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	817,000	1,038,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	7	75,500	136,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	1,200	2,800
Redundancy questions	9	5,400	13,500
Trade union matters	7	4,100	4,700
Working conditions and supervision	7	29,500	109,700
Manning and work allocation	21	5,600	9,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	14	5,000	6,600
All causes	140	943,300	1,322,500

H.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

October to December 2002

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	842	313	530	665	221	445	177	94	83	673	87	585
	18-24	3,765	3,121	644	3,381	2,814	567	384	312	72	1,239	532	707
	All under 25	4,608	3,434	1,174	4,046	3,035	1,012	561	406	155	1,912	620	1,292
Male	16-17	424	192	231	321	132	189	102	60	42	352	46	306
	18-24	2,014	1,703	311	1,779	1,509	270	236	197	39	487	136	351
	All under 25	2,438	1,896	542	2,100	1,641	459	338	257	81	839	182	657
Female	16-17	419	121	298	344	89	256	75	33	41	321	42	279
	18-24	1,751	1,418	333	1,602	1,305	297	148	115	33	752	397	356
	All under 25	2,170	1,538	632	1,947	1,394	553	223	148	75	1,073	438	635
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	55.6	78.2	47.5	43.9	55.1	39.9	21.0	30.0	15.7	44.4	21.8	52.5
	18-24	75.2	85.4	47.7	67.6	77.0	42.0	10.2	10.0	11.2	24.8	14.6	52.3
	All under 25	70.7	84.7	47.6	62.1	74.9	41.0	12.2	11.8	13.3	29.3	15.3	52.4
Male	16-17	54.6	80.8	43.0	41.4	55.5	35.2	24.2	31.5	18.1	45.4	19.2	57.0
	18-24	80.5	92.6	46.9	71.1	82.0	40.7	11.7	11.6	12.5	19.5	7.4	53.1
	All under 25	74.4	91.3	45.2	64.1	79.0	38.2	13.9	13.6	14.9	25.6	8.7	54.8
Female	16-17	56.6	74.3	51.7	46.5	54.5	44.3	17.8	27.7	13.8	43.4	25.7	48.3
	18-24	69.9	78.1	48.4	64.0	71.9	43.2	8.5	8.1	10.1	30.1	21.9	51.6
	All under 25	66.9	77.8	49.9	60.0	70.5	43.7	10.3	9.6	11.8	33.1	22.2	50.1
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	12	-26	38	-5	-34	29	17	10	8	18	12	6
	18-24	30	-5	35	52	33	19	-22	-34	12	62	45	17
	All under 25	42	-31	73	47	-1	48	-5	-24	19	80	57	23
Male	16-17	-6	-15	9	-18	-22	4	13	7	5	22	10	11
	18-24	25	15	10	35	36	-1	-9	-17	8	23	12	10
	All under 25	20	0	19	16	14	3	3	-10	13	44	23	22
Female	16-17	18	-11	29	13	-12	26	5	2	3	-3	2	-5
	18-24	5	-20	25	17	-3	20	-13	-17	4	39	32	6
	All under 25	23	-31	54	31	-15	46	-8	-15	7	35	34	1
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-0.3	-3.7	1.6	-1.2	-6.5	1.1	1.8	5.1	0.4	0.3	3.7	-1.6
	18-24	-0.8	-1.1	0.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	-0.8
	All under 25	-0.7	-1.3	1.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	-1.2
Male	16-17	-1.9	-4.6	0.1	-3.3	-8.1	-0.6	3.2	5.8	1.5	1.9	4.6	-0.1
	18-24	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	-1.5	-0.6	-1.1	2.2	0.5	0.6	-0.1
	All under 25	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1
Female	16-17	1.3	-2.5	3.1	0.9	-4.2	2.7	0.4	4.0	-0.5	-1.3	2.5	-3.1
	18-24	-1.0	-1.7	1.5	-0.4	-0.6	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	1.0	1.7	-1.5
	All under 25	-0.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.1	-0.9	1.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	-2.2

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

^a Full-time education.

^b Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for unemployment.

Note: Formerly Table G.21. Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Please see p567, Labour Market Trends, November 2002, for further information.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

H.22

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 December 2002 - 3 January 2003
4 January - 7 February 2003

4,500^a
8,330^a

^a The data in this table exclude job entries achieved through Jobseeker Direct and external partners

Note: Data from 8 December 2001 to 8 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* when they are available.

Formerly Table G.22. The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS J.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output													
	GDP 1995 prices	GDP market prices		Index of output UK								Index of production OECD Countries		
				Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries		Construction output				
				1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB				
1994	97.2	698.9	4.7	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	100.0	..	
1995	100.0	719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	..	
1996	102.6	738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0	3.0	
1997	106.2	763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0	1.3	108.1	4.3	105.7	2.9	108.5	5.3	
1998	109.3	785.8	2.9	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.4	107.0	1.2	111.1 R	2.4 R	
1999	111.9	804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7	114.9 R	3.4 R	
2000	115.3	829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8	121.3 R	5.6 R	
2001	117.6	845.7	2.0	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.4	124.7	3.2	113.7	3.6	118.3 R	-2.5 R	
2002	119.6	860.4	1.7	100.0	-3.5	98.6	-4.0	127.6	2.3	..	..	..	..
2001 Q4	118.1	212.3	1.6	101.0	-5.0	99.8	-6.1	126.1	3.2	116.1	6.3	115.9 R	-5.3	
2002 Q1	118.4	212.8	1.1	99.8	-5.6	98.8	-6.4	126.3	2.2	119.6	7.3	116.7 R	-3.6 R	
2002 Q2	119.1	214.2	1.5	100.1	-4.0	98.2 R	-4.9 R	127	2.3	120.9	6.9	118.1 R	-0.6 R	
2002 Q3	120.3	216.2	2.1	100.4	-2.9	98.2 R	-2.8 R	128.1	2.5	123.0	7.8	119.0 R	1.3 R	
2002 Q4	120.7	217.1	2.2	99.8	-1.2	98.3	-1.5	128.9	2.2	..	..	..	..
	Income				Prices				Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}				Inventories	
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c £ billion		RPI		RPIX		All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP ^f		Changes on year 1995 prices ^g £ billion	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ		RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV		CAFU	
1994	97.4	1.2	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3		1.9	2.5	0.0	2.2		4.8	
1995	100.0	2.7	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9		8.8	4.1	0.0	4.2		4.5	
1996	102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0		-1.2	2.6	-4.2	1.9		1.8	
1997	106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8		-8.3	0.9	-4.2	0.2		4.0	
1998	106.7	-0.1	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6		-8.9	0.6	-4.2	-0.1		4.8	
1999	110.8	3.8	154.2	2.1	1.5	2.3		1.5	1.2	-3.3	-0.4		6.3	
2000	115.8	4.5	154.9	0.5	3.0	2.1		11.5	2.6	3.2	0.8		6.0	
2001	123.1	6.3	153.5	-0.9	1.8	2.1		-0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2		0.4	
2002	..	..	..	..	1.7	2.2		-3.2	0.3	3.0	0.4		..	
2001 Q4	125.2 R	6.4	38.8	4.0	1.0	2.0		-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0		-0.4	
2002 Q1	124.0 R	1.6	41.2	6.5	1.2	2.4		-5.7	-0.3	-4.1	0.0		1.1	
2002 Q2	126.1 R	3.1	41.0	7.2	1.2	1.9		-5.8	0.1	-4.4	0.3		-1.0	
2002 Q3	127.1 R	3.6	41.3	9.2	1.5	2.0		-2.4	0.4	-1.8	0.5		-0.1	
2002 Q4	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.6		1.5 R	1.1 R	-1.5 R	0.7 R		..	
	Expenditure				Fixed investments									
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption	
	1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices	
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY	
1994	435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	..	56.8	..	138.6	1.0
1995	443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	17.3	58.8	5.3	141.0	1.7
1996	460.8	3.9	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	9.1	17.8	1.1	66.7	11.5	142.7	1.2
1997	478.7	3.9	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.1	10.2	19.8	11.3	73.3	9.9	142.8	0.1
1998	496.2	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	102.2	18.4	20.7	4.4	89.6	22.1	145.0	1.5
1999	519.2	4.6	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	1.6	17.7	-14.6	94.3	5.3	149.4	3.1
2000	545.8	5.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	1.8	17.9	1.0	96.1	2.0	152.5	2.1
2001	566.4	3.8	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	115.8	1.6 R	17.0	-4.9	98.8	2.8	156.0	2.3
2002	..	..	134.3	4.9	138.0	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Q4	144.0	4.1	130.2 R	6.1 R	155.1	6.7	28.2	-6.6 R	4.1	-9.5	24.1	-6.1	40.1	5.1
2002 Q1	144.5	3.5	131.7	5.4	127.1	6.1	26.4	-10.6	3.7	-16.5	22.7	-9.5	40.6	5.5
2002 Q2	146.3	4.1	134.0	5.7	132.4	3.9	26.5	-9.7	3.7	-15.3	22.8	-8.7	40.9	6.7
2002 Q3	147.5	3.8	135.0	4.8	133.3	4.0	25.9	-9.8	3.6	-10.6	22.3	-9.7	41.2	5.4
2002 Q4	..	..	137.4	5.5	160.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments					
	Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k} (%)		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth Mo M4		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance	
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion	
	AJHX		AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD		BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP	
1994	89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	5.46	5.1		91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	-11.1	-6.8	
1995	89.8	-4.9	6.70	1,803	18.5	5.9		100.0	9.5	100.0	5.8	-12.0	-9.0	
1996	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7		107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5	-13.7	-8.7	
1997	100.6	16.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	6.2		116.7	8.5	120.3	9.9	-12.3	-1.7	
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1		118.2	1.3					

J.11

RETAIL PRICES
Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2001	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
	Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4
	Jul	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9
	Aug	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8
	Sep	177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0
	Oct	177.9	2.1	176.6	2.3	169.1	2.4
	Nov	178.2	2.6	177.0	2.8	169.6	2.9
	Dec	178.5	2.9	177.2	2.7	169.8	2.9
2003	Jan	178.4	2.9	177.1	2.7	169.8	2.9

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

J.12

RETAIL PRICES
European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area average ^b	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	2.2
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.8
	Jul	108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8	111.3	1.9
	Aug	108.4	1.0	111.2	1.9	111.4	2.1
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.5	1.9	111.7	2.1
	Oct	108.9	1.4	111.8	2.1	112.0	2.3
	Nov	108.9	1.6	111.7	2.1	111.9	2.2
	Dec	109.3	1.7	112.0 P	2.2 P	112.1 P	2.3 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

- a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
- b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

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 Market Trends*, February 2002.

P Provisional

Labour Market Trends old tables	Focus on CPI equivalent	CPI First Release equivalent
H.11	Table 1	Table 1
H.12	Table 2	Table 2
H.13	Table 4	N/A
H.14	Table 5/7	Table 3
H.15	Table 8	Table 3
H.21	Table 17	Table 7

Statistical enquiry points

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, claimant count, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
National Statistics enquiry service	0845 601 3034 info@statistics.gov.uk
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Claimant count	020 7533 6094
Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002 aei@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11 nes@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual employment statistics	01633 812038
Sub-regional estimates	01633 812038 annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766 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)	020 7533 6094
Labour disputes	01633 819205

Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal	0114 259 6425 leanne.gray@jobcentreplus.gov.uk
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 ppi@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874 rpi@ons.gov.uk
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)	0114 259 4309
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538 maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780
Training (DfES)	
Adult learning (general)	0114 259 1012
Employer provided training – research and evaluation	0114 259 3553
Employer provided training – statistics	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6114
Unemployment	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6178
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6130
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6167

ONLINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=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 S51. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Time Series Data service. 0845 6013034

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 9.30am. The number to ring is **0906 7360206**. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 020 7533 5888 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.