## Labour Market trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE

## contents

$\qquad$ Volume III Number 4 Pages 153-212

## News

## 155 Labour Market Update

159 Labour Market Assessment
163 News and research
Items on: errata; new analyses from the New Earnings Survey; family change 1999 to 2001 ; working after state pension age; and the impact of atypical employment on individual wellbeing.

## Spotight

L67 Labour Market Spotlight
This month's topics include: work and worklessness among households by ethnic origin;
temporary workers by occupation, industry and reason; and index of topics.

National Statistics features
I7I Patterns of low pay
The distribution of low pay since the introduction of the national minimum wage.
Dick Heasman, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics
181 International comparisons of labour disputes in 2001
Statistics on labour disputes in OECD countries from 1992 to 2001.
Joanne Monger, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

## Special feature

## 191 Migration within Britain for job reasons

The role of labour market factors in the geographical migration of the working-age population.
Sylvia Dixon, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Technical report

203 Modernising China's labour market statistics
The labour force survey development programme in China.
Richard Laux and Barry Werner, Labour Market Division and Ian Knight, Social Survey Division, Office for National Statistics and Kari Djerf, Statistics Finland

## Labour market data

SI-92 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, claimant count, government employment and training measures; vacancies and labour disputes plus statistical enquiry points.

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## Labour Market trends

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# Labour Market Update 

## Data released on or before 26 March 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

(1) Employment rate increased in the three months to January 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

Unemployment rate decreased in the three months to January 2003 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in February 2003.
Survey data for the three months ending in January show a rise in the working-age employment rate, a fall in the unemployment rate and a lower growth rate in average earnings. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (the claimant count) in February was slightly higher.
The working-age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 57,000 over the quarter.
The unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 73,000 over the quarter.
The claimant count rose by 2,600 to 935,300 in the month to February 2003. There was an average monthly rise of 400 over the last three month, but an average monthly fall of 1,800 over the last six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in January 2003 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.I percentage point from December 2002.

## New this month

November-January 2003 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;
February 2003 data: Claimant count;
January 2003 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;
December 2002 data: Workforce jobs data.


| Figure 2 | Unemployment rate |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sampling variability $\pm 0.2 \%$ |  |
| Per cent of all economically active <br> 6.0 <br> 5.5 |  |



## SUMMARY

(1) Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to January 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to October 2002 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure I, Table A.I).

D Unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent in the three months to January 2003 period, down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to 0 ctober 2002 and down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.I).

- Employment was 27.82 million in the three months to January 2003, up 271,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.I).
- Workforce jobs rose by 0.2 per cent $(47,000)$ between September and December 2002, and rose by 0.2 per cent $(45,000)$ over the year to 29.56 million in December 2002 (Table A.3).
- Unemployment level was I. 46 million in the three months to January 2003. This is 28,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.I).
(1) Claimant count up 2,600 on the month to February 2003 to 935,300 . Claimant count rate in February 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the January 2003 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to January 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to 0 ctober 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points from the three months to January 2002 (Table A.I).
(1) Economic inactivity rate was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the three months to January 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to October 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to January 2002 (Table A.I).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.6 per cent in January 2003, up 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 per cent from the December 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A. 3 pSI5).


## EMPLOYMENT

(1) Men in employment up 46,000 since the three months to October 2002 to 15.01 million in the three months to January 2003, and women up $\mathrm{II}, 000$ in the same period to 12.81 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.I).
(1) People in full-time employment up 121,000 since the three months to October 2002 to 20.73 million in the three months to January 2003. People in part-time employment down 64,000 over the same period to 7.08 million (Table B.I).

- Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 3.9 per cent $(144,000)$ compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.56 million in the three months to January 2003 (Table B. I2).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 894.4 million in the three months to January 2003, down 1.6 million from the three months to October 2002. This is due to a decrease of 0.4 per cent in average actual weekly hours, offset by an increase in total employment of 0.2 per cent (Table B.2I).


## UNEMPLOYMENT

(1) Number of people unemployed for between six and $\mathbf{I} \mathbf{2}$ months down 3,000 over the year to stand at 215,000 in the three months to January 2003 (Table C.I).
(1) Unemployment over 12 months fell 49,000 over the year to stand at 300,000 in the three months to January 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.I).
(1) Unemployment for those aged 18 to $\mathbf{2 4}$ fell 27,000 over the year to stand at 372,000 in the three months to January 2003 (Table C.I).
(1) Unemployment rate for UK government office regions was down in most regions but up in the East Midlands, West Midlands, East, and South East regions, and unchanged in the South West region. The highest rate was in the North East at 6.5 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.II).

## CLAIMANT COUNT

(1) Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 21,400 over the year to stand at 144,400 in February 2003 (Table F.2).
(1) Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 266,100 in February 2003, a rise of 5,000 since February 2002 (Table F.2).

- Claimant count aged 18 to $\mathbf{2 4}$ over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,200 in February 2003, a rise of 500 since February 2002 (Table F.2).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

|  | February 2003 | Change on year |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $18-24$, over six months | 38,898 | $-1,463$ |
| 25 and over, I8 months to two years | 29,243 | $-1,189$ |
| 25 and over, more than two years | 48,821 | $-19,879$ |
| Total | 116,962 | $\mathbf{- 2 2 , 5 3 I}$ |

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

(1) Number of economically active people was 29.27 million in the three months to January 2003. Of this tota, I 5.87 million were men and I 3.4 I million were women (Table D.I).

- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 57,000 over the quarter to 7.73 million in the three months to January 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 42,000 . The number not wanting a job was down 20,000 over the year to 5.50 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 22,000 over the year to 2.24 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 244,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to the three months to January 2003, there was an increase in the number in employment of 271,000 , a decrease in the unemployed of 28,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 1,000 (Table A.I).
(1) Economic activity rate for men of working age was 83.9 per cent in the three months to January 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to 0 ctober 2002, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to 0 ctober 2002 (Table D.I).

| Figure 4 | Male employment |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sampling variability $\pm 99,000$ |  |  |
| Thousands |  |  |
| 15,100 |  |  |
| 15,000 |  |  |
| 14,900 |  |  |
| 14,800 |  |  |
| 14,700 |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |
| Nov-Jan <br> 2001 |  |  |


| Figure 5 | Female employment |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sampling variability $\pm 104,000$ |  |  |
| Thousands |  |  |
| 13,000 |  |  |
| 12,800 |  |  |
| 12,600 |  |  |
| 12,400 |  |  |




| Figure 8 | Economic inactivity (working age) change over year |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | November-January 2002 to November-January 2003 |
| Thousands |  |
| -20 | -22 -20 |
| -40 | -42 |
| -60 | ants a job Does not want a job $\quad$ All inactive ing variability of total annual change $\pm 177,000$ |




## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Redundancies data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
- Results for the three months to November 2002 show that 6.8 per thousand employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to interview. 8.5 per thousand male employees and 5.0 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to interview. Of those made redundant, 45.2 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.3I, February 2003).


## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to January 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.6 per cent. This is down 0.1 per cent from the December 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to January 2003 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the December 2002 rate (Table E.I).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for January 2003 was 4.0 per cent, unchanged from the December 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 2.9 per cent for January 2003, down 0.3 percentage points from the December 2002 rate (Table E.I).
(1) In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.4 per cent in January 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the December 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.I).
(1) Public sector headline (three-month average) was 5.0 per cent in January 2003, up 0.4 percentage points from the December 2002 rate. This is up 0.2 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.I).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase was 3.2 per cent in January 2003, down 0.3 percentage points from the December 2002 rate. This is up 0.5 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.I).


## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.9 per cent lower in the three months ending January 2003, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.I per cent higher in the three months ending January 2003, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.1 per cent lower in the three months ending January 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
(1) 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 November-January 2003 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 7.9 per cent in January 2003 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands (Figure II, Table C.5).
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.1 per cent over the 12 months to January 2003, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.2 per cent.


## VACANCIES

(1) Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A. 3 pSI5).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

(1) Number of working days lost in the twelve months to January 2003 is provisionally estimated to be $1,319,800$ from 139 stoppages. Some 39 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 29 per cent were lost in education and II per cent were lost in health and social work.
(1) Number of working days lost in January 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 90, 100 from seven stoppages (Figure 12, Tables H.II and H. I 2).


## 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 the number of people on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (Table F.I, December 2002).
(1) 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 $(107,900)$. Those in-learning on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship has risen by 23,200 in the last year while in-learning on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship has fallen by 9,900 (Table F.I, December 2002).
(1) Starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship have fallen from 72,400 in 2000-01 to around 52,700 in 2001-02. Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship have risen from 104,100 in 2000-01 to around 106,600 in 2001-02 (Table F.2, December 2002).
(1) Starts on Other work-based training in 2001-02 at 49,100 are similar to the previous year figure of 50,100 . Starts on Life Skills at 25,800 are also similar to last year's figure of 26,300 (Table F.2, December 2002).

- Some 873,600 I8 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.I I, 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).
(1) A further 147,500 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of September 2002.
(1) 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.I9, January 2003).


## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

(1) 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 2.1 per cent.

- In February 2003 the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 136.6. This was 0.1 per cent below the January 2003 figure of 136.7 and 3.2 per cent higher than the February 2002 level.
- In the three months to January 2003, manufacturing output fell by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 0.9 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
(1) The revised estimate of total business investment in the fourth quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is $£ 26,661$ million, up by $£ 102$ million over the quarter. This represents an increase of 0.4 per cent on the previous quarter.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to January 2003 was in deficit by $£ 10.6$ billion, up from a deficit of $£ 10.0$ billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of $£ 9.1$ billion a year earlier.
(1) Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January 2003 were 1.6 per cent lower than the previous three months and down I. 7 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
(1) Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January 2003 were 0.3 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 2.5 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 179.3 for February 2003, up from I78.4 for January 2003.
- In the twelve months to February 2003, the all items RPI rose by 3.2 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent in January 2003.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 3.0 per cent, up from 2.7 per cent in January 2003.

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 whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancies data.


## 19 March 2003

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

This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account.

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## Overlapping change

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

## Summary

The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. However, there are some changes in the detail and some signs of further improvement, although they remain tentative. The employment rate continues on an upward trend. Having been rising marginally over the past year, there are now signs that unemployment may be falling, though the decline in the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance appears to be levelling off. 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 rate of GDP growth picked 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. The number of people in employment continued to grow steadily throughout the period. Nevertheless, while employment continued to grow, through most of last year 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 stronger GDP growth seen in the second and third quarters does now appear to be showing up in the employment data. Underlying this is the fact that the labour market tends to lag output: output slows or accelerates first; employment levels adjust later. The latest employment figures for November to January show the workingage employment rate up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter at 74.6 per cent. The 16 and over employment level is up 57,000 on the quarter (compared with a 271,000 increase on the year). As a result, the latest trend in the employment rate appears to be upward (see Figure 1).

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 second half of the 1990s (see Figure 2). The overlapping changes have been more volatile over the past two years, with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 3,000 between October-December and November-January. This is the fourth consecutive increase. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view that both the employment rate and the level are increasing. The latest workforce jobs figures (December) show a rise of 47,000 on the quarter. There were increases of 37,000 in public administration, education and health, and 27,000 in distribution, hotels and restaurants; the largest decrease came in manufacturing $(33,000)$.

The latest estimate for output growth in the fourth quarter is 0.4 per cent; on the face of it, this would suggest a slow-down 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 would have slowed to between 0.2 to 0.5 per cent in quarter three. If taken into account, this suggests that output growth remained largely flat between the third and fourth quarters of 2002. However, different sectors continue to experience varying fortunes. Official data on manufacturing show that output declined by 0.5 per cent in the three months to January compared with the previous quarter. There was a small increase ( 0.3 per cent) in January itself, but overall manufacturing output looks flat, and moving into February the signals remain subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing \& Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing recorded not only its third consecutive contraction but also the lowest reading for 13 months. According to CIPS, manufacturing staff cuts were the most severe since December 2001, and manufacturing employment has now shown only one month of marginal growth in the past five years. In the service industries, CIPS reported activity expanding for the fourteenth consecutive month, but the rate of expansion has slowed to its weakest pace since January 2002 and is now described as 'near stagnation'. Looking at service sector employment, CIPS reported a seventeenth consecutive month of contraction. However, this contradicts official data which show an



increase in service employment of 255,000 on the year to December 2002; most, although not all, of the difference appears to be due to the public sector, which is not included in CIPS figures.

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 followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002, rising to a peak of 900.2 million hours in March-May 2002. The total for the latest quarter decreased by 1.6 million hours to 894.4 million hours (see Figure 3). Overall, the level of hours worked has been largely flat over the past year and the current trend reflects this.

## Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for November to January continue to suggest that, having been rising for around a year, unemployment is now falling. The unemployment rate at 5.0 per cent is down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter (see Figure 4). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 73,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.459 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 47,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the OctoberDecember and November-January quarters (see Figure 5). This is the fourth consecutive monthly fall and takes the unemployment level to its lowest since April-June 2001.



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 43,000 on the quarter to stand at 944,000 . Short-term unemployment has been the main driver behind the recent trends in total unemployment. It started to rise in March-May 2001, but has been falling for four months. By comparison, those unemployed over six months and up to 12 months has been generally flat since mid2000 , and the number of people unemployed for over 12 months is down 25,000 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) rose by 2,600 in the latest month (February). The figure for January was also revised up so that it is now estimated that there was a rise of 700 between December and January. As a result, there have now been two consecutive monthly rises in the count for the first time since April 2002. The latest rises are marginal but overall the level appears to be flattening off (see Figure 6). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1975. Inflows and outflows both increased on the month by 2,200 and 3,100 respectively.

## Economic inactivity

Looking at working-age inactivity, both the level and the rate rose 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 appears to be flattening off at 21.4 per cent though the level rose on the quarter (up 57,000 to 7.733 million) (see Figure 7). This increase was entirely driven by those who did not want a job, the figure for which rose by 119,000, with women accounting for 84,000 of the increase while the male level rose by 35,000 . The number of those not wanting a job is now back to its JulySeptember 2002 level. There was a very large fall $(120,000)$ between July-September and August-October. By comparison, there was a large rise $(78,000)$ between OctoberDecember and November-January. While not conclusive, it does look as if inactivity levels may have been erratically low in October, pulling down the three-month average for periods including October, and that the latest levels have now bounced back as October has dropped out of the threemonth average.

## 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.

## Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was down 0.1 percentage point to 3.6 per cent in the three months to January. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth declined from 4.1 per cent in December 2002 to 4.0 per cent in January 2003 (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 ongoing weakness in the private sector services series, where growth was 2.5 per cent in January. This was up marginally on the month but still markedly subdued, reflecting lower bonuses being paid so far in this year's bonus season. Financial intermediation has been particularly affected. Excluding bonuses, growth in the private services sector remained relatively flat at 3.8 per cent. However, even excluding bonuses, earnings growth in private sector services has definitely slowed since the end of 2001 (see Figure 9).

This contrasts with the public sector where earnings growth has increased as various pay settlements came through in the second half of last year. Public sector earnings growth now looks as if it may be stabilising at around 5.0 per cent.


| 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 <br> Annual 1984-91 <br> Biennial 1979-83 |
| Workforce jobs | 28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms | Quarterly | Annual 1959-77 <br> Quarterly since 1978 |
| Claimant count | All JSA claimants | Monthly | Consistent series from 1971 |
| AEI | 8,000 firms 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. |  |  |  |

## Errata

DATA PUBLISHED in the March 2003 issue of Labour Market Trends for Table F. 24 (claimant count: destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration for the period 12 December to 8

January) were incorrect. The figures for leavers between 12 December and 8 January 2003 on the National Statistics Nomis ${ }^{\circledR}$ database were released correctly. The electronic copy of the

March 2003 issue of Labour Market Trends has been revised to show the correct figures. This is available at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product/ .asp? $\mathrm{vlnk}=550$.

## New analyses from the New Earnings Survey

ANALYSES FROM the New Earnings Survey are now available on the National Statistics Website based on the place of residence of employees. Until now all such analyses have been based on the place of work of employees, but in 2001 for the first time the survey collected

## home post-code information.

Data for 2001 and 2002 have been analysed to ensure the quality of these data and ONS are now satisfied that they are sufficiently robust to allow detailed analysis using the home post-code-based geographies. A short article introducing the
series is also available on the National Statistics Website.

- For further information contact Chris Hunt on 01633819003 or e-mail earnings@ons.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS NEWS
Family change I999 to 200 I

MORE LOW/MODERATE income families were in work in 2001 than in 1999: almost half of lone parents and nearly all couple families with children had at least one full-time job, leading to better standards of living.
These were the findings published in Family Change 1999 to 2001, a study carried out by the Policy Studies Institute on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions. The report outlines the characteristics of all families with dependent children in Britain in 2001, and also examines changes since 1999 in relationships, family size, employment, child support and attitudes.
This report is one of a series based on primary analysis of data from the third wave of the Families and Children Study (FACS) carried out in 2001. The survey is of a sample taken from all Child Benefit recipients in 1999. FACS 2001 was the first survey since it began in 1999 to be fully representative of all British families with dependent children. All the people interviewed in the previous two surveys who could be found and persuaded to cooperate were reinterviewed for the 2001 survey. However, the previous two waves (1999 and 2000) included only
low/moderate income couples with children and lone parents, consequently the results on changes over time are based on low/moderate income couple families and lone parents only.
Couple families made up about threequarters of all families in 2001, with lone parent families making up the remaining quarter. Four-fifths of all families interviewed in 2001 had at least one person working 16 hours or more. This ranged from 46 per cent for lone parents to 93 per cent of couple families. Just under half of all families interviewed were dual-earner couples.
Although the proportion of lone parents working 16 hours a week or more remained relatively low, the labour market participation (of those in the survey in all three years) had increased: over a fifth who did not work or worked less than 16 hours per week in 1999 had moved into work of 16 hours or more by 2001. Among the 1999 workers, a significant proportion had increased their hours. Three out of ten lone parents who worked 16 to 29 hours in 1999, worked 30 or more hours in 2001.
Low/moderate income couples also increased their labour market contribution. The proportion of dual-earners in
low/moderate income families increased from 22 to 29 per cent between 1999 and 2001. Dual-earner couple families in 1991 tended to remain working families of one kind or another, even if they had become a lone-parent family in 2001, as 11 per cent had. The proportion of mothers in low/moderate income couple families in the panel who were working full time rose from 30 per cent to 40 per cent between 1999 and 2001. Their entry to work and their choice of hours was very similar to those of lone parents. The main exception was the tendency of mothers in couples to continue working fewer than 16 hours a week, instead of moving up to longer hours.

Married mothers were more likely than cohabiting mothers to be in work, particularly as part of a dual-earner couple. Lone parents who were single and never partnered were more likely to be out of work (72 per cent) than previously married mothers (41 per cent) or those separated from cohabitation (58 per cent).

More than half ( 54 per cent) of all mothers worked full time ( 16 or more hours a week) including 42 per cent of mothers with children under five. Just over one in ten of all mothers were working fewer than 16 hours a week, and this was particularly
true of mothers in couples ( 4 per cent of lone mothers, compared with 13 per cent of couple mothers).

Working patterns in families were linked to the characteristics associated with type of family, especially the age of mother and age and number of children. Mothers who worked 16 or more hours per week were more likely than women not working or who worked fewer than 16 hours to be older (70 per cent were aged over 35 ), have smaller families, have older children, be owner-occupiers, have higher educational qualification and have greater access to a car. Looking after a home and family was
the most common activity for mothers after work.
Over three-quarters of mothers in workless households (those without a job of 16 hours or more) had left school at or before 16,35 per cent were without academic or vocational qualifications and 63 per cent did not have access to a car.
Three other studies have also been carried out based on the FACS 2001. These deal with the effects of Working Families Tax Credit; changes in work and childcare; and changes in family welfare, living standards and the outcomes for children.
For more information about previous
reports based on the FACS 2000 see pp383-4, Labour Market Trends, August 2002.

- Family Change 1999 to 2001 and Working Families' Tax Credit in 2001, are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY, tel. 0113399 4040, e-mail cds@cordocs.co.uk. Both reports and their summaries are also available on the DWP's website www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5. Two other complementary reports Work and Childcare and Report on Living Standards and the Children are forthcoming.


## Working after state pension age

AROUND 8 per cent of women and 9 per cent of men continue to work after the state pension age (SPA). A study by the Department for Work and Pensions found a number of reasons for this, including a desire to retire at the same time as a partner, wanting to meet people, to maintain living standards or improve them for the period when paid work ends and a strong attachment to work.

These findings, presented in the report Working after State Pension Age, are based on a cross-sectional analysis of the Labour Force Survey and Family Resources Survey, and longitudinal analyses of the British Household Panel Survey.

The aim of the study was to further understanding about the factors affecting the labour market participation of older people at and after SPA. The report examines the circumstances under which people work after SPA, the types of jobs they have and the impact that working past SPA has on the wealth, health and happiness of those working compared with the non-working retired population. In addition, the research examined how far decisions to work after SPA can be viewed in a positive light and the extent to which they are a reluctant constrained choice.
Prior to 1990 there had been a long period during which rates of working after SPA had been falling for men and static for women. However, since 1990 employment rates for men from the age of 65 have flattened out, and for women from the age of 60 have risen slightly.

A higher proportion of those working past SPA were self-employed, but this seems to reflect later retirement among the self-employed rather than any shift from employment to self-employment,
although this transition did happen for a small minority.

Those working post-SPA were overrepresented in the distribution, hotel, restaurant and other service industries, while they were under-represented in the construction industry and the manufacturing sector.

Part-time opportunities appeared to be particularly important for post-SPA workers and the largest groups of employed and self-employed men and women worked part-time, mainly through choice. The postSPA workforce worked fewer hours than younger workers, whether working full time, part time or in temporary jobs.

Older workers were found to have relatively high levels of job satisfaction and relatively few of the men wanted to stop working. Three-quarters of men and women working after SPA had remained in the same job as before SPA.
Continuing to work was linked to maintaining living standards, or to improving them for the period when work ends. Some 59 per cent of men working past SPA said they were living comfortably, compared with 40 per cent of those not working and aged 65 to 75 . Among women, 87 per cent of workers over SPA said they were either living comfortably or doing all right, compared with 65 per cent of those women not working.
There was evidence that those working past SPA were less likely than non-workers to be receiving incomes from an occupational pension: 40 per cent of the nonworkers received an occupational pension, a figure that fell to 33 per cent among workers. The association with pension receipt was, however, confined to men. Among the men, 67 per cent of non-workers had an occupational pension compared with 53 per
cent of the working men.
For women especially, marital status was a factor that appeared to be associated with labour market participation: the participation rates of married women were exceeded by the rates for women who were separated or divorced. The researchers suggest that possible explanations for this finding are social factors, for example a desire to go to work and meet people, and financial factors (family budgets are often affected by relationship breakdown).
When housing tenure was examined it was found that the groups of both men and women with the highest probability of labour market participation were those with outstanding mortgages on their properties. Tenants were among the least likely to work. Having educational qualifications was associated with working past SPA and having none was associated with leaving work.
Two-fifths of post-SPA working men had working partners, compared with just 8 per cent of non-working men. Among working women, 55 per cent of their partners were also working, while just 11 per cent of nonworking women had partners at work.

Working post-SPA was not strongly associated with regional unemployment levels. However, the highest levels of postSPA employment were found in London, especially inner London, and the South East.

- The full report Working after State Pension Age: Quantitative Analysis (Research Report 182) is published for the DWP by Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds LS2 7LY, tel. 0113399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk (ISBN 1841235326. Price $£ 27.50$ ). The report and the research summary are also available at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/.


## OTHER NEWS

## The impact of atypical employment on individual wellbeing

TEMPORARY AND part-time employment do not have adverse consequences for people's health, according to research from the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER): people who work up to 15 hours a week have higher levels of job satisfaction than full timers. However, people on seasonal or casual contracts are less happy, and report lower levels of job satisfaction and higher levels of mental distress than people in regular employment.
In the report The Impact of Atypical Employment on Individual Wellbeing: Evidence from a Panel of British Workers, published in February, researchers from ISER analysed the health effects of several types of atypical or non-standard employment. These included seasonal and casual jobs, fixed-term contracts and part-
time employment. They compared workers in standard and non-standard jobs for health measures such as mental distress, general health status, life satisfaction and job satisfaction. They used a sample of 7,000 men and women from the British Household Panel Survey who were born after 1940 and who were employed in the period 1991-2000.
The study revealed that although there are some health differences between people in standard jobs and people in flexible work arrangements, most of them tend to disappear over time. This suggests that flexibility in the labour market may not have long-lasting detrimental effects on people's health.
The researchers suggest that people who work up to 15 hours a week have higher levels of job satisfaction than full timers because this group may prefer work
arrangements that have higher flexibility in terms of weekly hours of work, allowing them to combine work with other activities, for example family care.

People in seasonal or casual jobs reported lower job satisfaction levels than people in regular jobs. Given that people in these jobs face worse pay conditions than people in permanent employment, seasonal or casual jobs do not seem to provide them with an ideal opportunity to be integrated into the labour market for the first time or after periods of inactivity.

- For further information on the report, The Impact of Atypical Employment on Individual Wellbeing: Evidence from a Panel of British Workers, contact Elena Bardasi, tel. 01206 872588, e-mail ebardasi@essex.ac.uk. See also www.iser.essex.ac.uk.


# LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE 

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

## TOPICS COVERED

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


## Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on: 08456013034 Fax: 01633652747
minicom 01633 8I2399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,
or by post to: Customer Enquiry Centre, Room I.015. Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NPIO 8XG
You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.
e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

# Labour Market Spotlight 

## Contents for April 2003

## Work and worklessness among households by ethnic origin

Index of topics
Temporary workers by occupation, industry and reason
Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

Work and worklessness among households by ethnic origin

## Table

Economic activity of working-age households by ethnic origin of household reference person; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

|  |  |  |  |  |  | ou | s and per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { olds } \\ & \text { ople } \\ & \text { ent } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kless } \\ & \text { oldsb } \end{aligned}$ | House at least un |  | workin <br> working-age households ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | (000s) | (\%) | (000s) | (\%) | (000s) | (\%) | (000s $=100 \%$ ) |
| Ethnic origin of house reference person |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 9,851 | 60 | 2,528 | 16 | 3,927 | 24 | 16,305 |
| Mixedf | 41 | 45 | 32 | 35 | 18 | 20 | 91 |
| Indian | 127 | 43 | 34 | 12 | 133 | 45 | 294 |
| Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 35 | 16 | 59 | 27 | 122 | 57 | 216 |
| Other Asian | 34 | 39 | 21 | 24 | 33 | 37 | 88 |
| Black Caribbean | 112 | 52 | 54 | 25 | 48 | 22 | 214 |
| Black African | 63 | 41 | 52 | 34 | 39 | 25 | 154 |
| Other Black | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Chinese | 28 | 49 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 27 | 58 |
| Other | 50 | 35 | 47 | 33 | 44 | 31 | 142 |
| All ethnic groups | 10,349 | 59 | 2,846 | 16 | $\begin{array}{lll} 4,382 & 25 & 17,577 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| a Excludes cases where ethnic origin of household reference person is not known. <br> Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset <br> b Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see red box). <br> c Excludes workless households where all household members are unemployed or inactive. <br> d Excludes cases where the combined household economic activity is not known. <br> e Includes British and Other White. <br> $f$ Includes all mixed origins. <br> * Sample size too small for reliable estimate. <br> Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Adjustment for households with unknown economic activity

UK estimates of work-rich and workless households are adjusted to account for households where data on economic activity cannot be obtained for at least one person. When providing a breakdown by different subgroups (for example, region and ethnic origin) these figures are presented as unadjusted. Therefore Tables I and 2 are not consistent with household data that have been adjusted for unknown household economic activity. For example Table I excludes households where either economic activity or the ethnicity of the household reference person was unknown. This means that the total number of households in Table I ( 17.6 million) is 1.5 million less than the published adjusted total of 19.1 million households. When looking at the number of working-age people, as in Table 2, 4.9 million working-age people lived in households that had either unknown economic activity or their ethnicity was unknown. This means that the total number of working-age people in Table 2 ( 46.1 million) is less than the published adjusted total of 51.0 million people.

The concentration of employment in UK households can be analysed using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) household dataset. While some households have all working-age people in employment (workrich households), others have none (workless households). For key definitions of work and worklessness among households from the LFS refer to p575 in the November 2002 Labour Market Spotlight.

Table 1 shows the economic activity of working-age households by ethnic origin in autumn 2002 (see red box). Households are classified according to the ethnic origin of the household reference person.

- In autumn 2002 households whose household reference person was White had the highest proportion of workrich households at 60 per cent. This was followed by Black Caribbean and Chinese households ( 52 per cent and 49 per cent respectively).
- The highest rate of worklessness occurred for households with a Mixed ethnicity reference person, at 35 per cent, followed by Black African ( 34 per cent) and Other (33 per cent). The rate


Work and worklessness among households by ethnic origin (cont.)
of worklessness was lowest for Indian households, at 12 per cent, followed by White households, at 16 per cent.

- The proportion of households with at least one person either unemployed or inactive ranged from 57 per cent for Pakistani and Bangladeshi households to 20 per cent for households with a Mixed ethnic origin reference person.

Since the ethnicity of the household reference person is not always representative of the ethnic make-up of the household it is useful also to look at the ethnic origin of all working-age people living in the household.
Table 2 shows for each ethnic group the proportions of working-age people living in work-rich and workless households, and households with at least one person unemployed or inactive in autumn 2002.

- The ethnic group that had the highest proportion of working-age people living in workless households was Black African, at 35 per cent (also one of the highest in


## Table 1).

- While 35 per cent of households with a Mixed ethnic group household reference person were workless (the highest in Table 1), only 26 per cent of working-age people of Mixed ethnic origin lived in workless households.

Table 3 shows household type by the ethnic origin of the reference person in working-age households for the UK in autumn 2002.

- More than half of Black Caribbean and Mixed ethnicity households, which had the greatest tendency to be workless, were either one person or lone-parent households. For Indian, and Pakistani and Bangladeshi households, the proportion is under a quarter.
- Indian, and Pakistani and Bangladeshi households have the highest proportion of couple households with dependent children.
Table 2 Working-age people by economic activity of household and ethnic origin; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

| Thousands and per cent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| People living in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Households with all people in employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Workless householdsb |  | Households with at least one person unemployed or inactive ${ }^{\text {b,c }}$ |  | All working-age households ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | (000s) | (\%) | (000s) | (\%) | (000s) | (\%) | (000s $=100 \%$ ) |
| Ethnic origin of working-age individuals in the household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 24,043 | 57 | 5,215 | 12 | 12,762 | 30 | 42,020 |
| Mixedf | 198 | 45 | 113 | 26 | 129 | 29 | 440 |
| Indian | 340 | 35 | 89 | 9 | 535 | 56 | 964 |
| Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 93 | 10 | 239 | 26 | 605 | 65 | 937 |
| Other Asian | 77 | 28 | 67 | 24 | 133 | 48 | 276 |
| Black Caribbean | 210 | 46 | 100 | 22 | 141 | 31 | 451 |
| Black African | 146 | 33 | 157 | 35 | 145 | 32 | 449 |
| Other Black | 22 | 51 | * | * | 13 | 31 | 43 |
| Chinese | 71 | 46 | 31 | 20 | 52 | 34 | 154 |
| Other ethnic group | 113 | 30 | 109 | 29 | 155 | 41 | 378 |
| All ethnic groups | 25,314 | 55 | 6,128 | 13 | 14,670 | 32 | 46,112 |
| Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset |  |  |  |  | Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset |  |  |
| a Excludes cases where ethnic origin of household reference person is not known. <br> b Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see red box). <br> c Excludes workless households where all household members are unemployed or inactive. <br> d Excludes cases where the combined household economic activity is not known. <br> e Includes British and Other White. <br> f Includes all mixed origins. <br> * Sample size too small for reliable estimate. <br> Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population da |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Table 3

Proportions of working-age households by household type and ethnic origin of the household reference person; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted


Ethnic origin of household
reference person

| White ${ }^{b}$ | 20 | 25 | 29 | 8 | 17 | 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Mixed $^{\text {c }}$ | 27 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 100 |
| Indian | 12 | 14 | 43 | 5 | 26 | 100 |
| Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 6 | 8 | 57 | 9 | 19 | 100 |
| Other Asian | 18 | $*$ | 40 | $*$ | 27 | 100 |
| Black Caribbean | 31 | 8 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 100 |
| Black African | 23 | 7 | 30 | 26 | 14 | 100 |
| Other Black | 30 | 14 | 16 | 30 | $*$ | 100 |
| Chinese | 22 | 18 | 23 | $*$ | 32 | 100 |
| Other | 23 | 13 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 100 |
| All ethnic groups | 20 | 24 | 29 | 9 | 18 | 100 |

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset
a Excludes cases where ethnic origin of head of household is not known.
b Includes British and Other White
c Includes all mixed origins.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data

Temporary workers by occupation, industry and reason


a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.


Employers take on temporary staff for various reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or coping with peaks in demand for labour.

Figure 1 gives the proportion of temporary employees in different occupations and industries.
© In autumn 2002, 6.5 per cent of all employees were in temporary employment.

- Among the major occupational groups, professional occupations had the highest rate of temporary employment with over 10 per cent of employees in a temporary position. The lowest rate of temporary employment occurred in the managers and senior officials occupations at around 2 per cent.
(1) The industry sector with the highest proportion of temporary employees was the other services group with almost 11 per cent of employees in temporary employment.

It is also of interest whether temporary employment is a substitute for permanent employment. Table 4 shows the proportions of temporary workers by sex according to their reasons for not having a permanent job.

- A greater proportion of people stated that they were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job than those who stated they could not find a permanent job (29 per cent, compared with 27 per cent).
- Female workers were more likely than men to say the reason they were in temporary employment was that they did not want a permanent job (31 per cent of women compared with 26 per cent of men). Men were more likely than women to say that they had a temporary job because they could not find a permanent one ( 33 per cent, compared with 22 per cent).


## Census 2001 <br> Implication of the 2001 Census population figures (Dec 02)

## Claimant count

sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98, Mar 00)
the claimant count cohort (Jan 03)

## Disability

see health problems

## Earnings

by highest qualification (Apr 99)
by paybands and sex (May OI)
by sex and occupation (Apr 00)
comparison of men's and women's earnings (May 02)
inside and outside London (Nov 98) low pay estimates (Apr 02, Feb 03) of Advanced Modern Apprentices (Apr OI)
of household reference person (Apr OI)
of men and women in couples where
both are employees (Aug 99)

## Economic activity

of older people (Aug 02)
of young people (standard)
status of couples (Jan 99, Nov 99)

## Economic inactivity

by when left last job (Feb 99)
economically inactive people (Dec OI) of long-term sick or disabled (Dec 99) of people who are looking after a family or home (Jun 98, Apr 01)
of people who have never had a paid job (Jul 98, Jul 99, Jul 01 )
of people who would like to work by ethnic origin (Oct 98)
Education (see qualifications and young people)
enrolment by economic status (Apr 99, Aug OI)
Employment
bank holiday working (Aug 00, Mar 02)
employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 98)
employee jobs in the manufacturing industry (Oct 00 )
flexible working arrangements (Nov 00 Oct 01, Oct 02)
flexible working arrangements and by occupation (Oct 99)
IT occupations (Dec 98, Nov 00) IT occupations by region (Jun 99, Nov 00) IT occupations by region and age (Nov 01 )
job entry and exit by occupation (Apr OI) job-types of employees who were not in employment one year ago (Oct 98)
labour market status of families (Nov OI)
length of time continuously employed by occupation and industry (Feb 01, Feb 02) length of time with current employer by age (May 99)
length of time with current employer by age of dependent children (Aug 00)
LFS analysis of industry and occupation (Jul 00)
of different nationalities (Jul 98)
of new graduates (Oct 98, Jan 00, Jan 01, Jan 02)
nationalities of workers in the United
Kingdom (Aug 00)
people who were looking for a new or
additional job (Jun 98, Jul 99, Feb 01,
Feb 02)
rates by ethnic group and region (Dec 00)
rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99)
rates in English local authority districts (May 99, May 00)
reason for leaving last job (Dec 99, Dec 00, Dec 01)
status now and one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Oct 0I, Sep 02) unpaid family workers (Feb 99, Jul OI) working in inner London (May 99)

## Ethnic groups

by economic activity, region and managerial status (Jun 00)
by economic status (standard, using the 2001 Census questions from Sep 01) ${ }^{2}$ by part-time employment (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00
economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98)
educational status of young people (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Sep 02) employees belonging to a trade union (Mar 99, Mar 00)
employment rates by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99) employment rates by region (Dec 00, Sep 02)
in Work-based Training for Young People (May 00)
proportion of all in employment who are self-employed (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00, Jun 02)
revised estimates for ethnic groups (Mar 02)
work and worklessness among households (Apr 03)

## Graduates

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

## Health problems

by economic status and region (Nov 98) disabled people and the labour market (standard since Mar 99) ${ }^{2}$
disabled people by region, type of health problem and managerial status (Jul 00) long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people (Dec 99)
managerial experience of employees with a work-limiting disability (Feb 99)
Holiday entitlement and bank holidays
bank holiday working (Aug 00)
of full-time employees by occupation
(Apr 99, Mar 01)

## Homeworkers

by main and second job and hours (Jun 00)
by main and second job and occupation (Mar 99)
by main and second job and whom they work for (May 98)
by occupation and industry (May 01 Jun 02)
occasional homeworkers by social class (Jan 00)
teleworker homeworkers (May 98,
Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01)

## Hours

actual hours of paid and unpaid overtime (Apr 99)
bank holiday working (Aug 00)
employees working more than 48 hours per week by occupation (Dec 98, Jun OI)
flexible working arrangements ( Nov 00 ,
Oct 01)
flexible working arrangements and by occupation (Oct 99, Oct 02)
hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98)
hours worked in the EU (Jan 03)
reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Jun 99, Sep 01)
working longer hours by occupation and sex (Jul 02)

## Households

household reference person by age, earnings and tenure (Apr OI)
housing tenure, by sex and economic status (Apr OI)
work and worklessness (Nov 01,
Nov 02)
work and worklessness by ethnic origin (Apr 03)

Job-related training
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (Apr OI)
by employment status, age and qualification (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00, Sep 01)
by length, site and payment of fees (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00, Jun 01)
by occupation and industry (Mar 99, Mar 00, Mar 01, Mar 02)
number of employees by region (Dec OI) number of employees by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00)

## Job search methods

by duration of unemployment (Oct 99) how employees obtained their current job (Jan 99, Jan 00, Aug 01, Aug 02) of ILO unemployed people (Jan 99) of ILO unemployed people by highest qualification (Jul 99)
of people looking for a different or additional job (Jun 98, Feb 01, Feb 02)

## LFS revisions

information about regrossing project (Feb 00, Mar 00, Apr 00)
reweighting following 2001 Census (Dec 02)
Managerial responsibilities
by age and qualification (Jun 98, Feb 01, Jan 02)
of employees according to whether or not disabled (Feb 99, Jul 00)
of employees by sex and ethnic origin (Feb 99, Jun 00)
part-time (Jan 99)

## Migration

international migration (Aug 02)

## Nationalities

employment (Jul 98)
of workers in the United Kingdom
(Aug 00)
Older workers
economic activity of older people (Aug 02)
highest qualification held by older people (Dec 00)
labour market status of older people

## (Jun OI)

## Part-time workers

by age and reason (Dec 98)
by sex and social class (Sep 99)
managers (Jan 99)
reasons for not wanting a full-time job (Jun 99, Mar 01)
by age, sex and reason (Mar 03)

## Qualifications

Advanced Modern Apprentices (Apr 01) highest qualification held by age and sex (Jul 99)
highest qualification held by older people and the unemployed (Dec 00)
ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings by highest qualification (Apr 99, Jun 01)
labour market indicators by qualification level (Jun 02)
method of job search by highest qualification (Jul 99)
of managers (Feb 01, Jan 02)

## Redundancie

redundancies in the UK (Jul 02)
Second jobs
by employment status and industry (Aug 01)
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)
reasons for looking for another job (Jun 98, Jul 99)

## Self-employment

at sub-national level (Sep 98)
by occupation and industry (Jul 01, Mar 03) of ethnic groups (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00)
reasons for becoming self-employed
(Nov 99, Sep 00)
work location and number of employees
(Aug 98, Aug 00)
by age, sex and region (Mar 03)

Shiftworking
by type of shift and occupation (Nov 98, Nov 00, Oct 01, Oct 02)

## Sickness absence

by age and sex (Dec 99)
by industry, occupation, and number
of days (standard until May 00 ,
re-introduced from Feb 01)
by region, age and public/private sector (Feb 02)
changes to Labour Force Survey
questions (Aug 00, Nov 00)

## Size of workplace

small and medium enterprises (Jan 01, Apr 02)

## Skills shortages

Employers Skill Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

## Teleworkers

by job-type and occupation (May 98,
Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01, Oct 02)

## Temporary workers

by occupation (Dec 98)
by occupation, industry and length of employment (Nov 99)
by occupation, industry and reason
(Jan 01, Apr 03)
by occupation, age and reason (Jan 02)
by reason and age (Aug 99)
Travel
time taken to travel to work (Mar 99)
usual method and time taken to travel to
work (Jul 98, Mar 01, Mar 02)
Unemployment
by when left last job (Feb 99)
highest qualification held by the unemployed (Dec 00)
length by reason for leaving last job (Jul 98)
method of job search (Jan 99) method of job search by duration of unemployment (Oct 99)
method of job search by highest qualification (Jul 99)
New Deal for Young People (Feb 00, Apr 02)
rates by highest qualification (Apr 99, Jun 01)
transition between benefits (Nov 00)
Unions
membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99, Mar 00)
membership density by type of
employment (May 98, May 01, Mar 02)

## Vacancies

Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99, Oct 00)
people joining and leaving the claimant count (May 02)

## Women

attitudes to combining paid work and family life (Feb 00, Mar 00)
in the labour market (standard)'
labour market status of women with
young children (Jan 00)
returners (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00,
Oct 01)
Young people
economic activity by academic age (standard)'
educational status by ethnic origin
(Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00)
New Deal (Feb 00, Apr 02)

1 These standards appear in February,
May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.
${ }^{2}$ These standards appear in March, June September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

## Patterns of low pay

By Dick Heasman, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- The numbers of jobs paying at levels below the national minimum wage (NMW) threshold appear to be very responsive to the initial and uprated threshold levels, although the surveys indicate some evidence of a delay in the response.
- Numbers of jobs paying at the NMW level were at their largest when the threshold had just been introduced or recently been substantially increased. The NMW appears to have little or no spillover effect on higher levels of pay.
- For employees aged 18 to 21 the 'youth minimum rate' (the NMW for people aged 18 to 21 ) is not much used by employers, who are more than twice as likely to pay them at the adult minimum rate.
- Part-time jobs are about five times as likely to be low paid as full-time jobs, while women's jobs are three times as likely to be low paid as men's. The latter is partly explained by the fact that many more part-time jobs are held by women than by men; nevertheless a full-time job held by a woman is about twice as likely to be low paid as one held by a man.
- There are large disparities in the incidence of low pay between different occupations and between different industry sectors, jobs in the hotel and restaurant sector being particularly low paid. Disparities between different regions of the UK are far smaller.
- The ratio of the proportion of women's jobs to men's paying below $£ 5$ per hour is at its greatest (over four) for workers between the ages of 35 and 49. This is believed to be the result of women returning from career breaks, during which their earning potential had not increased.
- To some extent, however, women are more likely than men to be paid below $£ 5$ per hour even at ages younger than those where the return from a career break would be expected. This finding has yet to be explained.


#### Abstract

This article looks at how the distribution of low pay has changed since the introduction of the national minimum wage, and at some of the main features of low paid jobs in spring 2002.


## Introduction

THIS ARTICLE looks at how the distribution of low pay has changed since the introduction of the national minimum wage (NMW) on 1 April 1999 , and at the characteristics of the low paid. It utilises the methodology developed by ONS to measure low pay, and on which the estimates published in the low pay First Release are based (see Box l) ${ }^{1}$.

The higher quality estimates for the lower end of the pay distribution derived from the new ONS methodology provide an opportunity for supplementary analysis of the issues surrounding low pay. In respect of low pay much of the
emphasis on the National Statistics website is on the numbers of jobs paid below the NMW (see Box 1). It is useful also to look at the lower end of the pay distribution in more general terms.
The first three sections of this article look at the distribution of low pay over the past four years, and its relation to the NMW threshold. The next section looks at the characteristics of people earning less than 10p above the NMW rate, and those aged 22 and over earning less than $£ 5$ per hour. The final section looks at differences in low pay between women and men with particular reference to the age breakdown.

## Box I Estimating low pay

ONS produces information about the lower end of the earnings distribution and estimates for the number of jobs paid below NMW rates. These are available on the National Statistics website at:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vInk=58 37.

The estimates cannot necessarily be used as a measure of non-compliance with the legislation because information on whether an individual is eligible for minimum wage rates is not available. For example, it is not possible to identify people such as apprentices and those undergoing training, who are exempt from the minimum wage rate or are entitled to lower rates. Similarly, if employees receive free accommodation employers are entitled to offset hourly rates by up to 57 p per hour (subject to a maximum weekly offset, currently $£ 22.75$ ). The data used to provide the estimates do, however, use a definition of hourly rate of pay that conforms to the NMW legislation. This does not, for instance, include overtime pay or shift premium payments.

The estimates are based on a methodology that combines Labour Force Survey (LFS) and New Earnings Survey (NES) data after making some adjustments that are designed to reduce the shortcomings in measuring low pay inherent in each dataset. The LFS data used is normally that from the whole of the March-May quarter while the NES data relates to a period in early April. Hence the result of the combination is referred to as a 'spring' estimate. The LFS data used for the spring 1999 estimate is from the months of April and May only, so that the estimate can provide a picture of the low pay distribution after the introduction of the NMW.

In terms of measuring low pay, both the NES and LFS have limitations. The NES information should be accurate as it is taken from payroll records, but the survey has limited coverage of workers earning below the PAYE threshold. The low-pay methodology attempts to adjust for this by grossing up the survey estimates to population level. The LFS has more complete coverage of jobs, especially casual and low-paid jobs, but the data on earnings and hours are less precise as payslips or other documentary evidence are not necessarily consulted.

During 2002 ONS conducted a review of the methodology, called the 'central estimates' methodology, resulting in several improvements. These were used to produce the estimates for the years 1998 to 2002, which were released during October 2002. A summary of the methodology and a description of the review are both available from the National Statistics website. Where available, the revised estimates make use of hourly-rate data from the LFS collected from all workers paid an hourly rate, and age at I April derived from date-of-birth data in the NES. In both cases these data are only available from spring 2000 onwards, making these estimates of considerably higher quality than the ones for spring 1999 and spring 1998.

Since the NES is based on the returns of UK employers on the interdepartmental business register, data collected on certain individuals in the LFS have no counterpart in the NES. These people include those employed in industry sectors P: private households with employed persons, and Q: extra-territorial organisations and bodies. Consequently, the central estimates methodology is applied to data on jobs in industry sectors A to $O$.

## The distribution of low

pay over the period 1999 to 2002

This section looks at how the distribution of low pay has changed by considering four snapshots of the distribution taken in the spring of each year. When looking at these distributions it is worth bearing in mind the prevailing NMW thresholds. Table 1 shows their levels and the periods to which they applied. It can be seen that in spring 1999 and spring 2000 the thresholds were $£ 3.60$ per hour for those aged 22 and over, and $£ 3.00$ for those aged 18 to 21 . In spring 2001 the rates were $£ 3.70$ and $£ 3.20$ respectively, and in spring $2002 £ 4.10$ and $£ 3.50$ respectively.

| Table | The national minimum wage: thresholds for hourly pay by age of job holder; <br> United Kingdom; April 1999 to date |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Age | $\boldsymbol{£}$ |
| 18 to 21 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ and over |  |
| Periods when thresholds in force |  |  |
| April 1999 to May 2000 | 3.00 | 3.60 |
| June 2000 to September 2000 | 3.20 | 3.60 |
| October 2000 to September 2001 | 3.20 | 3.70 |
| October 200I to September 2002 | 3.50 | 4.10 |
| From October 2002 | 3.60 | 4.20 |

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Figure 1 shows the earnings distribution for jobs held by people aged 22 and over. In the year 1999 there were substantially greater numbers of jobs paid below the NMW wage threshold than in the other three years. Additionally, there were also greater
numbers of jobs paid at a range of levels significantly below $£ 3.60$. The most likely explanation for this is that the NMW had just been introduced and was still being adapted to. Between 1999 and 2000 there were sharp drops in the numbers of jobs paid below these levels,

Figure $\mid$ Numbers of jobs paid below different hourly rates of pay for people aged 22 and over; United Kingdom; 1999 to 2002


Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates

| $\text { Table } 2$ | Jobs paid at the level of the minimum wage ${ }^{a}$ for people aged 22 and over; United Kingdom; I 999 to 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Per cent |
| 1999 | 675 | 3.0 |
| 2000 | 515 | 2.2 |
| 2001 | 345 | 1.5 |
| 2002 | 595 | 2.5 |

a Defined as paid at least the minimum wage and less than 5 p per hour above it.
b To the nearest 5,000 .
perhaps reflecting that during this period the legislation had settled in.

In contrast, the year 2001 shows very small decreases in numbers of jobs paid below levels up to $£ 3.60$ per hour, but large falls at levels between $£ 3.60$ and £3.70. In 2001, when the threshold had been increased to $£ 3.70$ per hour, the number of jobs paying less than this amount fell by 600,000 , whereas in 2000 the number paying less than $£ 3.60$ fell by only 290,000.

By spring 2002 the threshold had been increased to $£ 4.10$ per hour. The increase in the NMW rate between spring 1999 and spring 2002 was in line with the growth in the Average Earnings Index over the same period. Numbers of jobs paid at levels below $£ 4.10$ in spring

2002, however, were much smaller than the numbers paid at levels below $£ 3.60$ in spring 1999, which might be explained by the fact that by spring 2002 the threshold had been in place for six months. After the uprating of the NMW threshold in October 2001, the 2002 curve has a totally different shape from the 2001 curve in the range $£ 3.70$ to $£ 4.10$. There were large falls over this 12-month period in numbers of jobs paying below $£ 3.70$ to below $£ 4.10$ per hour, with the number paying less than $£ 4.10$ falling by no less than $1,150,000$.
Another feature of Figure 1 is the steep rise in 1999 to 2001 where hourly pay is less than $£ 4.05$ per hour but at least $£ 4.00$ per hour. This indicates large numbers of jobs paid at this level, and
mainly arises from jobs reported as being paid at exactly $£ 4.00$ per hour. This feature is much less marked in 2002 when the NMW rate stood at $£ 4.10$. High incidence at round numbers is a general feature of the hourly pay distribution: for instance, if the graph were extended there would be another steep rise corresponding to jobs paid at exactly $£ 5.00$ per hour. While the round number phenomenon is to some extent a feature of both the LFS and the NES distributions, it is stronger in the LFS, so it appears that there is some tendency for people to be paid at round numbers but also an extra tendency for respondents in household surveys to report being paid at round numbers.

## Earnings at the minimum wage

Most observers of the lower end of the earnings distribution have an interest in pay at the level of the minimum wage. The national statistical institutes of many countries make this the main focus of their reporting of low pay, and Eurostat compares its incidence for full-time workers across a number of OECD countries. For the

| $\text { Table } 3$ | Numbers and proportions of jobs held by people aged 18 to 21 paid at different wage thresholds; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United Kingdom; 1999 to 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At NMW threshold for people aged 18 to 21 |  | At NMW threshold for people aged 22 and over |  | Between the two thresholds |  |
|  | Thousands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Per cent | Thousands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Per cent | Thousands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Per cent |
| 1999 | 45 | 2.9 | 110 | 6.9 | 190 | 11.9 |
| 2000 | 35 | 2.1 | 125 | 7.5 | 110 | 6.7 |
| 2001 | 25 | 1.5 | 90 | 5.0 | 105 | 5.9 |
| 2002 | 45 | 2.4 | 130 | 7.3 | 170 | 9.3 |

Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
a Defined as paid at least the minimum wage and less than 5 p per hour above it.
b To the nearest 5,000 .
data sources used in the United Kingdom, measurement problems make it difficult to report this precisely, so the following definition will be used for the purposes of this article: a job at the minimum wage is one that pays at least the minimum wage and less than 5 p per hour above it.

Using this definition, Table 2 shows the number and proportion of jobs held by people aged 22 and over paid at the level of the minimum wage. This (and also Table 3, which relates to people aged 18 to 21 ) shows that earnings at the level of the NMW were most prevalent in 1999 and 2002. In 1999 the NMW
had just been introduced, while in 2002 its threshold had recently been substantially increased.
The results presented in this and the previous section show various features of the distribution of low pay that appear to have been strongly influenced by the level of the NMW threshold and its relationship to levels in preceding years. However, at any level beyond 5 p above the threshold each year's curve is, in essence, just the previous year's curve shifted downwards, exactly as would be expected with normal wage inflation. It appears then that effects on those further up the low pay distribution
from the introduction and uprating of the NMW (so called spillover effects) are negligible.

## Earnings of young people

Figure 2 shows the earnings distribution for jobs held by people aged 18 to 21 . Numbers of jobs are much lower here than for those aged 22 and over, as this is a relatively narrow age band. Consequently, when making comparisons between years and between different earnings bands, only relatively large differences are likely to be statistically significant.


|  | Proportions of jobs paid at less than $10 p$ above the national minimum wage ${ }^{a}$ by sex, age group and working pattern; United Kingdom; spring 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Full-time | Per cent Part-time |
| All |  |  |  |
| Aged 18 and over | 4.3 | 2.0 | 10.8 |
| Aged 18-21 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 6.2 |
| Aged 22 and over | 4.3 | 1.8 | 11.3 |
| Men |  |  |  |
| Aged 18 and over | 2.3 | 1.5 | 10.4 |
| Aged 18-21 | 4.4 | * | * |
| Aged 22 and over | 2.2 | 1.3 | 12.3 |
| Women |  |  |  |
| Aged 18 and over | 6.5 | 2.9 | 10.9 |
| Aged 18-21 | 6.1 | * | * |
| Aged 22 and over | 6.5 | 2.8 | 11.1 |

Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
a Less than $£ 4.20$ per hour for people aged 22 and over; less than $£ 3.60$ per hour for people aged 18 to 21 .

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
Table 5 Proportions of jobs held by people aged 22 and over paid at less than $£ 5$ per
hour by sex and working pattern; United Kingdom; spring 2002

|  | Occupations with highest incidence of low pay; United Kingdom; spring 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SOC90 code ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Per cent |
| Paid less than 10p above the national minimum wage ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | Bar staff | 622 | 28.9 |
|  | Tailors, dressmakers | 556 | 24.3 |
|  | Waiters, waitresses | 621 | 22.6 |
|  | Hairdressers, barbers | 660 | 20.9 |
|  | Petrol pump forecourt attendants | 722 | 19.5 |
|  | Cleaners, domestics | 958 | 18.7 |
|  | Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers | 673 | 17.9 |
|  | Kitchen porters, hands | 952 | 17.4 |
|  | Lift and car park attendants | 955 | 17.4 |
| 10 | Window dressers, floral arrangers | 791 | 16.2 |
| Paid less than $£ 5$ per hour ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Market and street traders and assistants | 732 | 76.5 |
|  | Petrol pump forecourt attendants | 722 | 70.6 |
| 3 | Bar staff | 622 | 70.3 |
|  | Retail cash desk and check-out operators | 721 | 67.0 |
|  | Waiters, waitresses | 621 | 66.0 |
|  | Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers | 673 | 65.9 |
|  | Kitchen porters, hands | 952 | 65.8 |
|  | Cleaners, domestics | 958 | 60.7 |
|  | Counterhands, catering assistants | 953 | 59.1 |
| 10 | Shelf-fillers | 954 | 57.0 |

[^0]However, similar features relative to NMW thresholds appear to be present in this distribution as in the distribution for those aged 22 and over. The 2001 curve flattens in the $£ 3.00$ to $£ 3.20$ range, and the 2002 curve flattens in the $£ 3.20$ to $£ 3.50$ range. In the year 2000, where the threshold had not been increased in the previous 12 months, numbers of jobs paying below the level of the NMW actually remained constant, whereas in each of 2001 and 2002 they dropped by 50,000 on the previous year. And there is again in the years 1999 to 2001 the steep rise corresponding to jobs reported as being paid at exactly $£ 4.00$ per hour.

Another steep rise in Figure 2 occurs at the level of the minimum wage for those aged 22 and over (the adult minimum rate). In fact, for the year 2002 the concentration of jobs paid at $£ 4.00$ per hour is no longer a strong feature, apparently because employers have preferred to pay at the adult minimum rate instead. Table 3 provides the number and proportion of jobs held by people aged 18 to 21 paid at the level of the minimum wage for their age group (the youth minimum rate), at the adult minimum rate and at a level between the two. It shows that, for each year, more than twice as many of these jobs were paid at the adult minimum rate as were paid at the youth minimum rate. And in spring 2000 more of these jobs were paid at the adult minimum rate than were paid in the much broader band lying between the two minimum rates.

## Characteristics of the low paid

Using the ONS low-pay estimates methodology, this section presents data for spring 2002 showing proportions of jobs paid less than 10p above the NMW, and at below $£ 5$ per hour where jobholders are aged 22 and over. While these give a snapshot of the situation at one particular point in time, examination of the spring 2000 and 2001 data has shown very similar patterns. Tables 4 and 5 are given by age group, sex, and whether the job is full-time or part-time. Both tables show women to be nearly three times as vulnerable to low pay as men. This

Figure 3 Proportions of jobs paid at less than $£ 5$ per hour by industrial sector; United Kingdom; spring 2002


Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
disparity between the sexes shows strongly for those aged 22 and over; it is present but not so large for the age range 18 to 21.

There is an even greater disparity between the pay of full-time and parttime workers, part-time jobs being about five times as likely to be low paid as full-time ones. Among part-time jobs the sex of the jobholder appears to make little difference to the likelihood of the job being low paid. Women are marginally more likely than men to be paid below the $£ 4.20$ threshold, although among part-time workers aged 22 and over men are slightly more likely to be low paid. At the $£ 5.00$ per hour threshold for jobholders aged 22 and over women are slightly more likely to be low paid. The idea that holding a part-time job makes one even more vulnerable to low pay than being a woman is supported by the fact that fulltime jobs held by women are less likely to be low paid than the average for all jobs. However, it is still the case that women holding full-time jobs are about twice as likely to be low paid as are men holding full-time jobs.

Over four times as many women as men hold part-time jobs, so there is presumably some connection between the vulnerability of part-time workers to low pay and the vulnerability of women
to low pay. Another factor is that occupations offering a large number of part-time jobs and also employing a high proportion of women tend to be low paid, but it would be beyond the scope of this article to suggest either the fact that most of these jobs are held by women or that most are part-time influences this tendency. Examples, as identified through the examination of NES data, are childcare and related occupations, and retail cash desk and check-out operators.
Figure 3 shows the percentage of jobs paying less than $£ 5$ per hour for jobholders aged 22 and over by industry sector. (The picture for the threshold 10 p above the national minimum wage rate is similar, and so for reasons of space is not shown here.) The industry sector shown to be predominantly low paid at this level is hotels and restaurants ( 44 per cent). It is also by far the most vulnerable to pay at and below the NMW threshold. There is also a high proportion of low-paid jobs in the wholesale, retail and motor trades sector ( 29 per cent). The agriculture, hunting and forestry sector ( 22 per cent) and the community, social and personal sector (21 per cent) have significantly higher than average low pay, while the health and social work sector ( 15 per cent) has slightly higher.

Table 6 shows that bar staff were the most likely to be paid less than 10 p above the NMW in spring 2002, while market and street traders and assistants were the most likely of those aged 22 and over to be paid at less than $£ 5.00$ per hour. Data for these estimates were obtained from the NES, applying the low pay methodology normally used to obtain the NES element of the central low pay estimate. As they are at a finer level of classification, the occupations listed are more recognisable than the major occupational groups shown for jobs paid below the NMW threshold on the National Statistics website. These two lists can be compared with the one for lowest-paid occupations in Table 7 of an earlier article about the NES (see pp643-655, Labour Market Trends, December 2002). It should be noted, however, that there are some differences in coverage (for example, the above article covers only Great Britain and full-time employees on adult rates).

The regions of the United Kingdom show relatively little disparity in rates of low pay in comparison with disparities by sex, part-time working, industry or occupation. Generally speaking, the prevalence of low pay increases with distance from London, although Scotland is close to the average. Figure 4 shows the regional distribution for the

## Figure 4 Proportion of jobs paid at less than 10p above the national minimum wage ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ by government office region and country; spring 2002



Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates

[^1]

Sources: New Earnings Survey; Labour Force Survey; ONS estimates
proportion of jobs paid at less than 10p per hour above the NMW rate.

To be precise, much of the discussion in this section has been about the characteristics of low-paid jobs rather than of low-paid people. Industry, occupation and whether it is full-time or part-time are characteristics of a job, while a geographical region is usually the characteristic of both the job and its holder. Characteristics of low-paid people and jobs can interact in complex ways, as with sex, occupation and whether the job is full-time or part-time. One personal characteristic that undoubtedly influences pay levels is educational qualifications. Data from the spring 2002 LFS shows that the likelihood of low pay increases steadily as the level of the highest educational qualification decreases: among people aged 22 and over those with no recognised qualification are just over 20 times as likely to be paid below $£ 5$ per hour as are graduates.

## Differences in low pay between women and men

Differences in pay between women and men over the entire earnings distribution are usually presented in terms of the gender pay gap. This is an average
of women's pay given as a percentage of the corresponding average of men's pay. The average used can be the mean or median. If weekly, monthly or annual pay is used for this purpose, part of the resulting pay gap will arise from the greater incidence of part-time working among women, and another part will arise from the fact that, on average, men work longer hours in full-time employment than do women. It is usual to base the gender pay gap on hourly pay to attempt to measure the average difference in the price of men's and women's labour, although unadjusted for the type of work being carried out.

The low pay methodology has been specifically designed to describe the lower end of the pay distribution, but lends itself to estimates of proportions of jobs paying below a given threshold rather than averages. This article therefore applies this approach to the examination of differences in low pay between women and men, while at the same time exploring at what ages these differences occur. The threshold chosen for the presentations here is $£ 5.00$ per hour, although similar patterns were observed for $£ 4.50$ and $£ 6.00$ per hour.

As has already been noted (see Table 5), women are nearly three times as likely as men to be paid below $£ 5$ per hour in the 22 and over age group. This
equates to a difference of about 14 percentage points. However, one would not expect this situation to hold throughout the age range. The pay gap between the sexes might reasonably be expected to widen at the age when women return to paid work after career breaks, as their earning potential will tend to have been put on hold while that of their male counterparts will have been increasing in the preceding years.

Figure 5 explores this hypothesis by showing the percentages of men and women earning below $£ 5$ per hour in various age bands. The greatest disparity between the sexes, in terms of the ratio between them of the percentage of jobs paid less than $£ 5$ per hour, is indeed in the age range 35 to 49 . The age bands 35 to 39 , 40 to 44 and 45 to 49 years are the only ones where this ratio is greater than four, being 4.1, 4.4 and 4.2 respectively.

There is, however, an unexpected feature of Figure 5, namely that women are more likely than men to be paid below $£ 5$ per hour even in the 18 to 21 age band. This observation appears to be fairly robust, as it is present in both the constituent surveys (the NES and the LFS), and examination of the spring 2000 and 2001 data has shown a similar finding. It also shows that by the time the 26 to 29 age band has been reached
 New Earnings Survey; ONS estimates
women are about twice as likely as men to be paid under $£ 5$ per hour.

Explanations of these features at such young ages are unlikely to come from career breaks. It could be hypothesised that women, whether by their own choice or not, are predominantly employed in occupations or industries that are low-paying, while these occupations or industries are not in themselves paying more to men than they are to women. This, however, does not appear to be the case, at least at the level of industry sectors or major occupational groups.

Figure 6 gives an illustration of this. The hotel and restaurant industry sector has been chosen as it is particularly lowpaying, and the data source is the NES as this survey has the more reliable industrial classification. In this figure a similar pattern is seen to that of Figure 5 , not only in the middle of the age range but also for the younger age groups. The fact that this is the lowest paying industrial sector leads to the ratio of the percentages for women and men being somewhat less than in Figure 5, while the difference between women and men is correspondingly greater in terms of percentage points. For the 18 to 21 age band even the ratios of the percentages are the same in the two figures, and in this band the likelihood
of being paid at least $£ 5$ per hour in the hotel and restaurant sector is over one-and-a-half times greater for a man than for a woman.

Other industrial sectors and major occupational groups show similar patterns. There appears not to be a simple explanation for the early age at which the difference in low pay between women and men begins to occur, although the use of a finer level of detail in industrial or occupational classification might aid understanding. It undoubtedly appears to be the case, however, that the difference is greatest in the age range 35 to 49 , with the most likely explanation of this being the return of women from career breaks.

## Conclusion

Comparison of low pay distributions over the past four years shows the numbers of jobs paying at levels below the NMW thresholds were very responsive to the level at which the threshold was initially set, and to subsequent upratings. However, the contrast between spring 1999, when the threshold had just been introduced, and later years, when any new threshold had been in place for at least six months, indicates some evidence from the surveys of a delay in the response.

Low pay particularly affects some groups, for instance women and parttime workers (who are often likely to be women). Disparity in pay between the sexes starts at an early age, for reasons that are not clear. This might be a fruitful area for further research, not just in the field of low pay but over the entire earnings distribution.

## Note

I Low pay estimates First Release is available at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lpel002.pdf.

## Reference

Bulman, J.,'Patterns of pay:results of the 2002 New Earnings Survey', pp643-55, Labour Market Trends , December 2002.


# International comparisons of labour disputes in 2001 

By Joanne Monger, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

In 2001 the UK had the eleventh lowest strike rate (defined as the number of working days lost due to labour disputes per thousand employees) of the 23 countries that supplied data in the OECD - the same ranking as in 2000.

- Of the 23 OECD countries where data are presented ten saw a fall in their strike rates between 2000 and 200 I, I I saw a rise and two countries, including the UK, stayed the same.
- The OECD average strike rate of 29 days in 2001 is the lowest in this series and the lowest since 1983. The fall between 2000 and 2001 was heavily influenced by the USA where one large dispute distorted the 2000 average.
- The UK strike rate has been below both the EU and the OECD averages since 1992, with the exception of 1996.
- The average UK strike rate for the five years 1997 to 2001 was 52 per cent lower than the previous fiveyear period (1992-1996). The equivalent falls for the EU and the OECD were 45 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.
- The UK strike rate for the production and construction industries has remained fairly constant since 1996. The 1997 to 2001 five-year average was 15 per cent lower than the average for the previous five years. This compares with falls of 27 per cent in the EU and 10 per cent in the OECD.
- The UK five-year average strike rate for the service sector fell by 56 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001, while there was a 40 per cent fall in the EU and a 15 per cent rise in the OECD.

> This article compares trends in strike activity in the UK, EU and OECD countries over the ten-year period from 1992 to 200 I.

## Introduction

THIS ARTICLE continues a regular series of international labour dispute features, and presents data on labour disputes in member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) between 1992 and 2001. Data for international comparisons are always a little behind those available for the UK alone. More recent figures for the UK are presented in Tables H. 11 and H. 12 (see ppS84-85). For a detailed analysis of labour disputes in the UK in 2001 see pp589-603, Labour Market Trends, November 2002.

The statistics presented in this article are useful for showing relative levels of working days lost through disputes in each country and how they have
changed over time. However, an exact comparison between countries is not possible because there are important differences in the methods used for compiling statistics on labour disputes in the individual countries. These differences in coverage are shown in the technical note and are discussed in the second half of the article.

It should also be noted that, although these articles appear annually and cover ten-year periods, there are often revisions to previous years' data in the current article. Generally these revisions will only affect recent years and will have arisen because the data on either working days lost or employment have been revised by the individual countries during the year. In some cases

| Table $\quad$ La | Labour disputes: working days not worked per I,000 employees ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in all industries and services; 1992-200 I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1992$ | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | $1997$ | $1998$ | $1999$ | 2000 | $2001$ | Average ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ 1992-96 \\ \text { to } 1997-01 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1992-96 | 1997-01 | 1992-01 |  |
| United Kingdom | 24 | 30 | 13 | 18 | 55 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 14 | 21 | -52 |
| [UK ranking] | [8] | [13] | [7] | [5] | [16] | [9] | [9] | [10] | [II] | [II] | [6] | [8] | [7] |  |
| Austria | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | -50 |
| Belgium | 65 | 18 | 24 | 33 | 48 | 13 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 47 | 38 | 21 | 29 | -45 |
| Denmark | 27 | 50 | 33 | 85 | 32 | 42 | 1,317 | 38 | 51 | 24 | 46 | 292 | 172 | 535 |
| Finland | 41 | 10 | 307 | 493 | 11 | 56 | 70 | 10 | 126 | 30 | 170 | 58 | 112 | -66 |
| France | 37 | 48 | 39 | 300 | 57 | 42 | 51 | 70 | 114 | 83 | 97 | 73 | 84 | -25 |
| Germany | 47 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 9 | -94 |
| Ireland | 217 | 68 | 27 | 132 | 110 | 69 | 32 | 168 | 72 | 82 | 110 | 86 | 96 | -22 |
| Italy | 180 | 236 | 238 | 65 | 137 | 84 | 40 | 62 | 59 | 66 | 172 | 62 | 116 | -64 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 6 | -92 |
| Netherlands | 15 | 8 | 8 | 115 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 17 | -83 |
| Portugal | 57 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 30 | 19 | 24 | -37 |
| Spain | 676 | 238 | 698 | 157 | 165 | 182 | 121 | 132 | 296 | 152 | 385 | 178 | 271 | -54 |
| Sweden | 7 | 54 | 15 | 177 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 6 | 30 | -89 |
| EU average ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 103 | 69 | 98 | 96 | 53 | 37 | 53 | 37 | 60 | 43 | 84 | 46 | 64 | -45 |
| Iceland | 3 | 1 | 864 | 1,887 | 0 | 292 | 557 | 0 | 368 | 1,571 | 556 | 571 | 564 | 3 |
| Norway | 207 | 19 | 54 | 27 | 286 | 4 | 141 | 3 | 239 | 0 | 121 | 78 | 98 | -36 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 200 |
| Turkey | 152 | 75 | 30 | 580 | 31 | 20 | 30 | 24 | 36 | 29 | 175 | 28 | 95 | -84 |
| Australia | 148 | 100 | 76 | 79 | 131 | 77 | 72 | 88 | 61 | 50 | 107 | 69 | 87 | -36 |
| Canada | 184 | 132 | 137 | 133 | 280 | 296 | 196 | 190 | 125 | 164 | 174 | 192 | 183 | 10 |
| Japan | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | -50 |
| New Zealand | 98 | 20 | 31 | 41 | 51 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 37 | 48 | 17 | 31 | -65 |
| United States | 37 | 36 | 45 | 51 | 42 | 38 | 42 | 16 | 163 | 9 | 42 | 54 | 48 | 29 |
| OECD average | 69 | 48 | 61 R | 77 | 51 | 41 | 46 | 30 | 90 | 29 | 61 | 47 | 54 | -23 |

Sources for working days not worked: ILO; Eurostat; national statistical offices
Sources for employees: OECD; except UK, Office for National Statistics
a Some employee figures have been estimated.
b Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.
c Greece no longer collects data on labour disputes; the European Union average therefore excludes Greece.
R revised
the revisions can be quite large and users should take particular care when making comparisons between articles.

## Overall comparisons

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost through labour disputes per thousand employees over the ten-year period 1992 to 2001 for each of the OECD countries where data are presented. This shows that in 2001 the UK's strike rate was ranked eleventh lowest out of 23 , the same as in 2000. Over the OECD as a whole, ten countries saw a fall in their rate over the
year, 11 saw a rise and two showed no change. The OECD average strike rate of 29 days in 2001 shows a sharp drop from 90 in 2000, and is the lowest rate in this series. However, it should be noted that the USA's increase in strike rate from 16 in 1999 to 163 in 2000 (due to the large dispute in the recreational, cultural and sporting activities sector) did distort the OECD average.
Figure 1 shows the strike rates in 2001 for each of the $14 \mathrm{EU}^{1}$ countries that supplied data, with the UK having the seventh lowest rate. Figure 2 displays the UK rate against the EU average for each year from 1992 to
2001. The UK rate has been significantly below the EU average since 1992, with the exception of 1996. Within the EU, Spain has experienced consistently high rates over this tenyear period, while Austria, Germany and Luxembourg have generally shown very low rates. In 2001 Belgium saw the largest annual increase in its strike rate (from 8 to 47).

In most countries there has been considerable variation in the rates from year to year, and some years have been dominated by a small number of very large strikes. In the UK, 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1996 were as a


Source: Eurostat; ONS
result of one stoppage in the transport, storage and communication group. Other examples include the public sector strike in France in 1995, the large private sector strike in Denmark in

1998, the health sector strike in Ireland in 1999 and the transport, storage and communication group strike in Finland in 2000. Seven countries in the EU saw a rise in their strike rate between 2000
and 2001, with Belgium showing the largest increase. In order to lessen the weight of a single year's data, comparisons can be made over a number of years.

Figure 3 shows average strike rates in the UK, the EU and the OECD over rolling five-year periods from 1992. This shows the overall decline in strike activity over the decade, with the UK rate consistently below both the EU and OECD averages. The average rates for the periods 1992 to 1996 and 1997 to 2001 are also shown in Table 1. Over this period, the average rate fell in the EU by 45 per cent and in the OECD by 23 per cent. The countries seeing an increase in their rates were Denmark, Iceland, Switzerland, Canada and the USA. Of these, Denmark had a particularly high strike rate in 1998, and Iceland is unusual in having very high figures for 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2001, and either very low or negligible figures for 1992, 1993, 1996 and 1999. The five-year on five-year comparisons need to be interpreted carefully, as most of the rises were not trends but dominated by one-year high values, for example Denmark in 1998 and the USA in 2000. Also, percentage change comparisons for countries with very low strike rates (anything under 5) should be treated with caution. Between 1997 and 2001 the average number of working days lost per thousand


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average |  |  | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 1992-96 | 1997-01 | 1992-01 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { change } \\ 1992-96 \\ \text { to } 1997-01 \end{array}$ |
| United Kingdom | 25 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 18 | -15 |
| Austria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 155 | 60 | 80 | 115 | 135 | 48 | 25 | 20 | 28 | 156 | 109 | 55 | 83 | -50 |
| Denmark | 79 | 159 | 101 | 197 | 101 | 98 | 3,200 | 94 | 112 | 70 | 128 | 724 | 430 | 466 |
| Finland | 112 | 28 | 1,041 | 28 | 20 | 47 | 37 | 20 | 275 | 15 | 237 | 80 | 154 | -66 |
| France | 46 | 63 | 75 | 112 | 58 | 52 | 43 | 79 | 84 | 31 | 71 | 58 | 64 | -18 |
| Germany | 30 | 41 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 13 | -91 |
| Ireland | 43 | 43 | 29 | 60 | 116 | 45 | 29 | 81 | 43 | 41 | 59 | 48 | 53 | -19 |
| Italy | 281 | 356 | 278 | 92 | 308 | 164 | 63 | 116 | 62 | 126 | 264 | 106 | 186 | -60 |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Netherlands | 24 | 10 | 8 | 443 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 97 | 6 | 51 | -94 |
| Portugal | 62 | 44 | 54 | 43 | 32 | 55 | 39 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 47 | 27 | 37 | -43 |
| Spain | 497 | 412 | 323 | 286 | 320 | 349 | 253 | 135 | 534 | 363 | 371 | 331 | 349 | -11 |
| Sweden | 0 | 190 | 29 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 3 | 24 | -93 |
| EU average ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (108) | (117) | (99) | (84) | (89) | (69) | (97) | (48) | (84) | (69) | (100) | (73) | (87) | -27 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | 52 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 1,106 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 842 | 0 | 249 | 173 | 210 | -31 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Turkey | 124 | 160 | 54 | I,053 | 59 | 40 | 32 | 55 | 56 | 42 | 294 | 45 | 159 | -85 |
| Australia | 314 | 243 | 217 | 263 | 383 | 237 | 236 | 247 | 183 | 217 | 284 | 224 | 254 | -21 |
| Canada | 464 | 244 | 260 | 323 | 380 | 349 | 364 | 293 | 194 | 217 | 333 | 280 | 306 | -16 |
| Japan | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | I | 1 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 338 | 11 | 41 | 72 | 53 | 42 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 70 | 97 | 31 | 63 | -68 |
| United States | 74 | 111 | 109 | 188 | 116 | 78 | 137 | 62 | 55 | 14 | 120 | 70 | 94 | -42 |
| OECD average | (91) | (98) | (87) | (145) | (96) | (67) | (97) | (54) | (67) | (46) | (84) | (76) | (80) | -10 |

Sources for working days not worked: ILO; Eurostat; national statistical offices Sources for employees: OECD; except UK, Office for National Statistics
See footnotes to Table I.
() Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.
.. Not available.

## Figure 3 Five-year average strike rates; UK, EU and OECD; 1992-200I



| Table 2 La | Labour disputes: working days not worked per I,000 employees ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in the service industries; 1992-2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average |  |  | Percentage |
|  | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 1992-96 | 1997-01 | 1992-01 | change 1992-96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to 1997-01 |
| United Kingdom | 24 | 32 | 13 | 20 | 66 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 22 | 32 | 14 | 22 | -56 |
| Austria | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | -50 |
| Belgium | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Denmark | 2 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 494 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 106 | 57 | 2,020 |
| Finland | 12 | 3 | 12 | 718 | 8 | 62 | 75 | 5 | 52 | 36 | 150 | 46 | 95 | -69 |
| France | 23 | 41 | 22 | 279 | 58 | 35 | 54 | 69 | 130 | 104 | 86 | 79 | 82 | -8 |
| Germany | 61 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 7 | -93 |
| Ireland | 315 | 83 | 26 | 173 | 111 | 85 | 34 | 214 | 87 | 102 | 139 | 106 | 120 | -24 |
| Italy | 112 | 149 | 208 | 44 | 32 | 33 | 22 | 33 | 59R | 35 | 109 | 37 | 72 | -66 |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 12 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | -38 |
| Portugal | 56 | 15 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 16 | -43 |
| Spain | 404 | 121 | 62 | 74 | 99 | 116 | 39 | 61 | 197 | 37 | 150 | 90 | 117 | -40 |
| Sweden | 10 | 6 | 10 | 241 | 24 | 9 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 8 | 32 | -86 |
| EU average ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (69) | (4I) | (36) | (84) | (37) | (22) | (30) | (26) | (51) | (32) | (53) | (32) | (42) | -40 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | 263 | 22 | 64 | 37 | 30 | 0 | 185 | 2 | 67 | 0 | 82 | 51 | 65 | -38 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Turkey | 5 | 9 | 7 | 143 | 11 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 17 | 36 | 16 | 25 | -56 |
| Australia | 99 | 55 | 34 | 26 | 61 | 32 | 28 | 47 | 28 | 8 | 54 | 28 | 40 | -48 |
| Canada | 97 | 99 | 100 | 69 | 259 | 309 | 127 | 163 | 103 | 161 | 124 | 171 | 148 | 38 |
| Japan | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | -33 |
| New Zealand | 26 | 11 | 28 | 31 | 49 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 33 | 30 | 13 | 21 | -57 |
| United States | 25 | 12 | 24 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 200 | 8 | 17 | 48 | 33 | 182 |
| OECD average | (44) | (26) | (28) | (40) | (33) | (31) | (19) | (18) | (102) | (22) | (34) | (39) | (37) | 15 |

See footnotes to Table $I$.
() Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data. .. Not available.
employees in the UK was 14, a fall of 52 per cent over the previous five-year period. As shown in Table 1, nine other countries saw sharper falls over the same period.

## Comparisons by industry

One particular characteristic of labour disputes is the variation between industries in the incidence of strikes: some industries such as manufacturing and transport have consistently high strike rates while others like agriculture have very low ones. Since the industrial composition of employment can vary quite significantly between countries this can sometimes explain why one country has a particularly high or low ranking compared with another. In
addition, the different industrial classifications and groupings used by the separate countries when compiling statistics on labour disputes means that it is only possible to compare strike rates by industry at a broad level.

Table 2 shows working days lost per thousand employees for the production and construction ${ }^{2}$ industries for each OECD country where data are available for 1992 to 2001. Ten countries saw falls in their strike rates for the production and construction industries between 2000 and 2001, and nine countries saw a rise. ${ }^{3}$ Table 3 shows the equivalent for the service industries. Within the service industry group, 11 countries (notably Spain and the USA) saw falls in their strike rates between 2000 and 2001, and seven countries
(notably Canada and New Zealand) saw a rise. In the UK, the strike rate in the production and construction industries fell from 20 working days lost per thousand employees to 15 between 2000 and 2001, while the rate in the service sector saw a slight rise from 20 to 22 working days lost per thousand employees.

Over the average ten-year period from 1992 to 2001 the strike rate in both the OECD and EU production and construction industries was more than double the rate in the service sector. Over the same period, the production and construction sector rate in the UK was 18 per cent lower than the service sector rate. Between 1992 and 2001, 14 of the 20 OECD countries where data are available had a higher average rate


Figure 4 S Strike rates in the service sector and production and construction industries; OECD average; 1992-2001
Strike rate

in the production and construction industries than in the service industries.

Figure $4 a$ shows the UK strike rates in the two industry groups for each year from 1992 to 2001, and Figure $4 b$ shows the equivalent figures for the OECD. In the UK the strike rates in both industry groups have been fairly consistent, with 1996 being the exception. In the production and construction sector the UK rate has been substantially below the OECD average since 1992. However, in the OECD the strike rate in this sector has been higher
than that for the service sector since 1992, with 2000 being the exception.

Tables 2 and 3 also show average rates by industry for the five-year periods 1992 to 1996 and 1997 to 2001. Between these periods, the OECD saw a 10 per cent fall in the production sector rate and a 15 per cent rise for the service sector rate. The equivalent figures for the EU were falls of 27 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Over the same period the UK saw a fall of 15 per cent for the production and construction industries, and a fall of 56 per cent in the
service sector. Only one OECD country (Denmark) saw a rise in its production and construction industry rate over the period. Similarly, only three countries saw a rise in their service sector rates (Denmark, Canada and the USA).

## Coverage and comparability

Because of the differences in definitions and coverage, international comparisons of labour dispute statistics
need to be made with care: in particular, differences in the rates in Tables 1 to 3 may not be significant when coverage is taken into account. Most countries rely on voluntary notification of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by media reports.

None of the 23 OECD countries mentioned in this article aim to record the full effects of stoppages of work. For example, most countries do not measure working time lost at establishments whose employees are not involved in a dispute but are unable to work because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments that are on strike. Similarly, other forms of labour dispute, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans, are not generally reported.

There are significant differences between countries in the criteria that exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered in the official records. Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in the technical note. The UK, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten
workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100 . Germany adopts the same criteria but has other exclusions that make direct comparisons with the UK difficult. A number of other countries' thresholds are similar, but any differences in thresholds affect the number of working days lost that are recorded.
There are two countries where the thresholds used are particularly high: the USA and Denmark. The USA includes only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers. In Denmark the threshold used is 100 working days lost. Hence, the strike rates for the USA and Denmark are clearly not directly comparable with those for the UK, Germany and other countries with similar thresholds.
There are a number of other important differences that may be significant when making international comparisons. Some countries exclude the effects of disputes in certain industrial sectors. For example, Portugal omits public sector strikes and general strikes, and Japan excludes days lost in unofficial disputes. Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the UK, Turkey and the USA. In the UK this is insignificant; the last
identified political strike in the UK was in 1986 (resulting from a visit by an MP to the coal industry), and the total number of working days lost amounted to less than 1,000 .

The inclusion or omission of those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage (those who are unable to work because others at their workplace are on strike) varies between countries. Half the countries listed in the technical note - including the UK, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and the USA - attempt to include them. Among the countries that exclude them are Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan. This leads these countries to record a lower number of working days lost than countries that include indirectly affected workers in their statistics. Consequently, even though Germany, for example, has a similar threshold for inclusion of disputes to that used in the UK, comparisons between the two countries' records should be made with care. It is worth noting, however, that evidence from the UK suggests that working days lost by workers indirectly affected by strikes are few: from the total number of working days lost in 2001 just over 1 per cent were lost by workers indirectly involved in strike action.

## Technical note

|  | Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics | Are political stoppages included? | Are indirectly affected workers included? | Sources and notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked. | No | Yes | Office for National Statistics collects information initially from press reports, and then contacts employers and trade unions directly. |
| Australia | Ten workdays not worked. | Yes | Yes | Information gathered from Industrial Relations Department, employers, unions and press. |
| Austria | No restrictions on size. | Yes | No | Trade unions provide information. |
| Belgium | No restrictions on size. Excluding public sector stoppages. | Yes | No | Questionnaires to employers following police or media coverage. |
| Canada | Half a day duration plus 10 workdays not worked. | Yes | No | Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, provincial Labour Departments conciliation services and press. |
| Denmark | 100 workdays not worked. by employers' organisations. | Yes | Yes | Voluntary reports submitted annually |
| Finland | One hour duration. | Yes | Yes | Principally, returns from employers (+90 per cent) some reports from employees and press. |
| France | One workday not worked. Excluding agriculture. | Yes | Yes | Labour inspectors' reports. |
| Germany | Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked. Excluding public administration. From I993 data cover the entire FRG; earlier data representedWest Germany only. | Yes | No | Compulsory notification by employers to local employment offices. |
| Iceland | Restrictions on size. | Not known | No | No information. |
| Ireland | Ten workdays not worked or one day duration. | Yes | Yes | Reports from Department of Enterprise and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and press. |
| Italy | No restrictions on size. | Yes | No | No information. |

## Technical note

## Labour disputes; comparisons of coverage and methodology

|  | Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics | Are political stoppages included? | Are indirectly affected workers included? | Sources and notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Japan | Half a day duration. <br> Excluding unofficial disputes. | Yes | No | Legal requirement to report to Labour Relations Commission. |
| Luxembourg | No information. | Not known | Not known | No information. |
| Netherlands | No restrictions on size. | Yes | Yes | Questionnaires to employers following a strike. National Dutch Press Bureau collects relevant news items on a contractual basis for Statistics Netherlands. |
| New Zealand | Ten workdays not worked. Before 1988 excluding public sector stoppages. | Yes | Yes | Information initially from press reports, employee and employer organisations, and labour inspectors, and subsequently from employer report forms. |
| Norway | One day duration. | Yes | No | Employers' reports to the Ministry of Labour and GovernmentAdministration, and press. |
| Portugal | Strikes only. No restriction on size. Excluding general strikes at the national level; excluding public administration. | Yes | No | Legal obligation on trade unions to notify Ministry of Labour and Social Security. |
| Spain | Strikes only before 1990. One hour duration. Before 1989, excluding the civil service. | Yes | No | Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority. |
| Sweden | Eight hours not worked. | Yes | No | Information gathered following press reports. |
| Switzerland | One day duration. | Yes | Yes | Federal Office for Industry, Crafts, Occupations and Employment requests returns from employers and unions following press reports. |
| Turkey | No restriction on size. <br> Excluding energy services and most public services; excluding general strikes. | No | Yes | Legal obligation on the part of trade unions to notify Regional Directorates of Labour. |
| United States | One day or one shift duration and one thousand workers involved. | No | Yes | Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies. |

## Migration within Britain for job reasons

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

## Key points

- Each year around 10 to 11 per cent of the working-age population change their address, and around 2 per cent move to a different region.
- The rate of working-age migration within Great Britain has remained relatively stable during the past decade.
- Geographical mobility is strongly correlated with level of skill: more highly skilled individuals move more often, both for job and for other reasons.
- Migration is an equilibrating mechanism in the labour market. Empirical research suggests that over a number of years net migration flows help to reduce regional disparities in the supply and demand for labour and specific skills.


#### Abstract

This article presents work undertaken as part of the Labour Market and Demography Project, looking at the role of labour market factors in geographical mobility.


## Introduction

PEOPLE MIGRATE for a variety of reasons. Among the most important are changes in their employment circumstances, including changing jobs or moving in or out of the job market. This article is concerned with the role of labour market factors in the geographical migration of the working-age population within Great Britain. It focuses particularly on individual and group differences in migration behaviour and the implications of those differences.

The article begins by presenting some recent evidence on the frequency of internal migration by distance moved. It then describes some of the key features of migration for job reasons, comparing job-related flows with other types of internal migration. The determinants of job-related migration between regions are explored and compared with the determinants of other types of interregional migration. Workers with
higher levels of skills are disproportionately likely to migrate, both for job and for other reasons. The reasons for this skill bias in migration rates and some of the consequences for population change and adjustment processes within the labour market are discussed.
Geographical mobility can play an important role in matching people to jobs, thus increasing employment. It can also match skilled people to appropriate jobs, thus improving productivity (Donovan et al., 2002, p2). Only a minority of the moves made by working-age adults are motivated primarily by labour market factors. Moves that are motivated by employment are likely to make a greater contribution to labour market adjustment, however, whether by filling a vacancy, matching an employed person to a job in which their skills are

| Table | onal mo | rates; Great | ing quart | 2002 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | moves | Within local authority districts | Detailed regional level ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Within regions ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Between regions | Within regions ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Between regions |
| 2000 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | $\sim$ | $\sim$ |
| 2001 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | $\sim$ | $\sim$ |
| 2002 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | $\sim$ | $\sim$ |
| Three-year average | 11.0 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Proportion of moves | . | 52.3 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 24.7 | 13.3 |

a The data have not been reweighted to reflect the impact of the 2001 Census on population estimates.
b 19 regions and major metropolitan areas (see Note 2, p200).
c Ten aggregated regions (see Note 4, p200).
d Migration across local authority district boundaries but within regions.
e Percentages do not add to 100 because of missing data. See Note 3 p200.
~ Data not shown.
better used and better rewarded, or retaining them in an existing job that has been relocated. Regardless of their underlying causes all types of geographical migration have the potential to influence the functioning of local and regional labour markets through their impact on the labour supply that employers in different locations can draw on.

## Focus of the study and

 data sourcesThe term 'residential mobility' is often used to refer to all moves between addresses, including moves within the same geographical entity such as a town or local authority district. The term 'migration' is used to refer to longer distance moves which either exceed some minimum distance or cross the administrative boundaries of the district. This article presents data on both, but gives greater attention to longer distance moves. The latter are more likely to involve a change of workplace as well as a change of home, and can be expected to have a greater impact on the geographical distribution of the labour supply.

The data sources used in this article are the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). Each spring quarter the LFS gathers information on whether respondents have changed their place of
residence in the past 12 months and, if so, where they lived one year previously. Estimates of annual migration rates within the UK can be constructed from these questions.
In general, the LFS does not ask movers about their reasons for moving. However, since spring 2000 their place of residence one year previously has been coded at detailed local authority level, which means that movements within and between local authority districts, as well as movements within and between regions, can be examined. In spring 2002 three new questions on migration prompted by job relocation were added to the LFS. The information gathered in these new questions will be analysed in a further article in the May issue.
The BHPS is a panel survey of approximately 10,000 individuals in Great Britain that is designed and carried out by the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Essex University. A nationally representative sample of people living in private households was first interviewed in 1991 and has been re-interviewed each year since then. Respondents remain in the sample when they move within the UK. In contrast to the LFS, the BHPS asks people who have moved since their previous interview a series of questions about their reasons for moving. In addition, this data source provides detailed information on individual and household circumstances before as well
as after migration. For additional information on the data sources see technical note.

This article focuses on the migration behaviour of individuals aged between 16 and 64 who were residents of Great Britain. The term 'working age' is used here to describe this age-group, which differs from the LFS definition by including 60 to 64 -year-old women. The data include people moving within Great Britain: those migrating from Northern Ireland or other countries are excluded. ${ }^{1}$

## Internal migration rates: recent evidence

Past migration research, using Census and LFS data, has shown that around 10 per cent of the total population of Great Britain move to a new home each year (Owen and Green, 1992, p17 and p25; Buck, 2000, p256). Gregg et al. (2000) have reported that the residential mobility rate for working-age individuals, as measured by the LFS, fluctuated between 10 and 13 per cent from 1977 to 1999.

Most moves are over short distances, and therefore the interregional migration rate is substantially lower. Gregg et al. (2000, p27) estimated that between 1977 and 1999 the fraction of working-age individuals who moved between regions varied between 1.5 and 2.5 per cent.


| Table Reasons for moving within Great Britain; 199I to 2000 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | Per cent |
| All reasons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Job-related | 12.6 |
| Employer moved job | 0.6 |
| Different job, same employer | 1.3 |
| New job with new employer | 4.8 |
| Nearer work, same workplace | 2.0 |
| Started own business | 0.5 |
| Relocated own business | 0.3 |
| Salary increase and moved home | 0.4 |
| Moved to look for work | 1.0 |
| Other | 2.2 |
| Partnership | 15.6 |
| Family or friends | 8.9 |
| Education | 6.9 |
| Housing | 45.3 |
| Area | 18.4 |
| Other | 7.8 |

Source: ONS estimates based on British Household Panel Survey
a Percentages do not add to 100 because more than one reason for moving could be given.

Updated estimates of migration rates, using LFS data, are given in Table 1 and Figure 1. The total rate of residential mobility, shown in the first column of Table 1, was close to 11 per cent in each of the past three spring quarters. Using the most detailed level of local authority district coding, which identifies
approximately 400 local authority districts, unitary authorities and London boroughs, about half the moves recorded were confined within single local authority districts. About 19 per cent of movers (and 2 per cent of the working-age population) moved across a local authority boundary but remained
within the same region. The same percentage moved between regions. Regions are defined here in terms of 19 major geographical areas. ${ }^{2,3}$

Some moves across regional boundaries are of relatively short distance: between inner London and the outer metropolitan area, for example. Migration rate estimates obtained by defining the regions of Great Britain in terms of ten major geographical areas are also shown in Table 1. ${ }^{4}$ This reduces the annual rate of interregional migration to around 1.5 per cent. In the remainder of the article the more detailed breakdown using 19 regions is employed for consistency with other recent research on interregional migration.

Previous researchers have found that migration levels tend to be pro-cyclical in trend, rising during periods of fast economic growth and falling during economic downturns (Mare and Choy, 2001, p49). In Great Britain, business cycle effects on migration rates appear to be relatively small. As illustrated in Figure 1, there has been relatively little change in the rates of residential mobility and interregional migration during the past decade. Although there appears to be a slight upward trend, recent migration levels remain below those recorded in the second half of the 1980s (see Gregg et al. 2000).

## Why do people migrate? Self-assessed reasons

BHPS data on the reasons that are given for moving are shown in Table 2. The data relate to all residential moves made by respondents of working age during the first ten years of the survey, from 1991 to 2000. Movers were asked about their main and secondary reasons for moving. Data on all moves made between the first ten waves of the survey were pooled in order to increase the available sample. ${ }^{5}$

Only around 13 per cent of all residence changes that were recorded in the BHPS during the first ten years were attributed to job-related factors. (Note that the job-related category refers to the respondents' employment only, and is not intended to include moves arising from the employment of a spouse, partner or parent.) This level is broadly consistent with evidence from other data sources. Measures of job-related migration that were collected in the LFS during the 1980s, for example, indicated that job-related moves accounted for 10-15 per cent of all changes of address (Owen, 1992, p217). Because many people who move for job reasons take partners and children with them, however, the total number of people whose migration is linked to labour market factors is likely to be somewhat higher.

Among the reasons that can be classified as job-related those most frequently given were moving to take up a new job with a new employer, and moving to be nearer an existing workplace. About half of all job-related moves were attributed to these two causes. Around 15 per cent were prompted by a job change or relocation with the same employer. Other reasons included the establishment of a new business, the relocation of an existing business, or a decision to search for work elsewhere.

The BHPS data suggest that shorter distance moves are most likely to be associated with relationship formation and break-ups, changes in housing, or the decision to move to a better area. Table 3 shows the frequency of different reasons by distance of the move.

-
Note: The percentage distributions do not add to 100 because more than o
a Migration across local authority district boundaries but within regions.

Interregional moves are most often motivated by labour market factors or by the start or completion of college or university study, although other motives such as housing changes also make a significant contribution.

## Who migrates for job reasons and why?

In economic theory, individual and household migration decisions are motivated by the expectation that they will lead to the migrant - or their family if they are part of a family unit becoming better off. Two theories that have been widely used to characterise the labour market determinants of migration view migration either as an investment decision (the human capital approach) or a spatial job search process. In the human capital approach people consider from time to time the income gain and other benefits that may result from moving, and compare such benefits with the financial and nonfinancial costs of the move. People move if they anticipate that the net benefits of living at a new location, minus the costs of moving, are likely to exceed the net benefits of remaining at the current location. Spatial job search theory views migration as the result of a job search process. Job searchers look for work across a range of locations, and will migrate if the best wage offer obtained is provided by a job located elsewhere.
These theories imply that both
individual or household characteristics, and conditions in geographically distinct labour markets - such as wage levels or employment opportunities will influence migration decisions. Empirical studies of the determinants of job-related migration in the UK (Owen, 1992; Flowerdew, 1992; Gardner et al., 2001) have tended to focus mainly on the effects of migrant characteristics, however. Age is viewed as an important predictor of job-related migration because it is correlated with the stage an individual is at in their working life. Migration for job reasons is more likely in the early stages of working life, because movement between jobs is an important way of gathering experience and developing skills in the early stages of a career. Educational level and type of occupation influence the need to migrate to obtain a suitable job, gain experience, or obtain promotion. Employer characteristics are relevant insofar as firms differ in their capacity and incentives to support the geographical migration of their employees. Non-labour market factors such as housing tenure arrangements, housing costs, and family structure are treated as additional factors that enter into the migration decision, and may modify the effects of labour market incentives.

The approach taken in this article is to consider similarities as well as differences between job-related migration and other components of internal migration flows. This is done in two ways: firstly by presenting simple

| Table 4 Rates of job-related migration between regions by sex, age, skill level and occupation; Great Britain; 1991 to 2000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

cross-tabulations of migration rates by individual and job characteristics, and secondly by modelling the determinants of interregional migration using multivariate methods.

## Descriptive statistics

Some simple descriptive statistics on job-related migration are given in Table 4. The figures in the first column show variations in the total rate of residential mobility for employment reasons by sex, age group, highest qualification and occupational group. Figures in the second column give each group's rate of interregional migration for employment reasons. The figures in the third column give each group's rate of interregional migration for other reasons. This broad category includes migration prompted by changes in personal relationships, migration for educational or housing reasons and migration to a better area. The fourth column gives the total rate of interregional migration, and the final column shows job-motivated moves as
a proportion of all the interregional moves reported by the members of each group.

The results in Table 4 are consistent with findings reported in previous work using other data sources (for example, Owen, 1992). Job-related mobility is higher among men than women. It is most prevalent within the youngest, 1624 , age group, and declines steeply with increasing age. People with higher levels of education are much more likely to move for employment reasons. Each year an estimated 3.4 per cent of those with degree-level qualifications moved home for employment reasons, compared with only 0.2 of those with no formal qualifications. Similarly, the interregional migration rate for people with degrees, at 2.1 per cent, was several times higher than the interregional migration rate for those with lower levels of education. The figures in the final column also reveal that job factors were the motivating cause of a much larger share of the
interregional movements of more highly qualified migrants than of those with less education.

The occupational breakdowns reveal that employment-related migration is more common among people working in managerial, professional, and semiprofessional occupations than lower down the occupational hierarchy. Skilled trades workers and process, plant and machinery operators had the lowest rates of employment-related migration. ${ }^{6}$

As illustrated in the third column of Table 4 people with higher levels of skill were more likely to move for other, non-job reasons as well. However, the variations by education and occupation are less pronounced when non-job migration is considered.

Previous researchers have suggested a number of explanations for occupational variations in migration propensities. One contributing factor is that many of the jobs in higher-status managerial and professional
occupations are highly specialised, with the result that they are limited in number and sparse in location. This means that people with managerial or professional skills are more likely to have to move spatially to obtain a good job match. It also means that vacancies in those occupations are more likely to be advertised at a national level, attracting applicants from a wider geographical area. In contrast, positions lower down the occupational hierarchy tend to be advertised and filled locally, reducing the need for job-related migration in order to fill vacancies (Owen, 1992, p216).

Another contributing factor is that people employed in professional and managerial occupations are likely to have longer career ladders open to them, and movement up these ladders may be aided by geographical mobility (Flowerdew, 1992, p139). Internal labour markets operated within large organisations with spatially separate branches or offices also contribute to the higher migration rates of workers with higher levels of skill. Research on employee transfers within the same company has shown that much of the movement that occurs between workplaces in different regions involves the transfer of managerial or professional employees (Perry, 2002; Salt 1992, p56).

These occupational characteristics help to bring about higher migration rates on the part of more highly skilled workers. Previous research provides evidence that differences in household income levels, and differences in household tenure patterns, also contribute to the skill-based differentials in migration propensities that are illustrated in Table 4 (Boheim and Taylor, 1999; Hughes and McCormick, 2000). Higher incomes mean that skilled individuals and households are better able to bear the short-run costs of migration. Home ownership also provides more flexibility than is afforded by some of the tenure arrangements that exist in the social housing sector.

## Multivariate analysis

Factors influencing the likelihood of interregional migration are also explored using logistic regression
equations to take account of the fact that many of these variables are likely to be correlated with one other, and to consider a wider range of influences on migration. ${ }^{7}$ The models estimated are similar to those used by Boheim and Taylor (1999) to investigate the determinants of migration, although the dependent variables and samples differ from theirs. ${ }^{8}$ The variables that are included as explanatory or control variables in the regressions include a range of individual and household characteristics that have been identified as being associated with migration, for which measures are available in the BHPS. The effects of labour market incentives or disincentives (such as employment opportunities in the region of residence compared with elsewhere) are not explicitly modelled. However, the regressions do include dummy variables for region of residence and year, in an effort to control at least partially for regional factors that affect migration propensities, such as demographic structure and labour market conditions.
An initial regression model estimates the determinants of the probability of interregional migration for employment reasons for the entire working-age population. A second regression equation estimates the probability of migration for employment reasons for the sample of employed people only. Additional job-specific variables, such as occupation, type of employment contract and size of firm, are included in that model. For comparative purposes, a third regression equation estimates the probability of moving between regions because of housing changes or the desire to move to a different area.

Estimation results are shown in Table 5. The table gives results only for the explanatory variables that are of greatest interest here. Each equation also included controls for ethnic group, family structure, number of children, housing tenure, current region of residence and year. The figures in the table show the estimated risk ratio (or odds ratio) for each explanatory variable, and the t-statistic associated with the standard error of each coefficient. Each is explained in turn.

Relative risk ratios can be interpreted
as follows. The value of 0.88 in the first column of Table 5, which is the estimated relative risk ratio for females for job-related migration, states that the relative chances of migrating for employment reasons rather than not migrating at all is about 12 per cent lower for women than for men, all other things being equal. (The risk ratios are estimated holding the other explanatory variables in the model constant at their mean values.) The estimate of 1.42 for people aged 16-22 in the following row of column 1 indicates that the relative chance of migrating for employment reasons is about 42 per cent higher for people in this age group than for those aged 30-39 (the comparison age group), all other things being equal. Thus, relative risk ratios above 1.00 indicate that the group in question has a higher estimated likelihood of migration than the comparison group, and those below 1.00 indicate that it has a lower estimated likelihood.

The t -statistics give information about the statistical significance of the underlying coefficient estimate. Estimates with a t -statistic with an absolute value of 1.98 or larger are statistically significant at the 95 per cent confidence level: those with a t-statistic of less than 1.98 are not significant. Statistically significant estimates are marked *.

While there are differences between men and women in their likelihood of migrating both for job reasons and for other reasons, those differences are not statistically significant in these models. As in the simple descriptive statistics (Table 4), the estimated likelihood of migration is negatively related with age but positively related with educational level. This is true of both migration for job reasons and migration for other reasons. Thus, the estimated likelihood of moving regions is highest for the youngest age group and decreases with age, and people with degrees or other post-school qualifications are significantly more likely to move between regions than are those with less education.

The estimates for employment status suggest that unemployed people are more likely to migrate than the currently employed (although not significantly so

| Estimation results: interregional migration logistic regressions; Great Britain; 1991 to 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Migrated for job reasons |  | Migrated for job reasons:employed |  | Migrated for housing or area reasons |  |
|  | Relative risk ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | t-stat ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Relative risk ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | t-stat ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Relative risk ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | t-stat ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Male | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Female | 0.88 | -I. 07 | 0.87 | -0.91 | 1.16 | 1.28 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-22 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.52 | 1.71 | 1.29 | 1.23 |
| 23-29 | 1.38 | 1.93 | 1.29 | 1.40 | 1.14 | 0.84 |
| 30-39 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 40-49 | 0.63 | -2.42 * | 0.63 | -2.35* | 0.44 | -4.11 * |
| 50-64 | 0.31 | -3.97* | 0.32 | -3.58* | 0.61 | -2.76 * |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Degree | 5.61 | 9.67 * | 2.79 | 4.26 * | 2.08 | 4.27 * |
| Other higher education | 2.42 | 4.93 * | 1.74 | 2.55 * | 1.64 | 3.31 * |
| GCEA-levels | 2.45 | 5.14 * | 1.94 | 2.98 * | 1.70 | 3.31 * |
| Below A-levels | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Employment status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed | 1.00 |  |  |  | 1.00 |  |
| Unemployed | 1.50 | 1.88 |  |  | 1.42 | 1.53 |
| Full-time student | 1.85 | 3.22 * |  |  | 1.06 | 0.26 |
| Not in labour force | 0.70 | -1.29 |  |  | 1.48 | 2.31 * |
| Dual income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spouse is employed | 0.62 | -2.34 * | 0.51 | -3.06 * | 0.74 | -1.72 |
| Single or spouse is not employed | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Household income ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1.13 | 2.12 * | 1.09 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.40 |
| Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial |  |  | 2.09 | 3.04 * |  |  |
| Professional |  |  | 2.10 | 3.05 * |  |  |
| Associate professional and technical |  |  | 1.69 | 2.14 * |  |  |
| Clerical |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Personal services |  |  | 1.16 | 0.54 |  |  |
| Sales and customer services |  |  | 1.23 | 0.69 |  |  |
| Manual |  |  | 0.69 | -I. 40 |  |  |
| Weekly hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Part-time |  |  | 1.02 | 0.10 |  |  |
| Employment contract type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Temporary |  |  | 2.13 | 3.36 * |  |  |
| Fixed-term |  |  | 1.31 | 1.13 |  |  |
| Workplace size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fewer than 50 employees |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| 50-499 employees |  |  | 1.06 | 0.44 |  |  |
| 500 or more employees |  |  | 0.88 | -0.65 |  |  |
| Travel to work time |  |  | 1.09 | 2.62 * |  |  |
| Sample of movers | 445 |  | 327 |  | 461 |  |
| Total sample size | 60,439 |  | 44,770 |  | 60,439 |  |
| Pseudo R ${ }^{2}$ | 0.14 |  | 0.13 |  | 0.12 |  |
| Log-likelihood | -2,164 |  | -1,659 |  | -2,405 |  |

[^2]in this sample). The fact that the estimated risk ratio for 'unemployed' is higher in the regression for housing and area migration as well as in the regression for employment migration suggests that the higher migration propensity of the unemployed is not solely due to labour market factors. Previous researchers have attributed the higher migration rates of unemployed people to moves in search of work or to take up new jobs. These results suggest that other factors must also be involved, such as migration to cheaper housing.

Students are more likely to migrate for job reasons than those currently in employment, and this effect is statistically significant. People who are out of the labour force for other reasons, such as illness or caring for children, are less likely than the employed to move region for job reasons, but more likely to move for housing or area-preference reasons.

Having a spouse or partner who is also employed is associated with a lower estimated risk of interregional migration, suggesting that dual-career or two-job couples are less mobile than single adults and one-job couples. This effect has been identified by previous researchers and is investigated in a number of articles (for example, Green, 1997 and Jarvis, 1999). It is usually interpreted as evidence that migration is less likely to be beneficial to a couple, as a unit, if both members are required to change jobs at the same time. Benefits flowing from one job change may be outweighed by costs associated with the job change of the other member of the couple.

The likelihood of migrating between regions is positively associated with level of household income (which is measured in the financial year before the year of migration). This is consistent with the hypothesis that those with higher incomes are more able to realise their employment and their residential preferences, because they are better able to meet the short-term costs of migration. Boheim and Taylor (1999, p34) find that mobility at all levels local, intraregional and inter-regional is positively associated with household income.

The second regression, which
estimates the likelihood of migrating for job reasons using the sample of employed people, gives additional information on job-related determinants. As in the descriptive statistics, people employed in managerial, professional, and technical or associate professional occupations are significantly more likely to migrate for job reasons than other occupational groups. Those who reported that they had a temporary employment contract were significantly more likely to move between regions in the following year. The likelihood of migration is positively associated with travel-to-work time, indicating that those with longer travel-to-work times were more likely to move. Although this may suggest that some people move in order to reduce their travel-to-work times, the average travel-to-work times of inter-regional migrants in the BHPS sample did not decline after migration, putting that interpretation in question.

## Implications of the differences in migration rates by level of skill

Internal migration represents the single largest component of population change for most of the individual regions of Great Britain (Champion, 1998, p33). The scale of internal migration means that it has the capacity to bring about significant changes in the geographical location of workers with different types of skill. However, while gross migration flows are large, the population changes that regions experience in any given year through net migration (inflows minus outflows) tend to be much smaller.
Past researchers have found that migration flows within Great Britain respond to differences in and changes in employment opportunities. Migrants tend to move towards regions with higher than average rates of employment growth (Champion et al., 1998, p101; Millington, 2000, p528). Migration, along with commuting, is an important equilibrating process through which the supply of labour adjusts to changes in the geographical location of the demand for labour. In an assessment of regional labour market adjustment during the past two decades, Jackman
and Savouri (1999) conclude that longterm differences in regional rates of employment growth have been largely met by migration flows towards the more rapidly growing regions, rather than through participation rate or unemployment rate changes. The speed of labour market adjustment through migration is relatively slow, however, reflecting the modest scale of the net population changes that result from interregional migration in any given year (Pissarides and McMaster, 1990; Jackman and Savouri, 1999).

Migration rates tend to be highest among the most educated or highly skilled in the labour force. Economic researchers have suggested that the higher migration of skilled workers enables them to adjust more quickly to regional economic shocks and avoid better the costs of those economic shocks, such as unemployment or income loss (Mare and Choy, 2001, p98). Bailey and Turok (2000) is a British example of such research. Bailey and Turok examined the labour market adjustments that followed major job losses in Britain's largest cities between 1981 and 1991, and found that workers in professional and managerial occupations were better able to maintain their employment levels (by migrating elsewhere, or commuting to jobs located elsewhere) than were workers in less skilled jobs.

In another study, Gregg et al. (2000) observe that there is significantly less persistence over time in the regional unemployment rates for people with university degrees than in the regional unemployment rates for people with lower levels of education. This implies that regional disparities in the supply of, or demand for, skills (reflected in the unemployment rate disparities) are more quickly eliminated in graduate labour markets. The authors suggest that higher interregional migration on the part of people with degrees is partly responsible for this faster adjustment.

As one would expect, regional differences in the demand for skills are reflected in differences by skill level in the direction of migration flows. People with higher qualifications and higherranking occupational skills are more likely to live in London and the southern

| Table 6 Direction of interregional migration flows by level of education; Great Britain; averages 2000 to 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All working-age migrants |  |  |  | Thousands <br> Migrants with post-school qualifications |  |  |
|  | Out | In | Net change | Out | In | Net change |
| North East | 23 | 16 | -6.8 | 10 | 5 | -4.9 |
| NorthWest | 54 | 43 | -10.7 | 27 | 18 | -8.8 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 49 | 54 | 5.3 | 21 | 18 | -2.8 |
| East Midlands | 49 | 57 | 8.1 | 18 | 16 | -2.6 |
| West Midlands | 53 | 48 | -5.2 | 21 | 18 | -3.1 |
| East | 65 | 71 | 5.9 | 21 | 28 | 6.6 |
| London | 122 | 93 | -29.1 | 49 | 51 | 2.0 |
| South East | 108 | 117 | 9.2 | 45 | 52 | 7.2 |
| South West | 54 | 68 | 13.5 | 20 | 23 | 3.1 |
| Wales | 22 | 29 | 7.2 | 8 | 10 | 2.2 |
| Scotland | 28 | 31 | 2.7 | 12 | 13 | 0.9 |

Note: The data have not been reweighted to reflect the impact of the 200 I Census on population estimates.
Data from the 2000 to 2002 spring quarters were pooled and the annual averages taken.
regions of England (Campbell et al., 2001), largely as a result of selective inmigration.

LFS estimates of net migration flows by level of education can be used to illustrate this process of skill redistribution. Table 6 compares the net migration patterns of all working-age people and those with post-school qualifications during the period 200002. The net migration figures for the total working-age population (column 3) show: a large net population flow out of London; population gains for all other southern regions, Wales and Scotland; and a mixture of population gains and losses for the central and northern regions of England. The pattern of movements among migrants with post-school qualifications (column 6) can be more simply characterised as a flow from northern England to the south. London was a net recipient of migrants from the rest of Great Britain at these higher educational levels.

## Conclusion

About 10-11 per cent of working-age individuals move house each year
within Britain. The majority of these moves are within the same local authority district. Around 2 per cent move between different local authority areas within their region, and around 2 per cent migrate between regions. During the past decade, Great Britain's national rates of residential mobility and interregional migration have been fairly stable.
Only a minority of migrants attribute their moves directly to labour market factors. However, longer-distance and interregional moves are more likely than short-distance moves to be motivated by a job change or a change in labour force status.
People with higher levels of education, and those working in managerial, professional and semiprofessional occupations, are much more likely to migrate between regions. A greater need to migrate for job reasons is an important reason for the higher mobility of the more highly skilled. In addition, higher household incomes promote greater mobility on the part of the skilled.
Migration has the potential to reduce disequilibria in the labour market
through, for example, the movement of workers from areas of labour oversupply to areas of demand. Economists have hypothesised that the higher migration rates of skilled workers contribute to faster adjustment and less long-term unemployment within skilled labour markets. There is some support for this view in the findings of recent empirical research.


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## Notes

I The original BHPS sample did not include residents of Northern Ireland. For consistency, residents of Northern Ireland are also excluded from the LFS sample used in this analysis.
2 The regions are: Tyne andWear; Rest of North East; Greater Manchester;Merseyside;Rest of NorthWest; South Yorkshire;WestYorkshire; Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside; East Midlands;West Midlands metropolitan area; Rest of West Midlands; East of England; Inner London; Outer London; Rest of South East; South West; Wales; Strathclyde; Rest of Scotland.
3 Note that the estimates of migration by distance do not sum to the total rate of residential migration. There is a discrepancy because the LFS fails to record the previous address of approximately 8 per cent of movers. This means that the within-district and between-district migration rates given in Table I will underestimate the true rate of migration at each level.
4 The aggregated regions are:Scotland; the NorthWest; the North East;Yorkshire and Humberside; East Midlands; West Midlands; East of England; the South East including London; the SouthWest andWales.
5 Year-by-year analysis does not show any clear time trend in the migration rates of the members of the BHPS sample.
6 The occupational groups are not broken down further because of small sample sizes.
7 Logistic regression methods are used when the variable to be explained (the dependent variable) can only take two (or a limited number of) values. In the case of migration, individuals either migrate or they do not.
8 For example, the samples used in these regressions include observations from more recent waves of the survey, and do not exclude students or those aged 55-64.

## Technical note

## Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS records a maximum of one movement for each respondent in the past year. Because multiple moves are not recorded, LFS estimates of internal migration rates are somewhat lower than those derived from the National Health Service Central Register using information on patient reregistrations. (The latter is the primary source of official internal migration estimates between censuses.) The LFS may also underestimate migration to some degree because of survey nonresponse (migrants are more likely to be non-respondents than people who have not moved); because the survey does not cover the full range of communal establishments; and because a minority of respondents do not supply full information on their place of residence one year ago.

The LFS data presented in this article have not been reweighted to take into account the impact of the 2001 Census results on population estimates. Fully reweighted data sets were not available at the time this article was prepared. Exploratory analysis of the impact of reweighting on estimates of aggregate migration levels and rates suggests that the impact will be minor, and is unlikely to alter any of the substantive points made in this article.

## The British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)

Like the Labour Force Survey, the BHPS records only one change of address between each annual interview, implying some undercounting of total migration. Because the BHPS is a panel survey that attempts to re-interview the same sample each year, attrition from the sample is a potential source of bias. More migrants than non-migrants have been lost from the BHPS sample through non-contact (Buck, 2000, p255).The BHPS crosssectional weights are designed to correct cross-sectional estimates for the potentially biasing effects of differential attrition from the sample, and those weights were used in the analysis presented here.

Note that no distinction is drawn between short-term and long-term or permanent moves in either the LFS or the BHPS.

## Acknowledgement

The BHPS is designed and carried out by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Essex University. Data from the BHPS are made available to researchers through the UK Data Archive. ISER, the funders of the BHPS and the UK Data Archive bear no responsibility for the analysis and interpretation of BHPS data that are presented in this article.

# Modernising China's labour market statistics 

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## Key points

- Between 1960 and 2001 employment increased from 259 million to 730 million in China, with particularly large growth since 1989. However, part of this increase is due to a change in sources.
- The number of registered unemployed among the urban population fell steeply from 5.4 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1985 , and then increased to 5.8 million in 2000. The registered unemployment rate increased from 2.3 per cent in 1991 to 3.I per cent in 2000.
- Since 1994 the Annual Population Survey has collected basic labour market information, but this has limited potential. Since May 1997 a separate labour force survey has been carried out, but in urban areas only.
- In 1998 ONS and Statistics Finland won the contract, funded by the European Commission, to run a fouryear (1998 to 2002) labour force survey development programme in China.
- In December 2001 the National Bureau of Statistics in China conducted a pilot household-based labour force survey. Around 6,000 households were selected in rural and urban areas of China.
- Examples of topics covered in the pilot include: grade of education; paid work in the previous week; reason for not working; whether registered as unemployed; duration of unemployment; type of employment; job search methods; main source of income; and most recent occupation.
- The pilot has demonstrated that household sampling is feasible in China and that the National Bureau of Statistics could undertake the survey successfully if funding were available.


#### Abstract

This article describes the labour force survey development programme set up in China by ONS and Statistics Finland, and presents some results from the pilot survey.


## Introduction

IN RECENT years the Chinese government has made huge strides in the transition from a centrally planned socialist economy towards a market economy. This has been a long and complex process. China is a geographically large country with a population of 1.3 billion (in 2001), 56 official ethnic groups, 200 different languages, and strong (but historically recent) traditions of government control of migration and residence.

This article describes how plans for labour market statistics have changed in China in recent years as the government's requirements have evolved. It describes the EU-funded labour force survey development programme and some key features of the Chinese situation that required particular responses in terms of data collection or analysis. Finally, it presents some results from a pilot labour force survey conducted in 2001.

## The development of Chinese labour market statistics

One feature of China's economy in the pre-transition era was that the Chinese labour market was fundamentally completely different from that of the UK or other free economies. The UK labour market, for example, is characterised by the concepts that people offer their labour to employers who have a demand for labour (alongside other factors of production). Supply and demand meet at a particular price of labour. In China for many years the state was the main employer in urban areas, and people finishing school found a job working for a state enterprise or were assigned to a particular job. ${ }^{1}$ As the population increased, more jobs were created. In rural areas, by contrast, families supported each other. Consequently, the

a People aged 15 and over.
Note: before 1990, the data were combined from three report systems; after 1990, the employment data were based on the population census and labour force survey.

Figure Proportions of total employment by main economic sector; China; 1978, 1980, 1985, and 1990 to 2001


Source: Chinese National Bureau of Statistics
concept of unemployment had little relevance in urban or rural areas: jobs were available, indeed required, for all those wanting to work.

## Employment

Information on employment has been obtained from the establishment reporting system, which was designed to monitor the planned economy. It covers
state enterprises and other state institutions. Supplementary information on employment in township enterprises is collected through the Ministry of Agriculture, and on employment in private enterprises through the State Administration for Commerce and Industry. All enterprises are classified by industry sector and type of ownership.

The reporting system is a census of all enterprises, existing and new.

Enterprises consisting of more than one unit aggregate their returns before reporting to the statistical office. Data are collected quarterly and annually (the supplementary information) for China's National Bureau of Statistics. Provincial bureaux may collect more frequent information according to the administrative needs of the province.

In the annual returns, information is collected on the stock of jobs (at the end

Number of people ${ }^{\text {a }}$ registered unemployed among the urban ${ }^{\text {b }}$ population; China; 1980 to 2000

a Aged 16 to 49 for women and 16 to 59 for men.
b Centres of population.
of the year) and the average for the year, the flow of employees into and out of the enterprise, and wages. The information on the stock of jobs covers the number of workers by sex, by permanent/temporary status, and by residential status (whether entitled to urban or rural residence).

Figure 1 shows Chinese employment from 1960 to 2001. Over this period employment has increased from 259 million to 730 million. This increase has been steady, although the figure shows an apparent huge increase in employment between 1989 and 1990. In fact this is the result of a change in sources, from the use of a combined reporting system (pre1990) to the use of census and labour force survey estimates.

Figure 2 concentrates on the 1990s, although it shows a few earlier data points too: these provide a context for the more recent period. It shows the proportionate share of employment of the main sectors. Although agriculture remains the dominant sector of the economy in employment terms (continuing a trend evident since 1978), its importance has fallen during the 1990s to the benefit of other sectors, such as manufacturing industry and services.

## Unemployment

With moves towards a mixed economy, the state no longer finds jobs
for everyone, leading to identifiable unemployment. Information on the registered unemployed is collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Information is collected through local job centres, and is then passed upwards to district, provincial and finally national offices. Data are collected quarterly.

Only those who have an urban residency card for the province are eligible to register as unemployed. Those whose status is rural or who are urban residents from other provinces may use the services of the job centres, but cannot register as unemployed.

To be registered as unemployed an individual must be aged over 16 and under retirement age ( 50 for women, 60 for men), have no job, be capable of working and register at the local job centre. The following classes of people are therefore excluded from the registered unemployed:

- schoolchildren;
- those over retirement age;
- those below retirement age who have signed company retirement forms;
- the self-employed;
- home-workers;
- the disabled with some capacity for work; and
- those unwilling to work.

Those who have never worked (such as school leavers) do not receive any benefit, so there is only limited
incentive for them to register. Laid off workers from state industries will still receive some support from their company, and therefore cannot register as unemployed. The maximum lay-off period is three years; if after this they have not found re-employment they will no longer be classified as laid off and will be able to register as unemployed. All these conditions bias the measure of unemployment downwards compared with the ILO definition. However, there is one factor leading to a bias in the other direction: the existence of those who find jobs but fail to cancel their registration.

Figure 3 shows the number of registered unemployed among the urban population since 1980 (the first year for which data are readily available). Unemployment fell steeply during the 1980 s , from 5.4 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1985, and since then has increased to 5.8 million in 2000. Figure 4 shows the registered unemployment rate in urban areas for the period from 1991. The rate increased slowly from 2.3 per cent in 1991 to 3.1 per cent in $2000 .^{2}$

## Recent developments

In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to maintain an up-to-date list of employers in the fastchanging Chinese economy. Many

a Aged 16 to 49 for women and 16 to 59 for men.
b Centres of population.
people in need of paid work do not register as unemployed because they are hoping to return to work for their past employer or because of rules relating to their registration status. So the traditional sources of data are becoming harder to maintain and less comprehensive. Furthermore, the information required about the labour market is far more than employers can provide. This includes the perceptions of safety of work conditions, the nature of the work done, the stability of the employing organisation, the prospects for the continuation of the organisation and the respondent's job in it.

Finally, and as outlined later in this article, China's labour market position is fragile: ${ }^{3}$ between 1998 and 2001, 25.5 million people were laid off from state enterprises, of whom 16.8 million were later re-employed. ${ }^{4}$ An average of 12 million to 13 million people will enter the labour market every year over the next few years. Laid off and 'xiagang' workers (the latter group kept on the payroll of state firms but sent home on token welfare payments) represent labour surplus. And there are an estimated 150 million surplus rural labourers looking for jobs in cities. (This surplus rural labour supply is a longstanding problem: families provide support, because those with rural residence status are not allowed to migrate to urban areas in search of work.)

Unemployment is expected to top 20 million around the middle of the decade. This fragility (and fears about the resultant social and economic problems) has increased the profile of and need for high quality labour market statistics.

Only sample surveys can meet these sorts of needs. For some years the Annual Population Survey has collected basic labour market information on:

- for those in work in the previous week: hours worked and type of employment; and
- for those not working: reasons for not working, methods of job search in the past three months, and availability for work within the next two weeks.
The Annual Population Survey is a large sample: 1.2 million people ( 0.1 per cent of the population) in both urban and rural areas are interviewed each year. It covers all Chinese residents in mainland China. It does not cover residents of Taiwan, Hong Kong or Macao, and it also excludes foreigners.
The survey has been annual since 1982, apart from Census years, and is scheduled for 1 October. Labour market questions were added in 1994. Fieldwork is normally carried out over a ten-day period.
As the primary purpose of the Annual Population Survey is to monitor population growth, it only has limited potential to cover a wide range of labour market issues. It has other limitations too.

For example, the final stage of sampling is the enumeration district, and every household in a sampled district is included in the survey. But this means sampling a small number of blocks in the selected towns, and as blocks are often owned by a single employer so all occupants may work in the same industry.

Furthermore, aspects of the sample design make it a relatively inefficient tool for measuring labour market variables at a national level. In addition, as an annual survey it cannot provide information of the required frequency for monitoring the labour market, which is evolving rapidly.

From May 1997 the National Bureau of Statistics introduced a separate labour force survey, conducted annually. These surveys have been conducted in urban areas only (as defined by the Bureau) with sample sizes of 0.4 million. The samples were obtained by re-interviewing those included in the previous October's population survey (in urban areas only). However, this sample is not followed up subsequently. Results from this series of surveys have not been published, although the national unemployment rate in urban areas is around 7 per cent. ${ }^{5}$

## Drivers for change

Following the policies of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese government has
sought to guide the Chinese economy through a period of intensive modernisation. There are clear and increasingly significant consequences for the labour force, particularly in urban areas. While the level of registered unemployment is still low, Chinese economists recognise that this is no longer a reliable measure of joblessness. Moreover, the records submitted by state sector employers will inevitably become less useful for assessing employment trends as the growth of private sector employment continues in China.

While registered unemployment and employment returns from enterprises are useful supplementary sources, comprehensive and integrated information following international definitions is required. To help monitor changes in China's labour market, and to provide information about educational attainment of the labour force, the distribution of employment by occupation and industry, the duration of unemployment and the extent of underemployment new sources are required. International experience indicates that only a household-based survey can provide such data. Accordingly, ONS and Statistics Finland ran a four-year (1998 to 2002)
labour force survey development programme in China funded by the European Commission.

## The development programme

The aim of the programme was to enable officials at China's National Bureau of Statistics to design and implement a labour force survey following internationally standard concepts, definitions and recommended practices, and to be able to analyse the results in the context of data from other sources. The programme was considered completed once the Chinese had conducted a pilot survey putting into practice the advice and training received. ONS, working with Statistics Finland, tendered for this work and contracts were awarded in 1998.

The programme was subdivided into a series of separate training modules (see Box 1). These covered: interviewer management; recruitment and training; questionnaire design; sampling frames; sampling methods; the use of labour market statistics (including non-labour force survey sources) for labour market policy; weighting and estimation; and analysis of labour force survey results.

Some of these modules took place in London, the remainder in China.

The British/Finnish trainers found that the expected style of training was quite different from the European approach. The tradition in China is for a didactic style, with the trainer talking for the entire session and relatively little feedback or questioning. The trainers found this approach did not particularly suit the material they wished to impart - particularly when working with interpreters - so they encouraged active questioning and the use of small groups to discuss and report back on particular topics. This was considered a success by both trainers and the Chinese officials, who adapted to the more informal approach with enthusiasm and aptitude.

Although the National Bureau of Statistics is based in Beijing, China operates a relatively devolved statistical system, with each individual province having a full administrative structure. Collection and processing of statistical data is done virtually independently in each province following guidelines that specify, to a greater or lesser degree, the methodological procedures to follow. Given the nature of the proposed labour force survey - that it should cover the whole of China - representatives of

## Box I The training modules of the labour force survey development programme

Initial agreement of scope
Interviewer management
Survey and questionnaire design
Evaluation of sampling frames
Non-labour force survey data sources
Sampling issues
Interviewer recruitment/assessment
Integrating labour force survey with existing data
Practical methods of sampling
Using statistics for labour market policy
Planning the labour force survey pilot
Complex standard errors
Processing and analysis
Interviewer management (repeat)
Data analysis (including weighting)

| December 1998 | Beijing |
| :--- | ---: |
| March and December 1999 | London |
| April 1999 | Beijing |
| May 1999 | Beijing |
| June 1999 | Beijing/Shanxi |
| October 1999 | Beijing |
| January 2000 | Shantou |
| March 2000 | Beijing |
| June 2000 | Beijing |
| June 2000 | London |
| January 2001 | Beijing/Sichuan |
| June 2001 | Beijing |
| August 200I and August 2002 | London |
| November 2001 | Wuhan |
| September 2002 | Beijing |

many provinces were involved in the development programme.

## Key features of the Chinese labour market

Chinese culture and society is very different from the UK, and as surveys are designed to reflect the reality of a country it was important in the development of a Chinese labour force survey to heed aspects of Chinese life which might impact on sample design. In addition, the way in which the Chinese labour market has evolved during the centrally planned period and during the transitional era has led to a number of features that are very different from those we associate with the British labour market. A selection of such issues is grouped in the following section as they impact upon the sampling frame (floating workers, workers' hostels), fieldwork periods (timing in relation to major events in China), classification issues (lay-offs, rural areas), and the analysis of labour force survey data (underemployment).

## Sampling frame issues

In China, individuals are registered as living in a particular province (and, within that province, as living in an urban or rural area). In theory this makes for an ideal sampling frame, but in practice there has been large-scale migration, with many 'floating workers' now living temporarily away from their place of registration. In Beijing it is estimated that 2.4 million workers are floating. ${ }^{6}$ Such workers might be relatively difficult to find in official surveys.

For the pilot survey it was recommended that the National Bureau of Statistics use the 2000 population census listing as a sampling frame. However, in the absence of any other suitable frame, this listing will need to be updated ${ }^{7}$ if it is to provide a suitable sampling frame for a future labour force survey.

In the UK Labour Force Survey, most institutions (communal establishments) are excluded from the sampling frame with the exception of NHS accommodation. (In addition, students living in halls of residence are surveyed via their parents' addresses.) In China, a
common type of institution is the workers' hostel. Including such hostels could have a disproportionate effect on the survey results, so many provincial offices will pick a replacement enumeration district to survey. Excluding them will also have a biasing effect. It is preferable to treat institutions in a predictable and uniform way, either excluding them altogether (and interpreting the data in an appropriate way) or, more ideally from the analyst's perspective, by maintaining and sampling from a separate sampling frame of institutions.

## Timing of survey fieldwork

National Bureau of Statistics' officials were interested in quarterly labour force survey results, using one month of fieldwork to represent each quarter. However, certain months are considered awkward for interviewing. For example, December and January are busy months in the provincial offices because staff have to produce a variety of annual statistics at that time, and the weather is usually bad. February includes the Spring Festival, when staff are on holiday. June is a bad month in several provinces as the Yangtse River floods. So any set of four months for fieldwork will present difficulties for interviewing, which provincial offices will need to address.

## Classification

As state-run enterprises (in particular) manage the transition to a market-based economy their employment needs change, resulting in many workers being laid off. Some 4.6 million workers were laid off from state-owned enterprises in the year to June 2002. ${ }^{8}$ In practice the laid-off (or surplus) workers are not engaged in any work, and have no real job attachment. In the UK, such people would be classified as unemployed (if they were looking for other work), otherwise economically inactive. In China laid-off workers are counted as employed. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between 'active' workers and 'lay-offs' in order to interpret the Chinese labour market in published employment statistics.

In the past, areas were classified as rural on the basis that they were mainly
devoted to agricultural production. In the 1970s, as centres of population developed within these mainly agricultural areas, some counties were treated as cities, and by 1985 they were formally classified as such. Thus, there are urban centres in rural areas: indeed if all these urban centres were classified as urban areas the urban population would comprise about 75 per cent of the population. However, some of these urban centres in rural areas still contain a large proportion of agricultural workers, and the National Bureau of Statistics has developed its own definition of rural areas which makes only about a third of the population urban.

In the end, any definition of 'rural' will be arbitrary. The significance from a labour market perspective relates to the National Bureau of Statistics practice of classifying all economically active people in rural areas as employed, ${ }^{9}$ because this arbitrariness affects national estimates of employment and unemployment. For example, in Chengdu about 20 per cent of workers in rural areas were working in secondary or tertiary industries in the late 1990s. Some of these workers, if they lost their current job, would return to their village to do agricultural work, but others would stay in the township to look for other work.

Furthermore, land owned by rural labourers in the suburbs of cities has often been taken over for construction. While the owners were paid for the land, they have lost the means of production, and cannot therefore automatically be thought of as employed. There is no substantial difference between these people and the urban labourers except their rural residence registration.

Therefore, the decision to treat all 'workers' in rural areas as employed will tend to understate the extent of unemployment, and disguise the true labour market position in rural areas. (On the other hand, many people still think that they are not really employed if they are assigned temporarily or part time. Thus, in the interview, they could easily define themselves as unemployed or economically inactive without a proper sequence of questions. A similar phenomenon has been found in many ex-socialist countries.)


Source: Chinese National Bureau of Statistics

## Analysis of data from the Chinese labour force

## survey

It is clear even from a relatively short visit to China that underemployment ${ }^{10}$ is prevalent. Accordingly, it is important not only to measure employment, unemployment and economic inactivity but also to look in some detail at the characteristics of those who are employed - at the nature of the work they do, whether they want more work (for more money), and so on. This is vital in order to build a rounded picture
of the labour supply in China, particularly in relation to the underutilisation of labour.

## The 200 I pilot labour force survey

The National Bureau of Statistics conducted a pilot labour force survey in China in December 2001, putting into practice much of the training and guidance offered by ONS and Statistics Finland over the previous three years. A total sample of 6,000 households
was selected, about 1,000 in each of the following six areas of China (see Figure 5): Shenyang (Liaoning province); Shanghai municipality; Nanjing (Jiangsu); Wuhan (Hubei); Guangzhou (Guangdong); and Chengdu (Sichuan). In each area 15 town/street committees (urban areas) and 15 townships (rural areas) were selected with probability proportional to estimated size of population. Within each of these selected areas, two neighbourhood/village committees were selected, and within these selected committee areas two census
enumeration districts were sampled. Finally, in each selected district a sample of nine households was selected.

The survey was administered by officials conducting face-to-face interviews; the questionnaire itself covered two A3 pages. The main topics covered in the questionnaire are shown in Box 2.

The ONS/Statistics Finland trainers stressed the importance of analysing the pilot. This was not primarily to obtain results - the pilot would only represent the six areas included in it - but as an opportunity to try out the analysis stages that would be necessary in a full-scale labour force survey in future. This would include: creating derived variables which involve combinations of questionnaire variables to make up economic activity; developing a system to weight and gross up the sample numbers; producing crosstabulations to illustrate the value of labour force survey data to policymakers; and designing and testing a data editing system.

Some key results - representative only of the six pilot areas, as the results have not been weighted or grossed - are presented in Tables 1-3. Clearly these results do not provide much insight into the state of the labour market in China the main conclusion of the pilot being that it demonstrated that household sampling was feasible and that the National Bureau of Statistics could undertake the survey successfully if funding was available.

## Box 2 The questionnaire used in the Chinese pilot labour force survey

The pilot questions addressed the following:

- sex;
- relationship to head of household;
- date of birth;
- registration information;
- grade of education;
- paid work in the previous week;
- reason for not working;
- whether registered as unemployed;
- duration of unemployment;
- whether laid off;
- type of employment;
- earnings last month;
- hours worked last week;
- whether want more (paid) hours;
- job search methods;
- whether available to start work in next two weeks;
- main source of income;
- whether undertaken work-related training in the last year;
- most recent employer;and
- most recent occupation.


## The future

It remains to be seen what priority the Chinese government will give to funding a labour force survey. However, the National Bureau of Statistics are confident that they now have the technical capability to launch such a survey, building on the 2001 pilot.

## Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge other ONS colleagues who have contributed to the Chinese labour force survey development programme, some of whose material has been drawn from in the preparation of this article.

| Table | Economic activity and unemployment rates of people in pilot survey by sex and residential status; ${ }^{\text {a }} 2001$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Economically active |  |  | Unemployed Per cent |  |  |
|  | All | Men | Women | All | Men | Women |
| China | 65.2 | 73.0 | 57.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Urban areas ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 61.0 | 69.2 | 52.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 8.3 |
| Rural areas ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 83.3 | 89.3 | 77.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

[^3]| Table 2 Number 0 | Number of unemployed people in the pilot survey by length of time unemployed; 2001 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number |
| One to six months |  |  |  | 261 |
| Seven to 12 months |  |  |  | 63 |
| 13 months to two years |  |  |  | 83 |
| 25 months to three years |  |  |  | 52 |
| More than three years |  |  |  | 91 |
| Total |  |  |  | 550 |
| Source:China labour force survey pilot |  |  |  |  |
| Non-employed people in pilot survey by economic activity and whether registered as unemployed; 2001 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Registered unemployed | Not registered unemployed | Not asked the question ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Number Total |
| Unemployed | 187 | 207 | 156 | 550 |
| Economically inactive | 158 | 346 | 4,886 | 5,390 |

a Employed respondents and some categories of the unemployed and economically inactive, including students, retired people, housewives and the disabled, were not asked this question.

## Notes

Besides the bigger companies, there have been for many years a large number of small scale businesses behaving in a free-market manner as regards pricing and competition.
2 Note though that these 'official estimates' are negatively biased because the concepts do not coincide with the ILO definitions and tend to remove laid off and some other unemployed people from the records.
3 According to Wang Dongjin theVice Minister of Labour and Social Security.
As quoted in the China Daily - see http://latelinenews.com/II/english/I 207094.shtml.
As announced by the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhu Rhongi, in a speech in Austria on 23 September 2002. Figures based on the International Labour Organization definition. workers can be distinguished: in developed areas industry can take on floating workers, and some factor rural areas; construction workers in big cities are often floating workers; people with particular trades or skills may come into cities, often living with others from the same rural area, to set up a business; and people from very poor rural areas will move into cities to secure some economic improvement, often by taking jobs other city dwellers are reluctant to do.
7 In a multistage sampling procedure certain enumeration districts might be selected, within which households might be sampled. Hence, the updating of address lists would apply to the selected districts, rather than to the whole of China.
8 Estimates provided by Qiu Xiaohua, Deputy Director of the National Bureau of Statistics (see www.china-embassy.org/eng/32494.html). It is illegal in China for rural peasants to sell (or buy) land without permission. So, in theory, all rural labourers in China have the basic means of production - land - and can therefore earn income by working on their land. Accordingly, there should be no rural unemployment.

10 The term 'underemployment' is used here in a generic sense to refer to the situation in which people hold paid jobs that are not, in some sense, particularly productive.Time-related underemployment is strictly defined - see for example pp399-419, Labour Market Trends, August 2002.
SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS ..... S2
DEFINITIONS ..... S3
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS ..... S4
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS ..... S5
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY
A. 1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted ..... S6
A. 2 Trends ..... S13
A. 3 Other headline indicators ..... S15
A. 11 Regional summary ..... S16
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY
B. 1 Employment by category ..... S18
B. 2 Employment by age ..... S20
B. 11 Workforce jobs ..... S22
B. 12 Employee jobs by industry ..... S23
B. 13 Employee jobs: production industries ..... S25
B. 14 Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK ..... S26
B. 15 Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB ..... S27
B. 18 Workforce jobs by industry ..... S29
B. 21 Actual weekly hours of work ..... S30
B. 22 Usual weekly hours of work ..... S31
B. 32 Output, employment and productivity ..... S32
B. 33 Total workforce hours worked per week ..... S33
UNEMPLOYMENT
C. 1 Unemployment by age and duration ..... S35
C. 2 Unemployment rates by age ..... S38
C. 5 International comparisons ..... S39
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
D. 1 Economic activity by age ..... S41
D. 2 Economic inactivity ..... S43
D. 3 Economic inactivity by age ..... S44
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS
E. 1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors ..... S46
E. 2 Average Earnings Index: industries ..... S48
E. 4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments ..... S52
E. 21 Unit wage costs ..... S54
E. 31 Earnings: international comparisons ..... S55

## CLAIMANT COUNT

F. 1 Claimant count by region ..... S56
F. 2 Claimant count by age and duration ..... S60
F. 3 Claimant count by age and duration: regions ..... S62
F. 11 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas ..... S63
F. 12 Claimant count: counties/local authorities ..... S65
F. 13 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies ..... S68
F. 14 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas ..... S72
F. 21 Claimant count flows ..... S73
F. 24 Destination of leavers from claimant count ..... S74
F. 25 Average duration of claims by age ..... S76
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES
G. 11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures ..... S78
G. 12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 ..... S78
G. 13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 ..... S79
G. 14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24 ..... S79
G. 15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal ..... S80
G. 16 New Deal 25+ summary figures ..... S80
G. 17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ ..... S80
G. 18 Numbers leaving Gateway by destination ..... S81
G. 19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+ ..... S81
OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
H. 1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary ..... S82
H. 2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region ..... S82
H. 3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region ..... S83
H. 11 Labour disputes: summary ..... S84
H. 12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress ..... S85
H. 21 Labour market and educational status of young people ..... S86
H. 22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment ..... S86
H. 41 Regional Selective Assistance by region ..... S87
H. 42 Regional Selective Assistance by company ..... S87
RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS
J. 1 Background economic indicators ..... S89
J. 11 Retail prices: summary ..... S90
J. 12 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices ..... S90
STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS ..... S92

## Labour market statistics

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

| April | 16 Wednesday |
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| June | . 11 Wednesday |

Productivity Q1

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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 threemonth period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 2000 should be compared with January to March 1999 or October to December 1999. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally adjusted data.
The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family
level. A technical report in Labour Market Trends of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced.

## Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

## Administrative records

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

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

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

## USING DATA SOURCES

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

## Employment

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

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

## Unemployment and the claimant count

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

## Earnings

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

| Jan <br> 2001 | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan <br> 2002 | Feb | Mar |
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## 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, selfemployed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid work for a family-run business) or participating in a governmentsupported 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.

| The following standard symbols are used: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| .. | not available <br> nil or negligible (less than half the <br> final digit shown) |
| $\mathbf{P}$ | provisional <br> - break in series |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | revised <br> neries revised from indicated entry <br> onwards <br> nec |
| not elsewhere classified |  |
| EU | UK Standard Industrial <br> Classification |
| European Union |  |

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.

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

[^4]Regularly published statistics

|  | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |  | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE |  |  |  | GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING | MEASUR |  |  |
| UK summary | M | Apr 2003 | A. 1 | Number of people participating in Work-based |  |  |  |
| Trends | M | Apr 2003 | A. 2 | learning programme | Q | Dec 2002 | F.1~ |
| Other headline indicators | M | Apr 2003 | A. 3 | Number of starts on Work-based learning |  |  |  |
| Working-age households | Q | Feb 2003 | A. 4 | programme | Q | Dec 2002 | F.2~ |
| Regional labour market summary | M | Apr 2003 | A. 11 | Work-based learning for adults | Q | Jan 2003 | F. $3^{\sim}$ |
| LFS annual local area data | A | Jan 2003 | A. 12 | Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers | Q | Feb 2002 | F.4 $\dagger$ |
| EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY <br> Employment by category | M | Apr 2003 | B. 1 | Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers | Q | Dec 2002 | F.5~ |
| Employment by age | M | Apr 2003 | B. 2 | Work-based learning for young people: | Q | Dec 2002 |  |
| Employment by occupation | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 3 | destination of leavers | Q | Dec 2002 |  |
| Workforce jobs | M (Q) | Apr 2003 | B. 11 | Other training: outcomes for completers New Deal 18-24 summary figures | Q | Aec 2002 |  |
| Employee jobs by industry | M | Apr 2003 | B. 12 | Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24 | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 12 |
| Employee jobs: production industries: UK | M | Apr 2003 | B. 13 | Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 13 |
| Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK | Q | Apr 2003 | B. 14 | Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 14 |
| Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB | Q | Apr 2003 | B. 15 | Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment |  |  |  |
| Employee jobs by region and industry | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 16 | from New Deal | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 15 |
| Employment in tourism-related industries | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 17 | New Deal 25+ summary figures | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 16 |
| Workforce jobs by industry | $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Q})$ | Apr 2003 | B. 18 | Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 17 |
| Actual weekly hours of work | M | Apr 2003 | B. 21 | Numbers leaving Gateway by destination | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 18 |
| Usual weekly hours of work | M | Apr 2003 | B. 22 | Number of people into employment from New |  |  |  |
| Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked | M (Q) | Apr 2003 | B. 32 | Deal $25+$ | Q | Apr 2003 | G. 19 |
| Total workforce hours worked per week | Q | Apr 2003 | B. 33 | OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS |  |  |  |
| Total workforce hours worked per week: |  |  |  | Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary | M | Apr 2003 | H. 1 |
| by region and industry group | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 34 | Vacancies at Jobcentres by region | M | Apr 2003 | H. 2 |
| Job-related training | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 41 | Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices |  |  |  |
| Selected countries: national definitions | Q | Feb 2003 | B. 51 | by region | M | Apr 2003 | H. 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Labour disputes: summary | M | Apr 2003 | H. 11 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT |  |  |  | Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry | M | Apr 2003 | H. 12 |
| Unemployment by age and duration | M | Apr 2003 | C. 1 | Labour disputes: annual report | A | Nov 2002 | 589 |
| Unemployment rates by age | M | Apr 2003 | C. 2 | International labour disputes | A | Apr 2003 | 181 |
| Unemployment rates by previous occupation | Q | Feb 2003 | C. 4 | Trade union membership | A | Jul 2002 | 343 |
| International comparisons | M | Apr 2003 | C. 5 | Labour market and educational status of young people | M | Apr 2003 | H. 21 |
| ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY |  |  |  | Economic activity of young people | Q | Feb 2003 | 63 |
| Economic activity by age | M | Apr 2003 | D. 1 | People with disabilities and the labour market | Q | Mar 2003 | 115 |
| Economic inactivity | M | Apr 2003 | D. 2 | Jobseekers with disabilities placed into |  |  |  |
| Economic inactivity by age | M | Apr 2003 | D. 3 | employment | M | Apr 2003 | H. 22 |
|  |  |  |  | Ethnic groups: labour market status | Q | Mar 2003 | 113 |
| EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS |  |  |  | Women in the labour market | Q | Feb 2003 | 64 |
| Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors | M | Apr 2003 | E. 1 | Job-related training | Q | Mar 2003 | 114 |
| Average Earnings Index: by industry | M | Apr 2003 | E. 2 | Redundancies | Q | Feb 2003 | H. 31 |
| Average earnings: effects of bonus payments | M | Apr 2003 | E. 4 | Redundancies by region | Q | Feb 2003 | H. 32 |
| New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections | Q | Mar 2003 | E. 11 | Redundancies by industry | Q | Feb 2003 | H. 33 |
| New Earnings Survey: report | A | Dec 2002 | 643 | Regional Selective Assistance by region | Q | Apr 2003 | H. 41 |
| Average earnings and hours: manual employees | Q (A) | Mar 2003 | E. 12 | Regional Selective Assistance by company | Q | Apr 2003 | H. 42 |
| Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees | Q (A) | Mar 2003 | E. 13 | Sickness absence | Q | Feb 2003 | 65 |
| Average earnings and hours: all employees | Q (A) | Mar 2003 | E. 14 | RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS |  |  |  |
| Unit wage costs | M | Apr 2003 | E. 21 | Background economic indicators | M | Apr 2003 | J. 1 |
| Earnings: international comparisons | M | Apr 2003 | E. 31 | Retail prices: summary | M | Apr 2003 | J. 11 |
| CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  |  | Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices | M | Apr 2003 | J. 12 |
| Claimant count by region | M | Apr 2003 | F. 1 | Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q-Quarterly M - Monthly |  |  |  |
| Claimant count by age and duration | M | Apr 2003 | F. 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count by age and duration: regions | M | Apr 2003 | F. 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count by sought and usual occupation | M* | Dec 2000 | F. 4 | * Currently suspended. |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas | M | Apr 2003 | F. 11 | $\dagger$ Discontinued. |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: counties/local authorities | M | Apr 2003 | F. 12 | $\sim$ Next issue in May. |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies | M | Apr 2003 | F. 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas | M | Apr 2003 | F. 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count flows | M | Apr 2003 | F. 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Claimant count: number of previous claims | Q | Feb 2003 | F. 22 |  |  |  |  |
| Interval between claims | Q | Mar 2003 | F. 23 |  |  |  |  |
| Destination of leavers from claimant count | M | Apr 2003 | F. 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Average duration of claims by age | Q | Apr 2003 | F. 25 |  |  |  |  |


| UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate $(\%)$ | Economic nactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All people aged 16 and overSpring quarters(Mar-May)19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | MGSL | MGSF | MGRZ | MGSC | MGSI | mGWG | MGSR | mGSX | увтс |
|  | 44,990 | 28,397 | 25,606 | 2,791 | 16,593 | 63.1 | 56.9 | 9.8 | 36.9 |
|  | 44,994 | 28,192 | 25,245 | 2,947 | 16,803 | 62.7 | 56.1 | 10.5 | 37.3 |
|  | 45,013 | 28,138 | 25,393 | 2,745 | 16,875 | 62.5 | 56.4 | 9.8 | 37.5 |
|  | 45,099 | 28,113 | 25,648 | 2,465 | 16,986 | 62.3 | 56.9 | 8.8 | 37.7 |
|  | 45,223 | 28,237 | 25,899 | 2,339 | 16,986 | 62.4 | 57.3 | 8.3 | 37.6 |
|  | 45,350 | 28,370 | 26,334 | 2,036 | 16,980 | 62.6 | 58.1 | 7.2 | 37.4 |
|  | 45,491 | 28,354 | 26,579 | 1,775 | 17,136 | 62.3 | 58.4 | 6.3 | 37.7 |
|  | 45,668 | 28,659 | 26,900 | 1,759 | 17,008 | 62.8 | 58.9 | 6.1 | 37.2 |
|  | 45,877 46,127 | 28,910 | 27,274 27510 | 1,636 1,428 | 16,967 17188 | 63.0 6.7 | 59.4 | 5.7 | 37.0 37 |
|  | 46,127 46,383 | 28,939 29,183 | 27,510 27,659 | 1,428 1,524 | 17,188 17,199 | 62.7 62.9 | 59.6 59.6 | 4.9 5.2 | 37.3 37.1 |
| 3-month averages <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 46,040 \\ & 46,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,932 \\ 28,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,447 \\ & 27,438 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,486 \\ & 1,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,108 \\ & 17,127 \end{aligned}$ | 62.8 62.8 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.1 5.2 | 37.2 37.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $46,084$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,901 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 27,432 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,469 \\ & 1,452 \end{aligned}$ | $17,182$ | 62.7 62.7 | 59.5 59.6 | 5.1 5.0 | 37.3 37.3 |
|  | 46,127 | 28,939 | 27,510 | 1,428 | 17,188 | 62.7 | 59.6 | 4.9 | 37.3 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 46,149 \\ & 46,170 \end{aligned}$ | $28,968$ | $27,513$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,455 \\ & 1,462 \end{aligned}$ | $17,181$ $17,222$ | 62.8 62.7 | 59.6 59.5 | 5.0 5.1 | 37.2 37.3 |
|  | 46,192 | 28,967 | 27,492 | 1,476 | 17,225 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 46,213 \\ & 4634 \end{aligned}$ | 28,968 29,004 | 27,487 27,516 | 1,480 1,488 | 17,246 17,230 | 62.7 62.7 | 59.5 59.5 | 5.1 5.1 | 37.3 <br> 37.3 |
|  | 46,256 | 29,043 | 27,555 | 1,487 | 17,213 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.1 | 37.2 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 46,277 | 29,068 | 27,559 | 1,509 | 17,209 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.2 | 37.2 |
|  | 46,298 46,319 | 29,031 29,050 | 27,544 | 1,487 | 17,267 17,269 | 62.7 62.7 | 59.5 59.5 | 5.1 5.1 | 37.3 37.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | 46,340 | 29,065 | 27,576 | 1,489 | 17,275 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 5.1 | 37.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 46,361 \\ & 46,383 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,130 \\ 29,183 \end{array}$ | 27,625 27,659 | 1,505 1,524 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,232 \\ & 17,199 \end{aligned}$ | 62.8 62.9 | 59.6 59.6 | 5.2 | 37.2 37.1 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 46,404 | 29,195 | 27,698 | 1,497 | 17,209 | 62.9 | 59.7 | 5.1 | 37.1 |
|  | 46,425 | 29,166 | 27,653 | 1,513 | 17,258 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.2 | 37.2 |
|  | 46,446 | 29,191 | 27,671 | 1,520 | 17,255 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5.2 | 37.2 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 46,465 | 29,204 | 27,662 | 1,541 | 17,261 | 62.9 | 59.5 | 5.3 | 37.1 |
|  | 46,484 | 29,290 | 27,759 | 1,532 | 17,194 | 63.0 | 59.7 | 5.2 | 37.0 |
|  | 46,503 | 29,294 | 27,778 | 1,515 | 17,210 | 63.0 | 59.7 | 5.2 | 37.0 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 46,522 | 29,318 | 27,812 | 1,506 | 17,204 | 63.0 | 59.8 | 5.1 | 37.0 |
|  | 46,541 | 29,274 | 27,815 | 1,459 | 17,267 | 62.9 | 59.8 | 5.0 | 37.1 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months Percent | 57 | -16 | 57 |  | 73 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
|  | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -4.8 | 0.4 |  |  |  | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{gathered} 244 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | 243 0.8 | 271 1.0 | -28 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)Spring quarters(Mar-May)199221993199419951996199719981999200020012002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | YBTF | YBSK | YBSE | YBSH | YBSN | MGSO | MGSU | YBTI | YBTL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34,842 | 27,552 | 24,794 | 2,758 | 7,290 | 79.1 | 71.2 | 10.0 | 20.9 |
|  | 34,830 | 27,388 | 24,475 | 2,913 | 7,442 | 78.6 | 70.3 | 10.6 | 21.4 |
|  | 34,849 | 27,332 | 24,614 | 2,718 | 7,517 | 78.4 | 70.6 | 9.9 | 21.6 |
|  | 34,921 | 27,301 | 24,854 | 2,446 | 7,620 | 78.2 | 71.2 | 9.0 | 21.8 |
|  | 35,027 | 27,448 | 25,130 | 2,318 | 7,580 | 78.4 | 71.7 | 8.4 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,134 35,244 | 27,546 | 25,534 | 2,012 | 77.5888 | 78.4 78. | 72.7 732 | 7.3 6.4 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,394 | 27,823 | 26,084 | 1,739 | 7,571 | 78.6 | 73.7 | 6.4 | 21.4 |
|  | 35,572 | 28,062 | 26,443 | 1,619 | 7,510 | 78.9 | 74.3 | 5.8 | 21.1 |
|  | 35,781 $\mathbf{3 5}$, | 28,104 28,270 | 26,691 | 1,413 | 7,677 | 78.5 | 74.6 | 5.0 | 21.5 |
|  | 35,978 | 28,270 | 26,768 | 1,503 | 7,707 | 78.6 | 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.4 |
| 3-month averages <br> Nov 2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,727 | 28,104 | 26,625 | 1,479 | 7,623 | 78.7 | 74.5 74.5 | 5.3 | 21.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2001 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | 35,745 | 28,075 | 26,624 | 1,451 | 7,670 | 78.5 | 74.5 | 5.2 | 21.5 |
|  | 35,763 35,781 | 28,092 28,104 | 26,656 26,691 | 1,435 1,413 | 7,672 | 78.5 78.5 | 74.5 74.6 | 5.1 5.0 | 21.5 21.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 35,800 | 28,126 | 26,686 | 1,440 | 7,674 | 78.6 | 74.5 | 5.1 |  |
|  | 35,818 35,836 | 28,083 28,100 | 26,635 26,639 | 1,448 1,461 | 7,735 7,736 | 78.4 78.4 | 74.4 74.3 | 5.2 5.2 | 21.6 21.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jul-Sep Sep-Nov (Aut) | 35,852 | 28,093 | 26,626 | 1,467 | 7,759 | 78.4 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 |
|  |  | 28,135 28,157 | 26,661 |  |  | 78.4 78.5 | 74.3 74.4 | 5.2 5.2 | 21.5 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 35,899 | 28,168 | 26,675 | 1,493 | 7,731 | 78.5 | 74.3 | 5.3 | 21.5 |
|  | 35,915 | 28,140 | 26,668 | 1,472 | 7,775 | 78.4 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 |
|  | 35,930 | 28,157 | 26,697 | 1,460 | 7,774 | 78.4 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 21.6 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | 35,946 35,962 | 28,169 28,230 | 26,696 26,743 | 1,474 1,487 | 7,777 7,732 | 78.4 78.5 | 74.3 74.4 | 5.2 5.3 | 21.6 21.5 |
|  | 35,978 | 28,270 | 26,768 | 1,503 | 7,707 | 78.6 | 74.4 | 5.3 | 21.4 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) |  |  | 26,813 | 1,476 | 7,705 | 78.6 | 74.5 | 5.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,491 1,498 | 7,746 7,730 | 78.5 78.5 | 74.3 74.4 | 5.3 5.3 | 21.5 21.5 |
| Jul-Sep |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 36,074 | 28,406 | 26,920 | 1,486 | 7,667 | 78.7 | 74.6 | 5.2 | 21.3 21.4 |
|  | 36,086 | 28,353 | 26,911 | 1,442 | 7,733 | 78.6 | 74.6 | 5.1 | 21.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| (ever last 3 months | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -4.5 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 213 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -30 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -42 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 |

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

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

| UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | Allaged 16and over | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \\ \text { economicaly } \\ \text { active }\end{array}$ | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Economic } \\ \text { activity } \\ \text { rate (\%) } \end{array}$ | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Economic } \\ \text { inactivity } \\ \text { rate (\%) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) | MGSM | MGSG | MGSA | MGSD | MGSJ | MGWH | mGSs | mgsy | YвтD |
| 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 |
| 1999 | 21,823 | 15,650 | 14,579 <br> 14 | 1,072 | 6,268 | 71.4 | 66.5 | 6.9 6.8 | 28.9 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 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,148 \\ & 22,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,730 \\ & 15714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,845 \\ & 14,816 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 885 \\ & 868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,418 \\ & 6447 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.0 \\ & 70.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.0 \\ & 670 \end{aligned}$ | 5.6 5.5 | 29.0 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May-Jul } \\ & \text { Jun-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,200 \\ & 22,213 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,728 \\ & 15,754 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,843 \\ & 14,862 \end{aligned}$ | $885$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,472 \\ & 6,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.8 \\ & 70.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.9 \\ & 66.9 \end{aligned}$ | 5.6 5.7 | 29.1 |
| Jul-Sep | 22,225 | 15,759 | 14,867 | 892 | 6,466 | 70.9 | 66.9 | 5.7 | 29.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug-Oct } \\ & \text { Sep-Nov (Aut) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,237 \\ 22,249 \end{array}$ | 15,769 <br> 15,77 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,868 \\ & 14,883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 901 \\ & 893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,468 \\ & 6,473 \end{aligned}$ | 70.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 66.9 \\ & 66.9 \end{aligned}$ | 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 Mar-May (Spr) | 22,310 22,322 | 15,771 15,795 | 14,859 14,886 | 912 909 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,539 \\ & 6,526 \end{aligned}$ | 70.7 | 66.6 66.7 | 5.8 5.8 | 29.3 29.2 |
| Apr-Jun | 22,334 | 15,800 | 14,902 | 898 | 6,534 | 70.7 | 66.7 | 5.7 | 29.3 |
| May-Jul ${ }_{\text {Jun-Aug (Sum) }}$ | 22,346 22,358 | 15,801 15,800 | 14,892 14,893 | 909 906 | 6,545 | 70.7 | ${ }_{66.6}^{66.6}$ | 5.8 5 | 29.3 |
| Jul-Sep | 22,368 |  | 14,880 | 928 | 6,560 | 70.7 |  |  |  |
| 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 |  | 6,509 |  |  |  |  |
| Oct-Dec | 22,398 | 15,904 | 15,019 | 885 | 6,495 | 71.0 | 67.1 | 5.6 | 29.0 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 22,408 | 15,868 | 15,009 | 859 | 6,541 | 70.8 | 67.0 | 5.4 | 29.2 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months |  |  |  |  |  | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Percent | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -5.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -33 \\ -3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Males aged 16 to 64 | YBTG | YBSL | YBSF | YBSI | Ybso | MGSP | MGSV | YBTJ | YвтM |
| Spring quarters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 16.2 |
| 2002 | 18,482 | 15,492 | 14,593 | 899 | 2,989 | 83.8 | 79.0 | 5.8 | 16.2 |
| 3-month averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov 2000-Jan } 2001 \\ & \text { Dec 2000-Feb } 2001 \text { (Win) } \end{aligned}$ | 18,346 18,355 | 15,451 15,462 | 14,569 14,561 | ${ }_{901}^{882}$ | 2,895 | 84.2 84.2 | 79.4 | 5.7 5.8 | 15.8 15.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2001 |  | 15,459 | 14,583 |  |  | 84.2 | 79.4 | 5.7 |  |
| Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | 18,374 18,383 | 15,441 15,440 | 14,581 14,600 | 860 840 | 2,943 | 84.0 84.0 | 79.4 79.4 | 5.6 5.4 | 16.0 16.0 |
| Apr-Jun |  | 15,433 | 14,569 |  |  |  | 79.2 | 5.6 |  |
| May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 18,401 18,410 | 15,439 15,469 | 14,562 14,584 | 877 886 | 2,941 | 83.9 84.0 | 79.1 | 5.7 5.7 | 16.1 16.0 |
| Jul-Sep | 18,418 | 15,470 | 14,585 | 885 | 2,949 | 84.0 | 79.2 | 5.7 | 16.0 |
| Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 18,426 18,434 | 15,479 15,483 | 14,586 | 893 886 | 2,952 | 84.0 84.0 | 79.2 | 5.8 5.7 | 16.0 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 <br> Mar-May (Spr) |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |  | 84.1 | 79.4 | 5.6 | 15.9 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 18,535 | 15,553 | 14,700 | 854 | 2,982 | 83.9 | 79.3 | 5.5 | 16.1 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Over last 3 months | 18 0.1 | - 0.0 | 0.3 | -48 -5.4 | -23 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 85 0.5 | 95 0.6 | 126 0.9 | $\begin{aligned} & -31 \\ & -3.5 \end{aligned}$ | -9 -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 |

# A. 1 <br> LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY <br> Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted 

| UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Economic } \\ & \text { activity } \\ & \text { rate (\%) } \end{aligned}$ | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Females aged 16 and over <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) MGSN MGSH MGSB MGSE MGSK MGWI MGST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 23,395 | 12,437 | 11,498 | 939 | 10,959 | 53.2 | 49.1 | 7.5 | 46.8 |
| 1994 | 23,425 | 12,484 | 11,541 | 943 | 10,941 | 53.23 53 | 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 23 23 | 13,162 13 1326 | 12,501 12.644 | 662 581 | 10,686 10,727 | 55.2 55.2 | 52.4 52.8 | 5.0 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2000-Jan 2001 | 23,918 | 13,206 | 12,610 | 596 | 10,712 | 55.2 | 52.7 | 4.5 | 44.8 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) } & 23,927 & 13,196 & 12,608 & 588 & 10,731 & 55.2 & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 2001 | 23,936 | 13,171 | 12,588 | 584 | 10,765 | 55.0 | 52.6 5.7 | 4.4 | 45.0 |
| Feb-Apr        <br> Mar-May (Spr) 23,944 13,209 12,624 584 10,736 55.2  <br>  23,953 13,226 12,644 581 10,727 55.2 52.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Oct-Dec } & 24,015 & 13,281 & 12,672 & 609 & 10,734 & 55.3 & 52.8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Dec 2001-Feb } 2002(\text { Win }) & 24,033 & 13,285 & 12,701 & 583 & 10,749 & 55.3 & 50.8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct-Dec | 24,124 | 13,414 | 12,793 | 621 | 10,710 | . 6 | . 0 | 4.6 | 4 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 24,133 | 13,406 | 12,807 | 600 | 10,727 | 55.6 | 53.1 | 4.5 | 44.4 |
| ChangesOverlast 3 monthsPercent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $109$ | $134$ | $130$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -25 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Females aged 16 to 59 <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) YBTH YBSM YBSG YBSJ YBSP MGSQ MGSW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 12 1265 | 11,957 12 12091 | 651 573 | 4,684 4,734 | 72.9 72.8 | 69.1 69.5 | 5.2 4.5 | 27.1 27.2 |
| 2002 | 17,496 | 12,778 | 12,175 | 603 | 4,718 | 73.0 | 69.6 | 4.7 | 27.0 |
| 3-month averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2000-Jan 2001 | 17,363 | 12,649 | 12,061 | 588 | 4,714 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 4.6 | 27.1 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Dec 2000-Feb } 2001(\text { Win }) & 17,372 & 12,642 & 12,064 & 578 & 4,730 & 72.8 & 69.4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Jan-Mar 2001 } & 17,381 & 12,616 & 12,041 & 574 & 4,765 & 72 \\ \text { Feb-Apr }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun 17,408 12,693 12,117 576 4,715 72.9 69.6 4.5 27.1 <br> May-Jul 17,417 12,644 12,073 571 4,73 72 7.6 69.3 4.5 <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) 17,426 12,631 12,056 576 4,795 72.5 69.2 4.6  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Jan-Mar2002 } & 17,480 & 12,710 & 12,136 & 574 & 4,771 & 72.7 \\ \text { Feb-Apr }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Mar-May (Spr) } & 17,496 & 12,778 & 12,175 & 603 & 4,718 & 73.0 & \\ & & \text { c, }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun | 17,504 | 12,792 | 12,205 | 587 | 4,712 | 73.1 | 69.7 | 4.6 | 26.9 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllll} \\ \text { May-Jul } & \text { l }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,538 | 12,814 | 12,214 | 600 | 4,724 | 73.1 | 69.6 | 4.7 | 26.9 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 |  | 12,818 | 12,210 | 608 | 4,726 | 73.1 | 69.6 | 4.7 | 26.9 |
|  | 17,551 | 12,799 | 12,211 | 588 | 4,751 | 72.9 | 69.6 | 4.6 | 27.1 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 3 months | 19 | -15 | 3 | -19 | 34 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Percent | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -3.1 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 86 0.5 | 118 0.9 | 117 1.0 | 0.1 | $\begin{gathered} -32 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 |

[^5]Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094
Note: Relationship between columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2 ; 9=5 / 1$.
Relationship between colun
Seetechnical note on pS 12 .
The datainthistable have been adjustedto reflectthe 2001 Census populationdata. Seepp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December2002, forfurther information.


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

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) | MGSM | MGTT | MGTN | MGTQ | MGTW |  | MGUF | MGUL |  |
|  | 21,595 | 15,884 | 14,058 | 1,825 | 5,711 | 73.6 | 65.1 | 11.5 | 26.4 |
| 1993 1994 | 21,589 21,587 | 15,660 15,577 | 13,722 13,802 | 1,938 1,775 | 5,929 6,010 | 72.5 72.2 | 63.6 63.9 | 12.4 11.4 | 27.5 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-month averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2000-Jan 2001 ( Win) | 22,135 | 15,682 | 14,768 | 914 | 6,453 | 70.8 | 66.7 | 5.7 | 29.0 29.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2001 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \end{aligned}$ | 22,148 | 15,665 | 14,768 | 898 | 6,483 | 70.7 | 66.7 | 5.7 | 29.3 |
|  | 22,161 22,174 | 15,651 15,624 | 14,785 14,801 | 866 823 | 6,510 6,550 | 70.6 70.5 | 66.7 66.8 | 5.5 5.3 | 29.4 29.5 |
| Apr-Jun | 22,187 22,200 | 15,651 15,728 15 | 14,799 14845 | 852 | 6,536 | 70.5 70.8 | 66.7 66.9 | 5.4 | 29.5 29.2 |
| May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | 22,213 | 15,872 | 14,947 | 883 925 | 6,341 | 71.5 | 67.3 | 5.6 5.8 | 28.5 |
| Jul-Sep | 22,225 | 15,890 | 14,970 | 920 | 6,335 | 71.5 | 67.4 | 5.8 | 28.5 |
|  | 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-DecNov 2001-Jan 2002 | 22,261 | 15,794 | 14,918 | 876 | 6,468 | 70.9 | 67.0 | 5.5 | 29.1 |
|  | 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 ${ }^{\text {Mar-May (Spr) }}$ | 22,310 | 15,707 | 14,796 | 911 | 6,603 | 70.4 | 66.3 | 5.8 | 29.6 |
|  | 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 Jun-Aug (Sum) | 22,346 | 15,799 | 14,891 | 908 | 6,548 | 70.7 | 66.6 | 5.7 | 29.3 |
|  | 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 <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | 22,378 | 15,957 | 15,035 | 922 | 6,421 | 71.3 | 67.2 | 5.8 | 28.7 |
|  | 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 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 22,408 | 15,859 | 15,006 | 853 | 6,550 | 70.8 | 67.0 | 5.4 | 29.2 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 135 0.6 | 109 0.7 | 153 | -44 -4.9 | 25 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Males aged 16-64 <br> Spring quarters YBTG YBSX YBSR YBSU YBTA MGUC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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-month averagesNov 2000-Jan 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | 18,355 | 15,408 | 14,502 | 905 | 2,948 | 83.9 | 79.0 | 5.9 | 16.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2001Feb-Apr | 18,364 | 15,397 | 14,508 | 888 | 2,968 | 83.8 | 79.0 | 5.8 | 16.2 |
|  | 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-JunMay-Jul | 18,392 | 15,369 | 14,524 | 845 | 3,023 | 83.6 | 79.0 | 5.5 | 16.4 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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-DecNov 2001-Jan 2002 | 18,442 | 15,489 | 14,620 | 868 | 2,953 | 84.0 | 79.3 | 5.6 | 16.0 |
|  | 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 2002Feb-Apr | 18,466 | 15,397 | 14,485 | 913 | 3,068 | 83.4 | 78.4 | 5.9 | 16.6 |
|  | 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-JunMay-Jul | 18,490 | 15,430 | 14,561 | 869 | 3,060 | 83.5 | 78.8 | 5.6 | 16.5 |
|  | 18,497 | 15,494 | 14,595 | 898 | 3,004 | 83.8 | 78.9 | 5.8 | 16.2 |
| May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | 18,505 | 15,614 | 14,682 | 932 | 2,891 | 84.4 | 79.3 | 6.0 | 15.6 |
| Jul-SepAug-Oct | 18,511 | 15,632 | 14,682 | 950 | 2,879 | 84.4 | 79.3 | 6.1 | 15.6 |
|  | 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 <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 18,529 | 15,608 | 14,756 | 852 | 2,921 | 84.2 | 79.6 | 5.5 | 15.8 |
|  | 18,535 | 15,544 | 14,697 | 848 | 2,991 | 83.9 | 79.3 | 5.5 | 16.1 |
| Changes <br> Over last 12 months <br> Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 94 | 135 | -41 | -9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
|  | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | -4.6 | -0.3 |  |  |  |  |

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

| UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | All | Total economically active | Total in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Females aged 16 and overSpring quarters(Mar-May)19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | MGSN | MGTU | mGTO | MGTR | MGTX |  | mGUG | mGum |  |
|  | 23,395 | 12,398 | 11,493 | 904 | 10,998 | 53.0 | 49.1 | 7.3 | 47.0 |
|  | 23,405 | 12,415 | 11,467 | 949 | 10,989 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 7.6 | 47.0 |
|  | 23,425 | 12,439 | 11,529 | 911 | 10,986 | 53.1 | 49.2 | 7.3 | 46.9 |
|  | 23,470 | 12,455 | 11,608 | 847 | 11,014 | 53.1 | 49.5 | 6.8 | 46.9 |
|  | 23,531 | 12,583 | 11,793 | 790 | 10,948 | 53.5 | 50.1 | 6.3 | 46.5 |
|  | 23,595 | 12,720 | 11,990 | 730 | 10,875 | 53.9 | 50.8 | 5.7 | 46.1 |
|  | 23,668 | 12,757 | 12,080 | 677 | 10,911 | 53.9 | 51.0 | 5.3 | 46.1 |
|  | 23,749 | 12,935 | 12,279 | 656 | 10,814 | 54.5 | 51.7 | 5.1 | 45.5 |
|  | 23,848 | 13,088 | 12,460 | 628 | 10,760 | 54.9 | 52.2 | 4.8 | 45.1 |
|  | 23,953 | 13,152 | 12,605 | 547 | 10,801 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.2 | 45.1 |
|  | 24,061 | 13,330 | 12,746 | 584 | 10,731 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2000-Jan 2001Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) | 23,918 | 13,186 | 12,616 | 570 | 10,732 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.3 | 44.9 |
|  | 23,927 | 13,147 | 12,578 | 569 | 10,780 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.3 | 45.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2001 | 23,936 | 13,125 | 12,541 | 584 | 10,811 | 54.8 | 52.4 | 4.5 | 45.2 |
| Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | 23,944 | 13,165 | 12,587 | 578 | 10,779 | 55.0 | 52.6 | 4.4 | 45.0 |
|  | 23,953 | 13,152 | 12,605 | 547 | 10,801 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 4.2 | 45.1 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | 23,962 | 13,196 | 12,637 | 560 | 10,765 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.2 | 44.9 |
|  | 23,970 | 13,227 | 12,649 | 578 | 10,744 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 44.8 |
|  | 23,979 | 13,285 | 12,672 | 613 | 10,694 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.6 | 44.6 |
| Jul-Sep | 23,988 | 13,289 | 12,658 | 630 | 10,699 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.7 | 44.6 |
|  | 23,997 | 13,285 | 12,667 | 618 | 10,712 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 4.7 | 44.6 |
| Sep-Nov (Aut) | 24,006 | 13,320 | 12,701 | 619 | 10,686 | 55.5 | 52.9 | 4.6 | 44.5 |
| Oct-Dec | 24,015 | 13,310 | 12,718 | 591 | 10,706 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 24,024 | 13,252 | 12,682 | 570 | 10,773 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.3 | 44.8 |
|  | 24,033 | 13,236 | 12,672 | 564 | 10,798 | 55.1 | 52.7 | 4.3 | 44.9 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr | 24,043 | 13,268 | 12,688 | 580 | 10,774 | 55.2 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 44.8 |
|  | 24,052 | 13,324 | 12,736 | 588 | 10,727 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 24,061 | 13,330 | 12,746 | 584 | 10,731 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| Apr-Jun | 24,070 | 13,349 | 12,772 | 577 | 10,721 | 55.5 | 53.1 | 4.3 | 44.5 |
| May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | 24,079 | 13,372 | 12,768 | 604 | 10,706 | 55.5 | 53.0 | 4.5 | 44.5 |
|  | 24,088 | 13,464 | 12,818 | 645 | 10,624 | 55.9 | 53.2 | 4.8 | 44.1 |
|  | 24,097 | 13,475 | 12,814 | 660 | 10,622 | 55.9 | 53.2 | 4.9 | 44.1 |
| Jul-Sep 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 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 24,133 | 13,369 | 12,798 | 571 | 10,764 | 55.4 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 44.6 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 109 0.5 | 117 0.9 | 116 0.9 | 0.2 | -8.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females aged 16-59 <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) YBTH YBSY YBSS YBSV YBTB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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-month averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> Feb-Apr | 17,381 | 12,569 | 11,996 | 574 | 4,811 | 72.3 | 69.0 | 4.6 | 27.7 |
|  | 17,390 | 12,608 | 12,039 | 569 | 4,782 | 72.5 | 69.2 | 4.5 | 27.5 |
| Mar-May (Spr) | 17,399 | 12,594 | 12,055 | 540 | 4,804 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 4.3 | 27.6 |
| Apr-Jun | 17,408 | 12,634 | 12,081 | 553 | 4,774 | 72.6 | 69.4 | 4.4 | 27.4 |
|  | 17,417 | 12,647 | 12,073 | 574 | 4,770 | 72.6 | 69.3 | 4.5 | 27.4 |
| Jun-Aug (Sum) | 17,426 | 12,700 | 12,093 | 607 | 4,725 | 72.9 | 69.4 | 4.8 | 27.1 |
| Jul-SepAug-Oct | 17,434 | 12,707 | 12,083 | 624 | 4,727 | 72.9 | 69.3 | 4.9 | 27.1 |
|  | 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 (Win)Dec 2001-Feb 2002 ( | 17,465 | 12,661 | 12,100 | 561 | 4,804 | 72.5 | 69.3 | 4.4 | 27.5 |
|  | 17,473 | 12,641 | 12,083 | 558 | 4,832 | 72.3 | 69.2 | 4.4 | 27.7 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 Feb-Apr | 17,480 | 12,666 | 12,094 | 572 | 4,815 | 72.5 | 69.2 | 4.5 | 27.5 |
|  | 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-JunMay-Jul | 17,504 | 12,747 | 12,181 | 566 | 4,756 | 72.8 | 69.6 | 4.4 | 27.2 |
|  | 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-SepAug-Oct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 |  |
|  | 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 <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 17,544 | 12,832 | 12,240 | 593 | 4,712 | 73.1 | 69.8 | 4.6 | 26.9 |
|  | 17,551 | 12,764 | 12,205 | 559 | 4,787 | 72.7 | 69.5 | 4.4 | 27.3 |
| ChangesOver last 12 monthsPercent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86 | 103 | 105 | -2 | -17 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
|  | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | -0.3 | -0.4 |  |  |  |  |

## 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 Nov 2002-Jan 2003 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inemployment (000s) | 27,815 | $\pm 166$ | 5 | $\pm 120$ | 271 | $\pm 211$ |
| Employmentrate | 74.6\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ | 0.1\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | 0.3\% | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Unemployment (000s) | 1,459 | $\pm 52$ | -73 | $\pm 55$ | -28 | $\pm 71$ |
| Unemploymentrate | 5.0\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | -0.2\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | -0.1\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ |
| Economically active (000s) | 29,274 | $\pm 164$ | -16 | $\pm 118$ | 243 | $\pm 208$ |
| Economic activity rate | 78.6\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | -0.1\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 0.2\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| Economically inactive (000s) | 7,733 | $\pm 139$ | 5 | $\pm 99$ | -42 | $\pm 177$ |
| Economic inactivity rate | 21.4\% | $\pm 0.3 \%$ | 0.1\% | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | -0.2\% | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s) | 5,495 | $\pm 63$ | 119 | $\pm 44$ | -20 | $\pm 80$ |
| Inactive, wanting a job (000s) | 2,238 | $\pm 63$ | -62 | $\pm 44$ | -22 | $\pm 80$ |

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series:

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 <br> LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY <br> Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

| UNITED KINGDOM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Unemployment ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level (thousands) | Rate (per cent) | Level (thousands) | Rate (per cent) |
| 3-month averages |  |  |  |  |
| Nov94-Jan 95 Dec $94-\mathrm{Feb} 95$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,545 \\ & 25,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 71.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,514 \\ & 2,496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1995 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 95-Jan 96 Dec $95-$ Feb 96 | 25,590 25,616 25,643 25,672 25,701 25,730 25,58 25,784 25,808 25,888 25,844 25,857 | $\begin{aligned} & 71.0 \\ & 71.1 \\ & 71.1 \\ & 71.2 \\ & 71.3 \\ & 71.4 \\ & 71.4 \\ & 71.5 \\ & 71.6 \\ & 71.6 \\ & 71.6 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,483 \\ & 2,472 \\ & 2,462 \\ & 2,453 \\ & 2,444 \\ & 2,434 \\ & 2,424 \\ & 2,414 \\ & 2,403 \\ & 2,391 \\ & 2,379 \\ & 2,367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1996 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Oct-Dec <br> Nov 96-Jan 97 <br> Dec 96 -Feb 97 | 25,867 25,876 25,887 25,901 25,919 25,944 25,975 26,012 26,055 26,102 26,52 26,202 | 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.8 71.8 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,355 \\ & 2,343 \\ & 2,330 \\ & 2,316 \\ & 2,302 \\ & 2,288 \\ & 2,272 \\ & 2,253 \\ & 2,232 \\ & 2,206 \\ & 2,177 \\ & 2,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1997 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov 97-Jan 98 <br> Dec97-Feb98 | 26,251 26,296 26,337 26,373 26,404 26,430 26,452 26,470 26,485 26,499 26,513 26,529 | 72.5 72.6 72.7 72.8 72.8 72.9 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.1 73.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,115 \\ & 2,083 \\ & 2,053 \\ & 2,024 \\ & 1,995 \\ & 1,966 \\ & 1,937 \\ & 1,908 \\ & 1,880 \\ & 1,855 \\ & 1,833 \\ & 1,816 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1998 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov 98-Jan 99 <br> Dec 98-Feb99 | 26,547 26,567 26,590 26,615 26,643 26,675 26,708 26,742 26,775 26,805 26,832 26,855 | $\begin{aligned} & 73.2 \\ & 73.2 \\ & 73.3 \\ & 73.3 \\ & 73.4 \\ & 73.4 \\ & 73.5 \\ & 73.5 \\ & 73.6 \\ & 73.6 \\ & 73.7 \\ & 73.7 \end{aligned}$ | 1,803 1,793 11,787 1,783 1,780 1,778 1,777 1,776 1,776 1,775 11,774 1,771 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 1999 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov99-Jan2000 <br> Dec99-Feb2000 | 26,876 26,895 26,916 26,938 26,964 26,994 27,025 27,057 27,087 27,117 27,146 27,175 | 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,767 \\ & 1,760 \\ & 1,750 \\ & 1,738 \\ & 1,725 \\ & 1,713 \\ & 1,702 \\ & 1,709 \\ & 1,687 \\ & 1,681 \\ & 1,687 \\ & 1,667 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar2000 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov2000-Jan 2001 <br> Dec2000-Feb2001 | 27,205 27,236 27,267 27,296 27,322 27,343 27,361 27,376 27,389 27,402 27,417 27,432 | 74.2 <br> 74.3 <br> 74.3 <br> 74.4 74.4 <br> 74.4 <br> 74.5 <br> 74.5 <br> 74.5 <br> 74.5 74.5 | 1,667 1,656 1,642 1,625 1,607 1,588 1,569 1,552 1,535 1,520 1,506 1,493 1,482 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar 2001 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002 | 27,447 27,462 27,774 27,485 27,495 27,504 27,514 27,525 27,538 27,51 27,565 27,579 | 74.5 <br> 74.5 <br> 74.5 <br> 74.4 <br> 74.4 <br> 74.3 <br> 74.3 <br> 74.3 <br> 74.3 | 1,473 1,468 1,465 1,466 1,468 1,472 1,475 1,479 1,482 1,486 1,490 1,496 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan-Mar2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May <br> Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug <br> Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov <br> Nov2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,594 \\ & 27,610 \\ & 27,628 \\ & 27,648 \\ & 27,761 \\ & 27,696 \\ & 27,22 \\ & 27,748 \\ & 27,773 \\ & 27,96 \\ & 27,816 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.3 \\ & 74.3 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 74.6 \\ & 74.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1,402 1,502 1,508 11,514 1,518 1,521 11,521 1,519 1,513 1,503 1,489 1,471 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ |

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


## A. 11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Thousands, notseasonally adjusted

| Labour Force Survey (November 2002 to January 2003) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total aged 16 and over |  | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government | All | All |  | $\frac{\text { Male }}{\text { Level }}$ | Female Level | All |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| Regions | Level | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| North East |  |  | 72.1 |  |  |  | 67.4 |  | 70.8 |  | 63.8 |  | 6.5 |  | 8.1 |  | 4.5 |
| North West |  |  | 77.2 |  |  |  | 73.6 |  | 78.0 |  | 68.7 |  | 4.5 |  | 5.3 |  | 3.6 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  |  | 77.4 |  |  |  | 73.8 |  | 78.5 |  | 68.5 |  | 4.6 |  | 5.4 |  | 3.6 |
| EastMidlands |  |  | 80.0 |  |  |  | 76.6 |  | 81.2 |  | 71.5 |  | 4.2 |  | 4.3 |  | 4.1 |
| WestMidlands |  |  | 79.3 |  |  |  | 74.8 |  | 79.7 |  | 69.3 |  | 5.6 |  | 5.7 |  | 5.3 |
| East |  |  | 81.6 |  |  |  | 78.2 |  | 83.7 |  | 72.2 |  | 4.1 |  | 4.4 |  | 3.8 |
| London |  |  | 75.5 |  |  |  | 70.4 |  | 76.8 |  | 63.4 |  | 6.6 |  | 7.2 |  | 5.8 |
| South East |  |  | 82.8 |  |  |  | 79.6 |  | 84.5 |  | 74.2 |  | 3.8 |  | 4.1 |  | 3.4 |
| South West |  |  | 82.1 |  |  |  | 79.0 |  | 83.0 |  | 74.6 |  | 3.7 |  | 3.7 |  | 3.6 |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  | 75.4 |  |  |  | 71.7 |  | 75.1 |  | 67.8 |  | 4.8 |  | 5.3 |  | 4.3 |
| Scotland |  |  | 79.4 |  |  |  | 74.7 |  | 77.8 |  | 71.4 |  | 5.7 |  | 6.4 |  | 4.9 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland |  |  | 73.5 |  |  |  | 69.4 |  | 76.8 |  | 61.4 |  | 5.5 |  | 5.8 |  | 5.2 |

United Kingdom

## Change on year

| Government Office Regions | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aged } \\ & \text { dover } \end{aligned}$ | Economically active |  |  |  | LFS employment |  |  |  |  |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | All |  | Male | Female | All |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | Level | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Level | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Level | Rate(\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| North East |  |  | -1.7 |  |  |  | -1.1 |  | -0.6 |  | -1.6 |  | -0.7 |  | -0.6 |  | -0.8 |
| North West |  |  | 0.7 |  |  |  | 1.2 |  | 2.0 |  | 0.3 |  | -0.7 |  | -0.8 |  | -0.6 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  |  | -0.1 |  |  |  | 0.3 |  | 0.3 |  | 0.3 |  | -0.5 |  | -0.3 |  | -0.7 |
| EastMidlands |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.0 |
| WestMidlands |  |  | 0.4 |  |  |  | 0.3 |  | -0.1 |  | 0.8 |  | 0.1 |  | -0.7 |  | 1.2 |
| East |  |  | -0.8 |  |  |  | -1.1 |  | -1.5 |  | -0.6 |  | 0.3 |  | 0.8 |  | -0.2 |
| London |  |  | -0.6 |  |  |  | -0.3 |  | 0.0 |  | -0.7 |  | -0.5 |  | -0.7 |  | -0.1 |
| SouthEast |  |  | -0.2 |  |  |  | -0.5 |  | -0.9 |  | -0.1 |  | 0.5 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.2 |
| South West |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  | 0.0 |  | 0.4 |  | -0.4 |  | 0.0 |  | -0.4 |  | 0.6 |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |  | 2.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 4.1 |  | -0.6 |  | -0.3 |  | -0.9 |
| Scotland |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  | 1.7 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.4 |  | -1.0 |  | -1.8 |  | -0.1 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland |  |  | 2.7 |  |  |  | 3.0 |  | 4.2 |  | 1.6 |  | -0.6 |  | -1.5 |  | 0.6 |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^6]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 notbeen adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Seep635, Labour Market Trends, December2002, for further information.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY 

Regional summary
A. 11

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

| Government Office Regions | Employer surveys |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system |  |  |  |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system Jobcentre vacancies ${ }^{\text {c,d }}$ (February 2003) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian workforce jobs (September 2002 not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Claimant count (February 2003) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Level | Level | Level | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Notified vacancies | Unfilled vacancies | Outflow of vacancies |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| North East | 1,060 | 559 | 502 | 54.2 | 4.7 | 42.5 | 6.9 | 11.7 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| North West | 3,213 | 1,710 | 1,503 | 114.2 | 3.4 | 88.7 | 5.0 | 25.5 | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 2,335 | 1,2२2 | 1,113 | 86.0 | 3.5 | 65.8 | 5.0 | 20.2 | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| East Midlands | 1,964 | 1,023 | 941 | 57.6 | 2.9 | 42.6 | 3.9 | 15.0 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| West Midlands | 2,562 | 1,353 | 1,209 | 94.4 | 3.5 | 71.9 | 4.9 | 22.5 | 1.9 |  |  |  |
| East | 2,612 | 1,393 | 1,219 | 57.8 | 2.2 | 42.1 | 2.9 | 15.7 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
| London | 4,486 | 2,440 | 2,045 | 169.3 | 3.6 | 122.0 | 4.8 | 47.3 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| SouthEast | 4,150 | 2,181 | 1,968 | 73.8 | 1.7 | 54.9 | 2.4 | 18.9 | 1.0 |  |  |  |
| South West | 2,456 | 1,289 | 1,167 | 48.4 | 2.0 | 35.6 | 2.6 | 12.8 | 1.1 |  |  |  |
| England | 24,837 | 13,171 | 11,666 | 755.8 | 3.0 | 566.2 | 4.1 | 189.6 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| Wales | 1,245 | 643 | 602 | 45.4 | 3.5 | 34.7 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Scotland | 2,511 | 1,291 | 1,221 | 99.6 | 4.0 | 77.1 | 5.6 | 22.5 | 2.0 |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 28,593 | 15,104 | 13,489 | 900.7 | 3.1 | 678.0 | 4.3 | 222.7 | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland | 753 | 401 | 351 | 34.6 | 4.4 | 26.4 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 2.4 |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 29,346 | 15,505 | 13,840 | 935.3 | 3.1 | 704.4 | 4.3 | 230.9 | 1.7 |  |  |  |

## Changes on period (period specified below)

| Government Office Regions | Employer surveys |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system |  |  |  |  |  | Jobcentre Plus administrative system <br> Jobcentrevacancies ${ }^{\text {c,d }}$ (change on January 2003) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2002); not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Claimant count (change on January 2003) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Male | Female | All |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |  |  |
|  | Level | Level | Level | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Level | Rate ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Notified vacancies | Unfilled vacancies | Outflow of vacancies |
| North East | 12 | 11 | 1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| North West | 22 | 13 | 9 | -0.5 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | $२ 2$ | 13 | 9 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| EastMidlands | -4 | 6 | -10 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| West Midlands | 8 | -2 | 10 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| East | 6 | -6 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| London | 3 | -2 | 5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| SouthEast | -12 | -10 | -2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| South West | -5 | 9 | -14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| England | 52 | 32 | 20 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Wales | 3 | 4 | -1 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Scotland | -1 | 3 | -5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 53 | 39 | 15 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland | 1 | 0 | 0 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 54 | 39 | 15 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |

Relationship between columns: $1=2+3 ; 4=6+8$.
c The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.
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, December2002, for further information.
TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: November 2002 to January 2003

| Government Office Regions | Employment level(000s) | Unemployment level(000s) | Economically active level(000s) | Working-age economically inactive level(000s) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NorthEast | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 1.9 \%$ | $\pm 1.0 \%$ |
| North West | $\pm 61$ | $\pm 17$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Yorkshire andthe Humber | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 14$ | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| EastMidlands | $\pm 38$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 38$ | $\pm 42$ | $\pm 1.3 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| WestMidlands | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| East | $\pm 49$ | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 49$ | $\pm 45$ | $\pm 1.1 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| London | $\pm 64$ | $\pm 24$ | $\pm 61$ | $\pm 61$ | $\pm 1.1 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |
| SouthEast | $\pm 59$ | $\pm 17$ | $\pm 58$ | $\pm 53$ | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | $\pm 0.4 \%$ |
| SouthWest | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 48$ | $\pm 44$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Wales | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 11$ | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 37$ | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | $\pm 0.8 \%$ |
| Scotland | $\pm 47$ | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 46$ | $\pm 44$ | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.6 \%$ |

The Labour Force Survey data in Table A. 11 are 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.
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# B. 1 <br> EMPLOYMENT 

| $\underset{\substack{\text { UNITEED } \\ \text { Kingoom }}}{\text { and }}$ | All in employment |  |  |  |  | Total workers |  | Employees |  | Self-employed |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Workerers } \\ \text { seceith } \\ \text { soobs } \\ \text { jobs } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {wortaral }}^{\text {Total }}$ | Employes | ${ }_{\text {employed }}^{\text {Solf }}$ |  |  | Full time | ttime | Full time | t time | \|ltim | time |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  | mGRz | mgrn | mGRa | mGrt | mgrw | YCBE | усвн | усвк | усbn | усв | уCBt | ycbw |
|  |  |  |  | 144 <br> $\begin{array}{l}138 \\ 125 \\ 105 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 108 \\ 96\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-month averages <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{27,5754}$ | ${ }^{24,24885}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,077}$ | ${ }_{101}^{106}$ | ${ }_{114}^{122}$ | ${ }_{20,5685}^{20,585}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,959} 9$ | ${ }^{18,1288}$ | ${ }_{6,156}^{6,149}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,40\% }}^{2,40}$ | 668 | ${ }^{1,1,141}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ \text { Feb:Art }}}{ }$ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 275(5) \\ & \hline 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24279 \\ & \hline 4.439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,089 \\ & 3,0, i 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 95 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,621 \\ & 20,64 \\ & 20,54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6,955 } 950 \\ 7,009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,130 \\ & 18,4090 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,150 \\ & 6, i 49 \\ & 6, i 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,40 \\ 2,40 \\ 2,42} \end{aligned}$ | 679 694 694 | ${ }_{\substack{1,138 \\ 1,1,24 \\ 1,124}}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 27,688 \\ \substack{27,653 \\ 27,6)_{1}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,121,26 \\ & 3,1525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ \substack{100 \\ 9} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,67 \\ & \hline 0, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,061 \\ 7,096 \\ 7,096 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,223 \\ & 6.224 \\ & 6,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,411 \\ & 2,4924 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{770} \begin{aligned} & 710 \\ & 727\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 27,662 \\ 27,579 \\ 27,78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,328 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,145 \\ 3,141}}^{\substack{3 \\ 3}}$ |  | - ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,5659 \\ & 0.069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,097 \\ 7,149 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,093 \\ & 18,97 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 7736 $\substack{736 \\ 736}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,1,50} 1$ |
|  | ${ }^{277,812} \mathbf{2 7 , 8 1 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {24,442 }}^{24,42}$ | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{3,184}$ | ${ }_{90}^{91}$ | -98 | ${ }_{20,734}^{20,734}$ | 7,089 | (18,242 | ${ }_{6}^{6,223}$ | 2,418 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,446 } \\ & \text { 2, }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{738}^{736}$ | 1,1,159 |
| Changes Overlast 3 months <br> Percent | ${ }_{0}^{5.2}$ | ${ }_{0.1}^{30}$ | ${ }_{0.9}^{27}$ | -2.5 | 1.7 | ${ }_{0}^{121}$ | -6.9 | ${ }^{8.5}$ | ${ }_{-5.9}$ | ${ }^{3} .5$ | ${ }_{1.1}^{-8}$ | 0.4 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | ${ }_{1.0}^{271}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{204}$ | ${ }_{3.4}^{105}$ | - 15.3 | -18.5 | ${ }_{0.7}^{145}$ | 126 1.8 | ${ }_{0.7}^{131}$ | ${ }_{7}^{74}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 10.4 18 | 1.5 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Male }}$ Spring quarters | masa | maro | marr | mgru | mgrx | ycba | усBı | усbL | усво | усв | усви | ycb |
|  |  |  |  | 48 42 41 38 38 35 34 38 28 | 213 <br> $\begin{array}{l}178 \\ 152 \\ 132 \\ 101 \\ 181 \\ 96 \\ 98 \\ 58\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}715 \\ \begin{array}{r}760 \\ 960 \\ 943 \\ 1.052 \\ 1,021 \\ 1,047 \\ 1,079\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 3-month averages <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | ${ }^{14,8,876}$ | ${ }_{\text {l2, } 21285}^{12,485}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,275 \\ 2,288}}^{\text {2, }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{35}$ | 70 | ${ }_{13,500}^{13,901}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,376}$ | 11,4,427 | ${ }^{1,0658}$ | ${ }^{2}$ 2,002 | ${ }_{266}^{265}$ | ${ }_{465}^{455}$ |
| Jan-Mar 2002 ${ }^{\text {Feb-Apr }}$ (Sar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,866 \\ & 14,589 \\ & 1,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,452 \\ & \hline 2.500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ( ${ }_{68}^{69}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3724 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 1,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{11144,4 \\ 14 ; 428 \\ 11 ; 420}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,059 \\ & 1,059 \\ & 1,059 \end{aligned}$ | ciole |  | 464 455 454 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apry.J.Jum } \\ & \text { Nan } \\ & \text { Jun-Aug (Sum) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,929 \\ & 4,4,992 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,284 \\ 2,234 \\ 2,304 \end{gathered}$ |  | 皆 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,49 \\ & 3,49 \\ & 3,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,232 \\ & 1,427 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1142 \\ & 14,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & 1,094 \\ & 1,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,998 \\ & 2,09 \\ & 2,012 \end{aligned}$ |  | 455 464 464 |
|  | 14,880 44,63 4,976 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,856 \\ & \hline 2,585 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{38}^{35}$ | ( ${ }_{59}^{99}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,46 \\ & 3,26 \\ & 3,47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,460 \\ & 1,59692929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} 11,39 \\ 1,949 \\ 1,435 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,112 \\ 1,149}}{1,195}$ |  |  | 492 499 499 |
| Oct-Ded Cov 2002 -Jan 2003 | ${ }_{\text {15,009 }}^{15}$ | - 12.658 | ${ }_{\text {2,321 }}^{2,299}$ | ${ }_{33}^{31}$ | ${ }_{\infty}^{\infty}$ | $\xrightarrow{13,510}$ | 1,509 | 11,4643 | 1,1,631 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 , 0 2 3}$ | ${ }_{298}^{297}$ | ${ }_{483}^{486}$ |
| Changes Overlast 3 months Percent | ${ }_{0.3}^{46}$ | ${ }_{0.3} 3$ | 0.4 | $-7.2$ | 2.0 | ${ }_{0.4}^{48}$ | -. - $^{7}$ | ${ }_{0.3}^{23}$ | ${ }^{0.5}$ | ${ }_{0}^{14}$ | -1.8 | ${ }_{-4.2}$ |
| OVer last 12 months | ${ }_{17}^{14.0}$ | ${ }_{0.9}^{109}$ | ${ }_{2.0}^{46}$ | - 5.3 | -15.8 | ${ }_{0}^{18}$ | ${ }_{9.0}^{123}$ | ${ }^{17}$. | ${ }_{8.8}^{98}$ | ${ }_{0}^{12}$ | 123 <br> 125 | ${ }_{7}^{32}$ |
|  | мяsb | mGRP | mgrs | marv | mgry | усвg | усвJ | усвм | ycbp | ycbs | ycbv | усв |
|  |  | ${ }^{10,513} 10.623$ <br> 10,822 <br> $\substack{1,1,122 \\ 1}$ <br> 1025 <br> $11,1,575$ <br> 111,784 11,832 |  | 96 96 84 80 76 68 60 68 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 395 $\begin{aligned} & 396 \\ & 446 \\ & 446 \\ & 436 \\ & 432 \\ & 440 \\ & 417\end{aligned}$ 4 |  |
| 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | ${ }^{12,777}$ | 111,779 | ${ }_{809}^{803}$ | ${ }_{69} 7$ | ${ }_{4}^{50}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,118}$ | ${ }_{5,584}^{5,583}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,664}$ | ${ }_{5,094}^{5,091}$ | ${ }_{405}^{399}$ | ${ }_{404}^{403}$ | ${ }_{686}^{690}$ |
| Jan-Mar 2002 ${ }^{\text {Feb-Apr }}$ Mar-May (Spr) |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|:\|c\|c\|c\|} 11,832 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81220 \\ & 831 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | 48 48 48 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,583 \\ 5,569 \\ 5,59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,7136 \\ 6,7725 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5091 \\ & 5,102 \\ & 5,10 \end{aligned}$ | 403 407 415 | $\underset{\substack{412 \\ 417}}{4}$ | 697 $\substack{669 \\ 669}$ |
| Apr-Jun May and Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,796 \\ & \text { i2, } 2,777 \end{aligned}$ | $11,50.80$ | $\begin{aligned} & 837 \\ & 852 \\ & 852 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,158 \\ & 7,1,18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,638 \\ 5,660 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,717 \\ 6,685 \\ 6,681 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,13 \\ & 5,125 \\ & 5,145 \end{aligned}$ | 413 412 410 | 424 420 420 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,782 \\ & \text { R2, } 780 \end{aligned}$ |  | ( ${ }_{\text {8424 }}^{844}$ | - ${ }_{58}^{56}$ | cis ${ }_{3}^{39}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,449 \\ & 7,194 \\ & 7,199 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underbrace{6,762}_{\substack{\text { c,712 } \\ 6,762}}$ |  | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 404 \\ & 404\end{aligned}$ | 437 437 437 |  |
| Oct-Ded Cov 2002 -Jan 2003 | (12,793 | 11,8448 | ${ }_{863}^{85}$ | ${ }_{5}^{0}$ | ${ }_{39}{ }_{39}$ | 7,214 | ${ }_{5}^{5,5880}$ | ${ }_{6,7776}^{6,776}$ | ${ }_{5,067}^{5}$ | ${ }_{423}^{416}$ | ${ }_{439}^{439}$ | ${ }_{673}^{674}$ |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{11}$ | -0.1 | 2.2 | 0. ${ }^{5}$ | 1.4 | 1.3 1.8 | -6.1 | ${ }_{0.8}^{55}$ | - 7.24 | ${ }_{5.4}^{2 .}$ | $-0^{-3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{17}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Over last }}{\text { Percent }}$ (12 months | ${ }_{1}^{130}$ | ${ }_{0.8}^{9.8}$ | ${ }_{7.5}^{90}$ | - ${ }^{-14.0}$ | 22.2 | ${ }_{1.8}^{127}$ | 0.0 | ${ }_{1.7}^{114}$ | - -1.4 | ${ }_{6.0}^{24}$ | ${ }_{9.0}^{36}$ | - 2.4 |


| Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Total as \% of all employees | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Could } \\ \text { not find } \\ \text { permanent } \\ \text { job } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% that } \\ & \text { could } \\ & \text { not find } \\ & \text { permanent } \\ & \text { job } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Did } \\ \text { not want } \\ \text { permanent } \\ \text { job } \end{array}$ | Hada contract with training | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Some } \\ & \text { other } \\ & \text { reason } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% that } \\ \text { could } \\ \text { not find } \\ \text { full-time } \\ \text { job } \end{array}$ | Did not want full-time job | $\begin{array}{r} \text { III or } \\ \text { disabled } \end{array}$ | Student or at school |  |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| YCBZ | Ycce | YCCF | YCCl | YCCL | ycco | YCCR | yccu | yccx | YCDA | YCDD | YCDG | YCDJ | All <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) |
| 1,473 1,607 | ${ }_{7.3}^{6.8}$ | 617 693 | 41.9 43.1 | 399 | ${ }_{90}^{97}$ | 360 372 | 5,930 6,021 | 834 825 | 14.1 13.7 | 4,341 4.380 | 89 91 | 667 725 | 1994 |
| 1,644 | 7.4 | 671 | 40.8 | 466 | 85 | 423 | 6,287 | 804 | 12.8 | 4,556 | 84 | 844 | 1996 |
| 1,757 | 7.7 | 671 | 38.2 | 534 | 97 | 455 | 6,457 | 805 | 12.5 | 4,631 | 89 | 931 | 1997 |
| 1,710 | 7.4 | 618 | 36.1 | 526 | 96 | 470 | 6,536 | 767 | 11.7 | 4,709 | 110 | 950 | 1998 |
| 1,673 | 7.1 | 586 | 35.0 | 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 |
| 1,546 | 6.4 | 421 | 27.2 | 460 | 86 | 578 | 6,883 | 575 | 9.4 | 5,090 | 138 139 | 1,079 | 2002 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,578 \\ 1,567 \end{array}$ | 6.5 | 410 415 | 26.0 26.5 | 479 470 | 91 84 | 599 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,818 \\ & 6,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 572 \\ & 559 \end{aligned}$ | 88.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,072 \\ & 5,081 \end{aligned}$ | 129 128 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,045 \\ 1,059 \end{array}$ | 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,553 \\ & 1,533 \\ & 1,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 408 \\ & 407 \\ & 421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.2 \\ & 26.6 \\ & 27.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \\ & 460 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 86 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 592 \\ & 580 \\ & 578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,829 \\ & 6,867 \\ & 6,883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559 \\ & 566 \\ & 575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,076 \\ & 5,074 \\ & 5,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 137 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,063 \\ & 1,089 \\ & 1,079 \end{aligned}$ | Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,553 \\ & 1,537 \\ & 1,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 417 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.3 \\ 27.2 \\ 26.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460 \\ & 444 \\ & 440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 596 \\ & 624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,933 \\ & 6,921 \\ & 6,976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & 580 \\ & 576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,143 \\ & 5,132 \\ & 5,182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 136 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \\ & 1,073 \\ & 1,086 \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,573 \\ 1,584 \\ 1,578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 421 \\ 419 \\ 414 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.8 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 \\ & 460 \\ & 476 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 76 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \\ & 629 \\ & 604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,978 \\ & 7,027 \\ & 6,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 574 \\ & 561 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,182 \\ & 5,217 \\ & 5,175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 142 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,086 \\ & 1,107 \\ & 1,1144 \end{aligned}$ | Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,581 \\ & 1,542 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.4 \\ & 26.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472 \\ & 463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 609 \\ & 584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6,966 } \\ & 6,961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 551 \\ & 548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,144 \\ & 5,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,132 \\ & 1,127 \end{aligned}$ | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 |
| -41 -2.6 | -0.2 | -12 -2.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12 16.5 | -45 -7.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -66 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -13 \\ -2.3 \end{gathered}$ | -0.1 | $\begin{gathered} -62 \\ -1.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -11 \\ -7.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| -35 -2.2 | -0.2 | $-0.6$ | 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} -15 \\ -3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ -3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & -2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 143 \\ 2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -24 \\ & -4.2 \end{aligned}$ | -0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |
| ycca | YCCD | YCCG | YCCJ | уссм | YCCP | Yccs | Yccv | Yccy | YCDB | YCDE | YCDH | YCDK | Male <br> Spring quarters <br> (Mar-May) |
| 647 739 | 6.5 | 371 | 50.1 | 150 | 54 | 164 165 | 1,003 | 259 279 | 28.0 27.8 | 341 375 | 30 31 | 294 318 | 1994 |
| 728 | 6.3 | 345 | 47.4 | 153 | 49 | 181 | 1,090 | 285 | 26.1 | 406 | 28 | 371 | 1996 |
| 799 | 6.8 | 349 | 43.7 | 195 | 54 | 201 | 1,192 | 294 | 24.7 | 458 | 40 | 400 | 1997 |
| 756 | 6.3 | 321 | 42.5 | 185 | 51 | 199 | 1,213 | 290 | 23.9 | 470 | 44 | 409 | 1998 |
| 786 | 6.5 | 319 | 40.6 | 208 | 64 | 195 | 1,250 | 271 | 21.7 | 528 | 38 | 412 | 1999 |
| 767 | 6.2 | 278 247 | 36.3 32 | 211 | 55 | 222 | 1,283 | 255 232 | 19.9 | 538 | 45 50 | 445 | 2000 |
| 711 | 5.7 | 230 | 32.4 | 182 | 49 | 250 | 1,357 | 223 | 16.4 | 594 | 64 | 477 | 2002 |
| 730 | 5.8 5.7 | 228 229 | 31.2 32.0 | 190 185 | 48 45 | 264 257 | 1,323 1,328 | 227 223 | 17.1 16.8 | 583 583 | 59 59 | 457 | 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 703 \\ & 700 \\ & 711 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 222 \\ & 230 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 31.7 \\ 32.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 184 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 245 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,326 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 221 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 581 \\ & 587 \\ & 594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 62 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 479 \\ & 477 \end{aligned}$ | Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 723 \\ & 706 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 238 \\ 231 \\ 238 \\ 228 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.9 \\ & 32.8 \\ & 32.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 170 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 263 \\ & 266 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,376 \\ & 1,376 \\ & 1,388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 233 \\ & 233 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.2 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 608 \\ & 616 \\ & 631 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472 \\ & 469 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 702 \\ & 698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 223 \\ & 226 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.6 \\ & 33.1 \\ & 32.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 177 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 253 \\ & 242 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,408 \\ & 1,449 \\ & 1,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241 \\ & 240 \\ & 233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.1 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 16.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 645 \\ & 671 \\ & 670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 56 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465 \\ & 481 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 709 \\ & 688 \end{aligned}$ | 5.6 5.4 | 231 222 | 32.5 32.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | 39 40 | 250 239 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,459 \\ & 1,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 231 \end{aligned}$ | 15.6 16.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & 667 \end{aligned}$ | 58 59 | 497 | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 |
| $\begin{array}{r} -21 \\ -2.9 \end{array}$ | -0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & -11 \\ & -4.6 \end{aligned}$ | -0.6 | 1.5 | 2.8 | $\begin{array}{r} -14 \\ -5.4 \end{array}$ | 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -3.7 \end{array}$ | -0.6 | $-0.7$ | 5.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| $\begin{gathered} -49 \\ -6.7 \end{gathered}$ | -0.4 | -6.6 | 1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & -5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $-15.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & -25 \\ & -9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | -1.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 14.5 \end{array}$ | 4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |
| YCCB | YCCE | YCCH | YCCK | YCCN | YCCQ | усСт | YCCW | YCCZ | YCDC | YCDF | YCDI | YCDL | Female Springquarters (Mar-May) |
| 826 868 | 8.2 | 302 | 37.1 | ${ }_{302}$ | 53 37 | 196 | 5,018 | 546 | 11.5 10.9 | 4,000 | ${ }_{69}^{59}$ | 372 407 | 1994 |
| 916 | 8.5 | 326 | 35.6 | 313 | 36 | 242 | 5,197 | 519 | 10.0 | 4,150 | 56 | 473 | 1996 |
| 959 | 88.7 | 322 297 | 33.6 31.1 | 339 342 | 43 | 254 271 | 5,364 | 511 | 9.7 | 4,173 4,238 | 49 66 | 5531 | 1997 1998 |
| 887 | 8.8 | 267 | 30.1 | 324 | 48 | 248 | 5,372 | 416 | 7.7 | 4,320 | 7 | 559 | 1999 |
| 919 | 8.0 | 236 | 25.7 | 339 | 46 | 298 | 5,455 | 402 | 7.4 | 4,385 | 74 | 594 | 2000 |
| 916 835 | 7.8 | 220 191 | 24.0 22.9 | 309 279 |  | 346 328 | 5,516 | 386 352 | 7.0 6.4 | 4,440 4,497 | 88 | 601 | 2001 |
| 848 851 | 7.2 | 182 186 | 21.4 21.8 | 289 | 43 39 | 334 341 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,495 \\ & 5,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 336 \end{aligned}$ | 6.3 6.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,490 \\ & 4,497 \end{aligned}$ | 72 69 | $\begin{aligned} & 588 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002(Win) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 851 \\ & 833 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 185 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 276 \\ & 276 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 335 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,503 \\ & 5,517 \\ & 5,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & 345 \\ & 352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,495 \\ & 4,487 \\ & 4,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 597 \\ & 610 \\ & 602 \end{aligned}$ | Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 830 \\ & 831 \\ & 856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 186 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 22.4 \\ & 22.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 \\ & 274 \\ & 274 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 334 \\ & 359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,557 \\ & 5,545 \\ & 5,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 347 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,534 \\ & 4,516 \\ & 4,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 78 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 593 \\ & 604 \\ & 616 \end{aligned}$ | Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 883 \\ & 882 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 187 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.2 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 21.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279 \\ & 283 \\ & 286 \end{aligned}$ | 37 37 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 376 \\ & 362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,569 \\ & 5,578 \\ & 5,543 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 321 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,536 \\ & 4,545 \\ & 4,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 86 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 621 \\ & 626 \\ & 628 \end{aligned}$ | Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 871 \\ & 862 \end{aligned}$ | 7.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.5 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & 283 \end{aligned}$ | 43 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 359 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,507 \\ & 5,512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 317 \end{aligned}$ | 5.9 5.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,467 \\ & 4,487 \end{aligned}$ | 81 72 | 634 636 | Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 |
| $\begin{aligned} & -21 \\ & -2.3 \end{aligned}$ | -0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 31.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -32 \\ -8.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -67 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & -58 \\ & -1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -14 \\ -16.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent |
| 14 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ -1.8 \end{array}$ | $11.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -28 \\ & -8.2 \end{aligned}$ | -0.5 | $-0.1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | Over last 12 months Percent |

## B.2 EMPLOYMENT $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employment by age }\end{aligned}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thousa | nally adj |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Allaged 16 and over | 16-59/64 | 16-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | $\begin{gathered} 50-64(M) \\ 50-59(F) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65+(M) \\ & 60^{+}(\mathrm{F}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| AllSpringquar <br> (Mar-May) <br> 1994 <br> 1995 <br> 1996 <br> 1999 <br> 1999 <br> 1999 <br> 2000 <br> 2000 <br> 2002 | MGRZ | YbSE | YBTO | YBTR | YBTU | YBTX | MGUW | MGUZ |
|  |  | 24,614 24,84 2,554 25,130 25,34 25,807 26,084 2643 26,691 26,688 | 582 604 657 697 693 675 671 664 649 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,426 \\ & 3,321 \\ & 3,274 \\ & 3,220 \\ & 3,182 \\ & 3,187 \\ & 3,246 \\ & 3,281 \\ & 3,364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,734 \\ & 6,826 \\ & 6,846 \\ & 6,980 \\ & 6,941 \\ & 6,892 \\ & 6,819 \\ & 6,660 \\ & 6,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,193 \\ 9,311 \\ 9,460 \\ 9,500 \\ 9,613 \\ 9,967 \\ 9,962 \\ 10,165 \\ 10,309 \end{array}$ | 4,678 4,791 4,894 5,136 5,378 5,563 5,715 5,922 5,990 | 779 794 799 870 816 816 819 891 |
| 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,544 \\ & 27,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,668 \\ & 26,697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 661 \\ & 669 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,333 \\ & 3,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,492 \\ & 6,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,216 \\ & 10,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,965 \\ & 5,973 \end{aligned}$ | 876 880 |
| Jan-Mar2002 Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,576 \\ & 27,625 \\ & 27,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,696 \\ & 26,743 \\ & 26,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662 \\ & 665 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,325 \\ & 3,347 \\ & 3,364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,484 \\ & 6,463 \\ & 6,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,259 \\ & 10,288 \\ & 10,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,967 \\ & 5,980 \\ & 5,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & 882 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,698 \\ & 27,653 \\ & 27,671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,813 \\ & 26,772 \\ & 26,996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 646 \\ & 655 \\ & 651 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,369 \\ & 3,334 \\ & 3,339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,446 \\ & 6,430 \\ & 6,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,340 \\ & 10,337 \\ & 10,358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,012 \\ & 6,017 \\ & 6,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 885 \\ & 882 \\ & 874 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 27,662 \\ & 27,759 \\ & 27,778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,774 \\ & 26,864 \\ & 26,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 655 \\ & 660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,330 \\ & 3,371 \\ & 3,369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,384 \\ & 6,381 \\ & 6,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,350 \\ & 10,39 \\ & 10,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,055 \\ & 6,077 \\ & 6,088 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 888 \\ & 894 \\ & 895 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,812 \\ & 27,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,920 \\ & 26,911 \end{aligned}$ | 665 664 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,381 \\ & 3,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,374 \\ & 6,351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,387 \\ & 10,402 \end{aligned}$ | 6,113 6,124 | 892 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months Percent | 57 0.2 | 47 0.2 | 1.3 | -0.1 | -30 -0.5 | 23 0.2 | ${ }_{0}^{47}$ | 1.1 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{gathered} 271 \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -141 \\ & -2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 185 1.8 | 159 2.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Male $\begin{gathered}\text { Sprin } \\ \text { (Mar } \\ \text { 1994 } \\ 1995 \\ 1996 \\ 1996 \\ 1997 \\ 1998 \\ 1999 \\ 2000 \\ 2001 \\ 2002\end{gathered}$ | MGSA | YbsF | YBTP | YBTS | YBTV | YBTY | mGuX | MGVA |
|  | 13,851 | 13,587 | 296 | 1,791 | 3,730 | 4,934 | 2,836 | 264 |
|  | 14,020 14 | 13,731 13809 | 304 33 | 1,745 | 3,773 | 5,017 | 2,892 | 288 |
|  | 14,306 | 14,037 | 341 | 1,693 | 3,809 | 5,079 | 3,115 | 268 |
|  | 14,456 | 14,183 | 343 | 1,669 | 3,796 | 5,143 | 3,232 | 272 |
|  | 14,579 | 14,292 | 333 | 1,671 | 3,735 | 5,214 | 3,338 | 287 |
|  | 14,773 | 14,486 | 334 | 1,706 | 3,695 | 5,349 | 3,403 | 287 |
|  | 14,866 14,886 | 14,600 14,593 | 331 321 | 1,722 | 3,606 3,487 | 5,415 5,482 | 3,526 3,544 | 266 293 |
| 3-month averages Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,867 \\ & 14,876 \end{aligned}$ | 14,574 14,586 | 332 329 | 1,744 | 3,519 | $5,4338$ | 3,545 | 293 |
| Jan-Mar2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,846 \\ & 14,859 \\ & 14,886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,560 \\ & 14,570 \\ & 14,593 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \\ & 326 \\ & 321 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 1,756 \\ & 1,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,499 \\ & 3,478 \\ & 3,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,456 \\ & 5,473 \\ & 5,482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,536 \\ & 3,537 \\ & 3,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & 289 \\ & 298 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,902 \\ & 14,892 \\ & 14,893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,608 \\ & 14,600 \\ & 14,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 322 \\ & 317 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,758 \\ & 1,740 \\ & 1,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,484 \\ & 3,475 \\ & 3,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,491 \\ & 5,500 \\ & 5,515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,553 \\ & 3,564 \\ & 3,566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 292 \\ & 292 \\ & 292 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,880 \\ & 14,963 \\ & 14,976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,583 \\ & 14,656 \\ & 14,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 318 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,736 \\ & 1,771 \\ & 1,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,446 \\ & 3,448 \\ & 3,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,516 \\ & 5,526 \\ & 5,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,574 \\ & 3,594 \\ & 3,603 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 297 \\ & 307 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,019 \\ & 15,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,710 \\ & 14,700 \end{aligned}$ | 321 317 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,779 \\ & 1,785 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,454 \\ & 3,436 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,531 \\ 5,531 \end{array}$ | 3,625 3,630 | 309 309 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 46 0.3 | 43 0.3 | -0.1 | 14 0.8 | -12 -0.3 | 0.1 | ${ }_{1}^{36}$ | 0.7 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{gathered} 142 \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & -4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 41 2.3 | $\begin{gathered} -83 \\ -2.4 \end{gathered}$ | 97 1.8 | 86 2.4 | 16 5.4 |
| FemaleSprin(Mar-199419995199661997199819999200020012002 | MGSB | YBSG | YBTQ | YBTT | YBtw | YBTZ | MGUY | mGVB |
|  | 11,541 11,629 | 11,026 11,123 | 286 301 | 1,635 1,576 | 3,004 3,053 | 4,259 4 4 | 1,842 | 515 505 |
|  | 11,824 | 11,321 | 324 | 1,570 | 3,086 | 4,409 | 1,930 | 503 |
|  | 12,028 | 11,496 | 357 359 | 1,527 | 3,171 | 4,420 | 2,021 | 532 |
|  | 12,123 12.321 | 11,624 | 349 342 | 1,512 | 3,145 3 | 4,470 4552 | 2,147 | 499 |
|  | 12,501 | 11,957 | 336 | 1,540 | 3,124 | 4,643 | 2,313 | 544 |
|  | 12,644 | 12,091 | 333 328 | 1,559 | 3,054 | 4,750 | 2,396 | 553 |
|  | 12,773 | 12,175 | 328 | 1,605 | 2,968 | 4,828 | 2,446 | 598 |
| 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,677 \\ & 12,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,094 \\ & 12,11 \end{aligned}$ | 329 340 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,588 \\ & 1,582 \end{aligned}$ | 2,974 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,782 \\ & 4,781 \end{aligned}$ | 2,420 | 583 591 |
| Jan-Mar2002 <br> Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,730 \\ & 12,765 \\ & 12,773 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,1,16 \\ & 11,172 \\ & 12,175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & 339 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,578 \\ & 1,591 \\ & 1,605 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,985 \\ & 2,984 \\ & 2,968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,803 \\ & 4,815 \\ & 4,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,431 \\ & 2,443 \\ & 2,446 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 595 \\ & 593 \\ & 598 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,796 \\ & 12,761 \\ & 12,777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,205 \\ & 11,271 \\ & 12,195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 333 \\ & 334 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,612 \\ & 1,594 \\ & 1,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,962 \\ & 2,955 \\ & 2,949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,849 \\ & 4,837 \\ & 4,843 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,459 \\ & 2,453 \\ & 2,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 590 \\ & 582 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 12,782 \\ & 12,796 \\ & 12,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,191 \\ & 12,208 \\ & 12,214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \\ & 338 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,595 \\ & 1,600 \\ & 1,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,938 \\ & 2,934 \\ & 2,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,834 \\ & 4,853 \\ & 4,849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,481 \\ & 2,483 \\ & 2,485 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 588 \\ & 588 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,793 \\ & 12,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,210 \\ & 12,211 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \\ & 347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,602 \\ & 1,584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,919 \\ & 2,916 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,856 \\ & \hline, 871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,488 \\ & 2,494 \end{aligned}$ | 558 |
| Changes Over last 3 months Percent | 11 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | -16 -1.0 | -18 -0.6 | 17 0.4 | 11 0.4 | 1.38 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 130 1.0 | 117 | 18 5.3 | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -58 \\ -2.0 \end{gathered}$ | 89 1.9 | 73 3.0 | 12 2.1 |



|  |  | Employee jobs |  |  |  |  | Selfemployment jobs (with or without employees) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | HM Forces ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Governmentsupported trainees ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\underset{\text { Wobs }}{ }{ }^{\text {W }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | All | Part-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | All | Part-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | asonally adjusted | BCAE |  | BCAF |  | BCAD | BCAG | BCAH | DYCZ | DYDA |
|  | 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 R | 12,925 | 1,714 | 12,576 | 5,996 | 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 R | 12,908 | 1,717 | 12,664 | 5,989 | 25,572 | 3,329 | 207 | 112 | 29,220 |
|  | Sep R | 12,973 | 1,783 | 12,769 | 6,036 | 25,743 | 3,302 | 205 | 121 | 29,371 |
|  | Dec R | 13,039 | 1,831 | 12,857 | 6,108 | 25,896 | 3,295 | 206 | 118 | 29,515 |
| 2001 | Mar R | 12,928 | 1,761 | 12,753 | 6,045 | 25,681 | 3,296 | 206 | 111 | 29,293 |
|  | Jun R | 13,003 | 1,780 | 12,842 | 6,080 | 25,845 | 3,329 | 204 | 96 | 29,475 |
|  | SepR | 13,098 | 1,828 | 12,821 | 6,059 | 25,919 | 3,307 | 203 | 91 | 29,519 |
|  | Dec | 13,126 | 1,871 | 12,910 | 6,122 | 26,036 | 3,300 | 204 | 95 | 29,635 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mar R | 13,001 | 1,887 | 12,806 | 6,113 | 25,807 | 3,307 | 205 | 91 | 29,410 |
|  | Jun R | 12,980 | 1,916 | 12,831 | 6,145 | 25,811 | 3,388 | 204 | 92 | 29,495 |
|  | SepR | 12,995 | 1,922 | 12,852 | 6,173 | 25,847 | 3,414 | 204 | 94 | 29,558 |
|  | Dec | 13,037 | 1,959 | 12,918 | 6,252 | 25,955 | 3,419 | 205 | 97 | 29,677 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 R | 12,837 | 1,691 | 12,530 | 5,980 | 25,367 | 3,333 | 208 | 124 | 29,033 |
| 2000 | Mar R | 12,891 | 1,726 | 12,562 | 5,954 | 25,454 | 3,323 | 207 | 122 | 29,106 |
|  | Jun R | 12,961 | 1,734 | 12,665 | 5,990 | 25,626 | 3,322 | 207 | 118 | 29,273 |
|  | SepR | 12,951 | 1,774 | 12,741 | 6,026 | 25,692 | 3,298 | 206 | 121 | 29,317 |
|  | Dec R | 12,969 | 1,811 | 12,805 | 6,083 | 25,774 | 3,300 | 206 | 114 | 29,394 |
| 2001 | Mar R | 12,986 | 1,777 | 12,825 | 6,073 | 25,810 | 3,302 | 205 | 110 | 29,428 |
|  | Jun R | 13,044 | 1,794 | 12,848 | 6,084 | 25,892 | 3,318 | 204 | 100 | 29,515 |
|  | SepR | 13,069 | 1,818 | 12,799 | 6,056 | 25,869 | 3,306 | 204 | 91 | 29,469 |
|  | 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 R | 13,019 | 1,930 | 12,836 | 6,149 | 25,855 | 3,364 | 204 | 95 | 29,519 |
|  | SepR | 12,967 | 1,913 | 12,841 | 6,177 | 25,809 | 3,407 | 205 | 94 | 29,514 |
|  | Dec | 12,978 | 1,938 | 12,856 | 6,215 | 25,834 | 3,428 | 205 | 94 | 29,561 |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notseasonally adjusted1999 |  | DYCA |  | DYCB |  | DYCM | DYCT | DYCU | DYDE | DYDF |
|  |  | 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 R | 12,658 | 1,859 | 12,497 | 5,982 | 25,154 | 3,299 | 204 | 85 | 28,743 |
|  | SepR | 12,673 | 1,865 | 12,517 | 6,010 | 25,190 | 3,325 | 204 | 87 | 28,805 |
|  | Dec | 12,713 | 1,900 | 12,576 | 6,083 | 25,289 | 3,331 | 205 | 89 | 28,914 |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted |  | DYCF |  | DYCG |  | DYCN | DYZO | LOJW | LOJT | DYDH |
| Seas1999 | 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 | з,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 R | 12,696 | 1,873 | 12,501 | 5,986 | 25,197 | 3,275 | 204 | 89 | 28,765 |
|  | SepR | 12,645 | 1,857 | 12,505 | 6,014 | 25,149 | 3,318 | 205 | 87 | 28,759 |
|  | Dec | 12,656 | 1,879 | 12,517 | 6,046 | 25,173 | 3,339 | 205 | 86 | 28,803 |

Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
HMorcesfigures, providedby
ing some work experience on their placement but who do nothave a contract of employment(those with a contract
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

Labour Market trends April 2003

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> SIC 1992 <br> Section, subsection, group |  | All industries and services A-Q |  | Manufacturing industries D |  | Production industries C-E |  | Production and construction industries C-F |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployeejobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Allemployee jobs unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
|  |  | BCAD | BCAJ | YEJG | YEJL | YEJH | YEJF | LOJY | LOJZ |
| 1992 | Jun R | 23,198 | 23,178 | 4,141 | 4,155 | 4,468 | 4,473 | 5,527 | 5,536 |
| 1993 | Jun R | 22,846 | 22,821 | 3,952 | 3,955 | 4,238 | 4,245 | 5,200 | 5,211 |
| 1994 | Jun R | 22,937 | 22,900 | 3,970 | 3,970 | 4,222 | 4,229 | 5,184 | 5,194 |
| 1995 | Jun R | 23,304 | 23,264 | 4,072 | 4,073 | 4,301 | 4,310 | 5,233 | 5,245 |
| 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 R | 25,572 | 25,626 | 3,954 | 3,960 | 4,153 | 4,159 | 5,336 | 5,348 |
| 2001 | Jun R | 25,845 | 25,892 | 3,805 | 3,809 | 4,013 | 4,018 | 5,184 | 5,193 |
| 2002 | Jun | 25,811 | 25,855 | 3,626 | 3,629 | 3,833 | 3,837 | 4,959 | 4,967 |
| 2000 | Nov R Dec R | 25,896 | 25,774 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,913 \\ & 3,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,898 \\ & 3,889 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,119 \\ & 4,097 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,103 \\ & 4,096 \end{aligned}$ | 5,258 | 5,249 |
| 2001 | Jan Feb |  |  | 3,873 3,862 | 3,881 3,869 | 4,080 4,069 | 4,088 4,076 |  |  |
|  | Mar R | 25,681 | 25,810 | 3,853 | 3,861 | 4,060 | 4,068 | 5,206 | 5,226 |
|  | Apr |  |  | 3,841 | 3,852 | 4,049 | 4,060 |  |  |
|  | May R |  |  | 3,819 | 3,829 | 4,028 | 4,038 |  |  |
|  | Jun R | 25,845 | 25,892 | 3,805 | 3,809 | 4,013 | 4,018 | 5,184 | 5,193 |
|  | Jul |  |  | 3,798 | 3,792 | 4,007 | 4,001 |  |  |
|  | Aug |  |  | 3,782 | 3,770 | 3,991 | 3,979 |  |  |
|  | Sep R | 25,919 | 25,869 | 3,761 | 3,754 | 3,972 | 3,963 | 5,162 | 5,146 |
|  | Oct |  |  | 3,744 | 3,735 | 3,954 | 3,945 |  |  |
|  | Nov |  |  | 3,730 | 3,717 | 3,940 | 3,927 |  |  |
|  | Dec | 26,036 | 25,916 | 3,702 | 3,703 | 3,911 | 3,912 | 5,095 | 5,088 |
| 2002 | Jan |  |  | 3,686 | 3,694 | 3,895 | 3,904 |  |  |
|  | Feb |  |  | 3,673 | 3,681 | 3,883 | 3,890 |  |  |
|  | Mar R | 25,807 | 25,935 | 3,661 | 3,668 | 3,870 | 3,877 | 5,023 | 5,041 |
|  | Apr |  |  | 3,645 | 3,655 | 3,854 | 3,863 |  |  |
|  | May |  |  | 3,631 | 3,642 | 3,839 | 3,850 |  |  |
|  | Jun | 25,811 | 25,855 | 3,626 | 3,629 | 3,833 | 3,837 | 4,959 | 4,967 |
|  | Jul |  |  | 3,623 | 3,616 | 3,830 | 3,823 |  |  |
|  | Aug |  |  | 3,616 | 3,604 | 3,822 | 3,810 |  |  |
|  | SepR | 25,847 | 25,809 | 3,597 | 3,591 | 3,802 | 3,796 | 4,928 | 4,916 |
|  | Oct R |  |  | 3,591 | 3,582 | 3,796 | 3,787 |  |  |
|  | Nov R |  |  | 3,584 | 3,571 | 3,788 | 3,776 |  |  |
|  | Dec R | 25,955 | 25,834 | 3,557 | 3,558 | 3,761 | 3,762 | 4,901 | 4,892 |
| 2003 | Jan P |  |  | 3,550 | 3,554 | 3,752 | 3,757 |  |  |



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.
a Excludes private domestic service.
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. $12 \begin{aligned} & \text { EMPLOYMENT } \\ & \text { Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted }\end{aligned}$

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Rubber and plastic products | Non-metallic mineral products, metal and meta | Machinery and equipment n.e.c. | Electrical and optical equipment | Transport equipment | Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs | Hotels and restaurants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section, subsection, group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DH } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { products } \\ & \text { D/DJ } \\ & 26-28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DK } \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DL } \\ & 30-33 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{34-35}{\text { DM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.e.c. } \\ & \text { DF,DN } \\ & \text { 23,36-37 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{F} \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & G \\ & 50-52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | LOKF | LOKG | LOKH | LOKI | LOKJ | LOKK | YehX | LOKL | LOKM |
| 19921993199419951996199719981999200020012002 | Jun R | 198 | 736 | 414 | 445 | 408 | 203 | 1,062 | 3,923 | 1,400 |
|  | Jun R | 202 | 694 | 373 | 423 | 354 | 201 | 966 | 3,898 | 1,360 |
|  | Jun R | 211 234 | 705 | 370 384 | 438 | 350 375 | 206 221 | 965 935 | 3,991 4,052 | 1,365 1,431 |
|  | Jun | 241 | 719 | 390 | 499 | 393 | 221 | 933 | 4.157 | 1,502 |
|  | Jun | 252 | 720 | 389 | 508 | 394 | 236 | 987 | 4,293 | 1,533 |
|  | Jun | 254 | 699 | 390 | 519 | 413 | ${ }^{237}$ | 1,107 | 4,339 | 1,552 |
|  | Jun | 244 | 674 | 369 | 497 | 404 | 239 | 1,117 | 4,360 | 1,629 |
|  | Jun | 238 | 660 | 356 351 | 494 | 403 | 242 | 1, 189 | 4,404 4 | 1,668 |
|  | Jun R | 222 | 689 | 338 | 424 |  | 232 | 1,130 | 4,538 |  |
| 2000 | Nov | 233 | 644 | 356 | 491 | 398 | 242 |  |  |  |
|  | Dec R | 232 | 640 | 355 | 490 | 398 | 242 | 1,153 | 4,470 | 1,660 |
| 2001 | Jan Feb ar | 231 230 230 | 639 636 633 | 355 355 356 | 492 491 489 | 397 395 396 | 243 242 243 |  |  |  |
|  | Mar R | 230 | 633 | 356 | 489 | 396 | 243 | 1,158 | 4,506 | 1,661 |
|  | Apr R May | 229 228 227 | $\begin{aligned} & 633 \\ & 628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 353 \\ & 351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & 484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 394 \\ & 394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 242 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Jun R |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,175 | 4,504 | 1,685 |
|  | Jul R | 227 | 620 | 350 | 475 | 390 | 242 |  |  |  |
|  | Sep R | 226 | 612 | 347 | 464 | 389 | 240 | 1,183 | 4,502 | 1,682 |
|  | Oct |  |  |  | 459 | 387 | 237 |  |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jan | 225 224 | 602 599 | 343 342 | 444 | 385 383 | 235 236 |  |  |  |
|  | Mar | 225 | 596 | 341 | 435 | 381 | 235 | 1,164 | 4,531 | 1,711 |
|  | Apr |  |  |  |  |  | 234 |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{May}_{\text {Man R }}$ | 223 | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 589 \end{aligned}$ | 339 338 | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 424 \end{aligned}$ | $378$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | 1,130 | 4,538 | 1,721 |
|  | Jul | $\stackrel{23}{ }$ | 588 | 336 | 420 | 377 | 231 |  |  |  |
|  | Aug | 222 | 588 | 333 | 417 | 375 | ${ }^{231}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Sep R | 222 | 586 | 333 | 414 | 372 | 230 | 1,120 | 4,508 | 1,786 |
|  | Oct R |  | 587 | 331 | 411 | 372 | 231 |  |  |  |
|  | Nov R | 220 | 586 | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406 \\ & 402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370 \\ & 369 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | 1.131 | 4.535 | 1,786 |
| 2003 | Jan P | 218 | 584 | 329 | 400 | 367 | 229 |  |  |  |



| UNITED KINGDOM | Section, subsection | December 2001 R |  |  | December 2002R |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  | 2003 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Aug R | Sep R | Oct R | Nov R | Dec R | Jan P |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 2,832.3 | 1,078.9 | 3,911.2 | 2,731.6 | 1,029.2 | 3,760.8 | 3,821.4 | 3,802.1 | 3,795.8 | 3,788.3 | 3,760.8 | 3,751.8 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | C | 62.9 | 10.1 | 73.0 | 61.2 | 9.6 | 70.8 | 72.4 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 71.1 | 70.8 | 69.7 |
| Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials | CA (10-12) | 38.2 | 6.5 | 44.8 | 36.2 | 6.2 | 42.5 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.4 |
| Mining andquarrying exceptof energy producing materials | CB(13/14) | 24.7 | 3.6 | 28.2 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 27.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 2,683.1 | 1,019.4 | 3,702.5 | 2,584.4 | 972.5 | 3,557.0 | 3,615.4 | 3,596.8 | 3,590.6 | 3,584.1 | 3,557.0 | 3,549.6 |
| Manufactureoffood products, beveragesandtobacco | DA | 310.7 | 167.3 | 477.9 | 313.9 | 157.7 | 471.6 | 474.1 | 472.9 | 473.7 | 475.4 | 471.6 | 468.0 |
| Manufacture oftextiles and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| textile products oftextiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing offur | DB | 99.1 | 106.8 | 205.9 | 92.6 | 97.6 56.4 | 190.3 1167 | 196.5 | 195.3 | 193.7 | 193.1 | 190.3 1167 | 190.5 116.6 |
|  | 17 18 | 64.8 34.3 | 59.5 47.3 | 124.3 81.6 | 60.3 32.3 | 56.4 41.3 | 116.7 73.6 | 119.6 76.9 | 119.1 76.1 | 18.3 75.4 | 117.7 75.5 | 116.7 73.6 | 116.6 73.9 |
| Manufactureofleatherand <br> leatherproductsincludingfootwear DC 10.4 8.6 19.0 9.1 7.5 16.5 17.4 16.8 16.9 16.8 16.5 16.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacture ofwoodandwood products | DD (20) | 57.4 | 24.3 | 81.7 | 57.7 | 23.4 | 81.1 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 81.1 | 80.2 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products;publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paperproducts | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DE} \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272.6 \\ 65.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172.0 \\ 25.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444.6 \\ 90.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272.7 \\ 67.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166.5 \\ 22.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 439.2 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 443.4 \\ 90.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440.5 \\ 91.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441.7 \\ 91.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441.1 \\ 90.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 439.2 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440.9 \\ 91.8 \end{array}$ |
| Publishing, printing andreproduction ofrecordedmedia | 22 | 206.8 | 147.0 | 353.9 | 205.1 | 144.0 | 349.1 | 352.7 | 349.4 | 350.5 | 350.4 | 349.1 | 349.1 |
| Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products andnuclearfuel | DF (23) | 23.2 | 2.9 | 26.2 | 22.9 | 2.8 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 25.2 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products andman-madefibres | DG (24) | 171.9 | 61.8 | 233.6 | 161.0 | 66.2 | 227.2 | 230.4 | 230.1 | 229.7 | 229.5 | 227.2 | 227.7 |
| Manufacture of rubberand plastic products | DH (25) | 179.7 | 44.8 | 2२4.4 | 173.5 | 46.7 | 220.1 | 223.1 | 221.5 | 221.7 | 221.7 | २20.1 | 217.8 |
| Manufacture ofothernon-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 104.4 | 26.4 | 130.8 | 102.7 | 25.1 | 127.8 | 128.7 | 128.5 | 128.7 | 129.0 | 127.8 | 128.2 |
| Manufacture ofbasic metals and fabricatedmetal products of basic metals offabricatedmetal products, exceptmachinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DJ } \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 389.8 \\ 87.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.6 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 471.4 \\ & 100.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 374.6 \\ 82.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.7 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454.2 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 461.5 \\ 96.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 458.8 \\ 95.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 458.0 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 456.4 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454.2 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454.3 \\ 96.6 \end{array}$ |
|  | 28 | 302.1 | 68.8 | 370.9 | 291.8 | 67.4 | 359.2 | 365.0 | 362.9 | 362.2 | 360.6 | 359.2 | 357.7 |
| Manufacture ofmachinery and eqpt. n.e.c. | DK (29) | 277.7 | 65.3 | 343.1 | 263.3 | 65.3 | 328.7 | 333.9 | 333.9 | 331.6 | 330.6 | 328.7 | 329.2 |
| Manufacture of electrical andoptical equipment of office machinery and computers of electricalmachinery andapparatusn.e.c. of radio, television andcommunicationeqpt. of medical, precisionandoptical eqpt; watches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DL | 321.2 | 129.9 | 451.1 | 287.6 | 113.6 | 401.2 | 417.9 | 413.6 | 410.4 | 406.8 | 401.2 | 400.3 |
|  | 30 | 31.4 | 14.0 | 45.3 | 28.1 | 11.4 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 40.3 |
|  | 31 | 1127 | 47.2 | 159.9 | 99.4 | 43.1 | 1425 | 148.1 | 146.1 | 145.4 | 143.7 | 1425 | 140.8 |
|  | 32 | 81.2 | 32.6 | 113.8 | 67.2 | 26.3 | 93.5 | 99.9 | 98.2 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 93.5 | 96.1 |
|  | 33 | 96.0 | 36.2 | 132.1 | 92.9 | 32.8 | 125.7 | 129.1 | 128.8 | 127.7 | 126.8 | 125.7 | 123.2 |
| Manufacture oftransport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment <br> of motor vehicles, trailers | ${ }_{34}$ | 315.3 182.9 | 67.9 26.9 | 383.2 2098 | 304.5 17.1 | 64.7 25.5 | 369.2 2025 | 374.2 206.4 | 372.1 204.9 | 372.5 204.4 | 371.9 204.6 | 369.2 202.5 | 367.5 201.7 |
| ofothertransportequipment | 35 | 1324 | 41.0 | 173.4 | 127.5 | 39.2 | 166.7 | 167.9 | 167.2 | 168.1 | 167.3 | 166.7 | 165.8 |
| Manufacturingn.e.c. | DN | 149.8 | 59.9 | 209.7 | 148.3 | 55.8 | 204.1 | 205.8 | 204.2 | 205.0 | 204.8 | 204.1 | 203.1 |
| ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 86.3 | 49.5 | 135.8 | 86.0 | 47.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 1325 |

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division,ONS
P Provisional
Note:
Employee jobs have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December2001 and revised results for 2000. Data have been revised from January 2000.

| UNITED KINGDOM | Section subsection group or class | December 2001R |  |  |  |  | September 2002R |  |  | December 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  | Female |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male |  | Female |  | All |
|  |  | Full time | Partime | Full time | Partime |  |  |  |  | Full time | Parttime | Full time | Part time |  |
| ALL SECTIONS | $\overline{\text { A-Q }}$ | 11,254.9 | 1,870.8 | 6,788.1 | 6,122.2 | 26,036.0 | 12,995.0 | 12,852.1 | 25,847.0 | 11,078.1 | 1,958.8 | 6,665.6 | 6,252.3 | 25,954.8 |
| AGRICULTURE, HUNTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, hunting and related service activities service activities | 01 | 131.8 | 29.7 | 44.6 | 26.9 | 233.0 | 160.2 | 60.9 | 221.1 | 115.6 | 30.3 | 32.1 | 15.1 | 193.2 |
| FISHING | B | 8.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 10.4 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials Mining and quarrying exceptof energy producing materials | C | 61.7 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 73.0 | 622 | 10.1 | 723 | 60.8 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 70.8 |
|  | CA(10-12) | 37.4 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 44.8 | 37.5 | 6.5 | 44.0 | 36.0 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 42.5 |
|  | CB(13/14) | 242 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 28.2 | 24.7 | 3.6 | 28.3 | 24.8 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 28.3 |
| ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLYINDUSTRIES | C,E | 144.1 | 5.2 | 46.3 | 132 | 208.8 | 147.8 | 57.5 | 205.3 | 143.4 | 3.8 | 46.7 | 10.0 | 203.8 |
| MANUFACTURING Manufacture offood products; beverages andtobacco | D | 2,590.4 | 927 | 7982 | 221.2 | 3,702.5 | 2,606.6 | 990.2 | 3,596.8 | 2,482.4 | 1020 | 754.2 | 218.4 | 3,557.0 |
|  | DA | 295.6 | 15.0 | 120.8 | 46.5 | 477.9 | 311.5 | 161.4 | 472.9 | 298.4 | 15.5 | 117.5 | 402 | 471.6 |
| textile products oftextiles <br> of wearing apparel; dressing of fur <br> Manufacture of leather and | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DB} \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 63.1 \\ 32.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.1 \\ & 48.0 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.7 \\ 11.5 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205.9 \\ 124.3 \\ 81.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.1 \\ & 624 \\ & 32.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 56.7 \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 119.1 \\ 76.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.1 \\ & 58.1 \\ & 27.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.2 \\ & 42.5 \\ & 34.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.4 \\ 13.9 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$ | 190.3 116.7 73.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leather products including footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC } \\ & \text { DD (20) } \end{aligned}$ | 10.0 56.9 | 0.4 0.5 | 15.9 | 1.6 8.8 | 19.0 | 57.9 | 7.5 24.3 | 16.8 82.2 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 6.1 14.9 | 1.4 | 16.5 81.1 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products | DE | 245.1 55.1 | 27.4 10.6 | 126.7 18.6 | 45.3 6.4 | 444.6 90.7 | 275.5 68.8 | 165.0 22.3 | 440.5 91.1 | 242.4 | 30.4 18.0 | ${ }_{122.1}^{17.1}$ | 44.4 5.5 | 439.2 |
| Publishing, printing and reproduction of recordedmedia | 22 | 190.0 | 16.8 | 108.1 | 38.9 | 353.9 | 206.8 | 1427 | 349.4 | 192.6 | 124 | 105.0 | 39.0 | 349.1 |
| Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclearfuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres | DF (23) | 23.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 26.2 | 23.6 | 2.8 | 26.4 | 228 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 25.7 |
|  | DG (24) | 170.1 | 1.7 | 53.5 | 8.3 | 233.6 | 163.6 | 66.5 | 230.1 | 158.7 | 2.3 | 56.5 | 9.7 | 227.2 |
| Manufacture ofrubberand plastic products | DH (25) | 176.7 | 3.0 | 35.4 | 9.4 | 224.4 | 173.3 | 48.2 | 221.5 | 171.1 | 2.4 | 36.5 | 102 | 220.1 |
| Manufacture of othernon-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 102.9 | 1.5 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 130.8 | 103.4 | 25.1 | 128.5 | 101.6 | 1.1 | 21.5 | 3.6 | 127.8 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products |  | 3735 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tabricated metal products ofbasicmetals Oftabicated | 27 | 86.0 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 100.5 | 83.4 | 12.4 | 95.9 | 82.0 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 95.0 |
| except machinery |  | 287.4 | 14.7 | 432 | 25.6 | 370.9 | 2927 | 702 | 362.9 | 277.7 | 14.1 | 40.2 | 272 | 359.2 |
| Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical | DK (29) | 273.4 | 4.3 | 55.0 | 10.4 | 343.1 | 267.1 | 66.9 | 333.9 | 258.8 | 4.5 | 54.8 | 10.5 | 328.7 |
| and opticalequipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DL } \\ & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313.7 \\ & 30.8 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 <br> 0.5 <br> 2.5 <br> .9 | $\begin{array}{r} 111.4 \\ 128 \\ 39.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451.1 \\ & 45.3 \\ & 159.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292.0 \\ 28.7 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118.6 \\ 11.7 \\ 44.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 413.6 \\ & 405.5 \\ & 146.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 279.6 \\ 922.1 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | 8.1 <br> 0.9 <br> 3.3 | 95.4 10.0 34.6 $\mathbf{2 4 6}$ | 182 1.4 8.5 8.5 | $\begin{array}{r}401.2 \\ 33.5 \\ 142.5 \\ \hline 9.5\end{array}$ |
| of radio, TV and communicationeqpt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.0 |  | 23.6 |  | 93.5 |
| of equipment and watches | 33 |  |  |  |  |  | 94.6 | 34.2 |  |  | 1.6 | 27.3 | 5.5 | 125.7 |
| Manufacture oftransportequipment of motor vehicles, trailers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM } \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313.5 \\ & 182.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.7 \\ & 227 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383.2 \\ & 209.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306.4 \\ & 178.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.7 \\ & 26.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3721.1 \\ 204.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 302 \\ & 176.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 1.0 | 58.0 21.6 | 6.6 3.9 | 369.2 202.5 |
| ofothertransporteqpt. | 35 | 131.5 | 0.9 | 37.9 | 3.1 | 173.4 | 127.9 | 39.3 | 167.2 | 126.2 | 1.3 | 36.5 | 2.7 | 166.7 |
| Manufacturing n.e.c. | DN | 140.0 | 9.8 | 46.2 | 13.7 | 209.7 | 148.7 | 55.5 | 204.2 | 134.9 | 13.5 | 42.0 | 13.9 | 204.1 |
| ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 824 | 3.9 | 37.7 | 11.7 | 135.8 | 85.6 | 47.4 | 133.0 | 826 | 3.4 | 383 | 8.8 | 133.1 |
| CONSTRUCTION | F | 990.3 | 24.8 | 97.9 | 71.0 | 1,184.0 | 967.4 | 158.4 | 1,125.8 | 9623 | 24.8 | 824 | 71.0 | 1,140.4 |
| SERVICEINDUSTRIES | G-Q | 7,381.5 | 1,716.7 | 5,798.8 | 5,787.7 | 20,684.6 | 9,094.3 | 11,580.6 | 20,674.8 | 7,357.6 | 1,796.2 | 5,748.0 | 5,935.5 | 20,837.3 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; <br> REPAIROF MOTOR VEHICLES, <br> MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL ANDHOUSEHOLD GOODS G |  | 1,748.6 | 463.7 | 953.9 | 1,459.6 | 4,625.7 | 2,168.8 | 2,306.0 | 4,474.8 | 1,737.2 | 490.9 | 917.2 | 1,490.5 | 4,635.7 |
| Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel | 50 | 407.7 | 23.0 | 89.3 | 48.5 | 568.6 | 447.2 | 141.4 | 588.7 | 416.6 | 31.2 | 86.8 | 542 | 588.8 |
| Wholesale and Commission Trade (exceptmotor vehicles) | 51 | 725.4 | 43.1 | 281.6 | 100.4 | 1,150.5 | 746.3 | 377.1 | 1,123.3 | 702.5 | 44.1 | 276.0 | 102.2 | 1,124.8 |
| Retail trade, exceptmotorvehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods | 52 | 615.4 | 397.6 | 583.0 | 1,310.7 | 2,906.7 | 975.3 | 1,787.5 | 2,762.8 | 618.1 | 415.5 | 554.4 | 1,334.1 | 2,922.1 |
| HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS | H | 373.4 | 313.3 | 3492 | 660.9 | 1,696.8 | 724.6 | 1,076.4 | 1,801.0 | 385.7 | 335.4 | 367.4 | 6929 | 1,781.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND COMMUNICATION Landtransport;transportviapipelines Water transport | 60 | 1,390.8 | 227 | 79.0 | 39.7 | 5322 | ${ }^{4} 424.3$ | 119.2 | ,543.5 | 399.0 | 25.5 | 79.3 | 41.7 | 545.4 |
|  | 61 68 | 44.6 | 1.5 5.1 | 30.9 | 2.3 10.3 | 16.8 91.3 | 10.7 48.3 | 59.8 39.2 | 16.4 87.5 | 35.7 | 1.3 9.1 | 3.3 23.9 | 2.3 11.6 | 15.5 80.4 |
| Airriansport ${ }^{\text {Supporting and auxiliary transport }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| activites;activities oftravel agencies | ${ }_{64}^{63}$ | 209.1 359.1 | 24.2 44.8 | 125.4 97.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 44.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397.5 \\ & 546.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235.0 \\ & 388.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153.7 \\ & 138.8 \end{aligned}$ | 388.8 527.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 213.8 \\ & 342.4 \end{aligned}$ | 21.5 43.7 | 114.5 94.9 | 36.6 43.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 386.5 \\ & 524.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | J | 456.6 | 33.7 | 435.6 | 140.5 | 1,066.5 | 483.2 | 570.9 | 1,054.1 | 445.6 | 36.9 | 415.9 | 150.5 | 1,048.9 |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION Financial intermediation, except insurance and pensionfunding | 65 | 247.4 | 22.6 | 241.6 | 84.7 | 596.4 | 273.3 | 318.7 | 592.0 | 248.7 | 24.1 | 229.4 | 88.0 | 590.1 |
| Insurance and pensionfunding, except compulsory social security | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | -94.9 | 3.9 | 93.9 100.1 | 25.8 300 | 218.5 251.6 | 98.1 111.7 | 1212 | 219.3 242.8 | 92.1 104.8 | 5.3 | 92.5 94.0 | 272 35.3 | 217.1 241.7 |
| REALESTATE, RENTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND BUSIINESS ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,126.9 |  | 3,965.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| operator and of personal and householdgoods | 71 | 84.6 | 12.6 | 34.8 | 25.9 | 157.9 | 100.9 | 60.4 | 161.3 | 89.8 | 10.6 | 36.0 | 24.3 | 160.7 |
| Computer and related activities | 72 | 285.6 | 17.1 | 152.2 | 57.5 | 515.5 | 290.6 | 20.5 | 500.1 | 269.5 | 21.8 | 158.6 | 50.4 | 500.3 |
| Research anddevelopment |  |  |  | 41.5 814.4 |  | 108.9 |  |  |  | 1,512 |  | 41.7 | 11.3 |  |
| Otherbusiness activities |  |  |  | 84.4 | 559 | 2,856.3 |  | 1,382.7 | 2,857.5 | 1,230.2 | 23.9 | 78.3 | 591.9 |  |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE;COMPULSORY SOCIALSECURTYY ${ }^{\text {a }}$ L |  | 673.5 | 53.3 | 502.0 | 198.4 | 1,427.2 | 742.0 | 715.3 | 1,457.3 | 695.1 | 53.9 | 517.3 | 205.1 | 1,471.4 |
| EDUCATION | M | 472.7 | 162.7 | 691.3 | 843.1 | 2,169.8 | 631.1 | 1,541.8 | 2,172.9 | 474.4 | 167.9 | 7028 | 868.4 | 2,213.4 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK | N | 348.0 | 129.1 | 1,039.0 | 1,261.0 | 2,777.0 | 487.2 | 2,329.2 | 2,816.4 | 358.7 | 129.5 | 1,068.0 | 1,268.0 | 2,824.3 |
| OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SERVICEACTIVITIES O,P,Q <br> Sewageand refusedisposal 90 <br> Serv.ofmemershisorganisations n.e.c 91 <br> Recreational,culturip land  <br> Otherservice acting  <br> Otivities n.e.c.  |  | 83.1 | 195.3 | 125 | ${ }_{86.1}$ | 1,307.9 | 86.2 | 19.0 | 1,105.2 | 81.7 | 5.4 | ${ }_{9} 3.6$ | 37.5 |  |
|  |  | 69.8 | 27.2 | 54.7 | 65.8 | 217.4 | 98.5 | 115.3 | 213.8 | 71.6 | 28.0 | 54.3 | 62.6 | 216.6 |
|  |  | 226.3 | 96.8 | 180.3 | 190.0 | 693.4 | 330.2 | 368.1 | 698.3 | 227.8 | 1024 | 171.6 | 197.4 | 699.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 84.9 | 96.7 | 319.7 | 137.7 | 185.9 |  | 84.0 | 55.0 | 81.1 |  |  |

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | Section subsection group or class | December 2001R |  |  |  |  | September 2002R |  |  | December2002 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  | Female |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male |  | Female |  | All |
| SIC1992 |  | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |  |  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| ALL SECTIONS | A-Q | 10,988.4 | 1,813.6 | 6,616.9 | 5,958.4 | 25,377.3 | 12,672.5 | 12,517.1 | 25,189.7 | 10,813.2 | 1,899.7 | 6,492.8 | 6,083.3 | 25,289.0 |
| AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY Agriculture, hunting and related service activities | A | 1378 | 20.8 | 45.8 | 26.8 | 231.3 | 157.8 | 620 | 219.7 | 121.7 | 21.8 | 33.3 | 15.1 | 191.9 |
|  | 01 | 129.3 | 19.9 | 442 | 25.5 | 218.9 | 148.3 | 59.1 | 207.4 | 113.1 | 20.9 | 31.8 | 13.7 | 179.5 |
| FISHING | B | 7.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 102 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 102 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING <br> Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials Oil and natural gas extraction Mining and quarrying exceptof energy producing materials | C | 60.0 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 71.1 | 60.4 | 9.9 | 70.3 | 59.1 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 68.8 |
|  | CA(10-12) | 37.3 253 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 44.5 | 372 259 | 6.5 | 43.7 319 | $35.7$ | 0.3 0.2 | $5.7$ | $0.5$ | 42.2 30.7 |
|  | CB(13/14) | 22.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 26.6 | 23.2 | 3.4 | 26.6 | २3.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 26.6 |
| ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLYINDUSTRIES | C, E | 139.5 | 5.1 | 45.9 | 13.1 | 203.7 | 143.3 | 57.0 | 200.3 | 138.9 | 3.7 | 462 | 9.9 | 198.8 |
| MANUFACTURING <br> Manufacture offood products; beverages andtobacco offood $\qquad$ | D | 2,519.9 | 90.7 | 776 | 216.5 | 3,603.3 | 2,535.8 | 964.6 | 3,500.4 | 2,414.3 | 99.9 | 733.8 | 213.7 | 3,461.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DA } \\ & \text { 15.1-15.8 } \end{aligned}$ | 283.9 247.2 | 14.1 13.7 | 116.0 103.9 | 44.6 | 458.6 4056 | 299.1 261.3 | 154.8 137.9 | 454.0 399.2 | 287.0 249.9 | 14.5 14.1 | 113.0 100.7 | 38.3 33.8 | 452.7 398.5 |
|  | 15.9/16 | 36.7 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 3.8 | 53.0 | 37.8 | 17.0 | 54.8 | 37.0 | 0.4 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 54.1 |
| Manufacture oftextilesand textile products oftextiles <br> of made-uptextile articles of textiles, excl. made-uptextiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB } \\ & 17 \\ & 17.4 \\ & \text { Restof } 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 90.8 59.0 13.7 45.3 31.8 | 3.0 1.6 0.3 1.3 1.4 | 82.1 45.7 15.5 302 36.4 | 17.7 10.9 3.9 7.0 6.8 | 193.6 117.2 33.4 83.8 76.4 | 90.0 58.4 13.9 44.5 31.6 | 93.5 54.1 18.3 35.8 39.4 | 183.5 112.5 32.2 80.3 71.0 | 81.2 54.3 122 42.1 26.9 | 6.4 2.1 0.7 1.3 4.4 | 71.8 40.4 13.1 27.3 31.4 | 19.5 13.4 5.8 7.6 6.1 | 178.9 110.1 31.1 78.8 68.8 |
| Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear ofleather and leathergoods of footwear offootwear | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC } \\ & 19.1 / 19.2 \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 0.7 1.0 | 18.7 8.1 10.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | 7.3 2.8 4.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 16.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.7 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ | 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 | 6.0 2.2 3.8 | 1.4 0.7 0.7 | 16.3 7.1 9.2 |
| Manufacture of wood andwood products | DD (20) | 54.4 | 0.4 | 152 | 8.7 | 78.7 | 55.5 | 23.9 | 79.4 | 55.0 | 0.3 | 14.6 | 8.5 | 78.4 |
| Manuractureof puip,paperandpaper products; publishing and printing | DE | 241.2 | 27.3 | 124.9 | 44.8 | 438.3 | 271.6 | 162.8 | 434.4 | 238.6 | 30.3 | 120.4 | 44.0 | 433.2 |
| of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, | 21 | 53.6 | 10.6 | 182 | 6.3 | 88.7 | 67.3 | 21.9 | 89.2 | 48.3 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 5.4 | 88.3 |
| sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers | 21.21 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 37.3 | 302 | 7.9 | 38.1 | 12.0 | 17.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 37.6 |
| of stationery, wallipaper and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| paper products n.e.c. | Restof21 | 36.6 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 3.6 | 51.4 | 37.1 | 13.9 | 51.1 | 36.3 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 50.7 |
| recordedmedia | 22 | 187.7 | 16.7 | 106.7 | 38.5 | 349.5 | 204.3 | 140.9 | 345.2 | 190.3 | 12.3 | 103.7 | 38.6 | 344.9 |
| printing and service activities related to printing | 22.2 | 111.6 | 11.7 | 40.5 | 21.1 | 184.9 | 123.8 | 60.9 | 184.7 | 117.4 | 6.5 | 38.4 | 22.7 | 185.0 |
| publishing and reproduction of recorded media |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined | Restof22 | 76.1 | 5.0 | 66.2 | 17.4 | 164.7 | 80.5 | 80.0 | 160.5 | 72.9 | 5.8 | 65.2 | 15.8 | 159.9 |
| petroleum products andnuclear fuel | DF (23) | 229 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 26.1 | 23.5 | 2.8 | 26.3 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 25.6 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres | DG (24) | 167.7 | 1.7 | 52.4 | 8.2 | 230.1 | 161.2 | 65.4 | 226.6 | 156.4 | 2.2 | 55.4 | 9.7 | 223.8 |
| Manufacture of rubberand plastic products | DH (25) | 171.0 | 2.9 | 34.5 | 9.2 | 217.6 | 167.6 | 47.1 | 214.7 | 165.4 | 2.3 | 35.6 | 10.0 | 213.3 |
| Manufacture of othernon-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 98.2 | 1.4 | 21.6 | 4.0 | 125.2 | 98.5 | 24.4 | 122.9 | 96.9 | 0.9 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 122.2 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fabricated metal products of basic metals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DJ } \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 367.6 \\ 85.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.2 \\ 1.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 528 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.9 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464.5 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 370.2 88.0 | 81.8 12.4 | 452.0 95.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 354.0 \\ 81.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.9 \\ 9.9 \end{array}$ | 29.9 3.0 | 447.5 94.5 |
| of fabricated metal products, except machinery |  | 282.0 | 14.5 | 42.6 | 25.4 | 364.4 | 287.2 | 69.4 | 356.6 | 272.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. | DK (29) | 267.9 | 4.2 | 54.3 | 10.2 | 336.6 | 261.5 | 66.0 | 327.5 | 253.4 | 4.4 | 54.1 | 10.3 | 322.3 |
| Manufacture ofelectrica |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and opticalequipipent of office machinery and computers | DL 30 | 305.9 20.0 | 7.4 0.5 | 108.2 <br> 12.4 | 18.3 1.2 | 439.8 43.0 | 287.4 26.8 | 115.5 11.3 | 403.0 38.1 | 272.2 25.3 | 8.0 0.9 | 92.6 9.6 | 18.0 1.4 | 390.8 37.1 |
| of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.: control | 31 | 107.5 | 2.4 | 38.9 | 7.8 | 156.7 | 98.8 |  | 142.9 | 93.5 | 3.3 | 34.1 |  | 139.3 |
| apparatus, and insulated cable | 31.1-31.3 | 63.1 | 0.5 | 21.8 | 4.6 | 90.0 | 57.3 | 24.2 | 81.5 | 54.8 | 0.5 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 78.7 |
| of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and electrical eqpt. .n.e.c. | 31.4-31.6 | 44.4 | 2.0 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 66.7 | 41.5 | 19.9 | 61.5 | 38.6 | 2.8 |  | 3.7 | 60.6 |
| of radio, TV and communication eqpt. ofelectronic components |  | 75.8 23.3 | 1.5 | 27.5 10.7 | 3.2 1.8 | 109.4 37.2 | ${ }_{22.7} 68$. | 26.5 11.1 | 94.6 33.8 | 63.0 20.9 | 1.5 | $\frac{22.7}{}$ | 1.7 | 90.1 32.8 |
| of radio, TV andtelephone apparatus; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sound and video recorders etc. ofmedical, precision andoptical | 32.2-32.3 | 525 | 1.4 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 72.1 | 45.4 | 15.4 | 60.8 | 42.1 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 57.4 |
| equipment and watches | 33 | 93.6 | 1.6 | 29.4 | 6.2 | 130.8 | 93.7 | 33.6 | 127.3 | 90.5 | 1.6 | 26.8 | 5.4 | 124.3 |
| Manufacture oftransportequipment | DM | 301.7 | 1.8 | 59.6 | 7.1 | 370.1 | 295.1 | 64.6 | 359.7 | 291.1 | 2.3 | 57.0 | 6.5 | 356.9 |
| of motor vehicles, trailers | 34 | 177.9 | 0.9 | 272 | 4.1 | 205.0 | 174.2 | 25.9 | 200.1 | 171.9 | 1.0 | 21.1 | 3.8 | 1997.7 |
| of othertransporteqpt. | ${ }_{353}$ | 123.8 | 0.9 | 37.4 | 3.0 | 165.1 | 120.9 | 38.7 315 | 159.6 | 119.2 | 1.3 | 35.9 | 2.7 | ${ }^{159.2}$ |
| of aircraft and spacecraft of othertransportequipmente |  |  |  |  |  | 104.3 | 67.1 | 31.5 | 98.6 | 66.0 | 0.7 | 29.4 | 1.6 | 97.8 |
| arirraft and spacecraft | Restof35 | 53.3 | 0.2 |  | 1.1 |  | 53.8 |  | 61.0 | 532 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 61.4 |
| Manufacturingn.e.c. of furniture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DN } \\ & 36.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136.7 \\ 828 \end{array}$ | 9.6 5.6 | 45.6 29.0 | 13.5 8.3 | 205.4 125.7 | 145.3 86.5 | 54.7 35.1 | 200.0 121.6 | ${ }_{7}^{131.6}$ | 13.3 8.8 | 41.4 26.6 | 13.6 8.8 | 199.8 121.2 |
| ELECTRICITY,GAS <br> AND WATER SUPPLY <br> Electricity,gas,steam and hotwater supply <br> Collection, purification and <br> distribution of water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E | 79.6 | 3.9 | 37.5 | 11.7 | 1326 | 829 | 47.1 | 130.0 | 79.9 | 3.4 | 38.0 | 8.8 | 130.0 |
|  | 40 | 66.1 | 0.6 | 28.0 | 3.7 | 98.5 | 66.2 | 30.8 | 97.0 | 65.1 | 0.7 | 27.0 | 4.0 | 96.7 |
|  | 41 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 34.1 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 33.1 | 14.8 | 2.7 | 11.0 | 4.8 | 33.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | F | 959.7 | 23.5 | 95.6 | 69.8 | 1,148.5 | 935.8 | 154.8 | 1,090.5 | 9323 | 23.5 | 80.0 | 69.8 | 1,105.6 |
| SERVICEINDUSTRIES | G-Q | 7,223.6 | 1,672.7 | 5,652.6 | 5,631.3 | 20,180.3 | 8,891.2 | 11,277.2 | 20,168.4 | 7,198.1 | 1,750.0 | 5,598.7 | 5,774.0 | 20,320.8 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONALAND HOUSEHOLD GOODS G |  | 1,709.5 | 450.0 | 930.7 | 1,421.0 | 4,511.2 | 2,116.7 | 2,246.7 | 4,363.4 | 1,697.3 | 476.4 | 893.7 | 1,450.7 | 4,518.0 |
| Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 398.8 | 21.5 | 87.0 | 46.2 | 553.4 | 436.2 | 136.5 | 572.8 | 407.1 | 29.6 | 84.4 | 51.7 | 5727 |
| Sale ofmotor vehicles,motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair | 50.1/50.3/50.4 | 42408 | 12.5 | 57.5 | 23.1 | 334.0 | 256.6 | 81.8 | 338.4 | 240.6 | 14.0 | 54.9 | 25.6 | 335.2 |
| Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles | 50.2 | 128.4 | 4.3 | 20.7 | 14.3 | 167.7 | 142.1 | 37.6 | 179.7 | 134.0 | 8.7 | 20.8 | 17.6 | 180.9 |
| Sale of automotive fuel | 50.5 | 29.5 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 51.8 | 37.5 | 17.2 | 54.7 | 32.5 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 56.6 |
| Wholesale and Commission Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (exceptmotor vehicles) onfeeor contractbasis | 51 51.1 | 709.7 37.6 | 42.0 0.9 | 277.0 12.8 | 98.8 5.6 | 1,127.5 | 729.7 37.4 | 370.9 15.7 | 1,100.6 53.1 | 686.9 36.1 | 42.9 1.4 | 271.5 11.4 | 100.5 3.1 | 1,101.9 |
| of agricultural materials and animals | 51.2 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 22.5 | 15.3 | 8.0 | 23.2 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 23.1 |

[^7]
# B. 15 <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 2002 



| Thousan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNIT | D KINGDOM | All jobs | Agriculture and fishing | Energy and water | Manufacturing | Construction | Distribution, hotels and restaurants | Transport and communications | Finance and business services | Public admin education and health | Other services | Total services |
| SIC92 | sections | A-Q | A,B | C,E | D | F | G-H | 1 | J-K | L-N | O-Q | G-Q |
| Alljob |  | DYDC | LOL | LOLL | LOLO | LOLR | LOLU | LOLX | LOMA | LOMD | LOMG | LOMJ |
| 1996 | Dec | 27,690 | 571 | 224 | 4,463 | 1,711 | 6,375 | 1,586 | 4,780 | 6,424 | 1,557 | 20,721 |
| 1997 | Mar Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 27,884 \\ & 28,173 \\ & 28,117 \\ & 28,235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 547 \\ & 570 \\ & 574 \\ & 572 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 231 \\ & 224 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,456 \\ & 4,493 \\ & 4,462 \\ & 4,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,734 \\ & 1,728 \\ & 1,748 \\ & 1,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,476 \\ & 6,548 \\ & 6,567 \\ & 6,574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,623 \\ 1,626 \\ 1,590 \\ 1,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,886 \\ & 4,988 \\ & 5,002 \\ & 5,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,380 \\ & 6,404 \\ & 6,365 \\ & 6,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,554 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,585 \\ 1,604 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,919 \\ & 21,152 \\ & 21,108 \\ & 21,158 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | Mar Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 28,432 \\ & 28,386 \\ & 28,421 \\ & 28,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 564 \\ & 558 \\ & 539 \\ & 521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 220 \\ & 218 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,529 \\ & 4,523 \\ & 4,499 \\ & 4,443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,804 \\ & 1,787 \\ & 1,773 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,600 \\ & 6,582 \\ & 6,632 \\ & 6,633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,609 \\ 1,618 \\ 1,623 \\ 1,658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,092 \\ & 5,116 \\ & 5,132 \\ & 5,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,405 \\ & 6,410 \\ & 6,431 \\ & 6,516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,608 \\ & 1,572 \\ & 1,573 \\ & 1,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,313 \\ & 21,299 \\ & 21,392 \\ & 21,575 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 | Mar Jun Sep Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 28,666 \\ & 28,860 \\ & 28,959 \\ & 29,033 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516 \\ & 515 \\ & 501 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 213 \\ & 209 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,385 \\ & 4,353 \\ & 4,308 \\ & 4,296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,797 \\ & 1,799 \\ & 1,804 \\ & 1,797 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,637 \\ & 6,654 \\ & 6,639 \\ & 6,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,669 \\ & 1,682 \\ & 1,698 \\ & 1,722 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,255 \\ & 5,328 \\ & 5,390 \\ & 5,422 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,582 \\ & 6,636 \\ & 6,704 \\ & 6,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609 \\ & 1,682 \\ & 1,705 \\ & 1,714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,753 \\ & 21,981 \\ & 22,137 \\ & 22,245 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Mar <br> Jun R <br> SepR <br> Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 29,106 \\ & 29,273 \\ & 29,317 \\ & 29,394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 508 \\ & 509 \\ & 497 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 210 \\ & 213 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,268 \\ & 4,228 \\ & 4,178 \\ & 4,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,858 \\ & 1,831 \\ & 1,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,692 \\ & 6,696 \\ & 6,721 \\ & 6,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,727 \\ & 1,741 \\ & 1,763 \\ & 1,781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,427 \\ & 5,488 \\ & 5,540 \\ & 5,623 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,721 \\ & 6,803 \\ & 6,855 \\ & 6,832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,759 \\ & 1,740 \\ & 1,719 \\ & 1,733 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,325 \\ & 22,468 \\ & 22,598 \\ & 22,738 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | Mar R Jun R SepR Dec | $\begin{array}{r} 29,428 \\ 29,515 \\ 29,469 \\ 29,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465 \\ & 461 \\ & 449 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 218 \\ & 220 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,104 \\ & 4,054 \\ & 4,002 \\ & 3,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,839 \\ & 1,860 \\ & 1,866 \\ & 1,891 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,781 \\ & 6,795 \\ & 6,784 \\ & 6,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,814 \\ & 1,801 \\ & 1,803 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,655 \\ & 5,709 \\ & 5,702 \\ & 5,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,827 \\ & 6,868 \\ & 6,878 \\ & 6,916 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,743 \\ 1,737 \\ 1,768 \\ 1,769 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,805 \\ & 22,923 \\ & 22,933 \\ & 22,993 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2002$ | Mar Jun R SepR Dec | $\begin{array}{r} 29,539 \\ 29,519 \\ 29,514 \\ \mathbf{2 9 , 5 6 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451 \\ & 422 \\ & 407 \\ & 409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 217 \\ & 213 \\ & 212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,905 \\ & 3,880 \\ & 3,833 \\ & 3,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,883 \\ & 1,869 \\ & 1,881 \\ & 1,893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,812 \\ & 6,856 \\ & 6,877 \\ & 6,905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,797 \\ & 1,804 \\ & 1,808 \\ & 1,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,734 \\ & 5,679 \\ & 5,664 \\ & 5,677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,951 \\ & 6,988 \\ & 7,031 \\ & \mathbf{7 , 0 6 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,785 \\ & 1,806 \\ & 1,799 \\ & 1,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,079 \\ & 23,132 \\ & 23,180 \\ & 23,248 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan <br> Perce | e on quarter | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -33 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan <br> Perce | e on year | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -51 \\ -11.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -154 \\ & -3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $0.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -19 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOLA } \\ & 14,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLJ } \\ 453 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLM } \\ 182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLP } \\ 3,105 \end{array}$ | LOLS <br> 1,524 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLV } \\ 2,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLT } \\ 1,322 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMB } \\ 2,431 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOME } \\ \text { 1,980 } \end{array}$ | LOMH $704$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMK } \\ 9,314 \end{array}$ |
| $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,747 \\ & 14,945 \\ & 14,904 \\ & 15,032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428 \\ & 453 \\ & 437 \\ & 426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 182 \\ & 175 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,111 \\ & 3,138 \\ & 3,117 \\ & 3,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,547 \\ & 1,551 \\ & 1,547 \\ & 1,579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,963 \\ & 3,012 \\ & 3,053 \\ & 3,115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,329 \\ & 1,320 \\ & 1,291 \\ & 1,191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,494 \\ & 2,571 \\ & 2,583 \\ & 2,623 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 1,986 \\ & 1,962 \\ & 1,984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714 \\ & 732 \\ & 739 \\ & 769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,479 \\ & 9,622 \\ & 9,628 \\ & 9,681 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 15,133 \\ & 15,098 \\ & 15,094 \\ & 15,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 422 \\ & 406 \\ & 394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,197 \\ & 3,181 \\ & 3,158 \\ & 3,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,592 \\ & 1,578 \\ & 1,562 \\ & 1,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,107 \\ & 3,082 \\ & 3,088 \\ & 3,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,232 \\ & 1,263 \\ & 1,296 \\ & 1,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,678 \\ & 2,715 \\ & 2,747 \\ & 2,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,969 \\ & 1,943 \\ & 1,935 \\ & 1,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \\ & 745 \\ & 733 \\ & 777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,750 \\ & 9,748 \\ & 9,799 \\ & 9,915 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1999$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,323 \\ & 15,404 \\ & 15,456 \\ & 15,467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 392 \\ & 388 \\ & 382 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 160 \\ & 156 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,149 \\ & 3,132 \\ & 3,115 \\ & 3,099 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,598 \\ & 1,590 \\ & 1,600 \\ & 1,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,173 \\ & 3,197 \\ & 3,188 \\ & 3,168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,251 \\ & 1,251 \\ & 1,258 \\ & 1,289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,817 \\ & 2,847 \\ & 2,889 \\ & 2,928 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,986 \\ & 2,014 \\ & 2,029 \\ & 2,047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 796 \\ & 826 \\ & 841 \\ & 811 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,023 \\ & 10,135 \\ & 10,204 \\ & 10,243 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Mar Jun R SepR Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 15,510 \\ & 15,601 \\ & 15,562 \\ & 15,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \\ & 383 \\ & 371 \\ & 367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,075 \\ & 3,058 \\ & 3,025 \\ & 2,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,594 \\ & 1,648 \\ & 1,625 \\ & 1,621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,206 \\ & 3,188 \\ & 3,186 \\ & 3,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,282 \\ & 1,285 \\ & 1,291 \\ & 1,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,906 } \\ & 2,916 \\ & 2,948 \\ & 2,965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,055 \\ & 2,105 \\ & 2,111 \\ & 2,132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 866 \\ & 861 \\ & 847 \\ & 854 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,315 \\ & 10,356 \\ & 10,385 \\ & 10,482 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2001$ | Mar R Jun R SepR Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 15,624 \\ & 15,679 \\ & 15,707 \\ & 15,709 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 342 \\ & 339 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 156 \\ & 157 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,962 \\ & 2,936 \\ & 2,903 \\ & 2,869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,629 \\ & 1,655 \\ & 1,663 \\ & 1,688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,212 \\ & 3,232 \\ & 3,241 \\ & 3,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,325 \\ & 1,329 \\ & 1,316 \\ & 1,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,988 \\ & 3,035 \\ & 3,070 \\ & 3,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,142 \\ & 2,143 \\ & 2,151 \\ & 2,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 862 \\ & 852 \\ & 866 \\ & 870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,529 \\ & 10,591 \\ & 10,645 \\ & 10,648 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2002$ | Mar <br> JunR SepR Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 15,691 \\ & 15,681 \\ & 15,663 \\ & 15,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 342 \\ & 325 \\ & 319 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 153 \\ & 154 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,839 \\ & 2,812 \\ & 2,780 \\ & 2,763 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681 \\ & 1,671 \\ & 1,683 \\ & 1,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,240 \\ & 3,275 \\ & 3,295 \\ & 3,302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,310 \\ 1,306 \\ 1,315 \\ 1,318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,069 \\ & 3,057 \\ & 3,017 \\ & 3,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,171 \\ & 2,193 \\ & 2,209 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 2 0 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 879 \\ & 889 \\ & 891 \\ & 883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,669 \\ & 10,720 \\ & 10,727 \\ & 10,743 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan <br> Perce | e on quarter | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 | 1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -8 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan Perce | e on year | $\begin{aligned} & -34 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -26 \\ & -7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -106 \\ & -3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -33 \\ & -1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fema } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | Dec | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOLB } \\ 13,113 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLK } \\ 118 \end{array}$ | LOLN | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLQ } \\ \text { 1,358 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLT } \\ 187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLW } \\ 3,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOLZ } \\ 263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LOMC } \\ 2,349 \end{array}$ | LOMF | LOMI 852 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOML } \\ & \text { 11,408 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,137 \\ & 13,228 \\ & 13,213 \\ & 13,203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 117 \\ & 138 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,345 \\ & 1,355 \\ & 1,346 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 177 \\ & 201 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,513 \\ & 3,536 \\ & 3,514 \\ & 3,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & 306 \\ & 299 \\ & 392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,392 \\ & 2,416 \\ & 2,419 \\ & 2,418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,401 \\ & 4,419 \\ & 4,403 \\ & 4,374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \\ & 854 \\ & 845 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,440 \\ & 11,530 \\ & 11,480 \\ & 11,476 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1998 | Mar <br> Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 13,299 \\ & 13,288 \\ & 13,328 \\ & 13,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 136 \\ & 133 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 51 \\ & 49 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,333 \\ & 1,342 \\ & 1,341 \\ & 1,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \\ & 208 \\ & 211 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,493 \\ & 3,501 \\ & 3,544 \\ & 3,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 356 \\ & 327 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,414 \\ & 2,401 \\ & 2,385 \\ & 2,417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,436 \\ & 4,467 \\ & 4,496 \\ & 4,562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 843 \\ & 827 \\ & 840 \\ & 804 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,563 \\ & 11,551 \\ & 11,593 \\ & 11,659 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 13,343 \\ & 13,456 \\ & 13,503 \\ & 13,566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 127 \\ & 119 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,236 \\ & 1,221 \\ & 1,194 \\ & 1,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 208 \\ & 204 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,465 \\ & 3,457 \\ & 3,451 \\ & 3,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 431 \\ & 441 \\ & 433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,438 \\ & 2,480 \\ & 2,502 \\ & 2,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,596 \\ & 4,622 \\ & 4,675 \\ & 4,646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & 856 \\ & 865 \\ & 903 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,730 \\ & 11,847 \\ & 11,933 \\ & 12,002 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Mar R Jun R SepR Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 13,596 \\ & 13,672 \\ & 13,755 \\ & 13,799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 126 \\ & 125 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 56 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,193 \\ & 1,171 \\ & 1,153 \\ & 1,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 210 \\ & 206 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,486 \\ & 3,508 \\ & 3,535 \\ & 3,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445 \\ & 456 \\ & 472 \\ & 461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,520 \\ & 2,572 \\ & 2,592 \\ & 2,658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,666 \\ & 4,698 \\ & 4,743 \\ & 4,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 893 \\ & 879 \\ & 872 \\ & 879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,011 \\ & 12,112 \\ & 12,214 \\ & 12,256 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2001$ | Mar R Jun R SepR Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 13,803 \\ & 13,836 \\ & 13,763 \\ & 13,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 119 \\ & 109 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 62 \\ & 63 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,142 \\ & 1,118 \\ & 1,099 \\ & 1,085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 205 \\ & 203 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,568 \\ & 3,563 \\ & 3,543 \\ & 3,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473 \\ & 485 \\ & 485 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,667 \\ & 2,674 \\ & 2,631 \\ & 2,627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,685 \\ & 4,724 \\ & 4,727 \\ & 4,761 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 882 \\ & 885 \\ & 902 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,275 \\ & 12,331 \\ & 12,289 \\ & 12,345 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2002$ | Mar Jun R SepR Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 13,848 \\ & 13,838 \\ & 13,851 \\ & 13,886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 97 \\ 88 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 63 \\ & 59 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \\ & 1,068 \\ & 1,053 \\ & 1,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 198 \\ & 198 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,573 \\ & 3,580 \\ & 3,583 \\ & 3,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 487 \\ & 499 \\ & 493 \\ & 484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,665 \\ & 2,622 \\ & 2,647 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 6 4 1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,780 \\ & 4,794 \\ & 4,822 \\ & 4,864 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 905 \\ & 916 \\ & 908 \\ & 912 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,410 \\ & 12,412 \\ & 12,453 \\ & 12,504 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan Perce | ge on quarter t | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chan Percen | tion year | 79 0.6 | -25 -21.7 | -3 -5.0 | -49 | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$ | 33 0.9 | $\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ | 14 0.5 | 103 2.2 | 13 <br> 1.4 | 159 1.3 |



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.

| UNITED KINGDOM | Less than 6 hours |  | 6 up to 15 hours |  | 16 up to 30 hours |  | 31 up to 45 hours |  | Over 45 hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total | Thousands | \% of total |
| All $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spring quarters } \\ & \text { (Mrar-May) } \\ & \text { 1994 } \\ & 1995 \\ & 19996 \\ & 19997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2002\end{aligned}$ | YCDM | LUAA | YCDP | LWYX | YCDS | LWZA | YCDV | LWZD | YCDY | LWZG |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 502 | 2.0 | 2,094 | 8.2 | 3,626 | 14.3 | 12,769 | 50.3 | 6,400 | 25.2 |
|  | 526 | 2.1 | 2,073 | 8.1 | 3,652 | 14.2 | 12,795 | 49.9 | 6,602 | 25.7 |
|  | 536 | 2.1 | 2,117 | 8.2 | 3,872 | 15.0 | 12,638 | 48.8 | 6,735 | 26.0 |
|  | 497 | 1.9 | 2,151 | 8.2 | 4,018 | 15.3 | 12,812 | 48.7 | 6,857 | 26.0 |
|  | 498 | 1.9 | 2,130 2,121 | 8.0 | 4,117 4,255 | 15.5 15.8 | 13,024 13,506 | 49.0 50.2 | 6,810 6,530 | 25.6 24.3 |
|  | 470 | 1.7 | 2,119 | 7.8 | 4,384 | 16.1 | 13,688 | 50.2 | 6,612 | 24.2 |
|  | 422 | 1.5 | 2,028 | 7.4 | 4,513 | 16.4 | 13,941 | 50.7 | 6,606 | 24.0 |
|  | 406 | 1.5 | 2,006 | 7.3 | 4,665 | 16.9 | 14,174 | 51.2 | 6,409 | 23.2 |
| 3-month averages | 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 Feb-Apr | 401 | 1.5 | 2,015 | 7.3 | 4,609 | 16.7 | 14,097 | 51.1 | 6,454 | 23.4 |
|  | 399 406 | 1.4 | 2,041 2,006 | 7.4 | 4,607 4,665 | 16.7 16.9 | 14,141 14,174 | 51.2 51.2 | 6,438 6,409 | 23.3 23.2 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul | 404 | 1.5 | 2,016 | 7.3 | 4,692 | 16.9 | 14,191 | 51.2 | 6,395 | 23.1 |
|  | 404 | 1.5 | 2,027 | 7.3 | 4,665 | 16.9 | 14,192 | 51.3 | 6,365 | 23.0 |
|  | 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 Sep-Nov (Aut) | 419 | 1.5 | 2,076 | 7.5 | 4,720 | 17.0 | 14,140 | 50.9 | 6,403 | 23.1 |
|  | 423 | 1.5 | 2,039 | 7.3 | 4,735 | 17.0 | 14,192 | 51.1 | 6,389 | 23.0 |
| Oct-Dec Nov2002-Jan 2003 | 412 | 1.5 | 2,022 | 7.3 | 4,749 | 17.1 | 14,237 | 51.2 | 6,393 | 23.0 |
|  | 411 | 1.5 | 2,021 | 7.3 | 4,746 | 17.1 | 14,286 | 51.4 | 6,352 | 22.8 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 3 months | -8 -1.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -55 \\ & -2.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 25 0.5 |  | 145 1.0 |  | -51 -0.8 |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | -4 |  | -3 |  | 142 |  | 230 |  | -93 |  |
|  | -1.0 |  | -0.2 |  | 3.1 |  | 1.6 |  | -1.5 |  |
| 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 |
| 19951996 | 130 | 0.9 | 395 | 2.8 | 648 | 4.6 | 7,378 | 52.6 | 5,469 | 39.0 |
|  | 127 | 0.9 | 412 | 2.9 | 713 | 5.1 | 7,286 | 51.8 | 5,538 | 39.3 |
| 1996 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | 88 | 0.6 | 443 | 3.0 | 882 | 5.9 | 8,137 | 54.7 | 5,315 | 35.8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2001 \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | 96 | 0.6 | 479 | 3.2 | 911 | 6.1 | 8,301 | 55.8 | 5,099 | 34.3 |
| 3-monthaverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 99 | 0.7 | 474 | 3.2 | 898 | 6.0 | 8,222 | 55.3 | 5,173 | 34.8 |
|  | 104 | 0.7 | 471 | 3.2 | 893 | 6.0 | 8,249 | 55.5 | 5,159 | 34.7 |
|  | 101 | 0.7 | 469 | 3.2 | 898 | 6.1 | 8,227 | 55.4 | 5,150 | 34.7 |
| Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.6 | 493 479 | 3.3 3.2 | ${ }_{911}^{893}$ | 6.0 6.1 | 8,266 8,301 | 55.6 55.8 | 5,112 5,099 | 34.4 34.3 |
| Apr-Jun May-Jul | 96 | 0.6 | 483 | 3.2 | 927 | 6.2 | 8,316 | 55.8 | 5,080 | 34.1 |
|  | 98 | 0.7 | 480 | 3.2 | 931 | 6.3 | 88,319 | 55.9 | 5,063 | 34.0 |
|  | 101 | 0.7 | 485 |  | 950 |  | 8,282 |  | 5,076 |  |
| Jul-Sep | 97 | 0.7 | 494 | 3.3 | 958 | 6.4 | 8,259 | 55.5 | 5,073 | 34.1 |
| Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | 101 | ${ }_{0}^{0.7}$ | 504 502 | 3.4 | 984 | 6.6 | 8,284 | 55.4 | 5,090 | 34.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 98 | 0.7 | 505 | 3.4 | 1,005 | 6.7 | 8,337 | 55.5 | 5,073 | 33.8 |
|  | 97 | 0.6 | 490 | 3.3 | 1,014 | 6.8 | 8,365 | 55.7 | 5,042 | 33.6 |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overlast 3 months | -4 |  | -14 |  | 31 |  | 81 |  | -48 |  |
| Percent -4.2 -2.7 3.1 1.0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | -2 |  | 16 |  | 117 |  | 142 |  | -131 |  |
|  | -2.0 |  | 3.3 |  | 13.0 |  | 1.7 |  | -2.5 |  |
| Female | YcDo | LWYw | YCDR | LWYZ | YCDU | Lwzc | YCDX | LWZF | YCEA | Lwzı |
| Springquarters <br> (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 1997 | 409 | 3.5 | 1,706 | 14.4 | 3,159 | 26.7 | 5,352 | 45.3 | 1,198 | 10.1 |
| $1998$ | 372 385 | 3.1 | 1,706 1,683 | 14.2 13.9 | 3,247 3,332 | 27.0 27.5 | 5,439 5.479 | 45.2 | 1,264 1,244 | 10.5 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 | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ | 1,585 1,527 | 12.5 | 3,631 3,754 | 28.7 29.4 | 5,804 | 45.9 | 1,291 | 10.2 |
|  | 310 | 2.4 | 1,527 | 12.0 | 3,754 | 29.4 | 5,873 | 46.0 | 1,310 | 10.3 |
| 3-month averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 315 | 2.5 | 1,534 | 12.1 | 3,716 | 29.3 | 5,857 | 46.1 | 1,279 | 10.1 |
|  | 300 | 2.4 | 1,546 | 12.1 | 3,711 | 29.1 | 5,870 | 46.1 | 1,304 | 10.2 |
| Feb-Apr <br> Mar-May (Spr) | 304 310 | 2.4 2.4 | 1,547 1,527 | 12.1 | 3,713 3,754 | 29.4 | 5,873 | 46.0 | 1,326 1,310 | 10.4 10.3 |
|  | 309 | 2.4 | 1.533 | 12.0 | 3.765 | 29.4 | 5.875 | 45.9 | 1.315 | 10.3 |
|  | 305 | 2.4 | 1,547 | 12.1 | 3,734 | 29.3 | 5,872 | 46.0 | 1,302 | 10.2 |
| May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | 314 | 2.5 | 1,582 | 12.4 | 3,733 | 29.2 | 5,847 | 45.8 | 1,302 | 10.2 |
|  | 313 | 2.4 | 1,579 | 12.4 | 3,716 | 29.1 | 5,879 | 46.0 | 1,295 | 10.1 |
| Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | 317 | 2.5 | 1,573 | 12.3 | 3,736 | 29.2 | 5,856 | 45.8 | 1,313 | 10.3 |
|  | 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 |
| Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 314 | 2.4 | 1,531 | 12.0 | 3,731 | 29.1 | 5,921 | 46.2 | 1,310 | 10.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ChangesOver last 3 monthsPercent | -4 |  | -42 |  | -5 |  | 64 |  | -3 |  |
|  | -1.2 |  | -2.6 |  | -0.1 |  | 1.1 |  | -0.2 |  |
| Over last 12 months Percent | -2 |  | -19 |  | 25 |  | 88 |  | 38 |  |
|  | -0.7 |  | -1.2 |  | 0.7 |  | 1.5 |  | 3.0 |  |


| UNITED KINGDOM$\text { SIC } 1992$ |  | Whole economy |  |  |  | Production industries |  |  |  | Manufacturing industries |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Output | Productivity jobs | Output per filled job ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Output per hour worked ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Output | Productivity jobs | Output per filled job ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Output per hour worked ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Output | Productivity jobs | Output per filled job ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Output per hour worked ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| 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 | 117.6 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 112.1 | 99.8 | 88.1 | 113.3 | 115.4 | 98.9 | 87.3 | 113.3 | 114.3 |
|  | Q2 | 118.3 | 108.0 | 109.7 | 113.4 | 100.1 | 87.2 | 114.8 | 119.0 | 98.2 | 86.4 | 113.7 | 116.6 |
|  | Q3 | 119.4 | 107.8 | 110.9 | 113.8 | 100.5 | 86.1 | 116.7 | 119.8 | 99.2 | 85.1 | 116.5 | 118.4 |
|  | Q4 P | . | . | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.2 | 84.0 | 116.9 |  |

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline:01633812766
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a } & \text { Output per filled job is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity jobs. } \\ \text { b } & \text { Output per hour worked is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity hours. } \\ \text { P } & \text { Provisional }\end{array}$
Note: The full productivity and unit wage costs datasets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website atwww.statistics.gov.uk/productivity.

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Employees |  |  |  |  | Self-employed |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HMF } \\ & \text { GST } \\ & \text { UPFWa } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  | Female |  | All |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | All | Part-time | All | Part-time |  | Male | Female | All |  |  |  |
| Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | Dec | 430.2 | 14.5 | 293.4 | 77.2 | 723.6 | 105.0 | 23.2 | 128.2 | 24.0 | 875.9 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 403.3 \\ & 42.1 \\ & 408.0 \\ & 426.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.0 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 15.4 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281.8 \\ & 292.5 \\ & 280.2 \\ & 296.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.4 \\ & 76.1 \\ & 73.1 \\ & 78.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 685.1 \\ & 714.6 \\ & 688.2 \\ & 723.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 104.0 \\ 106.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.0 \\ & 23.4 \\ & 22.6 \\ & 23.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.8 \\ & 126.2 \\ & 126.6 \\ & 129.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.7 \\ & 21.8 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 21.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 823.6 \\ & 862.5 \\ & 836.5 \\ & 873.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405.8 \\ & 425.3 \\ & 413.4 \\ & 435.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 15.7 \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285.3 \\ & 297.0 \\ & 281.8 \\ & 302.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.0 \\ & 78.1 \\ & 73.5 \\ & 79.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 691.1 \\ & 72.3 \\ & 695.2 \\ & 737.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.6 \\ 107.6 \\ 109.0 \\ 112.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.2 \\ & 24.0 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.8 \\ & 131.6 \\ & 132.2 \\ & 136.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.5 \\ 20.4 \\ 20.3 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 833.4 \\ & 874.3 \\ & 847.7 \\ & 893.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412.3 \\ & 433.9 \\ & 416.5 \\ & 440.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.5 \\ & 16.2 \\ & 17.3 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290.7 \\ & 300.1 \\ & 285.9 \\ & 304.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.2 \\ & 79.2 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 81.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 703.1 \\ & 734.0 \\ & 702.4 \\ & 744.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.1 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 108.6 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 22.7 \\ & 23.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 131.2 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 18.2 \end{aligned}$ | 845.3 887.1 851.9 896.9 896.9 |  |
|  | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 413.8 \\ & 435.3 \\ & 422.7 \\ & 447.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 19.1 \\ & 19.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287.1 \\ & 299.8 \\ & 288.9 \\ & 308.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.9 \\ & 89.4 \\ & 85.9 \\ & 92.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700.9 \\ & 735.1 \\ & 711.6 \\ & 756.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.5 \\ 106.2 \\ 108.5 \\ 110.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 23.8 \\ & 23.8 \\ & 24.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.3 \\ & 130.0 \\ & 132.3 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 16.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 838.1 \\ & 881.8 \\ & 860.2 \\ & 907.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 420.1 \\ & 444.2 \\ & 436.7 \\ & 472.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.1 \\ 19.9 \\ 21.5 \\ 22.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 291.2 \\ & 301.6 \\ & 295.5 \\ & 320.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.3 \\ & 88.8 \\ & 87.4 \\ & 92.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711.4 \\ & 745.8 \\ & 732.2 \\ & 792.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.5 \\ 105.5 \\ 104.1 \\ 107.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 24.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.4 \\ & 130.1 \\ & 128.7 \\ & 132.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.8 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 16.2 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | 847.5 <br> 891.5 <br> 877.1 <br> 940.2 |  |
| 1998 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 437.5 \\ & 458.1 \\ & 454.7 \\ & 476.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.9 \\ & 21.0 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 22.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298.7 \\ & 308.2 \\ & 304.4 \\ & 320.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 736.2 \\ & 766.3 \\ & 759.1 \\ & 797.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.4 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 97.5 \\ & 99.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & 23.5 \\ & 22.3 \\ & 23.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.3 \\ & 123.2 \\ & 119.9 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 14.4 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 869.0 \\ & 903.8 \\ & 893.9 \\ & 934.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443.7 \\ & 465.1 \\ & 459.0 \\ & 48.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 22.6 \\ & 24.4 \\ & 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303.8 \\ & 316.6 \\ & 305.8 \\ & 325.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 89.1 \\ & 86.2 \\ & 93.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 747.4 \\ & 781.7 \\ & 764.8 \\ & 807.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.4 \\ & 98.4 \\ & 97.0 \\ & 98.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.7 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 21.6 \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.1 \\ & 120.2 \\ & 118.7 \\ & 120.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 872.2 \\ & 915.9 \\ & 897.4 \\ & 942.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2000 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 448.2 \\ & 473.0 \\ & 460.9 \\ & 480.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.0 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 25.4 \\ & 26.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305.2 \\ & 32.8 \\ & 314.8 \\ & 332.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.8 \\ & 91.3 \\ & 88.1 \\ & 96.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 753.4 \\ & 795.8 \\ & 775.7 \\ & 813.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.5 \\ & 93.4 \\ & 95.0 \\ & 96.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 22.6 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.1 \\ & 116.0 \\ & 117.2 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & 13.8 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 876.2 \\ & 925.6 \\ & 907.0 \\ & 946.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 454.0 \\ & 476.6 \\ & 465.8 \\ & 481.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & 25.7 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 27.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316.5 \\ & 331.1 \\ & 317.1 \\ & 334.6 \end{aligned}$ | 90.8 94.3 90.3 96.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 770.5 \\ & 807.7 \\ & 782.8 \\ & 815.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 95.8 \\ & 96.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.5 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 118.2 \\ & 118.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 893.8 \\ & 938.5 \\ & 914.3 \\ & 947.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2002 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 447.6 \\ & 469.5 \\ & 451.3 \\ & 469.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & 26.9 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 31.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316.4 \\ & 331.8 \\ & 313.1 \\ & 327.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.3 \\ & 96.2 \\ & 90.9 \\ & 99.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764.0 \\ & 801.2 \\ & 764.5 \\ & 796.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.4 \\ & 95.8 \\ & 94.4 \\ & 95.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.0 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.7 \\ & 22.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.3 \\ & 117.9 \\ & 117.1 \\ & 117.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 13.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 884.2 \\ & 932.2 \\ & 894.5 \\ & 927.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | Dec | 418.0 | 14.2 | 285.1 | 74.8 | 703.1 | 101.5 | 22.8 | 124.3 | 23.6 | 851.0 |  |
| 1993 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 415.4 \\ & 415.4 \\ & 415.0 \\ & 414.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.6 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 286.7 \\ & 287.8 \\ & 288.4 \\ & 287.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.9 \\ & 75.0 \\ & 76.1 \\ & 76.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 702.1 \\ & 703.1 \\ & 703.4 \\ & 701.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.2 \\ & 101.6 \\ & 102.4 \\ & 102.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 22.6 \\ & 22.5 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.5 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 124.9 \\ & 125.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.1 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 21.6 \\ & 21.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 848.6 \\ & 849.3 \\ & 849.9 \\ & 848.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1994 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 417.9 \\ & 418.6 \\ & 420.7 \\ & 421.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 15.8 \\ & 15.3 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290.4 \\ & 292.5 \\ & 289.9 \\ & 293.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.6 \\ & 77.0 \\ & 76.5 \\ & 77.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 708.3 \\ & 711.1 \\ & 710.6 \\ & 714.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 106.4 \\ & 107.5 \\ & 108.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.5 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 23.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.5 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 130.7 \\ & 132.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.8 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 19.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 858.6 \\ & 861.4 \\ & 861.5 \\ & 866.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1995 | Mar <br> Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 425.0 \\ & 427.7 \\ & 423.9 \\ & 425.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.1 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 296.0 \\ 296.0 \\ 293.8 \\ 294.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.9 \\ & 78.1 \\ & 77.5 \\ & 78.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 721.0 \\ & 723.7 \\ & 717.6 \\ & 720.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 22.6 \\ & 22.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.4 \\ & 133.0 \\ & 129.8 \\ & 129.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 17.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 871.3 \\ & 875.2 \\ & 865.5 \\ & 867.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427.2 \\ & 429.9 \\ & 429.6 \\ & 431.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 18.8 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | 293.1 296.0 296.3 298.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.9 \\ & 88.3 \\ & 88.7 \\ & 89.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720.3 \\ & 725.9 \\ & 725.9 \\ & 730.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 107.2 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.1 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 23.7 \\ & 23.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.0 \\ & 128.3 \\ & 130.9 \\ & 130.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.2 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 865.5 \\ & 871.0 \\ & 873.1 \\ & 876.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434.6 \\ & 439.4 \\ & 442.8 \\ & 455.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.6 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298.0 \\ & 298.1 \\ & 302.4 \\ & 309.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.5 \\ & 87.8 \\ & 90.0 \\ & 88.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 732.6 \\ & 737.5 \\ & 745.2 \\ & 765.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 102.8 \\ & 103.5 \end{aligned}$ | 23.1 24.1 24.5 24.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 127.9 \\ & 128.5 \\ & 127.3 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.1 \\ & 15.7 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | 876.6 881.7 888.6 908.4 |  |
| 1998 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 452.7 \\ & 453.6 \\ & 459.9 \\ & 460.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 21.3 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 21.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305.2 \\ & 305.6 \\ & 311.0 \\ & 309.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 86.9 \\ & 89.5 \\ & 87.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 757.9 \\ & 759.1 \\ & 770.9 \\ & 770.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \\ 98.6 \\ 96.3 \\ 95.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.1 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.7 \\ & 121.6 \\ & 118.5 \\ & 118.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 14.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 898.4 \\ & 895.3 \\ & 904.3 \\ & 902.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459.7 \\ & 460.1 \\ & 463.5 \\ & 467.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.8 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 24.2 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312.0 \\ & 312.3 \\ & 312.4 \\ & 314.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 771.6 \\ & 772.5 \\ & 775.9 \\ & 781.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.3 \\ & 97.3 \\ & 95.7 \\ & 94.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 21.5 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.2 \\ & 118.8 \\ & 117.2 \\ & 116.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.0 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 13.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 903.9 \\ & 905.3 \\ & 907.0 \\ & 91.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2000 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 464.5 \\ & 467.3 \\ & 465.3 \\ & 466.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.6 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 25.2 \\ & 25.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313.6 \\ & 317.7 \\ & 321.6 \\ & 322.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.4 \\ & 90.3 \\ & 91.0 \\ & 92.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 778.1 \\ & 785.0 \\ & 786.9 \\ & 788.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.3 \\ & 92.3 \\ & 93.8 \\ & 93.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.8 \\ & 22.3 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 22.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.1 \\ & 114.5 \\ & 115.6 \\ & 115.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.0 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 13.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 908.3 \\ & 913.5 \\ & 916.5 \\ & 917.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2001 | Mar <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 470.5 \\ & 470.0 \\ & 470.2 \\ & 467.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.4 \\ & 26.2 \\ & 26.3 \\ & 26.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325.1 \\ & 325.1 \\ & 324.1 \\ & 325.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.4 \\ & 93.1 \\ & 93.3 \\ & 92.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 795.7 \\ & 795.2 \\ & 794.3 \\ & 792.3 \end{aligned}$ | 95.1 <br> 94.3 <br> 94.5 <br> 93.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.8 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 22.1 \\ & 21.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.9 \\ & 116.2 \\ & 116.5 \\ & 115.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.6 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 926.2 \\ & 924.6 \\ & 924.0 \\ & 920.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464.2 \\ & 46.1 \\ & 456.1 \\ & 45.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & 27.5 \\ & 28.5 \\ & 30.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325.0 \\ & 325.2 \\ & 320.4 \\ & 318.3 \end{aligned}$ | 93.9 94.9 94.1 96.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 789.2 \\ & 787.3 \\ & 776.4 \\ & 773.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.0 \\ & 94.5 \\ & 93.1 \\ & 92.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.3 \\ & 21.8 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.3 \\ & 116.4 \\ & 115.3 \\ & 114.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 916.6 \\ & 916.9 \\ & 904.6 \\ & 900.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Changes <br> Latest quarter Year |  | -0.9 -11.9 | 1.9 4.0 | -2.1 -6.9 | 2.0 3.2 | -3.0 -18.8 | -0.5 -1.1 | -0.5 0.4 | -1.0 -0.7 | 0.1 -0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ -19.7 \end{array}$ |  |

[^8]

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

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

The self-employed component of the 'Total hours worked' data have been adjustedto take account of the recent Census 2001 results.



[^9]

[^10]Source:Labour ForceSurvey
Note:

| UNITED KINGDOM | $\begin{gathered} \text { All aged } \\ 16 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | 16-59/64 | 16-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | $\begin{aligned} & 50-64(\mathrm{M}) \\ & 50-59(\mathrm{~F}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65+(M) \\ & 60+(F) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | mGSX | YBTI | YBVK | Ybva | YCGP | YCGV | MGXE | MGXH |
| Spring quarters (MMar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 9.9 9.0 8.4 7.3 6.4 6.3 5.8 5.0 5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | 16.3 15.4 14.5 13.1 12.0 11.7 11.0 10.2 10.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & .0 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 3.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0 1.8 2.4 |
| 3-month averages Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 5.1 | 5.2 | 18.9 18.5 | 10.7 10.6 | 5.1 | 3.5 3.5 | 3.2 3.3 | 1.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 19.2 \\ & 19.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & \text { 10. } \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 2.4 2.5 |
| Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 2.5 2.1 |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.0 \\ & 20.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.2 \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 1.8 |
| Changes Over last 3 months | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.9 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| Over last 12 months | -0.1 | -0.1 | 2.0 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| MaleSpring quarters <br> (Mar-May) <br> 1994 <br> 1995 <br> 1996 <br> 1997 <br> 1998 <br> 1999 <br> 2000 <br> 2001 <br> 2002 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MGSY } \\ \\ 11.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 9.7 \\ 8.2 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | YBTJ | YBVL $\begin{aligned} & 20.7 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 21.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 23.4 \\ & 22.3 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | YBVR | YCGQ $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 10.2 \\ 9.5 \\ 7.7 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 4.8 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | YCGW <br> 8.3 7.4 7.2 6.1 4.6 5.0 4.2 3.7 4.0 | MGXF <br>  <br> 10.9 <br> 9.1 <br> 8.3 <br> 6.8 <br> 5.6 <br> 5.5 <br> 5.2 <br> 3.8 <br> 3.9 | MGXI $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 5.7 | 5.7 | 21.5 21.5 | 12.2 12.0 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 3.8 | 2.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.7 \\ & 21.8 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & \text { 12.1 } \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.0 \\ & 21.8 \\ & 22.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.9 \\ & \text { 12.5 } \\ & 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23.1 \\ 23.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & 11.8 \\ & 11.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 4.1 3.9 | 4.3 4.0 4.1 | 3.2 3.1 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.2 \\ & 24.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 11.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| Changes Over last 3 months | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.0 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 | * |
| Over last 12 months | -0.2 | -0.2 | 2.6 | -1.0 | -0.9 | -0.1 | 0.4 | * |
| Female Spring quarters (Marar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 | masz <br> 7.6 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4 4.6 | үвтк | YBVM | YBVS $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 11.1 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | YCGR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { YCGX } \\ \\ 5.7 \\ 5.4 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.4 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ | MGXG 5.7 4.7 4.3 4.3 3.3 3.2 3.1 2.1 2.9 | maxJ |
| 3-month averages Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 4.5 | 4.6 | 16.1 15.4 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 4.6 4.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.4 4.7 | 3.1 3.1 3.2 | 2.6 2.8 2.9 | 1.2 1.4 1.9 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 4.6 4.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 4.7 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.7 2.9 2.7 | 2.0 2.1 2.2 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 16.9 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 4.5 4.4 | 3.4 3.4 3.4 | 2.7 2.7 2.7 | 2.1 2.2 2.0 |
| Oct-Dec Nov2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 17.8 \\ 17.6 \end{array}$ | 8.5 8.5 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 1.9 |
| Changes Over last 3 months | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.8 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Over last 12 months | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | * |

[^11]Sample size too small for a reliable estimate
Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December2002, for further information.


OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDc

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


STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa

| 1992 |  | 7.9 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 14.9 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 7.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 |  | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 18.6 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| 1994 |  | 8.9 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 19.8 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| 1995 |  | 9.2 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 18.8 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 5.6 |
| 1996 |  | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| 1997 |  | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 17.0 | 9.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 1998 |  | 10.9 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 15.2 | 8.2 | 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 |
| 2002 | Jan | 10.4 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 4.9 |  | 5.6 |
|  | Feb | 10.4 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 4.9 |  | 5.6 |
|  | Mar | 10.4 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
|  | Apr | 9.9 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 4.9 |  | 6 |
|  | May | 9.9 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 11.2 | 4.9 |  | 5.8 |
|  | Jun | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 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 |  | 5.8 |
|  | Sep | 9.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 5.0 | . | 5.7 |
|  | Oct |  | 4.4 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 5.0 |  | 5.8 |
|  | Nov |  | 4.4 |  | 5.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 5.1 |  | 5.9 |
|  | Dec | $\ldots$ | 4.4 | . | 5.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 5.1 | $\ldots$ | 5.9 |
| 2003 | Jan |  | 4.5 |  | 5.5 | 2.7 |  | . | 6.1 | 12.1 | 5.3 | . | 5.7 |
| OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | Feb |  | 160 |  | 3,570 | 5.4 |  | 68 |  | 1,584 | 136 | 85 | 8,060 |
|  | Mar |  | 164 |  | 3,530 | 5.3 |  | 70 |  | 1,590 | 136 | 88 | 8,224 |
|  | Apr |  | 158 | 2,170 | 3,470 | 5.5 | . | 71 | . | 1,609 | 131 | 92 | 8,567 |
|  | May |  | 161 |  | 3,580 | 5.7 |  | 72 |  | 1,615 | 126 | 95 | 8,424 |
|  | Jun | $\ldots$ | 164 |  | 3,610 | 5.6 | $\ldots$ | 75 | . | 1,621 | 124 | 99 | 8,469 |
|  | Jul | . | 165 | 2,158 | 3,600 | 5.9 | . | 75 | . | 1,623 | 123 | 102 | 8,443 |
|  | Aug |  | 165 | , | 3,650 | 6.0 |  | 77 |  | 1,629 | 133 | 106 | 8,366 |
|  | Sep | . | 164 | . | 3,630 | 6.0 | $\ldots$ | 80 | $\ldots$ | 1,641 | 133 | 111 | 8,321 |
|  | Oct | . | 164 | 2,135 | 3,700 | 6.3 | . | 83 | . | 1,650 | 139 | 115 | 8,405 |
|  | Nov | . | 164 | . . | 3,560 | 6.4 | . | 84 | . | 1,660 | 144 | 118 | 8,637 |
|  | Dec | . | 165 | $\ldots$ | 3,640 | 6.6 |  | 83 | . | 1,671 | . . | 119 | 8,711 |
| 2003 | Jan |  | 167 |  | 3,680 | 6.8 | $\ldots$ | 84 | . | 1,658 | . | 121 | 8,302 |
|  | Feb |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rate (\%): latest month |  |  | 4.5 | 8.9 | 5.5 |  | 2.6 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4.7 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 |  | 185 | 283 | 2,535 | 1,421 | 2.7 | 337 | 114 | 317 | 2,260 | 215 | 92 | 9,613 |
| 1993 |  | 176 | 294 | 2,299 | 1,656 | 3.5 | 417 | 118 | 347 | 2,538 | 325 | 163 | 8,940 |
| 1994 |  | 180 | 282 | 2,508 | 1,920 | 4.6 | 485 | 110 | 396 | 2,647 | 332 | 171 | 7,997 |
|  |  | 184 | 278 | 2,638 | 2,098 | 5.1 | 462 | 102 | 430 | 2,449 | 329 | 153 | 7,404 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ |  | 185 | 279 | 2,653 | 2,250 | 5.7 | 441 | 91 | 468 | 2,275 | 344 | 169 | 7,236 |
|  |  | 214 | 254 | 2,688 | 2,303 | 6.4 | 375 | 74 | 443 | 2,119 | 344 | 188 | 6,739 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ |  | 290 | 227 | 2,744 | 2,787 | 5.5 | 286 | 56 | 401 | 1,890 | 222 | 140 | 6,210 |
|  |  |  | 193 | 2,670 | 3,171 | 5.4 | 222 | 60 | 357 | 1,652 | 208 | 99 | 5,880 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 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 | 170 | 75 | 345 | 1,621 |  | 101 | 8,266 |
| 2002 |  |  | $162$ |  |  | $5.8$ | $162$ | 72 | $339$ |  | $133$ | 95 |  |
|  | Mar | . | $162$ |  | $3,790$ | 5.4 | $167$ | 71 | $340$ | $1,649$ | 127 | 92 | $8,776$ |
|  |  | . | 156 | 2,209 | 3,750 | 5.4 | 159 | 70 | 335 | 1,636 | 115 | 92 | 8,255 |
|  | May | . | 155 | . . | 3,750 | 5.4 | 163 | 67 | 327 | 1,589 | 112 | 91 | 7,969 |
|  | Jun | . | 164 | . | 3,680 | 5.2 | 160 | 72 | 323 | 1,567 | 149 | 91 | 8,758 |
|  | Jul | . | 172 | 2,095 | 3,520 | 5.5 | 166 | 80 | 327 | 1,548 | 165 | 93 | 8,693 |
|  | Aug | . | 174 | , | 3,610 | 5.6 | 172 | 83 | 332 | 1,552 | 146 | 96 | 8,271 |
|  | Sep | . | 161 | . | 3,650 | 5.9 | 177 | 77 | 351 | 1,590 | 122 | 102 | 7,790 |
|  | Oct | . | 158 | 2,152 | 3,620 | 6.5 | 183 | 77 | 365 | 1,642 | 119 | 110 | 7,769 |
|  | Nov |  | 159 | , | 3,380 | 6.6 | 182 | 78 | 379 | 1,678 | 122 | 121 | 8,170 |
|  | Dec | . | 166 | $\cdots$ | 3,310 | 6.8 | 196 | 80 | 380 | 1,688 | . | 130 | 8,209 |
| 2003 | Jan | . | 171 | . | 3,570 | 7.5 | $\cdots$ | 96 | $\ldots$ | 1,742 | $\ldots$ | 139 | 9,395 |
|  | Feb | . | . . | $\cdots$ | . . | . . | $\ldots$ | 93 | . | 1,734 | . | . . | . |
| Rate (\%): latest month |  | . | . | 9.0 | 5.4 | . | 2.7 | . | . | . | 5.1 | 3.8 | 6.5 |

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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
 Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered nemployed for the Netherlands.
The related measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.
e The related measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
f $\quad$ The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to December for Netherlands, and January for Germany and Sweden; the unadjusted rates refer to December for Belgium


[^12]
# D. 1 <br> ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY <br> Economic activity rates ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by age 

Per cent, seasonally adjusted


| UNINGD | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { aged } 16 \\ \text { andover } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Does notwant job | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wants } \\ & \text { a job } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Available | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { available } \end{gathered}$ | Dis- couraged workers | $\begin{gathered} \text { Long- } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { teg. } \\ \text { teick } \\ \text { sic } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Looking } \\ \text { famtill } \\ \text { family } \\ \text { home } \end{gathered}$ | Students | Other | All | Students | Other |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  | MGSI | YBSN | YBVZ | YBWC | YCFF | YCFI | YCFL | YCFO | YCFR | YCFU | YCFX | YCGA | YCGD | YCGG | YCGJ |
| (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 | 16,875 16,986 16,986 16,980 17,136 17,008 16,967 17,188 17,199 | 7,517 77,620 7,580 7,588 7,682 77.510 7,677 7,707 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,268 \\ & 5,357 \\ & 5,284 \\ & 5,218 \\ & 5,310 \\ & 5,269 \\ & 5,211 \\ & 5,498 \\ & \hline, 464 \end{aligned}$ | 2,250 2,263 2,296 2,371 2,372 2,302 2,302 2,299 2,179 2,244 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,023 \\ & 2,026 \\ & 2,113 \\ & 2,166 \\ & 2,155 \\ & 2,091 \\ & 2,111 \\ & 1,985 \\ & 2,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9119 \\ & 999 \\ & 888 \\ & 775 \\ & \hline 727 \\ & 6864 \\ & 6645 \\ & 645 \\ & 630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,105 \\ & 1,108 \\ & 1,225 \\ & 1,391 \\ & 1,429 \\ & 1,411 \\ & 1,447 \\ & 1,471 \\ & 1,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 108 \\ 103 \\ 188 \\ 70 \\ 67 \\ 62 \\ 33 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | 498 518 572 682 738 739 756 718 751 | $\begin{aligned} & 790 \\ & 770 \\ & 773 \\ & 743 \\ & 739 \\ & 676 \\ & 652 \\ & 662 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 237 \\ 259 \\ 254 \\ 244 \\ 245 \\ 238 \\ 237 \\ 248 \\ 255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 393 \\ & 407 \\ & 389 \\ & 363 \\ & 371 \\ & 403 \\ & 354 \\ & 394 \end{aligned}$ | 227 237 182 205 217 2112 188 194 182 | 99 119 85 91 92 91 78 72 74 | 127 117 988 114 125 121 110 112 108 |
| 3-month averages <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win | 17,267 17,269 | 7,775 | 5,515 | 2,260 | 2,065 | 604 597 | 1,460 | ${ }_{33}^{33}$ | 748 | 647 | 243 | 394 387 | 195 199 | 92 | 104 106 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,275 \\ 17,232 \\ 17,, 999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,777 \\ & 7,732 \\ & 7,707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,492 \\ & 5,466 \\ & 5,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,285 \\ & 2,266 \\ & 2,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,089 \\ & 2,065 \\ & 2,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 603 \\ & 606 \\ & 630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,487 \\ & 1,459 \\ & 1,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 35 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 770 \\ & 753 \\ & 751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 652 \\ & 644 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 249 \\ & 249 \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 388 \\ & 384 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 200 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 89 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | 110 111 108 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 17,209 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 17,258 \\ 17,255 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,705 \\ & 7,746 \\ & 7,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,470 \\ & 5,507 \\ & 5,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,234 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,240 \\ 2,231 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,039 \\ & 2,042 \\ & 2,027 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 627 \\ & 619 \\ & 627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,413 \\ & 1,423 \\ & 1,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 731 \\ & 731 \\ & 699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 632 \\ & 638 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 263 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 396 \\ & 385 \\ & 392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & 197 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | 116 118 120 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 17,261 \\ & 17,194 \\ & 17,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,744 \\ & 7,676 \\ & 7,682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,495 \\ & 5,376 \\ & 5,375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,49 \\ & 2,300 \\ & 2,307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,053 \\ & 2,110 \\ & 2,115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 628 \\ & 649 \\ & 621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,426 \\ & 1,461 \\ & 1,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714 \\ & 745 \\ & 767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 668 \\ & 644 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 255 \\ 255 \end{array} \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 389 \\ & 404 \\ & 397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 190 \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 87 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | 115 103 110 |
| Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,204 \\ & 17,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,667 \\ & 7,733 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,417 \\ & 5,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,250 \\ & 2,238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,050 \\ & 2,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 606 \\ & 584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,444 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 4 5 2} \end{aligned}$ | 38 38 | 748 752 | $\begin{aligned} & 623 \\ & 625 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 263 \end{aligned}$ | 371 359 | 201 | 91 84 | 110 118 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 73 0.4 | 5.7 | 119 2.2 | -62.7 | -74 -3.5 | -65 | -0.6 | -3 -6.8 | 1.8 | -42 | 3.2 | -45 -11.1 | 12 6.2 | -3.3 | 11.2 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | 0.0 | -42 -0.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -20 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -22 \\ & -1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -29 \\ & -1.4 \end{aligned}$ | -20 -3.3 | -9 -0.6 | 7.3 | 0.6 | -22 | 8.6 | -35 -8.9 | 3.4 | -7 -8.1 | -3 -2.4 |
|  | MGSJ | YBSO | YBWA | YBWD | YCFG | YCFJ | YCFM | YCFP | YCFS | YCFV | YCFY | YCGB | YCGE | YCGH | YCGK |
| (Mar-May) 19945 1996 1996 19978 19989 2000 2001 2002 | 5,934 6,022 6,097 6,171 6,298 6,268 6,281 6,461 6,526 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,615 \\ & 2,699 \\ & 2,727 \\ & 2,776 \\ & 2,880 \\ & 2,842 \\ & 2,826 \\ & 2,943 \\ & 2,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,781 \\ & 1,867 \\ & 1,844 \\ & 1,856 \\ & 1,816 \\ & 1,919 \\ & 1,903 \\ & 2,036 \\ & 2,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 834 \\ & 832 \\ & 882 \\ & 920 \\ & 964 \\ & 924 \\ & 923 \\ & 907 \\ & 944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 724 \\ & 724 \\ & 798 \\ & 827 \\ & 858 \\ & 834 \\ & 845 \\ & 815 \\ & 862 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \\ & 315 \\ & 333 \\ & 2666 \\ & 2672 \\ & 276 \\ & 256 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 404 \\ & 408 \\ & 465 \\ & 560 \\ & 587 \\ & 567 \\ & 588 \\ & 566 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 63 \\ & 59 \\ & 50 \\ & 43 \\ & 39 \\ & 33 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 321 \\ & 354 \\ & 410 \\ & 460 \\ & 450 \\ & 456 \\ & 456 \\ & 455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 73 \\ & 70 \\ & 63 \\ & 66 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 126 \\ 138 \\ 334 \\ 127 \\ 119 \\ 113 \\ 124 \\ 134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 163 \\ 179 \\ 165 \\ 165 \\ 155 \\ 155 \\ 179 \\ 169 \\ 189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 108 \\ 84 \\ 94 \\ 105 \\ 90 \\ 78 \\ 92 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 57 \\ & 40 \\ & 52 \\ & 54 \\ & 43 \\ & 40 \\ & 41 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 54 51 44 42 52 47 38 51 46 |
| 3-month averages Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 6,520 | 2,991 | 2,049 | 942 943 | 853 852 | 254 | 599 600 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 444 | 70 | 124 119 | 195 185 | 89 91 | 46 46 | 43 44 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,544 \\ & 6,539 \\ & 6,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,006 \\ & 3,001 \\ & 2,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,048 \\ & 2,057 \\ & 2,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 958 \\ & 944 \\ & 944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 867 \\ & 854 \\ & 862 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & 258 \\ & 258 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 608 \\ & 596 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & 449 \\ & 457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 71 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 124 \\ 128 \\ 132 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191 \\ 183 \\ 183 \\ 188 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 90 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 44 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 47 46 46 |
| Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 6,534 \\ & 6,545 \\ & 6,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,993 \\ & 2,997 \\ & 3,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,059 \\ & 2,059 \\ & 2,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 933 \\ & 938 \\ & 927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 849 \\ & 852 \\ & 835 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 259 \\ & 259 \\ & 258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & 593 \\ & 577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 449 \\ & 448 \\ & 421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 6_{\mathfrak{K}}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 136 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 186 \\ 184 \\ 184 \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 86 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 47 48 53 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 6,560 \\ & 6,503 \\ & 6,509 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,011 \\ & 2,959 \\ & 2,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,079 \\ & 2,009 \\ & 1,991 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 932 \\ & 950 \\ & 967 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 843 \\ & 866 \\ & 884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 269 \\ 263 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & 598 \\ & 621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433 \\ & 451 \\ & 466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 66 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 134 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 992 \\ 182 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 84 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 53 47 46 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 6,495 6,541 | 2,941 | 1,995 2,044 | 946 938 | 858 849 | 256 250 | 602 599 | ${ }_{23}^{24}$ | 453 | 65 67 | 144 133 | 171 173 | ${ }_{89}^{88}$ | 42 | 46 49 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 37 0.6 | 23 0.8 | 35 1.8 | -12 -1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & -18 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ | -19 -7.0 | 0.1 | -3.9 | 0.4 | 2.1 | -1.1 | -18 -9.5 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 16.3 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | -5 -0.3 | - ${ }^{-4}$ | $-0.5$ | -1.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 11 2.6 | -3.8 -4.8 | 6.5 | -21 -10.9 | 0.3 | -12.1 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ |
| Female | MGSK | YBSP | YвWв | YBWE | YCFH | YCFK | YCFN | YCFQ | YCFT | YCFW | YCFZ | YCGC | YCGF | YCGI | YCGL |
| (Mar-May) 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 | 10,941 10,964 <br> 10,889 <br> 10,809 10,838 <br> 10,740 <br> 10,686 10,727 10,673 <br> 10,67 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,902 \\ & 4,921 \\ & 4,853 \\ & 4,812 \\ & 4,802 \\ & 4,729 \\ & 4,684 \\ & 4,734 \\ & 4,718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,486 \\ & 3,490 \\ & 3,439 \\ & 3,362 \\ & 3,394 \\ & 3,350 \\ & 3,308 \\ & 3,462 \\ & 3,418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,416 \\ & 1,431 \\ & 1,414 \\ & 1,450 \\ & 1,408 \\ & 1,408 \\ & 1,379 \\ & 1,372 \\ & 1,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,299 \\ & 1,303 \\ & 1,315 \\ & 1,339 \\ & 1,, 297 \\ & 1,257 \\ & 1,266 \\ & 1,270 \\ & 1,1,799 \end{aligned}$ | 598 603 555 509 455 414 407 365 363 | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 699 \\ & 760 \\ & 880 \\ & 8843 \\ & 889 \\ & 8895 \\ & 836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 45 \\ & 44 \\ & 38 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 196 \\ & 217 \\ & 2727 \\ & 278 \\ & 289 \\ & 200 \\ & 308 \\ & 298 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 741 \\ & 700 \\ & 705 \\ & 674 \\ & 666 \\ & 606 \\ & 5868 \\ & 568 \\ & 5688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1081 \\ & 111 \\ & 121 \\ & 131 \\ & 118 \\ & 119 \\ & 119 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 230 \\ & 228 \\ & 225 \\ & 208 \\ & 208 \\ & 2164 \\ & 285 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 128 \\ & 99 \\ & 111 \\ & 11 \\ & 1122 \\ & 110 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 62 \\ & 44 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \\ & 47 \\ & 38 \\ & 31 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 74 67 54 72 73 75 75 71 71 62 |
| 3-month averages <br> Nov 2001-Jan 2002 <br> Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) | 10,752 10,749 | 4,784 | 3,466 3,461 | 1,318 1,323 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 2 1 1} \\ & 1,215 \end{aligned}$ | 350 346 | 8878 | 11 10 | 306 308 | 577 | 118 117 | 199 | 107 108 | 46 46 | 61 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar } 2002 \\ & \text { Feb-Apr } \\ & \text { Mar-May (Spr) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,731 \\ & 10,693 \\ & 10,673 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,771 \\ & 4,731 \\ & 4,718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,443 \\ & 3,409 \\ & 3,418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,328 \\ & 1,322 \\ & 1,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,223 \\ & 1,211 \\ & 1,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 348 \\ & 363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 878 \\ & 864 \\ & 836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 314 \\ & 303 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 579 \\ & 579 \\ & 568 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 121 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 201 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | 105 110 100 | 42 45 38 | 63 65 62 |
| Apr-Jun <br> May-Jul <br> Jun-Aug (Sum) | $\begin{aligned} & 10,675 \\ & 10,713 \\ & 10,697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,712 \\ & 4,749 \\ & 4,724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,411 \\ & 3,447 \\ & 3,420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,301 \\ & 1,301 \\ & 1,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,190 \\ & 1,190 \\ & 1,190 \\ & \hline 1,192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 360 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 826 \\ & 821 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | 11 11 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 283 \\ & 287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 567 \\ & 569 \\ & 575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 126 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 111 111 111 | 42 41 44 | 69 70 67 |
| Jul-Sep <br> Aug-Oct <br> Sep-Nov (Aut) | $\begin{aligned} & 10,701 \\ & 10,691 \\ & 10,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,734 \\ & 4,717 \\ & 4,724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,416 \\ & 3,368 \\ & 3,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,317 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,350 \\ 1,340 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,211 \\ & 1,244 \\ & 1,231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 381 \\ & 358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \\ & 863 \\ & 872 \end{aligned}$ | 17 14 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 281 \\ & 294 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 602 \\ & 577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 121 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | 199 212 212 | 106 106 109 | 44 50 46 | 63 56 64 |
| Oct-Dec <br> Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,710 \\ & 10,727 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,726 \\ & 4,751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,422 \\ & 3,451 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,304 \\ & 1,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,192 \\ & 1,187 \end{aligned}$ | 350 334 | 882 | 14 12 | 294 300 | $\begin{aligned} & 558 \\ & 558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | 200 186 | 112 113 | 49 | 64 69 |
| Changes <br> Over last 3 months <br> Percent | 36 0.3 | 34 0.7 | 84 | -50 -3.7 | -56 | -12.2 | -10 -1.2 | -11.9 | 2.6 | -44 | 810 | - -2.7 | 6 | $-12.2$ | 7.3 |
| Over last 12 months Percent | -25 -0.2 | -32 | -14 -0.4 | -18 -1.4 | $\begin{aligned} & -24 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ | -15 | -1.0 | 15.3 | -2.1 | -18 | 13 10.8 | -14 -6.9 | 5.9 | -4.0 | -10 -13.2 |



| UNITED KINGDOM |  | All aged 16 and over | 16-59/64 | 16-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50-64(\mathrm{M}) \\ 50-59(\mathrm{~F}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65+(M) \\ 60+(F) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| All |  | YBTC | YBTL | LWEX | LWFA | LWFD | LWFG | LWFJ | 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 37.1 | 21.5 21.4 | 44.6 45.9 | 24.9 24.1 | 16.0 16.1 | 15.1 15.1 | 29.8 29.6 | 91.9 91.2 |
|  | 3 monthavar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3-monthaverages | 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-Mar2002 | 37.3 | 21.6 | 45.3 | 24.4 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 29.9 | 91.4 |
|  | Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | 37.2 37.1 | 21.5 21.4 | 45.0 | 24.3 24.1 | 16.1 16.1 | 15.3 15.1 | 29.8 | 91.3 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 |
|  | Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 37.1 | 21.4 | 44.6 | 25.4 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 28.5 | 91.2 |
|  | Changes Over last 3 months | 0.1 | 0.1 | -1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Over last 12 months | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -1.4 | -0.2 |
| 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 29.2 | 16.0 16.2 | 44.4 | 19.9 19.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 8.2 | 26.9 27.2 | 92.8 92.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3-monthaverages Nov2001-Jan 2002 | 29.2 | 16.2 |  | 19.2 |  | 8.8 | 27.1 |  |
|  | Dec 2001-Feb2002 (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 Jun-Aug (Sum) | 29.3 29.3 | 16.2 16.2 | 46.7 47.3 | 19.8 20.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 26.8 26.8 | 92.2 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 |
|  | Nov 2002-Jan 2003 | 29.2 | 16.1 | 46.1 | 19.8 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 25.8 | 91.9 |
|  | Changes <br> Over last 3 months | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Over last 12 months | -0.1 | -0.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -1.4 | -0.3 |
| Fema |  | 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 1996 | 46.7 46.3 | 29.1 28.6 | 44.3 | 30.2 28.8 | 28.4 27.7 | 23.4 23.9 | 36.8 37.1 | 92.1 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-monthaverages Nov 2001-Jan2002 | 44.8 | 27.4 | 46.0 | 29.1 | 25.4 | 22.2 | 33.6 | 91.0 |
|  | Dec 2001-Feb2002 (Win) | 44.7 | 27.4 | 44.9 | 29.6 | 25.4 | 22.4 | 33.3 | 90.9 |
|  | Jan-Mar2002 | 44.6 | 27.3 | 45.0 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 33.4 | 90.8 |
|  | Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) | 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 |
|  | Nov2002-Jan 2003 | 44.4 | 27.1 | 43.1 | 30.9 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 32.1 | 90.8 |
|  | Changes <br> Over last 3 months | 0.1 | 0.2 | -1.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Over last 12 months | -0.3 | -0.3 | -2.9 | 1.8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -1.5 | -0.2 |

[^13]Source:Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline:02075336094
Note:
Rellonshipbencolus: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, December2002, for further information.

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 |  | Whole economy (Divisions 01-93) |  |  |  | Public sector |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |
| 1995=100 |  |  |  | Monthly rate | Headline rate $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Headline rate $^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | LNMM | LNMQ | LNMU | LNNC | LNNI | LNNJ | LNKW | LNNE |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1999 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103.6 \\ & 108.0 \\ & 1113.5 \\ & 119.0 \\ & 124.4 \\ & 129.8 \\ & 134.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103.0 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 108.6 \\ & 1117.0 \\ & 123.3 \\ & 128.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 133.9 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.4 \\ & 129.9 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 120.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.2 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ar } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 129.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 129.0 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.4 \\ & 123.6 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.1 \\ & 123.4 \\ & 123.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 127.8 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.6 \\ & 130.5 \\ & 130.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.1 \\ & 125.4 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.2 \\ & 124.7 \\ & 124.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.3 \\ & 131.3 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 126.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.2 \\ & 125.2 \\ & 125.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.4 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.2 \\ & 133.0 \\ & 133.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 124.4 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.8 \\ & 125.7 \\ & 126.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr May <br> Jun | $\begin{aligned} & 133.4 \\ & 132.5 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.8 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 134.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1227.7 \\ & 128.0 \\ & 128.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.4 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 128.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1333.9 \\ & 132.2 \\ & 132.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.9 \\ & 135.2 \\ & 135.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.4 \\ & 128.5 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.0 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 129.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct Nov Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 133.5 \\ & 134.5 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1366.1 \\ & 136.5 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.6 \\ & 132.8 \\ & 132.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.4 \\ & 131.3 \\ & 131.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2003 | Jan P | 136.7 | 136.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 130.9 | 132.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| $\underset{\text { variabilityb }}{\text { S }}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{A}{ \pm 1.3}$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{A}}^{ \pm 1.2}$ |  |  | ${\underset{A}{ \pm 0.5}}^{ \pm}$ | $\pm{ }_{A}^{ \pm 0.4}$ |


| SIC 1992 |  | Private sector |  |  |  | of which: Private sector services |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |
| 1995=100 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ | Headline rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Headline rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | LNKX | LNKY | LNKZ | LNND | JJGF | JJGH | JJGI | JJGJ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 12000 \\ & 2001 \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103.7 \\ & 108.7 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 126.1 \\ & 131.5 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 12.1 127.2 127.2 132.4 136.8 |  |  |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.0 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.4 \\ & 132.1 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.3 \\ & 142.0 \\ & 141.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.7 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 .9 5.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.7 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.3 \\ & 130.4 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.8 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.1 \\ & 131.0 \\ & 131.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 5.5 4.2 4.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.9 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.1 \\ & 131.9 \\ & 132.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.0 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 128.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.8 \\ & 132.7 \\ & 133.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 3.9 3.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.7 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.9 \\ & 13.8 \\ & 133.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 134.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 3.7 2.9 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.3 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 142.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.8 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1366.3 \\ & 144.9 \\ & 144.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.9 \\ & 136.1 \\ & 135.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.4 1.8 2.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.8 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 135.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.5 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1354.3 \\ & 134.1 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.6 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 137.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 2.8 3.8 4.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.0 \\ & 133.1 \\ & 133.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.5 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.2 \\ & 133.4 \\ & 132.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.5 \\ & 137.8 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.1 3.9 |
|  | Oct Nov Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.9 \\ & 139.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.6 \\ & 137.9 \\ & 137.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 134.9 \\ & 140.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.6 \\ & 138.8 \\ & 137.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.6 3.2 |
| 2003 | Jan P | 138.2 | 137.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 139.6 | 138.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Sampling variability ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{A}{ \pm 1.6}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{A}}{ \pm 1.5}$ |  |  | $\pm 2.2$ | $\pm 2.0$ |

[^14]

| SIC 1992 |  | Services (Divisions 50-93) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  |  |  | Per cent change over previous 12 months |  |
| 1995=100 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Headline } \\ \text { rate }^{\text {a }} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | LNMP | LNMT | LNMX | LNNH |
| 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103.3 \\ & 107.9 \\ & 113.4 \\ & 119.2 \\ & 124.5 \\ & 130.0 \\ & 134.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.5 \\ & 136.0 \\ & 135.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 5.5 5.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ap } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 127.3 \\ & 129.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 5.3 4.5 4.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 127.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.6 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 4.0 4.3 | 4.5 4.3 4.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.8 \\ & 128.1 \\ & 134.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.6 \\ & 131.4 \\ & 132.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 3.7 2.3 | 4.2 4.1 3.4 |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.1 \\ & 139.4 \\ & 139.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.5 \\ & 133.4 \\ & 133.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 2.5 2.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.2 \\ & 132.4 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 134.3 \\ & 134.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 3.8 4.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1333.6 \\ & 132.1 \\ & 131.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.1 \\ & 135.3 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 3.9 3.9 |
|  | Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 133.3 \\ & 134.3 \\ & 138.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.4 \\ & 136.8 \\ & 136.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 3.8 3.6 |
| 2003 | Jan P | 137.3 | 136.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Samp variab | ling |  |  | ${\underset{A}{ \pm 1.6}}^{2}$ | $\pm 1.5$ |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline GREA \& \({ }_{92}^{\text {T BRITAIN }}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Agricul- } \\
\& \text { fure, } \\
\& \text { forestry } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { fishing }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline \text { Mining } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { quarrying }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Food
products; beverages and tobacco \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Textiles, } \\
\& \text { leather } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { clothing }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Chemicals } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { man-made } \\
\& \text { fibres }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Basic \\
metal \\
metal \\
produc
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline \text { Engin- } \\
\& \text { eering } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { anlied } \\
\& \text { industries }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Other manufacturin \& Electricity, gas supply \& Constr-
uction \\
\hline July 1 \& 999 \(=1000\) \& ( \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}\) ) \& (c) \& (DA) \& (DB,DC) \& (DG) \& (DJ) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (DK,DL, } \\
\& \text { DM) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& (DD,DE,DF,
DH,D,DN) \& (E) \& (F) \\
\hline \& \& jvuz \& JVVA \& JVve \& Jvvc \& JvvD \& JVVE \& JVvF \& Jvvg \& JVVH \& JvVı \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20001 \\
\& 2001 \\
\& 2002
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Annual \\
average
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.1 \\
\& \hline 10.1 \\
\& 117.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
106.1 \\
\text { 1060.1 }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.4 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
1046 \\
110.6
\end{array} \\
\& \hline 13.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
10.1 \\
1082.8
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.7 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
106.0 \\
1088.5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
105.0 \\
\left.\begin{array}{l}
110.1 \\
114.6
\end{array}\right) .
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.2 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
10293 \\
1094.3
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
99.3 \\
\text { 10.8 } \\
102.6
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.8 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
112.4 \\
116.4
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Alug } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& \text { 103.4 } \\
\& 103.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& \text { 100. } \\
\& 100.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
100.0 \\
\text { Ho. } \\
\text { 100.4 }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& \text { 199.8 } \\
\& 100.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
10000 \\
\text { 100.0 } \\
10012
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& 9.8 \\
\& 9.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
100.0 \\
\text { 100.3 } \\
100.3
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
10000 \\
\text { 100.9 } \\
\text { 101.9 }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
100.1 \\
99.9
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& \text { 199.6 } \\
\& \text { 109:6 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 105.6. } \\
\& \text { 10.4 } \\
\& 98.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.6 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
102.2 \\
100.9
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 100.8 } \\
\& \text { H0.1. } \\
\& \text { 102.2 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
101.7 \\
\substack{1026 \\
102.1 \\
102 .}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 101.2 } \\
\& \text { 102 } \\
\& \text { 102.2 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
99.9 \\
\begin{array}{c}
10.1 \\
9.7
\end{array} \mathbf{7}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 101.5 } \\
\& \text { 10.3 } \\
\& 1021.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.3 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
102.7 \\
1023.0
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
99.5 \\
\begin{array}{c}
90.3 \\
100.3
\end{array}{ }^{100.8}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.7 \\
\& \text { 102.1 } \\
\& \text { 102.2 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 2000 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Fend } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98.9 \\
\begin{array}{c}
99.5 \\
104.1
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1024 \\
1025 \\
1025
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 102.4} \\
\& \text { 102.6 } \\
\& 103.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 97.7 \\
\& 99.8 \\
\& 98.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.4 \\
\& \text { 103.4 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.7 \\
\& \text { 10.7 } \\
\& \text { 10.2.2 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
102.3 \\
\text { 102.7 } \\
103.9
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1018 \\
\& \text { 102. } \\
\& 102.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.20 .0 \\
\& 99.0 \\
\& 9.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
1030 \\
\text { 103.0 } \\
105.0
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apr } \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 103.6 } \\
\& \text { 105.0 } \\
\& 106.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
102.5 \\
\begin{array}{c}
102 . \\
\text { 102. }
\end{array} \mathbf{5}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.7 \\
\& \text { He. } \\
\& \text { 10.8.8 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98.1 \\
9.9 \\
100.1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
103.2 \\
103.6
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 100.2 } \\
\& \text { 101. } \\
\& 1014
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.3 \\
\& \text { 10.3.3 } \\
\& 105.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.7 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
10.7 \\
1034
\end{array} \\
\& \hline 104
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 98.6 \\
\& 99.4 \\
\& 99.4
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 104.3 \\
\& \text { 104.5 } \\
\& \text { 106. }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
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\& 1022 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
1016 \\
111.7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.5 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
1027 \\
103.1
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 103.1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
103.3 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.4 \\
\& \text { 109:8 } \\
\& \text { 109:8 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 104.3 } \\
\& \text { 103.9.9 } \\
\& \text { 103. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 104.2 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
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\end{aligned}
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\end{gathered}
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\& \text { 104.4 } \\
\& \text { 106. }
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\end{aligned}
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\& 105.9
\end{aligned}
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\& \text { 107.9.9 } \\
\& \text { 10.2 } \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 1055.5 \\
\& 1054
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\& \text { 103.4 } \\
\& \text { 106. }
\end{aligned}
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\& \begin{array}{l}
103.4 \\
1023
\end{array} \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 104.7 \\
\& \text { los. } \\
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\& \text { 10.3 } \\
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\end{gathered}
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\& \text { 10.0. } \\
\& 107.3
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\& 1036 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
105 \\
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\end{array} \\
\& \hline 105
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& \text { 105.5 } \\
\& \text { H0.0 } \\
\& 10773
\end{aligned}
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\& \begin{array}{l}
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\end{aligned}
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\& \text { 109.0 }
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\& 104.3
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\& \text { 108.5 } \\
\& \text { 109.5 }
\end{aligned}
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\& 107,1
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109.6 \\
111.1
\end{array}
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108.0 \\
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10.1 \\
106.1
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\& 109.7
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104.5 \\
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107.8 \\
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106.9 \\
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\& \text { 109.2 } \\
\& 109.5
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\end{aligned}
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\& \left.\begin{array}{c}
111.1 \\
1119 \\
113.6
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 1084.4 \\
\& 1414.2 \\
\& 19.2
\end{aligned}
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\begin{gathered}
107.3 \\
\text { 10.3.3 } \\
105.5
\end{gathered}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 108.4 \\
\& \hline 109.1 \\
\& 109.9
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 10464 \\
\& \text { 104. } \\
\& 1045
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 109.8 \\
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\& 1089
\end{aligned}
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\& 107.4 \\
\& \text { Ho.5 } \\
\& \text { 10.5. }
\end{aligned}
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\& \text { 110.0.0.0 } \\
\& 110 .
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\& \begin{array}{l}
1024 \\
10415
\end{array}
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11.8 \\
114.3 \\
144.1
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\& \text { 106. } \\
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\& \hline 110.0 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 106.69 } \\
\& \text { 105.8 } \\
\& 1044
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 109.2 } \\
\& \hline 109.9 \\
\& 10.1
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\& \text { 107.6 } \\
\& \text { 10.6. } \\
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\& \substack{110.6 \\
11.1 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 111: 2 \\
\& \hline 1118 \\
\& 111: 8
\end{aligned}
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1024 \\
1024
\end{array} \\
\& \hline 104
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& \begin{array}{l}
114.5 \\
115.1 \\
114.1
\end{array}
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\] \\
\hline 2002 \& \[
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\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Fer } \\
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\end{aligned}
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12.1 \\
112.5 \\
117.9
\end{array}
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\& 107.4 \\
\& \text { 107.5 } \\
\& 10.5
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 110.4 \\
\& \text { 10.4. } \\
\& \text { 101.19 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
105.4 \\
106.4
\end{array}
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\begin{gathered}
10.1 \\
\hline 10.1 \\
1090.8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.4 \\
\& \text { Ho6.5 } \\
\& \text { 106. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
111.9 \\
\hline 1125 \\
113.2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
111.2 \\
\hline 111.6 \\
1111.9
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 101.0 } \\
\text { 102. } \\
1021.4
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 114.1 \\
\& \hline 14.0 \\
\& 116.0
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\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apr } \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
115.0 \\
\hline 11939 \\
115.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 109.6 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
109.7 \\
111.2
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\& 12.4 \\
\& 112.0 \\
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\& 108.2 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
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\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1128 \\
\left.\begin{array}{c}
113.1 \\
113.1
\end{array}\right)
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
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109.4 \\
\begin{array}{c}
108.4 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 114.0 .4 \\
\& \text { 1154. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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113.7 \\
\hline 114.8 \\
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\end{gathered}
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1022.2 \\
\begin{array}{c}
100.8 \\
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\end{array}
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\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 116.7 \\
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\& 117.9
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\& 110.2 \\
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\& 111.3 \\
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\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
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\& \begin{array}{l}
1030 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& 1118.3
\(\substack{115.7 \\ 117.4 \\ 17.4}\) \\
\hline \& \[
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\text { Oct } \\
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\end{gathered}
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\& 18.6 \\
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\& 114.4 \\
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\] \& \[
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\] \\
\hline 2003 \& Jan P \& 119.6 \& 114.4 \& 114.8 \& 110.4 \& 113.1 \& 109.8 \& 116.2 \& 114.7 \& 102.5 \& 117.8 \\
\hline Perce \& nt change on \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 2000 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Allog } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { JVVT } \\
\begin{array}{c}
2.2 \\
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\end{array} \text {. }
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\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { JVVU } \\
3.5 \\
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\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { JVVV } \\ 3.1 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.4 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& Jvvw
0.4
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1.2 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{JVvX} \\
4.3 \\
4.0 \\
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\end{array}
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\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{JVVY} \\
4.2 \\
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\end{array}
\] \& JVVZ
5.7
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4.4 \& JVWB
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7.0
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\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct } \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 22 \\
\& 5.8 \\
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\& 26 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
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\& 29 \\
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\& 0.5
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\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
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\hline 2001 \& \[
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\& 1.2 \\
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\& 4.8 \\
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\& 4.5 \\
\& 5.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.8 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
5.4 \\
6.2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.7 \\
\& 5.5 \\
\& 4.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.0 \\
\& 5.3 \\
\& 5.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2.4
1.7
2.1 \& 6.5
7.1
7.1 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Allg } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
6.0 \\
\begin{array}{c}
6.0 \\
12.5
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.6 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
2.6 \\
2.5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.7 \\
\& 4.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.2 \\
\& 4.3 \\
\& 3.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.7 \\
\& 5.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 5.1 \\
\& 4.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.0 \\
\& 4.8 \\
\& 4.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 4.9 \\
\& 4.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& 3.7

5.4
3.1 \& 6.6
7.0
7.1 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oct } \\
& \text { Nov } \\
& \text { Doc }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.4 \\
& .7 .6 \\
& 9.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.1 \\
& 4.4 \\
& 4.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.0 \\
& 4.4 \\
& 4.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.5 \\
& 2.4 \\
& 2.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.3 \\
& 4.4 \\
& 3.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.9 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 4.3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.1 \\
& 4.9 \\
& 4.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 3.5 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| 3.4 |
| .4 | \& 6.5

5.7
5.9 <br>

\hline 2002 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Jan } \\
\text { Febr } \\
\text { Mar }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
7.2 \\
\begin{array}{c}
11.4 \\
10.0
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.6 \\
& .2 .2 \\
& 1.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.6 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 4.3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.3 \\
& 1.6 \\
& \text { 1.6 }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.4 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
2.5 \\
1.2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3.0 \\
\begin{array}{r}
3.0 \\
3.2
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.8 \\
& 3.7 \\
& 3.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.1 \\
& 4.6 \\
& 4.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
0.2 \\
2.0 \\
2.0
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 3.9

5.9
4.5 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Apr } \\
& \text { May } \\
& \text { lun }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.5 \\
& 1.5 \\
& 7.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.0 \\
& 3: 4 \\
& 4: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.2 \\
& 3.1 \\
& 4.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4.9 \\
.2 . \\
3.9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.6 \\
& 5.0 \\
& 3.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.2 \\
& 1.3 \\
& 1.3 \\
& 0.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.4 \\
& 4.0 \\
& 4.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.4 \\
& 5.2 \\
& 4.3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1.2 \\
-0.3 \\
-1.0
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 5.0

4.4
3.7 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jul } \\
& \text { Aulg } \\
& \text { Spep }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.9 \\
& 4.7 \\
& 4.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.7 \\
& 5.4 \\
& 5.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.8 \\
& 4.3 \\
& 4.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.4 \\
& 3.8 \\
& 4.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.9 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 4.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.9 \\
& 1.9 \\
& 2.3
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 4.5

4.4
3.6 \& 4.3
4.1
3.9 \& 0.9
-1.5

2.6 \& | 3.7 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}4.0 \\ 3.5\end{array}$ | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { oct } \\
& \text { Nov } \\
& \text { Nec }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.3 \\
& 5.6 \\
& 8.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.5 \\
& 3.5 \\
& 7.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.1 \\
& 4.7 \\
& 5.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.0 \\
& 3.7 \\
& 5.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.1 \\
& .17 \\
& 4.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.1 \\
& 3.1 \\
& 4.3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.5 \\
& 4.5 \\
& 4.2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 4.1

4.0

4.1 \& | 1.7 |
| ---: |
| 1.3 |
| -1.7 | \& 2.8

$\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.6\end{aligned}$
2, <br>
\hline 2003 \& Jan P \& 6.7 \& 6.5 \& 4.0 \& 5.0 \& 2.7 \& 3.2 \& 3.8 \& 3.2 \& 1.4 \& 3.3 <br>

\hline Samp \& \& $\pm 11.3$ \&  \& $\pm$| $\pm .4$ |
| :---: |
| B | \& $\pm 4.6$ \& $\pm 2.1$ \& $\pm$| $\pm .7$ |
| :---: | \& $\pm 1 .{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $\pm{ }_{ \pm}{ }^{\text {B }}$ \& $\pm 3.0$ \& $\pm 3.2$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

[^15]A full description of how sampling variability is calculated
2002.
$\mathrm{P} \quad$ Provisional
S48 Labour Market trends


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

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992 |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food products; beverages and tobacco | Textiles, leather and clothing | Chemicals and <br> man-made <br> fibres | Basic metals and metal products | Engineering and allied industries | Other manufacturing | Electricity, gas and water supply | Construction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1999 $=100^{\text {b }}$ |  | ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ) | (C) | (DA) | (DB,DC) | (DG) | (DJ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (DK,DL, } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (DD,DE,DF, } \\ & \text { DH,D,DN } \end{aligned}$ | (E) | (F) |
|  |  | JVUF | JVUG | JVUH | Jvui | JVUJ | JVUK | JVUL | JVUM | JVUN | Jvuo |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \\ & 2001 \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Annual averages | $\begin{aligned} & 102.9 \\ & 108.9 \\ & 115.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.1 \\ & 108.2 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 108.0 \\ & 1111.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.1 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 109.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.4 \\ & 114.5 \\ & 118.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.0 \\ & 105.7 \\ & 107.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 113.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.9 \\ & 108.4 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ 10.4 \\ 102.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 116.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 101.4 \\ & 101.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 101.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 100.8 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 9.0 \\ 1091.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 99.5 \\ 100.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 94.9 \\ 96.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.0 \\ 98.6 \\ 98.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 99.1 \\ 99.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 95.8 \\ 95.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 101.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.1 \\ 97.7 \\ 97.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.6 \\ & 102.5 \\ & 105.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.3 \\ & 101.1 \\ & 105.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 105.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.0 \\ & 102.4 \\ & 111.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.3 \\ & 97.6 \\ & 97.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.6 \\ 101.4 \\ 103.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.8 \\ & 102.0 \\ & 105.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.5 \\ & 96.2 \\ & 97.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.0 \\ & 103.8 \\ & 107.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 106.4 \\ & 105.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 103.2 \\ & 106.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.0 \\ & 102.3 \\ & 103.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 108.6 \\ & 116.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.4 \\ 98.7 \\ 101.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.9 \\ & 103.1 \\ & 108.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 104.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.9 \\ & 105.0 \\ & 109.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.1 \\ & 102.9 \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102.7 \\ 99.6 \\ 99.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 105.2 \\ & 103.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.6 \\ & 101.8 \\ & 102.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 109.1 \\ & 107.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 99.9 \\ 99.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.6 \\ & 103.3 \\ & 103.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.1 \\ & 103.1 \\ & 103.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.8 \\ 100.4 \\ 103.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.0 \\ & 104.1 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Se } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 99.4 \\ & 110.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 99.5 \\ & 190.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.4 \\ & 103.2 \\ & 103.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.5 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 102.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.8 \\ & 1006 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104.7 \\ 99.4 \\ 99.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 102.8 \\ & 103.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 102.6 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.2 \\ & 96.6 \\ & 96.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 103.6 \\ & 106.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dev } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.9 \\ & 104.6 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.9 \\ & 102.3 \\ & 102.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.1 \\ & 106.1 \\ & 111.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & 107.6 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 100.2 \\ & 118.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.0 \\ & 100.5 \\ & 102.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 107.2 \\ & 109.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 105.6 \\ & 108.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.8 \\ 98.0 \\ 100.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 100.6 \\ & 113.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.6 \\ & 99.5 \\ & 106.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.0 \\ & 121.7 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.4 \\ & 107.6 \\ & 110.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 100.4 \\ & 108.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.8 \\ & 118.3 \\ & 126.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 101.6 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 112.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.4 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 110.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 101.1 \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 108.9 \\ & 113.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 105.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 105.8 \\ & 104.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 100.8 \\ & 107.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 105.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.1 \\ & 112.0 \\ & 111.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 106.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 108.5 \\ & 108.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 107.5 \\ & 108.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.4 \\ 99.6 \\ 107.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 111.7 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 112.9 \\ & 116.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.5 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 102.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.5 \\ & 107.4 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 105.2 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.9 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 109.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.1 \\ & 104.9 \\ & 104.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 108.0 \\ & 108.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 106.9 \\ & 108.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.8 \\ 100.2 \\ 97.3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1114.1 \\ & 111.4 \\ & 113.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 115.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.9 \\ & 104.8 \\ & 108.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 113.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 109.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 111.7 \\ & 122.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 106.3 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.8 \\ & 109.8 \\ & 111.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 111.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.8 \\ 97.9 \\ 101.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.6 \\ & 114.1 \\ & 116.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.1 \\ & 110.1 \\ & 116.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 108.9 \\ & 129.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 110.1 \\ & 118.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.8 \\ & 107.6 \\ & 111.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 121.5 \\ & 132.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 105.4 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 111.6 \\ & 114.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.3 \\ & 110.1 \\ & 114.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.9 \\ & 101.6 \\ & 110.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.3 \\ & 114.2 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 112.3 \\ & 112.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.0 \\ & 114.4 \\ & 114.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.0 \\ & 110.3 \\ & 110.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 107 \\ & 109.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.0 \\ & 111.1 \\ & 114.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 105.9 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.4 \\ & 113.4 \\ & 113.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.8 \\ & 112.7 \\ & 112.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.5 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 110.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.4 \\ & 115.0 \\ & 116.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.3 \\ & 116.2 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.6 \\ & 112.7 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1110.2 \\ & 110.6 \\ & 110.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.5 \\ & 107.8 \\ & 108.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.0 \\ & 119.2 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 106.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 113.0 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.7 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 112.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.8 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 100.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.1 \\ & 114.1 \\ & 116.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 115.6 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 125.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 113.5 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.9 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 115.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 114.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.7 \\ & 114.8 \\ & 125.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 110.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 115.2 \\ & 118.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.8 \\ & 113.8 \\ & 116.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 100.5 \\ 99.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.6 \\ & 116.7 \\ & 120.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2003 | Jan P | 117.2 | 115.7 | 113.3 | 110.6 | 117.5 | 110.1 | 115.4 | 112.2 | 101.7 | 116.7 |
| Per cent change on the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | JVYQ | JVYR | JVYS | JVYT | JVYU | JVYV | JVYw | JVYX | JVYY | JVYZ |
| 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julg } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.2 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & .4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.8 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dev } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 4.7 4.8 |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.9 \\ 14.4 \\ 9.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.6 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ -0.8 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | 6.6 .7 .3 8.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ \begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 5.6 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dev } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & .75 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & .4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ -0.1 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.3 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ -10.5 \\ 12.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.8 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct <br> Nov Dec R | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.1 \\ 8.2 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \\ \text { 2.6 } \\ -1.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2003 | Jan P | 5.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 27 | -0.2 | 4.9 |
| Sampling variabilityc |  | $\pm 17.3$ | $\pm 47.5$ | $\pm 7.9$ | $\pm 5.4$ | $\pm 4.8$ C | $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \pm 2.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm 3.2$ | $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { C }\end{array}$ | $\pm 5.2$ C |

[^16] 2002.

$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{P} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Provisional } \\ \text { Revised }\end{array}\end{array}$

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wholesale trade
(G: 51)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Retail trade and repairs
(G:50,52)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hotels and restaurants} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Transport, storage and communication \\
(I)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Financial inter-mediation \\
(J)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Real estate renting and business activities
(K)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Public administration \\
(L)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Education \\
(M)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Health and social work \\
(N)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Other services \\
(O)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
July 1999=100b}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline JVUP \& JVUQ \& JVUR \& JVUS \& JVUT \& JVUU \& JVUV \& Jvuw \& JVUX \& JVUY \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.3 \\
\& 10.0 \\
\& 108.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.7 \\
\& 105.7 \\
\& 109.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.2 \\
\& 112.0 \\
\& 120.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.5 \\
\& 107.8 \\
\& 111.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 110.3 \\
\& 110.0 \\
\& 115.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.2 \\
\& 10.7 \\
\& 111.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.8 \\
\& 108.3 \\
\& 112.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.1 \\
\& 107.4 \\
\& 111.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.0 \\
\& 111.4 \\
\& 118.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.3 \\
\& 10.2 \\
\& 113.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2000 \\
\& 2001 \\
\& 2002)
\end{aligned}
\] \& Annual averages \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
98.3 \\
98.0
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& 100.4 \\
\& 100.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
100.4 \\
98.3
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
98.4 \\
99.6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
89.6 \\
89.2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
97.8 \\
96.8
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& 100.1 \\
\& 100.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& 102.5 \\
\& 102.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
99.5 \\
99.7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
100.0 \\
99.2 \\
100.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& 1999 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Aug } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.1 \\
9.1 \\
102.8
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98.9 \\
99.3 \\
101.6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
99.1 \\
102.1 \\
107.4
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
99.5 \\
100.6 \\
105.1
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
97.9 \\
98.4 \\
105.1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.3 \\
\& 102.2 \\
\& 101.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.7 \\
\& 100.0 \\
\& 100.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
99.7 \\
100.5 \\
101.9
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.5 \\
\& 102.4 \\
\& 104.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.0 \\
\& 10.9 \\
\& 113.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.1 \\
\& 101.4 \\
\& 103.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.3 \\
\& 104.8 \\
\& 102.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.2 \\
\& 101.5 \\
\& 103.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 114.4 \\
\& 130.7 \\
\& 148.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.9 \\
\& 103.1 \\
\& 106.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.5 \\
\& 105.1 \\
\& 102.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 99.6 \\
\& 99.3 \\
\& 99.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.1 \\
\& 100.9 \\
\& 103.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.8 \\
\& 107.9 \\
\& 109.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2000 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Feb } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.8 \\
\& 9.1 \\
\& 99.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.0 \\
\& 103.6 \\
\& 104.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.3 \\
\& 103.8 \\
\& 103.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.5 \\
\& 10.8 \\
\& 102.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
105.2 \\
9.2 \\
98.3
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.0 \\
\& 102.9 \\
\& 102.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.7 \\
\& 102.1 \\
\& 103.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.3 \\
\& 101.1 \\
\& 101.1 \\
\& 102.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.7 \\
\& 105.7 \\
\& 105.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.9 \\
\& 106.5 \\
\& 107.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apr } \\
\& \text { May } \\
\& \text { Jun }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
101.3 \\
100.0 \\
98.0
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.6 \\
\& 100.3 \\
\& 102.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.6 \\
\& 107.7 \\
\& 104.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.7 \\
\& 10.7 \\
\& 102.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.4 \\
9.4 \\
9.7 .2 \\
94.9
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.7 \\
\& 102.2 \\
\& 102.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102.9 \\
\& 103.1 \\
\& 103.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.5 \\
\& 105.0 \\
\& 104.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.2 \\
\& 105.2 \\
\& 105.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 110.3 \\
\& 107.9 \\
\& 106.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Aug } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.8 \\
\& 10.8 \\
\& 102.3 \\
\& 105.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.5 \\
\& 101.2 \\
\& 102.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.2 \\
\& 106.1 \\
\& 111.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.7 \\
\& 100.0 \\
\& 109.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
96.1 \\
98.1 \\
142.8
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100.9 \\
\& 102.4 \\
\& 108.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.4 \\
\& 10.9 \\
\& 10.9 \\
\& 106.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.6 \\
\& 100.9 \\
\& 103.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.7 \\
\& 10.7 \\
\& 106.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.0 \\
\& 107.1 \\
\& 109.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1040 \\
\& 104.0 \\
\& 107.1 \\
\& 117.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.0 \\
\& 104.2 \\
\& 105.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.5 \\
\& 10.8 \\
\& 109.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.1 \\
\& 107.2 \\
\& 108.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 136.3 \\
\& 17.3 \\
\& 150.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.6 \\
\& 106.8 \\
\& 113.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.0 \\
\& 106.7 \\
\& 106.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.0 \\
\& 102.8 \\
\& 103.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108.3 \\
\& 107.6 \\
\& 107.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.3 \\
\& 112.5 \\
\& 109.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2001 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Feb } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104.6 \\
\& 10.9 \\
\& 103.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.2 \\
\& 107.1 \\
\& 107.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 111.0 \\
\& 111.3 \\
\& 113.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.0 \\
\& 10.0 \\
\& 111.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
108.3 \\
98.2 \\
103.6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.7 \\
\& 106.4 \\
\& 108.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.3 \\
\& 107.2 \\
\& 108.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.0 \\
\& 10.3 \\
\& 107.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 111.5 \\
\& 11.5 \\
\& 112.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.0 \\
\& 100.5 \\
\& 109.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& Apr
May
Mune \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.7 \\
\& 103.5 \\
\& 103.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.4 \\
\& 105.9 \\
\& 106.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1113.7 \\
\& 113.9 \\
\& 113.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.3 \\
\& 10.0 \\
\& 10.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101.7 \\
\& 98.4 \\
\& 96.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.7 \\
\& 105.5 \\
\& 105.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108.2 \\
\& 108.7 \\
\& 109.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 110.8 \\
\& 111.2 \\
\& 110.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 112.0 \\
\& 112.2 \\
\& 112.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 110.1 \\
\& 111.2 \\
\& 109.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
\& \text { Alg } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103.2 \\
\& 105.4 \\
\& 111.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105.9 \\
\& 105.6 \\
\& 105.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 112.3 \\
\& 114.1 \\
\& 118.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.1 \\
\& 107.8 \\
\& 1111.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
96.0 \\
96.5 \\
126.2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.0 \\
\& 107.3 \\
\& 1071.6
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 109.9 \\
\& 110.0 \\
\& 111.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 108.9 \\
\& 108.1 \\
\& 108.9
\end{aligned}
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\& 112.9 \\
\& 113.4 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
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\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106.7 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 106.9 \\
\& 108.1 \\
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\& 129.7 \\
\& 170.3 \\
\& 151.5
\end{aligned}
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\& 109.5 \\
\& 111.8 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 115.1 \\
\& 113.9 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 113.5 \\
\& 114.9 \\
\& 114.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2002 \& \[
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\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Feb } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 106.3 \\
\& 108.1 \\
\& 106.4
\end{aligned}
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\& 110.9 \\
\& 110.0 \\
\& 114.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
117.9 \\
120.6 \\
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\end{array}
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\& 110.4 \\
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\& 118.5 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& \text { May } \\
\& \text { June }
\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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104.8 \\
9.8 \\
98.1
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\end{aligned}
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\& 111.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1111.7 \\
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\& 113.6
\end{aligned}
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\& 120.9 \\
\& 119.2 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 114.1 \\
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\& \text { Alg } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.5 \\
\& 107.7 \\
\& 112.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 109.2 \\
\& 10.4 \\
\& 107.4
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 120.5 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 110.9 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98.8 \\
101.0 \\
124.2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 110.3 \\
\& 110.8 \\
\& 112.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1115.5 \\
\& 118.9 \\
\& 114.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1115.6 \\
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\& 115.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120.4 \\
\& 120.8 \\
\& 12.8 .1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 113.3 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec R }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 110.0 \& 109.7 \& 122.2 \& 112.0 \& 124.5 \& 111.9 \& 113.7 \& 113.9 \& 122.6 \& 118.8 \& 2003 \& Jan P \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Per cent change on the year} \\
\hline JVZA \& JVZB \& JVZC \& JVZD \& JVZE \& JVZF \& JVZG \& JVZH \& JVZI \& JVZJ \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.3 \\
\& 1.7 \\
\& 0.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.6 \\
\& 1.9 \\
\& 2.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.6 \\
\& 7.2 \\
\& 5.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.7 \\
\& 3.8 \\
\& 2.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 8.4 \\
\& 6.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.7 \\
\& 4.5 \\
\& 5.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.9 \\
\& 3.0 \\
\& 3.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
\& 2.4 \\
\& 2.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.7 \\
\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
10.3 \\
8.8 \\
6.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2000 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jul } \\
\& \text { Aug } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.7 \\
\& 2.5 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.6 \\
\& 1.9 \\
\& 0.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.1 \\
\& 4.0 \\
\& 4.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.2 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 4.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
7.5 \\
6.8 \\
19.7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.0 \\
\& 4.1 \\
\& 2.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 4.6 \\
\& 4.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.9 \\
\& 2.9 \\
\& 3.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.1 \\
\& 5.7 \\
\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.4 \\
\& 4.6 \\
\& 4.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
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\& \text { Oct } \\
\& \text { Nov } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.0 \\
\& 1.1 \\
\& 3.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.9 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 1.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 2.0 \\
\& 7.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.9 \\
\& 5.6 \\
\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
19.2 \\
37.2 \\
1.1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.6 \\
\& 3.6 \\
\& 7.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
\& 1.6 \\
\& 3.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.4 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 4.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.0 \\
\& 4.6 \\
\& 4.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2.4 \\
4.4 \\
-0.2
\end{array}
\] \& 2001 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Feb } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.8 \\
\& 4.8 \\
\& 3.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 3.4 \\
\& 2.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.4 \\
\& .7 \\
\& 9.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.5 \\
\& 6.4 \\
\& 3.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.0 \\
\& 0.9 \\
\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.7 \\
\& 3.4 \\
\& 5.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.5 \\
\& 5.0 \\
\& 4.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.6 \\
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.5 \\
\& 6.5 \\
\& 6.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.0 \\
\& 1.8 \\
\& 1.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apr } \\
\& \text { May } \\
\& \text { June }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.3 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 5.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.7 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 7.7 \\
\& 5.8 \\
\& 9.2
\end{aligned}
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\& 3.8 \\
\& 3.5
\end{aligned}
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\& 1.3 \\
\& 1.2 \\
\& 2.1
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 3.8 \\
\& 3.3 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.5 \\
\& 5.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7.1 \\
\& 5.9 \\
\& 5.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.5 \\
\& 6.7 \\
\& 6.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
-0.1 \\
3.1 \\
3.3
\end{array}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
\& \text { Aug } \\
\& \text { Sep }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
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\& 1.3 \\
\& 3.1 \\
\& 6.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.3 \\
\& 4.4 \\
\& 3.0
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 6.8 \\
\& 7.5 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
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\& 3.7 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
-0.1 \\
-1.6 \\
-11.6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.1 \\
\& 4.8 \\
\& 3.3
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 5.3 \\
\& .9 \\
\& 4.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.2 \\
\& 5.1 \\
\& 5.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.8 \\
\& 6.8 \\
\& 5.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 6.1 \\
\& 4.1 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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\& 2.7 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7.5 \\
\& 8.6 \\
\& 8.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 3.2 \\
\& 2.7
\end{aligned}
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-4.8 \\
-5.0 \\
0.7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.7 \\
\& 4.7 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.1 \\
\& 3.6 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 4.8 \\
\& 5.2 \\
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\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6.3 \\
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\& 6.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 5.8 \\
\& 5.1 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& 2002 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Feb } \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
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\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.7 \\
\& 4.0 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 4.4 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\begin{array}{r}
2.2 \\
-3.2
\end{array}
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\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 4.3 \\
\& 3.7 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& 3.1 \\
\& 3.9 \\
\& 3.9
\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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\& 7.0 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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\& 3.6 \\
\& 1.4 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\& \text { July y } \\
\& \text { Alg }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
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\& 4.2 \\
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\& 0.7
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 3.2 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 2.2
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 7.3 \\
\& 8.3 \\
\& 7.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
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2.9 \\
4.6 \\
-1.6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.0 \\
\& 3.3 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 5.1 \\
\& 8.1 \\
\& 2.5
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 6.2 \\
\& 6.9 \\
\& 5.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& 0.7 \\
\& 3.9 \\
\& 4.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Oct \\
Nov \\
Dec R
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 3.1 \& 2.7 \& 7.7 \& 4.2 \& -4.0 \& 2.2 \& 3.0 \& 5.6 \& 6.5 \& 4.7 \& 2003 \& Jan P \\
\hline \(\pm 6.3\)

c \& $\pm 2.4$

B \& $\pm 3.9$ \& $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { B }\end{array}$ \& $\pm 8.3$ \& $\begin{array}{r} \pm 4.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\pm 1.0$ \& \[
\pm 0.8

\] \& \[

\pm \underset{A}{ \pm 0.8}

\] \& \[

\pm 7.1

\] \& Sampli \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { ilify } \\
\text { ility }
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

E. 4 EARAMas

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

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 |  | Whole economy (Division 01-93) |  |  |  | Public sector |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995=100 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{gathered}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { bonus } \end{array}$ | Change on year (\%) |  |  |
|  |  | Including bonus | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect | Including bonus |  | Excluding bonus | Bonus effect |
| 1999 | Sep |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LNMM } \\ 117.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { LOUJ }}{4.4}^{\text {IOUJ }}$ | LOJH | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOUP }_{0.9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LNNI } \\ & 114.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{LOUO}_{3.6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { LOJM } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{LOUR}_{0.4} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Do } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.1 \\ & 119.1 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 114.4 \\ & 115.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | Jan | 123.2 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 115.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | 125.3 129.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7{ }^{2} \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{116.3}$ | 4.7 | 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{0} .1 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Muy } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.5 \\ & 122.4 \\ & 123.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.7 \\ & 117.0 \\ & 118.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.6 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 122.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.4 \\ & 1188 \\ & 117.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dov } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.8 \\ & 124 \\ & 131.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.6 \\ & 118.5 \\ & 120.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.6 \end{array}$ |
| 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 134.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ -0.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 120.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & .29 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Juy } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.7 \\ 129.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.4 \\ & 123.6 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 1278 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.1 \\ & 125.4 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.2 \\ & 128.6 \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 124.2 \\ & 126.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ |
| 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.4 \\ & 137.5 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 124 \\ & 124.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Juy } \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.4 \\ & \text { 132.5 } \\ & 134.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 128.0 \\ & 128.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1333.9 \\ & 132.2 \\ & 132.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.4 \\ & 128.5 \\ & 129.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.5 \\ & 134.5 \\ & 138.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ -0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.6 \\ & 132.8 \\ & 132.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ |
| 2003 | Jan P | 136.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | -0.7 | 130.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | -0.1 |



[^17]

[^18]

| 1995=100 |  | Great Britain $(a, b)$ | Belgium <br> (c) | Canada <br> (d) | Denmark <br> (d) | France $(e, f)$ | Germany (FR) <br> (g) | Greece <br> (d) | Irish Republic (d) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Italy } \\ & \text { (c,h) } \end{aligned}$ | Japan $(b, i)$ | Netherlands (c) | Spain <br> (b,d,j) | Sweden (d,k) | United States (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1996 |  | 104.3 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 108.6 | 103.7 | 103.1 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 105.3 | 106.6 | 103.0 |
| 1997 |  | 108.8 | 104.0 | 103.8 | 107.7 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 117.1 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 105.4 | 104.8 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 106.0 |
| 1998 |  | 113.7 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 112.5 | 107.6 | 107.0 | 121.3 | 112.8 | 110.3 | 104.2 | 108.2 | 112.6 | 115.3 | 109.0 |
| 1999 |  | 118.3 | 108.0 | 107.3 | 117.2 | 110.3 | 109.8 | . | 119.0 | 112.3 | 103.2 | 111.5 | 115.5 | 117.4 | 112.0 |
| 2000 |  | 123.7 | 111.0 | 110.1 | 121.3 | 116.0 | 112.8 | . | 125.5 | 114.5 | 105.2 | 115.5 | 118.2 | 121.3 | 116.0 |
| 2001 |  | 129.1 | 116.0 | 111.8 | 126.5 | 120.9 | 114.5 | . | 136.5 | 116.7 | 105.2 | 120.4 | 122.7 | 124.9 | 120.0 |
| 2002 |  | 133.6 | 120.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124.0 |
| Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Q4 | 126.3 | 112.0 | 109.9 | 122.9 | 117.5 | 113.9 | . | 129.3 | 115.1 | 105.2 | 117.0 | 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 | 131.5 | 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 | 125.8 | 117.2 | . | 145.4 | 120.1 | 102.3 | 125.6 | .. | 128.0 | 130.0 |
|  | Q4 | 135.5 | 121.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | 120.8 | 103.4 | .. | .. | .. | 131.0 |
| 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 | .. | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | 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 | .. | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 117.6 | 102.9 | 122.0 | . | 126.8 | 127.0 |
| 2002 | Jan | 131.2 | . | 114.3 |  | . | 114.6 | . | . | 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 | .. | 127.8 | 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 | .. | 115.5 | .. | . | . | .. | .. | 120.8 | 104.9 | 125.7 | .. | 129.7 | 131.0 |
|  | Dec | 135.9 | .. | .. | . | . | . | .. | .. | 120.8 | 99.8 | .. | .. | .. | 131.0 |

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 |  | 3 | 3 | .. | . | . | .. | . | . | 3 | . | .. | . | .. | 3 |
| 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 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | -1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | Q3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | -3 | 4 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | Q4 | 4 | 3 | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | . | 3 | -1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | . | . | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | -1 | 5 | . | 4 | 4 |
|  | Jun | 5 | 5 | 1 | . | . |  | $\cdots$ |  | 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 | .. | 2 | .. | . | . | .. | . | 3 | -1 | 3 |  | 4 | 3 |
|  | Dec | 4 | . | .. | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | -3 | .. | . | . | 3 |

h Industry.

| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change previous month | Average over 3 monded ended | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| United | Kingdom | $\overline{\text { BCJA }}$ | DPAA | DPAB | $\overline{B C J B}$ | DPAC | DPAD | BCJD |  |  | DPAE | DPAF | BCJE | DPAH | DPAI |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Annual averages | $2,122.2$ $1,602.4$ $1,36.3$ $1,263.0$ $1,1,102.3$ 983.0 958.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,610.3 \\ 1,25.1 \\ 1,027.7 \\ 1,063.5 \\ 899.6 \\ 746.8 \\ 723.8 \end{array}$ | 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5 262.6 236.2 235.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & .2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3 229.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 | Feb Mar 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,073.4 \\ & 1,041.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 820.6 \\ & 797.5 \end{aligned}$ | 252.7 243.6 | 3.6 3.5 | 5.0 | 1.8 1.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 994.2 \\ & 984.6 \end{aligned}$ | -10.7 -9.6 | $\begin{aligned} & -13.4 \\ & -13.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 759.9 \\ & 752.7 \end{aligned}$ | 234.3 231.9 | 3.3 3.3 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
|  | Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,006.4 \\ \begin{array}{c} 480.9 \\ 947.9 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 769.1 \\ & 751.4 \\ & 722.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237.3 \\ & 279.5 \\ & 225.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 977.3 \\ & 976.7 \\ & 967.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -7.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -9.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -9.2 \\ -5.8 \\ -5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 746.9 \\ & 744.5 \\ & 736.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.4 \\ & 232.2 \\ & 230.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jul } & 12 \\ \text { Aug } & 9 \\ \text { Sep } & 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 961.8 \\ & 973.2 \\ & 940.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 724.1 \\ & 726.7 \\ & 705.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237.8 \\ & 246.5 \\ & 235.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955.8 \\ & 953.4 \\ & 951.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11.5 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -7.2 \\ -7.8 \\ -5.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 729.7 \\ & 729.1 \\ & 726.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.1 \\ & 224 \\ & 225.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Oct 11 <br> $+{ }^{\text {Nec }} 13$ <br> Dec 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 918.4 \\ & 926.2 \\ & 948.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 692.4 \\ & 700.9 \\ & 724.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.1 \\ & 225.2 \\ & 224.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955.4 \\ & 95.4 \\ & 960.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 2.8 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 726.9 \\ & 728.0 \\ & 788.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.5 \\ & 230.6 \\ & 231.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
| 2002 | Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,021.5 \\ 1,024.0 \\ \hline, 098.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 778.4 \\ & 778.1 \\ & 759.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243.1 \\ & 246.0 \\ & 238.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 950.4 \\ & 945.6 \\ & 947.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.9 \\ -4.8 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.7 \\ & -4.3 \\ & -4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 721.4 \\ & 717.9 \\ & 718.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.0 \\ & 227.7 \\ & 229.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | Apr 11 May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 982.7 \\ & 954.5 \\ & 937.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 745.9 \\ & 724.8 \\ & 710.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.8 \\ & 229.7 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 951.6 \\ & 951.1 \\ & 952.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.0 \\ -0.5 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 719.8 \\ & 719.5 \\ & 721.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.8 \\ & 231.6 \\ & 231.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 956.4 \\ & 96.4 \\ & 936.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 715.7 \\ & 715.2 \\ & 697.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240.6 \\ & 247.6 \\ & 238.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 949.7 \\ & 946.2 \\ & 945.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.0 \\ & -3.5 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720.2 \\ & 711.6 \\ & 715.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.5 \\ & 228.6 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | Oct 10 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 907.2 \\ & 905.6 \\ & 919.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 679.8 \\ & 683.0 \\ & 697.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227.4 \\ & 222.5 \\ & 221.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 940.4 \\ & 934.1 \\ & 932.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.6 \\ -6.3 \\ -2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.1 \\ & -4.0 \\ & -4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711.7 \\ & 706.0 \\ & 702.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.7 \\ & 228.1 \\ & 229.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.3 4.3 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 \text { R } \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \text { P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 998.0 \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 1 2 . 8} \end{array}$ | 756.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 242.6 \\ & 248.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.3 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 932.7 \\ & 935.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 2.6 | -2.6 0.4 | 702.8 | 229.9 230.9 | 3.1 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| Great Britai$1996)$ Ann1997199819992000200012002() |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCJG } \\ 2,03.1 \\ 1,539.0 \\ 1,304.9 \\ 1,21.2 \\ 1,060.1 \\ 1,0643.4 \\ 992.2 \end{array}$ |  | BCJJJ 492.8 36.8 312.0 288.0 252.5 22.5 226.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCJH } \\ 7.0 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPAG } \\ \text { 2,003. } \\ \hline, 51.51 . \\ 1,290.3 \\ 1,197.3 \\ 1,046.5 \\ 1,930.5 \\ 909.6 \end{array}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,528.2 \\ { }^{1,1656.0} \\ 944.6 \\ 915.7 \\ 7999.6 \\ 7098.8 \\ 688.2 \end{array}$ | 475.5 356.1 305.7 281.7 246.9 220.8 220.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPAJ } \\ 6.9 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & .7 .3 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 | Feb 14 $M a r$ 14 | $985.8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 748.4 \\ & 730.3 \end{aligned}$ | 237.4 230.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 907.9 909.9 | -4.5 2.0 | -4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 689.2 \\ & 689.6 \end{aligned}$ | 218.7 220.3 | 3.1 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 945.6 \\ & 918.7 \\ & 901.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 717.1 \\ & 697.0 \\ & 682.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.5 \\ & 221.7 \\ & 218.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 914.1 \\ & 914.0 \\ & 916.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.2 \\ -0.1 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 691.3 \\ & 69.3 \\ & 693.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222.8 \\ & 22.8 \\ & 222.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jul } & 11 \\ \text { Aug } \\ \text { Sep } & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 917.8 \\ & 924.4 \\ & 899.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 687.3 \\ & 68.1 \\ & 670.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.5 \\ & 237.3 \\ & 229.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 913.6 \\ & 910.9 \\ & 909.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.4 \\ & -2.7 \\ & -1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -1.0 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 692.5 \\ & 69.4 \\ & 688.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.1 \\ & 220.5 \\ & 220.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 872.9 \\ & 872.1 \\ & 885.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 653.8 \\ & 65.3 \\ & 671.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.1 \\ & 214.8 \\ & 214.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 905.1 \\ & 89.1 \\ & 896.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4.5 \\ & -6.5 \\ & -2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ -4.0 \\ -4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 684.7 \\ & 679.2 \\ & 675.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220.4 \\ & 219.7 \\ & 221.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.3 4.2 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 962.5 \\ & 977.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 728.1 \\ & 736.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234.5 \\ & 241.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 897.7 \\ & 900.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 676.2 \\ & 678.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.5 \\ & 222.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| North 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 | East Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPCF } \\ 118.4 \\ 94.5 \\ 84.4 \\ 81.0 \\ 73.4 \\ 63.9 \\ 59.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.0 \\ & 75.4 \\ & 64.4 \\ & 64.4 \\ & 58.6 \\ & 50.9 \\ & \hline 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \\ & \hline 9.0 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 14.9 \\ & \text { 12.9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPDA } \\ 10.2 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.6 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.9 \\ 11.9 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.4 \\ 90.4 \\ 9.5 \\ 7.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DPDG } \\ 116.4 \\ 93.3 \\ 83.3 \\ 79.9 \\ 72.2 \\ 62.7 \\ 57.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\because$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPI } \\ 92.9 \\ 74.7 \\ 66.8 \\ 63.7 \\ 57.9 \\ 50.3 \\ 46.0 \end{array}$ | ZMPK 23.5 18.5 16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4 11.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPDM } \\ 10.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 7.2 \\ 7.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPJ } \\ 14.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.3 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMPL } \\ 4.4 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ |
| 2002 | Feb 14 <br> Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 65.4 \\ & 63.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.3 \\ & 50.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 8.5 | 2.5 2.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 59.7 \end{aligned}$ | -0.9 -0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | 47.8 | 11.9 12.0 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 2.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.9 \\ & 59.2 \\ & 58.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.2 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 46.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.2 \\ 12.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.1 \\ & 59.5 \\ & 59.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 47.1 \\ 46.5 \\ 46.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & \text { 12.0 } \\ & 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.11 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | 7.6 7.5 7.6 | 2.3 2.3 2.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58.7 \\ 57.8 \\ 55.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 45.8 \\ 44.7 \\ 43.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 13.1 \\ \text { 13. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 57.9 \\ & 57.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.4 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 45.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & \hline 11.9 \\ & 11.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 7.5 7.3 | 2.3 2.2 2.2 |
|  | Oct 10 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 53.5 \\ & 53.7 \\ & 54.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 41.7 \\ 42.4 \\ 43.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 11.3 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & .1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 55.8 \\ 54.9 \\ 54.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & -0.9 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & -1.0 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 43.2 \\ & 42.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 11.8 \\ 11.7 \\ 11.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 7.1 7.0 6.9 | 2.2 2.2 2.2 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.3 \\ & 59.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.7 \\ & 46.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 7.7 | 2.4 | $\begin{gathered} 54.4 \\ 54.2 \end{gathered}$ | -0.2 -0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.7 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.7 \\ 11.7 \end{array}$ | 4.7 | 6.9 6.9 | 2.2 2.2 |
| North | West | 1 bwb |  |  | DPDB |  |  | IBWA |  |  | ZMPU | ZMPW | IBWC | ZMPV | ZMPX |
| 1996 1997 1988 1999 2000 2001 $2002)$ | Annual averages | $\begin{aligned} & 250.7 \\ & 194.4 \\ & 166.2 \\ & 156.0 \\ & 139.0 \\ & 125.4 \\ & 119.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.5 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 129.8 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 198.4 \\ & 93.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.2 \\ & 42.3 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 34.2 \\ & 30.5 \\ & 27.5 \\ & 26.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 8.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246.4 \\ & 191.9 \\ & 164.2 \\ & 153.8 \\ & 136.9 \\ & 123.6 \\ & 118.0 \end{aligned}$ | . $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5 107.2 9.8 9.8 9.0 | 54.2 41.3 35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7 26.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 8.4 \\ 7.4 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | 3.6 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7 1.7 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 130.2 \\ & 126.5 \end{aligned}$ | 101.7 99.0 | 28.5 27.5 | 3.9 3.8 | 5.7 | 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 119.5 \\ & 119.1 \end{aligned}$ | -1.2 -0.4 | -0.9 -1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 92.9 \end{aligned}$ | 26.1 26.2 | 3.6 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.7 |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 120.5 \\ & 117.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.0 \\ & 94.1 \\ & 91.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 26.4 \\ 26.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.8 \\ & 118.8 \\ & 118.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 92.6 \\ 92.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 26.2 \\ 26.3 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aug } 88 \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.5 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 115.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.9 \\ & 91.4 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.6 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 28.2 \\ 26.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.1 \\ & 117.3 \\ & 117.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.8 \\ & -0.8 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.1 \\ & 91.6 \\ & 91.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 25.7 \\ 25.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 110.7 \\ & 110.5 \\ & 113.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.4 \\ & 85.9 \\ & 88.9 \\ & 88.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.2 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 24.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.7 \\ & 111.0 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.0 \\ & 90.3 \\ & 89.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25.7 \\ 25.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.2 \\ & 124.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.7 \\ & 96.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27.5 \\ 27.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | 5.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.7 \\ & 114.2 \end{aligned}$ | -0.7 -0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.7 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | 25.6 | 3.5 3.4 | 5.0 5.0 | 1.7 |

# CLAIMANT COUNT Claimant count by region 

| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIM | coun |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIM | T COUNT |  |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { since } \\ \text { previous } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Average change over 3 ended | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  | BCKB |  |  | DPAM |  |  | DPAX |  |  | ZMPY | ZMQA | DPBI | ZMPZ | ZMQB |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19966 \\ & 1997) \\ & 1998) \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 20011 \\ & 2002) \end{aligned}$ | Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} 191.8 \\ 152.0 \\ 134.9 \\ 124.7 \\ 108.5 \\ 97.5 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 147.9 \\ 117.9 \\ 104.4 \\ 96.6 \\ 83.9 \\ 75.1 \\ 69.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.9 \\ & 34.1 \\ & 30.5 \\ & 28.1 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 22.4 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 8.7 \\ 7.7 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.7 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188.3 \\ 150.0 \\ 133.2 \\ 123.0 \\ 107.0 \\ 96.0 \\ 88.6 \end{array}$ |  | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146.2 \\ 116.8 \\ 103.5 \\ 95.6 \\ 83.1 \\ 74.3 \\ 68.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.1 \\ & 33.3 \\ & 29.7 \\ & 27.4 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 7.6 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.3 \\ 5.7 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.8 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 97.7 \\ & 94.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.4 \\ & 73.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.6 \\ & 89.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.1 \\ & 68.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 1.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } 9 \\ & \text { Jun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.5 \\ & 89.0 \\ & 87.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.3 \\ & 68.5 \\ & 67.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.3 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 88.9 \\ & 89.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.5 \\ & 68.4 \\ & 68.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.9 1.8 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jul } & 11 \\ \text { Aug } & 8 \\ \text { Sep } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.3 \\ & 89.8 \\ & 87.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.9 \\ & 67.6 \\ & 66.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1.4 \\ 22.2 \\ 21.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.7 \\ & 88.2 \\ & 88.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.4 \\ & 68.0 \\ & 67.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.3 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 1.8 1.8 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 84.2 \\ & 84.0 \\ & 86.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.0 \\ & 64.3 \\ & 66.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.2 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.6 \\ & 87.0 \\ & 86.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.7 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.3 \\ & 66.7 \\ & 66.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.3 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 1.8 1.8 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.5 \\ & 93.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.8 \\ & 71.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.7 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.2 \\ & 86.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.9 \\ & 65.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.3 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 5.0 5.0 | 1.8 1.8 |
| East M 1996) 1997) $1998)$ 1999 $2000)$ $2001)$ $2002($ | Midlands Annual averages |  | 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9 44.2 | 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5 15.2 | DPAN 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPAY } \\ \text { 131.3 } \\ 96.3 \\ 80.3 \\ 76.2 \\ 69.4 \\ 63.7 \\ 58.5 \end{array}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\square$ | ZMPA 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.2 47.5 43.7 | ZMPC 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.3 17.2 16.2 14.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPBJ } \\ 6.5 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ | ZMPB 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4 4.0 | ZMPD 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.6 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 65.3 \\ & 63.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.8 \\ & 47.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.5 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.0 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.9 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.0 \\ & 43.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 61.7 \\ & 59.8 \\ & 57.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.1 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 43.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.6 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.0 \\ & 58.8 \\ & 58.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.9 \\ & 43.8 \\ & 43.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 14.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 4.1 4.1 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 118 \\ & \text { Aug } 8 \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.5 \\ & 59.1 \\ & 57.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 33.2 \\ 43.4 \\ 42.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 15.8 \\ & 15.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 58.3 \\ & 58.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 43.6 \\ & 43.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 4.0 4.0 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.0 \\ & 54.5 \\ & 56.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.6 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 41.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 14.4 \\ 13.9 \\ 14.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.1 \\ & 57.8 \\ & 57.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.4 \\ & 43.1 \\ & 42.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 4.0 3.9 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.9 \\ & 63.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.0 \\ & 47.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.9 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.4 \\ & 57.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 42.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.9 \\ & 15.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3.9 | 1.6 1.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { West } \\ & 1969 \\ & 1997) \\ & 1998) \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 20011 \\ & 2002) \end{aligned}$ | Midlands Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCKG } \\ 188.6 \\ 142.3 \\ 123.5 \\ 120.9 \\ 109.2 \\ 100.1 \\ 94.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142.0 \\ 108.2 \\ 93.4 \\ 92.1 \\ 83.1 \\ 76.3 \\ 71.9 \end{array}$ | 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1 23.8 23.7 | DPAR 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { DPBC } \\ 186.0 \\ 141.0 \\ 122.5 \\ 119.7 \\ 108.1 \\ 9.1 \\ 93.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\square$ | ZMPE 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4 75.7 71.4 | ZMPG 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.6 28.3 25.6 23.3 22.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DPBN } \\ 6.9 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.6 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | ZMPF 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1 4.9 | ZMPH 3.8 2.9 2.6 2.6 2.1 1.9 1.8 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $99.9$ | 76.3 74.0 | 23.6 22.8 | 3.7 3.6 | 5.2 5.0 | 2.0 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 94.2 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | -1.0 -0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 71.9 71.4 | 22.3 22.4 | 3.5 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } 9 \\ & \text { Jun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.9 \\ & 93.6 \\ & 92.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73.0 \\ & 71.5 \\ & 70.5 \end{aligned}$ | 22.8 22.2 21.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.6 \\ & 93.3 \\ & 93.3 \end{aligned}$ | -0.2 -0.3 0.0 | $\begin{gathered} -0.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ | 71.0 70.9 71.0 | 22.6 22.4 22.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.8 4.8 4.8 | 1.9 1.9 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 118 \\ & \text { Aug } 8 \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.3 \\ & 95.9 \\ & 94.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.2 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 71.0 \end{aligned}$ | 23.1 23.9 23.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.9 2.0 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.1 \\ & 93.0 \\ & 93.0 \end{aligned}$ | -0.2 -0.1 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.1 \\ & 77.1 \\ & 71.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.0 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 3.5 3.5 | 4.8 4.8 4.8 | 1.8 1.8 1.8 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 90.9 \\ & 90.0 \\ & 91.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.8 \\ & 68.6 \\ & 69.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.4 \\ 21.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.6 \\ & 93.3 \\ & 93.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ -0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.5 \\ & 71.2 \\ & 71.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 22.1 \\ 22.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 4.8 4.8 | 1.8 1.8 1.9 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb 13P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ 100.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.5 \\ & 76.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.2 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $5.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.7 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.4 \\ & 71.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.3 .5 \\ 22 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 | 1.9 1.9 |
| East |  | DPCI |  |  | DPDD |  |  | DPDJ |  |  | ZMOK | ZMOM | DPDP | ZMOL | ZMON |
| $1996)$ $1997)$ $1998)$ $1999)$ 2000 $2001)$ $2002)$ | Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} 148.7 \\ 105.5 \\ 8.5 \\ 77.3 \\ 6.9 \\ 55.9 \\ 57.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110.6 \\ 79.0 \\ 63.1 \\ 57.6 \\ 47.9 \\ 41.0 \\ 41.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.1 \\ & 28.5 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146.2 \\ 104.4 \\ 84.2 \\ 76.5 \\ 64.1 \\ 55.0 \\ 56.4 \end{array}$ | $\because$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\because$ $\cdots$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.4 \\ 78.4 \\ 66.6 \\ 57.1 \\ 47.5 \\ 40.7 \\ 41.4 \end{array}$ | 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3 15.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.2 2.2 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.3 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 61.0 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.9 \\ & 43.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.1 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.6 \\ & 54.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 40.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 1.3 |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.7 \\ & 57.1 \\ & 55.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.0 \\ & 41.9 \\ & 41.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.6 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.0 \\ & 56.8 \\ & 57.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1 0.8 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.0 \\ & 41.6 \\ & 42.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 15.2 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.9 2.9 2.9 | 1.3 1.3 1.3 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jul } & 11 \\ \text { Aug } \\ \text { Sep } & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.0 \\ 57.7 \\ 56.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 41.8 \\ 40.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 15.4 16.0 15.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 1.4 1.3 | $\begin{gathered} 57.6 \\ 57.6 \\ 57.4 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 0.0 0.0 -0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 42.4 42.4 42.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.2 \\ & 15.2 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 3.0 2.9 | 1.3 1.3 1.3 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 54.7 \\ & 54.2 \\ & 55.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.8 \\ & 39.7 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.9 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 1.2 1.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 56.9 \\ & 56.5 \\ & 56.4 \end{aligned}$ | -0.5 -0.4 -0.1 | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 41.9 \\ 41.6 \\ 41.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & .2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.9 2.9 2.9 | 1.3 1.3 1.3 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb 13P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.1 \\ & 63.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.9 \\ & 46.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.2 \\ & 17.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.0 \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6 0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 41.6 42.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.4 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 |


| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Londo |  | DPCJ |  |  | DPDE |  |  | DPDK |  |  | ZMOO | ZMOQ | DPDQ | ZMOP | ZMOR |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1996) \\ & 1997) \\ & 1998) \\ & 1999) \\ & 20001 \\ & 2001) \\ & 2002) \end{aligned}$ | Annual averages | $\begin{aligned} & 360.1 \\ & 271.4 \\ & 226.6 \\ & 204.3 \\ & 175.5 \\ & 155.9 \\ & 167.0 \end{aligned}$ | 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5 114.2 120.6 | 95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8 46.0 41.7 46.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.1 \\ 8.4 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ | 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 .2 2.0 2.2 | 355.8 269.7 25.7 203.4 174.1 154.9 166.0 | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\square$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\cdots$ | 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9 19.9 113.8 120.8 | 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2 45.5 41.1 46.0 | 8.2 6.2 5.0 4.5 3.8 3.3 3.6 | 11.0 8.4 6.8 6.0 5.1 4.5 4.7 | 4.8 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0 2.2 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 166.7 \\ & 166.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.8 \\ & 120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.9 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162.5 \\ & 164.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.6 \\ & 118.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.9 \\ & 45.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 167.5 \\ & 166.7 \\ & 166.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.4 \\ & 120.9 \\ & 120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.1 \\ & 45.8 \\ & 45.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165.6 \\ & 166.3 \\ & 167.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.4 \\ & 120.1 \\ & 121.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 46.2 \\ & 46.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.6 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 2.2 2.2 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Jul } & 11 \\ \text { Aug } & 8 \\ \text { Sep } & 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168.2 \\ & 169.1 \\ & 169.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & 121.2 \\ & 121.3 \end{aligned}$ | 46.9 47.9 48.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 2.3 2.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 167.7 \\ & 167.8 \\ & 167.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & 121.5 \\ & 121.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.4 \\ & 46.3 \\ & 46.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.6 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 2.2 2.2 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 167.2 \\ & 165.8 \\ & 166.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.1 \\ & 119.4 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ | 47.2 46.4 45.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.5 \\ & 166.7 \\ & 167.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.2 \\ & 120.7 \\ & 120.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.3 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 46.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.6 3.6 | 4.8 4.7 4.8 | 2.2 2.2 2.2 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170.4 \\ & 174.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.3 \\ & 125.7 \end{aligned}$ | 47.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.8 | 2.2 2.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 168.0 \\ & 169.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & 122.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & 47.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 2.2 |
| South East |  | DPCK |  |  | DPDF |  |  | DPDL |  |  | ZMOS | ZMOU | DPDR | ZMOT | zMOV |
|  | Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} 200.2 \\ 1367.2 \\ 107.0 \\ 96.1 \\ 79.7 \\ 67.4 \\ 72.0 \end{array}$ | 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2 50.6 53.6 | 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8 18.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6 2.2 2.3 | 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.9 0.9 | 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3 78.9 66.7 71.2 | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7 59.8 50.2 53.1 | 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6 19.1 16.5 18.1 | 4.9 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6 1.7 | 6.8 4.6 3.6 3.2 2.6 2.2 2.3 | 2.6 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0 0.8 0.9 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 <br> Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 75.9 \\ & 74.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.6 \\ & 55.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.2 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.6 \\ & 69.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.1 \\ & 52.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 17.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{array}{r} 73.3 \\ 71.4 \\ 69.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.8 \\ & 53.5 \\ & 52.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 17.9 \\ & 17.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.7 \\ & 71.6 \\ & 71.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 52.6 53.2 53.7 | 18.1 18.4 18.2 | 1.7 1.7 1.7 | 2.3 2.3 2.3 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | Jul 11 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Aug } \\ \text { Sep } & 12\end{array}$ Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 70.7 \\ & 71.8 \\ & 71.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.5 \\ & 52.7 \\ & 52.3 \end{aligned}$ | 18.2 19.1 18.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 1.0 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.4 \\ & 72.4 \\ & 72.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 54.2 54.2 54.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 18.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 | 2.4 2.4 2.4 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | Oct 10 <br> Nov 14 <br> Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 69.6 \\ & 70.5 \\ & 71.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.3 \\ & 52.3 \\ & 53.7 \end{aligned}$ | 18.3 18.2 17.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.5 \\ & 71.9 \\ & 72.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | 54.1 53.7 53.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 18.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.1 \\ & 81.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 60.2 \end{aligned}$ | 19.6 20.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 2.6 | 1.0 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.6 \\ & 73.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 54.1 54.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 18.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 | 2.3 2.4 | 0.9 1.0 |
| South West1996)1997)Annual1998)1999)20002001)2002) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BCKF } \\ 148.2 \\ 105.4 \\ 84.8 \\ 76.2 \\ 62.6 \\ 53.4 \\ 50.8 \end{array}$ | 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4 37.4 | 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0 13.3 | DPAQ 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2 2.0 | 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9 2.8 | 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.2 | DPBB 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3 61.9 52.7 50.0 | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\square$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | ZMOW 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0 45.9 39.1 37.0 | ZMOY 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.3 16.0 13.6 13.0 | DPBM 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1 2.0 | ZMOX 8.1 5.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9 2.7 | ZMOZ 3.3 .3 .3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.2 1.2 |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 57.7 \\ & 55.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.6 \\ & 41.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.7 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.2 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.7 \\ & 37.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.0 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 52.7 \\ & 50.1 \\ & 48.1 \end{aligned}$ | 39.2 37.3 35.8 | 13.5 12.8 12.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | 2.9 2.8 2.7 | 1.2 1.1 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.5 \\ & 50.8 \\ & 50.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 37.4 37.6 37.5 | 13.1 13.2 13.1 | 2.0 2.0 2.0 | 2.8 2.8 2.8 | 1.2 1.2 1.2 |
|  | Jul 11 Aug Sep 12 Sep 12 | 48.4 49.4 47.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 35.8 \\ & 34.7 \end{aligned}$ | 12.8 13.6 13.2 | 2.0 2.0 1.9 | 2.6 2.6 2.6 | 1.1 1.2 1.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.3 \\ & 49.9 \\ & 49.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & -0.3 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 37.2 36.8 36.6 | 13.1 13.1 13.1 | 2.0 2.0 2.0 | 2.7 2.7 2.7 | 1.2 1.2 1.2 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 47.1 \\ & 47.4 \\ & 48.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 34.8 \\ & 35.9 \end{aligned}$ | 12.7 12.7 12.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.2 \\ & 48.7 \\ & 48.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 36.3 35.9 35.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 2.0 2.0 | 2.7 2.7 2.6 | 1.1 1.1 1.1 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.1 \\ & 55.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.7 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.3 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & 48.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 35.6 35.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Englar } \\ & \text { 1996) } \\ & \text { 1997) } \\ & 1998) \\ & 1999) \\ & 2000) \\ & 2001) \\ & 2002) \end{aligned}$ | d <br> Annual averages | $\begin{array}{r} \text { VASR } \\ 1740.4 \\ 1299.1 \\ 1093.6 \\ 1013.5 \\ 882.8 \\ 783.6 \\ 770.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1316.7 \\ 989.2 \\ 830.3 \\ 770.9 \\ 670.7 \\ 593.3 \\ 578.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423.6 \\ & 309.9 \\ & 263.3 \\ & 242.7 \\ & 212.1 \\ & 19.2 \\ & 191.6 \end{aligned}$ | VASS $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3 4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BWK } \\ 1713.1 \\ 1285.7 \\ 1083.0 \\ 1002.8 \\ 872.9 \\ 774.2 \\ 760.2 \end{array}$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\square$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQK } \\ 1303.5 \\ 981.6 \\ 824.4 \\ 764.8 \\ 665.0 \\ 588.3 \\ 572.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQM } \\ 409.6 \\ 304.0 \\ 258.7 \\ 238.0 \\ 208.0 \\ 185.9 \\ 187.5 \end{array}$ | VASQ 6.8 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.4 3.0 3.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQL } \\ 9.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.5 \\ 4.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZMQN } \\ 3.6 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 819.8 \\ & 799.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 619.4 \\ & 605.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.4 \\ & 194.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 758.3 \\ & 759.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.5 \\ & -3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 572.6 \\ & 572.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185.7 \\ & 187.2 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 788.4 \\ & 767.3 \\ & 753.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 595.0 \\ & 579.4 \\ & 568.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.4 \\ & 187.9 \\ & 184.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.6 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 762.6 \\ & 763.8 \\ & 766.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 573.5 \\ & 574.7 \\ & 577.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189.1 \\ & 189.1 \\ & 188.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 3.0 3.0 | 4.1 4.1 4.2 | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Jul } & 11 \\ \text { Aug } & 8 \\ \text { Sep } & 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764.6 \\ & 770.3 \\ & 754.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 571.1 \\ & 570.6 \\ & 560.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.5 \\ & 199.7 \\ & 194.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 1.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 764.9 \\ & 762.5 \\ & 761.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.3 \\ & -2.4 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 576.9 \\ & 575.2 \\ & 573.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188.0 \\ & 187.3 \\ & 187.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 3.0 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 732.9 \\ & 730.6 \\ & 742.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546.1 \\ & 548.0 \\ & 560.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.8 \\ & 182.6 \\ & 182.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 758.0 \\ & 752.8 \\ & 751.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.3 \\ & -5.2 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.3 \\ & -3.2 \\ & -3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 570.7 \\ & 566.3 \\ & 563.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.3 \\ & 186.5 \\ & 187.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 2.9 2.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 1.6 1.6 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 R \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802.2 \\ & 816.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 603.9 \\ & 612.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.2 \\ & 204.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 752.5 \\ & 755.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 564.2 \\ & 566.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188.3 \\ & 189.6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.9 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 |

# CLAIMANT COUNT Claimant count by region 

| Government Office Regions |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | CLAIMANT COUNT |  |  | Male | Female | RATE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended |  |  | 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 | 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 | 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 9R | 50.5 | 38.8 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 45.8 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 35.0 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Feb 13P | 50.6 | 38.8 | 11.8 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 45.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 34.7 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 1.7 |
| 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 | . | $\cdots$ | 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 | 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 | 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 9R | 109.8 | 85.3 | 24.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 99.5 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 77.1 | 22.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 2.0 |
|  | Feb 13P | 110.7 | 85.4 | 25.2 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 99.6 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 77.1 | 22.5 | 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 | 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 | 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 9R | 35.5 | 27.4 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 35.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 26.6 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 2.4 |
|  | Feb 13P | 35.2 | 27.4 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 34.6 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 26.4 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 2.4 |

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline:020 7533609

[^19] (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.
The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month Revised.
Note: Formerly Table C. 11.
20im 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 and 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 leastone member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18 . Joint Claims was extended on ONSestimate that the introduction of Joint Claims had an initial upward effecton 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 sofar has been to add afurther estimated 3,800 ( 900 men and 2900 women) to the count between October 2002 and February 2003 . ONS will continue to monitor any effects on the claimant count, which seem likely to be small over the next month or two


[^20]

## Government Office Regions as at February 132003

| Duration of claims <br> in weeks | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | $50 \text { over }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { ages }^{a} \end{array}$ |
| NORTH EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SOUTH WEST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 7,818 | 10,698 | 2,578 | 21,661 | 3,002 | 2,648 | 718 | 6,807 | 6,437 | 11,167 | 3,397 | 21,351 | 3,040 | 3,895 | 1,408 | 8,643 |
| Over 13 andupto 26 | 3,399 | 5,292 | 1,389 | 10,182 | 1,194 | 1,099 | 408 | 2,795 | 2,047 | 4,977 | 1,612 | 8,708 | 888 | 1,507 | 706 | 3,170 |
| 26 andupto 52 | 1,660 | 4,285 | 1,075 | 7,043 | 617 | 816 | 306 | 1,753 | 872 | 3,572 | 1,089 | 5,548 | 354 | 872 | 408 | 1,641 |
| 52 andup to 104 | 160 | 3,421 | 1,106 | 4,690 | 63 | 518 | 249 | 835 | 128 | 2,166 | 853 | 3,149 | 72 | 457 | 233 | 763 |
| Over 104 | 7 | 1,359 | 1,681 | 3,048 | 3 | 169 | 253 | 425 | 17 | 617 | 865 | 1,499 | 9 | 136 | 223 | 368 |
| Percent claiming over 52 week | ks 1.3 | 19.1 | 35.6 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 26.0 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 12.4 | 22.0 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 15.3 | 7.8 |
| All | 13,044 | 25,055 | 7,829 | 46,624 | 4,879 | 5,250 | 1,934 | 12,615 | 9,501 | 22,499 | 7,816 | 40,255 | 4,363 | 6,867 | 2,978 | 14,585 |



| EAST MIDLANDS |  | SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 orless | 7,456 | 11,728 | 3,209 | 22,761 | 3,239 | 4,025 | 1,519 | 9,106 | 13,201 | 21,465 | 5,297 | 41,258 | 5,094 | 6,187 | 1,808 | 14,059 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 2,794 | 5,567 | 1,565 | 9,990 | 1,195 | 1,614 | 637 | 3,500 | 4,821 | 10,552 | 2,896 | 18,501 | 1,763 | 2,571 | 915 | 5,467 |
| 26 andupto 52 | 1,352 | 4,467 | 1,253 | 7,087 | 630 | 1,061 | 470 | 2,178 | 2,173 | 8,818 | 2,282 | 13,365 | 854 | 1,724 | 669 | 3,305 |
| 52 and up to 104 | 180 | 3,055 | 1,005 | 4,240 | 94 | 618 | 298 | 1,012 | 172 | 5,610 | 1,981 | 7,774 | 92 | 926 | 498 | 1,529 |
| Over 104 | 14 | 1,139 | 1,211 | 2,364 | 6 | 161 | 338 | 505 | 13 | 1,628 | 2,289 | 3,931 | 5 | 207 | 436 | 648 |
| Percentclaiming over 52 weeks | ks 1.6 | 16.2 | 26.9 | 14.2 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 19.5 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 15.1 | 29.0 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 21.6 | 8.7 |
| All | 11,796 | 25,956 | 8,243 | 46,442 | 5,164 | 7,479 | 3,262 | 16,301 | 20,380 | 48,073 | 14,745 | 84,829 | 7,808 | 11,615 | 4,326 | 25,008 |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 11,864 | 17,208 | 4,425 | 33,992 | 4,897 | 5,174 | 1,668 | 12,126 | 109,616 | 178,117 | 42,710 | 336,787 | 46,920 | 55,849 | 16,695 | 124,556 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 4,824 | 8,768 | 2,328 | 16,001 | 2,029 | 2,298 | 854 | 5,258 | 43,668 | 90,863 | 23,014 | 158,637 | 18,589 | 25,471 | 8,680 | 53,842 |
| 26 andupto 52 | 2,414 | 8,252 | 1,928 | 12,621 | 1,022 | 1,735 | 677 | 3,445 | 22,310 | 79,400 | 18,836 | 120,849 | 9,700 | 18,375 | 6,525 | 34,822 |
| 52 andup to 104 | 251 | 5,621 | 1,707 | 7,584 | 122 | 1,062 | 485 | 1,672 | 2,868 | 53,951 | 16,049 | 72,917 | 1,471 | 10,985 | 4,760 | 17,262 |
| Over 104 | 31 | 2,965 | 2,138 | 5,134 | 26 | 462 | 536 | 1,024 | 293 | 19,551 | 18,864 | 38,711 | 162 | 3,328 | 4,332 | 7,822 |
| Percentclaiming over 52 weeks | ks 1.5 | 20.1 | 30.7 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 24.2 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 29.2 | 15.3 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 10.5 |
| All | 19,384 | 42,814 | 12,526 | 75,332 | 8,096 | 10,731 | 4,220 | 23,525 | 178,755 | 421,882 | 119,473 | 727,901 | 76,842 | 114,008 | 40,992 | 238,304 |
| EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | NORTHERN IRELAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 6,902 | 12,590 | 3,492 | 23,319 | 3,319 | 4,466 | 1,645 | 9,774 | 3,997 | 4,828 | 931 | 9,801 | 1,641 | 1,345 | 326 | 3,343 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 2,382 | 5,804 | 1,872 | 10,120 | 1,199 | 1,808 | 826 | 3,904 | 1,948 | 3,179 | 621 | 5,753 | 791 | 761 | 250 | 1,814 |
| 26 andupto 52 | 1,106 | 4,407 | 1,379 | 6,905 | 481 | 1,074 | 510 | 2,084 | 1,248 | 3,328 | 656 | 5,236 | 428 | 593 | 229 | 1,251 |
| 52 andup to 104 | 176 | 2,654 | 1,017 | 3,850 | 82 | 548 | 341 | 975 | 283 | 2,933 | 821 | 4,039 | 107 | 474 | 252 | 83 |
| Over 104 | 29 | 720 | 949 | 1,698 | 12 | 118 | 246 | 376 | 20 | 620 | 1,651 | 2,291 | 8 | 99 | 376 | 483 |
| Percentclaiming over 52 weeks | ks 1.9 | 12.9 | 22.6 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 4 | 23.9 | 52.8 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 43.8 | 17 |
| All | 10,595 | 26,175 | 8,709 | 45,892 | 5,093 | 8,014 | 3,568 | 17,113 | 7,496 | 14,888 | 4,680 | 27,120 | 2,975 | 3,272 | 1,433 | 7,725 |
| LONDON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 orless | 12,869 | 27,694 | 4,274 | 45,318 | 6,705 | 10,552 | 2,114 | 19,788 | 113,613 | 182,945 | 43,641 | 346,588 | 48,561 | 57,194 | 17,021 | 127,899 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 6,990 | 17,705 | 2,857 | 27,663 | 3,737 | 6,238 | 1,335 | 11,461 | 45,616 | 94,042 | 23,635 | 164,390 | 19,380 | 26,232 | 8,930 | 55,656 |
| 26 andupto 52 | 4,514 | 18,171 | 3,098 | 25,827 | 2,394 | 5,483 | 1,381 | 9,296 | 23,558 | 82,728 | 19,492 | 126,085 | 10,128 | 18,968 | 6,754 | 36,073 |
| 52 andup to 104 | 766 | 13,682 | 2,744 | 17,200 | 396 | 3,633 | 1,139 | 5,176 | 3,151 | 56,884 | 16,870 | 76,956 | 1,578 | 11,459 | 5,012 | 18,096 |
| Over 104 | 75 | 4,804 | 3,207 | 8,086 | 35 | 1,061 | 961 | 2,057 | 313 | 20,171 | 20,515 | 41,002 | 170 | 3,427 | 4,708 | 8,305 |
| Percentclaiming over 52 weeks 3.3 |  | 22.5 | 36.8 | 20.4 | 3.2 | 17.4 | 30.3 | 15.1 | 1.9 | 17.6 | 30.1 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 22.9 | 10.7 |
| All | 25,214 | 82,056 | 16,180 | 124,094 | 13,267 | 26,967 | 6,930 | 47,778 | 186,251 | 436,770 | 124,153 | 755,021 | 79,817 | 117,280 | 42,425 | 246,029 |


| SOUTH EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13 or less | 8,271 | 16,775 | 4,710 | 30,185 | 3,688 | 5,692 | 1,896 | 11,650 |
| Over 13 andup to 26 | 2,855 | 7,936 | 2,448 | 13,324 | 1,193 | 2,427 | 911 | 4,612 |
| 26 and upto 52 | 1,291 | 6,117 | 1,867 | 9,291 | 542 | 1,501 | 578 | 2,634 |
| 52 and upto 104 | 163 | 3,477 | 1,394 | 5,037 | 99 | 734 | 368 | 1,204 |
| Over 104 | 15 | 845 | 1,159 | 2,019 | 13 | 198 | 290 | 501 |
| Percentclaiming over52 weeks | 1.4 | 12.3 | 22.1 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 8.8 | 16.3 | 8.3 |
| All | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 5 7 8}$ | 59,856 | 5,535 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 6 0 1}$ |

[^21]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Male \& Female \& All \& Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ \& \& Male \& Female \& All \& Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ <br>
\hline ENGLAND \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alnwick and Amble \& 466 \& 224 \& 690 \& .. \& Holsworthy \& 80 \& 38 \& 118 \& . <br>
\hline Andover \& 348 \& 148 \& 496 \& $\ldots$ \& Horncastle \& 2.967 \& 929 \& 169
3896 \& . <br>
\hline Appleby \& 38 \& 20 \& 58 \& $\cdots$ \& Huddersfield
Hull \& 8,961 \& 2.599 \& 3,896
11,390 \& .. <br>
\hline Ashford \& 810 \& 253 \& 1,063 \& . \& ${ }^{\text {Hull }}$ Huntingdon \& 8,791 \& 2,599 \& 11,172 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Axminster \& 121 \& 45 \& 166 \& .. \& Huntingaon \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aylesbury and Wycombe \& 2,609 \& 808 \& 3,417 \& .. \& 1 lfracombe \& ${ }_{3}^{296}$ \& 127 \& 423 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Banbury \& 553 \& 208 \& 761 \& . \& Ipswich
Isle of Wight \& 3,028 \& 1,017 \& 4,058
2,741 \& <br>
\hline Barnard Castle \& 96 \& 38 \& 134 \& .. \& Keighley and Skipton \& 1,257 \& 401 \& 1,658 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Barnsley \& 3,041 \& 987 \& 4,028 \& $\cdots$ \& Kendal \& 1,212 \& 87 \& -299 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Barnstaple \& 529 \& 228 \& 757 \& .. \& \& 21 \& 87 \& 29 \& . <br>
\hline Barrow-in-Furness \& 1,257 \& 355 \& 1,612 \& .. \& Keswick \& 29 \& 14 \& 43 \& . <br>
\hline Basingstoke \& 868 \& 300 \& 1,168 \& .. \& Kettering and Corby \& 1,388 \& 505 \& 1,893 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Bath \& 1,129 \& 457 \& 1,586 \& $\cdots$ \& King's Lynn \& 1,069 \& 359 \& 1,428 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Bedford \& 2,219 \& 761 \& 2,980 \& , \& Kingsbridge \& ${ }_{101}^{10069}$ \& ${ }_{48}$ \& 149 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Berwick-upon-Tweed \& 304 \& 148 \& 452 \& .. \& \& 101 \& 48 \& 149 \& . <br>
\hline Bideford \& 486 \& 209 \& 695 \& .. \& Lancaster and Morecambe \& 1,944 \& 550 \& 2,494 \& . <br>
\hline Birmingham \& 33,703 \& 10,042 \& 43,745 \& $\cdots$ \& Leeds \& 172
10,357 \& 85
3,107 \& 257
13,464 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Bishop Auckland \& 2,347 \& 747 \& 3,094 \& .. \& Leek \& 10,309 \& , 152 \& 13,461 \& <br>
\hline Blackburn \& 3,201 \& 1,052 \& 4,253 \& $\cdots$ \& Leicester \& 8,690 \& 3,196 \& 11,886 \& <br>
\hline Blackpool \& 3,949 \& 1,125 \& 5,074 \& .. \& Leicester \& 8,69 \& \& \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Bolton \& 3,871 \& 1,145 \& 5,016 \& . \& Leominster
Lincoln \& 240
1,783 \& 88
552 \& 328
2,335 \& . <br>
\hline Boston \& 437 \& 145 \& 582 \& .. \& Liskeard \& 1,783 \& 172 \& 2,335 \& <br>
\hline Bournemouth \& 2,097 \& 698 \& 2,795 \& $\cdots$ \& Liverpool \& 22,097 \& 5,966 \& 28,063 \& <br>
\hline Bradford \& 9,479 \& 2,676 \& 12,155 \& .. \& London \& 123,770 \& 48,077 \& 171,847 \& . <br>
\hline Bridgwater \& 758 \& 321 \& 1,079 \& . \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bridlington and Driffield \& 998 \& 389 \& 1,387 \& \& Loughborough \& 1,137 \& 423
133 \& 1,560 \& .. <br>
\hline Bridport \& 117 \& 51 \& 168 \& $\cdots$ \& Lowestoft and Beccles \& 1,656 \& 133
557 \& 2,213 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Brighton \& 4,825 \& 1,739 \& 6,564 \& .. \& Ludlow \& 192 \& 64 \& ,256 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Bristol \& 6,676 \& 2,167 \& 8,843 \& $\cdots$ \& Luton \& 4,029 \& 1,460 \& 5,489 \& <br>
\hline Bude \& 216 \& 92 \& 308 \& .. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Burnley \& 939 \& 309 \& 1,248 \& . \& Maidstone and North Kent \& 6,534 \& 2,392 \& 8,926 \& <br>
\hline Burtonon Trent \& 1,452 \& 569 \& 2,021 \& . \& Malvern \& 338 \& 124 \& 462 \& <br>
\hline Bury St Edmunds \& 459 \& 192 \& 651 \& $\cdots$ \& Manchester \& 28,748 \& 7,914 \& 36,662 \& <br>
\hline Buxton \& 468 \& 144 \& 612 \& . \& Mansfield \& 3,292 \& 1,223 \& 4,515 \& .. <br>
\hline Calderdale \& 2,713 \& 844 \& 3,557 \& .. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cambridge \& 2,015 \& 700 \& 2,715 \& .. \& Matlock \& 359 \& 134 \& 493 \& . <br>
\hline Camelford \& 72 \& 60 \& 132 \& . \& Melton Mowbray \& ${ }^{217}$ \& 84 \& 301 \& <br>
\hline Canterbury \& 1,244 \& 430 \& 1,674 \& $\cdots$ \& Middlesbrough and Stockton
Middenhall \& 10,788 \& 2,688 \& 13,476

298 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Carlisle \& 1,338 \& 473 \& 1,811 \& .. \& MiltonKeynes \& 2,386 \& 879 \& 3,265 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Chard \& 144 \& 56 \& 200 \& . \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cheltenham \& 1,315 \& 382 \& 1,697 \& .. \& Minehead \& 301 \& 113 \& 414 \& . <br>
\hline Chesterfield \& 2,604 \& 903 \& 3,507 \& . \& Morpeth and Astington \& 2,488
849 \& 736
290 \& 3,224
1,139 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Chichester \& 1,185 \& 470 \& 1,655 \& .. \& Newark \& ${ }^{829}$ \& 190 \& +719 \& <br>
\hline Chippenham \& 450 \& 201 \& 651 \& $\cdots$ \& Newbury \& 532 \& 199 \& 731 \& <br>
\hline Cinderford \& 650 \& 302 \& 952 \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& \& \& . <br>
\hline Cirencester \& 307 \& 109 \& 416 \& \& Newquay \& 507 \& 284 \& 791 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Clacton \& 1,081 \& 374 \& 1,455 \& $\cdots$ \& Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk \& 564
300 \& 121 \& ${ }_{4}^{781}$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Colchester \& 2,202 \& 909 \& 3,111 \& $\cdots$ \& Northampton \& 2,875 \& 1,021 \& 3,896 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Coventry \& 7,521 \& 2,301 \& 9,822 \& .. \& Norwich \& 3,313 \& 1,128 \& 4,441 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Crawley \& 2,304 \& 787 \& 3,091 \& . \& \& \& 1,28 \& 4,41 \& <br>
\hline Crewe \& 2,129 \& 752 \& 2,881 \& .. \& Nottingham \& 10,678 \& 3,223 \& 13,901 \& . <br>
\hline Cromer \& 538 \& 191 \& 729 \& $\ldots$ \& Oswestry \& 352 \& 73
157 \& 244
509 \& <br>
\hline Darlington \& 1,697 \& 466 \& 2,163 \& . \& Oxford \& 2,535 \& 881 \& 3,416 \& <br>
\hline Dartmouth \& 67 \& 32 \& 99 \& . \& Paignton and Totnes \& 1,118 \& 402 \& 1,520 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline Derby \& 4,658 \& 1,517 \& 6,175 \& $\cdots$ \& PaigntonandFones \& \& \& \& . <br>
\hline Devizes \& 212 \& 99 \& 311 \& .. \& Penrith \& 133 \& 56
394 \& 189 \& <br>
\hline Diss \& 243 \& 125 \& 368 \& . \& Peterborough \& 2,074 \& 394 \& 2,721 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Doncaster \& 4,599 \& 1,416 \& 6,015 \& \& Pickering \& 103 \& 58 \& 161 \& <br>
\hline Dorchester and Weymouth \& 754 \& 294 \& 1,048
1,325 \& . \& Plymouth \& 3,898 \& 1,320 \& 5,218 \& . <br>
\hline Dover \& 1,016 \& 309 \& 1,325 \& \& , \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dudley and Sandwell \& 8,391 \& 2,603 \& 10,994 \& \& Poole \& 1,090 \& 370 \& 1,460 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Eastbourne \& 1,472 \& 484 \& 1,956 \& $\cdots$ \& Portsmouth \& 4,414
3,365 \& 1,429 \& 5,843
4,332 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Evesham \& 304 \& 116 \& 420 \& . \& Reading \& 4,117 \& 1,496 \& 5,613 \& <br>
\hline Exeter \& 2,003 \& 694 \& 2,697 \& \& Redruth and Camborne \& ,711 \& 211 \& ,922 \& <br>
\hline Fakenham \& 189 \& 76 \& 265 \& . \& Redruthand Camborne \& 71 \& 21 \& 92 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Falmouth \& 583 \& 162 \& 745 \& .. \& Retford \& 430 \& 150 \& 580 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Folkestone \& 1,145 \& 355 \& 1,500 \& . \& Richmond
Rochdale \& 2,600 \& 99
719 \& 288
3,319 \& <br>
\hline Gainsborough \& 546 \& 222 \& 768 \& . \& Rugby \& 2,864 \& 307 \& 1,171 \& <br>
\hline Gloucester \& 1,734 \& 566 \& 2,300 \& . \& Salisbury \& 422 \& 145 \& 567 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Goole and Selby \& 895 \& 360 \& 1,255 \& . \& Saisbury \& \& \& \& . <br>
\hline Grantham \& 475 \& 195 \& 670 \& \& Scarborough \& 1,302 \& 469 \& 1,771 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Great Yarmouth \& 2,162 \& 772 \& 2,934 \& $\cdots$ \& Scunthorpe \& 1,869
62 \& ${ }_{3} 6$ \& 2,541
95 \& <br>
\hline Grimsby \& 3,335 \& 1,042 \& 4,377 \& .. \& Shaftesbury \& 242 \& 97 \& 339 \& <br>
\hline Guildford and Aldershot \& 2,451 \& 914 \& 3,365 \& $\cdots$ \& Sheffield and Rotherham \& 12,982 \& 3,558 \& 16,540 \& .. <br>
\hline Haltwhistle \& 109 \& 42 \& 151 \& .. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Harlow \& 1,764 \& 679 \& 2,443 \& .. \& Shrewsbury ${ }^{\text {Skegness and Mablethoree }}$ \& 1,098 \& 322 \& 1,420 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Harrogate and Ripon \& , 902 \& 306 \& 1,208 \& $\cdots$ \& Skegness and Mablethorpe \& 852
239 \& 353
112 \& 1,205 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Hartlepool \& 2,205 \& 536 \& 2,741 \& $\cdots$ \& Slough and Woking \& 13,958 \& 5,314 \& 19,272 \& <br>
\hline Harwich \& 286 \& 86 \& 372 \& \& SouthMolton \& 82 \& -48 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline Hastings \& 2,069 \& 633 \& 2,702 \& .. \& Sounh Molion \& 82 \& 48 \& 130 \& . <br>
\hline Haverhill and Sudbury \& 529 \& 233 \& 762 \& .. \& Southampton and Winchester \& 4,646 \& 1,280
2 \& 5,926 \& .. <br>
\hline Hawes and Leyburn \& 41 \& 27 \& 68 \& $\cdots$ \& Southend Spalding and Holbeach \& 6,532 \& 2,465
155 \& 8,997 \& <br>
\hline Helston \& 260 \& 148 \& 408 \& . \& St Austell \& 562 \& 237 \& 799 \& <br>
\hline Hereford \& 1,034 \& 376 \& 1,410 \& $\cdots$ \& Stafford \& 1,214 \& 451 \& 1,665 \& - <br>
\hline Hexham \& 260 \& 99 \& 359 \& . \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

F 11 CLAIMANT COUNT
Claimant count area statistics
Travel-to-Work Areasa as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |
| Stamford | 335 | 128 | 463 |  | Aberdeen | 2,806 | 815 | 3,621 |  |
|  |  | 965 |  | $\cdots$ | Annan | 239 | 109 | 348 |  |
| Stevenage | 5,583 | 1,747 | 7,330 |  | Argyll Islands | 107 | 72 | 179 | . |
| Stroud | 663 | 227 | 890 | $\cdots$ | Ayr | 1,861 | 608 | 2,469 | $\cdots$ |
| Sunderland and Durham | 7,611 | 2,182 | 9,793 | $\because$ | Badenoch | 137 | 62 | 199 | . |
| Swindon | 2,243 | 807 | 3.050 | .. | Banff | 219 | 100 | 319 | . |
| Taunton | 711 | 218 | 929 | $\cdots$ | Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose | 177 540 | 68 213 | 753 | $\cdots$ |
| Telford and Bridgnorth | 1,973 | 747 | 2,720 | .. | Campbeltown | 195 | 90 | 285 | .. |
| Thanet | 2,080 | 686 | 2,766 | .. | Crieff | 134 | 61 | 195 |  |
| Thetford | 386 | 161 | 547 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tiverton | 286 | 115 | 401 | . | Dingwall | 788 | 159 | 947 |  |
| Torquay | 1,149 | 357 | 1,506 | . | Dumbarton | 1,463 | 454 | 1,917 |  |
| Trowbridge and Warminster | 718 | 294 | 1,012 | $\cdots$ | Dumfries | 1,122 | 438 | 1,560 |  |
| Truro | 551 | 199 | 750 | .. | Dundee | 4,645 | 1,368 | 6,013 | .. |
| Tunbridge Wells | 1,094 | 381 | 1,475 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tyneside | 18,690 | 4,874 | 23,564 |  | Dunfermline | 2,602 | 716 | 3,318 |  |
| Wadebridge and Bodmin | 319 | 134 | 453 | .. | Dunoon and Rothesay | 431 | 118 | 549 |  |
| Wakefield | 4,044 | 1,399 | 5,443 | . | Edinburgh | 10,066 | 2,869 | 12,935 | .. |
| Warrington | 4,495 | 1,342 | 5,837 | .. | Elgin and Forres | 550 | 284 | 834 | . |
| Warwick | 1,394 | 503 | 1,897 | . | - |  |  |  |  |
| Wellingborough |  |  |  |  | Falkirk | 2,691 | 726 | 3,417 | .. |
| Wells | 1,145 | 5231 | 1,668 875 | $\cdots$ | Forfar | 457 | 180 | 637 | . |
| Weston-super-Mare | 786 | 247 | 1,033 | $\cdots$ | Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles | 189 492 | 60 195 | 249 687 |  |
| Whitby | 328 | 115 | 443 | .. | Girvan | 216 | 61 | 277 | $\cdots$ |
| Whitehaven | 1,217 | 346 | 1,563 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wigan and St. Helens | 6,138 | 1,858 | 7,996 | .. | Glasgow | 25,812 | 6,685 | 32,497 |  |
| Windermere | 79 | 41 | 120 | $\cdots$ | Greenock Hawick | 2,167 | 511 96 | 2,678 380 |  |
| Wirral and Chester | 7,118 | 2,005 | 9,123 | $\cdots$ | Huntly | 93 | 30 | 123 |  |
| Wisbech | 655 | 272 | 927 | $\cdots$ | Inverness | 1,305 | 377 | 1,682 | $\cdots$ |
| Wolverhampton and Walsall | 9,793 | 2,990 | 12,783 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodbridge | 453 | 161 | 614 | . | Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh | 289 101 | 116 46 | 405 147 |  |
| Worcester | 1,394 | 500 | 1,894 | .. | Kirkcaldy | 3,996 | 1,258 | 5,254 |  |
| Workington | 1,168 | 374 | 1,542 |  | Kirkcudbright | -216 | 90 | 306 |  |
| Worksop | 778 | 236 | 1,014 | . | Lewis and Harris | 517 | 87 | 604 | .. |
| Worthing | 969 | 269 | 1,238 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yeovil | 536 | 193 | 729 |  | Lochaber | 245 | 128 | 373 |  |
| York | 1,697 | 515 | 2,212 | . | Lochgiphead ${ }^{\text {Motherwell and Lanark }}$ | 85 5880 | 36 1.695 | 121 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | NewtonStewart | 5,8116 | 1,695 | 7,575 186 |  |
| WALES |  |  |  |  | North Ayrshire | 3,446 | 1,160 | 4,606 | .. |
| Aberystwyth | 335 | 118 | 453 | . | Oban | 197 | 97 | 294 |  |
| Bangor and Carnarfon | 1,360 | 375 | 1,735 |  | Orkney Islands | 189 | 87 | 276 | . |
| Betws-y-Coed | 100 | 43 | 143 |  | Perth | 881 | 283 | 1,164 |  |
| Brecon | 173 | 58 | 231 | . | Peterhead | 358 | 128 | 486 |  |
| Bridgend | 1,642 | 517 | 2,159 | $\cdots$ | Pitlochry | 82 | 45 | 127 | . |
| Cardiff | 7,066 | 1,824 | 8,890 | . | Shetland Isles | 244 | 67 | 311 |  |
| Cardigan | 262 | 108 | 370 | . | Skye and Ullapool | 362 | 197 | 559 |  |
| Carmarthen | 516 | 179 | 695 | $\cdots$ | St Andrews | 444 | 148 | 592 |  |
| Colwyn and Conwy | 907 | 288 | 1,195 |  | Stirling | 1,913 | 604 | 2,517 |  |
| Cwmbran and Monmouth | 1,317 | 416 | 1,733 | . | Stranraer | 386 | 132 | 518 | $\cdots$ |
| Dolgellau and Barmouth | 190 | 66 | 256 | .. | Sutherland | 288 | 137 | 425 |  |
| Fishguard and St David's | 186 | 85 | 271 |  | Thurso | 205 | 53 | 258 |  |
| Flint | 1,304 | 454 | 1,758 | . | Uists and Barra | 100 | 31 | 131 | . |
| Haverfordwest | 974 | 351 | 1,325 |  | Wick | 273 | 79 | 352 | $\cdots$ |
| Holyhead | 435 | 162 | 597 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knighton and Radnor | 52 | 34 | 86 | .. | NORTHERN IRELAND |  |  |  |  |
| Lampeter | 231 | 87 | 318 | . | Ballymena | 908 | 346 | 1,254 |  |
| Llandeilo | 109 | 43 | 152 | $\cdots$ | Belfast | 14,038 | 3,649 | 17,687 | . |
| Llandrindod Wells | 202 | 76 | 278 | $\because$ | Coleraine | 1,453 | 460 | 1,913 |  |
| Llanelli | 1,107 | 309 | 1,416 | . | Craigavon | 1,999 | 629 | 2,628 | $\ldots$ |
| Llangefni and Amlwch | 579 | 204 | 783 | . | Derry | 3,492 | 892 | 4,384 | . |
| Machynlleth | 130 | 66 | 196 | . | Dungannon | 445 | 172 | 617 |  |
| Merthyr | 1,103 | 280 | 1,383 | . | Enniskillen | 1,306 | 421 | 1,727 |  |
| Neath and Port Talbot | 1,634 | 482 | 2,116 |  | Mid-Ulster | 545 | 241 | 786 |  |
| Newport | 2,801 | 815 | 3,616 | $\cdots$ | Newry | 1,532 | 461 | 1,993 | .. |
| Newtown | 126 | 62 | 188 |  | Omagh | 786 | 275 | 1,061 |  |
| Pembroke and Tenby | 679 | 266 | 945 |  | Strabane | 868 | 258 | 1,126 | .. |
| Ponty pridd and Aberdare | 2,903 | 876 | 3,779 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | .. |
| Portmadoc and Ffestiniog | 284 | 103 | 387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pwilheli | 189 | 7 | 266 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhyl and Denbigh | 1,132 | 402 | 1,534 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhymney and Abergavenny | 2,948 | 840 | 3,788 | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ruthin and Bala | 198 | 54 | 252 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swansea | 4,013 | 1,120 | 5,133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welshpool | 143 | 74 | 217 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrexham | 1,487 | 466 | 1,953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from Regional and Local Statistics Division on 02075336114.
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 furtherdetails seep55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C. 21

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 763,912 | 248,916 | 1,012,828 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH EAST | 46,895 | 12,724 | 59,619 | 3.9 | South Yorkshire (Met County) | 20,121 | 5,772 | 25,893 | 3.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Barnsley | 2,806 | 916 | 3,722 | 2.8 |
| Darlington UA | 1,693 | 458 | 2,151 | 3.7 | Doncaster | 4,309 | 1,317 | 5,626 | 3.3 |
| Hartlepool UA | 2,205 | 536 | 2,741 | 5.2 | Rotherham | 3,817 | 1,046 | 4,863 | 3.2 |
| Middlesbrough UA | 4,078 | 948 | 5,026 | 6.2 | Sheffield | 9,189 | 2,493 | 11,682 | 3.7 |
| Redcar and Cleveland UA | 2,964 | 714 | 3,678 | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stockton-on-Tees UA | 3,617 | 983 | 4,600 | 4.2 | West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford | $\begin{array}{r} 30,542 \\ 8,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,240 \\ & 2,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,782 \\ & 11,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| County Durham | 6,068 | 1,928 | 7,996 | 2.6 | Calderdale | 2,713 | 844 | 3,557 | 3.0 |
| Chester-le-Street | 580 | 169 | 749 | 2.2 | Kirklees | 4,726 | 1,464 | 6,190 | 2.6 |
| Derwentside | 1,027 | 343 | 1,370 | 2.7 | Leeds | 10,345 | 3,102 | 13,447 | 3.0 |
| Durham | 965 | 294 | 1,259 | 2.2 | Wakefield | 3,958 | 1,357 | 5,315 | 2.7 |
| Easington | 1,149 | 364 | 1,513 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sedgefield | 1,188 | 398 | 1,586 | 3.0 | EAST MIDLANDS | 47,191 | 16,514 | 63,705 | 2.5 |
| Teesdale | 175 | 64 | 239 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wear Valley | 984 | 296 | 1,280 | 3.5 | Derby UA Leicester UA | 3,943 6,491 | 1,190 <br> 2,278 | 5,133 <br> 8,769 <br> 709 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Northumberland | 4,343 | 1,531 | 5,874 | 3.1 | Nottingham UA | 6,265 | 1,632 | 7,897 | 4.6 |
| Alnwick | 382 | 171 | 553 | 3.0 | Rutland UA | 102 | 38 | 140 | 0.7 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 343 | 174 | 517 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blyth Valley | 1,367 | 440 | 1,807 | 3.5 | Derbyshire | 7,374 | 2,772 | 10,146 | 2.3 |
| Castle Morpeth | 490 | 172 | 662 | 2.3 | Amber Valley | 1,034 | 472 | 1,506 | 2.1 |
| Tynedale Wansbeck | 537 1,224 | 215 359 | 752 1,583 | 2.1 4.2 | Bolsover Chesterfield | 1,545 | 287 551 | 1,139 2,096 | 2.6 3.5 |
| Wansbeck | 1,224 | 359 | 1,583 | 4.2 | Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales | 1,545 | 145 | -523 | 1.3 <br> 1.5 |
| Tyne and Wear (Met County) | 21,927 | 5,626 | 27,553 | 4.2 | Erewash | 1,180 | 496 | 1,676 | 2.5 |
| Gateshead | 3,208 | 855 | 4,063 | 3.5 | High Peak | 723 | 214 | 937 | 1.7 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 5,667 | 1,271 | 6,938 | 4.2 | North East Derbyshire | 1,093 | 373 | 1,466 | 2.5 |
| North Tyneside | 3,419 | 937 | 4,356 | 3.8 | South Derbyshire | 569 | 234 | 803 | 1.6 |
| South Tyneside | 4,150 | 1,040 | 5,190 | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunderland | 5,483 | 1,523 | 7,006 | 4.0 | Leicestershire Blaby | 4,330 | 1,811 250 | 6,141 | 1.6 1.4 |
| NORTH WEST | 96,798 | 27,736 | 124,534 | 3.0 | Charnwood | 1,343 | 514 | 1,857 | 1.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Harborough | 391 | 160 | 551 | 1.2 |
| Blackburn with Darwen UA | 1,845 | 557 | 2,402 | 2.9 | Hinckley and Bosworth | 740 | 372 | 1,112 | 1.8 |
| Blackpool UA | 2,799 | 782 | 3,581 | 4.3 | Melton | 236 | 92 | 328 | 1.1 |
| Halton UA | 2,422 | 706 | 3,128 | 4.2 | North West Leicestershire | 582 | 256 | 838 | 1.6 |
| Warrington UA | 1,961 | 621 | 2,582 | 2.2 | Oadby and Wigston | 485 | 167 | 652 | 1.9 |
| Cheshire | 5,058 | 1,596 | 6,654 | 1.6 | Lincolnshire | 5,672 | 2,094 | 7,766 | 2.0 |
| Chester | 893 | 273 | 1,166 | 1.6 | Boston | 420 | 138 | 558 | 1.7 |
| Congleton | 618 | 212 | 830 | 1.5 | EastLindsey | 1,469 | 559 | 2,028 | 2.7 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 873 | 316 | 1,189 | 1.8 | Lincoln | 1,305 | 356 | 1,661 | 3.1 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 762 | 224 | 986 | 2.0 | North Kesteven | 506 397 | 227 | 733 | 1.3 |
| Macclesfield | 798 | 226 | 1,024 | 1.1 | South Holland | 397 | 164 | 561 | 1.3 |
| Vale Royal | 1,114 | 345 | 1,459 | 2.0 | SouthKesteven West Lindsey | 758 817 | 310 340 | 1,068 1,157 | 1.4 2.5 |
| Cumbria | 5,500 | 1,770 | 7,270 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allerdale | 1,262 | 415 | 1,677 | 3.0 | Northamptonshire | 5,625 | 2,154 | 7,779 | 2.0 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 1,055 | 276 | 1,331 | 3.1 | Corby | 749 | 233 | 982 | 3.0 |
| Carlisle | 1,215 | 431 | 1,646 | 2.7 | Daventry | 461 | 218 | 679 | 1.5 |
| Copeland | 1,274 | 361 | 1,635 | 3.9 | East Northamptonshire | 502 | 241 | 743 | 1.6 |
| Eden | 195 | 79 | 274 | 0.9 | Kettering | 614 | 263 | 877 | 1.7 |
| SouthLakeland | 499 | 208 | 707 | 1.2 | Northampton | 2,302 | 778 | 3,080 | 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | South Northamptonshire | 307 | 122 | 429 | 0.9 |
| Greater Manchester (Met County) | 37,036 | 10,338 | 47,374 | 3.1 | Wellingborough | 690 | 299 | 989 | 2.2 |
| Bolton | 3,463 | 999 | 4,462 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bury | 1,704 | 485 | 2,189 | 2.0 | Nottinghamshire | 7,389 | 2,545 | 9,934 | 2.2 |
| Manchester | 11,223 | 2,895 | 14,118 | 5.6 | Ashfield | 1,371 | 521 | 1,892 | 2.8 |
| Oldham | 3,164 | 929 | 4,093 | 3.1 | Bassetlaw | 1,239 | 408 | 1,647 | 2.5 |
| Rochdale | 3,231 | 893 | 4,124 | 3.3 | Broxtowe | 998 | 342 | 1,340 | 2.0 |
| Salford | 3,213 | 867 | 4,080 | 3.1 | Geding | 1,064 | 330 | 1,394 | 2.0 |
| Stockport | 2,445 | 696 | 3,141 | 1.8 | Mansfield | 1,228 | 416 | 1,644 | 2.8 |
| Tameside | 2,653 | 803 | 3,456 | 2.6 | Newark and Sherwood | 863 626 | 320 | 1,171 846 | 1.8 1.3 |
| Trafford | 2,086 | 599 | 2,685 | 2.1 | Rushcliffe | 626 | २2० | 846 | 1.3 |
| Wigan | 3,854 | 1,172 | 5,026 | 2.7 | WEST MIDLANDS | 76,672 | 23,854 | 100,526 | 3.1 |
| Lancashire | 11,137 | 3,451 | 14,588 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burnley | 894 | 289 | 1,183 | 2.2 | Herefordshire, County of UA | 1,349 | 508 | 1,857 | 1.8 |
| Chorley Fylde | 797 | 276 | 1,073 | 1.7 | Stoke-on-Trent UA | 3,846 1,635 | 1,135 | 4,981 2,222 | 3.4 |
| Fylde | 368 | 103 | 471 | 1.1 | Telford and Wrekin UA | 1,635 | 587 | 2,222 | 2.2 |
| Hyndburn Lancaster | 780 | 302 | 1,082 | 2.2 |  |  |  | 2665 | 16 |
| Lancaster Pendle | 1,900 880 | 538 306 | 2,438 1,186 | 3.0 2.2 | Shropshire Bridgnorth | 1,977 | 688 151 | 2,665 | 1.4 |
| Preston | 1,847 | 460 | 2,307 | 2.9 | North Shropshire | 371 | 136 | 507 | 1.5 |
| Ribble Valley | 172 | 47 | 219 | 0.7 | Oswestry | 311 | 135 | 446 | 2.0 |
| Rossendale | 550 | 191 | 741 | 1.8 | Shrewsbury and Atcham | 744 | 201 | 945 | 1.6 |
| South Ribble | 641 | 203 | 844 | 1.3 | South Shropshire | 240 | 65 | 305 | 1.3 |
| WestLancashire | 1,479 | 481 | 1,960 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyre | 829 | 255 | 1,084 | 1.8 | Staffordshire | 7,138 | 2,746 | 9,884 | 2.0 |
| Merseyside (Met County) | 29,040 | 7,915 | 36,955 | 4.5 | CannockChase | 944 | 401 | 1,345 1,234 | 2.3 2.0 |
| Knowsley | 3,502 | 998 | 4,500 | 5.0 | Lichfield | 728 | 279 | 1,007 | 1.7 |
| Liverpool | 12,660 | 3,317 | 15,977 | 5.8 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1,137 | 362 | 1,499 | 2.0 |
| Saint Helens | 2,985 | 920 | 3,905 | 3.6 | South Staffordshire | 932 | 329 | 1,261 | 1.9 |
| Sefton | 4,430 | 1,172 | 5,602 | 3.4 | Stafford | 1,053 | 366 | 1,419 | 1.9 |
| Wirral | 5,463 | 1,508 | 6,971 | 3.8 | Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth | 707 | 335 333 | 1,042 1,077 | 1.8 2.3 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 71,886 | 21,979 | 93,865 | 3.1 | Warwickshire | 4,029 | 1,474 | 5,503 | 1.8 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire UA | 3,286 | 1,244 | 4,530 | 2.4 | North Warwickshire | ,438 | 170 | ,608 | 1.6 |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of UA | 7,187 | 2,020 | 9,207 | 6.2 | Nuneaton and Bedworth | 1,165 | 424 | 1,589 | 2.2 |
| North East Lincolnshire UA | 3,125 | 957 | 4,082 | 4.4 | Rugby | 878 | 307 | 1,185 | 2.2 |
| North Lincolnshire UA | 1,946 | 700 | 2,646 | 2.9 | Stratford-on-Avon | 558 | 247 | 805 | 1.2 |
| York UA | 1,495 | 444 | 1,939 | 1.7 | Warwick | 990 | 326 | 1,316 | 1.7 |
| North Yorkshire | 4,184 | 1,602 | 5,786 | 1.7 | West Midlands (Met County) | 52,228 | 15,122 | 67,350 | 4.4 |
| Craven | 230 | 98 | 328 | 1.1 | Birmingham | 24,781 | 6,845 | 31,626 | 5.4 |
| Hambleton | 484 | 182 | 666 | 1.3 | Coventry | 5,340 | 1,401 | 6,741 | 3.7 |
| Harrogate | 792 | 274 | 1,066 | 1.2 | Dudley | 4,604 | 1,527 | 6,131 | 3.3 |
| Richmondshire | 244 | 136 | 380 | 1.3 | Sandwell | 6,209 | 1,803 | 8,012 | 4.8 |
| Ryedale | 275 | 125 | 400 | 1.4 | Solihull | 1,826 | 651 1364 | 2,477 5 | 2.1 3 |
| Scarborough | 1,607 | 575 212 | 2,182 764 | 3.6 1.6 | Wolverhampton | 5,315 | 1,531 | 5,674 6,689 | 3.8 4 |

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | SOUTH EAST | 60,219 | 20,732 | 80,951 | 1.7 |
| Worcestershire | 4,470 | 1,594 | 6,064 | 1.8 | Bracknell Forest UA | 703 | 286 | 989 | 1.4 |
| Bromsgrove | 803 | 270 | 1,073 | 2.0 | Brighton and Hove UA | 3,824 | 1,388 | 5.212 | 3.2 |
| Malvern Hills | 380 | 140 | 520 | 1.2 | Isle of Wight UA | 2,028 | 713 | 2,741 | 3.7 |
| Redditch | 845 | 304 | 1,149 | 2.3 | Medway UA | 2,742 | 967 | 3,709 | 2.4 |
| Worcester | 944 | 312 | 1,256 | 2.1 | Milton Keynes UA | 1,981 | 715 | 2,696 | 2.0 |
| Wychavon | 640 | 256 | 896 | 1.3 | Portsmouth UA | 2,165 | 653 | 2,818 | 2.4 |
| Wyre Forest | 858 | 312 | 1,170 | 2.0 | Reading UA | 1,671 | 542 | 2,213 | 2.3 |
| EAST | 46,381 | 17,282 | 63,663 | 1.9 | Slough UA | 1,846 2888 | 657 | 2,503 <br> , 560 | 3.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | West Berkshire UA | $\begin{array}{r}2,888 \\ \hline 714\end{array}$ | 672 268 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,560 } \\ \hline 882\end{array}$ | 1.1 |
| Luton UA | 2,937 1,800 | 1,005 | 3,942 2,341 | 3.4 24 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 969 | 379 | 1,348 | 1.6 |
| Peterborough UA | 1,800 2,270 | 641 | 2,395 | 2.4 3.2 | Wokingham UA | 756 | 296 | 1,052 | 1.1 |
| Thurrock UA | 1,443 | 620 | 2,063 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedfordshire |  |  |  | 20 | Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale | 2,936 | 955 | 3,891 1,113 | 1.3 |
| Bedford | 1,885 | ,573 | 2,458 | 2.7 | Chiltern | 524 | 167 | 691 | 1.3 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 656 | 332 | 988 | 1.3 | South Bucks | 323 | 133 | 456 | 1.2 |
| South Bedfordshire | 1,021 | 407 | 1,428 | 2.0 | Wycombe | 1,255 | 376 | 1,631 | 1.6 |
| Cambridgeshire | 3,526 | 1,309 | 4,835 | 1.4 | EastSussex | 4,341 | 1,410 | 5,751 | 2.1 |
| Cambridge | 993 | 319 | 1,312 | 1.7 | Eastbourne | 1,022 | 326 | 1,348 | 2.7 |
| East Cambridgeshire | 454 | 187 | 641 | 1.4 | Hastings | 1,495 | 448 | 1,943 | 3.9 |
| Fenland | 603 | 237 | 840 | 1.7 | Lewes | 655 | 253 | 908 | 1.8 |
| Huntingdonshire | 895 | 376 | 1,271 | 1.3 | Rother | 602 | 193 | 795 | 1.8 |
| South Cambridgeshire | 581 | 190 | 71 | 0.9 | Wealden | 567 | 190 | 757 | 1.0 |
| Essex | 9,643 | 3,928 | 13,571 | 1.7 | Hampshire | 6,534 | 2,345 | 8,879 | 1.2 |
| Basildon | 1,542 | 617 | 2,159 | 2.1 | Basingstoke and Deane | 757 | 286 | 1,043 | 1.1 |
| Braintree | 911 | 389 | 1,300 | 1.6 | EastHampshire | 529 | 175 | 704 | 1.1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Brentwood }}$ Castle Point | 317 525 | 136 | 742 | 1.1 1.4 | Eastleigh | 563 | 208 | 771 | 1.1 |
| Castle Point | 525 958 | 217 380 | $\begin{array}{r}742 \\ 1,338 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1.4 | Fareham | 488 | 169 | 657 | 1.0 |
| Colchester | 990 | 425 | 1,415 | 1.4 | Gosport Hart | 499 | 157 125 | 656 451 | 1.4 0.8 |
| Epping Forest | 896 | 468 | 1,364 | 1.9 | Havant | 1,087 | 389 | 1,476 | 2.2 |
| Harlow | 885 | 329 | 1,214 | 2.5 | New Forest | 783 | 272 | 1,055 | 1.1 |
| Maldon Rochford | 369 | 139 | 508 | 1.4 | Rushmoor | 551 | 237 | 788 | 1.3 |
| Rochford | 455 1,526 | 204 | 659 2,047 | 1.4 2.8 | Test Valley | 493 | 187 | 680 | 1.0 |
| Tendring | $\begin{array}{r}1,526 \\ \hline 269\end{array}$ | 521 103 | 2,047 372 | 2.8 0.9 | Winchester | 458 | 140 | 598 | 0.9 |
| Hertfordshire | 6,804 | 2,716 | 9,520 | 1.5 | Kent | 12,033 | 4,233 | 16,266 | 2.0 |
| Broxbourne | 615 | 291 | 906 | 1.7 | Ashford | -803 | 254 | 1,057 | 1.7 |
| Dacorum | 1,018 | 414 | 1,432 | 1.7 | Canterbury | 1,125 | 388 296 | 1,513 | 1.9 |
| East Herlfordshire Hertsmere | 541 | 225 231 | 766 896 | 0.9 1.6 | Dover | 1,160 | 361 | 1,521 | 2.5 |
| North Hertfordshire | 725 | 365 | 1,090 | 1.5 | Gravesham | 1,103 | 458 | 1,561 | 2.7 |
| St. Albans | 613 | 229 | 842 | 1.0 | Maidstone | 913 | 295 | 1,208 | 1.4 |
| Stevenage | 734 | 271 | 1,005 | 2.0 | Sevenoaks | 516 | 209 | 725 | 1.1 |
| Three Rivers | 506 | 196 | 702 | 1.4 | Shepway | 1,138 | 347 | 1,485 | 2.7 |
| Watford | 713 | 263 | 976 | 1.9 | Swale | 1,406 | 551 | 1,957 | 2.6 |
| Welwyn Hattield | 674 | 231 | 905 | 1.5 | Thanet | 2,080 | 686 | 2,766 | 3.9 |
| Norfolk | 8,021 | 2,868 | 10,889 | 2.3 | Tunbridge Wells | 550 | 195 | 752 | 1.2 |
| Breckland | 726 | 304 | 1,030 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadland | 609 | 235 | 844 | 1.2 | Oxfordshire | 3,274 | 1,141 | 4,415 | 1.1 |
| Great Yarmouth | 2,093 | 749 | 2,842 | 5.4 | Cherwell | 594 | 219 | 813 | 1.0 |
| King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 1,162 | 394 | 1,556 | 2.0 | Oxford | 1,303 | 373 | 1,676 | 1.8 |
| North Norfolk | 802 | 291 | 1,093 | 2.0 | South Oxfordshire | 581 | 222 | 803 | 1.0 |
| Norwich | 2,030 | 647 | 2,677 | 3.5 | Vale of White Horse | 470 | 183 | 653 | 0.9 |
| South Norfolk | 599 | 248 | 847 | 1.3 | West Oxfordshire | 326 | 144 | 470 | 0.8 |
| Suffolk | 6,375 | 2,298 | 8,673 | 2.2 | Surrey | 4,691 | 1,728 | 6,419 | 1.0 |
| Babergh | 528 | 231 | 759 | 1.5 | Elmbridge | 601 | 212 | 813 | 1.1 |
| Forest Heath | 219 | 132 | 351 | 1.0 | Epsom and Ewell | 320 | 144 | 464 | 1.1 |
| Ipswich | 2,111 | 659 | 2,770 | 3.9 | Guildford | 618 | 218 | 836 | 1.0 |
| Mid Suffolk | 445 630 | 187 253 | 632 883 | 1.2 | Mole Valley | 292 | 103 | 395 | 0.8 |
| Suffolk Coastal | 814 | 285 | 1,099 | 1.7 | Reigate and Banstead Runnymede | 469 368 | 174 133 | 643 501 | 1.8 |
| Waveney | 1,628 | 551 | 2,179 | 3.4 | Spethorne | 487 | 212 | 699 | 1.3 |
| LONDON | 125,669 | 48,556 | 174,225 | 3.7 | Surrey Heath | 330 | 121 | 451 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Waverley | 292 444 | 110 158 | 402 602 | 0.8 0.9 |
| Greater London ${ }^{\text {Barking and Dagenham }}$ | 125,639 | 48,556 | 174,225 | 3.3 | Woking | 470 | 143 | 613 | 1.1 |
| Barnet | 4,195 | 1,651 | 5,846 | 2.9 | WestSussex |  |  |  |  |
| Bexley | 2,041 | 900 | 2,941 | 2.2 | Aestsussex | 4,123 | 1,384 | 5,507 | 1.3 |
| Brent | 6,023 | 2,214 | 8,237 | 4.7 | Adur | 399 | 138 | 532 1,019 | 1.6 |
| ${ }^{\text {Bromley }}$ Camden | 2,864 | 1,119 1,751 | 3,983 6,092 | 2.2 | ${ }_{\text {Arun }}$ Chichester | 525 | 209 209 | 1,0134 | 1.2 |
| Camden City of London | 4,341 69 | 1,751 27 | 6,092 ${ }_{96}$ | 4.3 1.8 | Crichester | 794 | 265 | 1,059 | 1.7 |
| Croydon | 4,855 | 1,923 | 6,778 | 3.2 | Horsham | 571 | 185 | 756 | 1.0 |
| Ealing | 4,734 | 1,670 | 6,404 | 3.2 | Mid Sussex | 492 | 155 | 647 | 0.8 |
| Enfield | 4,215 | 1,690 | 5,905 | 3.4 | Worthing | 611 | 149 | 760 | 1.4 |
| Greenwich | 4,336 | 1,779 | 6,115 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hackney | 6,078 | 2,320 | 8,398 | 6.3 | SOUTH WEST | 40,569 | 14,734 | 55,303 | 1.9 |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 3,470 | 1,328 2129 | 4,798 | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Haringey Harrow | 5,764 2,127 | 2,129 862 | 7,893 2,989 | 5.4 2.3 | Bath and North East Somerset UA Bournemouth UA | 927 1,467 | 376 482 | 1,303 1,949 | 1.3 2.0 |
| Havering | 1,863 | 823 | 2,686 | 2.0 | Bristol, City of UA | 4,878 | 1,522 | 6,400 | 2.6 |
| Hillingdon | 2,405 | 940 | 3,345 | 2.2 | North Somerset UA | 1,154 | 384 | 1,538 | 1.4 |
| Hounslow | 2,406 | 990 | 3,396 | 2.4 | Plymouth UA | 3,322 | 1,085 | 4,407 | 2.9 |
| Islington ${ }_{\text {Kensington and Chelsea }}$ | 4,601 2,150 | 1,945 1,031 | 6,546 3,181 | 5.3 2.9 | Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA | 774 | 247 | 1,021 | 1.3 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 1,285 | -533 | 1,818 | 2.9 1.9 | South Gloucestershire UA | 1,273 1,867 | 436 651 | 1,709 2,518 | 1.1 2.2 |
| Lambeth | 7,999 | 2,990 | 10,989 | 5.9 | Torbay UA | 2,105 | 682 | 2,787 | 3.8 |
| Lewisham | 6,022 | 2,307 | 8,329 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merton | 2,259 | 889 | 3,148 | 2.5 | Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 5,416 | 2,263 | 7,679 | 2.6 |
| Newham | 5,964 3 | 1,975 | 7,939 | 5.1 | Caradon | 625 | 279 | 904 | 1.9 |
| Redbridge Richmond upon Thames | 3,056 | 1,236 | 4,292 | 2.9 | Carrick | 1,025 | 321 | 1,346 | 2.6 |
| Richmond upon Thames Southwark | 1,449 7,092 | 646 2,745 | 2,095 9,837 | 1.9 5.9 | Kerrier | 1,108 | 409 | 1,517 | 2.8 |
| Sutton | 1,457 | 586 | 2,043 | 1.8 | North Cornwall Penwith | 747 865 | 352 382 | 1,099 1,247 | 2.4 3.4 |
| Tower Hamlets | 6,424 | 1,988 | 8,412 | 6.5 | ${ }_{\text {Restormel }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,037 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 508 | 1,545 | 2.7 |
| Waltham Forest | 4,499 | 1,600 | 6,099 | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wandsworth | 4,003 | 1,688 | 5,691 | 3.1 | Isles of Scilly | 9 | 12 | 21 | 1.6 |
| Westminster |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | NORTHERN IRELAND | 27,372 | 7,804 | 35,176 | 3.4 |
| Devon | 5,286 | 2,108 | 7,394 | 1.8 | Antrim | 555 | 177 | 732 | 2.4 |
| East Devon | 626 | 234 | 860 | 1.3 | Ards | 892 | 260 | 1,152 | 2.5 |
| Exeter | 1,073 | 333 | 1,406 | 2.0 | Armagh | 724 | 244 | 968 | 2.9 |
| Mid Devon | 415 | 172 | 587 | 1.4 | Ballymena | 641 | 248 | 889 | 2.5 |
| North Devon | 915 | 407 | 1,322 | 2.6 | Ballymoney | 270 | 84 | 354 | 2.2 |
| South Hams | 486 | 234 | 720 | 1.5 | Banbridge | 341 | 121 | 462 | 1.8 |
| Teignbridge | 903 | 344 | 1,247 | 1.8 | Belfast | 6,769 | 1,550 | 8,319 | 4.9 |
| Torridge | 593 | 259 | 852 | 2.5 | Carrickfergus | 570 | 175 | 745 | 3.2 |
| West Devon | 275 | 125 | 400 | 1.4 | Castlereagh | 639 | 135 | 774 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Coleraine | 989 | 304 | 1,293 | 3.8 |
| Dorset | 1,783 | 688 | 2,471 | 1.1 | Cookstown | 285 | 123 | 408 | 2.1 |
| Christchurch | 204 | 61 | 265 | 1.2 | Craigavon | 1,057 | 303 | 1,360 | 2.8 |
| EastDorset | 319 | 123 | 442 | 1.0 | Derry | 2,849 | 717 | 3,566 | 5.5 |
| North Dorset | 171 | 81 | 252 | 0.7 | Down | 966 | 258 | 1,224 | 3.2 |
| Purbeck | 181 | 72 | 253 | 1.0 | Dungannon | 421 | 171 | 592 | 2.1 |
| West Dorset | 342 | 164 | 506 | 1.0 | Fermanagh | 1,244 | 389 | 1,633 | 4.7 |
| Weymouth and Portland | 566 | 187 | 753 | 2.0 | Larne | 483 | 168 | 651 | 3.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Limavady | 569 | 160 | 729 | 3.5 |
| Gloucestershire | 4,793 | 1,637 | 6,430 | 1.9 | Lisburn | 1,289 | 363 | 1,652 | 2.5 |
| Cheltenham | 1,026 | 261 | 1,287 | 1.9 | Magherafelt | 290 | 135 | 425 | 1.8 |
| Cotswold | 358 | 154 | 512 | 1.1 | Moyle | 279 | 104 | 383 | 4.1 |
| Forest of Dean | 762 | 347 | 1,109 | 2.3 | Newry and Mourne | 1,532 | 461 | 1,993 | 3.8 |
| Gloucester | 1,397 | 442 | 1,839 | 2.7 | Newtownabbey | 1,107 | 315 | 1,422 | 2.9 |
| Stroud | 781 | 274 | 1,055 | 1.6 | North Down | 864 | 281 | 1,145 | 2.4 |
| Tewkesbury | 469 | 159 | 628 | 1.4 | Omagh Strabane | $\begin{aligned} & 805 \\ & 942 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & 273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & 1,215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Somerset | 3,327 | 1,262 | 4,589 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mendip | 769 | 324 | 1,093 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sedgemoor | 833 | 349 | 1,182 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Somerset | 736 | 268 | 1,004 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| TauntonDeane | 660 | 198 | 858 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Somerset | 329 | 123 | 452 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wiltshire | 2,197 | 911 | 3,108 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kennet | 352 | 157 | 509 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Wiltshire | 731 | 320 | 1,051 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salisbury | 393 | 140 | 533 | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Wiltshire | 721 | 294 | 1,015 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WALES | 38,817 | 11,780 | 50,597 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blaenau Gwent | 1,406 | 353 | 1,759 | 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgend | 1,598 | 500 | 2,098 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caerphilly | 2,410 | 738 | 3,148 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiff | 4,736 | 1,140 | 5,876 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carmarthenshire | 2,036 | 649 | 2,685 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceredigion | 691 | 268 | 959 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conwy Denbighshire | 1,327 | 424 | 1,751 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denbighshire Flintshire | 1,023 1,367 | 364 478 | 1,387 1,845 | 2.6 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flintshire Gwynedd | 1,367 1,933 | 478 595 | 1,845 2,528 | 2.0 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isle of Anglesey | 1,209 | 434 | 1,643 | 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 1,014 | 247 | 1,261 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monmouthshire | +657 | 228 | 885 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neath Port Talbot Newport | 1,999 2,284 1,20 | 582 635 | 2,581 2,919 | 3.2 3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembrokeshire | 1,907 | 723 | 2,630 | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Powys | 924 | 396 | 1,320 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 2,903 | 876 | 3,779 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swansea | 3,268 | 869 | 4,137 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torfaen | 1,177 | 380 | 1,557 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vale of Glamorgan, The | 1,566 | 465 | 2,031 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrexham | 1,382 | 436 | 1,818 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCOTLAND | 85,443 | 25,221 | 110,664 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen City | 2,235 | 614 | 2,849 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeenshire | 1,518 | 571 | 2,089 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angus | 1,492 | 575 | 2,067 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyll and Bute | 1,326 | 511 | 1,837 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clackmannanshire | 895 | 260 | 1,155 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 2,079 | 839 | 2,918 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundee City | 3,790 | 1,029 | 4,819 | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Ayrshire | 2,766 | 895 | 3,661 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastDunbartonshire | 1,047 | 282 | 1,329 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastLothian East Renfrewshire | 801 798 | 201 | 1,002 1,029 | 1.9 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of | 798 5,988 | 231 1,690 | 1,029 7,678 | 1.9 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 617 | 118 | 735 | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk | 2,691 | 726 | 3,417 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fife | 7,029 | 2,123 | 9,152 | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow City | 14,406 | 3.563 | 17,969 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highland | 3,603 | 1,192 | 4,795 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inverclyde | 2,167 842 | 511 229 | 2,678 | 5.2 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moray | 842 915 | 229 | 1,071 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Ayrshire | 3,446 | 1,160 | 4,606 | 5.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Lanarkshire | 6,220 | 1,758 | 7,978 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orkney Islands | 189 | 87 | 276 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth and Kinross | 1,382 | 493 | 1,875 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Renfrewshire | 3,243 | 828 | 4,071 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scottish Borders | 1,069 | 408 | 1,477 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shetland Islands | 244 | 67 | 311 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Ayrshire | 2,077 | 669 | 2,746 | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Lanarkshire | 4,727 1,088 | 1,394 379 | 6,121 | 3.3 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stirling ${ }_{\text {West }}$ | 1,088 2,333 | 379 645 | 1,467 2,978 | 2.7 5.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WestLothian | 2,420 | 746 | 3,166 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^22] p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTH EAST |  |  |  |  | Merseyside (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland (former county) |  |  |  |  | Birkenhead | 2,175 | 550 | 2,786 |  |
| Hartlepool | 2,205 | 536 | 2,741 | $\cdots$ | Crosby | 2,909 | 259 | 1,168 | $\because$ |
| Middlesbrough | 3,071 | 719 | 3,790 | .. | Knowsley North and Sefton East | 1,755 | 529 | 2,284 |  |
| Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland | 1,845 | 452 | 2,297 | .. | Knowsley South | 2,133 | 609 | 2,742 |  |
| Redcar | 2,126 | 491 | 2,617 | . | Liverpool Garston | 1,795 | 472 | 2,267 |  |
| StocktonNorth | 2,003 | 534 | 2,537 | . | Liverpool Riverside | 3,392 | 824 | 4,216 |  |
| StocktonSouth | 1,614 | 449 | 2,063 | .. | Liverpool Walton | 2,672 | 695 | 3,367 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | Liverpool Wavertree | 2,352 | 617 | 2,969 |  |
| Durham |  |  |  |  | Liverpool West Derby | 2,449 | 709 | 3,158 |  |
| Bishop Auckland | 1,103 | 334 | 1,437 | $\cdots$ | Southport | 960 | 253 | 1,213 |  |
| Darlington Durham, City of | 1,587 | 431 294 | 2,018 | . | St. Helens North | 1,302 | 435 | 1,737 |  |
| Durham, City of | 1,965 1,031 | 294 330 | 1,259 1,361 | $\cdots$ | St. Helens South | 1,683 | 485 | 2,168 |  |
| NorthDurham | 1,070 | 346 | 1,416 | . | Wallasey | 1,707 | 427 222 | $\begin{array}{r}2,174 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |
| North West Durham | 1,027 | 329 | 1,356 | $\cdots$ | Wirral West | 799 | 269 | 1,068 |  |
| Sedgefield | 978 | 322 | 1,300 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland |  |  |  |  | YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER |  |  |  |  |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 921 | 414 | 1,335 | $\cdots$ | Humberside (former county) |  |  |  |  |
| Blyth Valley | 1,367 | 440 | 1,807 | $\cdots$ | Beverley and Holderness | 972 | 359 | 1,331 |  |
| Hexham | 612 | 251 | 863 | . | Brigg and Goole | 939 | 369 | 1,308 |  |
| Wansbeck | 1,443 | 426 | 1,869 | . | Cleethorpes | 1,197 | 414 | 1,611 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | East Yorkshire | 1,146 | 442 | 1,588 |  |
| Tyne and Wear (Met County) Blaydon | 989 | 288 | 1,277 | . | Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden | 2,147 | 635 232 | 2,782 | $\cdots$ |
| Gateshead Eastand Washington West | 1,180 | 298 | 1,478 | .. | Kingston upon Hull East | 2,267 | 653 | 2,920 |  |
| Houghton and Washington East | 1,419 | 483 | 1,902 | $\cdots$ | Kingston upon Hull North | 2,537 | 745 | 3,282 |  |
|  | 1,780 | 454 | 2,234 | $\cdots$ | Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle | 2,527 | 663 | 3,190 |  |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Central ${ }^{\text {Newcastle uponTyneEast and Wallsend }}$ | 1,757 1 1881 | 378 440 | 2,135 2 | $\cdots$ | Scunthorpe | 1,237 | 419 | 1,656 | $\cdots$ |
| Newcastle upon Tyne North | 1,182 | 297 | 1,479 | $\cdots$ | North Yorkshire |  |  |  |  |
| North Tyneside | 1,621 | 451 | 2,072 | .. | Harrogate andKnaresborough | 523 | 167 | 690 |  |
| South Shields | 2,510 | 626 | 3,136 | . | Richmond | 569 | 233 | 802 |  |
| Sunderland North | 1,724 | 432 | 2,156 | . | Ryedale | 468 | 223 | 691 |  |
| SunderlandSouth | 1,962 | 489 | 2,451 | - | Scarborough andWhitby | 1,487 | 509 | 1,996 |  |
| Tyne Bridge | 2,575 | 627 | 3,202 | $\cdots$ | Selby | 616 | 239 | 855 |  |
| Tynemouth | 1,347 | 363 | 1,710 | . | Skipton and Ripon Vale of York | 422 | 179 159 | 601 519 | $\cdots$ |
| NORTH WEST |  |  |  |  | York, City of | 1,234 | 337 | 1,571 | . |
| Cheshire |  |  |  |  | South Yorkshire (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
| Chester, City of | 781 618 | 214 | ${ }_{83}^{995}$ | $\cdots$ | Barnsley Central | 1,081 | 354 | 1,435 | $\cdots$ |
| Congleton ${ }_{\text {Crewe and }}$ Nantwich | 618 825 | 212 290 | 830 1,115 | $\because$ | Barnsley Eastand Mexborough Barnsley Westand Penistone | 1,210 | 358 336 | 1,568 |  |
| Eddisbury | 633 | 242 | 875 | $\because$ | Don Valley | 954 | 332 | 1,286 | $\because$ |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 791 | 236 | 1,027 | $\cdots$ | Doncaster Central | 1,722 | 449 | 2,171 |  |
| Halton | 1,573 | 466 | 2,039 | - | DoncasterNorth | 1,199 | 404 | 1,603 |  |
| Macclesfield | 478 | 114 | 592 |  | Rother Valley | 1,111 | 339 | 1,450 |  |
| Tatton ${ }^{\text {Warrington North }}$ | 448 | 159 | 607 | .. | Rotherham | 1,540 | 390 | 1,930 |  |
| Warrington North Warrington South | 1,111 850 | 334 287 | 1,445 1,137 | $\because$ | Sheffield Atterclifie | 1,321 1,935 | 379 | 1,700 2 | $\cdot$ |
| Weaver Vale | 1,333 | 369 | 1,702 | $\cdots$ | SheffieldCentral | 2,741 | 699 | 3,440 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sheffield Hallam | 556 | 165 | 721 |  |
| Cumbria |  |  |  |  | Sheffield Heeley | 1,577 | 433 | 2,020 |  |
| Barrow and Furness | $1,232$ |  | 1,573 | $\cdots$ | Sheffield Hillsborough | 1,059 | 295 317 | 1,354 |  |
| Carlisle Copeland | $\begin{aligned} & 1,065 \\ & 1,274 \end{aligned}$ | 364 361 | 1,429 1,635 | $\because$ | Wentworth | 1,166 | 317 | 1,483 | . |
| Penrith and The Border | 455 | 181 | 636 | .. | West Yorkshire (Met County) |  |  |  |  |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale | 322 | 143 | 465 | . | Batley and Spen | 900 | 288 | 1,188 | $\cdots$ |
| Workington | 1,152 | 380 | 1,532 | .. | Bradford North | 2,283 | 637 | 2,920 |  |
| Greater Manchester (Met County) |  |  |  |  | BradfordSouth Bradford West | 1,706 2,785 | 497 | 2,203 | . |
| Altrincham and Sale West | 595 | 194 | 789 | . | ${ }^{\text {BradfordWest }}$ Calder Valley | 2,785 | 732 315 | 1,253 |  |
| AshtonunderLyne | 1,383 | 394 | 1,777 | . | Colne Valley | 1,055 | 349 | 1,404 |  |
| Bolton North East | 1,345 | 372 | 1,717 | $\cdots$ | Dewsbury | 941 | 284 | 1,225 | $\cdots$ |
| Bolton South East | 1,434 | 425 | 1,859 | .. | Elmet | 668 | 202 | 870 |  |
| Bolton West | 684 | 202 | 886 | $\cdots$ | Halifax | 1,775 | 529 | 2,304 | $\cdots$ |
| Bury North | 879 | 237 | 1,116 | - | Hemsworth | 1,045 | 376 | 1,421 |  |
| Bury South Cheadle | 825 | 248 147 | $\begin{array}{r}1,073 \\ \hline 994\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | Huddersfield Keighley | 1,630 1,080 | 466 332 | 2,096 1,412 | $\cdots$ |
| Dentonand Reddish | 1,040 | 308 | 1,348 | $\cdots$ | Leeds Central | 2,970 | 763 | 3,733 |  |
| Eccles | 1,146 | 313 | 1,459 | . | Leeds East | 1,761 | 474 | 2,235 |  |
| Hazel Grove | 534 | 158 | 692 | $\cdots$ | Leeds North East | 1,190 | 429 | 1,619 |  |
| Heywood and Middleton Leigh | 1,331 1183 | 387 383 | 1,718 1,566 | . | Leeds North West | -837 | 272 | 1,109 | $\cdots$ |
| Makerfield | 1,183 1,054 | 383 290 | 1,566 | $\because$ | Leeds West ${ }_{\text {Morley and Rothwell }}$ | 1,504 852 | 450 294 | 1,954 1,146 |  |
| Manchester Blackley | 2,298 | 576 | 2,874 | . | Normanton | 664 | 243 | ,907 |  |
| Manchester Central | 3,491 | 851 | 4,342 | $\cdots$ | Pontefractand Castleford | 1,226 | 439 | 1,665 |  |
| Manchester Gorton | 2,587 | 686 | 3,273 | .. | Pudsey | 563 | 218 | 781 |  |
| Manchester Withington | 1.468 | 464 369 | 1,932 1 1613 | $\because$ | Shipley | 946 | 275 | 1,221 | .. |
| Oldham Westand Royton | 1,613 | 469 | 2,060 | $\cdots$ | Wakefield | 1,223 | 376 | 1,599 |  |
| Rochdale | 1,795 | 484 | 2,279 | .. | EAST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |
| Salford | 1,477 | 350 | 1,827 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stalybridge and Hyde | 1,044 | 338 | 1,382 | $\cdots$ | Derbyshire |  |  |  |  |
| Stockport Stretford and Urmston | 1,062 1,284 | 289 355 | 1,351 1,639 | $\because$ | Amber Valley Bolsover | 921 1.039 | 406 345 | 1,327 1,384 |  |
| Wigan | 1,142 | 341 | 1,483 | . | Chesterfield | 1,403 | 508 | 1,911 |  |
| Worsley | 1,065 | 362 | 1,427 | $\cdots$ | Derby North | 1,394 | 407 | 1,801 |  |
| Wythenshawe andSale East | 1,586 | 368 | 1,954 | . | Derby South | 2,335 1115 | 711 | 3,046 |  |
| Lancashire |  |  |  |  | Erewash | 1,145 | 475 279 | 1,620 | $\cdots$ |
| Blackburn | 1,522 | 434 | 1,956 | . | North East Derbyshire | 1,048 | 358 | 1,406 |  |
| Blackpool North and Fleetwood | 1,357 | 372 | 1,729 | $\cdots$ | South Derbyshire | 783 | 306 | 1,089 |  |
| Blackpool South | 2,063 | 588 | 2,651 | $\cdots$ | WestDerbyshire | 493 | 217 | 710 | . |
| Burnley | 894 | 289 | 1,183 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chorley Fylde | 797 550 | 276 161 | 1,073 | $\because$ | Leicestershire Blaby | 562 | 253 | 815 |  |
| Hyndburn | 863 | 324 | 1,187 | .. | Bosworth | 692 | 350 | 1,042 |  |
| Lancaster and Wyre | 693 | 217 | 910 | . | Charnwood | 572 | 252 | 824 |  |
| Morecambe and Lunesdale | 1,409 | 392 | 1,801 | $\cdots$ | Harborough | 777 | 246 | 953 | . |
| Pendle | ${ }^{880}$ | 306 | 1,186 | $\cdots$ | Leicester East | 1,778 | 765 | 2,543 |  |
| Preston Ribble Valley | 1,616 350 | 389 103 | 2,005 453 | $\cdots$ | Leicester South Leicester West | 2,493 2,220 | 735 | 3,228 2,998 | $\because$ |
| Rossendale and Darwen | 790 | 292 | 1,082 | . | Loughborough | 930 | 341 | 1,271 | $\because$ |
| SouthRibble | 616 | 198 | 814 | $\cdots$ | North WestLeicestershire | 582 | 256 | 838 |  |
| WestLancashire | 1,381 | 449 | 1,830 | .. | Rutland and Melton | 387 | 151 | 538 | .. |

CLAIMANT COUNT
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lincolnshire |  |  |  |  | Cambridgeshire |  |  |  |  |
| Boston andSkegness | 893 | 332 | 1,225 | . | Cambridge | 910 | 287 | 1,197 |  |
| Gaiinsborough | 854 | 352 | 1,206 |  | Huntingdon | 640 | 257 | 897 | $\cdots$ |
| Grantham and Stamford | ${ }^{621}$ | 258 | 879 | . | North East Cambridgeshire | 743 | 299 | 1,042 | $\cdots$ |
| Lincoln | 1,333 | 367 353 | 1,700 |  | North West Cambridgeshire | 711 | 288 | 999 |  |
| Louth and Horncastle <br> Sleaford and North Hykeham | 959 534 | 353 235 | 1,312 | $\cdots$ | Peterborough | 1,301 | 359 | 1,660 |  |
| Sleaford and North Hykeham | 534 | 235 197 | 769 | $\cdots$ | South Cambridgeshire | 434 | 148 | 582 |  |
|  |  | 197 |  | . | South East Cambridgeshire | 587 | 212 | 799 | . |
| Northamptonshire |  |  |  |  | Essex |  |  |  |  |
| Corby ${ }^{\text {Daventry }}$ | 969 | 345 283 | 1,314 927 | $\cdots$ | Basildon | 1,020 | 390 | 1,410 | . |
| Kettering | 686 | 294 | 980 | $\cdots$ | Billericay | 707 | 317 | 1,024 | . |
| NorthamptonNorth | 1,245 | 423 | 1,668 |  | Braintree ${ }_{\text {Brentwoodand Ongar }}$ | 761 37 | 310 | 1,071 | $\cdots$ |
| Northampton South | 1,109 | 381 | 1,490 | $\cdots$ | Brentwoodand Ongar | 525 | 217 | 742 |  |
| Wellingborough | 972 | 428 | 1,400 | $\cdots$ | Colchester | 754 | 337 | 1,091 |  |
| Nottinghamshire |  |  |  |  | Epping Forest | 780 | 409 | 1,189 | . |
| Ashfield | 1,158 | 447 | 1,605 | . | Harlow | -941 | 349 | 1,290 1,736 | $\cdots$ |
| Bassetlaw | 1,053 | 342 | 1,395 | . | Marwich ${ }^{\text {Maldon and East Chelmsford }}$ | 1,299 | 437 216 | 1,753 | $\because$ |
| Broxtowe | ${ }_{881}$ | 296 | 1,140 | $\cdots$ | North Essex | 463 | 172 | 635 | $\cdots$ |
| Mansfield | 1,067 | ${ }_{361}$ | 1,428 | $\because$ | Rayleigh | 480 | 199 | 679 |  |
| Newark | , 873 | 310 | 1,183 | $\cdots$ | Rochfordand Southend East | 1,548 | 486 | 2,034 | $\cdots$ |
| Nottingham East | 2,445 | 571 | 3,016 | . | Saifron Waiden | ${ }_{837}$ | 182 | 1086 | . |
| Nottingham North Nottingham South | 2,024 1,796 | 615 446 | 2,639 2.242 | - | Thurrock | 1,258 | 530 | 1,788 | $\cdots$ |
| Rushcliffe | +626 | 220 | -846 | $\cdots$ | West Chelmsford | 650 | 258 | 908 | .. |
| Sherwood | 887 | 308 | 1,195 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  | Hertordshire Broxbourne | 630 | 298 | 928 |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  | Hemel Hempstead | 817 | 333 | 1,150 |  |
| Herefordshire |  |  |  |  | Hertford and Stortford | 441 | 170 | 611 |  |
| Hereford | 869 | 301 | 1,170 | $\cdots$ | Hertsmere | 665 | 231 | 896 | .. |
| Leominster | 526 | 230 | 756 | .. | Hitchin and Harpenden <br> North East Hertfordshire | 457 | 232 239 | 689 711 | $\cdots$ |
| Shropshire |  |  |  |  | South West Hertfordshire | 561 | 217 | 778 |  |
| Ludlow | 464 | 190 | 654 | . | St. Albans | 483 | 167 | 650 | .. |
| North Shropshire | 682 | 271 | 953 | . | Stevenage | 77 | 289 | 1,066 | $\cdots$ |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 744 1,017 | 201 355 | 945 1,372 | $\because$ | Wellwyn Hattield | 842 659 | 316 224 | 1,158 883 | $\cdots$ |
| Wrekin, The | 705 | 258 | 963 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Norfolk |  |  |  |  |
| Staffordshire |  |  |  |  | Great Yarmouth | 2,093 | 749 | 2,842 | . |
| Burton | 881 | 329 | 1,210 |  | Mid Norfolk | 520 | 205 | 725 | .. |
| CannockChase | 982 | 415 | 1,397 | . | North Norfolk | 802 | 291 | 1,093 | $\cdots$ |
| Lichtield | 620 | 251 | 871 | . | North West Norfolk | 932 | 296 | 1,228 | .. |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 838 | 258 | 1,096 | $\cdots$ | Norwich North | 955 | 343 | 1,298 |  |
| South Staffordshire | 734 | 249 | 983 | . | Norwich South | 1,401 | 428 | 1,829 | - |
| Stafford | 934 | 333 | 1,267 | . | South Norfolk | 575 | 236 | 811 |  |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 728 | 282 | 1,010 | $\cdots$ | South West Norfolk | 743 | 320 | 1,063 | . |
| Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-TrentNorth | 1,542 | 386 341 | 1,928 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stoke-on-Trent North | 1,101 1,241 | 341 422 | 1,442 1,663 | $\cdots$ | Suffolk ${ }_{\text {Bury St Edmunds }}$ | 581 | 235 | 816 |  |
| Stone | 519 | 242 | 761 |  | Central Suffolk and North Ipswich | 712 | 251 | 963 |  |
| Tamworth | 864 | 373 | 1,237 | $\cdots$ | lpswich | 1,749 | 532 238 | 2,281 |  |
| Warwickshire |  |  |  |  | South Suffolk SuffolkCoastal | 548 763 | 238 278 | 786 1,041 | $\cdots$ |
| North Warwickshire | 815 | 302 | 1,117 | $\cdots$ | Waveney | 1,528 | 513 | 2,041 | . |
| Nuneaton | 840 | 315 | 1,155 | . | WestSuffolk | 494 | 251 | 745 | .. |
| Rugby and Kenilworth | 934 | 321 | 1,255 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stratord-on-Avon | 529 | ${ }^{230}$ | 759 | . | LONDON |  |  |  |  |
| Warwick and Leamington | 911 | 306 | 1,217 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Midlands (Met County) |  |  |  |  | Greater London | 1.271 | 452 | 1,723 |  |
| Aldridge - Brownhills | 855 | 303 | 1,158 | . | Battersea | 1,515 | 654 | 2,169 |  |
| Birmingham Edgbaston | 1,753 | 512 | 2,265 |  | Beckenham | 1,164 | 469 | 1,633 |  |
| Birmingham Erdington | 2,080 | 635 | 2,715 | $\cdots$ | Bethnal Green and Bow | 3,697 | 1,187 | 4,884 | . |
| Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill | 1,320 2,220 | 441 | 1,761 2,785 | $\cdots$ | Bexleyheath and Crayford | 690 | 337 | 1,027 | . |
| Birmingham Ladywood | 5,447 | 1,247 | 6,694 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\text {Brent East }}$ Brent North | 2,353 1,108 | 8131 | 3,166 1,579 | $\cdots$ |
| Birmingham Northfield | 1,368 | 404 | 1,772 |  | Brent South | 2,562 | 930 | 3,492 |  |
| Birmingham Perry Barr | 2,683 | 718 | 3,401 | $\because$ | Brentord and Isleworth | 1,155 | 495 | 1,650 |  |
|  | 1,687 4,106 | 554 1,088 | 2,241 5,194 | $\because$ | Bromley and Chislehurst | 822 | 317 | 1,139 | $\cdots$ |
| Birmingham Yardley | 1,404 | 1,418 | 1,822 | $\because$ | Camberwell and Peckham | 3,007 | 1,079 | 4,086 | . |
| Coventry North East | 2,139 | 564 | 2,703 | $\cdots$ | Chingford and Woodford Green | 881 | 346 | 1,248 |  |
| Coventry North West Coventry South | 1,458 1,743 | 390 447 | 1,848 2,190 | . | Chipping Barnet | 1,019 | 417 | 1,436 |  |
| Coventry South | 1,743 | ${ }_{543}$ | 2,231 | $\cdots$ | Cities of London and Westminster | 1,637 | 748 | 2,385 | . |
| Dudley South | 1,331 | 438 | -1,769 |  | Croydon Central CroydonNorth | 1,665 2,462 | 664 902 | 2,329 3,364 | $\cdots$ |
| Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden | 1,269 1,241 | 406 421 | 1,675 1,662 | $\cdots$ | Croydon South | 2,728 | 357 | 1,085 | $\cdots$ |
| Solihull | -585 | 230 | -815 | . | Dagenham | 1,126 | 424 | 1,550 | $\cdots$ |
| Stourbridge | 1,055 | 348 | 1,403 | $\because$ | Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North | 2,307 1,529 | 1,003 586 | 3,310 2,115 | $\cdots$ |
| Sutton Coldfield | 713 | 263 534 | ${ }^{976}$ | . | Ealing Southall | 2,147 | 739 | 2,886 | $\cdots$ |
| Walsall South | 1,786 | 527 | ${ }_{2,313}$ | $\cdots$ | Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush | 2,404 | 805 | 3,209 | $\because$ |
| Warley | 1,784 | 494 | 2,278 | $\because$ | East Ham | 2,389 | 763 | 3,152 | . |
| West Bromwich East | 1,662 | 524 | 2,186 | . | Edmonton | 1,593 | 655 | 2,248 | . |
| West Bromwich West | 2,024 | 577 | 2,601 | . | Eltham Enfield North | 1,074 1,404 | 483 | 1,557 | . |
| Wolverhampton North East | 1,694 | 481 | 2,175 | . | Enfield North | 1,404 1,218 | 518 517 | 1,922 1,735 |  |
| Wolverhampton South East | 1,677 1,787 | 528 522 | 2,205 2,309 | . | Enrield, Southgate | 1,817 | 689 | 2,506 | $\because$ |
| Wolverhampton South West |  | 522 |  | . | Feltham and Heston | 1,251 | 495 | 1,746 | \% |
| Worcestershire |  |  |  |  | Finchley and Golders Green | 1,425 | 612 | 2,037 | . |
| Bromsgrove | 803 | 270 | 1,073 | . | Greenwich and Woolwich | 2,262 | 1904 | 3,166 | . |
| Mid Worcestershire | 528 | 194 | 722 | . | Hackney North and StokeNewington | 2,823 | 1,081 | 3,904 | $\cdots$ |
| Redditch WestWorcestershire | 857 448 | 314 173 | 1,171 621 | $\cdots$ | Hackney South and Suoreditch | 2,124 | -868 | 2,992 | $\because$ |
| Worcester | 944 | 312 | 1,256 | $\cdots$ | Hampstead and Highgate | 1,723 | 719 | 2,442 | . |
| Wyre Forest | 844 | 308 | 1,152 | . | Harrow East | 1,159 | 493 | 1,652 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | Harrow West | 968 | 369 | 1,337 |  |
| EAST |  |  |  |  | Hayes and Harlington | 1,060 | 406 | 1,466 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  | Hendon | 1,751 | 622 | 2,373 | .. |
| Bedfordshire | 1,598 | 479 | 2,077 |  | Holborn andStPancras Hornchurch | 2,618 620 | 1,032 | 3,650 | $\cdots$ |
| LutonNorth | 1,221 | 485 | 1,706 | . | Hornsey and Wood Green | 2,149 | 854 | 3,003 | .. |
| LutonSouth | 1,758 | 539 | 2,297 | . | Ilford North | 928 | 414 | 1,342 | . |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 514 | 188 | 702 |  | 1 lford South | 1,842 | 674 | 2,516 |  |
| North East Bedfordshire South WestBedfordshire | 526 | 269 | 795 | . | Islington North | 2,547 | 1,075 | 3,622 | .. |
| South West Bedfordshire | 882 | 357 | 1,239 |  | Islington South and Finsbury | 2,054 | 870 | 2,924 |  |

F 13 CLAIMANT COUNT

- Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KensingtonandChelsea | 1,117 | 596 | 1,713 | $\cdots$ | Oxfordshire |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston and Surbiton | 996 | 407 | 1,403 | .. | Banbury | 519 | 189 | 708 | . |
| Lewisham East | 1,549 | 608 | 2,157 | $\cdots$ | Henley | 383 | 133 | 516 | . |
| Lewisham West | 1,987 | 762 | 2,749 | .. | Oxford East | 1,147 | 310 | 1,457 | .. |
| Lewisham, Deptford | 2,486 | 937 | 3,423 | . | Oxford Westand Abingdon | 460 | 175 | 635 | $\cdots$ |
| Leytonand Wanstead | 1,712 | 612 | 2,324 | . | Wantage | 416 | 187 | 603 | . |
| Mitcham and Morden | 1,506 | 571 | 2,077 | . | Witney | 349 | 147 | 496 | . |
| North Southwark and Bermondsey | 3,037 | 1,152 | 4,189 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old Bexley andSidcup | 534 | 266 | 800 | . | Surrey |  |  |  |  |
| Orpington | 878 | 333 | 1,211 | . | EastSurrey | 363 | 127 | 490 | . |
| Poplar and Canning Town | 3,710 | 1,137 | 4,847 | . | Epsom and Ewell | 451 | 205 175 | 656 |  |
| Putney | 951 | 385 | 1,336 | $\cdots$ | Esher and Walton | 489 | 175 172 | 664 |  |
| Regent's Park and KensingtonNorth Richmond Park | 2,691 | 1,119 | 3,810 | $\cdots$ | Mole Valley | 384 | 172 96 | 430 | $\because$ |
| Richmond Park | 657 | 262 | 1,319 | $\cdots$ | Reigate | 308 | 123 | 431 | .. |
| Ruislip - Northwood | 601 | 236 | 837 | $\cdots$ | Runnymede and Weybridge | 480 | 170 | 650 |  |
| Streatham | 3,160 | 1,198 | 4,358 | $\cdots$ | South West Surrey Surrey Heath | 375 422 | 135 163 | 510 585 |  |
| SuttonandCheam | 592 | 244 | 836 | . | Surrey Heath Woking | 422 501 | 163 150 | 585 651 |  |
| Tooting | 1,537 | 649 | 2,186 |  | Woking | 501 |  | 65 |  |
| Tottenham | 3,615 | 1,275 | 4,890 | . | WestSussex |  |  |  |  |
| Twickenham | 843 | 348 | 1,191 | $\cdots$ | Arundel andSouth Downs | 359 | 111 | 470 |  |
| Upminster | 586 | 284 | 870 | . | Bognor Regis and Littlehampton | 555 | 221 | 776 | . |
| Uxbridge | 744 | 298 | 1,042 | $\cdots$ | Chichester | 506 | 204 | 710 |  |
| Vauxhall | 3,580 | 1,303 | 4,883 | $\cdots$ | Crawley | 794 | 265 | 1,059 | . |
| Walthamstow West Ham | 2,192 | 769 | 2,961 | . | EastWorthing and Shoreham | 581 | 175 | 756 |  |
| West Ham | 2,592 | 876 | 3,468 | . | Horsham | 482 | 156 | 638 |  |
| Wimbledon | 753 | 318 | 1,071 | . | Mid Sussex | 349 | 118 | 467 |  |
| SOUTH EAST |  |  |  |  | Worthing West | 497 | 134 | 631 | . |
| Berkshire (former county) |  |  |  |  | Wight, Isle of Isle of Wight | 2,028 | 713 | 2,741 | .. |
| Bracknell | 703 | 278 | 981 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maidenhead | 639 | 246 | 885 | . | SOUTH WEST |  |  |  |  |
| Newbury | 508 | 184 | 692 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ReadingEast | 976 | 318 | 1,294 | .. | Avon (former county) |  |  |  |  |
| Reading West | 976 | 331 | 1,307 | . | Bath | 702 | 259 | 961 | . |
| Slough | 1,699 | 601 | 2,300 | $\cdots$ | Bristol East | 1,443 | 453 | 1,896 |  |
| Spelthorne | 511 | 219 | 730 | . | Bristol North West | 938 | 282 | 1,220 |  |
| Windsor | 639 | 258 | 897 | . | Bristol South | 1,248 | 400 | 1,648 | . |
| Wokingham | 479 | 195 | 674 | .. | Bristol West | 1,288 | 407 | 1,695 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kingswood | 675 | 228 | 903 |  |
| Buckinghamshire |  |  |  |  | Northavon | 492 | 161 | 653 |  |
| Aylesbury | 624 | 216 | 840 | . | Wansdyke | 292 | 144 | 436 |  |
| Beaconsfield | 477 | 181 | 658 | .. | Weston-Super-Mare | 787 | 244 | 1,031 |  |
| Buckingham | 330 | 123 | 453 | . | Woodspring | 367 | 140 | 507 | . |
| Chesham and Amersham | 518 | 169 | 687 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milton Keynes South West | 1,080 | 406 | 1,486 | .. | Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Falmouth and Camborne |  |  |  |  |
| North East Milton Keynes | 901 | 309 | 1,210 | .. | Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall | 1,358 1,210 | 396 619 | 1,829 |  |
| Wycombe | 1,003 | 276 | 1,279 | $\cdots$ | South East Cornwall | 788 | 332 | 1,120 |  |
| EastSussex |  |  |  |  | Stlves | 1,166 | 549 | 1,715 |  |
| Bexhill and Battle | 561 | 185 | 746 | .. | Truro and St Austell | 894 | 367 | 1,261 |  |
| BrightonKemptown | 1,323 | 493 | 1,816 | $\cdots$ | Devon |  |  |  |  |
| Brighton Pavilion | 1,327 | 477 | 1,804 | . | EastDevon | 449 | 168 | 617 |  |
| Eastbourne | 1,050 | 333 | 1,383 | . | Exeter | 1,073 | 333 | 1,406 |  |
| Hastings and Rye | 1,597 | 487 | 2,084 | $\cdots$ | North Devon | , 947 | 417 | 1,364 |  |
| Hove Lewes | 1,320 | 474 | 1,794 | . | Plymouth Devonport | 1,317 | 476 | 1,793 |  |
| Lewes Wealden | 573 | 215 134 | 788 | $\cdots$ | Plymouth Sutton | 1,751 | 505 | 2,256 |  |
| Wealden | 414 | 134 | 548 | . | South West Devon | 428 | 173 | 601 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Teignbridge | 815 | 315 | 1,130 |  |
| Aldershot | 654 | 275 | 929 | .. | Tiverton and Honiton | 560 | 228 | 788 |  |
| Basingstoke | 585 | 213 | 798 | $\cdots$ | Torbay Torridge and West Devon | 1,669 851 | 530 381 | 2,199 1,232 | $\cdots$ |
| EastHampshire | 563 | 189 | 752 |  | Totnes | 853 | 349 | 1,202 | . |
| Eastleigh | 500 | 196 | 696 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fareham | 442 | 150 | 592 | $\cdots$ | Dorset |  |  |  |  |
| Gosport | 545 | 176 | 721 | . | Bournemouth East | 746 | 268 | 1,014 |  |
| Havant | 867 | 315 | 1,182 | . | Bournemouth West | 721 | 214 | 935 |  |
| New Forest East | 426 | 148 | 574 | . | Christchurch | 370 | 130 | 500 | $\because$ |
| New Forest West | 357 | 124 | 481 | .. | Mid Dorsetand North Poole | 390 | 140 | 530 | $\cdots$ |
| North East Hampshire | 409 | 147 | 556 | .. | North Dorset | 291 | 124 | 415 |  |
| North West Hampshire | 438 | 173 | 611 | .. | Poole | 503 | 153 | 656 | $\cdots$ |
| Portsmouth North | 812 | 248 | 1,060 | .. | SouthDorset | 672 | 232 | 904 |  |
| Portsmouth South | 1,353 | 405 | 1,758 | .. | West Dorset | 331 | 156 | 487 | . |
| Romsey | 416 | 121 | 537 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southampton, Itchen | 1,398 | 349 | 1,747 | . | Gloucestershire |  |  |  |  |
| Southampton, Test | 1,364 | 301 | 1,665 | $\cdots$ | Cheltenham | 957 | 227 | 1,184 | .. |
| Winchester | 458 | 140 | 598 | .. | Cotswold | 402 | 167 | 569 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Forestof Dean | 781 | 355 | 1,136 | . |
| Kent |  |  |  |  | Gloucester | 1,397 | 442 | 1,839 | . |
| Ashford | 803 | 254 | 1,057 |  | Stroud | 737 | 261 | 998 | . |
| Canterbury | 819 | 278 | 1,097 | $\cdots$ | Tewkesbury | 519 | 185 | 704 | $\cdots$ |
| Chatham and Aylesford | 918 | 303 | 1,221 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dartford | 707 | 312 | 1,019 | . | Somerset |  |  |  |  |
| Dover | 1,065 | 328 | 1,393 | $\cdots$ | Somerton and Frome | 467 | 189 | 1,295 |  |
| Faversham and Mid Kent | 579 | 210 | 789 | $\cdots$ | Taunton | 681 | 213 | 894 |  |
| Folkestone and Hythe | 1,138 | 347 | 1,485 | . | Wells | 720 | 313 | 1,033 |  |
| Gillingham Gravesham | 905 1,103 | 339 458 | 1,244 1,561 | $\because$ | Yeovil | 526 | 185 | 711 | . |
| Maidstone and The Weald | 641 | 195 | 836 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medway | 1,081 | 378 | 1,459 | . | Wiltshire | 588 |  |  |  |
| North Thanet | 1,395 | 451 | 1,846 | . | North Swindon | 704 | 281 | 985 |  |
| Sevenoaks | 386 | 159 | 545 | $\cdots$ | North Wiltshire | 584 | 242 | 826 |  |
| SittingbourneandSheppey | 1,154 | 460 | 1,614 | .. | Salisbury | 370 | 130 | 500 |  |
| South Thanet | 1,086 | 378 | 1,464 | $\cdots$ | SouthSwindon | 1,187 | 381 | 1,568 | . |
| Tonbridge andMalling Tunbridge Wells | 493 502 | 174 176 | 667 678 | . | Westbury | 631 | 265 | 896 | . |

# CLAIMANT COUNT <br> Claimant count area statistics 

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 132003

|  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age populationa |  | Male | Female | All | Percentage of working-age population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WALES |  |  |  |  | Hamilton North and Bellshill | 1,499 | 457 | 1,956 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | HamiltonSouth | 1,145 | 309 | 1,454 | . |
| Aberavon | 946 | 251 | 1,197 | . | Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber | 1,134 | 409 | 1,543 | . |
| Alyn and Deeside | 797 | 268 | 1,065 | $\cdots$ | Kilmarnock and Loudoun | 1,737 | 579 | 2,316 | . |
| BlaenauGwent | 1,406 | 353 | 1,759 | . | Kirkcaldy | 1,743 | 532 | 2,275 | . |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | 601 | 231 | 832 | . | Linlithgow | 1,152 | 331 | 1,483 | .. |
| Bridgend | 883 | 288 | 1,171 | . | Livingston | 1,268 | 415 | 1,683 | . |
| Caernarfon | 976 | 295 | 1,271 |  | Midlothian | 697 | 193 | 890 | . |
| Caerphilly | 1,280 | 390 | 1,670 | . | Moray | 820 | 383 | 1,203 | . |
| Cardiff Central | 1,207 | 321 | 1,528 | . | Motherwell and Wishaw | 1,459 | 390 | 1,849 | . |
| Cardiff North | 524 | 147 | 671 | . | North EastFife | 696 | 264 | 960 | . |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 1,771 | 372 | 2,143 | . | North Tayside | 780 | 304 | 1,084 | . |
| Cardiff West | 1,432 | 349 | 1,781 | . | Ochil | 1,217 | 382 154 | 1,599 | $\cdots$ |
| Carmarthen Eastand Dinefwr | 651 | 244 | 895 | . | Orkney and Shetland | 433 | 154 | 587 | .. |
| Carmarthen WestandSouth Pembrokeshire | 1,017 | 378 | 1,395 | $\cdots$ | Paisley North | 1,400 | 328 | 1,728 | .. |
| Ceredigion | 691 | 268 | 959 | . | Paisley South | 1,419 | 376 | 1,795 | . |
| Clwyd South | 749 | 245 | 994 | .. | Perth | 897 | 289 | 1,186 | . |
| Clwyd West | 751 | 243 | 994 | . | Ross, Skye and Inverness West | 1,322 | 460 | 1,782 | $\cdots$ |
| Conwy | 985 | 292 | 1,277 | .. | Roxburgh and Berwickshire | 616 | 235 | 851 | . |
| Cynon Valley | 819 | 256 | 1,075 | . | Stirling Strathkelvinand Bearsden | 873 | 305 | 1,178 | $\cdots$ |
| Delyn | 570 | 210 | 780 |  | Strathkelvinand Bearsden | 857 | 230 | 1,087 | $\cdots$ |
| Gower | 773 | 207 | 980 | . | Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale | 598 | 209 | 807 | $\cdots$ |
| Islwyn | 851 | 268 | 1,119 | . | West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine | 407 | 176 | 583 | . |
| Llanelli | 1,089 | 314 | 1,403 | . | West Renfrewshire | 1,048 | 282 | 1,330 | . |
| MeirionnyddNant Conwy | 615 | 211 | 826 | . | Western Isles | 617 | 118 | 735 | . |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 1,293 | 327 | 1,620 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monmouth | 593 | 204 | 797 | . | NORTHERN IRELAND |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomeryshire | 316 | 161 | 477 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neath | 1,053 | 331 | 1,384 | . | BelfastEast | 1,321 | 308 | 1,629 | . |
| Newport East | 1,078 | 294 | 1,372 | . | BelfastNorth | 2,085 | 433 | 2,518 1789 | . |
| NewportWest | 1,354 | 399 | 1,753 | . | BelfastSouth | 1,369 | 420 | 1,789 | . |
| Ogmore | 908 | 269 | 1,177 | . | BelfastWest | 2,921 | 593 | 3,514 | . |
| Pontypridd | 980 | 296 | 1,276 | . | East Antrim | 1,604 1,558 | 468 | 2,072 | $\cdots$ |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | 1,186 | 436 | 1,622 | . | EastLondonderry ${ }^{\text {Fermanaghand South Tyrone }}$ | 1,558 | 464 | 2,022 2,044 | $\cdots$ |
| Rhondda ${ }_{\text {SwanseaEast }}$ | 987 | 296 | 1,283 | . | Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle | 1,538 2,849 | 717 | 2,044 3,566 | $\cdots$ |
| SwanseaEast SwanseaWest | 1,297 | 353 | 1,650 | . | Foyle Lagan Valley | 2,849 | 282 | 3,566 1,109 | $\cdots$ |
| SwanseaWest | 1,198 | 309 | 1,507 | . | Lagan Valley | 702 | 312 | 1,014 | $\cdots$ |
| Torfaen | 1,093 | 346 | 1,439 | . | Newry and Armagh | 1,697 | 522 | 2,219 | $\cdots$ |
| Vale of Clwyd Vale ofGlamorgan | 835 | 309 | 1,144 | . | Newry and Armagh North Antrim | 1,190 | 436 | 1,626 | $\cdots$ |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 1,292 | 387 | 1,679 | . | North Antrim | 1,013 | 322 | 1,335 | $\cdots$ |
| Ynys Mon | 1,209 | 428 | 989 1,643 | $\cdots$ | South Antrim | 1,111 | 367 | 1,478 | . |
|  |  |  |  | . | SouthDown | 1,485 | 421 | 1,906 | . |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  | Strangford | 1,082 | 303 | 1,385 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | UpperBann | 1,273 | 372 | 1,645 | .. |
| AberdeenCentral | 923 | 232 | 1,155 | . | West Tyrone | 1,747 | 558 | 2,305 | . |
| Aberdeen North | 577 | 158 | 735 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| AberdeenSouth | 735 | 224 | 959 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Airdrie and Shotts | 1,572 | 462 | 2,034 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angus | 1,090 | 427 | 1,517 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argylland Bute | 1,015 | 413 | 1,428 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ayr | 1,325 | 418 | 1,743 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BanffandBuchan | 711 | 261 | 972 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross | 1,147 | 323 | 1,470 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley | 1,781 | 567 | 2,348 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Fife | 1,941 | 617 | 2,558 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clydebank and Milingavie | 1,331 | 329 | 1,660 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clydesdale | 1,297 | 423 | 1,720 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coatbridge and Chryston | 1,157 | 338 | 1,495 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth | 889 | 229 | 1,118 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cunninghame North | 1,580 | 500 | 2,080 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| CunninghameSouth | 1,866 | 660 | 2,526 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumbarton | 1,463 | 454 | 1,917 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dumfries | 1,071 | 418 | 1,489 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundee East | 2,075 | 551 | 2,626 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| DundeeWest | 1,715 | 478 | 2,193 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunfermline East | 1,458 | 375 | 1,833 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunfermline West | 1,191 | 335 | 1,526 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastKilbride | 1,164 | 368 | 1,532 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EastLothian | 675 | 153 | 828 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastwood | 798 | 231 | 1,029 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghCentral | 1,127 | 339 | 1,466 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghEastandMusselburgh | 1,063 | 271 | 1,334 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh North and Leith | 1,393 | 416 | 1,809 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghPentlands | 954 | 277 | 1,231 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghSouth | 724 | 215 | 939 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| EdinburghWest | 853 | २2० | 1,073 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk East | 1,319 | 380 | 1,699 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falkirk West | 1,372 | 346 | 1,718 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galloway and Upper Nithsdale | 1,008 | 421 | 1,429 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Anniesland | 1,475 | 323 | 1,798 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Baillieston | 1,464 | 369 | 1,833 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Cathcart | 1,118 | 266 | 1,384 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Govan | 1,649 | 422 | 2,071 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| GlasgowKelvin | 1,628 | 430 | 2,058 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Maryhill | 1,917 | 506 | 2,423 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Pollok | 1,529 | 353 | 1,882 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Rutherglen | 1,022 | 236 | 1,258 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| GlasgowShettleston | 1,639 | 396 | 2,035 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Springburn | 1,770 | 450 | 2,220 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gordon | 495 | 178 | 673 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greenock and Inverclyde | 1,543 | 353 | 1,896 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^23]|  | Male | Female | All | Proportion of working-age populationa |  | Male | Female | All | Proportion of working-age populationa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 763,912 | 248,916 | 1,012,828 | 2.8 | SOUTH EAST | 60,219 | 20,732 | 80,951 | 1.7 |
| NORTH EAST | 46,895 | 12,724 | 59,619 | 3.9 | Berkshire, Buckinghamshire |  |  |  |  |
| Tees Valley and Durham | 20,625 | 5,567 | 26,192 | 3.8 | and Oxfordshire | 14,850 6659 | 5,239 | 20,089 | 1.5 |
| Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees | 5,822 | 1,519 | 7,341 | 4.5 | Milton Keynes | 1,981 | +,715 | 2,696 | 2.0 |
| South Teeside | 7,042 | 1,662 | 8,704 | 5.3 | Buckinghamshire CC | 2,936 | 955 | 3,891 | 1.3 |
| Darlington | 1,693 | 458 | 2,151 | 3.7 | Oxfordshire | 3,274 | 1,141 | 4.415 | 1.1 |
| Northumberland and Tyne and Wear | 6,068 | 7,1928 | - 3 7,996 | 4.0 | Surrey, East and West Sussex | 16,979 | 5,910 | 22,889 | 1.5 |
| Northumberland | 4,343 | 1,531 | 5,874 | 3.1 | Brighton and Hove | 3,824 | 1,388 | 5,212 | 3.2 |
| Tyneside | 16,444 | 4,103 | 20,547 | 4.2 | East Sussex CC | 4,341 | 1,410 | 5,751 | 2.1 |
| Sunderland | 5,483 | 1,523 | 7,006 | 4.0 | Surrey | 4,691 | 1,728 | 6,419 | 1.0 |
| NORTH WEST | 96,798 | 27,736 | 124,534 | 3.0 | Hampshire and the Isle of Wight | 13,615 | 4,383 | 17,998 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Portsmouth | 2,165 | 653 | 2,818 | 2.4 |
| Cumbria | 5,500 | 1,770 | 7,270 | 2.5 | Southampton | 2,888 | 672 | 3,560 | 2.5 |
| West Cumbria | 3,591 | 1,052 | 4,643 | 3.3 | Hampshire CC | 6,534 | 2,345 | 8,879 | 1.2 |
| Cheshire Cumbria | 1,909 | 718 | 2,627 | 1.7 | Isle of Wight | 2,028 | 713 | 2,741 | 3.7 |
| Cheshire Halton and Warrington | 9,441 | 1,923 1,327 | 12,364 5,710 | 3.0 | Kent | 14,775 | 5,200 | 19,975 | 2.1 |
| Cheshire CC | 5,058 | 1,596 | 6,654 | 1.6 | Medway Towns | 2,742 12,033 | r 4.236 | 3,709 16,266 | 2.4 2.0 |
| Greater Manchester | 37,036 | 10,338 | 47,374 | 3.1 |  |  | 4,233 |  | 2.0 |
| Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North | 21,620 15.416 | 5,860 | 27,480 19,894 | 3.4 2.8 | SOUTH WEST | 40569 | 14734 | 55303 | 1.9 |
| Lancashire | 15,781 | 4,790 | 20,571 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 1,845 | ,557 | 2,402 | 2.9 | Gloucester, Wiltshire |  |  |  |  |
| Blackpool | 2,799 | 782 | 3,581 | 4.3 | and North Somerset | 17,089 | 5,917 | 23,006 | 1.7 |
| Lancashire CC | 11,137 | 3,451 | 14,588 | 2.1 | Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset, | 4,878 | 1,522 | 6,400 | 2.6 |
| Merseyside EastMerseyside | 29,040 6,487 | 7,915 1,918 | 36,955 8,405 | 4.5 | South Gloucestershire | 3,354 | 1,196 | 4,550 | 1.2 |
| Liverpool | 12,660 | 3,317 | 15,977 | 5.8 | Gloucestershire | 4,793 | 1,637 | 6,430 | 1.9 |
| Sefton | 4,430 | 1,172 | 5,602 | 3.4 | Swindon | 1,867 | 651 | 2,518 | 2.2 |
| Wirral | 5,463 | 1,508 | 6,971 | 3.8 | Wiltshire CC | 2,197 | 911 | 3,108 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dorset and Somerset | 7,351 | 2,679 | 10,030 | 1.5 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 71,886 | 21,979 | 93,865 | 3.1 | Bournemouth and Poole | 2,241 | 729 | 2,970 | 1.7 |
| East Riding and North Lincolnshire | 15,544 | 4,921 | 20,465 | 3.9 | Dorset CC Somerset | 1,783 3,327 | 688 1.262 | 2,471 4.589 | 1.1 |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of | 7,187 | 2,020 | 9,207 | 6.2 |  | 5,416 | 2,263 | 7,679 | 2.6 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 3,286 | 1,244 | 4,530 | 2.4 | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 5,416 | 2,263 | 7,679 | 2.6 |
| North and North East Lincolnshire | 5,671 | 1,657 | 6,728 | 1.6 1.7 | Devon | 10,713 | 3,875 | 14,588 | 23 |
| York | 1.495 | , 444 | 1,939 | 1.7 | Plymouth | 3,322 | 1,085 | 4,407 | 2.9 |
| North Yorkshire CC | 4,184 | 1,602 | 5,786 | 1.7 | Torbay | 2,105 | 682 | 2,787 | 3.8 |
| South Yorkshire | 20,121 | 5,772 | 25,893 | 3.3 | Devon CC | 5,286 | 2,108 | 7,394 | 1.8 |
| Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham | 10,932 | 3,279 | 14,211 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheffield | 9,189 | 2,493 | 11,682 | 3.7 | WALES | 38,817 | 11,780 | 50,597 | 2.9 |
| Westadford | 30,500 | , 2473 | 39,782 | 3.1 | West Wales and The Valleys | 25,901 | 8.002 | 03 | 31 |
| Leeds | 10,345 | 3,102 | 13,447 | 3.0 | Isle of Anglesey | 1,209 | 434 | 1,643 | 4.2 |
| Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield | 11,397 | 3,665 | 15,062 | 2.7 | Gwynedd | 1,933 | 595 | 2,528 | 3.7 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 47,191 | 16,514 |  |  | Conwy and Denbighshire | 2,350 | 788 | 3,138 | 2.8 |
|  |  |  | 63,705 | 2.5 | South West Wale | 4,634 | 1,640 | 6,274 | 3.0 |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | 24,971 | 8,139 | 33,110 | 2.7 | Central Valleys | 4,993 | 1,123 | 5,040 6,464 | 2.9 3.3 |
| Derby | 3,943 | 1,190 | 5,133 | 3.8 | Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot | 3,997 | 1,082 | 4,679 | 3.0 |
| East Derbyshire | 3,490 3 | 1,211 | 4,701 | 2.9 | Swansea | 3,268 | -869 | 4,137 | 3.1 |
| South and West Derbyshire | 6,884 | 1,561 1,632 | 7,445 | 4.6 | East Wales | 12,916 | 3,778 | 16,694 | 2.6 |
| North Nottinghamshire | 4,701 | 1,653 | 6,354 | 2.5 | Monmouthshire and Newport | 2,941 | 863 | 3,804 | 2.9 |
| South Nottinghamshire | 2,688 | '892 | 3,580 | 1.8 | Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan | 6,302 | 1,605 | 7,907 | 3.0 |
| Leicestershire, Rutland |  |  |  |  | Flintshire and Wrexham | 2,749 | 914 | 3,663 | 2.1 |
| and Northamptonshire | 16,548 6,491 | 6,281 2 | 22,829 8769 | 2.4 | Powys | 924 | 396 | 1,320 | 1.8 |
| Leicestershire CC and Rutland | 4,432 | 1,849 | 6,281 | 1.6 | SCOTLAND | 85,443 | 25,221 | 110,664 | 3.5 |
| Northamptonshire | 5,625 | 2,154 2,094 | 7,779 7766 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lincolnshire | 5,672 | 2,094 | 7,766 | 2.0 | North East Scotland ${ }^{\text {Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and }}$ | 4,415 | 1,510 | 5,925 |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 76,672 | 23,854 | 100,526 | 3.1 | North East Moray ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,415 | 1,510 | 5,925 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Eastern Scotland | 29,487 | 8,859 | 38,346 | 3.2 |
| Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire |  |  |  |  | Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife | 7,924 | 2,383 | 10,307 | 4.2 |
| anderefordshire, County of | 9,848 1,349 | 3,576 | 13,424 1,857 | 1.8 | EastLothian and Midlothian | 1,643 | 430 | 2,073 | 2.0 |
| Worcestershire | 4,470 | 1,594 | 6,064 | 1.8 | Scottish Borders, The | 1,069 | 408 | 1,477 | 2.3 |
| Warwickshire | 4,029 | 1,474 | 5,503 | 1.8 | Edinburgh, City of | 5,988 | 1,690 | 7,678 | 2.6 |
| Shropshire and Staffordshire | 14,596 | 5,156 | 19,752 | 2.2 | Falkirk | 2,691 | 726 | 3,417 | 3.8 |
| Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC | 1,635 1,977 | 587 688 | 2,222 2,665 | 2.2 1.6 | Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian | 2,470 2,420 | 872 746 | 3,342 3,166 | 2.5 3.1 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 3,846 | 1,135 | 4,981 | 3.4 | South Western Scotland ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 45,571 | 12,841 | 58,412 | .. |
| Staffordshire CC | 7,138 | 2,746 | 9,884 | 2.0 | East and West Dumbartonshire, |  |  |  |  |
| West Midlands | 52,228 | 15,122 | 67,350 | 4.4 | Helensburgh and Lomond ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,691 | 1,025 | 4,716 |  |
| Sirmingham | 24,781 1,826 | 6,845 | 31,626 2,477 | 5.4 2.1 | Dumfries and Galloway | 2,079 | 839 | 2,918 | 3.4 |
| Coventry | 5,340 | 1,401 | 6,741 | 3.7 | EastAyrshire and North AyrshireMainland ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 6,163 14,406 | 2,023 | -8,186 | 4.9 |
| Dudley and Sandwell | 10,813 | 3,330 | 14,143 | 4.0 | Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire |  | 3,563 |  | 4.9 |
| Walsall and Wolverhampton | 9,468 | 2,895 | 12,363 | 4.2 | and Renfrewshire | 6,208 | 1,570 | 7,778 | 3.7 |
| EAST | 46,381 | 17,282 | 63,663 | 1.9 | North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire | 6,220 2,077 | 1,758 669 | 7,978 2,746 | 3.9 4.1 |
| East Anglia | 19,722 | 7,016 | 26,738 |  | South Lanarkshire | 4,727 | 1,394 | 6,121 | 3.3 |
| Peterborough | 1,800 | ,541 | 2,341 | 2.4 | Highlands and the Islands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5,970 | 2,011 | 7,981 | .. |
| Cambridgeshire CC | 3,526 | 1,309 | 4,835 | 1.4 | Caithness and Sutherland |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | 8,021 | 2,868 | 10,889 | 2.3 | and Ross and Cromarty ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,788 | 530 | 2,318 | .. |
| Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire | 13,303 | 5,033 | 18,336 | 1.8 | Inverness andNairn and Moray, | 1,553 | 500 | 2,053 |  |
| Luton | 2,937 | 1,005 | 3,942 | 3.4 | Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh |  |  |  |  |
| Bedfordshire CC | 3,562 | 1,312 | 4,874 | 2.0 | and Argyll and the Islands ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,579 | 709 | 2,288 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Hertfordshire }}$ Essex | 6,804 13,356 | 2,716 5,233 | 9,520 | 1.5 | Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 617 | 118 | 735 | 4.8 |
| Essex ${ }_{\text {Southend-on-Sea }}$ | 13,356 2,270 | 5,233 | 18,589 2,955 | 1.9 3 | Orkney Islands | 189 | 87 | 276 | 2.4 |
| Thurrock | 1,443 | 620 | 2,063 | 2.3 | Shetland Islands | 244 | 67 | 311 | 2.3 |
| Essex CC | 9,643 | 3,928 | 13,571 | 1.7 | NORTHERN IRELAND | 27,372 | 7,804 | 35,176 | 3.4 |
| LONDON | 125669 | 48556 | 174225 | 3.7 | Northern Ireland | 27,372 | 7,804 | 35,176 | 3.4 |
| Inner London | 67,203 | 25,629 | 92,832 | 4.9 | Belfast | 6,769 | 1,550 | 8,319 | 4.9 |
| Inner London-West | 17,259 | 7,230 | 24,489 | 3.5 | Outer Belfast | 4,469 | 1,269 | 5,738 | 2.5 |
| Inner London-East | 49,944 | 18,399 | 68,343 | 5.7 | East of Northern Ireland | 4,935 | 1,535 | 6,470 | 2.6 |
| Outer London | 58,466 | 22,927 | 81,393 | 2.9 | North of Northern Ireland | 5,898 | 1,642 | 7,540 | 4.5 |
| Outer London-East and North East | 22,407 | 8,904 | 31,311 | 3.2 | West and South of Northern Ireland | 5,301 | 1,808 | 7,109 | 3.2 |
| Outer London- South Outer London - West and North West | 12,720 | 5,050 | 17,770 | 2.5 | West and South of Northern Ireland | 5,324 | 1,820 | 7,144 | 3.2 |
| Outer London - West and North West | 23,339 | 8,973 | 32,312 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |

# CLAIMANT COUNT <br> Claimant count flows: standardised ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | INFLOW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Male | Female |
| Month ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 249.5 \\ & 226.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.5 \\ & 165.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.1 \\ & 61.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222.7 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160.9 \\ & 163.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.8 \\ & 63.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 233.2 \\ & 219.6 \\ & 215.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168.0 \\ & 159.6 \\ & 155.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.2 \\ & 59.9 \\ & 59.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.4 \\ & 232.4 \\ & 231.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.4 \\ 1.0 \\ -0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.3 \\ & 167.1 \\ & 167.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.1 \\ & 65.3 \\ & 64.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Jul 11 <br> Aug 8 <br> Sep 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 256.1 \\ & 246.8 \\ & 232.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1777.2 \\ & 170.5 \\ & 162.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.9 \\ & 76.2 \\ & 69.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.4 \\ & 230.3 \\ & 229.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.9 \\ & 166.5 \\ & 165.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.5 \\ & 63.8 \\ & 64.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 236.0 \\ & 233.8 \\ & 224.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.6 \\ & 169.2 \\ & 165.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 8.3 .3 \\ 64.6 \\ 58.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225.0 \\ & 225.2 \\ & 226.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.7 \\ & 161.5 \\ & 161.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.3 \\ & 63.7 \\ & 64.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2003$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.9 \\ & 256.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.5 \\ & 183.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.3 \\ & 228.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162.2 \\ & 163.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.1 \\ & 64.6 \end{aligned}$ |


| UNITED KINGDOM |  | OUTFLOW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |
|  |  | All | Male | Female | All | Change since previous month | Male | Female |
| Month ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | Feb 14 Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 247.3 \\ & 254.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.8 \\ & 185.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.5 \\ & 69.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223.0 \\ & 227.3 \end{aligned}$ | -1.8 4.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 161.2 \\ & 164.4 \end{aligned}$ | 61.8 62.9 |
|  | Apr 11 <br> May 9 <br> Jun 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 250.0 \\ & 250.2 \\ & 230.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.7 \\ & 182.5 \\ & 168.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.2 \\ & 67.7 \\ & 62.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227.1 \\ & 204.5 \\ & 228.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -13.4 \\ -12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165.1 \\ & 173.8 \\ & 164.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.0 \\ & 66.7 \\ & 63.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Jul 11 <br> Aug 8 <br> Sep 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 2359.1 \\ & 239.9 \\ & 255.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171.0 \\ & 171.2 \\ & 177.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.1 \\ & 68.8 \\ & 77.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.6 \\ & 234.0 \\ & 228.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.3 2.4 -5.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 167.8 \\ & 169.4 \\ & 165.3 \end{aligned}$ | 63.8 64.6 63.0 |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 267.4 \\ & 235.4 \\ & 209.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.9 \\ & 166.4 \\ & 150.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.5 \\ & 68.8 \\ & 69.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.7 \\ & 229.1 \\ & 228.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 -0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 164.9 \\ & 165.1 \\ & 164.8 \end{aligned}$ | 63.8 64.0 63.6 |
| 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 9 \\ & \text { Feb } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.4 \\ & 243.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 176.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \\ & 67.0 \end{aligned}$ | $218.8$ $221.9$ | -9.6 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 157.1 \\ & 159 ? \end{aligned}$ | 61.7 62.7 |
| Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour MarketStatistics Helpline:02075336094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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.

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Duration of claim |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Less than 13 weeks | 13 to 26 weeks | 26 to 52 weeks | 52 to 104 weeks | More than 104 weeks | Total |
| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Found | work | 86.8 | 21.8 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 125.5 |
| Works | n average 16+hours perweek | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| Gone a | road | 4.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 8.4 |
| Claime | dincome Support | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Claime | d Incapacity Benefit | 5.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 12.8 |
| Claime | danotherbenefit | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Full-tim | e education | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Approv | edtraining | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Govern | ment-supportedtraining | 8.5 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 21.6 |
| Retirem | entagereached | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Automa | atic credits | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Gone to | prison | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Attendi | gcourt | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Defectiv | ve claim | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Ceased | claiming | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.9 |
| Deceas |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Notkno |  | 9.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 14.6 |
| Failedt | osign | 44.9 | 12.3 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 68.2 |
| New cla | aim review | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Total |  | 173.5 | 49.1 | 35.5 | 14.3 | 4.8 | 277.2 |
| As a percentage of those with a known destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}72.8 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 63.0 | 47.0 | 36.5 | 20.9 |  |
| Works | onaverage 16+hoursperweek | 2.5 | 1.2 5.6 | 0.8 4.9 | 0.6 4.0 | ${ }_{2} 0.6$ |  |
| Claime | dincome Support | 2.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 9.6 |  |
| Claime | d Incapacity Benefit | 4.2 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 15.7 |  |
| Claime | danotherbenefit | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 5.1 |  |
| Full-tim | e education | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |  |
| Approv | edtraining | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| Govern | ment-supportedtraining | 7.1 | 8.1 | 20.9 | 30.5 | 40.4 |  |
| Retirem | entagereached | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 |  |
| Autom | atic credits | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 |  |
| Gone to | prison | 0.7 0.1 | 0.9 0.1 | 0.5 0.1 | 0.5 0.1 | 0.2 |  |
| Defectiv | ve claim | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| Ceased | dclaiming | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 |  |
| Deceas |  | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |  |
| New cla | aim review | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |  |
| Total |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Source:Jobcentre Plus administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline:02075336094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: | Formerly Table C. 34. Computerised claims only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The table published lastmonth contained incorrectdata. The corrected table can be found on the National Statistics website at:www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?v/nk=550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 2003

| Age (years) | Off-flows (thousands) |  |  | Mean duration (weeks) |  |  | Median duration (weeks) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 18-19 | 26.1 | 42.7 | 68.8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 41.1 | 97.2 | 138.3 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 25-29 | 20.4 | 62.0 | 82.4 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 30-34 | 15.7 | 52.4 | 68.1 | 18 | 24 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 35-39 | 13.5 | 42.9 | 56.4 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 40-44 | 13.2 | 34.5 | 47.7 | 19 | 28 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 45-49 | 12.8 | 28.4 | 41.3 | 20 | 29 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 50-54 | 12.3 | 25.2 | 37.5 | 19 | 27 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 55-59 | 10.4 | 21.6 | 32.1 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 60 andover | n/a | 8.4 | 8.4 | n/a | 33 | 33 | n/a | 10 | 10 |
| Allages | 171.2 | 422.2 | 593.4 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| North East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{7}$ |
| 18-19 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 25-29 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 35-39 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 24 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 40-44 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| 45-49 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 19 | 29 | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 50-54 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 19 | 30 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 55-59 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| 60 andover | n/a | 0.5 | 0.5 | n/a | 35 | 35 | Na | 8 | 8 |
| Allages | 9.2 | 27.4 | 36.7 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| North West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 18-19 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 5.1 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 25-29 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 7 |  | 8 |
| 30-34 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| 35-39 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 40-44 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 45-49 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 18 | 27 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| $50-54$ | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 19 | 28 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 55-59 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 21 | 31 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 andover | n/a | 0.9 | 0.9 | n/a | 35 | 36 | Na | 8 | 8 |
| Allages | 20.0 | 54.8 | 74.8 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 18-19 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 14.0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 35-39 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 40-44 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 18 | 28 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 18 | 29 | 26 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 50-54 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 19 | 26 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 55-59 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 and over | n/a | 0.7 | 0.7 | n/a | 28 | 29 | Na | 10 | 10 |
| Allages | 15.3 | 41.4 | 56.8 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| East Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| $18-19$ $20-24$ | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 25-29 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 35-39 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 40-44 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 16 | 26 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 18 | 28 | 25 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| $50-54$ | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 19 | 26 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 55-59 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 andover | n/a | 0.7 | 0.7 | n/a | 35 | 35 | n/a | 11 | 11 |
| Allages | 11.5 | 26.9 | 38.3 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| West Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 18-19 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 20-24 | 4.1 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 25-29 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 30-34 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 35-39 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 40-44 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 18 | 31 | 28 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| 45-49 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 20 | 32 | 28 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| $50-54$ | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 21 | 29 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| $55-59$ | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 60andover Allages | n/a 16.4 | 0.9 41.2 | 0.9 57.6 | n/a | 38 28 | 38 28 | Na | 11 | 11 |
| Allages | 16.4 | 41.2 | 57.6 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| $18-19$ $20-24$ | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| $25-29$ $30-34$ | 1.4 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| $35-39$ $40-44$ | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 15 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 40-44 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 45-49 $50-54$ | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| 50-54 $55-59$ | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 55-59 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 andover | n/a | 0.7 | 0.7 | n/a | 22 | 22 | n/a | 10 | 10 |
| Allages | 12.4 | 27.7 | 40.1 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-17 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 18-19 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 20-24 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 18.1 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 25-29 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| 30-34 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 21 | 29 | ${ }^{26}$ | 11 | 15 | 14 |
| 35-39 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 23 | 31 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 15 |
| 40-44 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 7.1 | ${ }^{26}$ | 36 | 33 | 13 | 17 | 16 |
| 45-49 $50-54$ | 1.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 28 | 38 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 15 |
| 50-54 $55-59$ | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 24 | 34 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| 55-59 60 and over | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 33 | 42 | 39 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 60andover Allages | n/a 26.7 | 0.8 55.1 | 0.8 81.8 | n/a | 47 26 | 47 24 | n/a 11 | 19 13 | 19 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


na Notapplicable
Note: Formerly Table C.35. Claims in this table terminated in the November 2002 to January 2003 accounting months. Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

| Year/quarter/month | Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Number of starts ${ }^{\text {b }}$ in quarter/month |  |  | Number of leavers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ in quarter/month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | All ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Male | Female | Alld | Male | Female | Alld |
| UNITED KINGDOM ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 105.3 | 35.2 | 140.6 | 35.9 | 13.4 | 49.3 | 23.7 | 9.8 | 33.6 |
| 1999 | 103.5 | 36.6 | 140.1 | 29.3 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 38.4 | 16.1 | 53.9 |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 101.1 | 33.5 | 134.6 | 157.2 | 57.3 | 214.5 | 56.1 | 23.8 | 79.9 |
| 1999 | 98.8 | 34.1 | 133.0 | 136.2 | 55.0 | 191.3 | 138.5 | 54.4 | 192.9 |
| 2000 | 80.1 | 28.1 | 108.5 | 124.1 | 51.5 | 175.9 | 142.7 | 57.5 | 200.4 |
| 2001 | 63.8 | 22.9 | 87.0 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 10.0 |
| Jan-Mar2002 | 72.4 | 26.4 | 99.2 | 31.6 | 13.1 | 44.8 | 28.1 | 11.2 | 39.3 |
| Apr-Jun2002 | 72.5 | 26.1 | 99.1 | 30.9 | 11.8 | 42.9 | 30.9 | 12.1 | 43.0 |
| Jul-Sep2002 | 62.3 | 23.5 | 86.2 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 15.5 | 5.8 | 21.4 |
| Oct2002 | 67.7 | 24.6 | 92.8 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 15.2 |
| Nov2002 | 63.2 | 23.0 | 86.7 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 19.4 |
| Dec2002 | 60.9 | 22.5 | 83.8 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 12.6 |

a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to December 2002.
Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999
Formerly Table F. 11
G. 12

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES
Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-December 2002a

| GREAT BRITAIN | Total | Gateway ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Options |  |  |  |  | Follow-through ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Employer | Education and training | Voluntary sector | Environment Task Force |  |
| All ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 83.8 | 49.4 | 21.21 | 3.65 | 8.64 | 4.46 | 4.46 | 13.24 |
| Male | 60.9 | 35.1 | 15.76 | 2.76 | 6.27 | 2.64 | 4.10 | 10.05 |
| Female | 22.5 | 14.0 | 5.36 | 0.90 | 2.30 | 1.81 | 0.36 | 3.16 |
| People with disabilities ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 10.7 | 5.6 | 3.14 | 0.55 | 1.28 | 0.69 | 0.62 | 1.96 |
| Peoplefromethnicminority groups ${ }^{\dagger}$ | 16.9 | 10.9 | 3.79 | 0.36 | 2.22 | 0.92 | 0.29 | 2.27 |
| White | 63.4 | 36.1 | 16.79 | 3.20 | 6.12 | 3.40 | 4.07 | 10.54 |
| Prefer notto say | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.62 | 0.10 | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.43 |
| Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for December 2002 Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Indiving those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Ind
d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999 Formerly Table F. 12.

| GREAT BRITAIN | Total | Unsubsidised | Options |  |  |  |  | Other |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/quarter/month of leaving |  |  | Total | Employer | Education and training | Voluntary sector | Environmen Task Force | Transfer to other benefits | Other | Not known ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All 1998 | 128.3 | 33.31 | 57.80 | 13.75 | 28.76 | 7.93 | 7.36 | 9.82 | 10.13 | 17.20 |
| 1999 | 208.5 | 51.84 | 88.70 | 15.70 | 36.21 | 18.66 | 18.13 | 16.83 | 18.21 | 32.93 |
| 2000 | 186.5 | 49.56 | 69.73 | 12.31 | 25.56 | 16.55 | 15.31 | 16.33 | 18.72 | 32.15 |
| 2001 | 165.8 | 45.07 | 54.00 | 9.21 | 18.52 | 13.75 | 12.51 | 16.06 | 16.75 | 33.96 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 39.1 | 9.48 | 13.19 | 1.97 | 4.33 | 3.64 | 3.24 | 3.96 | 3.97 | 8.52 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 42.6 | 11.74 | 13.14 | 2.49 | 4.24 | 3.45 | 2.96 | 4.02 | 3.85 | 9.84 |
| Jul-Sep 2002 | 46.4 | 12.15 | 14.92 | 2.33 | 5.58 | 3.63 | 3.39 | 4.05 | 5.16 | 10.11 |
| Oct 2002 | 13.9 | 4.07 | 4.05 | 0.61 | 1.62 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 1.27 | 1.39 | 3.15 |
| Nov 2002 | 17.7 | 5.24 | 5.08 | 0.68 | 2.05 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.65 | 1.58 | 4.13 |
| Dec 2002 | 10.4 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 0.29 | 0.96 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.92 | 1.26 | 3.41 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 91.9 | 24.39 | 42.55 | 10.24 | 20.68 | 4.74 | 6.88 | 5.37 | 6.92 | 12.66 |
| 1999 | 150.4 | 38.31 | 65.58 | 11.59 | 26.00 | 11.01 | 16.98 | 8.91 | 12.78 | 24.87 |
| 2000 | 132.8 | 35.87 | 51.37 | 9.06 | 18.34 | 9.72 | 14.26 | 8.51 | 13.09 | 24.01 |
| 2001 | 118.6 | 32.53 | 39.91 | 6.77 | 13.50 | 8.02 | 11.62 | 8.71 | 11.87 | 25.55 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 28.0 | 6.97 | 9.88 | 1.50 | 3.20 | 2.17 | 3.01 | 2.06 | 2.79 | 6.28 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 30.4 | 8.46 | 9.70 | 1.89 | 3.11 | 1.99 | 2.73 | 2.12 | 2.74 | 7.35 |
| Jul-Sep 2002 | 33.0 | 8.81 | 10.96 | 1.78 | 4.00 | 2.10 | 3.08 | 2.05 | 3.59 | 7.58 |
| Oct 2002 | 9.9 | 2.92 | 3.02 | 0.47 | 1.19 | 0.57 | 0.79 | 0.65 | 0.98 | 2.37 |
| Nov 2002 | 12.6 | 3.76 | 3.79 | 0.50 | 1.51 | 0.68 | 1.11 | 0.87 | 1.16 | 3.06 |
| Dec 2002 | 7.5 | 1.76 | 1.84 | 0.21 | 0.73 | 0.34 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.90 | 2.54 |
| Female 30.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 36.4 | 8.92 | 15.25 | 3.51 | 8.07 | 3.19 | 0.48 | 4.45 | 3.20 | 4.54 |
| 1999 | 58.0 | 13.53 | 23.10 | 4.11 | 10.20 | 7.65 | 1.14 | 7.92 | 5.42 | 8.05 |
| 2000 | 53.5 | 13.68 | 18.32 | 3.25 | 7.20 | 6.83 | 1.04 | 7.82 | 5.63 | 8.09 |
| 2001 | 47.1 | 12.51 | 14.04 | 2.44 | 4.99 | 5.73 | 0.88 | 7.35 | 4.87 | 8.35 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 11.1 | 2.50 | 3.27 | 0.47 | 1.11 | 1.47 | 0.22 | 1.90 | 1.18 | 2.22 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 12.1 | 3.25 | 3.39 | 0.60 | 1.11 | 1.46 | 0.22 | 1.89 | 1.11 | 2.47 |
| Jul-Sep 2002 | 13.3 | 3.31 | 3.89 | 0.54 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 0.31 | 2.00 | 1.56 | 2.51 |
| Oct 2002 | 3.9 | 1.14 | 1.01 | 0.13 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.08 | 0.61 | 0.41 | 0.77 |
| Nov 2002 | 5.0 | 1.47 | 1.27 | 0.18 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.09 | 0.77 | 0.42 | 1.06 |
| Dec 2002 | 2.9 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.86 |

a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview ew.
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later
c Whacted in follow-up surveys find work. $\quad$ WUV
Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F. 13.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal
process reached

| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| GREAT BRITAIN | Number into sustained employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | Number into other employment ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/quarter/month | Total | Unsubsidised | Subsidised ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Total | Unsubsidised | Subsidisede |
| Allf     <br> 1998 41.54 36.76 1.78 13.27 <br> 1999 83.79 78.09 2.70 12.47 <br> 2000 63.61 73.22 1.18 1.12 <br> 2001 63.81 3.39 18.87  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Apr-Jun 2002 <br> Jul-Sep 2002 <br> Oct2002 <br> Nov2002 <br> Dec 2002 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.66 \\ 15.09 \\ 16.05 \\ 5.51 \\ 6.83 \\ 3.19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.70 \\ 13.68 \\ 14.38 \\ 5.03 \\ 6.23 \\ 2.89 \end{array}$ | 0.96 1.41 1.67 0.48 0.60 0.29 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.47 \\ & 4.51 \\ & 5.18 \\ & 1.87 \\ & 1.63 \\ & 0.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.18 \\ & 4.16 \\ & 4.79 \\ & 1.76 \\ & 0.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.35 \\ & 0.39 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.09 \\ & 0.02 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan-Mar2002 } \\ & \text { Apr-Jun2002 } \\ & \text { Jul-Sep 2002 } \\ & \text { Oct2002 } \\ & \text { Nov2002 } \\ & \text { Dec2002 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.22 \\ 10.84 \\ 11.58 \\ 3.95 \\ 4.87 \\ 2.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.52 \\ 9.77 \\ 10.32 \\ 3.59 \\ 4.43 \\ 2.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 1.07 \\ & 1.26 \\ & 0.36 \\ & 0.44 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.58 \\ & 3.37 \\ & 3.86 \\ & 1.36 \\ & 1.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.36 \\ & 3.11 \\ & 3.58 \\ & 1.27 \\ & 1.14 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | 0.22 0.26 0.28 0.08 0.06 0.01 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Apr-Jun 2002 <br> Jul-Sep 2002 <br> Oct2002 <br> Nov 2002 <br> Dec 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.43 \\ & 4.23 \\ & 4.44 \\ & 1.54 \\ & 1.95 \\ & 0.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.17 \\ & 3.89 \\ & 4.03 \\ & 1.42 \\ & 1.79 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.34 \\ & 0.41 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 \\ & 1.14 \\ & 1.30 \\ & 0.51 \\ & 0.43 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.81 \\ & 1.05 \\ & 1.19 \\ & 0.48 \\ & 0.40 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-Mar 2002 <br> Apr-Jun 2002 <br> Jul-Sep 2002 <br> Oct2002 <br> Nov2002 <br> Dec 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.60 \\ & 2.06 \\ & 2.22 \\ & 0.88 \\ & 1.03 \\ & 0.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \\ & 1.93 \\ & 2.06 \\ & 0.84 \\ & 0.95 \\ & 0.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.13 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | 0.45 0.59 0.67 0.26 0.25 0.10 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.43 \\ & 0.56 \\ & 0.63 \\ & 0.26 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.03 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Source: AS | mation Centre, DWP iries: 01142595741 |
| a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. <br> d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment. <br> e Excluding those who have been' in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. <br> g Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. <br> $g$ Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note:For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999. Formerly Table F. 15. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- 16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

| GREAT BRITAIN | Number on New Deal at year/quarter/monthend ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Number of starts ${ }^{\text {b }}$ in year/quarter/month |  |  | Number of leavers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ in year/quarter/month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/quarter/month | Male | Female | Alld | Male | Female | Alld | Male | Female | Alld |
| April - Jun 2001 | 22.3 | 4.5 | 27.6 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Jul - Sep 2001 | 36.5 | 7.4 | 44.9 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Oct - Dec 2001 | 45.0 | 8.7 | 54.5 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 4.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 44.7 | 8.7 | 54.3 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 11.3 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 47.3 | 8.9 | 57.1 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 9.4 |
| Jul-Sep 2002 | 46.6 | 8.9 | 56.3 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 11.0 |
| Oct2002 | 52.5 | 9.8 | 63.1 | 10.7 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 9.4 |
| Nov 2002 | 53.6 | 10.0 | 64.3 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 12.0 |
| Dec 2002 | 53.4 | 9.9 | 64.0 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 7.9 |

a Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.
b Those identifed
Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Note: Forfurther information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999. Formerly Table F. 16.
Q. $17 \begin{aligned} & \text { GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES } \\ & \text { Numbers participating in New Deal } 25+\text { enhanced programme end-December } 20\end{aligned}$

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ enhanced programme end-December 2002 (Post-April 2001 starts)

| GREAT BRITAIN | Total | Gateway | Employer Subsidy | IAPa | BET/BS ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Selfemployment | ETO ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Work experience/ placement | IAP training | Other ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Followthrough ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | 64.0 | 43.2 | 2.4 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Male | 53.4 | 35.8 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Female | 9.9 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| People with disabilities | 17.2 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| People from ethnic minority groups ${ }^{\dagger}$ | 9.0 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 |

a Intensive Activity Period - mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
b Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.
c Education and Training Opportunity - available for up to 12 months
d Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work-Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
e Individuals join the Follow-through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within three months.
Note:For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F. 17.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Gateway by destination ${ }^{\text {a }}$ New Deal 25+ enhanced programme (Post-April 2001 starts)

a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview
Intensive
 wille counted as 'not known' Past reat號 son. As further data are added, the numbers going into jobs in recent months may be revised upwards
e Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
Note:For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999 Formerly Table F. 18.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a

| GREAT BRITAIN | Number into | ained employm |  | Number into | ployment ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter/month | Total | Unsubsidised | Subsidised ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Total | Unsubsidised | Subsidisede |  |
| Allf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun2001 | 2.21 | 1.74 | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.43 |  | 07 |
| Jul-Sep 2001 | 5.71 | 4.70 | 1.01 | 1.46 | 1.31 |  | . 15 |
| Oct-Dec 2001 | 6.30 | 5.16 | 1.14 | 1.91 | 1.77 |  | . 14 |
| Jan-Mar2002 | 7.43 | 6.10 | 1.33 | 1.87 | 1.70 |  | . 17 |
| Apr-Jun2002 | 8.19 | 6.71 | 1.49 | 2.28 | 2.05 |  | . 23 |
| Jul-Sep2002 | 8.47 | 7.09 | 1.38 | 2.60 | 2.37 |  | . 23 |
| Oct2002 | 2.75 | 2.30 | 0.44 | 0.91 | 0.85 |  | . 07 |
| Nov2002 | 3.45 | 2.94 | 0.51 | 0.94 | 0.89 |  | . 05 |
| Dec 2002 | 1.68 | 1.44 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.31 |  | . 01 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun2001 | 1.82 | 1.44 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.36 |  | 05 |
| Jul-Sep 2001 | 4.61 | 3.78 | 0.83 | 1.23 | 1.10 |  | 12 |
| Oct-Dec 2001 | 5.08 | 4.11 | 0.97 | 1.59 | 1.48 |  | . 11 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 6.14 | 5.02 | 1.11 | 1.59 | 1.45 |  | 14 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 6.87 | 5.62 | 1.24 | 1.95 | 1.75 |  | 20 |
| Jul-Sep2002 | 7.04 | 5.86 | 1.17 | 2.25 | 2.06 |  | 20 |
| Oct2002 | 2.26 | 1.90 | 0.36 | 0.76 | 0.70 |  | . 06 |
| Nov 2002 | 2.81 | 2.37 | 0.44 | 0.79 | 0.75 |  | . 05 |
| Dec 2002 | 1.38 | 1.18 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.27 |  | . 01 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun 2001 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 |  | . 01 |
| Jul-Sep 2001 | 0.95 | 0.80 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.18 |  | . 03 |
| Oct-Dec 2001 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 0.26 |  | . 03 |
| Jan-Mar 2002 | 1.20 | 0.99 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.22 |  | . 03 |
| Apr-Jun 2002 | 1.22 | 0.99 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.26 |  | . 03 |
| Jul-Sep 2002 | 1.32 | 1.12 | 0.20 | 0.31 | 0.28 |  | . 03 |
| Oct2002 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.13 |  | . 01 |
| Nov2002 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.14 |  | . 00 |
| Dec 2002 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |  | . 00 |
|  | psg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr-Jun 2001 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 |  | . 00 |
| Jul-Sep 2001 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.13 |  | . 01 |
| Oct-Dec 2001 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.19 |  | . 01 |
| Jan-Mar2002 | 0.79 | 0.71 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.17 |  | . 01 |
| Apr-Jun2002 | 0.82 | 0.74 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.20 |  | . 01 |
| Jul-Sep2002 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.08 | 0.26 | 0.24 |  | . 02 |
| Oct2002 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.08 |  | . 00 |
| Nov 2002 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.07 |  | . 00 |
| Dec2002 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 |  | . 00 |

Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
Totals include those whose sex is not recorded
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
Note:For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999. Formerly Table F. 19

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. Latestestimates 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 $41 / 3$ week month

The vacancy datafor Northern Ireland have been suspended sinceMarch 1999 and the figures betweenMarch and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected tableG.3.

## H 2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:a seasonally adjusted

|  |  | North East | North West | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | East | London | South East | South West | England | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DPCL | IBWE | BCQG | BCQF | BCQE | DPCO | BCQB | DPCP | BCQD | VAST | BCQJ | BCQK | BCQL | BCQM | DPCB |
| 1999 | 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 | $\cdots$ | 341.7 |
|  | Mar | 19.9 | 39.5 | 29.4 | 22.2 | 35.2 | 24.0 | 36.2 | 40.5 | 32.3 | 279.2 | 19.0 | 37.5 | 335.7 | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\cdots$ | 361.6 |
|  | Sep | 19.3 | 42.1 | 34.6 | 22.7 | 36.6 | 24.3 | 35.3 | 45.3 | 35.5 | 295.7 | 19.1 | 41.9 | 356.7 | . | 365.6 |
|  | 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 |

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 <br> Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted 


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

Note: Formerly Table G.3. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.
Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001.
The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:
A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.
Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.
Investigations show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002 . Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and the Departmentfor 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 compute system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this diffculty, further problems of a procedura nature came to light as contributory factors. These furd seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8 . 900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figure were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of openvacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effectof 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 statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours wer 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.

| 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 |
| 1996 |  | 230 | 244 | 353 | 364 | 1303 | 97 |
| 1997 |  | 206 | 216 | 129 | 130 | 235 | 86 |
| 1998 |  | 159 | 166 | 91 | 93 | 282 | 34 |
|  |  | 200 | 205 | 140 | 141 | 242 | 57 |
|  |  | 207 | 212 | 182 | 183 | 499 | 52 |
| 20002001 |  | 187 | 194 | 167 | 180 | 525 | 43 |
| 2001 |  | 141 | 146 | 918 | 943 | 1323 | 21 |
| 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 | ${ }_{26} 8$ | 16.4 | 17.9 1114 | 36.2 1149 | 10.7 14.1 |
|  | Aug | 16 12 | 26 19 | 101.7 3.2 | 111.4 88.9 | 114.9 93.1 | 14.1 4.2 |
|  | Sep Oct | 12 <br> 24 | 19 30 | 3.2 5.1 | 88.9 8.0 | 93.1 14.4 | 4.6 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 7 | ${ }_{7}^{63.8}$ | 92.6 | 4.5 |
|  | Jun | 18 | 27 | 7.3 6.3 | 8.7 | 12.5 23.6 | 3.4 |
|  | Aug | 9 | 14 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 17.6 | 2.4 |
|  |  | 11 | 16 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 23.8 |  |
|  | Oct Nov | 10 14 | 16 19 | 3.7 6.5 | 6.8 11.4 | 38.9 62.1 | 2.5 4.8 |
|  | Dec | 12 | 16 | 30.1 | 34.4 | 102.1 |  |
| 2002 | Jan | 17 | 22 | 10.1 | 34.1 | 93.6 | 4.1 |
|  | Feb | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | ${ }_{23}^{13}$ | 5.2 | ${ }_{585} 6.5$ | 23.9 | 2.0 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | ${ }_{21}^{23} \mathrm{R}$ | 54.8 5.0 | ${ }_{8.4} 5$ | 79.8 19.4 | ${ }^{2} .2$ |
|  | May | 7 R | 10 R | 62.8 | 64.1 R | 81.4 |  |
|  | Jun | 11 | ${ }^{16}$ | 3.9 | 35.5 | 57.3 |  |
|  | Jul | 14 R | ${ }_{23}^{20} \mathrm{R}$ | 620.1 R | 62.0 R | 521.4 R | 0.5 R |
|  | Aug Sep | 14 11 | 23 | 3.8 3.3 | 6.0 10.4 | 13.1 9.9 | 2.4 1.4 |
|  | Oct | 13 | 22 | 33.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 1.0 |
|  | Nov | 15 R | ${ }_{13} \mathrm{R}$ | 117.1 R | 133.6 R | 371.4 R | 0.6 R |
|  | Dec | 6 | 13 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 0.4 |
| 2003 | Jan | 5 | 7 | 1.3 | 28.9 | 90.1 | 0.1 |

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

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants | Transport, ;storage and communication | Finance, realestate, renting and business activities | Public administration and defence | Education | Health and social work | Other community, social and personal service activities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIC1992 |  | A,B | C,E | D | F | G,H | I | J,K | L | M | N | O,P,Q |
| 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 |
| 2002 |  | - | - | 21 | 17 | 62 | 96 | 9 | 488 | 376 | 148 | 107 |
| 2000 | Jan | - | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | - | 2.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 | - |
|  | Feb | - | - | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.8 | 1.4 | - |
|  | Mar | - | 0 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 5.0 | - | - | 6.3 | - | 0.2 |
|  | Apr | - | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | - | - | 6.3 | - | 0.2 |
|  | May | - | . | 3.2 | 1.0 | - | 8.2 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
|  | Jun | - | - | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.4 | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.4 |
|  | Jul | - | - | 10.7 | 0.1 | - | 24.2 | - | 0.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.6 |
|  | Aug | - | - | 14.1 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 18.2 | - | 14.4 | 11.4 | 25.1 | 9.1 |
|  | Sep | - | - | 4.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 5.8 | - | 12.9 | 11.7 | 29.5 | 9.0 |
|  | Oct | - | - | 1.6 | - |  | 5.8 | - |  | 0.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 |
|  | Nov | - | 2.1 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 0 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 37.0 | 11.7 |
|  | Dec | - | - | 7.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 18.1 | 4.4 |
| 2001 | Jan | - | - | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 12.6 | - | 5.5 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 2.6 |
|  | Feb | - | - | 5.6 | 4.5 | - | 11.3 | - | 4.7 | 0.1 | 9.4 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Mar | - | - | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 16.9 | - | 6.5 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 0.6 |
|  | Apr | - | - | 1.7 | 02 | - | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 11.1 | - |
|  | May | - | - | 4.5 | 0.2 | - | 46.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 10.1 | $0{ }^{-}$ |
|  | Jun | - | - | 4.1 | 0.4 | - | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
|  | Jul | - | $\overline{-}$ | 3.4 | 0.4 | - | 3.5 | 0.1 | 16.2 | , | 0.1 |  |
|  | Aug | - | 3.3 | 2.4 | - | - | 3.1 | - | 6.5 | - | 2.2 | - |
|  |  | - | 5.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 12.7 | - |  |  |
|  | Oct | - | 6.1 | 2.5 |  | - | 1.5 | . | 25.6 | - | 3.2 | - |
|  | Nov | - | 0.6 | 4.8 | - | 0.1 | 2.1 | - | 52.4 | 5 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
|  | Dec | - | 9.6 |  | - | - | 3.7 | - | 82.9 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2002 | Jan | - | - | 4.1 | - | 0.1 | 24.1 R | 0.1 | 63.4 | 1.0 | - | 0.7 |
|  | Feb | - | - | 2.0 | - | . | 2.2 R | 2.1 R | 16.6 | 0.8 | - | 0.2 |
|  | Mar | - | - | 2.2 |  | - | 7.3 | 4.0 | 17.2 | 47.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
|  | Apr | - | 0.2 | 5.5 | 0.7 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 4.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
|  | May | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |  | 4.2 | 6.8 | - | 3.5 | 57.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
|  | Jun | - | - | 0.7 | $10 \cdot$ | 8.4 R | 12.6 R | - | 7.5R | 7.9 | 10.9 R | 9.3 |
|  | Jul | - | - | 0.5 R | 16.0 | 43.3 | 6.6 | - | 72.7 | 195.1 | 107.2 R | 80.1 |
|  | Aug | - | - | 2.4 | , |  | 4.7 | $\bigcirc$ | 3.4 | - | 2.5 | 0.2 |
|  | Sep | - | - | 1.4 | - | 1 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |
|  | Oct | - | - | 1.0 | - | 4.1 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
|  | Nov | - | - | 0.6 R | - | 1.7 | 2.7 | $\bigcirc$ | 288.5 | 62.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
|  | Dec | - | - | 0.4 | - | - | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | , | 4.9 | 0.1 |
| 2003 | Jan | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | 1.5 | - | 86.2 | 2.2 | - | 0.1 |

[^24]Stoppages in progress: industry

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.
$+\quad$ Lessthan 50 workers involved.
$+\quad$ Less than 50 workers involved.
$++\quad$ Less than 50 working days lost.
Note:Formerly Table G. 12 .

| Stoppages: January 2003 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Stoppages in progress | 7 | 28,900 | 90,100 |
| of which, stoppages: <br> Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months | 5 2 | $\begin{gathered} 1,300^{a} \\ 27,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,300 \\ 85,800 \end{array}$ |
| 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 2003 are provisional. |  |  |  |
| Stoppages in progress: cause |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 12 months to January 2003 |  |  |
|  | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits | 67 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 813,400 \\ 73,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100,600 \\ 135,000 \end{array}$ |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 5 | 1,600 | 4,200 |
| Redundancyquestions | 9 | 4,200 | 13,500 |
| Trade union matters | 7 | 4,100 | 4,600 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 7 | 6,000 | 47,100 |
| Manning and work allocation | $२ 2$ | 6,100 | 9,100 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 14 | 4,500 | 5,600 |
| All causes | 139 | 913,500 | 1,319,800 |


| UNITED KINGDOM | Economically active |  |  | Total in employment |  |  | Unemployed |  |  | Economically inactive |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Not in FTEa | In FTE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| LEVELS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All 16-17 | 840 | 313 | 527 | 664 | $2 २ 2$ | 442 | 175 | 93 | 83 | 676 | 93 | 583 |
| 18-24 | 3,741 | 3,109 | 633 | 3,370 | 2,807 | 563 | 372 | 303 | 69 | 1,272 | 547 | 725 |
| Allunder25 | 4,581 | 3,422 | 1,159 | 4,034 | 3,028 | 1,005 | 547 | 396 | 151 | 1,949 | 641 | 1,308 |
| Male $\quad 16-17$ | 418 | 192 | 226 | 317 | 132 | 185 | 101 | 60 | 41 | 357 | 49 | 308 |
| 18-24 | 2,010. | 1,702 | 307 | 1,785 | 1,515 | 270 | 224 | 187 | 37 | 496 | 135 | 361 |
| Allunder25 | 2,428 | 1,894 | 534 | 2,103 | 1,647 | 455 | 325 | 248 | 78 | 854 | 184 | 670 |
| Female 16-17 | 421 | 121 | 300 | 347 | 90 | 257 | 74 | 32 | 42 | 319 | 44 | 275 |
| 18-24 | 1,732 | 1,406 | 325 | 1,584 | 1,291 | 293 | 147 | 116 | 32 | 776 | 412 | 364 |
| Allunder25 | 2,153 | 1,527 | 625 | 1,931 | 1,381 | 550 | 222 | 148 | 74 | 1,095 | 456 | 639 |
| RATES (\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All 16-17 | 55.9 | 77.0 | 47.5 | 43.8 | 54.6 | 39.9 | 20.9 | 29.6 | 15.7 | 44.6 | 23.0 | 52.5 |
| 18-24 | 74.6 | -85.0 | 46.6 | 67.2 | 76.8 | 41.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.9 | - 25.4 | 15.0 | 53.4 |
| Allunder 25 | 70.2 | 24.2 | 47.0 | 61.8 | 74.6 | 40.7 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 13.1 | - 29.8 | 15.8 | 53.0 |
| Male $\quad 16$-17 | 53.0 | - 79.7 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 54.7 | 34.7 | 24.2 | 31.5 | 18.0 | 46.1 | 20.3 | 57.7 |
| 18-24 | 80.2 | - 92.6 | 46.0 | 71.2 | -82.5 | 40.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 12.0 | - 19.8 | 7.4 | 54.0 |
| Allunder25 | 74.0 | - 91.1 | 44.4 | 64.1 | 79.3 | 37.8 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 14.5 | - 26.0 | 8.9 | 55.6 |
| Female $\quad 16-17$ | 56.9 | 93.1 | 52.2 | 46.9 | - 54.4 | 44.7 | 17.6 | 26.7 | 14.0 | - 43.1 | 26.9 | 47.8 |
| 18-24 | 69.1 | 177.3 | 47.2 | 63.2 | - 71.0 | 42.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9.8 | - 30.9 | 22.7 | 52.8 |
| Allunder 25 | 66.3 | 37.0 | 49.5 | 59.5 | 69.6 | 43.5 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 33.7 | 23.0 | 50.5 |

CHANGES ON QUARTER
levels

| All | 16-17 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 9 | -3 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 6 | -17 | -9 | -8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | -23 | -64 | 40 | -2 | -41 | 39 | -21 | -22 | 1 | 50 | 30 | 21 |
|  | Allunder25 | -3 | -62 | 59 | 7 | -44 | 51 | -10 | -17 | 7 | 33 | 21 | 12 |
| Male | 16-17 | 5 | 7 | -2 | 0 | 1 | -2 | 6 | 7 | -1 | -4 | -5 | 0 |
|  | 18-24 | 1 | -21 | 22 | 14 | -5 | 19 | -13 | -16 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
|  | Allunder 25 | 7 | -13 | 20 | 14 | -3 | 17 | -7 | -9 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Female | 16-17 | 15 | -6 | 21 | 9 | -5 | 14 | 6 | -1 | 7 | -13 | -4 | -9 |
|  | 18-24 | -25 | -43 | 18 | -16 | -36 | 20 | -9 | -7 | -2 | 38 | 25 | 13 |
|  | Allunder25 | -10 | -49 | 39 | -7 | -41 | 34 | -3 | -8 | 5 | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| RATES (\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | 16-17 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | -1.2 | -1.7 | -1.2 |
|  | 18-24 | -0.9 | -0.9 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 1.1 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -0.9 |
|  | Allunder 25 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.9 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -1.1 |
| Male | 16-17 | 0.6 | 2.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -2.2 | 0.3 |
|  | 18-24 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | -0.6 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -1.3 |
|  | Allunder25 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| Female | 16-17 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | -1.9 | -0.8 | -2.6 |
|  | 18-24 | -1.4 | -1.6 | 0.5 | -1.0 | -1.3 | 1.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | -0.5 |
|  | Allunder25 | -0.6 | -1.4 | 1.4 | -0.5 | -1.1 | 1.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | -1.4 |

a Full-timeeducation.
Denominator=All persons in the relevantage groupforeconomically active, total in employment and economically inactive;economically active for unemployment.
Note: Formerly TableG.21. Relationshipbetweencolumns: $1=2+3 ; 1=4+7 ; 4=5+6 ; 7=8+9 ; 10=11+12$.
These data have not been reweighted to post-2001Census interim revised population estimates. Please seep567, Labour Market Trends, November 2002, for further information.

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

Placed intoemployment by Jobcentre advisory service

[^25]|  | East | East Midlands | London | North East | North West | South East | South West | West Midlands | Yorkshire and the Humber | England | Scotland | Wales | Great Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of offers | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 36 | 16 | 38 | 90 |
| Value of offers ( $£ 000$ ) | 0 | 775 | 459 | 3,120 | 2,030 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 4,063 | 10,797 | 7,640 | 11,147 | 29,584 |

a Date of first payment.
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES <br> Regional Selective Assistance: offers of $£ 75,000$ or more: October - December $2002^{\text {a }}$ 

| Region and company | Travel-to-work area | Total amount of assistance offered ( $£$ ) | Project categoryb | SIC 1992 description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EAST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |
| Eurofilter (Air Filters) Ltd | Mansfield | 650,000 | B | Manufacture misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s. |
| AKWaste Management Ltd | Nottingham | 125,000 | A | Other business activities n.e.s. |
| Total |  | 775,000 |  |  |
| LONDON |  |  |  |  |
| Johnson Matthey Plc | London | 100,000 | A | Agents: sale of fuels, ores, chems |
| JTA Joinery Ltd | London | 79,000 | A | Manufacture builders' carpentry and joinery |
| Ritec International Ltd | London | 130,000 | B | Manufacture soap. Detergents, cleaning preps |
| SGold and Sons Ltd | London | 150,000 | A | Wholesale elec household appliances |
| Total |  | 459,000 |  |  |
| NORTH EAST |  |  |  |  |
| Caparo Eng Ltd | Hartlepool | 80,000 | B | Other construction involving spec trades |
| Mayflower Energy Ltd | Middlesborough and Stockton | 1,500,000 | A | Building and repairing of ships |
| High Force Research Ltd | Sunderland and Durham | 100,000 | A | Architectural and engineering acts |
| MagnaKanseiLtd | Sunderland and Durham | 850,000 | A | Manufacture of other plastic products |
| HMH Sheet Metal Fabrications Ltd | Tyneside | 150,000 | A | Forging/pressing metal, powder met |
| International Cuisine Ltd | Tyneside | 200,000 | A | Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s. |
| OCR Colourprint Ltd | Tyneside | 120,000 | B | Printingn.e.s. |
| Osborne Eng Ltd | Tyneside | 120,000 | B | General mechanical engineering |
| Total |  | 3,120,000 |  |  |
| NORTH WEST |  |  |  |  |
| Rolls-Royce Plc | Liverpool | 245,000 | B | Manufacture of engines and turbines |
| Bethall Fleet Services (Kirkby) Ltd | Liverpool | 140,000 | A | Maint and repair of motor vehicles |
| Cargill Plc | Liverpool | 500,000 | B | Grain milling, mfe cereal foods |
| Polythene Industries Ltd | Liverpool | 300,000 | B | Manufacture of other plastic products |
| BritishPolythene Ltd | Warrington | 155,000 | A | Manufacture of plastic packing goods |
| HS Administrative Services Ltd | Warrington | 200,000 | A | Accntg/bookkeepg/auditg/tax cons |
| Haironville TAC Ltd | Wigan and St Helens | 245,000 | B | Manufacture of metal structures and parts |
| QuarytechLtd | Wigan and St Helens | 100,000 | A | Manufacture oth general purpose mch n.e.s. |
| Mitchell's Auction Co Ltd | Workington | 95,000 | B | Wholesale of live animals |
| Total |  | 1,980,000 |  |  |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |
| Alpha Plating Technologies Ltd | Dudley and Sandwell | 80,000 | A | Treatment and coating of metals |
| Dyer (Structural Steelwork) Ltd | Wolverhampton and Walsall | 200,000 | A | General construction, civil engineerg |
| Total |  | 280,000 |  |  |

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

| OmegaPlc | Doncaster | 400,000 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Headland FoodsLtd | Grimsby | $1,694,000$ |
| Afos Ltd | Hull | 120,000 |
| Estate Wire Ltd | Sheffield and Rotherham | 150,000 |
| GB Posters and Publications Ltd | Sheffield and Rotherham | 103,522 |
| Thornton Precision Components Ltd | Sheffield and Rotherham | $1,400,000$ |
| Yorkshire Trade Windows Ltd | Wakefield | 100,000 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{3 , 9 6 7 , 5 2 2}$ |

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Regional Selective Assistance: offers of $£ 75,000$ or more: October - December 2002a ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Region and company | Travel-to-work area | Total amount of assistance offered (£) | Project categoryb | SIC 1992 description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |
| Sanquhar Tile Services Ltd | Dunfries | 150,000 | B | Manufacture carpets and rugs |
| Bonar Yarns and Fabrics Ltd | Dundee | 200,000 | B | Other textile weaving |
| Day International (UK) Ltd | Dundee | 400,000 | A | Manufacture of other rubber products |
| MacLellan Consulting Ltd | Dunfermline | 200,000 | A | Software consultancy and supply |
| Absolute Quality Incorporated | Glasgow | 250,000 | A | Software consultancy and supply |
| Daniel Montgomery and Son Ltd | Glasgow | 900,000 | B | Manufacture of plastic packing goods |
| Idox Information Systems Ltd | Glasgow | 180,000 | B | Library and archives activities |
| Indigo Lighthouse Solutions Ltd | Glasgow | 450,000 | A | Storage andwarehousing |
| Linn Products Ltd | Glasgow | 1,350,000 | A | Manufacturetelevision, radio, video, assoc |
| Marshall Food Group Ltd | Glasgow | 400,000 | A | Production and preserv'g poultry meat |
| Tradingports Ltd | Glasgow | 170,000 | A | Gambling and betting activities |
| Diageo ScotlandLtd | Kirkcaldy | 1,900,000 | B | Manufacture distilled alcoholic beverages |
| Powerwall Systems Ltd | Motherwell and Lanark | 200,000 | A | Floor and wall covering |
| Vallourec Mannesmann Oil and Gas UK Ltd | Motherwell and Lanark | 800,000 | B | Manufacture of steel tubes |
| Total |  | 7,550,000 |  |  |
| WALES |  |  |  |  |
| BookPeopleLtd | Bangorand Carnarfon | 800,000 | A | Retail sale: books, newspapers, stationery |
| Walkanville Ltd | Bangorand Carnarfon | 80,000 | A | Manufacture of cordage/rope/twine/netting |
| D P Manuf UKLtd | Bridgend | 1,680,000 | B | Manufacture of other plastic products |
| Cabinet Factory Ltd | Cardiff | 120,000 | A | Manufacture of otherfurnitures |
| PorticoSoftware Ltd | Cardiff | 800,000 | A | Renting of office machinery and equip |
| Tellermate Plc | Cardiff | 225,000 | A | Manufacture of office machinery |
| Exodus Electronic Ltd | Cwmbran and Monmouth | 250,000 | A | Manufacture lighting equip and elec lamps |
| Cosgrove Packaging Ltd | Flint | 390,000 | A | Manufacture of other plastic products |
| Norwest Networks Ltd | Flint | 79,000 | A | Data processing |
| PPALtd | Flint | 75,000 | A | Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft |
| Dale Sailing Co Ltd | Haverfordwest | 170,000 | A | Building/repairing pleasure/sportboats |
| MCSManuf Ltd | Llandrindod Wells | 1,255,000 | A | Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equip |
| UKCanLtd | Merthyr | 550,000 | A | Manufacture of light metal packaging |
| Jet Vac Systems | Neath and Port Talbot | 200,000 | A | Other service activities n.e.s. |
| Orion Electric (UK) Ltd | Neath and Port Talbot | 370,000 | B | Manufacturetelevision, radio, video, assoc |
| Relats UKLtd | Newport | 125,000 | B | Manufacture of other elecequip n.e.s. |
| AbtestLtd | Pontypridd and Aberdare | 83,600 | A | Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others |
| AllprintLtd | Ponty ${ }^{\text {ridd and Aberdare }}$ | 100,000 | A | Printingn.e.s. |
| Living Connections Ltd | Pontypridd and Aberdare | 240,000 | B | Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles |
| Symes-Wu Industries (UK) Ltd | Pontypridd and Aberdare | 500,000 | B | Manufacture of otherfurniture |
| Conlan International Ltd | Rhyl and Denbigh | 90,000 | A | Business and management consultancy |
| BKF Plastics Ltd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 250,000 | A | Otherbusiness activities n.e.s. |
| CarnbrookLtd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 250,000 | A | Manufacture of otherfurniture |
| CarpenterLtd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 200,000 | A | Manufacture of other rubber products |
| Desk Line Office Furniture Ltd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 1,200,000 | A | Manufacture other office and shop furniture |
| PedagogLtd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 250,000 | A | Other business activities n.e.s. |
| Technology Concepts Ltd | Rhymney and Abergavenny | 232,000 | A | Manufacture computers and other inf proce equip |
| Gwyddelwern Sawmills Ltd | Ruthin and Bala | 150,000 | B | Sawmilling/planing/impreg'n of wood |
| Total |  | 10,714,600 |  |  |

a Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above, therefore, represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.
b $\quad \mathrm{A}=$ Employment created, $\mathrm{B}=$ Employment safeguarded.
Note: Formerly Table G. 32
Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H0ET (020 72152598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 2425623).
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (0292082 3626)
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.


[^26]g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
$\mathrm{h} \quad$ Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
j Average ofdaily rates.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

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

| UNITED KINGDOM |  | All items (RPI) |  | All items excluding |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Mortgage interest payments (RPIX) |  | Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { Jan 13, } \\ \text { 1987=100 } \end{array}$ | Percentage change over 12 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Jan 13, } \\ \text { 1987 }=100 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change over 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index } \\ \text { Jan 13, } \\ 1987=100 \end{array}$ | Percentage change over 12 months |
|  |  | CHAW | CZBH | CHMK | CDKQ | cBzw | CBZX |
| 2001 | Mar | 172.2 | 2.3 | 169.6 | 1.9 | 162.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Apr May | 173.1 174.2 | 1.8 2.1 | 170.8 172.1 | 2.0 2.4 | 162.9 164.4 | 2.2 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 |
|  | Feb | 179.3 | 3.2 | 177.9 | 3.0 | 170.6 | 3.1 |

## J. 12 <br> RETAIL PRICES <br> European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)a


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 on the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission

b 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 Provisional
P Provisional

Labour Market Statistics Helpline
02075336094
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

02075336176
National Statistics enquiry service
08456013034
info@statistics.gov.uk
Skills and Education Network
01142593327
FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:
Claimant count 02075336094 Earnings
Average Earnings Index (monthly)
01633819002
aei@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement

01633819002
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

02075336094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs
01633819002
productivity@ons.gov.uk

| Economic activity and inactivity | 02075336094 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Employment |  |
| Annual employment statistics | 01633812038 |
| Sub-regional estimates | 01633812038 |

annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series- short-term estimates 01633812079
Total workforce hours worked per week 01633812766
productivity@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)

02075336094


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 ${ }^{\circledR}$ (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S91.
01913342680
National Statistics Time Series Data service.
08456013034
The latest labour market statistics national and regional First Releases can be accessed at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/Ims_regional.asp. Regional releases can be viewed by clicking on the regions on the map, and a link to the national release appears below the map. If you have any problems with this service, contact the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 02075336094.


[^0]:    a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.
    b Less than $£ 4.20$ per hour for people aged 22 and over; less than $£ 3.60$ per hour for people aged 18 to 21 . For those aged 18 and over
    c For those aged 22 and over.

[^1]:    a Less than $£ 4.20$ per hour for those aged 22 and over; less than $£ 3.60$ per hour for those aged 18 to 21 .

[^2]:    a Comparison groups omitted from the regression are shown in bold.
    b Statistically significant estimates are marked*.
    c Logarithm is used.
    Note: Standard errors are corrected for the fact that the pooled sample includes multiple observations.

[^3]:    a For women aged 16 to 49 and men aged 16 to 59.
    b Centres of population.
    c Areas that are mainly devoted to agricultural production.

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

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

[^6]:    a Denominator = all persons of working age.

[^7]:    a
    a
    bembers of $H M$ Forces are excluded.
    Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
    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.
    R Revised

[^8]:    a HMF - HM Forces; GST - government-supported trainees; UPFW - unpaid family workers.
    Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaidfamily workers rebtained wholly fromLFS and estimates forHMFores from MoD. Forfurther information, seep467, Labour MarketTrends, December 1995.

    The self-employed component of the 'Total hours worked' data have been adjusted to take account of the recent Census 2001 results.

[^9]:    * $\quad$ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

[^10]:    a Denominator = economically active for that age group. fe size too small for a reliable estimate.

[^11]:    a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

[^12]:    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, December2002, for further information.

[^13]:    a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

[^14]:    a The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period ayear ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends, p227.

    R Revised
    Provisional

[^15]:    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.
    Sampling variability represent ' 95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:

    A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{B}=$ sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{C}=$ sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

[^16]:    a $\quad$ 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.
    Sampling variability represent ' 95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent
    $A=$ sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{B}=$ sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
    $\mathrm{C}=$ sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
    A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April

[^17]:    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

[^18]:    Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

[^19]:    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

[^20]:    Note: Formerly TableC.12. Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figurestherefore differ intotal fromthose given in Table F.1. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

[^21]:    a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988 .
    Note: Formerly Table C.13. Only computerised claims are analysed by age duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table F.1. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

[^22]:    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

[^23]:    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 furthe details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

[^24]:    a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2003 are provisiona
    Note:Formerly Table G. 11.

[^25]:    a The data is 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.

[^26]:    a Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
    b $\quad$ Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
    b Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including
    inventory holding gains.
    Not seasonally adjusted.
    e Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
    FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

