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Next issue: 5 June 2003



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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

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Labour Market  
trends

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 April 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 virtually unchanged in the three months to February 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

① **Unemployment** rate decreased in the three months to February 2003 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in March 2003.

Survey data for the three months ending in February show little change 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 March was slightly higher.

The working age employment rate was 74.5 per cent, little changed over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 33,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 22,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 1,800, to 939,900. There was an average monthly rise of 1,600 over the past three months, but an average monthly fall of 800 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings was 3.0 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous month.

## New this month

December-February 2003 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

March 2003 data: Claimant count;

February 2003 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.4\%$

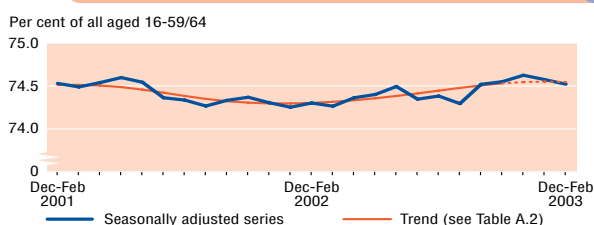


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.2\%$

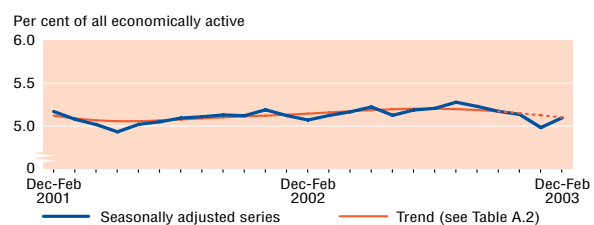
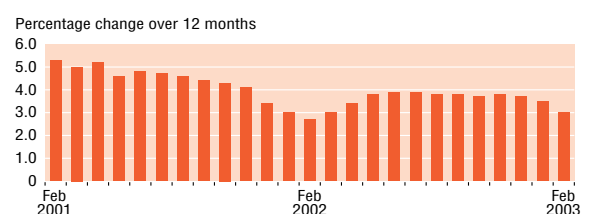


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability  $\pm 1.2\%$



## SUMMARY

- ① **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the three months to February 2003, virtually unchanged on the three months to November 2002 and up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the three months to February 2003 period, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to November 2002 and unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ① **Employment** was 27.81 million in the three months to February 2003, up 234,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **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).
- ① **Unemployment level** was 1.49 million in the three months to February 2003. This is 20,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Claimant count** up 1,800 on the month to March 2003 to 939,900. Claimant count rate in March 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the February 2003 rate (Table A.3).
- ① **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to February 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to November 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points from the three months to February 2002 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the three months to February 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to November 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to February 2002 (Table A.1).
- ① **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.0 per cent in February 2003, up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.5 per cent from the January 2003 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ① Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

## EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** up 7,000 since the three months to November 2002 to 14.98 million in the three months to February 2003, and **women** up 26,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 25,000 since the three months to November 2002 to 20.69 million in the three months to February 2003. People in **part-time employment** up 8,000 over the same period to 7.12 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.8 per cent (140,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.55 million in the three months to February 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 894.2 million in the three months to February 2003, down 1.4 million from the three months to November 2002. This is due to a decrease of 0.9 per cent in average actual weekly hours, offset by an increase in total employment of 0.8 per cent (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 2,000 over the year to stand at 215,000 in the three months to February 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** fell 28,000 over the year to stand at 314,000 in the three months to February 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** was virtually unchanged over the year to stand at 393,000 in the three months to February 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in six regions over the year but up in the East, South East, South West and West Midlands regions, and unchanged in the North West and London regions. The highest rate was in London at 6.8 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.6 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

## CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 17,600 over the year to stand at 142,800 in March 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 260,600 in March 2003, a rise of 6,500 since March 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,100 in March 2003, a rise of 400 since March 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	March 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	40,653	-1,226
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,067	-1,386
25 and over, more than two years	47,580	-16,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,300</b>	<b>-19,474</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.31 million in the three months to February 2003. Of this total, 15.88 million were men and 13.42 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 40,000 over the quarter to 7.72 million in the three months to February 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 52,000. The number not wanting a job was up 24,000 over the year to 5.53 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 75,000 over the year to 2.19 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 241,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to the three months to February 2003, there was an increase in the number in employment of 234,000, an increase in the unemployed of 20,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 13,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 83.9 per cent in the three months to February 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to November 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to November 2002 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

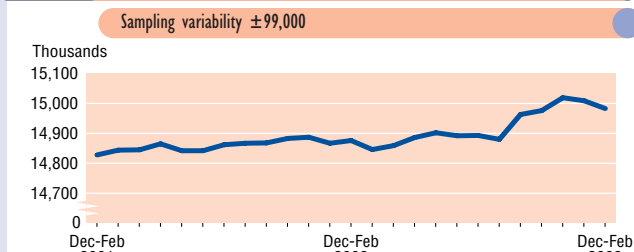


Figure 5 Female employment

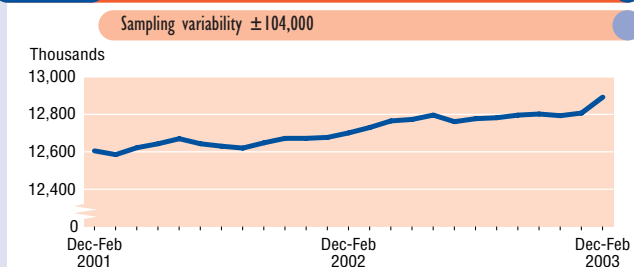


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

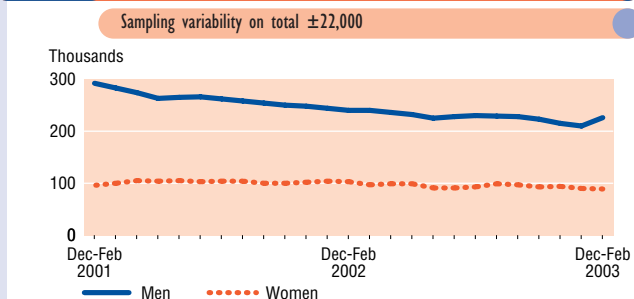


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

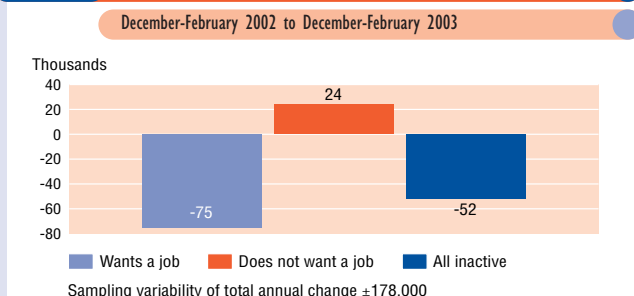


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

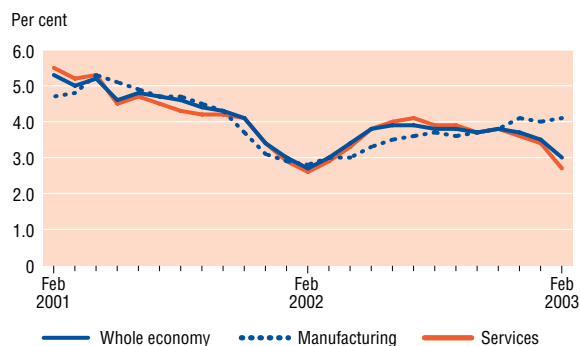


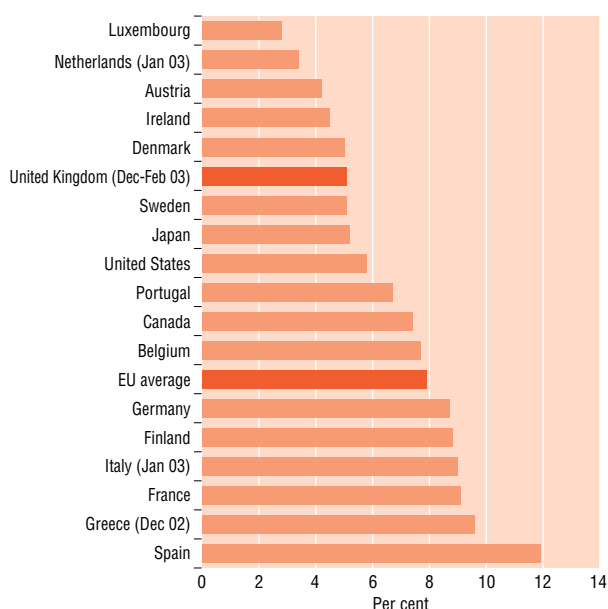
Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months



Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, February 2003 (source: UK LFS and Eurostat)



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Redundancies data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
- Results for the three months to February 2003 show that 7.5 per thousand employees had been made **redundant** in the three months prior to interview. 9.6 per thousand male employees and 5.2 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months before interview. Of those made redundant, 33.6 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.31).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.0 per cent. This is down 0.5 percentage points from the January 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to February 2003 was 2.6 per cent, down 0.6 percentage points from the January 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for February 2003 was 4.1 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the January 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase was 1.8 per cent for February 2003, down 1.1 percentage points from the January 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 2.7 per cent in February 2003, down 0.7 percentage points from the January 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) was 5.1 per cent in February 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the January 2003 rate. This is up 0.4 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 2.5 per cent in February 2003, down 0.7 percentage points from the January 2003 rate. This is up 0.2 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.7 per cent lower in the three months ending February 2003, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of **output per filled job** was 4.4 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2003, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 0.2 per cent lower in the three months ending February 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 2.1 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 1.9 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK unemployment rate** in the three months to February 2003 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.9 per cent in February 2003 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands (Figure 11, Table C.5).
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent over the 12 months to February 2003, compared with 1.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent.

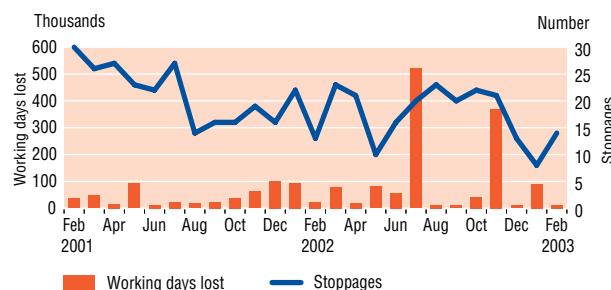
## VACANCIES

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the twelve months to February 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 1,310,400 from 146 stoppages. Some 38 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 29 per cent were lost in education and 11 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of **working days lost** in February 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 13,400 from 14 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables H.11 and H.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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

- At the end of October 2002, 284,000 people were in learning on **Work-based Learning for Young People**, compared with 273,800 one year earlier, mainly due to a big rise in the number of people on Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (Table G.1).
- The number of people in learning on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeship** continues to rise and reached 120,800 at the end of October 2002. The number in learning on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship fell in early 2002 but recovered to 113,300 at the end of October 2002 (Table G.1).
- Starts on **Work-based Learning for Young People** show a similar pattern. The total of 45,900 people who started Foundation Modern Apprenticeship in the quarter ending October 2002 was an increase of 20 per cent on the same quarter in 2001, but the 22,600 who started Advanced Modern Apprenticeship in the quarter ending October 2002 was a fall of 4 per cent on the same quarter in 2001 (Table G.2).
- Figures for **Life Skills** now include Preparatory Learning and Entry to Employment. Entry to Employment will replace Life Skills and Preparatory Learning after 2002/03. There were 7,700 starts on these programmes in the quarter ending October 2002, compared with 9,000 in the same quarter in 2001 (Table G.2).
- Some 908,600 18 to 24 year olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of December 2002. Of these, 824,800 had left, leaving 83,800 participants at the end of December 2002 (Table G.11, April 2003).
- Some 39 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 G.14, April 2003).
- By the end of December 2002, 360,000 people aged 25 or more had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001) (Table G.16, April 2003).
- A further 208,000 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of December 2002.
- In all, 59,000 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of December 2002, of which 46,200 were sustained jobs and 12,800 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table G.19, April 2003).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices rose by 0.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2001, GDP has risen by 2.2 per cent.
- In 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 February 2003, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.2 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 0.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- 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 previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 0.4 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade** in goods in the three months to February 2003 was in deficit by £9.9 billion, down from a deficit of £10.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £8.7 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to February 2003 were 1.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 1.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to February 2003 were unchanged on the previous three months and up 2.1 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 179.9 for March 2003, up from 179.3 for February 2003.
- In the twelve months to March 2003, the all items RPI rose by 3.1 per cent, down from 3.2 per cent in February 2003.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 3.0 per cent, unchanged from February 2003.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please e-mail [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Next month

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



# LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

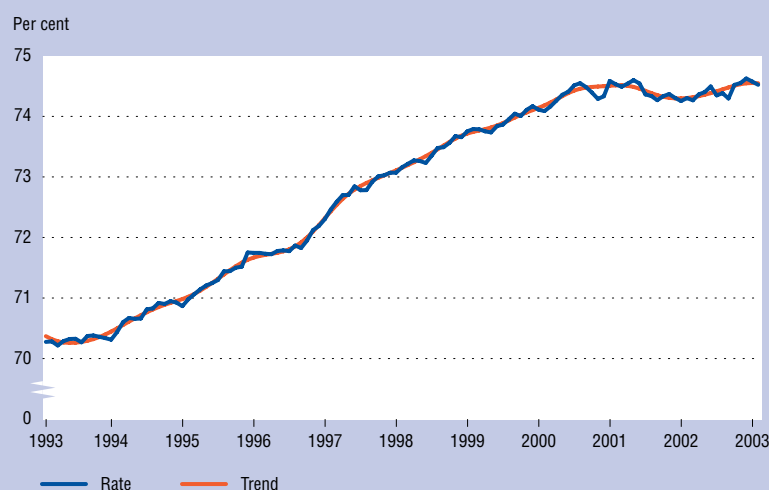
16 April 2003

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.

For further information, e-mail [craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk](mailto:craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 5896

Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; February 1993 to February 2003



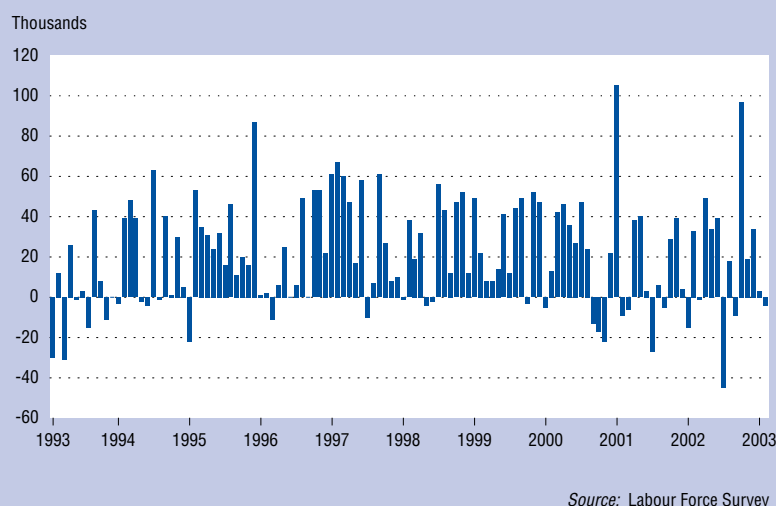
## Summary

The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. There are some changes in the detail, but on the whole the labour market continues to look healthy, if somewhat flat. 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, although the decline in the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance appears to be levelling off. The rate of earnings growth remains subdued, and has fallen further due to lower bonuses this year. Generally, data are consistent with the output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data in 2002.

## 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 the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving the trend in the employment rate largely flat for much of the past two years. However, there are tentative signs that the stronger GDP growth seen in the second and third quarters may now 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 December to February show the working-age employment rate unchanged on the quarter at 74.5 per cent. However, due to recent movements the latest trend in the employment rate appears to be marginally upward (see *Figure 1*). The 16 and over

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; February 1993 to February 2003



## Overlapping change

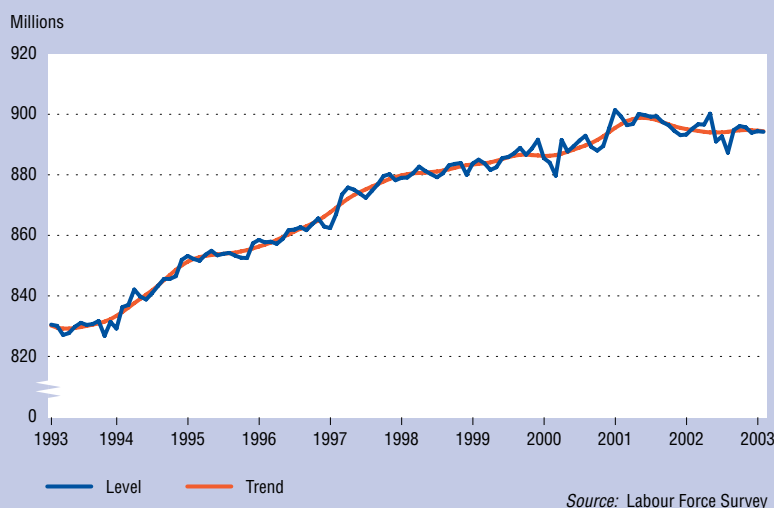
Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where  $(M2+M3+M4)/3 - (M1+M2+M3)/3 = [(M2-M1) + (M3-M2) + (M4-M3)]/3$ . They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping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

employment level is up 33,000 on the quarter (compared with a 234,000 increase on the year).

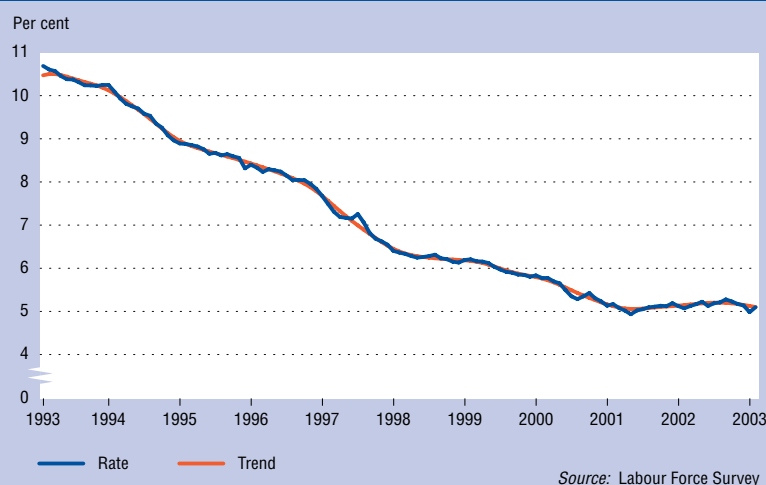
The recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of movements over the past two years, following the consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s (see *Figure 2*). The overlapping changes have been more volatile over the past two and a half years, with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows a decrease of 4,000 between November-January and December-February. This is the first fall following four consecutive increases. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view that both the employment rate and the level are increasing marginally.

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 1.1 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 in quarter three. If taken into account, this suggests that output growth remained largely flat between the third and fourth quarters of 2002. That said, different sectors continue to experience varying fortunes. Official data on manufacturing show that output declined by 0.2 per cent in the three months to February, compared with the previous quarter. There was a small increase (0.3 per cent) in February itself, but total manufacturing output looks flat, and moving into March the signals remain subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing recorded not only its fourth consecutive contraction but also the lowest reading since December 2001. Manufacturing continues to cut staff, and manufacturing employment has shown only one month of marginal growth in the past five years. In the service industries, CIPS reported a contraction in the sector following 14 consecutive monthly rises. Activity levels fell for the first time since December 2001. Much of the reported slow-down appears to be linked to uncertainty regarding the war in Iraq. Looking at service sector employment, CIPS reported an eighteenth consecutive month of contraction. However, this contradicts

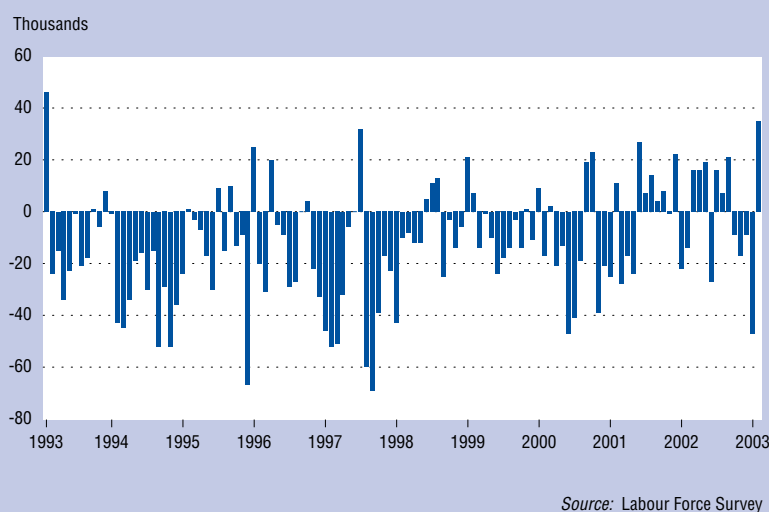
**Figure 3** Total hours worked; United Kingdom; February 1993 to February 2003



**Figure 4** Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; February 1993 to February 2003



**Figure 5** Unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom February 1993 to February 2003





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 remains at a historically high level following growth over much of the past decade. More recently, the series has followed a similar pattern to output, 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 1.4 million hours to 894.2 million hours (see *Figure 3*). 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 December to February continue to suggest that, having been rising for around a year, unemployment is now falling. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see *Figure 4*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 22,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.494 million.

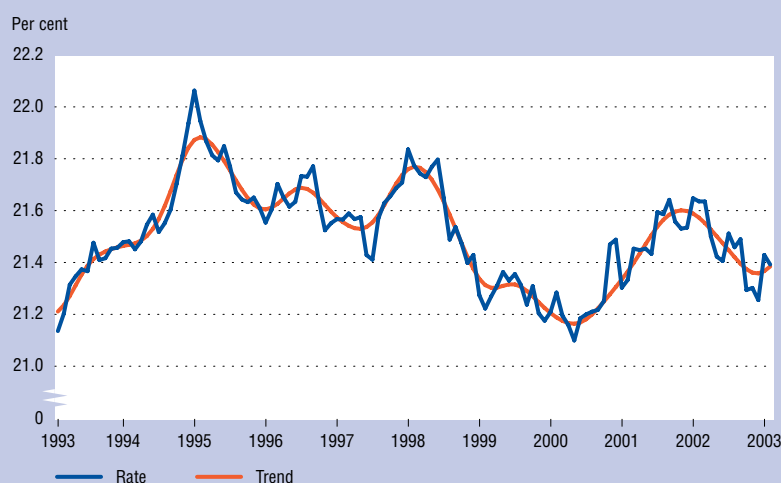
Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 35,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the November-January and December-February quarters (see *Figure 5*). This is the first rise following four consecutive monthly falls. However,

one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one month's change.

Short-term unemployment (six months and under) has been the main driver behind the recent trends in total unemployment. Following a couple of strong quarterly falls of more than 30,000, there was a slight slow-down in the latest data. The number of people unemployed for up to six months decreased by just 6,000 on the quarter to stand at 964,000. By comparison, those unemployed over six months and up to 12 months has been generally flat since mid-2000; however, this quarter the group accounts for most of the decrease, and is down 14,000. The number of people unemployed for over 12 months is down 2,000 on the quarter. Long-term unemployment has been decreasing since mid-1994, although the level of decrease has gradually been contracting.

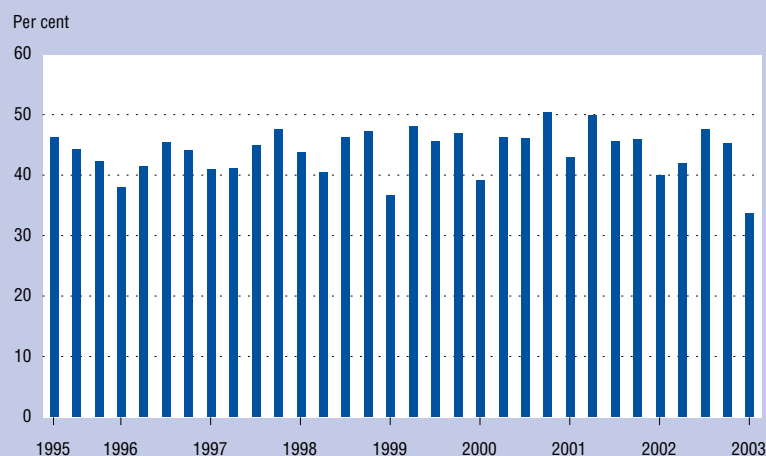
By comparison with unemployment, the claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) rose by 1,800 in the latest month (March). The figure for February was also revised up so that it is now estimated that there was a rise of 5,700 between January and February. As a result, there have now been two consecutive monthly rises in the count for the first time since December 2001. The latest rises are marginal, but the level appears to be flattening off. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1975. Inflows and outflows both remain largely unchanged on the month, with inflows falling marginally (down 600) and outflows rising marginally (up 700).

Figure 6 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; February 1993 to February 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Redundancy re-employment rate; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to winter 2002/3, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

## 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 and now stand at 7.722 million. The level has risen slightly on the quarter (up 40,000) but this increase was entirely driven by those who did not want a job, the figure for which rose by 157,000. By comparison, the numbers of inactive people wanting a job fell 116,000 on the quarter to 2.190 million, the lowest level since April-June 2001. The inactivity rate appears to be flattening off, at 21.4 per cent (see *Figure 6*).

## Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (winter 2002/3, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a rise on the quarter, the first increase following three consecutive falls. The redundancy rate was 7.5 per 1,000 employees, up 0.7 on the previous quarter, but down 1.1 per 1,000 employees on the year. Manufacturing continues to experience the highest redundancy rate and had the largest quarterly increase: the redundancy rate in the sector increased 4.3 per 1,000 employees to 16.1 per 1,000, although the rate remains marginally down on the previous year. The re-employment rate also fell sharply this quarter, declining from 45 to 34 per cent. The figures are not seasonally adjusted and it is usual for the re-employment rate to be lower in winter; even so the rate is down 6.3 percentage points on the year and is the lowest since the series began in spring 1995 (see *Figure 7*).

## Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was down 0.5 percentage points to 3.0 per cent in the three months to February. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth declined from 4.0 per cent in January to 3.7 per cent in February (see *Figure 8*).

The general picture is of earnings growth flattening out at a 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 0.8 per cent in February. This was the weakest growth seen in the sector since March 1993, and reflects 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 also weakened slightly but to nowhere near the same extent. The excluding bonus series fell to 3.3 per cent, the weakest since November 1999 (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 is up marginally on the month but now looks as if it may be stabilising at around 5.0 per cent.

Figure 8 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; February 1998 to February 2003

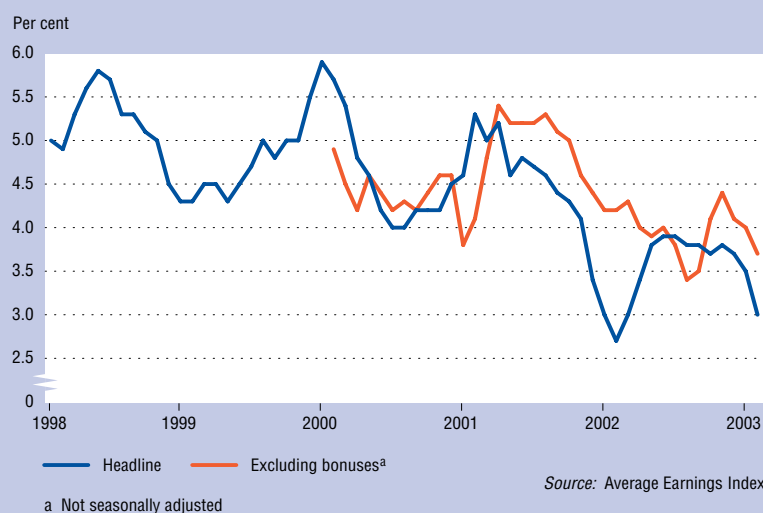
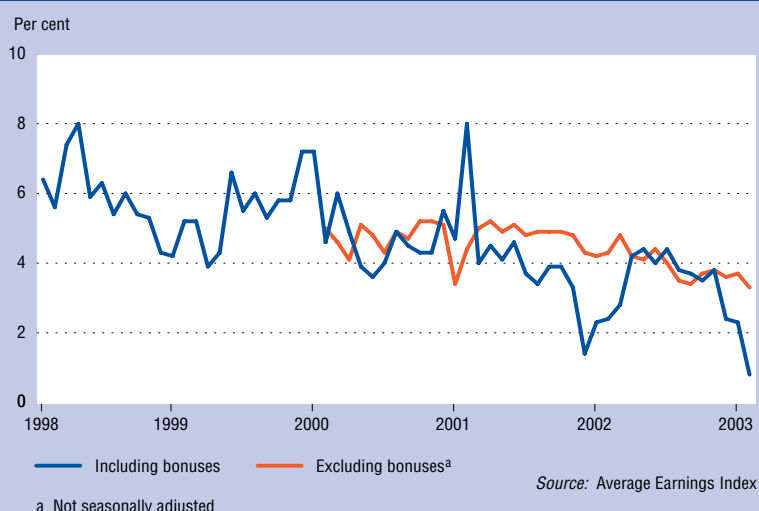


Figure 9 Private sector services average earnings growth; Great Britain; February 1998 to February 2003



## Technical details of sources

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

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

# Keeping LFS estimates in line with the latest population estimates

**IN APRIL, for the first time, interim Labour Force Survey (LFS) time series consistent with the 2001 Census for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the English regions were published for the period 1996 to date. This fills an important gap for users of subnational LFS data, who have been affected by inconsistencies between national and regional estimates since November 2002. Also in April, revisions to LFS time series were published, incorporating final population estimates for years up to 2000 consistent with the 2001 Census. Furthermore, ONS has announced its programme of work for the next three years to ensure that that LFS series are quickly brought into line with the latest population estimates.**

The revised estimates were first published in the national and regional labour market First Releases on 16 April and appear in the data tables in *Labour Market Trends* this month. The difference between the old and revised estimates for the increase in employment, between winter 1996 and autumn 2002, is greatest in the North West (where the old estimates increased by 6 per cent but the interim revised estimates increased by only 4.1 per cent), and smallest in Northern Ireland (where the old increase was 11.4 per cent compared with 10.9 per cent for the revised estimates). Details of the methods used

to calculate the subnational interim revised estimates are given on the National Statistics website at [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/interim\\_2001\\_census-adjusted\\_LFS\\_estimates/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/interim_2001_census-adjusted_LFS_estimates/default.asp).

During 2002 ONS introduced a new system in which interim revised LFS time series consistent with the 2001 Census were published very soon after the publication of the necessary population data (see pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002). Moving on from this innovation, ONS aims to ensure that its published LFS estimates continue to be kept closely in line with the latest published population data.

By 2005 re-engineered LFS systems will be in place that will enable the latest mid-year population estimate (MYE) to be incorporated into both revised LFS time series and revised microdata in September, following the release of each year's MYE in August.

In the years 2003 and 2004, ONS will issue interim revised LFS time series in September each year, which incorporate the latest MYE published in August. For example, in 2003, the 2002 MYE will be published in August, followed by the publication in September of revised LFS time series for periods after mid-2001.

In 2003, and 2004 also, the revised LFS microdata, and the final revised LFS time series based on this, will be published in the

November of each year. This means that, in September and October of each year, the LFS microdata for the previous two years or so will not be consistent with the interim revised LFS time series. It also means that the June to August LFS microdata will be released in November, consistent with the latest population MYE, rather than, as previously, in October.

Each year's LFS seasonal adjustment review will be scheduled to coincide with the publication of the revised LFS microdata in order to avoid an additional occasion each year when revisions are made. Moreover, ONS and the Government Actuary's Department will be working together to ensure that the population data used for revising LFS series and microdata are in line with the latest population projections.

Further details are given on the National Statistics website at [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/downloads/keeping\\_LFS\\_estimates\\_in\\_line.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/downloads/keeping_LFS_estimates_in_line.pdf).

- For further information on the revised regional LFS estimates contact Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140, e-mail [alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk](mailto:alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk). For further information on LFS development plans contact David Blunt, tel. 020 7533 6169, e-mail [david.blunt@ons.gov.uk](mailto:david.blunt@ons.gov.uk).

## Jobs density

**ONS will publish a new local labour market indicator, 'jobs density', on the National Statistics and Nomis® websites on 21 May. This new indicator is one of the set of local labour market indicators that was recommended by the Quality Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics.**

Jobs density is defined as the number of jobs per person of working age resident in that area. Estimates of total workforce jobs are workplace-based and measure jobs rather than people. Total jobs consist of employees, self-employed, armed forces personnel and government-supported trainees. Estimates are derived from a variety of sources, the main ones being the Annual Business Inquiry and the Labour

Force Survey. Estimates of the resident population are from mid-year population estimates, based on the 2001 Census produced by ONS and the General Register Office (Scotland).

Initially data will be published for all unitary authorities and local authority districts in Great Britain and for most NUTS3 areas for 2001. Estimates for other local areas, for example parliamentary constituencies, will be published later in the year, once 2001 Census ward data are available to produce appropriate population estimates to be used as denominators.

A methodological article will be published on the National Statistics website in June as well as that month's issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

The Framework Review was published on the National Statistics website in August 2002 and summarised in an article in September's *Labour Market Trends* (pp484-92). The *LMS Framework Review: Implementation Plan* was published in November.

- For further information contact Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6130, e-mail [nick.main@ons.gov.uk](mailto:nick.main@ons.gov.uk). The quality review report and implementation plan may be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/quality\\_review/labour.asp#nsqr](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/labour.asp#nsqr). For further information on the quality review or plan, contact Richard Laux, tel. 020 7533 5529, e-mail [richard.laux@ons.gov.uk](mailto:richard.laux@ons.gov.uk).

# Work in progress to compare measures of employment and jobs

**ONS IS further investigating the differences between the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of people in employment and the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) count of jobs. Reweighting of the LFS to new population estimates based on the 2001 Census introduced a large gap between the two series, with estimates of jobs based on the LFS now being around 800,000 lower than those based on employer surveys.**

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

Most of the work carried out so far reconciling jobs estimates has concentrated on identifying and quantifying groups of jobs missed by either or both series. This work will be updated, but differences due to estimation procedures and respondent bias are also being examined. Listed below are the factors currently under investigation.

Newly identified coverage issues, for example whether either series wrongly includes or excludes any of the following:

- jobs filled by people aged under 16 years;
- jobs in small firms not registered for VAT or PAYE, which are omitted from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), the sampling frame for employer surveys;
- small and second jobs;
- temporary and casual workers; and
- unpaid family workers and voluntary work.

Employment structure issues:

- the self-employment/employee boundary: the definition of self-employment is not always clear, and individuals and firms may interpret it differently;
- staff working for employment agencies may be included by the agency or the firm to which they have been posted, or possibly double-counted; and
- company groups: workers loaned between separate firms within a company group could be double-counted.

Issues concerning LFS estimation procedures:

- response bias may occur if the unemployed and economically inactive within each age/sex group are more or less likely to agree to participate in the survey than those in employment; and

- wave effects: respondents with different economic statuses may be subject to different attrition rates, which could lead to bias in estimating the number of jobs.

Issues concerning ABI and workforce jobs estimation procedures, including the use of the IDBR:

- if payroll is used to complete employer surveys, then it is possible that everyone who worked at any point in the month would be included, instead of just those employed on the reference date; and
- the extent to which delays in adding and removing firms from the IDBR affect jobs estimates.

Differences in short-term changes and patterns of seasonality between the two series will also be examined.

The new work aims to identify and, if possible, quantify factors contributing to the difference. The results will be published in autumn 2003 in *Labour Market Trends* and on the National Statistics website.

- For further information on this work in progress see the National Statistics website, [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=10274](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=10274), or contact Helen Ganson, tel. 020 7533 6178, e-mail [helen.ganson@ons.gov.uk](mailto:helen.ganson@ons.gov.uk).

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS NEWS

# Jobseeker Traffic Survey

**VISITS TO Jobcentres increased by around 10 per cent between 2001 and 2002. Although men accounted for the majority of visitors in both 2001 and 2002 the number of women visitors increased at a much faster rate. By work status the biggest increase was for people who were not in work and not claiming benefits.**

Visitors whose primary purpose was to attend a fortnightly review/sign-on increased more than other groups. Among visitors who selected jobs on the day of the 2002 survey, 88 per cent selected them from Jobpoints (interactive touch-screen kiosks). Among the respondents who were

aware of the Jobseeker Direct telephone service, usage of the service increased from 44 per cent in 2001 to 59 per cent in 2002. Unemployed ethnic minority visitors were less likely to select jobs while in the Jobcentre than unemployed people in general. Compared with the overall sample, visitors with disabilities or health problems were less likely to be visiting to look at vacancies.

These are among the key findings of the Jobseeker Traffic Survey designed to assess the impact of a package of measures introduced, mostly in 2001 to 2002, to transform Jobcentre Plus services. The package is known as 'Modernising the

Employment Service' (MES).

The survey assessed the impact of MES initiatives on the volume and composition of the client base, the pattern and frequency of visits to Jobcentres by different client characteristics, job search behaviour, willingness to consider a wider range of jobs, different groups of Jobcentre users and levels of visitor satisfaction. Counts of visits (traffic) and a baseline survey were conducted at 35 Jobcentres during July and August 2001, with a follow-up exercise at the same sites a year later. The survey was conducted through voluntary exit interviews, with the sample selected at random.



Women visitors increased at a faster rate than men (25 per cent compared with 1 per cent). By age, the largest increase (15 per cent) was among visitors in the 25 to 49 age group. The largest increase in female visitors was in the younger age groups. There was little change in the distribution of visitors by ethnicity. The rise in visitors with disabilities or health problems was below the average rate of increase.

The number of visits by unemployed people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) rose, while the number on other benefits fell. There was a significant increase in the number of visits by shorter-term (under six months) unemployed people. The rise in the number of visitors with qualifications/computer literacy was above that for unqualified/computer illiterate visitors. There was an increase of 32 per cent in visitors using the Jobcentre

for the first time, especially among the employed (49 per cent).

The proportion of visitors who were attending primarily to look at vacancies declined, but a larger proportion were undertaking more than one activity while in the Jobcentre. JSA claimants tended to visit more often than other groups, although among this group weekly visits had declined while fortnightly visits had increased. However, people who were in work or who were claiming other benefits while unemployed were visiting more frequently. The tendency to visit more than one Jobcentre had declined. The proportion of people who selected jobs on their first visit to the Jobcentre increased, and the average number of jobs selected (among those who selected jobs) rose from 1.9 in 2001 to 2.7 in 2002. However, there was an increase in the number of respondents who

did not apply for any job while in the Jobcentre. Older workers (50 plus) tended to spend less time than average in the Jobcentre and were less likely to select jobs. The range of methods used to look for jobs had increased: proportionately more people used word of mouth, notices, speculative enquiries, and commercial websites. Three-quarters of visitors with Internet access used the Internet to look for jobs.

- The full report *Jobseeker Traffic Survey – Year Two* is available from Jobseeker Analysis Division, Department for Work and Pensions, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6278, fax 0114 259 6463, e-mail red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk.

## OTHER NEWS

## Multiple disadvantage in employment

**A SIXTH of British adults (over 5 million) aged 17 to 59 do not have either a job or a working partner, double the number in the 1970s.**

According to research by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) there are six main disadvantaged groups with a high risk of non-employment: men and women without partners (especially lone parents); disabled people; those with low qualifications and skills; those in their 50s; those living in areas of weak labour demand; and members of certain minority ethnic groups. However, the researchers found that while some working-age families in Britain experience combinations of these disadvantages, which mean that they are almost certain to have no work, their poor prospects can be explained in terms of the cumulative effects of each of their specific disadvantages.

The main aims of this research, commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, were to find out the best way of assessing the risk of non-employment and what happens when people face two or more disadvantages. Non-employment is a broader term than unemployment, because it includes people who are not seeking work and are therefore economically inactive. In this study the definition was altered to include men and women working less than 16 hours per week, or in full-time education, and who do not have a working partner.

Researchers at the ISER looked at the job chances of more than half a million men and women aged 17-59, collected from a nine-year sequence of Labour Force Surveys (1992 to 2000). They found that two-thirds of adults in the age-range under analysis had at least one of the characteristics associated with disadvantage. Nearly a tenth had at least three. But only one in 5,000 (106 people in the sample) had a full set of six disadvantages averaged over the whole sample period. Only 4 per cent of individuals with none of the disadvantages were non-employed. The more disadvantages, the greater the risk: more than 90 per cent of people with all six disadvantages were not in employment.

Nearly a tenth of adults had characteristics that increased their risk of non-employment to more than 50 per cent.

Some specific combinations of two or three disadvantages carried a higher risk of non-employment than might have been expected; other combinations showed an unexpectedly low risk using a model to predict which individuals would be unemployed. Lone parents of Caribbean or African descent faced a lower risk of actual non-employment (55 per cent) than would have been predicted on the basis of their family structure and ethnic group (68 per cent). Older Pakistanis and Bangladeshis with low qualifications and skills had an even higher risk of non-employment (82 per

cent) than might have been expected from adding up the influences of those three characteristics (71 per cent).

The ISER tested a number of hypotheses about the way the effects of each disadvantage combine. They found that the pattern of non-employment risks was not as complicated as some have argued; variations in the risk of non-employment could on the whole be explained just by adding the effects of each disadvantage together. The study did not support the idea that disadvantages are exponential — that is to say the risk of non-employment rises faster and faster as the number of disadvantages increases.

The authors concluded that the additive pattern suggests that addressing the obstacles to employment associated with one kind of disadvantage will produce results without having to worry too much about its links with all possible other disadvantages.

- The full report, *Multiple disadvantage in employment: A quantitative analysis* by Richard Berthoud, is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by York Publishing Services, tel. 01904 430033 (ISBN 1 84263 052 0, price £13.95). A free summary is available from the JRF website [www.jrf.org.uk](http://www.jrf.org.uk).

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

### Earnings at age 60

**HOWARD FLIGHT** (Arundel and South Downs) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what the average earnings of (a) male, (b) female and (c) male and female at age 60 were in each year since 2000.

**LEN COOK:** The table below shows the average annual earnings for males and females aged 60 in April for each of the years specified. The data are from the New Earnings Survey and apply to people on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence.

Average annual earnings for men and women aged 60; Great Britain; April 2000 to April 2002

	Men	Women	£ All
April 2000	22,797	14,811	20,971
April 2001	22,943	15,998	21,314
April 2002	23,574	16,216	21,817

Source: New Earnings Survey

(3 March)

### Young people not in education, training or employment

**JIM CUNNINGHAM** (Coventry South) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of 16- to 18-year-olds were not in education, training or employment in (a) 1997, (b) 1998, (c) 1999, (d) 2000, (e) 2001 and (f) 2002 in (i) Coventry and (ii) the UK.

**LEN COOK:** The attached tables give the information requested for the United Kingdom and West Midlands Metropolitan County, for the three-month period ending November of each year from 1997 to 2002. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are subject to sampling variability from year to year. They are not seasonally adjusted. The LFS sample size is too small to give reliable estimates for Coventry Local Authority District.

**Table 1** Percentage of 16- to 18-year-olds who are not in education, training or employment;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1997 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent
September to November	
1997	10.8
1998	11.5
1999	11.4
2000	11.3
2001	12.0
2002	12.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a People aged 16 to 18 who are not in education, training or work as a percentage of all aged 16 to 18.

Note: Estimates not adjusted to take account of the 2001 Census results.

**Table 2** Percentage of 16- to 18-year-olds who are not in education, training or employment;<sup>a</sup> West Midlands Metropolitan County; 1997 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent
September to November	
1997	16.7
1998	13.6
1999	14.6
2000	16.0
2001	11.7
2002	16.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a People aged 16 to 18 who are not in education, training or work as a percentage of all aged 16 to 18.

Note: Estimates not adjusted to take account of the 2001 Census results.

(12 March)

### People over 50 not in employment

**JIM CUNNINGHAM** (Coventry South) asked the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions what percentage of people aged 50 and over were not in employment in (a) 1997, (b) 1998, (c) 1999, (d) 2000, (e) 2001 and (f) 2002 in (i) Coventry and (ii) the UK.

**LEN COOK:** The attached tables give the information requested for the three-month period ending November of each year from 1997 to 2002. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are subject to sampling variability from year to year. They are not seasonally adjusted.

**Table 1** Percentage of people aged 50 to 59/64<sup>a</sup> who are not in employment; United Kingdom; 1997 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent
September to November	
1997	35.3
1998	33.6
1999	33.5
2000	32.9
2001	31.9
2002	31.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59.

Note: Estimates adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census results.

**Table 2** Percentage of people aged 50 to 59/64<sup>a</sup> who are not in employment; Coventry local authority district; 1997 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent
September to November	
1997	32.4
1998	34.3
1999	40.6
2000	36.9
2001	33.3
2002	48.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59.

Note: Estimates not adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census results.

(12 March)



## Earnings

**DAVID DAVIS** (Haltemprice and Howden) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what the average earnings were, broken down by (a) gender and (b) ten-year age band, for each year since 1997.

**LEN COOK:** The table below shows the average hourly earnings excluding overtime for males and females, in ten-year age bands, in April for each of the years specified. The data are from the New Earnings Survey and apply to people on adult rates working full-time whose pay was not affected by absence.

Average hourly earnings of men and women; Great Britain; April 1997 to April 2002

	Age range				
	16–25	26–35	36–45	46–55	56–65
<b>Men</b>					
April 1997	6.32	9.00	10.93	11.16	9.26
April 1998	6.59	9.42	11.39	11.82	9.62
April 1999	7.01	9.89	11.83	12.21	10.23
April 2000	7.09	10.36	12.39	12.68	10.55
April 2001	7.49	11.19	13.16	13.37	11.18
April 2002	8.22	12.06	14.02	13.86	11.45
<b>Women</b>					
April 1997	5.67	8.21	8.75	8.17	7.06
April 1998	5.93	8.60	9.13	8.50	7.41
April 1999	6.29	9.06	9.59	9.05	7.87
April 2000	6.54	9.43	10.09	9.41	8.40
April 2001	6.97	10.25	10.72	9.96	8.96
April 2002	7.55	10.95	11.11	10.43	9.21

Source: New Earnings Survey

(27 March)

# LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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

You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

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

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS – JOBSEEKER ANALYSIS DIVISION AND LONE PARENTS, OLDER WORKER AND DISABILITY ANALYSIS DIVISION

Reports published since 1 February

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>WAE 142 <b>New Deal 50plus: Sustainability of employment</b><br/>Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 2098 285</p> <p>WAE 143 <b>Jobseeker Traffic Survey</b><br/>Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 2098 248</p> <p>WAE 144 <b>Evaluation of MES Jobcentre case studies, year two</b><br/>Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 2098 248</p> <p>WAE 145 <b>Employers and the New Deal for Disabled People: qualitative research: first wave</b><br/>Contact: Martin Hill, tel. 0114 2098 242</p> <p>WAE 146 <b>Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents: technical report for the quantitative survey</b><br/>Contact: Anna Bee, tel. 0114 2098 276</p> <p>WAE 147 <b>New Deal for Lone Parents evaluation: findings from the quantitative survey</b><br/>Contact: Anna Bee, tel. 0114 2098 276</p> <p>WAE 148 <b>Evaluation of Jobcentre Plus contracted basic skills provision – national model areas</b><br/>Contact: Andrea Kirkpatrick, tel. 0114 2098 292</p> | <p>WAE 149 <b>Evaluation of Jobcentre Plus contracted basic skills provision – eight weeks SIBS pilots</b><br/>Contact: Andrea Kirkpatrick, tel. 0114 2098 292</p> <p>WAE 150 <b>Early evaluation of Apply Direct</b><br/>Contact: Tricia White, tel. 0114 2098 293</p> <p>WAE 151 <b>New Deal 50plus quantitative analysis of job retention</b><br/>Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 2098 285</p> <p>WAE 152 <b>The net costs and individual benefits of the supported employment programme</b><br/>Contact: Antony Billingham, tel. 0114 2098 243</p> <p>WAE 153 <b>Jobcentre Plus performance targets: a review of the evidence, 2000-2002</b><br/>Contact: Hugh Stickland, tel. 0114 2098 269</p> <p>WAE 154 <b>MES evaluation: quantitative employer survey 2001-2002</b><br/>Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 2098 248</p> <p>WAE 155 <b>MES evaluation: report of phase three, qualitative employer survey and CSC case studies</b><br/>Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 2098 248</p> |
|--|---|

*For details of specific DWP projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of DWP JAD reports, please telephone 0114 2098299 or e-mail [research-management@dwp.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:research-management@dwp.gsi.gov.uk).*

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS – SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Projects started since 1 February

**A review of disability estimates and definitions**

**Assessing the effectiveness of the Myners review codes of investment principles in bringing about change**

**Stage 2 of the Early Identification Project**

**Development of deprivation questions for the Family Resources Survey**

**Second evaluation of ESF co-financing in England**

**Jobcentre Plus personal advisor training**

**Research to support work-focused interviews in Jobcentre Plus: Staff understanding of deferral guidance, and the application of deferrals and waivers for non-Jobseeker Allowance customers\***

**Evaluation of equal opportunities on ESF Objective 3\***

\* projects started January 2003

## Reports published since 1 February

RR180	<b>Family change: 1999 to 2001</b>	In-house R108	<b>ONE evaluation: summary of service delivery findings</b>
RR181	<b>Working Families Tax Credit in 2001</b>	In-house R109	<b>Employment retention and the onset of sickness or disability: evidence from Labour Force Survey longitudinal datasets</b>
RR182	<b>Working after State Pension Age: quantitative analysis</b>	In-house R110	<b>Communicating information about the funding of occupational pension schemes to scheme members</b>
RR183	<b>Final effects of ONE</b>	In-house R111	<b>Experiencing Jobcentre Plus Pathfinders: overview of early evaluation evidence</b>
RR184	<b>Business start-up support for young adults delivered by the Prince's Trust: a comparative study of labour market outcomes</b>	WP8	<b>Measuring soft outcomes and distance travelled: a methodology for developing a guidance document</b>
RR185	<b>Employee engagement and the London labour market</b>	WP9	<b>Comparing strategies for collecting information on personal assets</b>
In-house R106	<b>The RSL VF Pilot: An evaluation – registered social landlord involvement in the Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit verification framework</b>		

DWP research reports (RR) are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY. A research summary presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge from Paul Noakes, Research Support, Room 426, The Adelphi, London, WC2N 6HT, tel. 020 7962 8557, e-mail [paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk). Research working papers (WP) and in-house reports are available free of charge from the above address. Research publications can also be found on the DWP website at [www.dwp.gov.uk/asdl/](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asdl/).

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY– EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

## Ongoing projects

<b>Employee voice and its influence over training provision</b>	<b>Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers</b>
<b>How employers manage absences</b>	<b>The business context to long hours working</b>
<b>Employers survey on support for working parents</b>	<b>Survey of redundancy practices</b>
<b>Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home</b>	<b>Evaluation of the partnership at work fund</b>
<b>Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary analysis and international case study research</b>	<b>Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer</b>
<b>Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund</b>	<b>The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices</b>
<b>Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey</b>	

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

## DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS – RESEARCH PROGRAMME TEAM

## Projects started since 1 February

2003004	<b>New childcare funding arrangements for students under 19</b>	2002170	<b>Literature review on the role of outside agencies and individuals in school drug, alcohol and tobacco education</b>
2002172	<b>School Meals Funding Delegation</b>	2003020/ 2002141	<b>Research into parents' views and attitudes towards key issues in childcare and early years education policy</b>
2002176	<b>Underrepresented groups in school governance: an investigation into barriers to volunteering</b>	2002145	<b>The influence of the school in the decision to participate in learning post-16</b>
2002173	<b>Survey of LEA music services 2002</b>		
2002156	<b>Evaluation of youth work</b>		

## Projects completed since 1 February

1242001	<b>National Adult Learning Survey 2002</b>	1502001	<b>Causes and effects of truancy by pupils of compulsory school age</b>
1572001	<b>Youth Cohort Study: survey of 18 year olds (YCS 10:3)</b>	2003021	<b>Production of tables using data from the repeat study of parents' demand for childcare</b>
1122001	<b>PAT 15 - Use of and attitudes to ICT amongst black and ethnic minority groups</b>	2003022	<b>The feasibility of combining the parents' demand for childcare and parents of three- and four-year-olds series of surveys</b>
2001049	<b>Assessment of the effectiveness of New Entrepreneur scholarships</b>	2003001	<b>Review of literature on the benefits to employers of raising workforce basic skills levels</b>
1512001	<b>Sixth annual survey of parents of three- and four-year-old children and their use of early years services</b>	2002078	<b>Research into school staying-on rates</b>
1782000	<b>The impact of out of school childcare provision</b>	2002155	<b>Effective joint working between child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) and schools</b>
2002012	<b>Parents', pupils', and teachers' experiences of and attitudes to educational provision: perspectives from research</b>	2002111	<b>Dissemination phase of the validity and transferability of NVQs in the workplace</b>
1942000	<b>Evaluation of circular 10/98 on the use of force to control or restrain pupils</b>	13798	<b>Time Use Survey</b>
2262000	<b>Evaluation of the CMF ICT Learning Centres</b>		

## Reports published since 1 February

RR390	<b>Study of the relative costs associated with delivering the Connexions Service in rural and urban areas</b>	RR401	<b>Designs on the curriculum? A review of the literature on the impact of design and technology in schools in England</b>
RR391	<b>Evaluation of learning partnerships and the partnership funds</b>	RR403	<b>An evaluation of alternative education initiatives</b>
RR392	<b>An evaluation of Summer Plus: a cross-departmental approach to preventing youth crime</b>	RR405	<b>Study of young people permanently excluded from school</b>
RR393	<b>Access to education for children with medical needs – a map of best practice</b>	RR406	<b>Tracking the progress of Investors in People in schools</b>
RR394	<b>Bigger Pictures, Broader Horizons: widening access to adult learning in the arts and cultural sector</b>	RR407	<b>Building Better Performance: an empirical assessment in the learning and other impacts of schools capital investment</b>
RR395	<b>Implementation of the Education Maintenance Allowance pilots: the third year, 2001/2002</b>	RR408	<b>Towards the development of extended schools</b>
RR396	<b>Education Maintenance Allowance pilots for vulnerable young people and childcare pilots: implementation and reported impacts in the first year</b>	RR409	<b>Good practice guide for the retention of early years, childcare and playworkers</b>
RR397	<b>Evaluation of the post-16 Citizenship Development projects: first year of operation in the Round 1 Consortia</b>	RBX01-03	<b>An evaluation of the National Learning Foundation</b>
RR398	<b>Evaluation of the piloting of the Connexions customer information system</b>	RBX02-03	<b>Skill shortages, vacancies and local unemployment: a synthesis of the local areas, skills and unemployment analysis</b>
RR399	<b>Learning and training at work 2002</b>	RBX03-03	<b>Exploring skills, local areas and unemployment: employer case studies</b>
RB400	<b>Tackling bullying: what works</b>	RBX04-03	<b>Exploring skills, local areas and unemployment: employer case studies: the relationship between vacancies and local unemployment</b>
		RBX05-03	<b>Employers Skill Survey: new analyses and lessons learned</b>

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## Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact Nasima Begum, e-mail [nasima.begum@ons.gov.uk](mailto:nasima.begum@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6159.

### Contents for May 2003

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

#### 1 Economic activity of young people

Table | The educational and economic status of young people by academic age;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)				Per cent	
	All persons			All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	16-18	16-18	16-18
<b>In full-time education</b>						
Economically active	50	55	43	50	46	54
of which:						
unemployed	7	5	6	6	6	5
employed	43	51	37	44	40	49
Economically inactive	50	45	57	50	54	46
<b>Not in full-time education</b>						
Economically active	84	88	86	86	90	82
of which:						
unemployed	26	19	14	18	21	15
employed	58	69	72	68	69	67
Economically inactive	16	12	14	14	10	18
<b>All</b>						
Economically active	59	67	68	65	65	64
of which:						
unemployed	12	10	11	11	12	9
employed	47	57	57	54	53	55
Economically inactive	41	33	32	35	35	36

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Age on previous 31 August.

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

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE), although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and educational status in winter 2002 of people who were aged between 16 and 18 on the previous 31 August.

- ❶ Of the young people in FTE some 50 per cent were economically active.
- ❷ Women in FTE were more likely to be economically active than men (54 per cent, compared with 46 per cent).
- ❸ Of young people not in FTE, 86 per cent were economically active.
- ❹ Some 65 per cent of 16 to 18-year-olds were economically active.

## 2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information on the labour market status of women and the different occupations and industries in which they work. **Table 2** shows the labour market status of women with varying family responsibilities in winter 2002/03.

- ❶ The employment rate for working-age women was 70 per cent (compared with 79 per cent for working-age men).
- ❷ Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was aged 0-4 had the highest rate of unemployment (5.4 per cent).

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

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

**Table 2** Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted

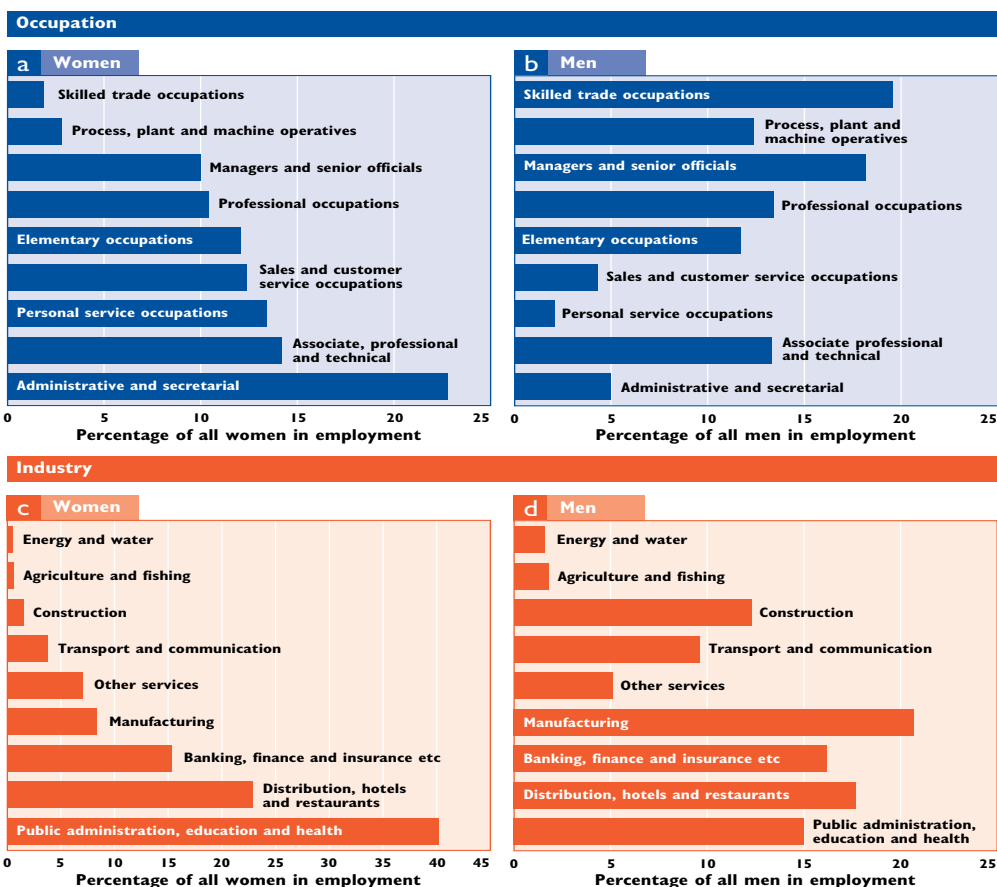
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)						Per cent	
								No dependent children	All Men
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		16-64	
<b>In employment</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.2</b>		<b>72.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>
of which:									
Full time	57.6	40.9	34.5	37.2	49.3	53.7		68.4	91.0
Part time	42.4	59.1	65.5	62.8	50.7	46.3		31.6	9.0
of which:									
Employees	93.0	91.8	91.6	91.6	92.2	92.0		93.8	84.3
Self-employed	6.4	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.9		5.5	15.1
Government employment and training programmes	0.3	*	*	*	*	*		0.4	0.4
Unpaid family workers	0.3	0.4	0.7	*	*	*		0.3	0.1
<b>Unemployed (as a percentage of the population)</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>		<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>80.6</b>		<b>76.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>		<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 1** Proportions of men and women employed by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

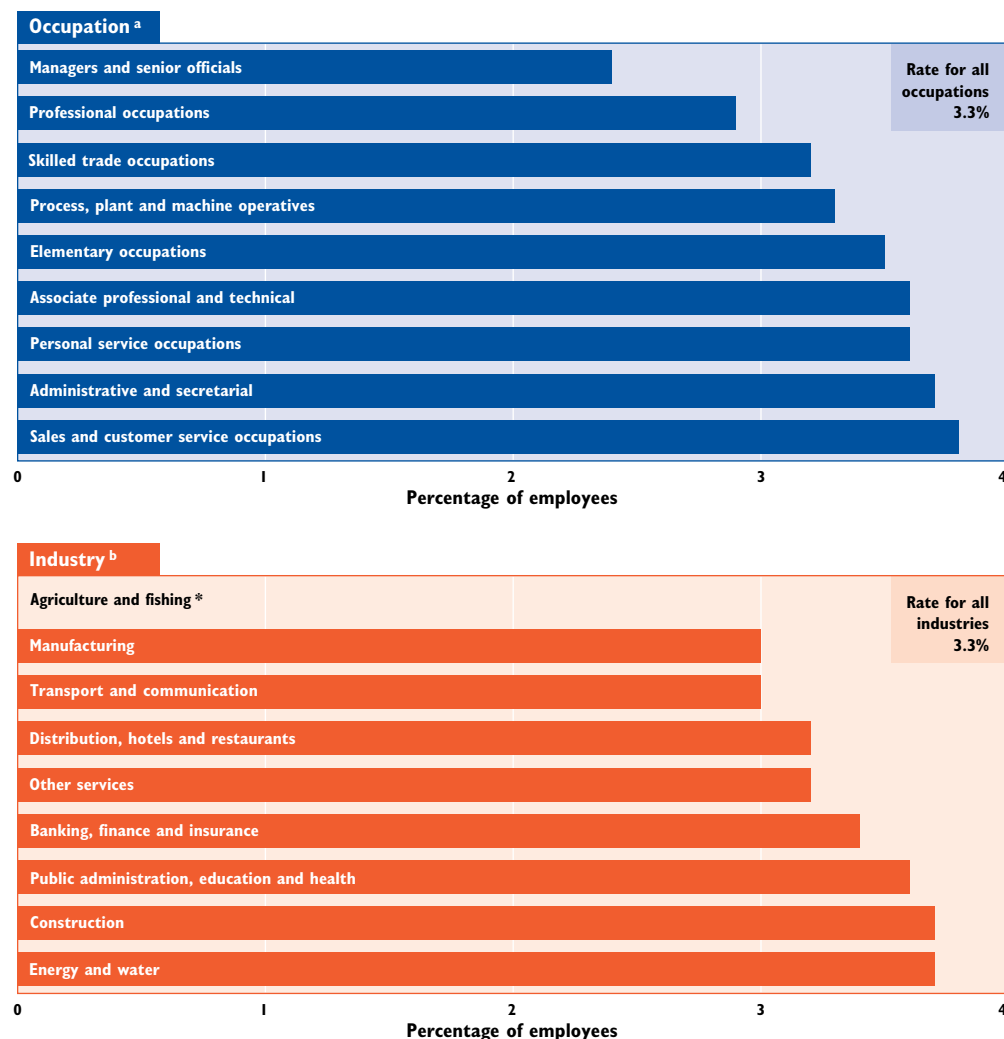
Note: The data have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

Source: Labour Force Survey



### 3 Sickness absence

**Figure 2** Proportions of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

**Table 3** Employees unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by number of days unable to work and sex; United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:			
One day	42	41	44
Two days	22	21	22
Three days	10	10	11
Four days	6	6	6
All week <sup>b</sup>	20	23	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

*Figure 2* shows the proportion of employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 2002/03 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- For all employees this rate was 3.3 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from around 2 per cent for managers and senior officials to almost 4 per cent for sales and customer service occupations.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 3 per cent for the manufacturing and transport and communication industries to almost 4 per cent for energy and water and construction.

*Table 3* gives the proportion of those employees who were unable to work in the reference week by number of days unable to work. It is worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee may not be equivalent, in terms of lost output, to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- In winter 2002/03, 4 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence compared with 3 per cent of men.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, two-fifths were away for just one day.

#### 4 Second jobs by employment status, occupation and industry

The Labour Force Survey collects data on people who hold second jobs and the nature of those jobs. **Table 4** shows the proportions of men and women with second jobs by employment status in their main job.

- ❶ In autumn 2002 there were 1.2 million people with second jobs in the UK.
- ❷ The proportion of employees and the self-employed with a second job was 4.2 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.
- ❸ People who were working part time in their main job were more likely to have a second job than people working full time (5.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively)
- ❹ Women were more likely than men to have a second job. Some 7.5 per cent of self-employed women had more than one job compared with 4.3 per cent of men.
- ❺ Women working full time were more likely to have a second job than men (2.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively). The opposite was true for part-time workers where 6.3 per cent of men and 5.6 per cent of women had a second job.

**Figure 3** shows the proportion of employees and the self-employed who have second jobs by the occupation and industry group of their main job.

- ❶ People in the personal service occupations were the most likely to have a second job (6.8 per cent).
- ❷ Some 56 per cent of second-job holders with their main job in the professional and elementary occupations had their second job in the same occupation. This compares with 18 per cent of those in sales and customer service and process, plant and machine operatives.
- ❸ People in the public administration, education and health industry group were most likely to have a second job (6.9 per cent).

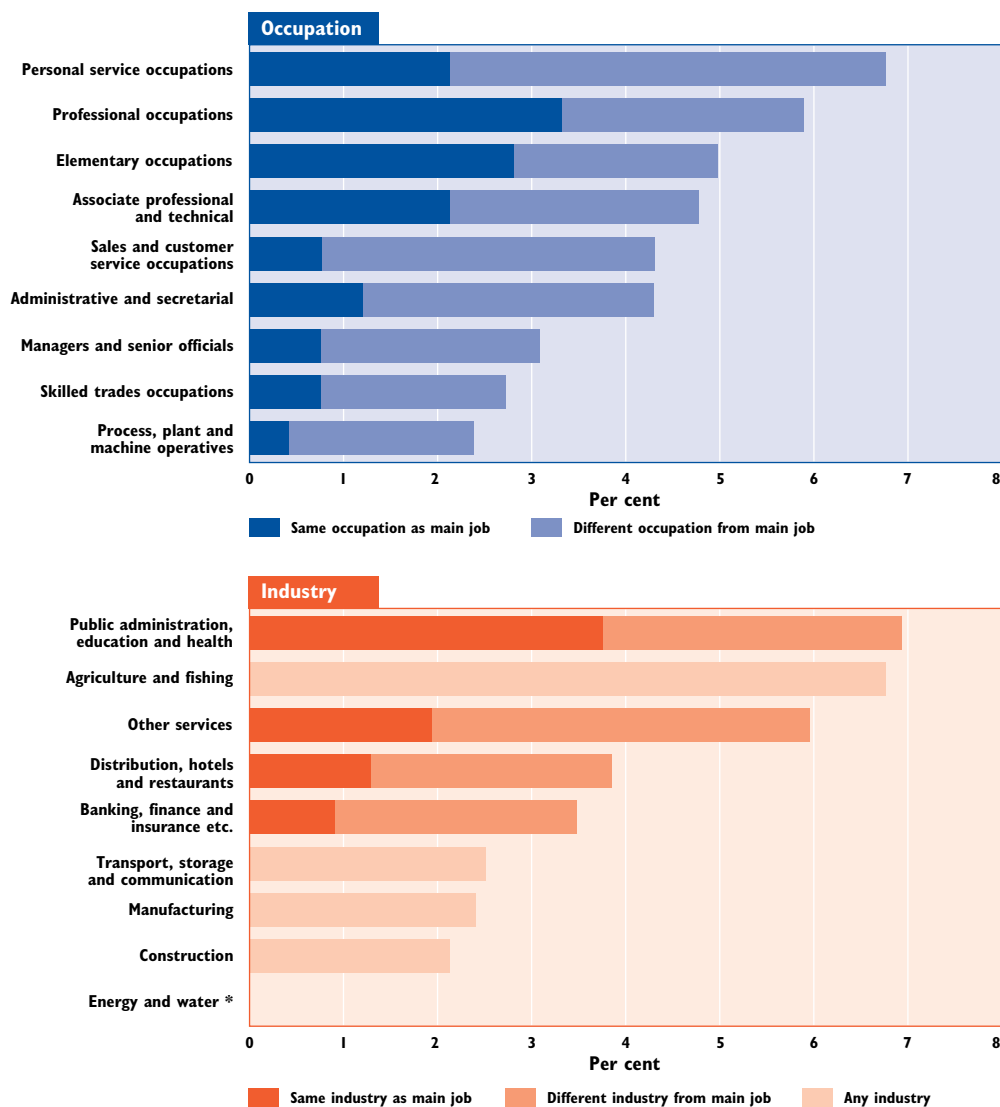
**Table 4** Proportions of employed people with more than one job by sex and employment status in main job;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
All workers with second jobs	1,200	512	688
<b>Employment status in main job (%)</b>			
Employee	4.2	3.2	5.2
Self-employed	5.1	4.3	7.5
Full-time	2.6	2.4	2.8
Part-time	5.7	6.3	5.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Levels have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Percentages have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

**Figure 3** Proportions of employees and self-employed people who have second jobs, by occupation<sup>a</sup> and industry<sup>b</sup> in main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

## 5 Business: employment, start-ups, closures and survival rates

**Table 5** Numbers and proportions of enterprises, jobs and employees in the private sector and in public corporations by size of enterprise; United Kingdom; 2001

	Enterprises		Employment		Employees	
	Number	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
All enterprises	3,746,370	100	22,621	100	19,180	100
With no employees <sup>a</sup>	2,596,420	69.3	2,888	12.8	276	1.4
All Employers	1,149,955	30.7	19,734	87.2	18,904	98.6
1-49	1,115,505	29.8	6,921	30.6	6,097	31.8
50-249	27,665	0.7	2,720	12.0	2,715	14.2
250-499	3,245	0.1	1,128	5.0	1,128	5.9
500 or more	3,540	0.1	8,964	39.6	8,964	46.7

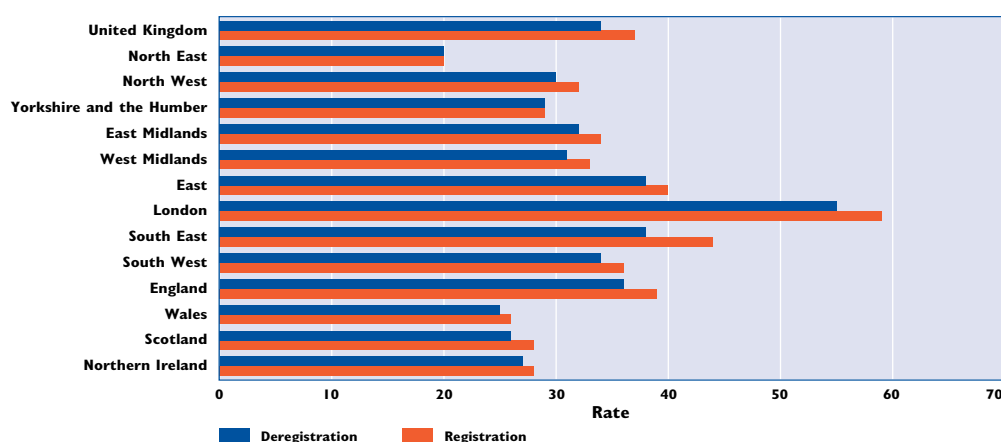
Source: Small Business Service

<sup>a</sup> Sole proprietorships and partnerships comprising only the self-employed owner-manager(s) and companies comprising only an employee director.

As businesses employ a large proportion of the UK workforce, it is interesting to look at enterprise numbers and patterns of employment within them. **Table 5** shows the number of businesses, total employment and employees in private and public sector corporations by size of enterprise.

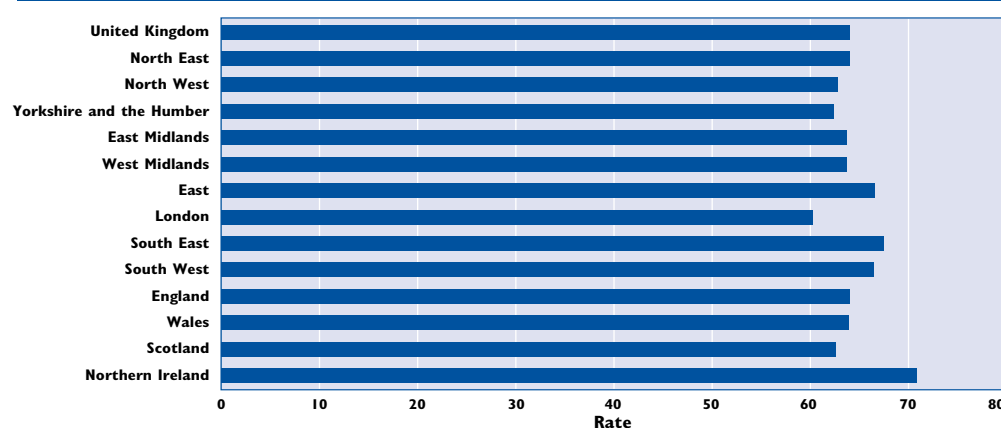
- Of the 3.7 million businesses in 2001, 69 per cent were made up of sole traders or partners without employees.
- Over half of all employees worked in businesses employing 250 or more people. These businesses account for only 0.2 per cent of all enterprises.

**Figure 4** Proportion of businesses registering and deregistering for value added tax per ten thousand resident adults by government office region; United Kingdom; 2001



Source: Small Business Service

**Figure 5** Proportions of businesses registered in 1998 surviving three years by government office region; United Kingdom; 2001



Source: Small Business Service

### Data sources

The data for **Table 5** are drawn from a range of sources including the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Personal Incomes. Data for **Figures 4** and **5** are based solely on the IDBR. The IDBR holds records of all UK businesses registered for VAT, representing approximately 1.7 million of the 3.7 million enterprises. The VAT figures do not include information about many of the very smallest businesses, mostly self-employed individuals who operate below the tax threshold.

The number of businesses registering and deregistering for value added tax (VAT) provides an indication of business start-ups and closures. However, it should be noted that some companies exist before registration or continue to exist after deregistration (see red box). **Figure 4** shows the registration and deregistration rates per 10,000 of the resident adult population by government office region.

- The highest rate of both registration and deregistration occurred in London at 59 and 55 respectively. The lowest was for the North East where there were 20 registrations and deregistrations per 10,000 resident adults.

**Figure 5** shows three-year survival rates of businesses registered in 1998 by government office region.

- Of the businesses that registered for VAT in 1998, 64 per cent were still in business three years later. This was up from 60 per cent for businesses registering five years previously.
- In England, businesses registered in the South East were most likely to survive for three years with a rate of around 68 per cent. The lowest survival rate occurred in London at 60 per cent.

## 6 Highest qualification held by age, sex and economic activity status

The LFS is an important source of information on the highest qualification held by people of working age. **Table 6** compares the highest qualification held by working-age people in different age bands.

- ❶ For men in all age bands, GCE A-level or equivalent was stated as the highest qualification by the largest proportion of people, but for women GCSE or equivalent was the most likely.
- ❷ Women aged 25 to 49 were almost as likely as men to state a degree or equivalent as their highest qualification (19 and 22 per cent respectively). The difference increased for older workers (9 per cent of women aged 50 to 59 compared with 15 per cent for men aged 50 to 64).
- ❸ The proportion of people with no qualifications was more than twice as high among those aged 50 and above as for younger people. The difference between the sexes is also noticeable (30 per cent of women aged 50 and above compared with 21 per cent for men).

**Figure 6** shows the economic activity of working-age people by highest qualification held in autumn 2002.

- ❶ The employment rate increased with the level of highest qualification held. Almost 90 per cent of those with a degree or equivalent as their highest qualification were in employment. This compares with 51 per cent for people with no qualification.
- ❷ On the whole, people with higher qualifications were less likely to be unemployed or economically inactive. However, people with a degree or equivalent were more likely to be unemployed than those educated to higher education level (3.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively). Graduates were almost as likely to be unemployed as people with GCE A-level or equivalent (3.0 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively).

**Table 6** Proportions of working-age population by highest qualification, age and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2002, not seasonally adjusted

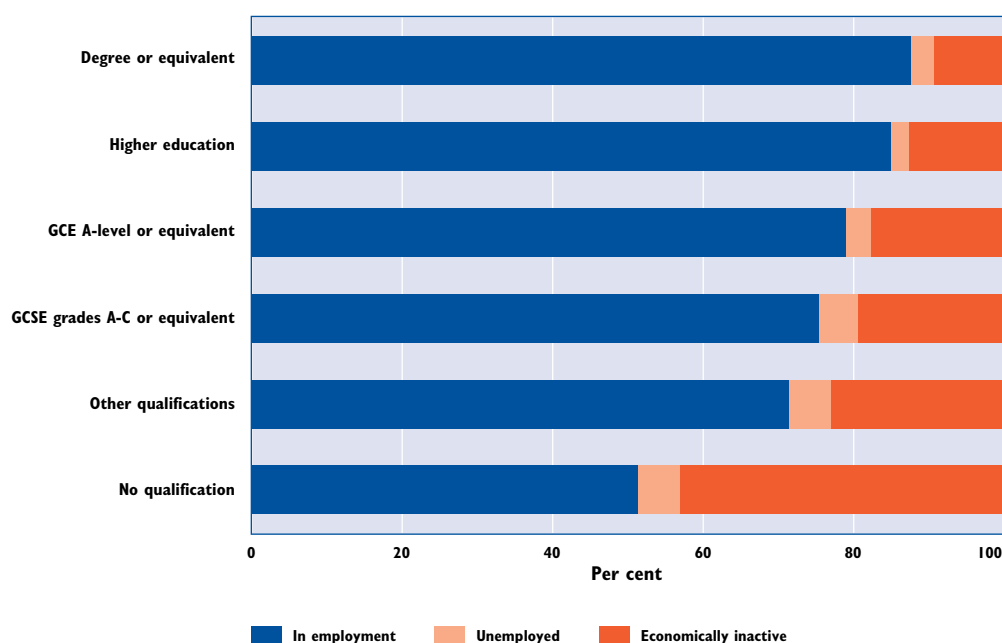
	Per cent								
	All			Men			Women		
	16-24 <sup>a</sup>	25-49	50-59/64	16-24	25-49	50-64	16-24	25-49	50-59
Degree or equivalent	9	20	13	8	22	15	9	19	9
Higher education	4	9	10	4	9	8	4	10	12
GCE A-level or equivalent	34	22	24	34	29	33	33	16	12
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	34	22	13	33	17	9	35	27	19
Other qualifications	10	14	16	11	14	14	10	14	18
No qualification	10	12	25	10	10	21	9	13	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Totals used to calculate percentages exclude people who did not know or state their highest qualification. The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

a Younger people in the 16 to 24 age band are less likely to have completed their education.

**Figure 6** Proportion of working-age people who are employed, unemployed and economically inactive by highest qualification held; United Kingdom; autumn 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

### Higher education status

Higher education includes NVQ level 4, Diploma in higher education and HNC/HND, BTEC higher etc.

# Job relocations and employer-assisted migration

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

## Key points

- Employers play a small but important role in bringing about geographical mobility by transferring staff between positions that are located at different workplaces.
- In spring 2002, 0.6 per cent of current employees reported that they had changed their address in the past year because their job had been relocated. Five per cent of all moves reported by current employees were attributed to job relocation.
- Men were more likely to have been relocated than women. The majority of those relocated were employed in managerial, professional or technical jobs. About half received financial assistance for the move from their employer.
- Employer-assisted migration differs from independent migration in its causes and characteristics, suggesting possible differences in effect. However, the limited scale of employer-assisted migration is likely to limit its significance for the labour market and the economy.

## Introduction

A SUBSTANTIAL number of employees who move between countries and regions do so without changing their employer. Some are transferred between jobs that are located at different workplaces owned by the same firm. Others move because their job is moved by their employer, while others initiate their own move to a job at a different location but within the same firm. This article is concerned with the role of employers in initiating or facilitating geographical mobility by transferring employees between jobs at different workplaces. This type of migration has been termed 'organisational' or 'employer-assisted' migration.

There is relatively little robust information on the scale of organisational migration in the UK.

However, new questions were inserted in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in spring 2002 that provide some new information on mobility due to job relocation. Job relocations are a subset of all types of employer-assisted migration. Findings on the frequency of migration because of job relocation, the characteristics of the workers involved, the characteristics of their jobs, and the receipt of financial assistance, are analysed and presented here.

The first section begins by discussing the significance of organisational migration and summarising some of the key findings of previous research on this topic. The second section presents results from the new LFS questions. The third section presents some additional information on the nature and frequency



of organisational migration, drawing on the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS).

An article appearing on pp191-201 in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends* provided an introduction to the wider topic of internal migration within Great Britain. It can be consulted for further information on concepts and data sources.

## The significance of employer-assisted migration

In the standard economic theories of geographical migration, decisions to migrate are taken by individuals or households based on their assessments of the costs and benefits they will experience as a result of moving to a different location. This can be termed 'independent migration'.

In contrast, moves that are initiated by employers come about, in general, because there is an economic benefit to the employer in transferring the employee, not because of the incentives that the employee faces as an independent migrant. Moves that are initiated by employers are moves that would not necessarily occur through independent migration.

Regardless of who initiates the move, an employee who migrates without changing their employer is likely to avoid at least some of the costs and barriers that can discourage independent migration (Perry, 2002). He or she avoids the costs of searching for a new job and is likely to retain any earnings advantages that come from the firm-specific skills and work experience they have acquired. Relocation assistance, if provided by the employer, may offset the financial costs of moving house. Simply by reducing employees' migration costs in this manner, organisational support has the potential to lead to moves that would not otherwise take place.

In addition to influencing migration rates, organisational policies have the potential to influence the migrants' choice of destinations – channelling moves to where the branches of the company are located. The relative prosperity or attractiveness of the regions that are moved between is likely

to be less important than is the case when migration decisions are taken independently (Perry, 2002).

Consequently, there are good reasons to anticipate that organisational migration may differ from independent migration in its incidence, timing and effects. In practice, however, past empirical work (discussed in the next section) indicates that organisational migration accounts for only a small proportion of all migration. The relatively small scale of organisational migration can be expected to limit its effects and reduce its economic significance.

## Previous research

Labour migration within organisations has been studied by a small number of researchers in the UK and other OECD countries, such as Salt (1990), Sell (1990) and Perry (2002). These researchers have typically surveyed a small sample of larger companies or conducted case studies. Because of the methods used, estimates of the level of employer-assisted migration generated by these studies are indicative only. Salt collected data from 100 firms on company transfers in 1982-83, and estimated that around 150,000 to 180,000 employees are transferred each year. Multiplying these numbers by average household size, he estimated that around 0.7 per cent of all migration in the UK could be attributed to transfers within the same company. Sell (1990) reached a slightly higher estimate of the proportion of migration that is due to such transfers in the United States.

Previous investigators have established that employer-assisted migration serves a number of different functions. Employers may relocate employees to give them experience in different positions and locations, for training reasons or to promote organisational integration. They may relocate employees to fill vacancies that are difficult to fill locally. Alternatively, employee transfers may be triggered by a business reorganisation in which particular activities or functions are moved to a different location. In the latter case, relocating employees can be a means to avoid redundancies, or it can reduce the need to recruit new staff in the new location.

In a study of employee migration in 50 large companies in New Zealand, Perry (2002) found that job relocation was of secondary importance as a reason for employee relocation. A greater number of organisations pointed to career development and organisational training and staffing needs as the main reasons for relocating employees.

Once an employer takes a decision to relocate jobs, the extent of employee relocation will depend on the employer's preference to transfer staff between work sites rather than recruiting from outside the organisation (Perry, 2000). The need to offer employees financial assistance or incentives to move implies a financial cost. Employers are more likely to relocate employees as well as jobs if a large number of jobs are being moved, or if the positions require skills and knowledge that will be difficult to recruit at the new location. The latter tends to limit inter-site moves to managerial, professional, and perhaps skilled manual employees. It is generally only in the context of site closures that relocation is offered to a broad range of occupations (Perry, 2002).

Some employees initiate their own relocation to a different workplace operated by their employer for reasons that may include career advancement, the desire to move to a different area, or the need to coordinate their home and work locations with those of a partner. However, an employer's willingness to support an employee-initiated relocation may depend on whether it is consistent with wider organisational objectives. Perry notes that employee-initiated relocations are less likely to be eligible for financial assistance and less likely to be recorded in company records. In his study of 50 firms, about 15 per cent of relocations were employee initiated. He acknowledges this may be an underestimate.

## Recent LFS data on job relocations

The LFS is an official survey that is administered to a nationally representative sample of around 120,000 adults each quarter. A new question that



was inserted in the LFS in the spring 2002 quarter<sup>2</sup> asked people who had moved in the past year whether they had moved because their job had been relocated<sup>2</sup>. Those who said 'yes' were asked whether their employer had contributed to the costs of moving, and if so whether the assistance was full or partial.

The initial question seems to have been designed to identify only those movers whose migration was prompted by the relocation of their job – as opposed to those who were transferred between two continuing positions at different locations. Respondents who listened carefully to the question may have interpreted it this way, and replied 'no' if they moved because of a simple transfer between two positions at different workplaces. Others who did not listen carefully, or interpreted the wording of the question more broadly, may have replied affirmatively in the case of a transfer.

Furthermore, the initial question does not actually identify whether the mover continued to work for the same employer after their job was relocated. A person who turned down a relocation offer, resigned, and then moved in order to look for work or take up a job with a different employer, could technically have said 'yes'.

Consequently, there is some uncertainty as to what the job relocation question actually measures. Possibly it

represents an overestimate of people who moved because their position was relocated, but an underestimate of the total number of people who moved because of the actions of their employer.

In spring 2002 about 160,000 people reported that they had moved in the past 12 months because their job had been relocated. Approximately 135,000 of these moves were within the United Kingdom, and a further 26,000 were relocations from an overseas country. Using data from the LFS on the spouses and children of the relocated workers, it can be estimated that around 240,000 people were relocated within the UK and around 46,000 were relocated from overseas. Note that all these estimates should be used with caution. Small samples mean that sampling errors are relatively large. In addition, the estimates can be expected to change slightly when the LFS is reweighted later in 2003<sup>3</sup>.

Two alternative measures of the rate of mobility due to relocation are given in [Table 1](#). The first measure focuses on the set of people who were employees at the time they were interviewed. The relocation rate is estimated by counting current employees who were relocated in the past year as a proportion of all current employees. An alternative measure is obtained by counting **all** people who reported that they were relocated in the past year as a proportion of all those who undertook paid work in

the past year. The latter measure includes people who were working in a self-employed capacity.

Both these measures indicate that about half of one per cent of the employed were relocated in the year ending spring 2002. The moves that were attributed to relocation accounted for about 5 per cent of all moves made by employees in that period.

Male employees were twice as likely to move because their job was relocated as were females. Those working in managerial, professional and technical or associate technical occupations were about four times as likely to move because of a job relocation as were members of other occupational groups.

A high proportion of job relocations involved migration over significant distances (see [Table 2](#)). About 40 per cent of the relocated moved between the ten major regions of Great Britain. Around 2 per cent arrived from Northern Ireland and 15 per cent moved to Great Britain from overseas countries.<sup>4</sup> The distribution by distance moved is very different from that of other forms of geographical mobility, where short distance moves predominate. Given these distance patterns, job relocations represent a higher proportion of interregional moves within Great Britain (15 per cent) than of all moves (about 5 per cent).

Table 1 Mobility because of job relocation and total mobility rate; United Kingdom; spring 2002

	Current employees			Employed within last 12 months <sup>a</sup>			Per cent
	Rate of mobility due to job relocation	Total rate of mobility	Proportion of moves due to job relocation	Rate of mobility due to job relocation	Total rate of mobility	Proportion of moves due to job relocation	
<b>All</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Men	0.78	11.9	6.5	0.68	11.8	5.8	
Women	0.35	11.0	3.2	0.33	11.4	2.8	
<b>Occupational type</b>							
Managerial, professional and technical	1.09	13.1	8.3	1.00	12.6	7.9	
Other non-manual	0.26	10.8	2.4	0.26	10.7	2.4	
Manual and elementary	0.22	10.1	2.2	0.21	9.7	2.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes self-employed.

Note: Data have not been reweighted to incorporate the impact of 2001 Census results on population estimates.

Table 2 Distances moved by relocated workers and all movers; Great Britain; spring 2002

	Thousands and per cent				
	Within local authority districts (%)	Between local authority districts but within regions <sup>a</sup> (%)	Between regions <sup>a</sup> (%)	From Northern Ireland or other countries (%)	Numbers of people (000s=100%)
<b>Moved because job relocated</b>					
<b>All</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>160</b>
Men	18	25	38	19	113
Women	14	32	41	12	47
<b>All movers who were employed in the past 12 months</b>					
<b>All</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,431</b>
Men	57	23	12	7	1,898
Women	58	23	12	7	1,532

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Defined as the 10 major regions of Great Britain: South East, South West, East, East Midlands, West Midlands, Wales, Yorkshire and the Humber, North West, North East, Scotland.

Notes: The population for this table is current residents of Great Britain.

Data have not been reweighted to incorporate the impact of 2001 Census results on population estimates.

Because the sample of relocated employees is small, no distinction is made between short and long distance relocations, or between internal and international moves, in the analysis that follows.

Just over half those relocated received financial assistance from their employer to move (see Table 3). 40 per cent reported that their moving costs were fully covered. Those working in managerial, professional and semi-professional occupations were more likely to be assisted than were those in lower ranking occupations, although a significant minority of the latter also received help from their employer.

Further information on the demographic and job profiles of people who were relocated is given in Table 4. For comparative purposes, the table also gives data on the characteristics of all employed movers. The final column of the table gives the proportion of all moves that were attributed to job relocation, for each group.

Mobility in general is inversely associated with age. While those reporting job relocations were somewhat older on average than were other migrants, half were in the 25 to 34 year age group. Analysis not shown here indicated that those who relocated were somewhat more likely than other migrating workers to be married or living with a partner, and more likely to have dependent children.

Table 3 Proportions of relocated workers who received financial assistance from their employer; United Kingdom; spring 2002

	Received employer assistance	Per cent Full costs of moving covered
<b>All</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40</b>
Men	57	43
Women	39	31
<b>Occupational type</b>		
Managerial, professional and technical	57	43
Other non-manual	32	25
Manual and elementary	41	32

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Data have not been reweighted to incorporate the impact of 2001 Census population estimates.

The majority of those experiencing job relocations worked in managerial, professional or semi-professional occupations. Consistent with the occupational profile, almost half the relocated employees had degrees (or qualifications at NVQ levels 4 or 5).

Not surprisingly, relocated workers were far more likely than other migrating employees to be working for a large employer (with 500 or more employees in the UK). Although the majority of relocated migrants worked for private sector firms, the estimates of the proportion of moves that were attributed to job relocation suggest that central government employers were

more likely than employers in other sectors to relocate staff. This effect persists when organisational size is accounted for.

Because the sample of relocated employees is relatively small, no attempt is made here to analyse the group's region of residence patterns before and after migration. The question of what impact job relocations have on the geographical distribution of labour is left to future research, when larger sample sizes become available.

To summarise, these data provide an indication of the role of employers in bringing about migration that might not otherwise take place. The impact of the

**Table 4** Profiles of migrants whose jobs were relocated; United Kingdom; spring 2002

	Moved because job was relocated	All workers who moved <sup>a</sup>	Per cent Proportion of moves due to job relocation
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	71	55	5.8
Women	29	45	2.8
<b>Age group</b>			
16-24	17	26	3.0
25-34	50	41	5.8
35-49	27	25	5.1
50-64	5	8	3.1
<b>Educational level</b>			
NVQ 4 and 5	48	34	6.7
NVQ 2 and 3	35	44	3.8
NVQ 1 or no qualifications	5	12	2.0
<b>Occupational type<sup>b</sup></b>			
Managerial	24	12	9.1
Professional	22	13	8.2
Associate professional and technical	22	16	6.7
Other non-manual	12	24	2.4
Manual and elementary	12	25	2.2
<b>Sector<sup>b</sup></b>			
Private sector firm	59	68	45.0
Central government	17	4	19.7
Other	17	16	4.7
<b>Firm size: employees in UK<sup>b</sup></b>			
Less than 500	19	30	2.9
500 or more	72	49	6.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Those who were employed in the past 12 months who moved locations.<sup>b</sup> Percentages do not add to 100 because the variable was only collected from current employees.

Note: Data have not been reweighted to incorporate the impact of 2001 Census results on population estimates.

employer initiatives recorded in the LFS in the form of job relocations is apparently small, limited to around 5 per cent of all moves and 15 per cent of interregional moves by the employed. But, as noted earlier, the LFS questions do not capture the full range of ways in which employing organisations facilitate or encourage migration. They were not designed to measure employee transfers in which the job itself was not moved, although in practice some respondents who were transferred may have answered affirmatively.

The profile of those who moved because their job was relocated is consistent with the findings of previous

research on organisational migration. They tended to be male, well educated, working in managerial or professional jobs, and working for large employers. The moves they made were generally long distance moves, subsidised financially by an employer.

### Further information on employer-assisted migration

None of the regular surveys in Great Britain measures employer-initiated or employer-assisted migration in a comprehensive way. Data collected in

the BHPS, while not ideally suited to investigating this topic, do throw a little more light on the subject.

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. Sample members are followed when they move within Great Britain. In contrast to the LFS, the BHPS asks people who have moved since their last interview a series of questions about their main reasons for moving. Those who indicate that they moved for reasons that were wholly or partly to do with their own job or employment opportunities are asked additional questions to identify the reasons more specifically.

On average, during the 1991 to 2000 period, about 16 per cent of employees who moved between the major regions of Great Britain did so either because their job was relocated or because they took up a different job at a different workplace with the same employer (see [Table 5](#)).<sup>5</sup> This figure probably underestimates the true proportion of employees who migrate between regions without changing their employer because it does not include those who gave some other primary reason for moving (but continued nevertheless to work for the same employer).

The demographic profile of relocated and transferring employees in the BHPS sample is not unlike that of relocated employees in the LFS. Two-thirds of employees in this group were men, and the majority were prime-aged, and therefore older on average than the typical interregional migrant. The jobs occupied (before migration) were predominantly managerial or professional.

### Conclusion

A small but significant component of geographical mobility comes about because of the actions of employers in transferring employees between jobs.

**Table 5** Profile of migrants who experienced job relocation or were transferred to new job with same employer; Great Britain; 1991 to 2001

	Moves over all distances	Per cent Interregional moves <sup>a</sup>
<b>Proportion of employee moves that were due to job relocation or transfer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Profile of relocated/transferred employees</b>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	66	67
Women	34	33
<b>Age group</b>		
16-24	16	17
25-34	36	40
35-49	45	41
50-64	4	3
<b>Occupational group</b>		
Managerial	30	25
Professional	24	24
Associate professional and technical	17	21
Other non-manual	24	23
Manual and elementary	6	5

Source: British Household Panel Survey

a Regions are defined as the ten major regions of Great Britain: South East, South West, East, East Midlands, West Midlands, Wales, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East, North West, Scotland.

As from the spring 2002 quarter, the LFS has begun to record moves made because of the relocation of a worker's job. Job relocations are a subset of all types of employer-assisted migration.

The data suggest that around 5 per cent of employed persons who moved within the UK in the year to spring 2002 did so because of the relocation of their job. Relocation was the cause of about 15 per cent of the moves that were made between major regions by the employed. Alongside these internal

movers, an additional group was transferred to jobs in the UK from overseas countries.

The profile of relocated workers is similar to the profile identified in past research on organisational migration. Those who are relocated or helped to migrate by their employer are mostly skilled workers occupying managerial, professional and technical positions within large organisations. They tend to be male, although about one-third are female. While the majority work for

private sector firms, they are more likely than other migrants to be employed in the public sector. They tend to be older than other working-age migrants, and presumably are working in mid-career rather than entry positions.

More than half the relocated workers who were surveyed in the LFS reported that they were given financial assistance to move by their employer. Those working in managerial and professional jobs were most likely to receive assistance.

#### Further information

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## Acknowledgement

The British Household Panel Survey 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.

## Notes

- 1 This topic will be collected on an annual basis in future, each spring quarter.
- 2 Information about moves due to job relocation was last collected in the LFS in 1995. Because of material changes in the wording of the questions, no attempt is made to compare the 1995 and 2002 estimates in this article.
- 3 The LFS datasets will be reweighted in 2003 to incorporate the impact of the 2001 Census results on population estimates. Fully reweighted data were not available at the time this article was prepared.
- 4 Note that moves to other countries are not recorded in the LFS.
- 5 The sample underlying this table is people who were interviewed at two consecutive waves of the BHPS (approximately 12 months apart) and were employees at both interviews.

# Linking together economic and social data: using social accounting matrices to look at the distribution of earnings

By **Nigel Stuttard**, Labour Market Division and **Mari Lind Frogner**, Economic Analysis and Satellite Accounts Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- Social accounting matrices (SAM) are an extension of National Accounts designed to show the interrelationship between economic and social statistics. ONS has produced a SAM for 1996 as part of its involvement in a Eurostat leadership group on SAMs. This article concentrates on that part of the SAM showing how wages and salaries are distributed by sex, education level and industry.
- Two different approaches, top-down and bottom-up, lead to different estimates for earnings by industry – implying that there are inconsistencies between National Accounts and labour market data.
- ONS has initiated two projects to reconcile employment and earnings statistics in National Accounts and the labour market framework.
- On average, men earned 23 per cent more an hour than women in 1996. The difference in the hourly earnings of men and women was over 20 per cent at all education levels and in all industry sectors, apart from agriculture.
- Those with higher education earned nearly 60 per cent more per hour than those in the middle education group, who, in turn, earned 16 per cent more than those in the lower education group. Similar returns to education showed up for each of the industry groups.

## Introduction

ONS HAS recently produced a pilot social accounting matrix (SAM) for 1996 based on the European System of Accounts (ESA95). A SAM is an extension of National Accounts designed to show the interrelationship between economic and social statistics. It links together the (mainly) macrostatistics of National Accounts with the (mainly) microstatistics of the labour market and of households within a National Accounts framework.

In essence, National Accounts describe the circular flow of income in the economy (see [Box 1](#)). The SAM, by extending the accounts to cover social

aspects, allows analysts to see the relationship between the macroeconomic picture and the actors, be they government, enterprises, individuals or households, who participate in it. For example, the SAM can show how income generated by labour is distributed between the people who supply the labour, how the distribution of income across households is affected by taxes and benefits and by flows of money to and from pension schemes, or how different households have different savings patterns.

Extending National Accounts to produce a SAM involves the use of data



## Box I National accounts concepts

National Accounts provide a systematic and detailed description of the total UK economy, its components and its relations with other economies. They are compiled according to the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA95) which is an internationally compatible accounting framework.

The ESA framework consists of two main sets of tables: a) the sector accounts; and b) the input-output framework including industry accounts.

The sector accounts provide, by institutional sector, a systematic description of the different stages of the economic process: production, generation of income, distribution of income, redistribution of income, use of income and financial and non-financial accumulation. The sector accounts also include balance sheets to describe the stocks of assets, liabilities and net worth at the beginning and the end of the accounting period.

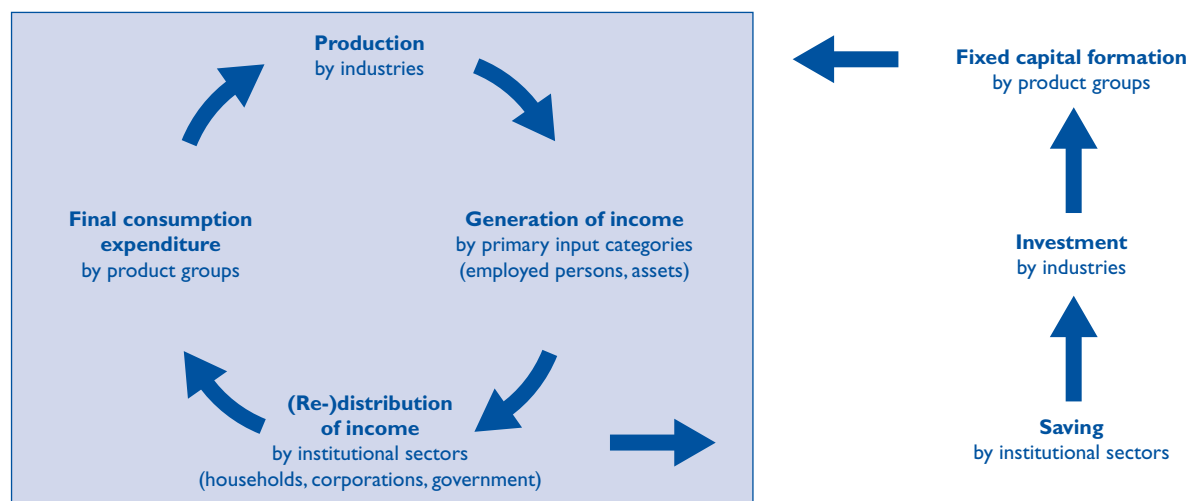
The input-output framework and the accounts by industry describe in more detail the production process (cost structure, income generated and employment) and

the flows of goods and services (output, imports, exports, final consumption, intermediate consumption and capital formation by product group).

An important concept underlying National Accounts is the circular flow of income. This is illustrated for a closed economy in *Figure 1* (a diagrammatic representation of an open economy would be more complicated as it would show flows to and from the rest of the world at each stage).

The diagram illustrates how the production of industry generates income that is paid to the providers of the means of production (labour, capital and land). This income is then distributed to the different institutional sectors (for example households, corporations and government). After some redistribution between the sectors through transfers (for example taxes and benefits, flows into and out of pension funds), the income can be spent or saved. That which is spent buys the goods and services that result from the production process; this is known as final consumption expenditure. That which is saved is invested back into the industries involved in production.

Figure 1 The circular flow of income in a closed economy



sources that are not normally used in National Accounts and were originally collected for different purposes. This extension can be approached in two different ways:

- from the top down – by working from National Accounts control totals, disaggregating these totals as much as possible using estimates that form a part of National Accounts, and then breaking down the subtotals to give the required level of detail by using the (micro) data sources; or

- from the bottom up – by starting from (micro) data sources, adding in any factors that are included within the National Accounts concept but not collected in the source, and then calibrating the estimates so that they sum to National Accounts control totals.

In theory, the two approaches should give the same results, but in practice they will not, because of differences in coverage and coherence between sources. Comparison of the different

results coming out of the two approaches can shed light on differences between sources and be a step towards improving the quality of individual sources and the coherence between National Accounts and labour market statistics.

This article looks at the construction of one part (or cell) of the SAM: that concerned with wages and salaries. The cell shows how wages and salaries are distributed by industry group and by the sex and education level of the workers

## Box 2 Classifications used in the SAM

### Industrial classification

For the pilot SAM, industry is classified into six sectors based on the 1992 version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92). This is a hierarchical five-digit system. At the first or highest level of aggregation, SIC92 is divided into 17 sections, each denoted by a single letter from A to Q. Only the first 15 sections, from A to O, are relevant for the domestic part of National Accounts. These 15 sections are grouped together into six sectors in the SAM as shown below:

A-B	Agriculture	A covers agriculture, hunting and forestry. B covers fishing.
C-E	Production industries	C is mining and quarrying; D is manufacturing; E is electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction	
G-I	Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport	G is wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; H is hotels and restaurants; I is transport, storage and communication.
J-K	Finance and business services	J is financial intermediation; K is real estate, renting and business activities.
L-O	Public and other services	L is public administration and defence, compulsory social security; M is education; N is health and social work; O is other community, social and personal service activities.

### Classification of educational attainment

Educational attainment is grouped into three levels in the pilot SAM based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) as shown below:

Lower	ISCED levels 1 and 2	Primary and lower secondary education (for example GCSE and NVQ levels 1 and 2).
Middle	ISCED levels 3 and 4	Upper secondary and post secondary non-tertiary education (for example 'A' levels and NVQ level 3).
Higher	ISCED levels 5 and 6	Tertiary education (for example first and higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5).

supplying the labour. The cell is constructed using both a top-down and a bottom-up approach and the results from the two constructions are compared.

These estimates for wages and salaries are not very informative on their own as they make no allowance for the number of workers employed or the number of hours worked. It is, however, possible to construct a similar matrix showing the volume of employment (in hours) and this allows the derivation of an hourly wage for each cell in the matrix. Thus, the SAM provides the framework to present the wage differentials by worker type, distinguished by qualification attained, sex and broad industry sector. This information is not available from a single source and could not be derived from multiple sources on a consistent

and coherent basis without the use of a SAM.

Under the assumption of perfect competition, these wage rates can be seen as a measure of marginal labour productivity. Apart from shedding light on some socio-economic issues such as the return to education and the gender pay gap, this information is vital for analysis of workforce skills – an area where data for the UK are sparse. When these differentials are paired up with the corresponding matrix of labour hours worked, it is possible to derive a quality-adjusted labour input volume index and track changes to labour composition over time. The derived statistics could then be fed into growth accounting, whereby the contribution of labour quality to labour productivity could be quantified.

The volume matrix can also be constructed using both a top-down and a bottom-up approach, thus giving two estimates for wage rates. These estimates show considerable differences in the relative wage levels of different industry groups, which suggests that there are inconsistencies between the measurement of wages and salaries and hours worked. ONS has embarked on work to resolve these inconsistencies, but this will inevitably take time. This article describes the current findings and the future work programme.

The UK has been part of a Eurostat leadership group on social accounting matrices. As part of the work of the group, each country involved has produced a pilot SAM for 1996. An article describing the structure of the pilot SAM – how it was produced, and

the overall results – will be published in the May edition of *Economic Trends*. A Eurostat handbook on social accounting matrices will be published later in the year.

## Wages and salaries in the SAM

One of the main purposes of the SAM is to provide detailed information on the demand for labour in monetary terms. This involves the expansion of the generation of income account in National Accounts (see *Box 1*) to show how compensation of employees paid by UK companies is distributed across the industries involved in production and the employees who supply the labour.

National Accounts, and hence the SAM, are concerned about compensation of employees which includes the employers' contributions to National Insurance and to company pension schemes as well as wages and salaries. However, this article considers only the wages and salaries component of compensation of employees.

The amount of detail shown in the SAM in terms of the industry breakdown and the characteristics of the employers can vary according to the needs of the users and the quality of the available data sources used. The pilot SAMs for the Eurostat project use six industry sectors and six categories of employees based on sex and three education levels (see *Box 2*).

It is possible to compile an equivalent matrix to the one above showing the volume of work (in hours) rather than the wages and salaries (in monetary terms). It is then possible to calculate, by division, the average pay per hour for the employees represented by each cell of the matrix.

## Compiling the wages and salaries matrix

### The top-down approach

The National Accounts have estimates for the wages and salaries by industry, but contain no information about the characteristics of the workforce who receive this money. An additional data source is needed to provide this

breakdown for the matrix. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the chosen data source, as it collects information about the sex and education of employees, the industry in which they work and their wages and salaries. The estimates in *Table 1a* are produced by scaling the LFS estimates for wages and salaries by industry and characteristics of the employees so that they aggregate up to the National Accounts estimates by industry and are proportionate to the LFS estimates by sex and education level.

### The bottom-up approach

The LFS collects information about respondents' wages and salaries, on a weekly basis, for first (and second, if relevant) jobs. The LFS is a continuous survey from which four quarterly databases, weighted to produce estimates for the whole population, are produced for the year. These databases were combined to produce an estimate for the average weekly total for wages and salaries for each cell of the matrix. These estimates were then multiplied by 52 to give annual estimates. The aggregate estimate for wages and salaries for the year from the LFS is £316,259 million, 90 per cent of the National Accounts estimate. The distribution of these earnings across the industry groups is shown in *Table 2*.

The National Accounts include some components of earnings that are not captured in the LFS and the estimates, which are based mainly on Inland Revenue records, are adjusted upwards to correct for tax evasion. Wages and salaries in National Accounts include earnings in cash and in kind. Earnings in kind include company cars, private health insurance and loans at preferential rates of interest. In contrast, only cash earnings are captured in wages and salaries in the LFS. In total, earnings in kind and tax evasion amount to £14,042 million, 4 per cent of the National Accounts. These earnings can be added on to the LFS estimates for the industry groups as the distribution of these earnings across industry, shown in *Table 3*, is known. However, they have to be prorated across the different types of employees, as there is no information in the LFS about how these earnings vary according to the sex and education

of employees. This assumption, that earnings in kind are proportionate to monetary earnings, is unlikely to be true as such perquisites are more likely to be paid to higher earners.

Even after the adjustment for earnings in kind and tax evasion, the LFS total is still 6 per cent lower than the National Accounts total. In part, this is due to the balancing adjustments made to National Accounts to bring the alternative measures of GDP in line. In 1996 this required an upward adjustment to compensation of employees of just over £2 billion. The remaining difference, around 5 per cent of the National Accounts total for wages and salaries, is most likely due to earnings being missed in the LFS. Partly, this is a coverage problem: the LFS misses around 1 per cent of jobs as its sample frame does not include communal establishments or armed forces bases. In part, earnings are underrecorded in the LFS. This is a problem common to most household surveys and arises for a variety of reasons including confusion between gross and net (after tax) earnings, respondents forgetting irregular earnings and failure to report on earnings from casual jobs. The final stage in the bottom-up approach is to prorate all of the disaggregated estimates so that the total estimate for wages and salaries equals the National Accounts control total. The results of this are shown in *Table 4a*. The bottom-up approach produces a higher estimate for construction (by 28 per cent) and for finance and business services (10 per cent) but estimates that are just over 10 per cent lower for agriculture and for distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport.

## Compiling the hours worked matrix

### The top-down approach

According to the guidelines under which the National Accounts are produced (ESA95), the accounts should include measures of employment and total hours worked based on definitions which are closely linked to the concepts used in National Accounts. In practice, the UK recognises that it does not yet

Table	Employee earnings and hours worked in the social accounting matrix compiled using the top-down approach by industry group <sup>a</sup> and sex; United Kingdom; 1996						
	Agriculture	Production industries	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport	Financial and business services	Public and other services	All industries
	A-B	C-E	F	G-I	J-K	L-O	
a Wages and salaries							£ millions
<b>Men</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>75,030</b>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>57,682</b>	<b>37,415</b>	<b>48,264</b>	<b>232,874</b>
Level of education							
Lower	756	14,350	1,918	13,135	3,336	4,380	37,875
Middle	1,017	38,209	7,096	33,136	14,133	17,788	111,378
Higher	387	22,471	3,310	11,412	19,946	26,096	83,621
<b>Women</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>25,291</b>	<b>20,070</b>	<b>56,441</b>	<b>119,318</b>
Level of education							
Lower	148	4,563	195	6,437	2,435	6,647	20,425
Middle	295	7,771	763	14,977	11,346	18,087	53,239
Higher	64	3,516	202	3,877	6,288	31,706	45,655
<b>All people</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>90,880</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>82,973</b>	<b>57,485</b>	<b>104,705</b>	<b>352,192</b>
<b>b Labour volume: hours worked</b>							Hours millions
<b>Men</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>6,687</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>23,878</b>
Level of education							
Lower	176	1,608	316	1,822	496	606	5,024
Middle	224	3,708	973	4,096	1,845	1,906	12,751
Higher	42	1,371	313	838	1,654	1,885	6,103
<b>Women</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>6,246</b>	<b>15,041</b>
Level of education							
Lower	33	665	32	1,126	414	1,104	3,373
Middle	62	934	118	2,290	1,762	2,507	7,672
Higher	8	256	30	389	678	2,635	3,995
<b>All people</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>8,542</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>6,847</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>38,919</b>
<b>c Hourly earnings</b>							£
<b>Men</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Level of education							
Lower	4.30	8.92	6.07	7.21	6.73	7.23	7.54
Middle	4.54	10.30	7.29	8.09	7.66	9.33	8.73
Higher	9.22	16.39	10.57	13.61	12.06	13.84	13.70
<b>Women</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>7.93</b>
Level of education							
Lower	4.46	6.86	6.20	5.72	5.89	6.02	6.06
Middle	4.76	8.32	6.48	6.54	6.44	7.21	6.94
Higher	8.10	13.76	6.73	9.97	9.28	12.03	11.43
<b>All people</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>9.05</b>

Source: Social accounting matrices

<sup>a</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

have such measures. However, the annual National Accounts do include employment estimates that are taken from the workforce jobs series. The series, which is based mainly on employer surveys, has a separate component for employee jobs. One advantage of using an employer survey is that the classification of industry is consistent with the classification used in the National Accounts. Industrial classification on employer surveys is taken from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR). Industries are classified on the IDBR at local unit level and at enterprise level; that is, each unit is classified according to the production taking place at the site and, in the case of multiple units, according to the overall production of the parent enterprise to which it belongs. The employee jobs series uses the local unit classification, but ONS has produced an experimental employee jobs series using the enterprise classification. The enterprise series is used here, as this is more consistent with the industrial classification used elsewhere in National Accounts.

The top-down approach to compiling the hours worked matrix uses the estimates of employment by industry group taken from the enterprise-based employee jobs series as control totals. These estimates are multiplied by average hours worked estimates from the LFS, the only source that collects hours worked over the whole year. The distribution of hours worked across the different employee types within the industry groups are taken from the LFS, and constrained so that they give row totals proportionate to the LFS overall estimates of hours worked by sex and education level. The results are shown in [Table 1b](#).

### The bottom-up approach

The bottom-up approach to compiling the hours worked matrix is to construct the matrix purely from LFS data and then prorate each of the cells so that the total hours worked agrees with the estimate produced from the top-down approach. As there is no National Accounts measure of total hours worked, there is no agreed control total for this. In the circumstances, the total

**Table 2** Annual wages and salaries by industry group;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1996

	£ million	Proportion of all industries (%)
<b>Industry group<sup>a</sup></b>		
Agriculture (A-B)	2,168	1
Production industries (C-E)	80,712	26
Construction (F)	16,037	5
Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport (G-I)	63,699	20
Financial and business services (J-K)	57,101	18
Public and other services (L-O)	96,543	31
<b>All industries</b>	<b>316,259</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

**Table 3** Income in kind and evasion adjustment by industry group;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1996

	£ million	Proportion of all industries (%)
<b>Industry group<sup>a</sup></b>		
Agriculture (A-B)	49	—
Production industries (C-E)	3,027	22
Construction (F)	184	1
Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport (G-I)	6,100	43
Financial and business services (J-K)	2,150	15
Public and other services (L-O)	2,532	18
<b>All industries</b>	<b>14,042</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: National Accounts

a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
— Nil or negligible.

produced by the top-down approach is used here as a control. In practice, the difference between the LFS-based estimate of total hours worked (38,278 million) and the estimate from the top-down approach (38,919 million) is less than 2 per cent, so the effect of constraining both sets of estimates to the same total is small. The results of the bottom-up approach are shown in [Table 4b](#).

### The results

The wage rates based on the two approaches are shown in [Tables 1c](#) and [4c](#). The results show considerable differences by industry group but similar results by sex and education level. This is because the LFS is the only source for the distribution of

earnings and hours worked by sex and education level.

The estimates for hourly pay show that men earned 23 per cent more per hour than women (£9.75 compared with £7.93). The gender pay gap was highest in the finance and business services sector (J-K) where men earned a third more than woman (although this is explained in part by differences in education level, as 41 per cent of the male labour was supplied by those with higher education as distinct from 24 per cent of the female labour). In contrast, there was very little gender pay gap in the agriculture sector (A-B) even though less than one fifth of the labour was supplied by women.

The middle education group supplied the majority of labour (52 per cent), compared with 22 per cent by those in



**Table 4** Employee earnings and hours worked in the social accounting matrix compiled using the bottom-up approach by industry group<sup>a</sup> and sex; United Kingdom; 1996

	Agriculture	Production industries	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport	Financial and business services	Public and other services	All industries
	A-B	C-E	F	G-I	J-K	L-O	
<b>a Wages and salaries</b>							<b>£ millions</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>73,725</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>51,796</b>	<b>41,070</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>232,874</b>
Level of education							
Lower	683	14,478	2,525	12,058	3,800	4,596	37,875
Middle	902	37,801	9,162	29,828	15,783	18,305	111,378
Higher	331	21,446	4,123	9,910	21,487	25,906	83,621
<b>Women</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>15,563</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>22,629</b>	<b>22,108</b>	<b>56,834</b>	<b>119,318</b>
Level of education							
Lower	133	4,574	256	5,871	2,755	6,930	20,425
Middle	260	7,641	979	13,399	12,593	18,498	53,239
Higher	55	3,349	251	3,359	6,760	31,406	45,655
<b>All people</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>89,288</b>	<b>17,296</b>	<b>74,425</b>	<b>63,178</b>	<b>105,641</b>	<b>352,192</b>
<b>b Labour volume: hours worked</b>							<b>Hours millions</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>7,509</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>23,877</b>
Level of education							
Lower	139	1,797	355	1,691	413	625	5,019
Middle	177	4,159	1,096	3,816	1,544	1,971	12,763
Higher	33	1,552	356	788	1,398	1,968	6,095
<b>Women</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>6,561</b>	<b>15,041</b>
Level of education							
Lower	26	755	36	1,061	350	1,156	3,384
Middle	51	1,081	137	2,202	1,523	2,676	7,670
Higher	6	287	34	363	568	2,729	3,987
<b>All people</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>9,473</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>9,757</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>10,941</b>	<b>38,919</b>
<b>c Hourly earnings</b>							<b>£</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>9.82</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Level of education							
Lower	4.93	8.06	7.12	7.13	9.19	7.36	7.55
Middle	5.08	9.09	8.36	7.82	10.22	9.29	8.73
Higher	9.88	13.82	11.59	12.57	15.37	13.16	13.72
<b>Women</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>7.93</b>
Level of education							
Lower	5.01	6.06	7.11	5.53	7.87	6.00	6.04
Middle	5.14	7.07	7.15	6.09	8.27	6.91	6.94
Higher	8.73	11.67	7.42	9.26	11.89	11.51	11.45
<b>All people</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.05</b>

Source: Social accounting matrices

<sup>a</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 5 Average hourly wage rate by industry from different sources; United Kingdom; 1996

	Agriculture A-B	Production industries C-E	Construction F	Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport G-I	Financial and business services J-K	Public and other services L-O	All industries
<b>Top-down approach</b>							
Hourly rate (£)	4.89	10.64	7.57	7.86	8.40	9.84	9.05
As proportion of all industries <sup>a</sup> (%)	54	118	84	87	93	109	100
<b>Bottom-up approach</b>							
Hourly rate (£)	5.55	9.43	8.74	7.63	11.08	9.66	9.05
As proportion of all industries <sup>a</sup> (%)	61	104	97	84	122	107	100
<b>New Earnings Survey<sup>b</sup></b>							
Hourly rate (£)	5.58	8.29	7.71	6.89	10.18	8.58	8.29
As proportion of all industries <sup>a</sup> (%)	67	100	93	83	123	104	100

Source: Office for National Statistics

a The hourly rate for the industry group as a percentage of the hourly rate for all industries.

b Great Britain.

the lower education group, and 26 per cent by those in the higher education group. The agriculture sector had the highest proportion of labour from the lower education group (38 per cent), while the public and other services sector (L-O) had the highest proportion of labour from the higher education group (43 per cent).

Those with higher education earned nearly 60 per cent more than those in the middle education group (£12.80 compared with £8.06) who, in turn, earned 16 per cent more than those in the lower education group (£8.06 compared with £6.94). Similar returns to education show up for each of the industry groups. The returns to higher education were greatest in the agriculture sector, where this group earned nearly twice the rate of the middle education group, although the higher educated made up under 10 per cent of the labour supply in this sector.

The different approaches lead to different findings for earnings by industry. The top-down approach shows that hourly earnings were highest in the production sector (C-E) where hourly earnings are 18 per cent higher than for all industries (£10.64 compared with £9.05), followed by the public and other services sector (L-O) at 9 per cent above the overall average, and the finance and

business services sector at 7 per cent below the average. The agriculture sector had the lowest hourly earnings at 54 per cent of the average.

This is very different from the results based on the bottom-up approach, which show hourly earnings highest in the finance and business services sector at 22 per cent above the average, followed by the public and other services sector at 7 per cent above average and production sector at 4 per cent above average. The agriculture sector, again, had the lowest hourly earnings but at a higher level – 61 per cent of the average.

## Comparison between sources

The weakness of using the bottom-up approach is that it is dependent on the classification of industry in the LFS. The classification is based on self-reporting by survey respondents. This can be a source of error, as respondents may report on the work that is carried out in their area rather than in the firm as a whole. Industrial classification on employer surveys, and hence in National Accounts, is based on the classification of firms on the IDBR. It is known that this difference in classification leads to differences in estimates of jobs by industry (Stuttard et al. 1998, Ganson

2002). However, in the bottom-up approach, the industrial classification is the same in both the wages and salaries and the hours worked matrices, so it does not necessarily explain why the wage rate from the two approaches should be so different.

The discrepancies between the approaches can be explored in more detail by comparing with a third source, the New Earnings Survey (NES). The NES is an annual survey of earnings and hours worked carried out in April of each year. It is not suitable for use in the compilation of the SAM as it does not collect information on education and it is not grossed up to population totals. It is, however, in essence an employer survey and hence the industry classification is provided by the IDBR. Table 5 shows the average hourly rate for wages and salaries by industry from each of the three sources.

The all industries figure for the NES is about 10 per cent lower but it does not include income in kind or any adjustment for tax evasion. The relative wage rates from the NES are close to those resulting from the bottom-up approach. Some differences between the results are to be expected as there are differences in measurement, coverage and timing between the LFS and the NES in addition to the

**Table 6** Average hourly wage rate by industry: top down approach with different classification of industry; United Kingdom; 1996

	Agriculture A-B	Production industries C-E	Construction F	Distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport G-I	Financial and business services J-K	Public and other services L-O	All industries
<b>Industry classified by enterprise</b>							
Hourly rate (£)	4.89	10.64	7.57	7.86	8.40	9.84	9.05
As proportion of all industries (%)	54	118	84	87	93	109	100
<b>Industry classified by local unit</b>							
Hourly rate (£)	4.89	11.00	7.58	7.61	8.08	10.24	9.05
As proportion of all industries (%)	54	122	84	84	89	113	100

Source: Office for National Statistics

difference in the classification of industry. However, the differences are small by comparison with the differences between these two approaches and the top-down approach. In particular, both the NES and the bottom-up approach rank the industry groups in the same order. The top-down estimates show earnings in the production sector at 18 per cent above the all industry average, whereas the other approaches show earnings for this sector to be about average. In contrast, earnings for the finance and business sector are 7 per cent below average by the top-down approach and over 20 per cent above average on the other approach.

The classification of industry in the NES is based on the local unit rather than the enterprise, so there remains a possibility that the differences observed above might be caused by factors related to the industrial classification. This possibility can be considered by using the top-down approach where industry is classified on both a local unit and an enterprise basis. The results of this are shown in [Table 6](#).

The difference between the two jobs series is relatively small. In going from an enterprise basis to a local unit basis, 275,000 jobs move out from the public and other services sector and 132,000 move out from the production sector. This represents 3.7 per cent and 2.9 per cent of the jobs in the sector. These jobs move mainly to the distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport sector (G-I), which increases by 236,000 or 3.5 per cent, and the finance and business

services sector, which increases by 166,000 or 4.2 per cent. Not only are these movements small but they also lead to a widening of the gap in the wage rates between the top-down approach and the other approaches. It is therefore unlikely that the lack of coherence is related to the way in which industries are classified in the ONS series.

## Future work and conclusion

ONS has initiated two projects to probe deeper into the coherence issues such as those raised in this article. The first one is the Quality Review of Employment and Jobs, details of which will be placed on the National Statistics website during May. One strand of this focuses on the discrepancies between the jobs series, which are largely based on employer surveys, and the employment estimates, which are based on the LFS, a household survey. The review will investigate the extent to which differences in the results are due to differences in definition, coverage, methodology and accuracy. One objective is to recommend how best to reconcile these discrepancies.

Running in parallel is a broader project looking into the consistency of employment and earnings statistics between the Labour Force Survey and National Accounts. This project forms part of the ONS work programme to improve productivity measures (Lau, 2001). Productivity measures are the ratio of output, for example the

production of goods and services, to input, for example the amount of labour needed to generate the production. Therefore the quality of productivity measures depends on the consistency between how output and input are measured. Greater coherence between the National Accounts (the main source for output, earnings and income measures used in productivity measures) and the Labour Force Survey (a rich source of labour market information) will provide the foundation for better and more comprehensive productivity analysis. One of the aims of this project is to address discrepancies such as those shown in this SAM study.

## Conclusion

The UK pilot SAM is a first attempt at merging the results of social surveys with National Accounts. The general method used in the construction of the SAM is top-down, that is, the National Accounts estimates are used as control totals, whenever they are available, and the estimates from the social surveys adjusted to come into line. This approach is usually to be preferred as it is relatively straightforward to employ, and ensures that the results of the SAM are consistent with published National Accounts estimates.

In the particular case of wages and salaries, it is possible to construct estimates from both a top-down and a bottom-up approach. This analysis shows that the two approaches lead to significantly different estimates of wage

rates. It is not yet clear whether one approach leads to better estimates than the other, but it raises sufficient questions to merit a more thorough investigation into the coherence between National Accounts estimates of earnings and estimates of employment.

This article covers only a small part of the SAM. A further article in *Labour Market Trends* will cover the household analysis in the SAM. The results shown here indicate the potential value of this analysis and demonstrate how SAMs can be a useful diagnostic tool.

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# Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series

By **Helen Treasure**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustment of the claimant count series and made subsequent revisions.
- The review found that it is now more appropriate to model each regional level series individually, whereas previously the same seasonal adjustment model settings were used for all regions. This improves the adjustment of the regional series, and also the national series, which is the sum of the seasonally adjusted regional series.
- In general, it is likely that updating the seasonal adjustment models will have the effect of reducing revisions to the seasonally adjusted series.
- Some further minor modifications have been made to the model parameters and prior adjustments.
- Revisions to the series are generally fairly small.

## Introduction

THIS SEASONAL adjustment review analysed the monthly claimant count series, which include stocks, inflows and outflows. The main purpose of analysing any time series is to see the general pattern of the data, the long-term movements, and the effects of any unusual occurrences on the series. However, as with many time series, the claimant count series are difficult to analyse using the raw data because short-term movements are dominated by seasonal effects. The movements in the series are therefore more easily analysed by seasonal adjustment, which

identifies and removes the seasonal effects, leaving the trend and irregular components.

The seasonal adjustment of the claimant count is reviewed on an annual basis (see pp267-270, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2002). This involves looking at each series individually to determine the type of adjustment to be used, identifying the seasonal pattern, and investigating any other effects in the data that are not strictly seasonal. Factors used to adjust for the seasonal pattern are updated monthly by the adjustment program. Other effects in



the series that are not strictly seasonal have to be investigated and quantified outside the program.

The program used for the seasonal adjustment is X-11 ARIMA, which is detailed in [Box 1](#).

## Recommendations from this year's analysis

X-11 ARIMA fits an ARIMA model to the time series, which enables the program to forecast up to three years of data. The observed series is extended with these forecasts to get a better first estimate of the seasonally adjusted data, and to reduce the size of revisions caused by additional data points. The

## Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a series leaving the trend and irregular components.

The program used for seasonal adjustment throughout ONS and most of the Government Statistical Service is X-11 ARIMA. The program splits the series into a trend, seasonal, and irregular components. If the series is modelled additively, summing the three parts gives the unadjusted data. If it is modelled multiplicatively, the raw data is the product of the three components. The seasonal component cannot be found without knowing the trend component, yet the trend component cannot be found without knowing the seasonal component. Thus, the X-11 ARIMA performs a series of iterations, obtaining a better estimate for the trend and seasonality with each one.

The program fits an autoregressive integrated moving average model to the data, using forecasts for one year to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors at each end of the series.

Table 1 Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 2000 to January 2003

		Thousands and per cent								
		Level			Inflows			Outflows		
		Revised series (000s)	Change (000s)	Change (%)	Revised series (000s)	Change (000s)	Change (%)	Revised series (000s)	Change (000s)	Change (%)
2000	January	1,162.9	1.6	0.1	238.8	2.1	0.9	237.0	1.9	0.8
	February	1,152.2	3.1	0.3	246.8	0.8	0.3	259.7	1.3	0.5
	March	1,144.0	3.9	0.3	247.0	-0.4	-0.2	256.9	-0.1	0.0
	April	1,113.3	-3.1	-0.3	235.9	-2.4	-1.0	259.3	0.8	0.3
	May	1,104.7	0.3	0.0	242.9	-2.3	-0.9	255.6	-3.9	-1.5
	June	1,093.6	-1.8	-0.2	237.2	-0.9	-0.4	252.2	1.3	0.5
	July	1,074.7	-2.7	-0.3	233.5	-0.9	-0.4	253.2	-0.4	-0.2
	August	1,060.4	-2.7	-0.3	237.4	-0.3	-0.1	251.7	-0.9	-0.4
	September	1,044.8	-3.6	-0.3	235.3	-1.3	-0.6	247.1	-0.2	-0.1
	October	1,044.7	-1.3	-0.1	235.8	0.8	0.3	240.0	-0.7	-0.3
	November	1,035.6	1.1	0.1	233.1	2.3	1.0	242.1	-0.2	-0.1
	December	1,029.9	3.9	0.4	231.5	1.1	0.5	238.3	0.2	0.1
2001	January	1,007.7	2.8	0.3	233.6	3.0	1.3	246.7	2.8	1.1
	February	998.1	3.9	0.4	234.0	0.8	0.3	243.2	2.7	1.1
	March	989.8	5.2	0.5	227.5	0.1	0.0	237.9	0.3	0.1
	April	974.6	-2.7	-0.3	225.0	0.4	0.2			
	May	977.0	0.3	0.0	220.6	-4.1	-1.9	222.9	-5.0	-2.2
	June	962.9	-4.4	-0.5	222.7	-1.7	-0.8	234.7	2.1	0.9
	July	952.0	-3.8	-0.4	220.1	-0.6	-0.3	228.5	-0.7	-0.3
	August	950.8	-2.6	-0.3	221.7	-1.1	-0.5	221.9	-3.4	-1.5
	September	947.0	-4.8	-0.5	221.5	-2.2	-1.0	225.1	0.2	0.1
	October	954.7	-0.7	-0.1	228.1	1.4	0.6	224.5	0.2	0.1
	November	960.3	1.7	0.2	231.7	3.9	1.7	224.1	0.1	0.0
	December	966.2	5.9	0.6	229.7	2.2	1.0	225.7	-0.5	-0.2
2002	January	955.2	4.8	0.5	228.6	4.5	2.0	227.5	2.7	1.2
	February	950.1	4.5	0.5	223.0	0.3	0.1	226.3	3.3	1.5
	March	947.6	0.0	0.0	227.7	0.7	0.3	230.4	3.1	1.3
	April	954.7	3.1	0.3	232.0	0.6	0.3	228.6	1.5	0.7
	May	950.5	-0.6	-0.1	231.5	-0.9	-0.4	238.0	-2.5	-1.1
	June	951.8	-0.9	-0.1	230.9	-0.7	-0.3	229.2	0.9	0.4
	July	948.5	-1.2	-0.1	229.3	-1.1	-0.5	231.2	-0.4	-0.2
	August	942.7	-3.5	-0.4	228.8	-1.5	-0.7	233.7	-0.3	-0.1
	September	944.6	-0.4	0.0	228.9	-0.5	-0.2	228.8	0.5	0.2
	October	942.2	1.8	0.2	225.3	0.3	0.1	228.7	0.0	0.0
	November	938.6	4.5	0.5	225.8	0.6	0.3	228.0	-1.1	-0.5
	December	935.1	3.1	0.3	227.9	1.5	0.7	228.5	0.1	0.0
2003	January	932.4	-0.3	0.0	225.9	-0.4	-0.2	215.1	-3.7	-1.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 1 Claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 2000 to January 2003



Source: Office for National Statistics

to the count between October 2002 and February 2003.

The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there have been some extra claimants included in the count, and some small temporary increase in the inflows, as a result of this change. Small temporary prior adjustments have therefore been included in the seasonal adjustment to ensure that the seasonal factors are not distorted. This review has recommended these adjustments be retained, although they do not have a large impact on the published series.

### Revised series

The seasonally adjusted series have been revised for the past three years, which is the standard for ONS series. On this occasion there is no need to depart from this standard. The impact of any earlier revisions would be minimal.

*Table 1* shows the revised seasonally adjusted series for the claimant count and also shows the size of these revisions. The revisions made to the series are in general fairly small – rather less than 1 per cent of the level – and they do not have an impact on the assessment of the latest trends. *Figure 1* further illustrates this by showing the unadjusted claimant count, the old seasonal adjustment, and the revised seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted series are available by region and gender for the claimant count stocks, inflows, and outflows. The stock series are available from January 1971, and the flows series from November 1988. Both unadjusted and adjusted claimant count data are available from Nomis®.

choice of model therefore has an important influence on the accuracy of initial estimates of new data points, and the size of revisions.

The national series is obtained by seasonally adjusting data for individual regions, and summing these regional series. Previous analyses of the claimant count involved applying a uniform ARIMA model, derived at UK level, to all regions. However, this review found that applying separate seasonal adjustment options determined at the regional level was preferable for the stocks series, that is, using the ARIMA model most appropriate for each region. This allows the seasonal adjustment to take better account of regional differences in the seasonal pattern and trend, reflecting local labour market conditions. For inflows and outflows, the UK model provided a good adjustment for all regional series, and so the uniform approach for these has been retained.

In addition to the improvements to adjustments at regional level mentioned above, it is likely that updating and modifying the ARIMA models will generally have the effect of reducing revisions to the seasonally adjusted series. The type of seasonal moving average used in the model for male stocks and outflows has also been

changed. Otherwise, current model settings have been retained, including the choice of decomposition model (additive for stocks and multiplicative for flows). Prior adjustments for Easter and Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance have been updated in light of recent data.

### The effect of Joint Claims

The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) in March 2001, and its extension in October 2002, had an upward effect on the count. The effect arises as both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work, whereas previously it was not necessary for both partners to sign on. Since 19 March 2001 Joint Claims for JSA has applied to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. Joint claims was extended on 28 October 2002 to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 28 October 1957.

The effect of the initial introduction accumulated to an estimated 6,500 for the UK overall between March and August 2001. The extension on 28 October added a further estimated 3,800

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# Labour Market Data

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

### Labour market statistics

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

May .....	14 Wednesday
June .....	11 Wednesday
July .....	16 Wednesday

### Productivity Q1

June .....	30 Monday
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## MAIN SOURCES

## Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

## Administrative records

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

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

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

## USING DATA SOURCES

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

## Employment

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

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

## Unemployment and the claimant count

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

## Earnings

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

[illegible]



## EMPLOYMENT

### Employment

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

### Workforce jobs

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

### Self-employed people (LFS)

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

### Self-employment jobs

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

### Government-supported trainees

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

### Employment rate

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

### Unemployment rate

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

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### Economically active

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

### Economic activity rate

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

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

## ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

### Economically inactive

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

### Economic inactivity rate

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

## EARNINGS

### Earnings

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

### Average Earnings Index

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

## HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

### Normal weekly hours

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

### Weekly hours worked

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

## HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

## CLAIMANT COUNT

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

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

### Claimant count rate

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

### Claimant count proportion

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

## OTHER DEFINITIONS

### General index of retail prices

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

### Labour disputes

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

### Productivity

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

### Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

### Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

### Unit wage costs

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

### Jobcentre vacancies

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



# Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
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

\* Definition of claimant count proportions has changed.

# Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				<b>GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES</b>			
UK summary	M	May 2003	A.1	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Trends	M	May 2003	A.2	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q*	Dec 2002	F.5
Other headline indicators	M	May 2003	A.3	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q*	Dec 2002	F.6
Working-age households	Q	May 2003	A.4	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q*	Dec 2002	F.7
Regional labour market summary	M	May 2003	A.11	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2003	G.1
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2003	A.12	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2003	G.2
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				Work-based learning for adults	Q	May 2003	G.3
Employment by category	M	May 2003	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Apr 2003	G.11
Employment by age	M	May 2003	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Apr 2003	G.12
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2003	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Apr 2003	G.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	May 2003	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Apr 2003	G.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 2003	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	Q	Apr 2003	G.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 2003	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Apr 2003	G.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2003	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Apr 2003	G.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2003	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Apr 2003	G.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2003	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q	Apr 2003	G.19
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2003	B.17	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	May 2003	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 2003	H.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 2003	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 2003	H.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 2003	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 2003	H.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	May 2003	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 2003	H.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2003	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 2003	H.12
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	May 2003	B.34	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Nov 2002	589
Job-related training	Q	May 2003	B.41	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2003	B.51	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2002	343
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 2003	H.21
Unemployment by age and duration	M	May 2003	C.1	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2003	233
Unemployment rates by age	M	May 2003	C.2	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Mar 2003	115
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2003	C.4	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	May 2003	H.22
International comparisons	M	May 2003	C.5	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2003	113
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>				Women in the labour market	Q	May 2003	234
Economic activity by age	M	May 2003	D.1	Job-related training	Q	Mar 2003	114
Economic inactivity	M	May 2003	D.2	Redundancies	Q	May 2003	H.31
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 2003	D.3	Redundancies by region	Q	May 2003	H.32
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>				Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2003	H.33
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 2003	E.1	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2003	H.41
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 2003	E.2	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2003	H.42
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	May 2003	E.4	Sickness absence	Q	May 2003	235
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jul 2002	E.11	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2002	643	Background economic indicators	M	May 2003	J.1
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Mar 2003	E.12	Retail prices: summary	M	May 2003	J.11
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Mar 2003	E.13	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 2003	J.12
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Mar 2003	E.14	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> – Annual <b>Q</b> – Quarterly <b>M</b> – Monthly			
Unit wage costs	M	May 2003	E.21	* Currently suspended.			
Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 2003	E.31	† Discontinued.			
<b>CLAIMANT COUNT</b>							
Claimant count by region	M	May 2003	F.1				
Claimant count by age and duration	M	May 2003	F.2				
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	May 2003	F.3				
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4				
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 2003	F.11				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 2003	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 2003	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	May 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	May 2003	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2003	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 2003	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2003	F.25				

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	44,987	28,423	25,629	2,794	16,564	63.2	57.0	9.8	36.8
1993	45,001	28,228	25,277	2,951	16,773	62.7	56.2	10.5	37.3
1994	45,026	28,179	25,431	2,748	16,846	62.6	56.5	9.8	37.4
1995	45,113	28,155	25,689	2,466	16,958	62.4	56.9	8.8	37.6
1996	45,235	28,274	25,936	2,338	16,961	62.5	57.3	8.3	37.5
1997	45,360	28,403	26,367	2,036	16,957	62.6	58.1	7.2	37.4
1998	45,485	28,373	26,601	1,772	17,112	62.4	58.5	6.2	37.6
1999	45,643	28,661	26,907	1,754	16,982	62.8	59.0	6.1	37.2
2000	45,848	28,900	27,267	1,633	16,948	63.0	59.5	5.7	37.0
2001	46,120	28,936	27,508	1,428	17,184	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
2002	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,047	28,929	27,433	1,495	17,119	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jan-Mar 2001	46,071	28,896	27,428	1,468	17,175	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,096	28,919	27,467	1,451	17,177	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,120	28,936	27,508	1,428	17,184	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,144	28,966	27,512	1,454	17,178	62.8	59.6	5.0	37.2
May-Jul	46,168	28,947	27,485	1,462	17,220	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	28,967	27,492	1,476	17,225	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jul-Sep	46,213	28,968	27,487	1,480	17,246	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,004	27,516	1,488	17,230	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,043	27,555	1,487	17,213	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,068	27,559	1,509	17,209	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,031	27,544	1,487	17,267	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	29,050	27,577	1,473	17,269	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	29,065	27,576	1,489	17,275	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,130	27,625	1,505	17,232	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,195	27,698	1,497	17,209	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
May-Jul	46,425	29,166	27,653	1,513	17,258	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,191	27,671	1,520	17,255	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,204	27,662	1,541	17,261	62.9	59.5	5.3	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,290	27,759	1,532	17,194	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,503	29,294	27,778	1,515	17,210	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,522	29,318	27,812	1,506	17,204	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	46,541	29,274	27,815	1,459	17,267	62.9	59.8	5.0	37.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	46,560	29,305	27,811	1,494	17,255	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	11	33	-22	46	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.4	0.3				
Over last 12 months	241	255	234	20	-13	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	-0.1				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,874	27,581	24,819	2,762	7,293	79.1	71.2	10.0	20.9
1993	34,870	27,427	24,510	2,917	7,444	78.7	70.3	10.6	21.3
1994	34,894	27,376	24,655	2,721	7,518	78.5	70.7	9.9	21.5
1995	34,965	27,345	24,897	2,448	7,620	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,066	27,487	25,169	2,317	7,580	78.4	71.8	8.4	21.6
1997	35,169	27,581	25,569	2,012	7,588	78.4	72.7	7.3	21.6
1998	35,257	27,582	25,830	1,752	7,675	78.2	73.3	6.4	21.8
1999	35,386	27,826	26,092	1,734	7,560	78.6	73.7	6.2	21.4
2000	35,554	28,053	26,437	1,616	7,502	78.9	74.4	5.8	21.1
2001	35,777	28,101	26,689	1,412	7,675	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
2002	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	35,717	28,098	26,620	1,478	7,619	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	35,737	28,070	26,620	1,450	7,667	78.5	74.5	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,757	28,088	26,653	1,434	7,669	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	35,777	28,101	26,689	1,412	7,675	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Apr-Jun	35,796	28,124	26,684	1,440	7,672	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
May-Jul	35,816	28,082	26,634	1,448	7,734	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,100	26,639	1,461	7,736	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,093	26,626	1,467	7,759	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Aug-Oct	35,868	28,135	26,661	1,474	7,732	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,883	28,157	26,686	1,471	7,726	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,899	28,168	26,675	1,493	7,731	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	35,915	28,140	26,668	1,472	7,775	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	35,930	28,157	26,697	1,460	7,774	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,169	26,696	1,474	7,777	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Feb-Apr	35,962	28,230	26,743	1,487	7,732	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,289	26,813	1,476	7,705	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
May-Jul	36,009	28,263	26,772	1,491	7,746	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,294	26,796	1,498	7,730	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,293	26,774	1,519	7,744	78.5	74.3	5.4	21.5
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,373	26,864	1,509	7,676	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,380	26,884	1,496	7,682	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,406	26,920	1,486	7,667	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,086	28,353	26,911	1,442	7,733	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	36,098	28,376	26,901	1,475	7,722	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	37	-4	17	-21	40	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.4	0.5				
Over last 12 months	167	219	204	15	-52	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	-0.7				

<sup>a</sup> Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

# A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
1992	21,618	15,987	14,132	1,856	5,631	74.0	65.4	11.6	26.0
1993	21,619	15,772	13,803	1,969	5,848	73.0	63.8	12.5	27.0
1994	21,620	15,694	13,889	1,805	5,926	72.6	64.2	11.5	27.4
1995	21,660	15,647	14,058	1,588	6,013	72.2	64.9	10.2	27.8
1996	21,718	15,630	14,110	1,519	6,088	72.0	65.0	9.7	28.0
1997	21,775	15,614	14,337	1,277	6,161	71.7	65.8	8.2	28.3
1998	21,832	15,545	14,479	1,066	6,286	71.2	66.3	6.9	28.8
1999	21,913	15,658	14,590	1,068	6,255	71.5	66.6	6.8	28.5
2000	22,018	15,745	14,773	972	6,273	71.5	67.1	6.2	28.5
2001	22,171	15,712	14,865	846	6,459	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>14,828</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	22,143	15,728	14,844	884	6,415	71.0	67.0	5.6	29.0
Feb-Apr	22,157	15,712	14,845	867	6,445	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,171	15,712	14,865	846	6,459	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
Apr-Jun	22,185	15,713	14,842	871	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
May-Jul	22,199	15,727	14,842	885	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,754	14,862	893	6,459	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,759	14,867	892	6,466	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,769	14,868	901	6,468	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,777	14,883	893	6,473	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,787	14,887	899	6,475	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,759	14,867	892	6,514	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>22,286</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,754	14,846	908	6,544	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,771	14,859	912	6,539	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,800	14,902	898	6,534	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
May-Jul	22,346	15,801	14,892	909	6,545	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,800	14,893	906	6,558	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,808	14,880	928	6,560	70.7	66.5	5.9	29.3
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,875	14,963	912	6,503	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>22,388</b>	<b>15,879</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>
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
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>22,418</b>	<b>15,885</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBSI</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBTJ</b>	<b>YBTM</b>
1992	18,077	15,671	13,831	1,840	2,406	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,053	15,504	13,549	1,956	2,548	85.9	75.1	12.6	14.1
1994	18,033	15,419	13,625	1,794	2,614	85.5	75.6	11.6	14.5
1995	18,047	15,350	13,770	1,580	2,697	85.1	76.3	10.3	14.9
1996	18,077	15,353	13,845	1,508	2,724	84.9	76.6	9.8	15.1
1997	18,108	15,335	14,070	1,265	2,773	84.7	77.7	8.2	15.3
1998	18,137	15,264	14,207	1,057	2,873	84.2	78.3	6.9	15.8
1999	18,195	15,362	14,303	1,059	2,833	84.4	78.6	6.9	15.6
2000	18,271	15,451	14,486	965	2,820	84.6	79.3	6.2	15.4
2001	18,380	15,438	14,599	839	2,942	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
2002	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	18,360	15,457	14,582	876	2,903	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,370	15,439	14,580	859	2,931	84.0	79.4	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,380	15,438	14,599	839	2,942	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
Apr-Jun	18,390	15,433	14,569	864	2,958	83.9	79.2	5.6	16.1
May-Jul	18,400	15,439	14,562	877	2,961	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,469	14,584	886	2,941	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,470	14,585	885	2,949	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,479	14,586	893	2,947	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,483	14,596	886	2,952	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,483	14,591	892	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,459	14,574	885	2,991	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>18,458</b>	<b>15,468</b>	<b>14,586</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,460	14,560	900	3,006	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,473	14,570	902	3,001	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,497	14,608	889	2,993	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
May-Jul	18,497	15,500	14,600	900	2,997	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,499	14,601	897	3,007	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,501	14,583	918	3,011	83.7	78.8	5.9	16.3
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,558	14,656	902	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>18,523</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>14,670</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,588	14,710	878	2,941	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
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>18,541</b>	<b>15,559</b>	<b>14,665</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				

<sup>a</sup> Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

See technical note on pS12.

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,369	12,436	11,497	939	10,933	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,381	12,456	11,474	982	10,926	53.3	49.1	7.9	46.7
1994	23,406	12,485	11,542	943	10,920	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,453	12,508	11,630	878	10,945	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,517	12,644	11,825	819	10,873	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,585	12,789	12,030	759	10,796	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,653	12,827	12,121	706	10,825	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,730	13,004	12,317	687	10,727	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,831	13,155	12,495	661	10,675	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,949	13,224	12,643	581	10,725	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,918	13,192	12,605	587	10,726	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,928	13,168	12,585	583	10,760	55.0	52.6	4.4	45.0
Feb-Apr	23,939	13,206	12,622	584	10,732	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,949	13,224	12,643	581	10,725	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,959	13,253	12,670	583	10,706	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
May-Jul	23,969	13,220	12,643	577	10,749	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,979	13,213	12,630	583	10,766	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Jul-Sep	23,988	13,209	12,620	589	10,780	55.1	52.6	4.5	44.9
Aug-Oct	23,997	13,236	12,648	588	10,762	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,006	13,266	12,672	594	10,740	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
Oct-Dec	24,015	13,281	12,672	609	10,734	55.3	52.8	4.6	44.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,024	13,272	12,677	595	10,752	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,033	13,285	12,701	583	10,749	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar 2002	24,043	13,311	12,730	581	10,731	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
Feb-Apr	24,052	13,359	12,765	593	10,693	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Apr-Jun	24,070	13,395	12,796	599	10,675	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
May-Jul	24,079	13,366	12,761	604	10,713	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,088	13,391	12,777	614	10,697	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Jul-Sep	24,097	13,396	12,782	614	10,701	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Aug-Oct	24,106	13,415	12,796	620	10,691	55.7	53.1	4.6	44.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,115	13,414	12,802	612	10,701	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,124	13,414	12,793	621	10,710	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	24,133	13,406	12,807	600	10,727	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	24,142	13,420	12,829	592	10,722	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	6	26	-21	21	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-3.4	0.2				
Over last 12 months	109	136	127	8	-27	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Percent	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	-0.2				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,797	11,910	10,988	922	4,887	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,818	11,922	10,961	961	4,895	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,861	11,957	11,030	927	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,918	11,995	11,127	868	4,924	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,989	12,134	11,324	810	4,855	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,061	12,247	11,500	747	4,815	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,120	12,318	11,623	695	4,802	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,191	12,464	11,789	676	4,727	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,283	12,602	11,951	651	4,682	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,396	12,663	12,090	573	4,733	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,367	12,638	12,061	578	4,728	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,377	12,613	12,039	574	4,764	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,386	12,649	12,074	575	4,738	72.8	69.4	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,396	12,663	12,090	573	4,733	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Apr-Jun	17,406	12,691	12,116	576	4,715	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,416	12,643	12,072	571	4,773	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,426	12,631	12,056	576	4,795	72.5	69.2	4.6	27.5
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,623	12,042	582	4,810	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,656	12,075	581	4,785	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,449	12,675	12,090	585	4,774	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Oct-Dec	17,457	12,685	12,084	601	4,772	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,465	12,681	12,094	587	4,784	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,473	12,688	12,111	577	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Jan-Mar 2002	17,480	12,710	12,136	574	4,771	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,488	12,757	12,172	585	4,731	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,504	12,792	12,205	587	4,712	73.1	69.7	4.6	26.9
May-Jul	17,512	12,763	12,171	592	4,749	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,519	12,796	12,195	601	4,724	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Jul-Sep	17,526	12,792	12,191	601	4,734	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Aug-Oct	17,532	12,815	12,208	607	4,717	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,538	12,814	12,214	600	4,724	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Oct-Dec	17,544	12,818	12,210	608	4,726	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,551	12,799	12,211	588	4,751	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,557	12,817	12,236	581	4,740	73.0	69.7	4.5	27.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	3	22	-19	16	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-3.2	0.3				
Over last 12 months	84	129	125	4	-45	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Percent	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	-0.9				

<sup>a</sup> Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

See technical note on pS12.

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

# A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MG SX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
1992	44,987	28,307	25,574	2,733	16,680	62.9	56.8	9.7	37.1
1993	45,001	28,111	25,221	2,890	16,889	62.5	56.0	10.3	37.5
1994	45,026	28,058	25,370	2,689	16,967	62.3	56.3	9.6	37.7
1995	45,113	28,026	25,617	2,410	17,087	62.1	56.8	8.6	37.9
1996	45,235	28,135	25,850	2,285	17,100	62.2	57.1	8.1	37.8
1997	45,360	28,254	26,268	1,987	17,105	62.3	57.9	7.0	37.7
1998	45,485	28,220	26,492	1,728	17,265	62.0	58.2	6.1	38.0
1999	45,643	28,502	26,799	1,703	17,141	62.4	58.7	6.0	37.6
2000	45,848	28,739	27,160	1,578	17,110	62.7	59.2	5.5	37.3
2001	46,120	28,774	27,404	1,369	17,346	62.4	59.4	4.8	37.6
2002	46,383	29,037	27,565	1,472	17,345	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>46,047</b>	<b>28,823</b>	<b>27,341</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>17,224</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	46,071	28,785	27,305	1,481	17,286	62.5	59.3	5.1	37.5
Feb-Apr	46,096	28,812	27,369	1,444	17,283	62.5	59.4	5.0	37.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,120	28,774	27,404	1,369	17,346	62.4	59.4	4.8	37.6
Apr-Jun	46,144	28,845	27,434	1,411	17,298	62.5	59.5	4.9	37.5
May-Jul	46,168	28,954	27,493	1,461	17,214	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	29,157	27,619	1,538	17,035	63.1	59.8	5.3	36.9
Jul-Sep	46,213	29,179	27,628	1,550	17,034	63.1	59.8	5.3	36.9
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,123	27,600	1,523	17,111	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,119	27,621	1,498	17,137	63.0	59.7	5.1	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,103	27,637	1,467	17,173	62.9	59.7	5.0	37.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,001	27,534	1,466	17,297	62.6	59.5	5.1	37.4
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>46,319</b>	<b>28,945</b>	<b>27,484</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>17,374</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	28,957	27,454	1,502	17,384	62.5	59.2	5.2	37.5
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,031	27,532	1,498	17,331	62.6	59.4	5.2	37.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,037	27,565	1,472	17,345	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,083	27,628	1,456	17,320	62.7	59.5	5.0	37.3
May-Jul	46,425	29,171	27,659	1,512	17,254	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,380	27,794	1,587	17,066	63.3	59.8	5.4	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,415	27,795	1,620	17,050	63.3	59.8	5.5	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,421	27,843	1,577	17,064	63.3	59.9	5.4	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,503	29,374	27,844	1,530	17,129	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Oct-Dec	46,522	29,358	27,894	1,464	17,165	63.1	60.0	5.0	36.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	46,541	29,227	27,804	1,424	17,314	62.8	59.7	4.9	37.2
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>46,560</b>	<b>29,187</b>	<b>27,723</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>17,374</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>
1992	34,874	27,462	24,760	2,701	7,412	78.7	71.0	9.8	21.3
1993	34,870	27,308	24,451	2,857	7,563	78.3	70.1	10.5	21.7
1994	34,894	27,253	24,590	2,663	7,641	78.1	70.5	9.8	21.9
1995	34,965	27,214	24,821	2,393	7,751	77.8	71.0	8.8	22.2
1996	35,066	27,345	25,079	2,266	7,721	78.0	71.5	8.3	22.0
1997	35,169	27,429	25,465	1,964	7,740	78.0	72.4	7.2	22.0
1998	35,257	27,425	25,717	1,708	7,832	77.8	72.9	6.2	22.2
1999	35,386	27,666	25,983	1,683	7,720	78.2	73.4	6.1	21.8
2000	35,554	27,892	26,331	1,561	7,662	78.4	74.1	5.6	21.6
2001	35,777	27,942	26,588	1,355	7,834	78.1	74.3	4.8	21.9
2002	35,978	28,128	26,677	1,450	7,850	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>35,717</b>	<b>27,997</b>	<b>26,534</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	35,737	27,962	26,500	1,461	7,776	78.2	74.2	5.2	21.8
Feb-Apr	35,757	27,984	26,557	1,427	7,773	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
Mar-May (Spr)	35,777	27,942	26,588	1,355	7,834	78.1	74.3	4.8	21.9
Apr-Jun	35,796	28,001	26,603	1,398	7,796	78.2	74.3	5.0	21.8
May-Jul	35,816	28,082	26,633	1,448	7,735	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,285	26,760	1,525	7,551	78.9	74.7	5.4	21.1
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,308	26,770	1,538	7,544	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Aug-Oct	35,868	28,259	26,749	1,509	7,609	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,883	28,232	26,750	1,481	7,652	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	35,899	28,198	26,747	1,451	7,701	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	35,915	28,111	26,662	1,449	7,804	78.3	74.2	5.2	21.7
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>35,930</b>	<b>28,056</b>	<b>26,609</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,063	26,579	1,484	7,883	78.1	73.9	5.3	21.9
Feb-Apr	35,962	28,134	26,654	1,480	7,828	78.2	74.1	5.3	21.8
Mar-May (Spr)	35,978	28,128	26,677	1,450	7,850	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,177	26,742	1,435	7,816	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
May-Jul	36,009	28,261	26,771	1,491	7,748	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,479	26,914	1,565	7,545	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,505	26,907	1,598	7,532	79.1	74.7	5.6	20.9
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,506	26,951	1,555	7,543	79.1	74.8	5.5	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,457	26,947	1,510	7,604	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,440	26,995	1,445	7,633	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,086	28,308	26,901	1,407	7,778	78.4	74.5	5.0	21.6
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>36,098</b>	<b>28,261</b>	<b>26,815</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>				

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

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MG SJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MG SY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
1992	21,618	15,911	14,082	1,829	5,708	73.6	65.1	11.5	26.4
1993	21,619	15,696	13,755	1,942	5,923	72.6	63.6	12.4	27.4
1994	21,620	15,618	13,840	1,778	6,002	72.2	64.0	11.4	27.8
1995	21,660	15,569	14,007	1,562	6,091	71.9	64.7	10.0	28.1
1996	21,718	15,550	14,055	1,495	6,168	71.6	64.7	9.6	28.4
1997	21,775	15,532	14,276	1,256	6,243	71.3	65.6	8.1	28.7
1998	21,832	15,465	14,414	1,051	6,367	70.8	66.0	6.8	29.2
1999	21,913	15,572	14,524	1,048	6,341	71.1	66.3	6.7	28.9
2000	22,018	15,657	14,707	951	6,360	71.1	66.8	6.1	28.9
2001	22,171	15,623	14,801	823	6,548	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>15,680</b>	<b>14,767</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	22,143	15,663	14,767	897	6,479	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,157	15,650	14,784	866	6,507	70.6	66.7	5.5	29.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,171	15,623	14,801	823	6,548	70.5	66.8	5.3	29.5
Apr-Jun	22,185	15,650	14,798	852	6,535	70.5	66.7	5.4	29.5
May-Jul	22,199	15,728	14,845	883	6,471	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,872	14,947	925	6,341	71.5	67.3	5.8	28.5
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,890	14,970	920	6,335	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,838	14,934	905	6,399	71.2	67.2	5.7	28.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,799	14,919	879	6,451	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,794	14,918	876	6,468	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,749	14,853	896	6,524	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>22,286</b>	<b>15,709</b>	<b>14,812</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,688	14,766	922	6,609	70.4	66.2	5.9	29.6
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,707	14,796	911	6,603	70.4	66.3	5.8	29.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,708	14,819	888	6,614	70.4	66.4	5.7	29.6
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,734	14,856	878	6,600	70.5	66.5	5.6	29.5
May-Jul	22,346	15,799	14,891	908	6,548	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,917	14,975	941	6,442	71.2	67.0	5.9	28.8
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,940	14,980	960	6,428	71.3	67.0	6.0	28.7
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,957	15,035	922	6,421	71.3	67.2	5.8	28.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,388	15,913	15,024	889	6,475	71.1	67.1	5.6	28.9
Oct-Dec	22,398	15,928	15,070	858	6,470	71.1	67.3	5.4	28.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	22,408	15,859	15,006	853	6,550	70.8	67.0	5.4	29.2
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>22,418</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>29.4</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBSI</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBTJ</b>	<b>YBTM</b>
1992	18,077	15,595	13,782	1,813	2,482	86.3	76.2	11.6	13.7
1993	18,053	15,429	13,500	1,929	2,623	85.5	74.8	12.5	14.5
1994	18,033	15,344	13,576	1,767	2,690	85.1	75.3	11.5	14.9
1995	18,047	15,273	13,719	1,554	2,774	84.6	76.0	10.2	15.4
1996	18,077	15,273	13,789	1,484	2,804	84.5	76.3	9.7	15.5
1997	18,108	15,252	14,007	1,245	2,856	84.2	77.4	8.2	15.8
1998	18,137	15,182	14,141	1,041	2,955	83.7	78.0	6.9	16.3
1999	18,195	15,275	14,237	1,039	2,920	84.0	78.2	6.8	16.0
2000	18,271	15,363	14,419	943	2,908	84.1	78.9	6.1	15.9
2001	18,380	15,350	14,534	815	3,031	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>15,405</b>	<b>14,501</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	18,360	15,395	14,507	888	2,965	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Feb-Apr	18,370	15,378	14,520	858	2,992	83.7	79.0	5.6	16.3
Mar-May (Spr)	18,380	15,350	14,534	815	3,031	83.5	79.1	5.3	16.5
Apr-Jun	18,390	15,368	14,523	844	3,022	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
May-Jul	18,400	15,435	14,561	874	2,965	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,585	14,667	918	2,825	84.7	79.7	5.9	15.3
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,601	14,687	914	2,817	84.7	79.7	5.9	15.3
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,551	14,652	899	2,875	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,503	14,631	872	2,931	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,489	14,620	868	2,953	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,450	14,562	889	3,000	83.7	78.9	5.8	16.3
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>18,458</b>	<b>15,415</b>	<b>14,526</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,397	14,485	913	3,068	83.4	78.4	5.9	16.6
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,410	14,509	901	3,063	83.4	78.5	5.8	16.6
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,405	14,527	878	3,077	83.4	78.6	5.7	16.6
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,430	14,561	869	3,060	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
May-Jul	18,497	15,494	14,595	898	3,004	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,614	14,682	932	2,891	84.4	79.3	6.0	15.6
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,632	14,682	950	2,879	84.4	79.3	6.1	15.6
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,640	14,727	913	2,878	84.5	79.5	5.8	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,523	15,597	14,714	882	2,927	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,608	14,756	852	2,921	84.2	79.6	5.5	15.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	18,535	15,544	14,697	848	2,991	83.9	79.3	5.5	16.1
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>18,541</b>	<b>15,504</b>	<b>14,611</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				

<sup>a</sup> Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

**A.1**  
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	23,369	12,396	11,492	904	10,972	53.0	49.2	7.3	47.0
1993	23,381	12,415	11,467	949	10,966	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,406	12,441	11,530	911	10,965	53.2	49.3	7.3	46.8
1995	23,453	12,457	11,610	848	10,996	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,517	12,585	11,795	790	10,932	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,585	12,723	11,992	731	10,862	53.9	50.8	5.7	46.1
1998	23,653	12,755	12,078	677	10,898	53.9	51.1	5.3	46.1
1999	23,730	12,930	12,275	655	10,801	54.5	51.7	5.1	45.5
2000	23,831	13,081	12,454	627	10,750	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
2001	23,949	13,150	12,604	547	10,798	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
2002	24,061	13,330	12,746	584	10,731	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>23,918</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>12,575</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>10,775</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	23,928	13,122	12,538	584	10,806	54.8	52.4	4.4	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,939	13,163	12,585	578	10,776	55.0	52.6	4.4	45.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,949	13,150	12,604	547	10,798	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
Apr-Jun	23,959	13,195	12,636	559	10,764	55.1	52.7	4.2	44.9
May-Jul	23,969	13,226	12,648	578	10,743	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,979	13,285	12,672	613	10,694	55.4	52.8	4.6	44.6
Jul-Sep	23,988	13,289	12,658	630	10,699	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Aug-Oct	23,997	13,285	12,667	618	10,712	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,006	13,320	12,701	619	10,686	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Oct-Dec	24,015	13,310	12,718	591	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,024	13,252	12,682	570	10,773	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>24,033</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	24,043	13,268	12,688	580	10,774	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Feb-Apr	24,052	13,324	12,736	588	10,727	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Mar-May (Spr)	24,061	13,330	12,746	584	10,731	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Apr-Jun	24,070	13,349	12,772	577	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
May-Jul	24,079	13,372	12,768	604	10,706	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,088	13,464	12,818	645	10,624	55.9	53.2	4.8	44.1
Jul-Sep	24,097	13,475	12,814	660	10,622	55.9	53.2	4.9	44.1
Aug-Oct	24,106	13,464	12,808	656	10,642	55.9	53.1	4.9	44.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,115	13,460	12,820	640	10,655	55.8	53.2	4.8	44.2
Oct-Dec	24,124	13,430	12,824	606	10,694	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	24,133	13,369	12,798	571	10,764	55.4	53.0	4.3	44.6
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>24,142</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>12,795</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Percent</b>	<b>109 0.5</b>	<b>123 0.9</b>	<b>123 1.0</b>	<b>-1 -0.2</b>	<b>-14 -0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Females aged 16 to 59</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTN</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	16,797	11,867	10,979	888	4,931	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,818	11,878	10,950	928	4,939	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,861	11,909	11,013	896	4,952	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,918	11,941	11,102	838	4,977	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	16,989	12,072	11,290	782	4,917	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,061	12,177	11,458	719	4,884	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,120	12,243	11,577	666	4,877	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,191	12,391	11,746	645	4,800	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,283	12,529	11,912	618	4,754	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,396	12,593	12,053	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)</b>	<b>17,367</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>12,033</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2001	17,377	12,567	11,993	574	4,810	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,386	12,606	12,037	569	4,781	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,396	12,593	12,053	540	4,804	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,406	12,633	12,080	553	4,773	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,416	12,646	12,073	574	4,770	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,426	12,700	12,093	607	4,725	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,707	12,083	624	4,727	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,707	12,097	610	4,734	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,449	12,728	12,119	609	4,721	72.9	69.5	4.8	27.1
Oct-Dec	17,457	12,709	12,127	582	4,748	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,465	12,661	12,100	561	4,804	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>17,473</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>12,083</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	17,480	12,666	12,094	572	4,815	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,488	12,724	12,145	579	4,764	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,496	12,723	12,150	573	4,773	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,504	12,747	12,181	566	4,756	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
May-Jul	17,512	12,768	12,175	592	4,744	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,519	12,865	12,232	633	4,654	73.4	69.8	4.9	26.6
Jul-Sep	17,526	12,873	12,225	648	4,653	73.5	69.8	5.0	26.5
Aug-Oct	17,532	12,866	12,224	642	4,666	73.4	69.7	5.0	26.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,538	12,861	12,233	628	4,678	73.3	69.8	4.9	26.7
Oct-Dec	17,544	12,832	12,240	593	4,712	73.1	69.8	4.6	26.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,551	12,764	12,205	559	4,787	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>17,557</b>	<b>12,757</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Percent</b>	<b>84 0.5</b>	<b>116 0.9</b>	<b>120 1.0</b>	<b>-4 -0.8</b>	<b>-32 -0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

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

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

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Dec 2002-Feb 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
In employment (000s)	27,811	±166	33	±120	234	±212
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,494	±53	-22	±55	-20	±71
Unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,305	±164	11	±119	255	±208
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,722	±140	40	±99	-52	±178
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,532	±63	157	±44	24	±81
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,190	±63	-117	±44	-75	±81

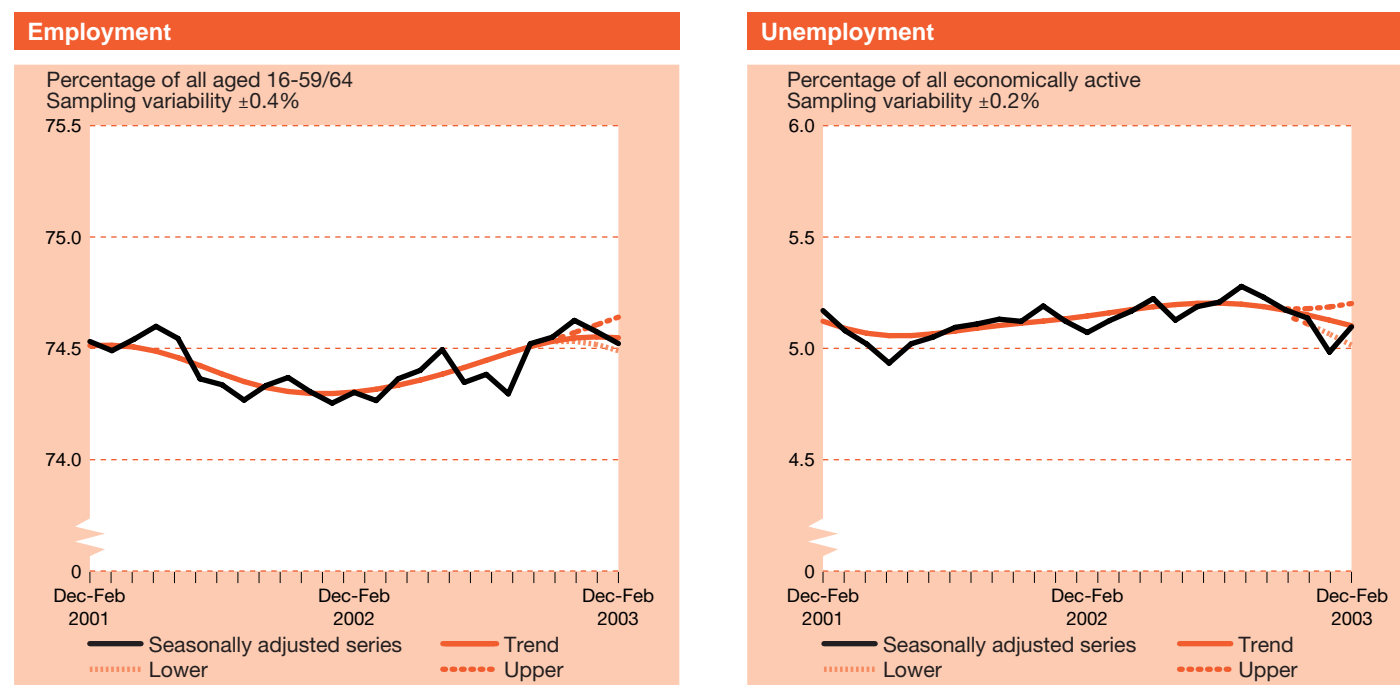
Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

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

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

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





# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		Unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,607	71.0	2,498	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,631	71.1	2,484	8.8
Feb-Apr	25,656	71.1	2,473	8.8
Mar-May	25,684	71.2	2,464	8.7
Apr-Jun	25,712	71.2	2,454	8.7
May-Jul	25,741	71.3	2,445	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,769	71.4	2,435	8.6
Jul-Sep	25,797	71.5	2,425	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,823	71.5	2,415	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,847	71.6	2,403	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,866	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,882	71.7	2,380	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,895	71.7	2,368	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,905	71.7	2,355	8.3
Feb-Apr	25,914	71.7	2,343	8.3
Mar-May	25,925	71.7	2,330	8.2
Apr-Jun	25,938	71.8	2,316	8.2
May-Jul	25,956	71.8	2,302	8.1
Jun-Aug	25,980	71.9	2,287	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,010	71.9	2,271	8.0
Aug-Oct	26,047	72.0	2,253	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,090	72.1	2,231	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,137	72.2	2,205	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,186	72.3	2,176	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,237	72.4	2,145	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,285	72.5	2,114	7.4
Feb-Apr	26,331	72.6	2,083	7.3
Mar-May	26,371	72.7	2,053	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,407	72.8	2,023	7.1
May-Jul	26,437	72.9	1,994	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,462	72.9	1,965	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,483	72.9	1,936	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,499	73.0	1,906	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,513	73.0	1,878	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,527	73.1	1,852	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,540	73.1	1,830	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	26,555	73.2	1,813	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,571	73.2	1,799	6.3
Feb-Apr	26,590	73.2	1,789	6.3
Mar-May	26,612	73.3	1,783	6.3
Apr-Jun	26,635	73.3	1,779	6.3
May-Jul	26,662	73.4	1,776	6.2
Jun-Aug	26,692	73.5	1,774	6.2
Jul-Sep	26,724	73.5	1,773	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,757	73.6	1,772	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,788	73.6	1,771	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,818	73.7	1,770	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	26,844	73.7	1,768	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	26,866	73.7	1,766	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	26,885	73.8	1,762	6.2
Feb-Apr	26,903	73.8	1,755	6.1
Mar-May	26,922	73.8	1,746	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,944	73.8	1,734	6.0
May-Jul	26,969	73.9	1,721	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,997	73.9	1,709	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,027	74.0	1,698	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,057	74.0	1,690	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,086	74.1	1,683	5.8
Oct-Dec	27,115	74.1	1,676	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,143	74.1	1,670	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,172	74.2	1,662	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,201	74.2	1,651	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,231	74.3	1,637	5.7
Mar-May	27,261	74.3	1,621	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,289	74.4	1,604	5.6
May-Jul	27,314	74.4	1,586	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,335	74.5	1,568	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,352	74.5	1,551	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,366	74.5	1,535	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,380	74.5	1,520	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,394	74.5	1,505	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,410	74.5	1,492	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,427	74.5	1,480	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,444	74.5	1,471	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,460	74.5	1,466	5.1
Mar-May	27,474	74.5	1,463	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,485	74.5	1,464	5.1
May-Jul	27,495	74.4	1,467	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,505	74.4	1,471	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,514	74.4	1,476	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,525	74.3	1,481	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,536	74.3	1,486	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,549	74.3	1,490	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,563	74.3	1,494	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,578	74.3	1,499	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	27,593	74.3	1,503	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,610	74.3	1,508	5.2
Mar-May	27,629	74.4	1,512	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,650	74.4	1,515	5.2
May-Jul	27,673	74.4	1,518	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,698	74.4	1,519	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,723	74.5	1,518	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,748	74.5	1,516	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,771	74.5	1,513	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,790	74.5	1,508	5.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,805	74.6	1,503	5.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003	27,817	74.5	1,496	5.1

a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-5, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

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

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

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

All figures are revised.

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2000	December	29,394 R	15,596	13,799 R
2001	March R	29,428	15,624	13,804
	June R	29,515	15,679	13,836
	September	29,469 R	15,707	13,763 R
	December	29,516	15,709	13,807
2002	March	29,539	15,691	13,848
	June	29,519	15,681 R	13,838
	September R	29,514	15,663	13,851
	December	29,561	15,675	13,886
Change on quarter		47	12	35
Percent		0.2	0.1	0.3
Change on year		45	-34	79
Percent		0.2	-0.2	0.6

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	March	947.6	719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	April	954.7	723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	May	950.5	719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
	June <sup>c</sup>	951.8	720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6
	July	948.5	718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	August	942.7	715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	September <sup>c</sup>	944.6	715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October	942.2	712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	November <sup>c</sup>	938.6	710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
	December	935.1	705.3	229.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003	January	932.4	702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6
	February <sup>c</sup> R	938.1	706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
	March P	939.9	706.4	233.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
Change on month		1.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.2	0.0	0.6			
Change on year		-7.7	-12.9	5.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-0.8	-1.8	2.3			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies <sup>e</sup>
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>d</sup>			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2002	February R	133.5	2.7			
	March R	133.2	3.0			
	April	133.8	3.4 R			
	May	134.1	3.8			
	June	134.5	3.9			
	July	134.9	3.9			
	August	135.2	3.8			
	September	135.7	3.8			
	October	136.1	3.7			
	November	136.5	3.8			
	December	136.1 R	3.7			
2003	January R	136.4	3.5			
	February P	136.7	3.0			
Change on month		0.3	-0.5			
Change on year		3.3	0.3			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

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

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

e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon – as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised  
P Provisional

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

# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Working-age households<sup>a</sup>

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment <sup>b</sup>	Workless households <sup>b,c</sup>	Workless lone parent households with dependent children <sup>c,d</sup>	Working-age people in workless households <sup>c,e</sup>	Children in workless households <sup>c,f,g</sup>
<b>Thousands</b>					
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680	4,298	1,842
Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862
Spring 2002	10,987	3,133	703	4,412	1,889
<b>Autumn 2002</b>	<b>11,092</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>1,857</b>
<b>Percent</b>					
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.3	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7
Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3
Spring 2001	57.6	16.2	44.0	11.8	15.3
Autumn 2001	57.7	16.2	44.7	11.7	15.6
Spring 2002	57.5	16.4	43.5	11.9	15.9
<b>Autumn 2002</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.

<sup>c</sup> A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.

<sup>d</sup> Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.

<sup>e</sup> Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.

<sup>f</sup> Children refers to all children under 16.

<sup>g</sup> Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households.

**Note:** All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households within each household type category. The adjustment method involves taking each main household type in turn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to other household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for more details.

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

# A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (December 2002 to February 2003)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over			Economically active		LFS employment						Unemployment					
	All		All	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female				
	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	1,992	1,131	72.7	612	519	1,057	67.9	563	71.1	493	64.6	74	6.6	49	7.9	26	5.0
North West	5,267	3,217	77.0	1,741	1,476	3,054	73.0	1,640	77.4	1,414	68.5	163	5.1	100	5.8	62	4.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,909	2,406	77.5	1,313	1,092	2,288	73.6	1,238	78.3	1,050	68.7	118	4.9	75	5.7	43	3.9
East Midlands	3,318	2,102	79.6	1,148	954	2,009	76.0	1,091	80.5	918	71.2	93	4.4	57	4.9	36	3.7
West Midlands	4,132	2,590	79.0	1,416	1,174	2,438	74.2	1,327	78.9	1,111	69.3	152	5.9	89	6.3	64	5.4
East	4,295	2,789	81.6	1,517	1,272	2,667	77.9	1,446	82.9	1,221	72.7	123	4.4	71	4.7	52	4.1
London	5,720	3,653	75.1	1,998	1,655	3,405	69.9	1,844	76.1	1,560	63.7	248	6.8	153	7.7	95	5.7
South East	6,358	4,222	82.7	2,281	1,941	4,058	79.4	2,185	84.1	1,873	74.3	164	3.9	96	4.2	68	3.5
South West	3,948	2,517	82.3	1,349	1,168	2,425	79.2	1,299	82.9	1,127	75.2	92	3.6	50	3.7	41	3.5
England	38,939	24,628	78.9	13,375	11,252	23,401	74.9	12,634	79.6	10,766	69.9	1,227	5.0	741	5.5	486	4.3
Wales	2,300	1,348	75.2	719	629	1,282	71.4	678	74.4	604	68.3	65	4.8	41	5.7	24	3.8
Scotland	4,030	2,543	79.4	1,346	1,197	2,387	74.4	1,254	77.6	1,133	71.2	155	6.1	92	6.8	64	5.3
Great Britain	45,269	28,518	78.8	15,440	13,078	27,070	74.7	14,567	79.2	12,504	69.9	1,448	5.1	873	5.7	574	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,284	788	73.9	445	344	745	69.7	419	77.3	326	61.8	43	5.5	26	5.8	18	5.2
United Kingdom	46,560	29,305	78.6	15,885	13,420	27,811	74.5	14,983	79.1	12,829	69.7	1,494	5.1	902	5.7	592	4.4

### Change on quarter<sup>c</sup>

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment						
		All	Male		Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
		Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
North East	0	-10	-0.5	-2	-8	-6	-0.3	-1	-0.1	-5	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.5	
North West	2	-6	-0.1	-4	-2	-5	-0.1	-2	0.0	-3	-0.1	-2	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	0	-0.1	1	-1	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	-7	-0.3	-5	-0.4	-3	-0.2	
East Midlands	5	-15	-0.6	-6	-9	-2	-0.1	-2	-0.2	0	0.0	-13	-0.6	-4	-0.3	-9	-0.9	
West Midlands	3	6	0.2	2	4	7	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.6	-1	-0.1	2	0.1	-3	-0.3	
East	9	-1	-0.2	-3	2	-13	-0.5	-9	-0.7	-4	-0.4	13	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	
London	10	-9	-0.4	9	-18	-23	-0.7	-2	-0.5	-20	-0.9	13	0.4	11	0.5	2	0.2	
South East	13	-3	-0.2	-9	6	-1	-0.1	-11	-0.5	10	0.3	-2	-0.1	2	0.1	-4	-0.2	
South West	7	-7	-0.6	-6	0	5	-0.2	0	-0.4	4	0.0	-11	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-4	-0.4	
England	51	-45	-0.2	-18	-27	-31	-0.2	-21	-0.3	-10	-0.1	-14	0.0	3	0.0	-17	-0.1	
Wales	2	9	0.1	-5	14	16	0.5	-4	-0.5	21	1.6	-8	-0.6	-1	-0.1	-7	-1.2	
Scotland	1	24	0.5	13	11	26	0.6	17	0.8	10	0.5	-3	-0.2	-4	-0.3	1	0.0	
Great Britain	55	-13	-0.2	-11	-2	12	-0.1	-9	-0.2	21	0.0	-24	-0.1	-2	0.0	-23	-0.2	
Northern Ireland	2	18	1.7	12	6	19	1.7	13	2.6	6	0.8	0	-0.1	-1	-0.4	1	0.2	
United Kingdom	57	11	-0.1	6	6	33	0.0	7	-0.1	26	0.1	-22	-0.1	-1	0.0	-21	-0.2	

### Change on year

	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
Government Office Regions	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
North East	1	-19	-1.2	-4	-14	-5	-0.3	1	-0.1	-6	-0.5	-13	-1.0	-5	-0.7	-8	-1.4	
North West	9	36	0.8	29	6	34	0.8	32	1.4	3	0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.2	4	0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	21	0.3	7	13	23	0.4	3	-0.1	19	0.9	-2	-0.1	4	0.3	-6	-0.6	
East Midlands	19	7	-0.3	3	4	14	0.0	3	-0.2	11	0.2	-7	-0.3	1	0.1	-8	-0.8	
West Midlands	10	12	0.3	-7	20	4	0.1	-5	-0.2	9	0.4	8	0.3	-2	-0.1	10	0.8	
East	34	-8	-1.0	-10	2	-24	-1.5	-26	-2.3	1	-0.6	17	0.6	15	1.0	1	0.1	
London	44	6	-0.6	8	-1	6	-0.5	3	-0.8	3	-0.3	1	0.0	5	0.2	-4	-0.2	
South East	54	20	-0.3	-5	24	-4	-0.7	-21	-1.3	17	-0.1	24	0.5	16	0.7	8	0.4	
South West	29	37	0.5	28	9	32	0.4	30	0.7	2	0.0	5	0.1	-2	-0.2	7	0.6	
England	213	112	-0.1	50	62	79	-0.2	20	-0.4	58	0.0	34	0.1	30	0.2	4	0.0	
Wales	12	53	2.6	16	37	57	2.8	13	0.7	44	5.0	-4	-0.5	3	0.3	-7	-1.4	
Scotland	6	44	1.4	23	21	53	1.7	40	2.4	13	0.9	-9	-0.5	-18	-1.4	9	0.6	
Great Britain	230	209	0.2	89	121	189	0.1	74	-0.1	115	0.3	21	0.0	15	0.1	6	0.0	
Northern Ireland	11	45	3.0	29	16	47	3.2	34	4.9	13	1.5	-2	-0.6	-5	-1.5	3	0.6	
United Kingdom	241	255	0.2	119	136	234	0.2	107	0.1	127	0.4	20	0.0	12	0.0	8	0.0	

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

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

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

The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Due to slight methodological differences between the way the national and regional LFS estimates have been interim adjusted for the 2001 Census, there may be small differences between the UK totals and the sum of the regional components. See [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/interim\\_2001\\_census-adjusted\\_LFS\\_estimates/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/interim_2001_census-adjusted_LFS_estimates/default.asp).

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (March 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>d,f</sup> (March 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,066	562	504	54.1	4.9	42.4	7.1	11.7	2.3			
North West	3,242	1,731	1,511	113.8	3.4	88.2	4.9	25.6	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,345	1,228	1,117	85.5	3.5	65.3	5.0	20.2	1.8			
East Midlands	1,976	1,028	949	58.2	2.9	42.9	4.0	15.3	1.6			
West Midlands	2,574	1,361	1,213	96.0	3.6	73.1	5.1	22.9	1.9			
East	2,607	1,386	1,221	58.2	2.2	42.3	2.9	15.9	1.3			
London	4,540	2,474	2,065	171.0	3.7	123.0	4.8	48.0	2.3			
South East	4,158	2,171	1,987	74.9	1.7	55.6	2.4	19.3	1.0			
South West	2,445	1,278	1,167	48.8	1.9	35.7	2.6	13.1	1.1			
England	24,953	13,219	11,734	760.5	3.0	568.5	4.1	192.0	1.6			
Wales	1,246	643	603	45.7	3.5	35.0	5.2	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,510	1,284	1,226	99.2	3.8	76.6	5.5	22.6	1.8			
Great Britain	28,709	15,146	13,563	905.4	3.1	680.1	4.3	225.3	1.6			
Northern Ireland	763	404	359	34.7	4.3	26.4	6.0	8.3	2.3			
United Kingdom	29,472	15,550	13,922	939.9	3.1	706.4	4.3	233.5	1.7			

### Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on September 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on February 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>d,f</sup> (change on February 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>			
North East	6	3	3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
North West	28	20	8	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	7	2	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
East Midlands	12	5	7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	12	8	3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0			
East	-7	-7	1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
London	53	34	19	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0			
South East	6	-10	17	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0			
South West	-12	-12	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0			
England	108	48	59	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0			
Wales	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Scotland	-1	-6	5	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Great Britain	108	43	65	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0			
Northern Ireland	10	2	7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	117	45	72	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0			

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

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

d See footnote e on Table A.3.

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

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

### TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: December 2002 to February 2003

Government Office Regions	Employment level(000s)	Unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level(000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	± 1.9%	± 1.0%
North West	± 61	± 18	± 60	± 60	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 12	± 39	± 42	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 49	± 16	± 48	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 49	± 16	± 49	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
London	± 64	± 24	± 62	± 62	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 58	± 17	± 57	± 53	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 48	± 13	± 48	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 38	± 11	± 37	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 48	± 16	± 46	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%

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



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1994	25,431	21,715	3,243	144	329	19,209	6,223	16,388	5,327	2,638	606	1,137
1995	25,689	21,978	3,293	138	279	19,422	6,267	16,577	5,401	2,670	623	1,277
1996	25,936	22,340	3,226	125	245	19,439	6,496	16,689	5,650	2,585	641	1,278
1997	26,367	22,765	3,269	117	217	19,729	6,638	16,985	5,780	2,589	680	1,237
1998	26,601	23,134	3,193	100	173	19,915	6,685	17,304	5,830	2,486	707	1,167
1999	26,907	23,528	3,125	100	155	20,137	6,770	17,587	5,941	2,444	681	1,255
2000	27,267	23,955	3,065	108	140	20,387	6,880	17,905	6,050	2,379	686	1,164
2001	27,508	24,192	3,074	96	146	20,565	6,943	18,040	6,152	2,425	649	1,158
2002	27,659	24,339	3,124	96	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>27,577</b>	<b>24,285</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20,618</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>18,129</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,151</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	24,279	3,089	97	110	20,621	6,955	18,130	6,150	2,410	679	1,138
Feb-Apr	27,625	24,336	3,086	95	108	20,634	6,991	18,149	6,187	2,407	679	1,120
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
Apr-Jun	27,698	24,380	3,121	97	100	20,637	7,061	18,158	6,223	2,411	710	1,113
May-Jul	27,653	24,334	3,136	90	93	20,614	7,039	18,115	6,219	2,434	702	1,128
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	24,330	3,152	93	96	20,575	7,096	18,082	6,249	2,424	727	1,130
Jul-Sep	27,662	24,328	3,145	91	98	20,565	7,097	18,083	6,244	2,412	733	1,159
Aug-Oct	27,759	24,412	3,156	92	98	20,609	7,149	18,131	6,281	2,411	746	1,160
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>27,778</b>	<b>24,452</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>20,667</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>18,197</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Oct-Dec	27,812	24,472	3,154	91	94	20,724	7,089	18,242	6,230	2,418	736	1,159
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,815	24,442	3,184	90	100	20,730	7,085	18,219	6,223	2,446	738	1,156
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>24,422</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20,692</b>	<b>7,119</b>	<b>18,171</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-50</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-4.2</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-20</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>-13.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRQ	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1994	13,889	11,201	2,427	48	214	12,815	1,074	10,484	717	2,217	210	498
1995	14,058	11,353	2,485	42	172	12,935	1,124	10,574	779	2,258	227	532
1996	14,110	11,517	2,400	42	158	12,914	1,196	10,654	862	2,170	230	535
1997	14,337	11,761	2,407	37	132	13,067	1,270	10,810	951	2,163	244	538
1998	14,479	12,015	2,325	28	111	13,201	1,278	11,060	955	2,064	260	506
1999	14,590	12,156	2,298	34	101	13,270	1,319	11,154	1,003	2,049	261	523
2000	14,773	12,442	2,212	35	83	13,431	1,341	11,421	1,021	1,951	248	482
2001	14,865	12,490	2,246	34	95	13,518	1,347	11,443	1,047	2,008	239	465
2002	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>11,445</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>465</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	12,472	2,275	29	69	13,473	1,372	11,414	1,059	2,007	268	461
Feb-Apr	14,859	12,500	2,264	28	67	13,465	1,394	11,415	1,085	1,999	265	454
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
Apr-Jun	14,902	12,531	2,284	30	57	13,479	1,423	11,441	1,090	1,998	286	455
May-Jul	14,892	12,514	2,294	29	55	13,471	1,421	11,420	1,094	2,012	282	465
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	12,504	2,300	32	58	13,457	1,437	11,401	1,103	2,015	285	464
Jul-Sep	14,880	12,483	2,304	35	59	13,421	1,460	11,371	1,112	2,008	296	492
Aug-Oct	14,963	12,556	2,313	35	59	13,461	1,502	11,411	1,145	2,009	303	505
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>12,583</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13,477</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>499</b>
Oct-Dec	15,019	12,628	2,299	31	60	13,510	1,509	11,465	1,163	2,002	297	486
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,009	12,595	2,321	33	60	13,509	1,500	11,443	1,151	2,023	298	483
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>12,563</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>11,411</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-33</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-8.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-6.6</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-14.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1994	11,542	10,514	816	96	116	6,394	5,148	5,904	4,611	421	395	638
1995	11,630	10,625	809	96	101	6,487	5,143	6,003	4,622	413	396	745
1996	11,825	10,823	826	84	93	6,525	5,300	6,035	4,788	416	410	743
1997	12,030	11,004	862	79	84	6,662	5,368	6,175	4,829	426	436	699
1998	12,121	11,119	869	72	62	6,715	5,407	6,244	4,875	422	447	661
1999	12,317	11,371	827	65	53	6,867	5,450	6,433	4,938	395	432	733
2000	12,495	11,513	853	72	57	6,956	5,538	6,484	5,029	428	424	681
2001	12,703	11,703	827	61	51	7,047	5,596	6,597	5,105	417	410	692
2002	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>686</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	11,807	814	68	42	7,148	5,583	6,716	5,091	403	412	677
Feb-Apr	12,765	11,836	822	67	41	7,169	5,597	6,733	5,102	407	415	666
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
Apr-Jun	12,796	11,850	837	67	43	7,158	5,638	6,717	5,133	413	424	657
May-Jul	12,761	11,820	842	61	38	7,143	5,618	6,695	5,125	422	420	663
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	11,827	852	61	38	7,118	5,660	6,681	5,146	410	442	666
Jul-Sep	12,782	11,844	842	56	39	7,144	5,638	6,712	5,132	405	437	667
Aug-Oct	12,796	11,856	844	57	39	7,148	5,648	6,720	5,136	401	442	656
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>11,868</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>682</b>
Oct-Dec	12,793	11,844	855	60	34	7,214	5,580	6,777	5,067	416	439	674
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	12,807	11,848	863	57	39	7,221	5,585	6,776	5,072	423	440	673
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>12,829</b>	<b>11,859</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7,214</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>665</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-21</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>-14.1</i>	<i>-12.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-3.1</i>

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20.  
Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers  
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	
1,475	6.8	618	41.9	399	97	361	5,933	834	14.1	4,342	89	667	1994
1,609	7.3	694	43.1	453	90	372	6,024	826	13.7	4,381	91	726	1995
1,646	7.4	672	40.8	466	85	423	6,291	804	12.8	4,558	84	845	1996
1,759	7.7	672	38.2	535	97	456	6,460	806	12.5	4,633	89	932	1997
1,712	7.4	618	36.1	527	96	471	6,537	768	11.7	4,709	110	951	1998
1,673	7.1	586	35.0	532	112	443	6,621	687	10.4	4,847	115	971	1999
1,685	7.0	514	30.5	550	101	520	6,735	657	9.8	4,921	119	1,038	2000
1,684	7.0	467	27.8	508	91	617	6,801	619	9.1	5,001	138	1,043	2001
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	2002
<b>1,567</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>3-month averages Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)</b>
1,553	6.4	408	26.2	470	85	592	6,829	559	8.2	5,076	130	1,063	Jan-Mar 2002
1,533	6.3	407	26.6	460	86	580	6,867	558	8.2	5,074	137	1,089	Feb-Apr
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	Mar-May (Spr)
1,553	6.4	423	27.3	460	79	591	6,933	586	8.5	5,143	138	1,066	Apr-Jun
1,537	6.3	417	27.2	444	79	596	6,921	580	8.4	5,132	136	1,073	May-Jul
1,556	6.4	417	26.8	440	75	624	6,976	576	8.3	5,182	132	1,086	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,573	6.5	421	26.8	443	78	632	6,978	574	8.2	5,182	136	1,086	Jul-Sep
1,584	6.5	419	26.5	460	76	629	7,027	561	8.0	5,217	142	1,107	Aug-Oct
<b>1,578</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>
1,581	6.5	418	26.4	472	82	609	6,966	551	7.9	5,144	140	1,132	Oct-Dec
1,542	6.3	407	26.4	463	88	584	6,961	548	7.9	5,154	131	1,127	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
<b>1,525</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)</b>
<b>-53</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>Changes Over last 3 months Percent</b>
-3.4		-1.7		-6.6	7.0	-3.4	0.0	-1.2		0.4	-2.7	-0.5	
<b>-43</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Over last 12 months Percent</b>
-2.7		-1.9		-5.4	6.3	-2.4	2.5	-1.0		2.2	7.6	4.7	
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
649	5.8	312	48.1	128	45	164	927	260	28.0	342	30	295	1994
741	6.5	372	50.1	150	54	165	1,006	280	27.8	376	31	319	1995
730	6.3	346	47.4	153	49	181	1,093	285	26.1	407	28	372	1996
800	6.8	350	43.7	196	54	201	1,195	295	24.7	459	40	401	1997
757	6.3	322	42.5	185	51	200	1,215	291	23.9	471	44	409	1998
786	6.5	319	40.6	208	64	195	1,251	272	21.7	528	38	413	1999
767	6.2	278	36.3	211	55	222	1,283	255	19.9	538	45	445	2000
768	6.2	247	32.2	199	51	271	1,285	232	18.1	561	50	441	2001
711	5.7	230	32.4	182	49	250	1,357	223	16.4	594	64	477	2002
<b>716</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>3-month averages Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)</b>
703	5.6	222	31.5	188	47	246	1,326	218	16.4	581	61	466	Jan-Mar 2002
700	5.6	222	31.7	184	48	245	1,350	221	16.4	587	62	479	Feb-Apr
711	5.7	230	32.4	182	49	250	1,357	223	16.4	594	64	477	Mar-May (Spr)
723	5.8	238	32.9	179	42	264	1,376	237	17.2	608	58	472	Apr-Jun
706	5.6	231	32.8	170	42	263	1,376	233	17.0	616	58	469	May-Jul
700	5.6	228	32.5	165	42	266	1,388	232	16.7	631	55	470	Jun-Aug (Sum)
690	5.5	225	32.6	164	41	260	1,408	241	17.1	645	57	465	Jul-Sep
702	5.6	232	33.1	177	39	253	1,449	240	16.6	671	56	481	Aug-Oct
<b>698</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>
709	5.6	231	32.5	189	39	250	1,459	227	15.6	677	58	497	Oct-Dec
681	5.4	222	32.6	180	40	239	1,449	231	16.0	667	59	492	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
<b>672</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)</b>
<b>-26</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Changes Over last 3 months Percent</b>
-3.7		-1.4		-8.0	-3.1	-2.5	0.6	3.5		0.6	2.5	-1.1	
<b>-43</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Over last 12 months Percent</b>
-6.1		-2.6		-5.2	-15.2	-8.2	9.7	8.1		15.5	2.5	4.0	
YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
826	7.9	306	37.1	271	53	196	5,006	575	11.5	4,000	59	372	1994
868	8.2	322	37.1	302	37	207	5,018	546	10.9	4,005	60	407	1995
916	8.5	326	35.6	313	36	242	5,198	519	10.0	4,150	56	473	1996
959	8.7	322	33.6	339	43	254	5,265	511	9.7	4,174	49	531	1997
954	8.6	297	31.1	342	45	271	5,322	477	9.0	4,238	66	541	1998
886	7.8	267	30.1	323	48	248	5,371	416	7.7	4,319	77	559	1999
918	8.0	236	25.7	339	46	298	5,453	402	7.4	4,383	74	593	2000
915	7.8	220	24.0	309	40	346	5,515	386	7.0	4,440	88	601	2001
835	7.1	191	22.9	279	38	328	5,526	352	6.4	4,497	75	602	2002
<b>851</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>3-month averages Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)</b>
851	7.2	186	21.9	282	38	345	5,503	341	6.2	4,495	69	597	Jan-Mar 2002
833	7.0	185	22.2	276	38	335	5,517	345	6.3	4,487	75	610	Feb-Apr
835	7.1	191	22.9	279	38	328	5,526	352	6.4	4,497	75	602	Mar-May (Spr)
830	7.0	185	22.3	281	37	327	5,557	349	6.3	4,534	80	593	Apr-Jun
831	7.0	186	22.4	274	37	334	5,545	347	6.3	4,516	78	604	May-Jul
856	7.2	190	22.1	274	33	359	5,588	344	6.2	4,551	77	616	Jun-Aug (Sum)
883	7.5	196	22.2	279	37	372	5,569	333	6.0	4,536	80	621	Jul-Sep
882	7.4	187	21.2	283	37	376	5,578	321	5.8	4,545	86	626	Aug-Oct
<b>880</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>
871	7.4	187	21.5	283	43	359	5,507	324	5.9	4,467	81	634	Oct-Dec
862	7.3	186	21.6	283	48	345	5,512	317	5.8	4,487	72	636	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
<b>852</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)</b>
<b>-28</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Changes Over last 3 months Percent</b>
-3.1		-2.2		-5.7	16.1	-3.9	-0.1	-4.5		0.3	-6.4	-0.1	
<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Over last 12 months Percent</b>
0.1		-1.2		-5.6	31.2	2.0	0.7	-7.1		0.5	11.9	5.2	

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

# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	25,431	24,655	579	3,424	6,731	9,234	4,686	777
1995	25,689	24,897	599	3,318	6,817	9,360	4,804	792
1996	25,936	25,169	648	3,273	6,830	9,507	4,912	767
1997	26,367	25,569	689	3,218	6,959	9,552	5,152	798
1998	26,601	25,830	680	3,171	6,922	9,664	5,394	771
1999	26,907	26,092	656	3,185	6,873	9,802	5,576	815
2000	27,267	26,437	659	3,244	6,801	10,008	5,725	830
2001	27,508	26,689	661	3,280	6,656	10,168	5,924	819
2002	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>27,577</b>	<b>26,697</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>880</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	26,696	662	3,325	6,484	10,259	5,967	880
Feb-Apr	27,625	26,743	665	3,347	6,463	10,288	5,980	882
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
Apr-Jun	27,698	26,813	646	3,369	6,446	10,340	6,012	885
May-Jul	27,653	26,772	655	3,334	6,430	10,337	6,017	882
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	26,796	651	3,339	6,412	10,358	6,036	874
Jul-Sep	27,662	26,774	655	3,330	6,384	10,350	6,055	888
Aug-Oct	27,759	26,864	655	3,371	6,381	10,379	6,077	894
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>27,778</b>	<b>26,884</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>895</b>
Oct-Dec	27,812	26,920	665	3,381	6,374	10,387	6,113	892
<b>Nov 2002-Jan 2003</b>								
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>26,901</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>10,411</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	13,889	13,625	292	1,784	3,745	4,965	2,840	264
1995	14,058	13,770	297	1,734	3,786	5,055	2,898	288
1996	14,110	13,845	324	1,690	3,770	5,088	2,973	265
1997	14,337	14,070	332	1,679	3,815	5,121	3,124	268
1998	14,479	14,207	333	1,652	3,800	5,183	3,240	272
1999	14,590	14,303	320	1,661	3,734	5,243	3,345	287
2000	14,773	14,486	327	1,699	3,690	5,363	3,408	287
2001	14,865	14,599	330	1,720	3,605	5,418	3,527	266
2002	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>14,586</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>290</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	14,560	322	1,747	3,499	5,456	3,536	285
Feb-Apr	14,859	14,570	326	1,756	3,478	5,473	3,537	289
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
Apr-Jun	14,902	14,608	324	1,758	3,484	5,491	3,553	293
May-Jul	14,892	14,600	322	1,740	3,475	5,500	3,564	292
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	14,601	317	1,740	3,463	5,515	3,566	292
Jul-Sep	14,880	14,583	311	1,736	3,446	5,516	3,574	297
Aug-Oct	14,963	14,656	318	1,771	3,448	5,526	3,594	307
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>14,670</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>306</b>
Oct-Dec	15,019	14,710	321	1,779	3,454	5,531	3,625	309
<b>Nov 2002-Jan 2003</b>	<b>15,009</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>14,665</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	11,542	11,030	288	1,640	2,987	4,268	1,847	513
1995	11,630	11,127	301	1,584	3,031	4,305	1,906	504
1996	11,825	11,324	324	1,582	3,060	4,419	1,939	501
1997	12,030	11,500	357	1,539	3,144	4,432	2,028	530
1998	12,121	11,623	347	1,519	3,123	4,481	2,153	498
1999	12,317	11,789	336	1,524	3,139	4,559	2,231	528
2000	12,435	11,951	332	1,546	3,112	4,645	2,317	543
2001	12,643	12,090	332	1,560	3,051	4,750	2,397	553
2002	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>12,111</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>591</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	12,136	340	1,578	2,985	4,803	2,431	595
Feb-Apr	12,765	12,172	339	1,591	2,984	4,815	2,443	593
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
Apr-Jun	12,796	12,205	323	1,612	2,962	4,849	2,459	591
May-Jul	12,761	12,171	333	1,594	2,955	4,837	2,453	590
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	12,195	334	1,599	2,949	4,843	2,470	582
Jul-Sep	12,782	12,191	343	1,595	2,938	4,834	2,481	591
Aug-Oct	12,796	12,208	338	1,600	2,934	4,853	2,483	588
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>12,214</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>588</b>
Oct-Dec	12,793	12,210	344	1,602	2,919	4,856	2,488	583
<b>Nov 2002-Jan 2003</b>	<b>12,807</b>	<b>12,211</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>595</b>
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>12,829</b>	<b>12,236</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	56.5	70.7	45.0	63.7	74.5	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	56.9	71.2	45.1	64.1	75.4	79.3	63.0	7.8
1996	57.3	71.8	46.4	65.8	75.7	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.1	72.7	48.0	66.5	77.7	79.9	64.5	7.8
1998	58.5	73.3	47.8	66.5	78.3	80.6	65.5	7.5
1999	59.0	73.7	46.9	66.5	79.3	81.0	66.2	7.9
2000	59.5	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.6	66.7	8.1
2001	59.6	74.6	45.4	67.4	80.1	81.8	68.0	7.9
2002	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	59.5	74.3	44.3	67.4	79.7	81.6	67.8	8.5
Feb-Apr	59.6	74.4	44.4	67.8	79.6	81.7	67.9	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
Apr-Jun	59.7	74.5	42.9	68.0	79.7	81.9	68.1	8.5
May-Jul	59.6	74.3	43.4	67.2	79.7	81.8	68.1	8.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.6	74.4	43.1	67.2	79.6	81.9	68.2	8.4
Jul-Sep	59.5	74.3	43.3	66.9	79.4	81.8	68.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	59.7	74.5	43.3	67.6	79.6	81.9	68.6	8.6
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Oct-Dec	59.8	74.6	43.9	67.6	79.8	81.8	68.9	8.5
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	59.8	74.6	43.8	67.2	79.7	81.9	69.0	8.6
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBUB</b>	<b>YBUE</b>	<b>YBUH</b>	<b>YBUK</b>	<b>YBUN</b>	<b>YBUQ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	64.2	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	64.9	76.3	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.0	76.6	46.0	68.2	84.6	85.9	65.9	7.3
1997	65.8	77.7	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.3	78.3	46.4	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	66.6	78.6	45.2	70.0	87.8	87.5	68.6	7.7
2000	67.1	79.3	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	69.8	7.7
2001	67.0	79.4	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
2002	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	66.6	78.8	42.0	70.9	88.0	88.0	69.9	7.5
Feb-Apr	66.6	78.9	42.5	71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	66.7	79.0	42.0	71.0	88.2	88.2	70.1	7.6
May-Jul	66.6	78.9	41.7	70.2	88.2	88.3	70.2	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.6	78.9	40.9	70.1	88.1	88.4	70.2	7.6
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.8	40.2	69.8	87.8	88.4	70.3	7.7
Aug-Oct	66.9	79.1	41.0	71.1	88.0	88.5	70.7	7.9
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Oct-Dec	67.1	79.4	41.4	71.1	88.6	88.4	71.2	8.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	67.0	79.3	40.9	71.2	88.3	88.3	71.2	8.0
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBUC</b>	<b>YBUF</b>	<b>YBUI</b>	<b>YBUL</b>	<b>YBUO</b>	<b>YBUR</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1994	49.3	65.4	45.2	61.1	65.6	72.6	59.5	7.8
1995	49.6	65.8	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
1996	50.3	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	51.0	67.4	50.0	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	8.1
1998	51.2	67.9	49.1	63.1	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.6
1999	51.9	68.6	48.5	63.2	71.1	74.6	62.8	8.1
2000	52.4	69.1	47.9	63.9	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.3
2001	52.8	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
2002	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	52.9	69.4	46.6	63.9	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
Feb-Apr	53.1	69.6	46.4	64.4	71.8	75.5	65.1	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
Apr-Jun	53.2	69.7	44.0	65.0	71.6	75.8	65.4	9.0
May-Jul	53.0	69.5	45.2	64.2	71.6	75.6	65.2	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.0	69.6	45.3	64.3	71.6	75.5	65.6	8.9
Jul-Sep	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.1	71.5	75.3	65.8	9.0
Aug-Oct	53.1	69.6	45.8	64.2	71.5	75.6	65.8	8.9
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Oct-Dec	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.0	71.4	75.4	65.9	8.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	53.1	69.6	46.9	63.2	71.4	75.6	66.0	9.0
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# B.3 EMPLOYMENT

## All in employment by occupation

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>a</sup> (000's)	Managers and senior officials <sup>b</sup> (%)	Professional occupations <sup>b</sup> (%)	Associate professional and technical <sup>b</sup> (%)	Administrative and secretarial <sup>b</sup> (%)	Skilled trades <sup>b</sup> (%)	Personal services <sup>b</sup> (%)	Sales and customer services <sup>b</sup> (%)	Process plant and machine operatives <sup>b</sup> (%)	Elementary occupations <sup>b</sup> (%)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All</b>										
Winter 2001/02	27,484	13.9	11.6	13.6	13.3	12.1	7.0	7.8	8.4	12.0
Spring 2002	27,565	14.2	11.6	13.8	13.0	11.8	7.1	7.8	8.3	12.2
Summer 2002	27,794	14.3	11.6	13.5	13.2	11.8	7.2	7.8	8.4	12.2
Autumn 2002	27,844	14.5	11.9	13.4	13.0	12.0	7.1	7.7	8.2	12.1
<b>Winter 2002/03</b>	<b>27,723</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 2001/02-Win 2002/03	239	0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Per cent	0.9									
<b>Male</b>										
Winter 2001/02	14,812	17.5	12.6	13.6	4.9	20.1	2.0	4.4	12.9	11.8
Spring 2002	14,819	17.8	12.5	13.7	5.1	19.8	2.0	4.4	12.8	11.8
Summer 2002	14,975	17.9	12.6	13.4	5.0	19.8	2.1	4.4	12.9	11.8
Autumn 2002	15,024	18.2	13.1	13.1	5.0	20.0	2.0	4.1	12.5	11.8
<b>Winter 2002/03</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 2001/02-Win 2002/03	116	0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Per cent	0.8									
<b>Female</b>										
Winter 2001/02	12,672	9.5	10.5	13.7	23.4	2.2	13.1	12.0	3.0	12.3
Spring 2002	12,746	9.9	10.5	13.9	22.7	2.2	13.3	11.9	2.9	12.6
Summer 2002	12,818	9.8	10.3	13.7	23.1	2.0	13.3	12.0	2.9	12.6
Autumn 2002	12,820	9.9	10.5	13.8	22.9	2.1	13.3	12.1	2.8	12.6
<b>Winter 2002/03</b>	<b>12,795</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 2001/02-Win 2002/03	123	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Per cent	1.0									

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

- a Includes people who did not state their occupation. The data in this column have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002, for further information.
- b Data for occupation groups 1-9 have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-64, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/soc2000.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp).

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



		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>d</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>e</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>f</sup>	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYDZ	DYDA
1999	Mar	12,561	1,630	12,266	5,853	24,827	3,366	209	124	28,526
	Jun	12,636	1,671	12,409	5,918	25,045	3,410	208	123	28,786
	Sep	12,820	1,718	12,536	5,968	25,356	3,333	208	131	29,027
	Dec	12,925	1,714	12,576	5,996	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	12,908	1,717	12,664	5,989	25,572	3,329	207	112	29,220
	Sep	12,973	1,783	12,769	6,036	25,743	3,302	205	121	29,371
	Dec	13,039	1,831	12,857	6,108	25,896	3,295	206	118	29,515
2001	Mar	12,928	1,761	12,753	6,045	25,681	3,296	206	111	29,293
	Jun	13,003	1,780	12,842	6,080	25,845	3,329	204	96	29,475
	Sep	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	13,001	1,887	12,806	6,113	25,807	3,307	205	91	29,410
	Jun	12,980	1,916	12,831	6,145	25,811	3,388	204	92	29,495
	Sep	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
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1999	Mar	12,626	1,647	12,339	5,885	24,965	3,370	208	122	28,666
	Jun	12,684	1,678	12,430	5,919	25,114	3,407	209	131	28,860
	Sep	12,804	1,717	12,494	5,950	25,297	3,324	209	129	28,959
	Dec	12,837	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	25,453	3,323	207	122	29,106
	Jun	12,961	1,734	12,665	5,990	25,626	3,322	207	118	29,273
	Sep	12,951	1,774	12,741	6,026	25,692	3,298	206	121	29,317
	Dec	12,969	1,811	12,805	6,083	25,774	3,300	206	114	29,394
2001	Mar	12,986	1,777	12,825	6,073	25,810	3,302	205	110	29,428
	Jun	13,044	1,794	12,848	6,084	25,892	3,318	204	100	29,515
	Sep	13,069	1,818	12,799	6,056	25,869	3,306	204	91	29,469
	Dec R	13,062	1,851	12,855	6,093	25,917	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	25,856	3,364	204	95	29,519
	Sep	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										
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1999	Mar	12,253	1,578	11,953	5,704	24,206	3,278	209	111	27,804
	Jun	12,326	1,620	12,095	5,768	24,421	3,324	208	111	28,065
	Sep	12,506	1,666	12,220	5,817	24,726	3,247	208	119	28,299
	Dec	12,607	1,660	12,253	5,839	24,860	3,241	208	116	28,425
2000	Mar	12,520	1,658	12,167	5,770	24,687	3,232	208	111	28,237
	Jun	12,591	1,664	12,341	5,834	24,932	3,236	207	103	28,477
	Sep	12,654	1,729	12,446	5,881	25,100	3,208	205	111	28,624
	Dec	12,717	1,775	12,526	5,947	25,243	3,202	206	107	28,758
2001	Mar	12,608	1,706	12,424	5,885	25,032	3,202	206	101	28,541
	Jun	12,683	1,725	12,512	5,920	25,195	3,234	204	89	28,722
	Sep	12,778	1,773	12,490	5,900	25,267	3,211	203	81	28,763
	Dec	12,802	1,814	12,575	5,958	25,377	3,205	204	84	28,871
2002	Mar	12,679	1,831	12,473	5,950	25,152	3,212	205	83	28,652
	Jun	12,658	1,859	12,497	5,982	25,154	3,299	204	85	28,743
	Sep	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
1999	Mar	12,317	1,596	12,026	5,735	24,343	3,283	208	109	27,943
	Jun	12,372	1,627	12,115	5,769	24,487	3,322	209	119	28,137
	Sep	12,490	1,666	12,176	5,799	24,666	3,238	209	117	28,230
	Dec	12,522	1,637	12,210	5,824	24,731	3,248	208	112	28,298
2000	Mar	12,574	1,673	12,240	5,799	24,814	3,238	207	110	28,369
	Jun	12,643	1,680	12,341	5,835	24,984	3,228	207	109	28,528
	Sep	12,632	1,720	12,416	5,871	25,048	3,205	206	110	28,568
	Dec	12,649	1,754	12,477	5,922	25,126	3,207	206	103	28,642
2001	Mar	12,665	1,722	12,495	5,914	25,160	3,208	205	101	28,674
	Jun	12,723	1,739	12,517	5,924	25,240	3,223	204	93	28,761
	Sep	12,749	1,763	12,467	5,896	25,215	3,210	204	81	28,711
	Dec	12,740	1,794	12,523	5,929	25,263	3,209	204	81	28,756
2002	Mar	12,734	1,847	12,545	5,979	25,279	3,214	204	83	28,780
	Jun	12,696	1,873	12,501	5,986	25,197	3,275	204	89	28,765
	Sep	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

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633812318

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

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

These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:

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

# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1992	Jun	23,198	23,178	4,141	4,155	4,468	4,473	5,527	5,536
1993	Jun	22,846	22,821	3,952	3,955	4,238	4,245	5,200	5,211
1994	Jun	22,937	22,900	3,970	3,970	4,222	4,229	5,184	5,194
1995	Jun	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	25,572	25,626	3,954	3,960	4,153	4,159	5,336	5,348
2001	Jun	25,845	25,892	3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,184	5,193
2002	Jun R	25,811	25,856	3,626	3,629	3,833	3,837	4,959	4,967
2000 Dec		25,896	25,774	3,890	3,889	4,097	4,096	5,258	5,249
2001 Jan				3,873	3,881	4,080	4,088		
2001 Feb				3,862	3,869	4,069	4,076		
2001 Mar		25,681	25,810	3,853	3,861	4,060	4,068	5,206	5,226
2001 Apr				3,841	3,852	4,049	4,060		
2001 May				3,819	3,829	4,028	4,038		
2001 Jun		25,845	25,892	3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,184	5,193
2001 Jul				3,798	3,792	4,007	4,001		
2001 Aug				3,782	3,770	3,991	3,979		
2001 Sep		25,919	25,869	3,761	3,754	3,972	3,963	5,162	5,146
2001 Oct				3,744	3,735	3,954	3,945		
2001 Nov				3,730	3,717	3,940	3,927		
2001 Dec R		26,036	25,917	3,702	3,703	3,911	3,912	5,095	5,088
2002 Jan				3,686	3,694	3,895	3,904		
2002 Feb				3,673	3,681	3,883	3,890		
2002 Mar		25,807	25,935	3,661	3,668	3,870	3,877	5,023	5,041
2002 Apr				3,645	3,655	3,854	3,863		
2002 May				3,631	3,642	3,839	3,850		
2002 Jun R		25,811	25,856	3,626	3,629	3,833	3,837	4,959	4,967
2002 Jul				3,623	3,616	3,830	3,823		
2002 Aug				3,616	3,604	3,822	3,810		
2002 Sep		25,847	25,809	3,597	3,591	3,802	3,796	4,928	4,916
2002 Oct				3,591	3,582	3,796	3,787		
2002 Nov				3,584	3,571	3,788	3,776		
2002 Dec		25,955	25,834	3,557	3,558	3,761	3,762	4,901	4,892
2003 Jan				3,550	3,554	3,752	3,757		
2003 Feb P				3,543	3,546	3,746	3,749		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24	
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05		DA 15-16		DD 20			
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1992	Jun	17,359	17,330	312	319	500	442	85	452	270	
1993	Jun	17,317	17,282	328	290	484	434	91	443	257	
1994	Jun	17,451	17,405	301	259	473	422	93	457	246	
1995	Jun	17,797	17,746	273	237	472	404	84	463	254	
1996	Jun	18,085	18,166	281	221	474	396	85	465	252	
1997	Jun	18,488	18,557	315	220	500	388	88	464	251	
1998	Jun	18,743	18,802	322	210	509	372	86	472	257	
1999	Jun	19,362	19,415	317	205	506	325	84	469	249	
2000	Jun	19,915	19,962	316	200	498	285	83	464	238	
2001	Jun	20,383	20,429	270	209	483	244	81	450	235	
2002	Jun	20,594	20,640	248	207	473	217	82	443	231	
2000	Dec	20,358	20,230	295	207	496	264	83	456	235	
2001	Jan				208	493	258	82	455	235	
	Feb				207	490	257	82	454	235	
	Mar	20,212	20,315	269	207	488	254	82	454	235	
	Apr				208	487	251	82	454	234	
	May				209	485	247	82	452	235	
	Jun	20,383	20,429	270	209	483	244	81	450	235	
	Jul				209	480	240	82	450	235	
	Aug				209	479	237	81	448	235	
	Sep R	20,484	20,461	261	209	478	233	82	449	234	
2002	Oct				210	475	230	82	448	234	
	Nov				210	473	227	82	446	235	
	Dec R	20,685	20,558	271	209	474	225	82	446	234	
	Jan				210	475	222	82	447	234	
	Feb				209	475	221	82	446	234	
	Mar	20,526	20,630	265	209	476	220	82	445	233	
	Apr				208	474	219	82	445	232	
	May				208	473	219	82	444	232	
	Jun	20,594	20,640	248	207	473	217	82	443	231	
2003	Jul				207	472	216	81	442	230	
	Aug				206	469	213	82	443	230	
	Sep	20,675	20,660	234	204	470	213	82	440	230	
	Oct				205	468	211	81	441	229	
	Nov				204	468	209	81	441	229	
	Dec	20,837	20,711	230	204	468	206	81	440	228	
	Jan				203	470	206	81	440	228	
	Feb P				203	471	204	81	440	228	

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

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.  
Employee jobs have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2001 and revised results for 2000. Data have been revised from January 2000.

# EMPLOYMENT B.12

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOGK	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1992	Jun	198	736	414	445	408	203	1,062	3,923	1,400
1993	Jun	202	694	373	423	354	201	966	3,898	1,360
1994	Jun	211	705	370	438	350	206	965	3,991	1,365
1995	Jun	234	707	384	475	375	221	935	4,052	1,431
1996	Jun	241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997	Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533
1998	Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999	Jun	244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000	Jun	238	660	356	494	403	242	1,189	4,404	1,668
2001	Jun	227	623	351	480	391	242	1,175	4,504	1,685
2002	Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,130	4,538	1,721
2000	Dec	232	640	355	490	398	242	1,153	4,470	1,660
2001	Jan	231	639	355	492	397	243			
	Feb	230	636	355	491	395	242			
	Mar	230	633	356	489	396	243	1,158	4,506	1,661
	Apr	229	633	355	488	394	243			
	May	228	628	353	484	394	242			
	Jun	227	623	351	480	391	242	1,175	4,504	1,685
	Jul	227	620	350	475	390	242			
	Aug R	226	616	348	467	389	241			
	Sep	226	612	347	464	389	240	1,183	4,502	1,682
	Oct	225	610	346	459	387	237			
	Nov	225	607	344	455	385	237			
	Dec	225	604	343	452	383	236	1,176	4,524	1,706
2002	Jan	225	602	343	444	385	235			
	Feb	224	599	342	439	383	236			
	Mar	225	596	341	435	381	235	1,164	4,531	1,711
	Apr	224	594	340	431	380	234			
	May	223	591	339	427	378	234			
	Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,130	4,538	1,721
	Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231			
	Aug	222	587	333	417	375	231			
	Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,508	1,786
	Oct	221	587	331	411	372	231			
	Nov	221	586	330	406	370	231			
	Dec	220	583	329	402	369	230	1,131	4,535	1,786
2003	Jan	218	584	329	400	367	229			
	Feb P	218	582	329	399	366	229			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L <sup>a</sup> 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q <sup>b</sup> 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1992	Jun	951	463	1,051	222	2,486	1,471	1,818	2,502	1,043
1993	Jun	925	437	1,017	256	2,546	1,467	1,796	2,511	1,069
1994	Jun	921	439	1,024	270	2,546	1,449	1,817	2,522	1,061
1995	Jun	920	440	1,044	281	2,710	1,411	1,826	2,559	1,073
1996	Jun	915	457	1,024	275	2,878	1,417	1,850	2,563	1,126
1997	Jun	933	459	1,039	291	3,040	1,369	1,859	2,591	1,150
1998	Jun	954	467	1,048	292	3,159	1,401	1,841	2,593	1,154
1999	Jun	982	480	1,075	313	3,287	1,401	2,036	2,609	1,240
2000	Jun	1,008	516	1,070	349	3,426	1,409	2,120	2,704	1,287
2001	Jun	1,033	551	1,069	363	3,613	1,410	2,136	2,750	1,314
2002	Jun	1,031	535	1,048	364	3,633	1,445	2,180	2,801	1,342
2000	Dec	1,015	539	1,076	355	3,563	1,402	2,130	2,726	1,299
2001	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,026	544	1,069	363	3,568	1,408	2,133	2,729	1,307
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,033	551	1,069	363	3,613	1,410	2,136	2,750	1,314
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,034	544	1,070	362	3,611	1,421	2,153	2,751	1,328
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,033	543	1,065	359	3,621	1,427	2,162	2,775	1,346
2002	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,029	539	1,066	364	3,638	1,442	2,172	2,792	1,344
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,031	535	1,048	364	3,633	1,445	2,180	2,801	1,342
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,029	531	1,053	367	3,597	1,457	2,191	2,805	1,333
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,025	522	1,047	362	3,590	1,471	2,207	2,822	1,349
2003	Jan									
	Feb									

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

# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

													Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 2001			December 2002			2002			2003		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,832.3	1,078.9	3,911.2	2,731.6	1,029.2	3,760.8	3,802.1	3,795.8	3,788.3	3,760.8	3,751.8	3,746.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.9	10.1	73.0	61.2	9.6	70.8	72.3	72.1	71.1	70.8	69.7	69.9
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.2	6.5	44.8	36.2	6.2	42.5	44.0	43.8	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.7	3.6	28.2	25.0	3.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.3	27.3	27.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,683.1	1,019.4	3,702.5	2,584.4	972.5	3,557.0	3,596.8	3,590.6	3,584.1	3,557.0	3,549.6	3,543.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	310.7	167.3	477.9	313.9	157.7	471.6	472.9	473.7	475.4	471.6	468.0	466.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	99.1	106.8	205.9	92.6	97.6	190.3	195.3	193.7	193.1	190.3	190.5	188.5
of textiles	17	64.8	59.5	124.3	60.3	56.4	116.7	119.1	118.3	117.7	116.7	116.6	115.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	34.3	47.3	81.6	32.3	41.3	73.6	76.1	75.4	75.5	73.6	73.9	73.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	10.4	8.6	19.0	9.1	7.5	16.5	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.5	16.6	16.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	57.4	24.3	81.7	57.7	23.4	81.1	82.2	80.9	80.8	81.1	80.2	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	272.6	172.0	444.6	272.7	166.5	439.2	440.5	441.7	441.1	439.2	440.9	440.4
	21	65.7	25.0	90.7	67.7	22.5	90.2	91.1	91.2	90.6	90.2	91.8	91.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	206.8	147.0	353.9	205.1	144.0	349.1	349.4	350.5	350.4	349.1	349.1	349.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.2	2.9	26.2	22.9	2.8	25.7	26.4	26.3	26.2	25.7	25.2	25.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	171.9	61.8	233.6	161.0	66.2	227.2	230.1	229.7	229.5	227.2	227.7	227.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.7	44.8	224.4	173.5	46.7	220.1	221.5	221.7	221.7	220.1	217.8	217.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	104.4	26.4	130.8	102.7	25.1	127.8	128.5	128.7	129.0	127.8	128.2	127.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	389.8	81.6	471.4	374.6	79.7	454.2	458.8	458.0	456.4	454.2	454.3	454.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	87.7	12.8	100.5	82.7	12.2	95.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.0	96.6	96.4
	28	302.1	68.8	370.9	291.8	67.4	359.2	362.9	362.2	360.6	359.2	357.7	358.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	277.7	65.3	343.1	263.3	65.3	328.7	333.9	331.6	330.6	328.7	329.2	329.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	321.2	129.9	451.1	287.6	113.6	401.2	413.6	410.4	406.8	401.2	400.3	398.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec	30	31.4	14.0	45.3	28.1	11.4	39.5	40.5	40.2	39.9	39.5	40.3	39.8
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	112.7	47.2	159.9	99.4	43.1	142.5	146.1	145.4	143.7	142.5	140.8	140.0
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	81.2	32.6	113.8	67.2	26.3	93.5	98.2	97.1	96.4	93.5	96.1	95.7
	33	96.0	36.2	132.1	92.9	32.8	125.7	128.8	127.7	126.8	125.7	123.2	123.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	315.3	67.9	383.2	304.5	64.7	369.2	372.1	372.5	371.9	369.2	367.5	366.3
	34	182.9	26.9	209.8	177.1	25.5	202.5	204.9	204.4	204.6	202.5	201.7	201.0
	35	132.4	41.0	173.4	127.5	39.2	166.7	167.2	168.1	167.3	166.7	165.8	165.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	149.8	59.9	209.7	148.3	55.8	204.1	204.2	205.0	204.8	204.1	203.1	203.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	86.3	49.5	135.8	86.0	47.1	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.1	132.5	133.0

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

P Provisional

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

# B.16 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female		Total <sup>b</sup>	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
SIC 1992														
North East														
2001 Dec	427	58	238	241	964	482	477	960	228	169	160	728	9	
2002 Mar	424	58	234	238	954	484	475	959	228	168	159	718	9	
Jun	423	60	234	241	958	485	476	961	227	167	158	723	9	
Sep R	427	61	234	243	966	488	476	964	230	166	158	728	8	
Dec	430	63	236	247	975	489	481	970	230	165	157	737	8	
North West														
2001 Dec	1,268	200	738	676	2,882	1,459	1,408	2,867	631	496	475	2,237	14	
2002 Mar	1,250	201	731	670	2,852	1,458	1,409	2,867	620	492	471	2,218	14	
Jun	1,246	206	733	673	2,858	1,459	1,408	2,866	618	487	467	2,226	14	
Sep R	1,253	205	733	683	2,875	1,458	1,411	2,869	611	484	463	2,251	13	
Dec	1,259	212	731	691	2,893	1,461	1,417	2,878	614	478	458	2,268	11	
Yorkshire and the Humber														
2001 Dec	907	136	497	544	2,084	1,035	1,043	2,079	495	390	371	1,572	17	
2002 Mar	888	137	491	541	2,057	1,031	1,037	2,067	488	386	368	1,552	18	
Jun	884	140	486	545	2,055	1,030	1,031	2,060	479	384	366	1,558	18	
Sep R	894	138	486	548	2,076	1,029	1,040	2,069	477	380	362	1,582	17	
Dec	903	141	501	549	2,093	1,037	1,046	2,084	483	378	361	1,596	15	
East Midlands														
2001 Dec	736	128	443	454	1,761	859	897	1,756	458	372	355	1,279	23	
2002 Mar	725	130	432	456	1,743	858	893	1,752	451	367	349	1,269	23	
Jun	716	132	433	458	1,739	853	889	1,742	443	363	345	1,273	23	
Sep R	724	130	434	448	1,736	849	884	1,733	447	360	343	1,267	22	
Dec	726	130	436	448	1,740	853	880	1,733	446	356	339	1,274	19	
West Midlands														
2001 Dec	1,016	159	560	571	2,306	1,165	1,127	2,292	575	475	459	1,712	19	
2002 Mar	1,008	162	557	567	2,295	1,172	1,128	2,300	568	471	455	1,707	20	
Jun	1,001	161	558	569	2,289	1,169	1,130	2,299	560	466	450	1,709	20	
Sep R	1,007	159	563	572	2,302	1,167	1,134	2,300	561	462	447	1,723	18	
Dec	1,005	167	560	581	2,314	1,166	1,136	2,302	552	458	442	1,746	16	
East														
2001 Dec	991	157	561	552	2,261	1,144	1,106	2,251	459	345	331	1,776	26	
2002 Mar	981	160	553	553	2,247	1,146	1,113	2,259	454	344	329	1,766	26	
Jun	975	165	557	550	2,247	1,142	1,106	2,249	450	341	327	1,771	26	
Sep R	966	166	561	551	2,245	1,128	1,115	2,243	441	338	324	1,780	24	
Dec	959	170	558	561	2,249	1,126	1,111	2,237	434	334	320	1,794	21	
London														
2001 Dec	1,836	293	1,243	660	4,032	2,113	1,879	3,992	411	275	263	3,616	4	
2002 Mar	1,807	286	1,240	650	3,984	2,106	1,895	4,001	399	274	262	3,580	4	
Jun	1,795	291	1,227	659	3,972	2,093	1,898	3,991	392	272	260	3,576	4	
Sep R	1,787	292	1,221	671	3,971	2,082	1,893	3,975	384	270	258	3,583	4	
Dec	1,800	301	1,216	688	4,004	2,083	1,891	3,975	393	268	256	3,607	4	
South East														
2001 Dec	1,544	278	914	894	3,630	1,815	1,797	3,612	585	431	410	2,995	50	
2002 Mar	1,524	281	892	902	3,599	1,813	1,807	3,620	577	427	405	2,972	49	
Jun	1,516	288	898	901	3,603	1,808	1,798	3,606	567	422	401	2,987	49	
Sep R	1,500	286	895	904	3,584	1,779	1,802	3,581	557	417	396	2,980	46	
Dec	1,490	288	890	917	3,584	1,772	1,794	3,566	545	413	392	3,000	39	
South West														
2001 Dec	839	177	505	571	2,092	1,019	1,075	2,094	410	317	297	1,653	29	
2002 Mar	837	183	494	568	2,081	1,025	1,072	2,096	404	314	293	1,648	30	
Jun	840	187	488	581	2,095	1,023	1,065	2,087	399	309	288	1,667	30	
Sep R	846	196	480	576	2,099	1,036	1,055	2,091	398	307	286	1,672	29	
Dec	845	195	477	579	2,097	1,040	1,053	2,093	397	303	283	1,675	25	
England														
2001 Dec	9,565	1,585	5,702	5,159	22,011	11,092	10,809	21,901	4,253	3,270	3,121	17,567	192	
2002 Mar	9,444	1,599	5,625	5,145	21,812	11,091	10,829	21,920	4,189	3,242	3,092	17,430	193	
Jun	9,398	1,629	5,616	5,176	21,817	11,062	10,800	21,862	4,134	3,210	3,062	17,490	193	
Sep R	9,403	1,634	5,620	5,195	21,854	11,017	10,810	21,826	4,106	3,185	3,037	17,565	181	
Dec	9,418	1,666	5,607	5,258	21,950	11,029	10,809	21,837	4,094	3,155	3,008	17,698	157	
Wales														
2001 Dec	448	74	287	269	1,078	522	558	1,080	247	197	187	816	15	
2002 Mar	441	76	281	269	1,068	520	555	1,075	244	193	184	808	16	
Jun	444	76	283	271	1,075	521	553	1,074	245	191	181	815	16	
Sep R	450	75	277	275	1,076	521	550	1,071	244	190	181	817	15	
Dec	448	74	276	278	1,076	523	551	1,074	240	188	179	823	14	
Scotland														
2001 Dec	975	155	628	530	2,288	1,126	1,156	2,282	456	340	295	1,797	35	
2002 Mar	963	156	617	536	2,272	1,123	1,161	2,284	451	332	287	1,786	35	
Jun	957	154	616	535	2,262	1,113	1,148	2,261	443	330	286	1,784	35	
Sep R	954	156	610	540	2,260	1,107	1,145	2,252	441	326	282	1,786	34	
Dec	947	160	610	547	2,263	1,104	1,157	2,262	432	318	275	1,800	31	
Great Britain														
2001 Dec	10,988	1,814	6,617	5,958	25,377	12,740	12,523	25,263	4,956	3,807	3,603	20,180	242	
2002 Mar	10,848	1,831	6,523	5,950	25,152	12,734	12,545	25,279	4,884	3,767	3,563	20,024	244	
Jun	10,799	1,859	6,515	5,982	25,154	12,696	12,501	25,197	4,822	3,731	3,529	20,089	244	
Sep R	10,807	1,865	6,507	6,010	25,190	12,645	12,505	25,149	4,791	3,701	3,500	20,168	230	
Dec	10,813	1,900	6,493	6,083	25,289	12,656	12,517	25,173	4,766	3,661	3,462	20,321	202	
Northern Ireland														
2001 Dec R	267	57	171	164	659	322	332	654	140	104	99	504	15	
2002 Mar R	265	57	171	163	655	323	334	656	138	103	98	502	15	
Jun R	266	57	171	163	657	323	335	659	138	102	97	505	14	
Sep R	266	57	172	163	657	322	337	659	137	101	96	506	14	
Dec	265	59	173	169	666	322	339	661	135	100	95	516	14	
United Kingdom														
2001 Dec R	11,255	1,871	6,788	6,122	26,036	13,062	12,855	25,917	5,095	3,911	3,702	20,685	256	
2002 Mar R	11,113	1,887	6,694	6,113	25,807	13,057	12,878	25,935	5,023	3,870	3,661	20,526	259	
Jun R	11,064	1,916	6,686	6,145	25,811	13,019	12,836	25,856	4,959	3,833	3,626	20,594	258	
Sep R	11,073	1,922	6,680	6,173	25,847	12,967	12,841	25,809	4,928	3,802	3,597	20,675	244	
Dec	11,078	1,959	6,666	6,252	25,955	12,978	12,856	25,834	4,901	3,761	3,557	20,837	216	



# EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup> Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted

Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal activities	Government Office Region	SIC 1992
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q		
<b>North East</b>														
4	160	5	59	151	60	49	23	107	72	85	132	48	2001	Dec
4	159	5	59	145	62	50	22	107	73	85	129	45	2002	Mar
3	158	5	59	146	63	51	24	106	73	86	130	45		Jun
3	158	5	64	146	66	51	23	108	74	85	130	46		Sep R
4	157	5	65	152	66	51	24	107	74	87	130	46		Dec
<b>North West</b>														
4	475	17	135	532	186	171	97	371	166	262	324	129	2001	Dec
4	471	17	128	513	187	171	96	364	168	263	325	133	2002	Mar
4	467	17	130	513	191	171	95	367	167	262	327	132		Jun
4	463	17	127	518	200	171	96	374	169	262	329	132		Sep
4	458	17	136	540	199	168	95	369	171	264	329	132		Dec
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>														
8	371	11	105	378	127	123	65	232	117	191	239	99	2001	Dec
7	368	11	102	363	125	120	66	232	118	192	241	95	2002	Mar
7	366	11	95	366	127	122	64	234	118	192	241	94		Jun
7	362	11	98	369	129	122	66	250	119	193	243	92		Sep R
7	361	11	105	381	130	124	67	241	120	196	244	94		Dec
<b>East Midlands</b>														
7	355	10	87	317	104	95	42	208	82	157	197	77	2001	Dec
7	349	10	84	306	102	96	42	207	83	158	198	77	2002	Mar
7	345	11	80	308	105	95	39	208	83	158	200	76		Jun
7	343	10	87	309	108	98	42	197	84	153	200	78		Sep
7	339	10	90	315	106	97	41	197	84	154	200	79		Dec
<b>West Midlands</b>														
2	459	14	100	417	134	129	69	302	104	210	241	106	2001	Dec
2	455	14	97	407	131	127	69	305	105	212	243	107	2002	Mar
2	450	13	95	406	135	129	66	303	105	212	244	109		Jun
2	447	13	99	405	140	130	68	305	106	212	247	110		Sep R
2	442	13	94	416	142	131	68	308	107	216	247	111		Dec
<b>East</b>														
4	331	11	114	444	138	155	77	361	96	177	221	108	2001	Dec
4	329	11	111	432	138	153	78	364	97	178	219	106	2002	Mar
4	327	10	109	432	144	154	76	363	97	177	220	108		Jun
4	324	10	103	428	151	153	76	363	98	178	223	109		Sep R
4	320	10	100	442	149	152	75	362	99	182	224	108		Dec
<b>London</b>														
3	263	9	136	612	277	329	323	1,002	212	246	331	284	2001	Dec
3	262	10	125	598	274	322	319	996	214	246	331	281	2002	Mar
3	260	10	120	596	279	324	309	990	214	247	335	282		Jun
3	258	10	114	589	291	318	311	994	217	249	338	277		Sep R
3	256	10	125	617	293	311	305	992	219	253	339	279		Dec
<b>South East</b>														
5	410	16	154	713	223	222	146	698	164	294	349	187	2001	Dec
6	405	16	151	695	220	215	147	700	166	297	349	183	2002	Mar
5	401	16	145	697	226	216	144	701	166	297	351	187		Jun
5	396	16	140	686	237	213	146	694	168	296	355	184		Sep R
5	392	16	132	709	233	211	147	688	169	303	357	184		Dec
<b>South West</b>														
7	297	14	92	391	161	103	82	273	123	191	234	94	2001	Dec
7	293	14	90	385	164	101	82	269	124	192	234	96	2002	Mar
7	288	14	90	387	177	103	81	269	125	191	235	98		Jun
7	286	14	91	383	182	102	81	273	126	190	234	100		Sep R
7	283	14	94	397	171	102	80	269	127	193	235	101		Dec
<b>England</b>														
43	3,121	107	983	3,955	1,413	1,377	923	3,554	1,137	1,812	2,268	1,129	2001	Dec
43	3,092	108	947	3,844	1,403	1,356	921	3,545	1,148	1,823	2,269	1,122	2002	Mar R
42	3,062	106	923	3,849	1,449	1,365	900	3,541	1,148	1,823	2,283	1,133		Jun R
43	3,037	105	922	3,833	1,505	1,358	907	3,558	1,159	1,817	2,283	1,128		Sep R
41	3,008	105	941	3,969	1,489	1,347	903	3,533	1,171	1,849	2,304	1,133		Dec
<b>Wales</b>														
3	187	7	50	185	75	49	26	97	75	106	150	53	2001	Dec
3	184	6	51	177	73	48	27	93	75	107	152	56	2002	Mar
3	181	6	54	177	77	48	28	92	75	108	151	58		Jun
3	181	6	54	176	79	49	27	94	76	107	153	56		Sep
3	179	6	51	183	76	49	27	94	77	108	153	54		Dec
<b>Scotland</b>														
25	295	19	116	371	169	131	101	295	156	185	262	127	2001	Dec
25	287	19	119	365	168	127	102	288	159	185	263	128	2002	Mar
25	286	19	113	364	171	128	99	286	159	185	264	127		Jun
25	282	19	115	354	177	129	103	288	161	183	266	126		Sep
25	275	19	114	366	176	129	102	285	162	188	267	126		Dec
<b>Great Britain</b>														
71	3,603	133	1,149	4,511	1,657	1,557	1,050	3,946	1,368	2,103	2,680	1,309	2001	Dec
71	3,563	133	1,117	4,386	1,644	1,531	1,050	3,926	1,382	2,115	2,684	1,306	2002	Mar
71	3,529	131	1,090	4,390	1,697	1,541	1,027	3,919	1,382	2,116	2,698	1,318		Jun
70	3,500	130	1,091	4,363	1,761	1,536	1,037	3,940	1,396	2,107	2,717	1,310		Sep R
69	3,462	130	1,106	4,518	1,741	1,525	1,032	3,912	1,410	2,145	2,724	1,313		Dec
<b>Northern Ireland</b>														
2	99	3	35	114	40	27	16	53	59	67	97	29	2001	Dec
2	98	3	35	111	39	27	17	53	60	68	98	30	2002	Mar
2	97	3	35	112	40	27	17	53	60	67	98	30		Jun
2	96	3	35	111	40	27	17	54	61	66	99	31		Sep
2	95	3	35	118	40	27	17	54	61	69	100	31		Dec
<b>United Kingdom</b>														
73	3,702	136	1,184	4,626	1,697	1,584	1,066	3,999	1,427	2,170	2,777	1,338	2001	Dec
73	3,661	136	1,153	4,497	1,683	1,557	1,067	3,978	1,442	2,183	2,782	1,336	2002	Mar
73	3,626	134	1,126	4,502	1,737	1,568	1,044	3,972	1,443	2,183	2,796	1,348		Jun R
72	3,597	133	1,126	4,475	1,801	1,564	1,054	3,994	1,457	2,173	2,816	1,341		Sep R
71	3,557	133	1,140	4,636	1,781	1,552	1,049	3,966	1,471	2,213	2,824	1,344		Dec

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633812318

# B.17 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
								All	of which:	
									employee jobs	self-employment jobs
SIC 1992		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs <sup>a,b</sup>										
1996	Mar	340.7	462.4	482.1	94.2	71.0	348.8	1,799.2	1,584.1	215.1
	Jun	399.1	487.9	506.4	104.0	73.9	352.1	1,923.4	1,706.3	217.0
	Sep	381.5	493.8	511.5	100.5	73.9	366.7	1,928.0	1,696.2	231.8
	Dec	355.8	481.5	535.6	106.2	73.0	360.9	1,912.9	1,696.7	216.3
1997	Mar	353.3	478.5	530.7	108.3	70.1	346.5	1,887.4	1,672.8	214.6
	Jun	371.0	505.1	553.9	115.8	75.4	359.2	1,980.3	1,762.1	218.2
	Sep	371.0	511.4	572.5	112.7	76.8	364.3	2,008.6	1,780.5	228.1
	Dec	351.7	516.1	576.0	106.2	72.2	361.8	1,983.9	1,771.7	212.1
1998	Mar	360.3	519.7	549.8	104.1	67.7	354.2	1,955.8	1,762.5	193.3
	Jun	385.0	520.8	555.3	111.0	74.8	347.1	1,994.0	1,809.0	185.0
	Sep	396.8	523.5	558.3	115.6	74.1	353.4	2,021.7	1,843.0	178.7
	Dec	372.3	516.8	547.6	115.1	69.0	343.4	1,964.2	1,811.4	152.8
1999	Mar	373.4	522.0	542.8	119.2	69.6	349.7	1,976.8	1,826.2	150.5
	Jun	409.9	535.1	555.6	123.2	76.2	367.3	2,067.3	1,906.7	160.6
	Sep	403.8	536.8	558.9	129.0	82.1	377.7	2,088.3	1,938.9	149.4
	Dec	379.5	537.2	573.3	125.3	82.2	380.0	2,077.4	1,913.1	164.3
2000	Mar	379.3	540.5	552.8	125.1	82.0	384.2	2,063.9	1,898.4	165.5
	Jun	406.2	555.2	576.1	131.4	88.9	385.6	2,143.5	1,971.6	171.9
	Sep	406.3	548.5	567.6	133.9	87.7	389.0	2,132.9	1,964.4	168.5
	Dec	383.9	553.6	538.8	137.2	78.0	409.2	2,100.7	1,927.7	173.0
2001	Mar	383.6	539.1	520.3	137.7	78.4	409.1	2,068.1	1,900.9	167.2
	Jun	410.2	550.8	533.0	141.7	80.0	406.7	2,122.5	1,962.5	160.0
	Sept	411.1	556.8	528.2	141.3	81.8	414.8	2,134.0	1,955.8	178.2
	Dec	387.3	542.9	523.5	133.0	79.6	415.1	2,081.4	1,924.1	157.4
2002	Mar	388.7	533.8	518.0	128.8	78.7	408.2	2,056.2	1,908.2	148.0
	Jun	418.0	545.4	535.9	133.6	81.4	412.9	2,127.2	1,964.0	163.2
Changes:										
Jun 2001-2002		7.8	-5.4	2.9	-8.1	1.4	6.2	4.7	1.5	3.2
Percent		1.9	-1.0	0.5	-5.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.0

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport  
Enquiries: 02072112189

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
<b>All jobs</b>		<b>DYDC</b>	<b>LOLI</b>	<b>LOLL</b>	<b>LOLO</b>	<b>LOLR</b>	<b>LOLU</b>	<b>LOLX</b>	<b>LOMA</b>	<b>LOMD</b>	<b>LOMG</b>	<b>LOMJ</b>
1996 Dec		27,690	571	224	4,463	1,711	6,375	1,586	4,780	6,424	1,557	20,721
1997 Mar		27,884	547	229	4,456	1,734	6,476	1,623	4,886	6,380	1,554	20,919
Jun		28,173	570	231	4,493	1,728	6,548	1,626	4,988	6,404	1,586	21,152
Sep		28,117	574	224	4,462	1,748	6,567	1,590	5,002	6,365	1,585	21,108
Dec		28,235	572	222	4,489	1,795	6,574	1,583	5,040	6,357	1,604	21,158
1998 Mar		28,432	564	221	4,529	1,804	6,600	1,609	5,092	6,405	1,608	21,313
Jun		28,386	558	220	4,523	1,787	6,582	1,618	5,116	6,410	1,572	21,299
Sep		28,421	539	218	4,499	1,773	6,632	1,623	5,132	6,431	1,573	21,392
Dec		28,559	521	221	4,443	1,800	6,633	1,658	5,186	6,516	1,581	21,575
1999 Mar		28,666	516	215	4,385	1,797	6,637	1,669	5,255	6,582	1,609	21,753
Jun		28,860	515	213	4,353	1,799	6,654	1,682	5,328	6,636	1,682	21,981
Sep		28,959	501	209	4,308	1,804	6,639	1,698	5,390	6,704	1,705	22,137
Dec		29,033	490	205	4,296	1,797	6,694	1,722	5,422	6,693	1,714	22,245
2000 Mar		29,106	508	207	4,288	1,798	6,692	1,727	5,427	6,721	1,759	22,325
Jun		29,273	509	210	4,228	1,858	6,696	1,741	5,488	6,803	1,740	22,468
Sep		29,317	497	213	4,178	1,831	6,721	1,763	5,540	6,855	1,719	22,598
Dec		29,394	486	215	4,130	1,826	6,768	1,781	5,623	6,832	1,733	22,738
2001 Mar		29,428	465	215	4,104	1,839	6,781	1,798	5,655	6,827	1,743	22,805
Jun		29,515	461	218	4,054	1,860	6,795	1,814	5,709	6,868	1,737	22,923
Sep		29,469	449	220	4,002	1,866	6,784	1,801	5,702	6,878	1,768	22,933
Dec		29,516	460	218	3,954	1,891	6,808	1,803	5,696	6,916	1,769	22,993
2002 Mar		29,539	451	221	3,905	1,883	6,812	1,797	5,734	6,951	1,785	23,079
Jun		29,519	422	217	3,880	1,869	6,856	1,804	5,679	6,988	1,806	23,132
Sep		29,514	407	213	3,833	1,881	6,877	1,808	5,664	7,031	1,799	23,180
Dec		<b>29,561</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>23,248</b>
Change on quarter		<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>68</b>
Percent		0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Change on year		<b>45</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-154</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>255</b>
Percent		0.2	-11.1	-2.8	-3.9	0.1	1.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.2	1.5	1.1
<b>Male jobs</b>		<b>LOLA</b>	<b>LOLJ</b>	<b>LOLM</b>	<b>LOLP</b>	<b>LOLS</b>	<b>LOLV</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOMB</b>	<b>LOME</b>	<b>LOMH</b>	<b>LOMK</b>
1996 Dec		14,577	453	182	3,105	1,524	2,876	1,322	2,431	1,980	704	9,314
1997 Mar		14,747	428	182	3,111	1,547	2,963	1,329	2,494	1,979	714	9,479
Jun		14,945	453	182	3,138	1,551	3,012	1,320	2,571	1,986	732	9,622
Sep		14,904	437	175	3,117	1,547	3,053	1,291	2,583	1,962	739	9,628
Dec		15,032	426	170	3,176	1,579	3,115	1,191	2,623	1,984	769	9,681
1998 Mar		15,133	424	169	3,197	1,592	3,107	1,232	2,678	1,969	765	9,750
Jun		15,098	422	169	3,181	1,578	3,082	1,263	2,715	1,943	745	9,748
Sep		15,094	406	169	3,158	1,562	3,088	1,296	2,747	1,935	733	9,799
Dec		15,251	394	169	3,176	1,596	3,154	1,262	2,769	1,954	777	9,915
1999 Mar		15,323	392	161	3,149	1,598	3,173	1,251	2,817	1,986	796	10,023
Jun		15,404	388	160	3,132	1,590	3,197	1,251	2,847	2,014	826	10,135
Sep		15,456	382	156	3,115	1,600	3,188	1,258	2,889	2,029	841	10,204
Dec		15,467	370	154	3,099	1,599	3,168	1,289	2,928	2,047	811	10,243
2000 Mar		15,510	374	153	3,075	1,594	3,206	1,282	2,906	2,055	866	10,315
Jun		15,601	383	156	3,058	1,648	3,188	1,285	2,916	2,105	861	10,356
Sep		15,562	371	156	3,025	1,625	3,186	1,291	2,948	2,111	847	10,385
Dec		15,596	367	155	2,970	1,621	3,210	1,320	2,965	2,132	854	10,482
2001 Mar		15,624	349	155	2,962	1,629	3,212	1,325	2,988	2,142	862	10,529
Jun		15,679	342	156	2,936	1,655	3,232	1,329	3,035	2,143	852	10,591
Sep		15,707	339	157	2,903	1,663	3,241	1,316	3,070	2,151	866	10,645
Dec		15,709	345	158	2,869	1,688	3,239	1,315	3,069	2,154	870	10,648
2002 Mar		15,691	342	160	2,839	1,681	3,240	1,310	3,069	2,171	879	10,669
Jun		15,681	325	153	2,812	1,671	3,275	1,306	3,057	2,193	889	10,720
Sep		15,663	319	154	2,780	1,683	3,295	1,315	3,017	2,209	891	10,727
Dec		<b>15,675</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>10,743</b>
Change on quarter		<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>16</b>
Percent		0.1	0.0	1.3	-0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	0.1
Change on year		<b>-34</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-106</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>95</b>
Percent		-0.2	-7.5	-1.3	-3.7	0.4	1.9	0.2	-1.1	2.3	1.5	0.9
<b>Female jobs</b>		<b>LOLB</b>	<b>LOLK</b>	<b>LOLN</b>	<b>LOLQ</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOLW</b>	<b>LOLZ</b>	<b>LOMC</b>	<b>LOMF</b>	<b>LOMI</b>	<b>LOML</b>
1996 Dec		13,113	118	42	1,358	187	3,500	263	2,349	4,444	852	11,408
1997 Mar		13,137	119	47	1,345	186	3,513	294	2,392	4,401	840	11,440
Jun		13,228	117	48	1,355	177	3,536	306	2,416	4,419	854	11,530
Sep		13,213	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,419	4,403	845	11,480
Dec		13,203	146	52	1,313	216	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	835	11,476
1998 Mar		13,299	140	51	1,333	212	3,493	377	2,414	4,436	843	11,563
Jun		13,288	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,401	4,467	827	11,551
Sep		13,328	133	49	1,341	211	3,544	327	2,385	4,496	840	11,593
Dec		13,309	127	52	1,267	203	3,479	396	2,417	4,562	804	11,659
1999 Mar		13,343	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,438	4,596	813	11,730
Jun		13,456	127	53	1,221	208	3,457	431	2,480	4,622	856	11,847
Sep		13,503	119	53	1,194	204	3,451	441	2,502	4,675	865	11,933
Dec		13,566	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	903	12,002
2000 Mar		13,596	134	53	1,193	204	3,486	445	2,520	4,666	893	12,011
Jun		13,672	126	53	1,171	210	3,508	456	2,572	4,698	879	12,112
Sep		13,755	125	56	1,153	206	3,535	472	2,592	4,743	872	12,214
Dec		13,799	119	60	1,160	205	3,558	461	2,658	4,700	879	12,256
2001 Mar		13,803	116	60	1,142	210	3,568	473	2,667	4,685	882	12,275
Jun		13,836	119	62	1,118	205	3,563	485	2,674	4,724	885	12,331
Sep		13,763	109	63	1,099	203	3,543	485	2,631	4,727	902	12,289
Dec		13,807	115	60	1,085	203	3,569	489	2,627	4,761	899	12,345
2002 Mar		13,848	110	61	1,066	201	3,573	487	2,665	4,780	905	12,410
Jun		13,838	97	63	1,068	198	3,580	499	2,622	4,794	916	12,412
Sep		13,851	88	59	1,053	198	3,583	493	2,647	4,822	908	12,453
Dec		<b>13,886</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>12,504</b>
Change on quarter		<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>
Percent		0.3	2.3	-3.4	-1.6	0.5	0.5	-1.8	-0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4
Change on year		<b>79</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>159</b>
Percent		0.6	-21.7	-5.0	-4.5	-2.0	0.9	-1.0	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.3

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

Customer helpline: 01633 812318

<sup>a</sup> Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers <sup>a</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1994	839.8	33.2	38.5	15.0	8.9
1995	854.9	33.4	38.7	15.1	9.1
1996	858.8	33.2	38.7	15.1	8.8
1997	875.1	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	881.3	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
1999	882.5	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	887.7	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	900.1	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4
2002	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>895.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	896.7	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
Feb-Apr	896.6	32.5	37.7	15.6	9.5
Mar-May (Spr)	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
Apr-Jun	891.0	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.4
May-Jul	892.7	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	887.3	32.1	37.4	15.5	9.3
Jul-Sep	894.8	32.4	37.7	15.5	9.5
Aug-Oct	896.1	32.3	37.6	15.6	9.7
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>895.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Oct-Dec	893.9	32.2	37.3	15.6	9.4
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	894.4	32.2	37.3	15.6	9.4
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>894.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-3.3</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1994	537.5	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	548.1	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	547.8	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	556.3	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	560.6	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	556.5	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	559.3	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	564.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
2002	560.2	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>558.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	558.2	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.5
Feb-Apr	557.4	37.6	39.5	15.1	10.6
Mar-May (Spr)	560.2	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
Apr-Jun	553.0	37.2	39.1	15.1	10.3
May-Jul	554.4	37.3	39.2	15.1	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	552.2	37.1	39.1	15.2	10.2
Jul-Sep	557.4	37.5	39.5	15.3	10.4
Aug-Oct	558.6	37.4	39.4	15.3	10.7
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>557.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Oct-Dec	556.2	37.1	39.1	15.4	10.1
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	555.9	37.1	39.1	15.4	10.1
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>554.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-4.0</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-4.7</i>
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1994	302.4	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	306.8	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	310.9	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2
1997	318.9	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	320.6	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	326.0	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	328.4	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	335.8	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
2002	340.1	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	338.6	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7
Feb-Apr	339.2	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	340.1	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
Apr-Jun	338.1	26.5	34.1	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	338.2	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.1	26.2	34.1	15.6	8.8
Jul-Sep	337.5	26.4	34.2	15.6	8.8
Aug-Oct	337.5	26.4	34.1	15.6	9.0
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>338.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Oct-Dec	337.7	26.4	34.0	15.6	8.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	338.5	26.5	34.0	15.6	8.9
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>

<sup>a</sup> Main and second jobs.  
<sup>b</sup> Main job only.

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

Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

# B.22

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
	1994	503	2.0	2,096	8.2	3,628	14.3	12,790	50.3	6,415	25.2
	1995	527	2.0	2,075	8.1	3,654	14.2	12,816	49.9	6,618	25.8
	1996	536	2.1	2,119	8.2	3,875	14.9	12,657	48.8	6,749	26.0
	1997	497	1.9	2,152	8.2	4,020	15.2	12,829	48.7	6,869	26.1
	1998	498	1.9	2,131	8.0	4,118	15.5	13,035	49.0	6,819	25.6
	1999	488	1.8	2,121	7.9	4,255	15.8	13,510	50.2	6,533	24.3
	2000	470	1.7	2,118	7.8	4,382	16.1	13,685	50.2	6,612	24.2
	2001	422	1.5	2,028	7.4	4,513	16.4	13,940	50.7	6,606	24.0
	2002	406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
	<b>3-month averages</b>										
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>23.3</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	401	1.5	2,015	7.3	4,609	16.7	14,097	51.1	6,454	23.4
	Feb-Apr	399	1.4	2,041	7.4	4,607	16.7	14,141	51.2	6,438	23.3
	Mar-May (Spr)	406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
	Apr-Jun	404	1.5	2,016	7.3	4,692	16.9	14,191	51.2	6,395	23.1
	May-Jul	404	1.5	2,027	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,192	51.3	6,365	23.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	415	1.5	2,066	7.5	4,683	16.9	14,129	51.1	6,378	23.0
	Jul-Sep	410	1.5	2,073	7.5	4,674	16.9	14,138	51.1	6,368	23.0
	Aug-Oct	419	1.5	2,076	7.5	4,720	17.0	14,140	50.9	6,403	23.1
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14,192</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>23.0</b>
	Oct-Dec	412	1.5	2,022	7.3	4,749	17.1	14,237	51.2	6,393	23.0
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	411	1.5	2,021	7.3	4,746	17.1	14,286	51.4	6,352	22.8
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>22.8</b>
	<b>Changes</b>										
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-19</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>37</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>-44</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.4</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>0.8</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-14</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>163</b>		<b>137</b>		<b>-94</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>-3.4</i>		<i>2.1</i>		<i>3.5</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>-1.5</i>	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
	1994	118	0.8	375	2.7	630	4.5	7,477	53.8	5,289	38.1
	1995	131	0.9	396	2.8	649	4.6	7,398	52.6	5,484	39.0
	1996	127	0.9	413	2.9	715	5.1	7,304	51.8	5,551	39.3
	1997	125	0.9	446	3.1	772	5.4	7,389	51.5	5,605	39.1
	1998	112	0.8	448	3.1	786	5.4	7,557	52.2	5,575	38.5
	1999	125	0.9	446	3.1	865	5.9	7,891	54.1	5,263	36.1
	2000	112	0.8	469	3.2	856	5.8	7,965	53.9	5,370	36.4
	2001	88	0.6	443	3.0	882	5.9	8,137	54.7	5,315	35.8
	2002	96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
	<b>3-month averages</b>										
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8,249</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>34.7</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	101	0.7	469	3.2	898	6.1	8,227	55.4	5,150	34.7
	Feb-Apr	95	0.6	493	3.3	893	6.0	8,266	55.6	5,112	34.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
	Apr-Jun	96	0.6	483	3.2	927	6.2	8,316	55.8	5,080	34.1
	May-Jul	98	0.7	480	3.2	931	6.3	8,319	55.9	5,063	34.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	101	0.7	485	3.3	950	6.4	8,282	55.6	5,076	34.1
	Jul-Sep	97	0.7	494	3.3	958	6.4	8,259	55.5	5,073	34.1
	Aug-Oct	101	0.7	504	3.4	984	6.6	8,284	55.4	5,090	34.0
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>33.9</b>
	Oct-Dec	98	0.7	505	3.4	1,005	6.7	8,337	55.5	5,073	33.8
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	97	0.6	490	3.3	1,014	6.8	8,365	55.7	5,042	33.6
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>33.7</b>
	<b>Changes</b>										
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>-17</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>-35</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>3.1</i>		<i>-3.5</i>		<i>2.0</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-3</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>82</b>		<b>-112</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>-2.6</i>		<i>3.1</i>		<i>14.0</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>-2.2</i>	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
	1994	385	3.3	1,720	14.9	2,998	26.0	5,313	46.0	1,125	9.8
	1995	396	3.4	1,678	14.4	3,005	25.8	5,418	46.6	1,134	9.7
	1996	409	3.5	1,706	14.4	3,160	26.7	5,353	45.3	1,198	10.1
	1997	372	3.1	1,706	14.2	3,248	27.0	5,439	45.2	1,264	10.5
	1998	385	3.2	1,683	13.9	3,332	27.5	5,478	45.2	1,244	10.3
	1999	363	2.9	1,675	13.6	3,389	27.5	5,619	45.6	1,270	10.3
	2000	358	2.9	1,649	13.2	3,527	28.2	5,720	45.8	1,241	9.9
	2001	334	2.6	1,584	12.5	3,631	28.7	5,803	45.9	1,290	10.2
	2002	310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
	<b>3-month averages</b>										
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>10.1</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	300	2.4	1,546	12.1	3,711	29.1	5,870	46.1	1,304	10.2
	Feb-Apr	304	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,713	29.1	5,875	46.0	1,326	10.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
	Apr-Jun	309	2.4	1,533	12.0	3,765	29.4	5,875	45.9	1,315	10.3
	May-Jul	305	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,734	29.3	5,872	46.0	1,302	10.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	314	2.5	1,582	12.4	3,733	29.2	5,847	45.8	1,302	10.2
	Jul-Sep	313	2.4	1,579	12.4	3,716	29.1	5,879	46.0	1,295	10.1
	Aug-Oct	317	2.5	1,573	12.3	3,736	29.2	5,856	45.8	1,313	10.3
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>10.2</b>
	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
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>10.1</b>
	<b>Changes</b>										
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-22</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>-10</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>-6.7</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>0.5</i>		<i>0.3</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-12</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>18</b>	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>-3.7</i>		<i>1.8</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>0.9</i>		<i>1.4</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Main job only.

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

Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

May 2003

Labour Market trends

S35



UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Seasonally adjusted
				Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	
Section			C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output											
		97.3	98.3	98.5	101.7	103.0	98.5	95.1	99.8	93.5	100.8
1994		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1995		102.7	101.3	100.7	100.9	98.2	98.0	100.6	98.0	104.9	107.7
1996		106.0	102.4	102.0	103.2	96.8	98.2	102.4	95.7	108.1	112.1
1997		109.5	103.4	102.8	101.5	89.0	98.9	104.0	95.8	114.8	118.2
1998		111.8	104.2	103.1	100.8	82.5	99.1	107.4	90.1	126.1	120.2
1999		115.3	105.9	105.2	99.6	78.4	98.9	111.8	90.2	144.5	115.5
2000		117.4	103.6	102.7	101.2	68.7	97.2	115.8	91.1	132.6	112.3
2001		118.9	100.0	98.6	102.6	63.6	98.2	117.4	85.4	110.3	109.6
2002											
1998	Q1	108.2	102.9	102.9	102.4	92.1	98.6	103.6	98.3	113.1	115.5
	Q2	109.2	103.9	103.5	101.7	90.5	100.1	105.0	96.0	113.7	118.8
	Q3	110.0	103.7	102.9	101.2	88.7	98.2	104.4	95.1	115.4	120.1
	Q4	110.5	103.1	102.0	100.7	84.8	98.7	103.1	93.8	116.8	118.5
1999	Q1	110.4	102.7	101.9	100.6	82.7	98.6	102.9	90.2	123.0	119.0
	Q2	111.2	103.6	102.5	101.0	82.5	98.9	105.9	89.7	123.6	119.3
	Q3	112.3	105.1	104.0	101.1	82.1	99.8	109.2	90.2	127.4	122.1
	Q4	113.5	105.3	104.2	100.5	82.6	99.0	111.7	90.2	130.2	120.5
2000	Q1	114.1	104.8	104.0	100.3	79.9	99.1	109.9	88.6	130.7	120.5
	Q2	115.0	106.2	105.0	99.4	79.0	99.8	110.6	89.8	141.6	116.7
	Q3	115.8	106.4	105.5	99.7	78.4	98.5	112.0	90.5	151.3	111.8
	Q4	116.2	106.3	106.3	99.0	76.3	98.1	114.6	91.7	154.5	113.1
2001	Q1	117.1	105.7	105.6	100.7	70.4	98.1	113.9	93.5	150.6	113.2
	Q2	117.1	104.3	103.3	101.2	69.5	97.1	115.2	92.5	136.4	111.9
	Q3	117.5	103.4	102.1	101.6	67.9	96.9	117.1	91.2	125.1	114.4
	Q4	117.8	101.0	99.8	101.3	67.1	96.9	117.1	87.2	118.5	109.9
2002	Q1	117.8	99.8	98.9	102.9	65.5	97.4	117.1	85.9	110.5	108.3
	Q2	118.4	100.1	98.2	102.8	64.7	96.9	117.0	85.9	111.2	107.2
	Q3	119.6	100.5	99.2	102.4	63.6	99.1	118.3	86.5	110.6	112.5
	Q4	119.9	99.7	98.2	102.2	60.7	99.5	117.0	83.5	108.7	110.3
Productivity jobs											
1994		98.1	98.5	97.8	100.7	104.6	99.9	98.7	95.5	93.4	94.2
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		101.1	101.3	101.3	100.7	97.5	101.6	99.0	100.7	105.4	104.5
1997		102.8	101.6	101.4	102.7	95.8	100.1	99.3	100.1	105.5	106.5
1998		104.3	101.3	101.1	101.4	92.0	100.5	100.8	98.4	105.8	107.5
1999		105.7	97.9	97.9	100.9	84.3	96.6	100.1	91.5	102.8	103.9
2000		107.2	94.6	94.6	99.8	74.9	93.8	95.5	88.4	101.1	100.4
2001		108.0	90.9	90.4	96.9	62.7	91.9	93.7	86.8	96.0	98.6
2002		108.0	86.7	85.8	95.4	55.5	90.6	92.6	82.1	84.2	94.8
1998	Q1	103.9	101.9	101.6	102.1	94.0	100.3	100.2	99.5	106.4	108.5
	Q2	104.3	101.8	101.6	102.1	93.3	100.7	100.8	99.0	106.7	108.2
	Q3	104.4	101.1	100.9	101.2	91.4	100.8	100.8	98.0	106.1	107.4
	Q4	104.6	100.2	100.1	100.4	89.3	100.1	101.6	97.0	104.2	106.0
1999	Q1	104.9	99.2	99.2	100.3	87.0	98.7	101.4	94.8	103.2	104.8
	Q2	105.4	98.3	98.1	100.7	85.0	97.0	100.7	92.2	102.6	104.3
	Q3	106.1	97.4	97.5	101.2	83.2	95.8	99.8	90.3	102.3	103.7
	Q4	106.4	96.8	96.9	101.2	82.1	94.8	98.4	88.8	103.0	103.0
2000	Q1	106.6	95.9	96.0	100.8	79.6	94.3	96.9	88.9	102.3	101.6
	Q2	107.1	95.1	95.1	99.9	76.0	94.0	96.2	88.8	101.3	101.0
	Q3	107.5	94.2	94.1	99.3	73.1	93.7	95.2	88.2	100.7	99.9
	Q4	107.7	93.3	93.2	99.1	70.8	93.2	93.7	87.9	100.2	99.2
2001	Q1	107.8	92.4	92.1	98.1	66.6	92.1	93.4	88.1	99.8	99.6
	Q2	108.1	91.4	91.1	97.2	63.5	91.8	93.6	87.2	98.0	98.9
	Q3	108.1	90.2	89.7	96.2	61.2	91.7	93.5	86.1	94.5	98.1
	Q4	108.1	89.4	88.7	96.2	59.4	92.1	94.3	85.9	91.6	97.7
2002	Q1	108.2	88.3	87.5	96.1	57.8	91.8	93.9	84.5	87.9	96.2
	Q2	108.0	87.2	86.4	95.8	56.6	91.0	92.8	82.9	85.2	94.6
	Q3	107.8	86.1	85.1	95.1	54.9	90.0	92.2	81.3	83.1	94.2
	Q4	107.8	85.2	84.3	94.7	53.0	89.5	91.4	79.9	80.5	94.3
Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>											
1994		98.2	99.8	100.7	100.9	98.5	98.6	96.4	104.6	100.1	106.9
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		101.5	100.0	99.4	100.1	100.8	96.4	101.6	97.3	99.5	103.0
1997		103.1	100.8	100.7	100.5	101.1	98.1	103.1	95.6	102.4	105.2
1998		105.0	102.1	101.7	100.0	96.8	98.4	103.2	97.4	108.4	109.9
1999		105.8	106.4	105.3	99.9	97.9	102.6	107.4	98.5	122.6	115.6
2000		107.5	111.9	111.2	99.8	104.8	105.4	117.1	102.0	143.0	114.9
2001		108.7	114.0	113.6	104.4	109.8	105.8	123.6	104.9	138.0	113.9
2002		110.2	115.4	114.9	107.5	114.6	108.4	126.8	104.1	131.1	115.5
1998	Q1	104.1	101.0	101.3	100.2	98.0	98.3	103.4	98.8	106.3	106.3
	Q2	104.7	102.0	101.8	99.6	97.0	99.4	104.2	97.0	106.5	109.7
	Q3	105.4	102.5	102.0	100.0	97.0	97.4	103.6	97.0	108.8	111.8
	Q4	105.7	102.8	101.8	100.3	95.0	98.6	101.5	96.7	112.1	111.7
1999	Q1	105.2	103.5	102.7	100.3	95.1	99.9	101.5	95.2	119.2	113.4
	Q2	105.5	105.4	104.4	100.2	97.1	101.9	105.2	97.3	120.4	114.3
	Q3	105.9	107.9	106.7	99.9	98.6	104.2	109.4	99.9	124.5	117.7
	Q4	106.7	108.8	107.5	99.2	100.6	104.4	113.5	101.6	126.3	116.9
2000	Q1	107.0	109.3	108.2	99.4	100.4	105.1	113.5	99.7	127.7	118.5
	Q2	107.4	111.6	110.4	99.5	104.0	106.1	115.0	101.1	139.7	115.4
	Q3	107.8	112.9	112.0	100.3	107.2	105.2	117.6	102.6	150.2	111.8
	Q4	107.9	113.9	114.0	99.9	107.8	105.3	122.3	104.4	154.3	113.9
2001	Q1	108.6	114.4	114.6	102.6	105.8	106.5	122.0	106.1	150.9	113.5
	Q2	108.3	114.1	113.5	104.1	109.4	105.7	123.1	106.1	139.2	113.0
	Q3	108.7	114.6	113.8	105.6	111.0	105.6	125.2	105.9	132.4	116.5
	Q4	108.9	113.0	112.4	105.3	112.9	105.2	124.2	101.6	129.4	112.4
2002	Q1	108.9	113.1	113.0	107.0	113.3	106.1	124.7	101.7	125.8	112.6
	Q2	109.6	114.8	113.7	107.3	114.3	106.4	126.1	103.7	130.5	113.3
	Q3	110.9	116.8	116.5	107.6	115.9	110.2	128.3	106.5	133.0	119.3
	Q4	111.3	117.0	116.4	107.9	114.6	111.1	128.0	104.6	135.0	116.8

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

**PRODUCTIVITY B.32**  
Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
<b>Output per hour worked<sup>b</sup></b>										
1994	98.5	101.1	101.9	100.5	99.8	99.5	97.9	105.3	101.6	110.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.8	100.0	99.1	98.9	100.3	98.0	102.2	96.0	100.6	104.2
1997	103.3	101.1	100.5	99.3	99.9	98.2	103.2	95.4	102.7	108.4
1998	106.0	103.0	102.1	95.1	96.1	98.4	105.4	99.4	111.3	113.2
1999	107.5	108.1	106.5	93.4	98.2	100.3	109.0	103.6	127.7	121.2
2000	110.6	114.2	113.0	94.2	105.3	106.3	121.4	106.0	146.7	121.8
2001	111.6	117.0	115.8	100.3	107.0	107.2	129.2	109.7	144.4	121.8
2002	113.4	117.8	116.3	101.7	109.8	111.0	133.6	106.7	135.0	124.4
1998 Q1	104.8	102.3	102.1	96.7	95.3	98.3	106.7	101.4	109.5	110.6
1998 Q2	105.8	103.0	102.4	94.8	95.1	101.3	106.5	99.5	109.2	113.4
1998 Q3	106.3	102.7	101.6	95.1	97.6	96.6	103.9	96.2	111.6	114.2
1998 Q4	107.1	103.9	102.5	93.7	96.3	97.1	104.3	100.6	114.9	114.8
1999 Q1	106.5	105.5	104.2	94.5	97.3	98.6	102.3	100.6	122.9	118.0
1999 Q2	107.1	107.4	105.7	94.8	96.8	99.2	105.8	101.1	125.7	120.7
1999 Q3	107.7	109.0	107.4	90.7	98.3	102.2	111.5	105.6	130.3	123.7
1999 Q4	108.5	110.6	108.8	93.4	100.5	101.2	116.4	107.0	132.0	122.6
2000 Q1	110.5	111.3	109.8	92.5	101.1	104.1	116.3	104.4	132.6	123.9
2000 Q2	110.2	113.4	111.6	91.5	104.5	106.0	119.2	105.8	145.7	122.7
2000 Q3	111.0	115.0	113.7	95.1	107.1	107.1	123.6	106.2	149.5	119.1
2000 Q4	110.6	117.1	116.7	97.5	108.3	107.9	126.4	107.6	158.9	121.6
2001 Q1	111.3	117.5	117.1	100.7	104.4	108.1	123.9	109.9	156.8	122.4
2001 Q2	110.9	116.4	115.1	99.2	108.1	106.1	129.8	110.4	143.9	118.7
2001 Q3	111.6	116.6	114.9	99.3	104.2	105.7	129.6	110.4	139.6	124.6
2001 Q4	112.4	117.7	116.2	102.1	111.6	109.0	133.5	108.2	137.1	121.6
2002 Q1	112.0	115.5	114.5	101.4	106.8	106.9	134.5	106.1	131.9	121.4
2002 Q2	113.3	118.9	116.7	102.7	110.1	111.0	135.2	108.0	137.9	122.9
2002 Q3	113.9	119.8	118.3	104.1	111.8	112.6	135.2	108.2	136.6	128.3
2002 Q4	114.3	117.2	115.6	98.5	110.5	113.4	129.5	104.5	133.4	125.0

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

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

Note: The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity).

For information on this table, please e-mail [productivity@ons.gov.uk](mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk).

# B.34 EMPLOYMENT

## Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and industry group

Millions

Government Office Regions				SIC 92							
Not seasonally adjusted				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work			
				A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q	L - N			
				Male	Female	All					
North East											
2002	Mar			18.5	11.9	30.3	0.2	6.1	2.6	13.4	8.0
	Jun			19.7	12.4	32.2	0.3	6.6	3.0	14.0	8.3
	Sep			19.5	11.6	31.1	0.3	6.0	3.0	14.5	7.3
	Dec			20.6	11.9	32.4	0.4	6.4	3.4	14.4	7.8
North West											
2002	Mar			57.7	36.7	94.4	0.8	17.2	6.8	48.9	20.6
	Jun			62.1	38.5	100.6	1.0	18.6	7.6	51.5	21.9
	Sep			59.9	36.1	96.0	0.8	17.7	7.4	50.2	19.9
	Dec			62.6	38.0	100.5	0.6	18.8	8.1	51.7	21.4
Yorkshire and the Humber											
2002	Mar			43.2	25.7	68.9	1.1	13.6	6.0	34.0	14.2
	Jun			45.0	27.5	72.5	1.0	14.8	6.1	34.4	16.2
	Sep			42.8	25.9	68.7	1.1	13.8	5.4	34.4	14.1
	Dec			45.6	27.5	73.0	0.9	14.6	6.0	35.5	16.1
East Midlands											
2002	Mar			36.7	22.0	58.8	1.1	13.7	5.2	27.4	11.4
	Jun			38.5	22.7	61.2	1.1	14.1	5.4	28.8	12.0
	Sep			37.0	21.9	58.9	1.0	13.2	5.1	28.5	11.2
	Dec			38.0	23.0	61.0	0.9	13.9	5.6	28.0	12.7
West Midlands											
2002	Mar			47.2	28.1	75.4	1.2	16.6	5.4	37.2	15.0
	Jun			50.9	29.3	80.2	1.0	18.0	6.2	39.4	15.6
	Sep			48.7	27.9	76.6	0.8	16.9	6.1	38.4	14.4
	Dec			50.5	29.4	79.9	0.9	17.5	6.3	39.3	15.9
East											
2002	Mar			48.8	27.8	76.6	1.1	12.7	6.8	43.1	13.0
	Jun			52.7	29.3	82.0	1.1	13.9	7.9	44.9	14.1
	Sep			50.1	27.4	77.5	1.0	12.8	7.6	43.9	12.2
	Dec			51.4	28.6	80.0	1.2	13.6	7.1	44.5	13.6
London											
2002	Mar			84.3	57.2	141.6	0.3	10.7	7.5	99.9	23.1
	Jun			87.7	60.8	148.5	0.3	10.8	7.6	105.5	24.3
	Sep			86.5	58.5	145.0	0.3	10.7	7.8	103.9	22.4
	Dec			89.1	59.2	148.3	0.3	11.2	8.2	103.7	24.8
South East											
2002	Mar			75.8	46.0	121.8	2.2	16.4	9.7	72.2	21.3
	Jun			78.9	49.0	127.9	1.9	16.9	10.3	75.5	23.3
	Sep			76.7	46.6	123.3	2.5	16.1	10.2	73.4	21.0
	Dec			77.9	47.9	125.7	2.3	16.3	10.2	73.4	23.5
South West											
2002	Mar			43.0	27.0	70.0	1.9	11.6	5.8	36.2	14.5
	Jun			45.6	28.4	74.0	2.9	12.2	6.2	37.6	15.0
	Sep			43.5	26.7	70.2	3.0	10.7	6.0	36.8	13.6
	Dec			44.9	28.5	73.4	1.9	11.6	6.3	37.8	15.7
Wales											
2002	Mar			21.4	15.0	36.4	1.7	6.9	2.8	15.1	9.9
	Jun			22.4	15.4	37.8	1.8	7.1	3.0	15.9	10.0
	Sep			22.3	15.1	37.5	2.0	6.8	3.1	16.1	9.4
	Dec			22.9	15.4	38.2	1.8	7.3	3.1	16.0	10.1
Scotland											
2002	Mar			44.3	30.0	74.3	2.7	11.7	5.1	37.6	17.1
	Jun			47.0	31.7	78.6	2.6	12.3	5.9	39.7	18.1
	Sep			44.8	29.6	74.4	2.5	11.8	5.7	38.6	15.9
	Dec			46.9	31.0	77.9	2.9	12.4	5.9	39.2	17.6
Great Britain											
2002	Mar			521.0	327.5	848.5	14.2	137.2	63.7	465.1	168.2
	Jun			550.7	344.8	895.5	15.1	145.3	69.2	487.3	178.7
	Sep			532.0	327.3	859.2	15.3	136.4	67.4	478.7	161.4
	Dec			550.1	340.3	890.4	14.0	143.6	70.2	483.5	179.1
Northern Ireland											
2002	Mar			14.0	8.9	22.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	9.2	6.0
	Jun			14.6	9.1	23.6	2.7	3.6	2.0	9.3	6.1
	Sep			13.8	8.5	22.3	2.6	3.4	1.9	9.0	5.4
	Dec			14.6	9.3	23.9	2.3	3.7	2.1	9.5	6.3

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

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.

An approximate adjustment has been made to these data to incorporate changes due to the new Census 2001 results.

# EMPLOYMENT B.41

## Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks								
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Age groups						
			All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>All</b>									
Spring 1992									
Spring 1993									
Spring 1994									
Spring 1995									
Spring 1996									
Spring 1997									
Spring 1998									
Spring 1999									
Spring 2000									
Spring 2001									
Autumn 2001									
Winter 2001/2002									
Spring 2002									
Summer 2002									
<b>Autumn 2002</b>									
<b>Male</b>									
Spring 1992									
Spring 1993									
Spring 1994									
Spring 1995									
Spring 1996									
Spring 1997									
Spring 1998									
Spring 1999									
Spring 2000									
Spring 2001									
Autumn 2001									
Winter 2001/2002									
Spring 2002									
Summer 2002									
<b>Autumn 2002</b>									
<b>Female</b>									
Spring 1992									
Spring 1993									
Spring 1994									
Spring 1995									
Spring 1996									
Spring 1997									
Spring 1998									
Spring 1999									
Spring 2000									
Spring 2001									
Autumn 2001									
Winter 2001/2002									
Spring 2002									
Summer 2002									
<b>Autumn 2002</b>									

These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

	Per cent of all employees						
	Seasonally adjusted <sup>b</sup>	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>c</sup>					
		Age groups <sup>d</sup>					
	All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>All</b>							
Spring 1992	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Spring 2000	16.1	23.4	24.7	24.5	16.9	15.3	10.2
Spring 2001	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.5
Winter 2001/2002	15.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	16.4	14.8	10.3
Spring 2002	16.6	20.8	25.2	24.5	17.8	15.8	10.4
Summer 2002	14.5	17.9	20.3	19.9	15.7	14.1	9.3
Autumn 2002	16.5	25.1	22.9	23.2	18.2	15.5	11.1
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Male</b>							
Spring 1992	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.7	24.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.7	8.3
Spring 2001	14.5	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.3	8.4
Winter 2001/2002	14.2	26.8	23.9	24.3	15.0	12.9	8.3
Spring 2002	14.9	23.7	24.8	24.6	16.2	13.7	8.4
Summer 2002	13.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	14.4	13.0	7.7
Autumn 2002	14.9	25.1	21.9	22.3	17.0	13.8	9.0
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Female</b>							
Spring 1992	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	17.3	21.2	24.2	23.7	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	17.8	22.1	25.8	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Spring 2001	18.5	20.8	25.2	24.5	19.4	18.3	13.0
Winter 2001/2002	17.4	20.9	23.5	23.1	18.1	16.9	12.7
Spring 2002	18.5	18.1	25.6	24.4	19.8	18.0	12.9
Summer 2002	15.7	15.6	20.1	19.3	17.3	15.3	11.3
Autumn 2002	18.3	25.1	24.0	24.2	19.6	17.4	13.7
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>

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

- a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
b These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.  
c These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted LFS estimates based on the findings of the 2001 Census will be available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.  
d Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group.

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

# B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom a,b,c	Australia <sup>b,c,d</sup>	Austria b,d,e	Belgium <sup>c,e</sup>	Canada <sup>b,f</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>b</sup>	France <sup>b,c,d,e</sup>	Germany <sup>b</sup>	Greece <sup>c,f,g</sup>	Ireland <sup>g</sup>
		R	R	R		R			R			
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												Thousands
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1999	Q4	28,813	9,541	3,909		15,792	2817	2,556		39,879	..	1,736
2000	Q1	28,853	9,595	3,920	..	15,894	2,823	2,569	..	39,718	..	1,732
	Q2	28,880	9,675	3,911	..	15,941	2,821	2,571	..	39,798	..	1,746
	Q3	28,895	9,723	3,916	..	16,032	2,820	2,591	..	39,835	..	1,816
	Q4	28,845	9,711	3,924	..	16,138	2,826	2,588	..	39,990	..	1,779
2001	Q1	28,896	9,763	3,906	..	16,178	2,814	2,591	..	39,901	..	1,776
	Q2	28,966	9,822	3,957	..	16,226	2,802	2,590	..	40,083	..	1,782
	Q3	28,968	9,841	3,942	..	16,246	2,854	2,593	..	40,029	..	1,866
	Q4	29,068	9,869	3,963	..	16,344	2,864	2,613	..	40,134	..	1,826
2002	Q1	29,065	9,926	3,978	..	16,500	2,803	2,617	..	40,020	..	1,826
	Q2	29,195	9,924	3,998	..	16,616	2,829	2,587	..	40,098	..	1,827
	Q3	29,204	9,978	4,001	..	16,755	2,836	2,597	..	39,962	..	1,882
	Q4	29,318	10,047	..	..	16,879	2,801	2,600	..	39,993	..	1,855
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1999	Q4	27,141	8,906	3,728	..	14,692	2,654	2,298	23,364	36,505	..	1,647
2000	Q1	27,187	8,981	3,738	..	14,816	2,670	2,301	23,542	36,451	..	1,651
	Q2	27,294	9,054	3,733	..	14,872	2,695	2,316	23,701	36,550	..	1,671
	Q3	27,350	9,146	3,740	..	14,922	2,690	2,344	23,856	36,615	..	1,738
	Q4	27,336	9,086	3,753	..	15,031	2,704	2,343	23,986	36,797	..	1,710
2001	Q1	27,428	9,118	3,750	..	15,055	2,667	2,355	24,094	36,675	..	1,710
	Q2	27,512	9,156	3,766	..	15,079	2,677	2,354	24,150	36,779	..	1,717
	Q3	27,487	9,194	3,759	..	15,075	2,715	2,356	24,194	36,702	..	1,787
	Q4	27,559	9,192	3,779	..	15,095	2,724	2,372	24,258	36,765	..	1,753
2002	Q1	27,576	9,283	3,785	..	15,212	2,667	2,375	24,266	36,606	..	1,746
	Q2	27,698	9,305	3,800	..	15,348	2,699	2,355	24,290	36,615	..	1,750
	Q3	27,662	9,378	3,805	..	15,481	2,695	2,361	24,302	36,443	..	1,795
	Q4	27,812	9,424	..	..	15,604	2,669	2,363	24,347	36,425	..	1,771
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
Male		15,795	5,554	2,219	2,399	8,990	1,490	1,343	14,193	22,259	2,607	1,077
Female		13,388	4,389	1,721	1,934	7,700	1,330	1,257	12,271	17,759	1,756	770
All		29,183	9,943	3,940	4,333	16,689	2,820	2,600	26,464	40,018	4,362	1,847
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
Male		14,886	5,192	2,107	2,190	8,262	1,424	1,220	13,150	20,262	2,431	1,027
Female		12,773	4,120	1,656	1,668	7,150	1,262	1,143	10,989	16,260	1,486	739
All		27,659	9,311	3,763	3,858	15,412	2,686	2,363	24,139	36,522	3,917	1,765
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>												Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	2.1	5.4	5.4	..	3.9	4.6	7.0	..	2.7	..	10.6
	Industry	29.6	30.4	42.6	..	32.6	34.8	39.8	..	39.8	..	38.4
	Services	68.4	64.2	52.0	..	63.5	60.6	53.2	..	48.5	..	51.0
Female:	Agriculture	0.7	3.0	5.9	..	1.6	1.6	3.6	..	1.9	..	1.6
	Industry	9.6	9.8	13.2	..	11.4	13.1	13.5	..	16.0	..	13.5
	Services	89.7	87.1	77.0	..	87.0	85.3	82.9	..	73.7	..	84.8
All:	Agriculture	1.4	4.3	5.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	5.4	3.7	2.6	16.0	6.9
	Industry	20.2	21.3	29.9	24.7	22.8	24.5	27.0	24.0	32.0	22.8	28.0
	Services	78.4	74.4	64.4	73.0	74.4	72.2	67.6	72.2	65.4	61.2	65.2

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Annual figures for Belgium to 1999; Luxembourg to 2000; Austria, Greece, and France to 2001. For Switzerland, the Civilian labour Force refers to 2001 and the Civilian Employment refers to 2002.
- d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
- g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- h Quarterly data for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised



Thousands and per cent										
	Italy <sup>b,d</sup>	Japan <sup>b,e</sup>	Luxem- bourg <sup>c,e</sup>	Nether- lands <sup>b</sup>	Norway <sup>b,h</sup>	Portugal <sup>b,d</sup>	Spain <sup>b</sup>	Sweden <sup>b,e</sup>	Switzer- land <sup>b,c,e</sup>	United States <sup>b</sup>
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
										Thousands
Civilian labour force										
1999 Q4	23,190	67,745	..	..	2,321	5,124	17,481	4,327	4,178	139,989
2000 Q1	23,218	67,563	..	..	2,325	5,185	17,646	4,340	4,180	142,366
Q2	23,286	67,575	..	..	2,326	5,177	17,804	4,365	4,182	142,589
Q3	23,421	67,576	..	..	2,328	5,227	17,932	4,341	4,197	142,438
Q4	23,554	67,928	..	..	2,328	5,220	18,045	4,396	4,220	142,960
2001 Q1	23,589	67,774	..	..	2,337	5,265	17,662	4,416	4,245	143,769
Q2	23,453	67,500	..	..	2,339	5,256	17,750	4,414	4,251	143,433
Q3	23,590	67,348	..	..	2,340	5,289	17,859	4,403	4,274	143,663
Q4	23,637	67,451	..	..	2,354	5,308	17,987	4,422	4,281	144,268
2002 Q1	23,766	67,155	..	..	2,373	5,316	18,169	4,422	4,287	144,234
Q2	23,788	66,800	..	..	2,361	5,348	18,308	4,415	4,297	144,842
Q3	23,772	66,878	..	..	2,359	5,378	18,416	4,406	..	145,181
Q4	23,781	66,730	..	..	2,352	5,354	18,469	4,433	..	145,241
Civilian employment										
1999 Q4	20,594	64,604	..	..	2,239	4,930	14,836	4,085	4,064	134,253
2000 Q1	20,598	64,309	..	..	2,240	4,950	15,053	4,107	4,071	136,641
Q2	20,780	64,414	..	..	2,250	4,973	15,294	4,154	4,075	136,947
Q3	20,948	64,420	..	..	2,251	5,017	15,478	4,155	4,091	136,680
Q4	21,172	64,696	..	..	2,247	5,042	15,650	4,210	4,118	137,329
2001 Q1	21,240	64,555	..	..	2,256	5,040	15,782	4,234	4,144	137,752
Q2	21,216	64,195	..	..	2,256	5,042	15,868	4,237	4,146	137,086
Q3	21,333	63,912	..	..	2,254	5,066	16,005	4,243	4,166	136,707
Q4	21,413	63,822	..	..	2,267	5,104	16,123	4,240	4,167	136,218
2002 Q1	21,599	63,595	..	..	2,276	5,077	16,129	4,243	4,166	136,128
Q2	21,612	63,218	..	..	2,274	5,099	16,235	4,240	4,171	136,355
Q3	21,615	63,279	..	..	2,269	5,088	16,289	4,242	4,188	136,804
Q4	21,629	63,123	..	..	2,257	5,041	16,375	4,244	4,162	136,656
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated										
Civilian labour force										
Male	14,702	39,558	169.0	4,571	1,245	2,890	11,035	2,297	2,312	77,500
Female	9,383	27,335	113.0	3,539	1,117	2,458	7,306	2,121	1,708	67,363
All	24,085	66,890	282.0	8,109	2,361	5,349	18,340	4,418	4,262	144,863
Civilian employment										
Male	13,376	37,365	166.0	4,469	1,193	2,768	10,147	2,197	2,313	72,903
Female	8,236	25,938	111.0	3,419	1,076	2,308	6,111	2,045	1,859	63,582
All	21,612	63,303	277.0	7,888	2,269	5,077	16,258	4,242	4,172	136,485
Civilian employment by sector										Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	5.6	4.2	..	..	5.5	11.3	7.0	3.2	4.8
	Industry	39.5	34.7	..	..	33.4	44.3	41.2	35.0	34.9
	Services	55.0	55.6	..	..	60.9	44.4	51.8	61.5	60.2
Female:	Agriculture	3.7	4.7	..	..	1.8	13.7	4.1	1.0	3.2
	Industry	17.6	18.6	..	..	8.7	21.8	14.5	10.4	12.8
	Services	66.4	71.6	..	..	85.7	64.6	81.3	88.6	84.0
All:	Agriculture	5.1	4.7	1.4	2.9	3.8	12.4	5.9	2.1	4.1
	Industry	32.1	29.7	22.0	21.2	21.9	34.0	31.2	23.1	25.1
	Services	62.9	65.7	71.5	73.4	74.2	53.5	62.9	74.6	70.8

Sources: ONS, OECD *Labour Force Statistics 1981-2001* and *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

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# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBWF</b>	<b>YBWG</b>	<b>YBWH</b>	<b>YBWI</b>	<b>YBWL</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBWO</b>	<b>YBWR</b>	<b>YBWU</b>	<b>YBWV</b>	<b>YBXA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	2,748	9.8	1,063	459	1,227	44.6	720	2,721	9.9	1,055	455	1,212	44.5	711
1995	2,466	8.8	1,019	385	1,053	42.7	654	2,448	9.0	1,013	392	1,042	42.6	647
1996	2,338	8.3	1,037	394	907	38.8	570	2,317	8.4	1,030	391	896	38.7	563
1997	2,036	7.2	970	303	764	37.5	483	2,012	7.3	961	300	751	37.4	474
1998	1,772	6.2	961	246	565	31.9	353	1,752	6.4	953	244	554	31.6	346
1999	1,754	6.1	993	262	499	28.5	295	1,734	6.2	984	259	491	28.3	289
2000	1,633	5.7	959	238	436	26.7	244	1,616	5.8	951	235	430	26.6	240
2001	1,428	4.9	847	213	367	25.7	210	1,412	5.0	840	210	362	25.6	207
2002	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>180</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	1,489	5.1	934	218	337	22.6	176	1,474	5.2	926	216	331	22.5	173
Feb-Apr	1,505	5.2	955	216	335	22.3	178	1,487	5.3	945	213	329	22.1	174
Mar-May (Spr)	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
Apr-Jun	1,497	5.1	968	212	316	21.1	170	1,476	5.2	957	210	309	20.9	165
May-Jul	1,513	5.2	980	215	318	21.0	173	1,491	5.3	968	212	311	20.9	169
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,520	5.2	981	216	323	21.3	177	1,498	5.3	970	213	315	21.1	172
Jul-Sep	1,541	5.3	1,000	214	327	21.2	171	1,519	5.4	988	211	319	21.0	166
Aug-Oct	1,532	5.2	987	220	325	21.2	168	1,509	5.3	975	217	317	21.0	164
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>159</b>
Oct-Dec	1,506	5.1	964	233	309	20.5	159	1,486	5.2	954	230	302	20.3	155
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	1,459	5.0	944	215	300	20.6	152	1,442	5.1	934	213	295	20.4	149
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>-1.4</b>		<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>		<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>		<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>		<b>-4.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>		<b>-14.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>		<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-8.7</b>		<b>-15.2</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>MGYK</b>	<b>MGYM</b>	<b>MGYO</b>	<b>YBWJ</b>	<b>YBWM</b>	<b>YBSI</b>	<b>YBTJ</b>	<b>YBWP</b>	<b>YBWS</b>	<b>YBWW</b>	<b>YBWY</b>	<b>YBXB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	1,805	11.5	598	293	914	50.6	558	1,794	11.6	595	292	907	50.6	554
1995	1,588	10.2	561	249	778	49.0	503	1,580	10.3	558	248	773	48.9	500
1996	1,519	9.7	583	250	687	45.2	458	1,508	9.8	580	248	680	45.1	453
1997	1,277	8.2	531	183	563	44.1	374	1,265	8.2	527	181	557	44.0	369
1998	1,066	6.9	508	159	399	37.5	268	1,057	6.9	505	158	394	37.3	264
1999	1,068	6.8	548	161	358	33.5	223	1,059	6.9	545	160	354	33.4	220
2000	972	6.2	517	138	317	32.6	186	965	6.2	515	137	313	32.5	184
2001	846	5.4	455	129	263	31.1	158	839	5.4	452	128	260	30.9	156
2002	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>130</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	908	5.8	527	141	240	26.5	128	900	5.8	523	140	236	26.3	125
Feb-Apr	912	5.8	533	142	236	25.9	129	902	5.8	529	141	232	25.7	126
Mar-May (Spr)	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
Apr-Jun	898	5.7	530	143	225	25.0	126	889	5.7	525	142	221	24.9	123
May-Jul	909	5.8	538	143	228	25.1	127	900	5.8	534	142	224	24.9	124
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906	5.7	536	140	230	25.4	131	897	5.8	533	139	226	25.2	128
Jul-Sep	928	5.9	560	139	229	24.6	125	918	5.9	556	138	224	24.4	122
Aug-Oct	912	5.7	549	135	228	25.0	125	902	5.8	544	134	224	24.8	122
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>115</b>
Oct-Dec	885	5.6	521	149	215	24.3	115	878	5.6	518	148	212	24.2	113
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	859	5.4	511	138	210	24.5	110	854	5.5	508	137	208	24.4	109
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>-0.1</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>		<b>0.5</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-5.9</b>		<b>-11.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>		<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>		<b>-11.3</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>MGYL</b>	<b>MGYN</b>	<b>MGYP</b>	<b>YBWK</b>	<b>YBWN</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBWQ</b>	<b>YBWT</b>	<b>YBWW</b>	<b>YBWZ</b>	<b>YBXC</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	943	7.6	465	165	313	33.2	162	927	7.8	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	878	7.0	458	146	274	31.2	151	868	7.2	455	144	269	31.0	147
1996	819	6.5	454	144	220	26.9	112	810	6.7	450	143	217	26.8	110
1997	759	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	108	747	6.1	434	118	195	26.1	105
1998	706	5.5	454	87	165	23.4	85	695	5.6	449	86	160	23.1	81
1999	687	5.3	445	100	141	20.5	72	676	5.4	440	99	137	20.3	69
2000	661	5.0	441	100	120	18.1	58	651	5.2	436	98	116	17.9	56
2001	581	4.4	393	84	104	18.0	52	573	4.5	389	82	102	17.8	51
2002	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>49</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	581	4.4	407	77	97	16.7	48	574	4.5	403	76	95	16.5	47
Feb-Apr	593	4.4	421	73	99	16.7	49	585	4.6	416	72	97	16.5	48
Mar-May (Spr)	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
Apr-Jun	599	4.5	439	69	91	15.2	44	587	4.6	432	67	88	15.0	42
May-Jul	604	4.5	441	72	91	15.0	46	592	4.6	434	71	87	14.7	44
Jun-Aug (Sum)	614	4.6	445	76	93	15.2	46	601	4.7	437	74	89	14.9	44
Jul-Sep	614	4.6	439	75	99	16.1	47	601	4.7	433	73	95	15.8	45
Aug-Oct	620	4.6	438	85	97	15.6	44	607	4.7	431	83	93	15.3	42
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>44</b>
Oct-Dec	621	4.6	443	84	94	15.1	45	608	4.7	436	82	90	14.8	43
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	600	4.5	433	77	90	15.0	42	588	4.6	426	76	86	14.7	40
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-</b>

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		16-17							18-24						
UNITED KINGDOM		All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	144	19.9	109	19	16	11.1	*	666	16.3	304	129	233	35.0	116
	1995	143	19.3	109	23	11	8.0	*	603	15.4	312	111	179	29.7	91
	1996	163	20.1	125	26	12	7.2	*	554	14.5	304	91	159	28.8	71
	1997	166	19.5	127	23	16	9.9	*	484	13.1	283	79	121	25.1	57
	1998	155	18.6	128	18	*	*	*	432	12.0	281	68	83	19.3	35
	1999	165	20.1	133	23	10	5.8	*	423	11.7	288	71	64	15.2	26
	2000	174	20.9	141	24	10	5.5	*	401	11.0	282	55	65	16.2	28
	2001	146	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	373	10.2	266	52	54	14.5	18
	2002	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
	3-month averages Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	152	18.5	125	15	12	8.0	*	394	10.6	288	52	54	13.6	19
	Jan-Mar 2002	156	19.1	129	17	11	6.9	*	404	10.8	295	61	49	12.1	15
	Feb-Apr	159	19.3	130	18	11	6.9	*	395	10.6	288	62	46	11.6	15
	Mar-May (Spr)	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
	Apr-Jun	160	19.9	130	20	10	6.1	*	382	10.2	281	57	44	11.4	12
	May-Jul	155	19.2	127	19	*	*	*	402	10.8	301	59	42	10.6	13
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	158	19.5	132	18	*	*	*	403	10.8	304	55	43	10.8	17
	Jul-Sep	162	19.9	133	20	*	*	*	398	10.7	297	53	47	11.9	17
	Aug-Oct	164	20.0	130	25	*	*	*	393	10.4	294	51	48	12.1	16
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	167	20.2	132	26	*	*	*	394	10.5	293	49	52	13.2	15
	Oct-Dec	177	21.0	143	26	*	*	*	384	10.2	289	48	47	12.2	14
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	175	20.9	142	24	*	*	*	372	9.9	283	41	48	12.9	16
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	179	21.1	142	26	11	6.0	*	393	10.5	300	46	48	12.1	19
	Changes Over last 3 months	12	0.9	11	0	*	*	*	-1	0.0	7	-3	-4	-1.1	4
	Percent	7.4		8.1	1.4			*	-0.2		2.2	-6.4	-8.2		24.7
	Over last 12 months	27	2.6	18	11	-1	-2.0	*	0	-0.1	12	-6	-6	-1.5	0
	Percent	17.7		14.2	69.6	-12.0		*	-0.1		4.2	-12.2	-11.3		0.5
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	1994	76	20.7	59	*	10	12.5	*	430	19.4	173	84	174	40.4	89
	1995	79	20.9	60	11	*	*	*	380	18.0	179	72	129	33.9	67
	1996	95	22.7	71	16	*	*	*	357	17.4	177	62	117	32.9	59
	1997	88	21.0	67	13	*	*	*	300	15.2	163	48	89	29.7	45
	1998	82	19.9	67	*	*	*	*	257	13.5	154	48	55	21.5	26
	1999	98	23.4	77	13	*	*	*	250	13.1	160	47	43	17.3	19
	2000	94	22.3	76	13	*	*	*	239	12.3	160	32	47	19.7	21
	2001	84	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	222	11.4	147	35	39	17.8	12
	2002	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	244	12.2	166	47	31	12.8	*
	3-month averages Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	90	21.5	74	*	*	*	*	239	12.0	168	34	38	15.8	11
	Jan-Mar 2002	94	22.7	76	11	*	*	*	244	12.3	173	37	34	13.9	*
	Feb-Apr	91	21.8	72	13	*	*	*	242	12.1	168	40	33	13.6	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	244	12.2	166	47	31	12.8	*
	Apr-Jun	91	22.0	70	15	*	*	*	236	11.9	163	41	32	13.7	*
	May-Jul	90	21.8	69	15	*	*	*	248	12.5	176	40	32	12.9	10
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	91	22.2	74	11	*	*	*	239	12.1	168	40	32	13.5	13
	Jul-Sep	93	22.9	75	13	*	*	*	243	12.3	170	37	35	14.6	14
	Aug-Oct	96	23.1	76	14	*	*	*	237	11.8	165	37	36	15.0	12
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	23.9	78	15	*	*	*	239	11.9	164	36	39	16.5	12
	Oct-Dec	102	24.2	82	15	*	*	*	236	11.7	164	37	34	14.5	10
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	101	24.2	84	12	*	*	*	224	11.2	155	32	36	16.2	13
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	106	25.0	87	12	*	*	*	244	12.1	171	37	35	14.4	14
	Changes Over last 3 months	7	1.1	8	-3	*	*	*	4	0.2	7	2	-4	-2.0	3
	Percent	7.3		10.7	-20.1	*		*	1.8		4.3	4.7	-10.8		24.2
	Over last 12 months	16	3.5	13	*	*	*	*	4	0.1	3	4	-3	-1.4	3
	Percent	17.8		17.8	*	*		*	1.8		2.1	10.7	-7.0		29.5
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
	1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	236	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
	1995	65	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
	1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	197	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	16
	1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	183	10.6	121	30	32	17.6	12
	1998	73	17.4	60	*	*	*	*	175	10.3	127	20	28	16.1	*
	1999	68	16.8	55	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	129	24	21	12.1	*
	2000	81	19.5	65	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	121	23	18	10.9	*
	2001	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
	2002	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
	3-month averages Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	62	15.4	51	*	*	*	*	154	8.9	120	18	16	10.2	*
	Jan-Mar 2002	61	15.3	53	*	*	*	*	160	9.2	122	23	15	9.3	*
	Feb-Apr	68	16.8	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	119	21	13	8.6	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
	Apr-Jun	69	17.7	60	*	*	*	*	145	8.3	118	16	11	7.8	*
	May-Jul	66	16.5	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	125	18	11	6.9	*
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	67	16.7	58	*	*	*	*	163	9.3	137	16	11	6.8	*
	Jul-Sep	70	16.9	58	*	*	*	*	155	8.8	127	16	12	7.6	*
	Aug-Oct	69	16.9	55	11	*	*	*	156	8.9	129	15	12	7.8	*
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	67	16.4	53	10	*	*	*	155	8.8	129	13	12	8.0	*
	Oct-Dec	75	17.8	61	11	*	*	*	148	8.5	125	10	13	8.6	*
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	74	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	147	8.5	127	*	11	7.7	*
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	73	17.1	56	14	*	*	*	149	8.6	129	*	12	8.3	*
	Changes Over last 3 months	5	0.8	2	3	*	*	*	-5	-0.2	0	*	0	0.3	*
	Percent	7.5		4.3	32.8	*		*	-3.4		-0.3		-0.1		
	Over last 12 months	11	1.8	5	*	*	*	*	-5	-0.3	9	*	-3	-2.0	*
	Percent	17.7		9.1	*	*		*	-3.1		7.1	*	-21.7		*

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

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.  
Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>All</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	1,451	8.3	522	237	692	47.7	416	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,316	7.5	481	207	628	47.7	405	404	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
1996	1,243	7.1	480	219	534	42.9	348	378	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,044	5.9	441	160	444	42.5	286	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	897	5.1	449	130	318	35.4	205	288	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	877	5.0	449	133	294	33.6	169	289	4.3	123	35	131	45.3	100
2000	779	4.4	416	117	246	31.6	141	278	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	703	4.0	370	112	221	31.4	137	206	3.0	90	33	83	40.1	55
2002	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>56</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	711	4.1	406	113	192	27.0	107	218	3.1	105	28	85	39.1	53
Feb-Apr	723	4.1	424	107	193	26.7	106	228	3.2	113	29	85	37.2	56
Mar-May (Spr)	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
Apr-Jun	715	4.1	431	107	177	24.7	101	239	3.4	126	28	85	35.7	56
May-Jul	711	4.1	425	108	177	25.0	102	245	3.4	126	29	89	36.5	58
Jun-Aug (Sum)	714	4.1	431	107	176	24.7	100	246	3.4	115	35	96	38.9	60
Jul-Sep	731	4.2	449	108	174	23.8	95	251	3.5	120	33	97	38.8	59
Aug-Oct	731	4.2	445	108	177	24.3	96	244	3.4	118	36	90	37.0	57
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>56</b>
Oct-Dec	702	4.0	415	120	167	23.8	89	243	3.4	116	40	86	35.4	56
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	670	3.8	398	112	161	24.0	84	242	3.3	121	38	82	34.1	52
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.8</i>		<i>-5.1</i>	<i>-12.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>		<i>-10.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>		<i>-0.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>		<i>-4.7</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.7</i>		<i>0.4</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>-11.0</i>		<i>-23.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>		<i>14.9</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>-4.9</i>
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	939	9.7	280	147	513	54.6	322	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	831	8.6	241	128	461	55.5	311	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	786	8.1	259	129	398	50.7	279	282	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	649	6.8	229	91	329	50.7	220	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	524	5.5	221	80	223	42.6	155	203	5.5	66	21	116	57.0	86
1999	517	5.4	230	79	207	40.1	124	203	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	446	4.7	206	65	175	39.3	106	193	5.0	75	28	89	46.2	59
2001	394	4.2	179	63	152	38.5	101	146	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	45
2002	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>44</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	423	4.5	212	78	133	31.5	76	147	3.7	67	14	66	45.1	43
Feb-Apr	430	4.6	223	73	134	31.2	76	150	3.8	70	16	63	42.2	44
Mar-May (Spr)	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
Apr-Jun	412	4.4	218	71	123	29.8	75	159	4.0	78	17	64	40.2	42
May-Jul	411	4.4	218	71	123	29.9	73	160	4.0	75	17	67	42.0	44
Jun-Aug (Sum)	413	4.4	226	66	121	29.2	71	163	4.1	69	23	71	43.7	47
Jul-Sep	422	4.5	238	68	115	27.3	66	170	4.2	77	21	73	42.8	45
Aug-Oct	418	4.5	235	63	120	28.6	68	161	4.0	73	22	66	41.0	45
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>42</b>
Oct-Dec	389	4.1	206	69	114	29.3	62	158	3.9	69	28	61	38.7	42
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	374	4.0	198	65	111	29.5	58	159	3.9	73	28	58	36.5	39
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.9</i>		<i>-5.8</i>	<i>-15.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>		<i>-5.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>		<i>0.5</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-7.1</i>		<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-23.9</i>	<i>-8.1</i>		<i>-23.1</i>	<i>14.2</i>		<i>10.0</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>-1.7</i>		<i>-3.0</i>
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1994	511	6.6	242	90	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	486	6.2	239	79	167	34.4	93	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	457	5.8	231	91	135	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	395	5.0	212	68	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	373	4.7	228	50	95	25.4	50	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
1999	360	4.5	218	54	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	85	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	309	3.8	191	49	69	22.3	36	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
2002	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>12</b>
Jan-Mar 2002	288	3.6	194	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Feb-Apr	294	3.6	200	34	59	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	21	27.7	13
Mar-May (Spr)	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
Apr-Jun	304	3.7	213	37	54	17.8	27	81	2.6	48	11	22	26.9	13
May-Jul	300	3.7	207	38	55	18.2	30	85	2.7	51	12	22	26.2	14
Jun-Aug (Sum)	301	3.7	204	41	55	18.4	29	82	2.6	46	12	24	29.3	13
Jul-Sep	309	3.8	211	39	59	19.0	29	81	2.6	44	12	25	30.4	14
Aug-Oct	312	3.9	210	45	57	18.4	28	83	2.6	44	14	24	29.4	12
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>13</b>
Oct-Dec	313	3.9	209	50	53	17.0	27	85	2.7	48	12	25	29.3	14
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	296	3.7	199	46	50	17.0	26	82	2.6	48	10	24	29.4	13
<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.7</i>		<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-3.7</i>		<i>-19.1</i>	<i>-7.2</i>		<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>-8.2</i>		<i>-21.6</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.3</i>		<i>0.9</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>-17.3</i>		<i>-24.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>		<i>24.8</i>	<i>-25.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>		<i>-12.1</i>

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = economically active for that age group.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

Unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	9.8	9.9	19.9	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3
	1995	8.8	9.0	19.3	15.4	8.9	6.5	7.4	2.3
	1996	8.3	8.4	20.1	14.5	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6
	1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
	1998	6.2	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
	1999	6.1	6.2	20.1	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4
	2000	5.7	5.8	20.9	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.0
	2001	4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
	2002	5.2	5.3	20.1	10.4	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.1	5.2	18.5	10.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.5
	Jan-Mar 2002	5.1	5.2	19.1	10.8	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
	Feb-Apr	5.2	5.3	19.3	10.6	5.1	3.5	3.4	2.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.2	5.3	20.1	10.4	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
	Apr-Jun	5.1	5.2	19.9	10.2	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.3
	May-Jul	5.2	5.3	19.2	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.2	5.3	19.5	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.5
	Jul-Sep	5.3	5.4	19.9	10.7	4.9	3.7	3.6	2.5
	Aug-Oct	5.2	5.3	20.0	10.4	4.8	3.8	3.5	2.5
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.2	5.3	20.2	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.1
	Oct-Dec	5.1	5.2	21.0	10.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	2.2
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	5.0	5.1	20.9	9.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	1.8
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	5.1	5.2	21.1	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.5	2.0
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	2.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	11.5	11.6	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	*
	1996	9.7	9.8	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3
	1997	8.2	8.2	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3
	1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	*
	1999	6.8	6.9	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	*
	2000	6.2	6.2	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	*
	2001	5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
	2002	5.8	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	*
	Jan-Mar 2002	5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	*
	Feb-Apr	5.8	5.8	21.8	12.1	5.7	3.8	3.8	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.8	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
	Apr-Jun	5.7	5.7	22.0	11.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	*
	May-Jul	5.8	5.8	21.8	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	*
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.7	5.8	22.2	12.1	5.0	4.0	4.1	*
	Jul-Sep	5.9	5.9	22.9	12.3	5.2	4.1	4.3	3.2
	Aug-Oct	5.7	5.8	23.1	11.8	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.8	23.9	11.9	4.9	3.9	4.1	*
	Oct-Dec	5.6	5.6	24.2	11.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	*
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	5.4	5.5	24.2	11.2	4.6	3.6	4.1	*
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	5.7	5.7	25.0	12.1	4.8	3.7	4.2	*
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	*
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.4	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	7.6	7.8	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
	1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
	1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	*
	1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.2
	1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2
	1999	5.3	5.4	16.8	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
	2000	5.0	5.2	19.5	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.1	1.8
	2001	4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
	2002	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	*
	Jan-Mar 2002	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	*
	Feb-Apr	4.4	4.6	16.8	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.6	4.7	18.3	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	1.9
	Apr-Jun	4.5	4.6	17.7	8.3	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.0
	May-Jul	4.5	4.6	16.5	8.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.1
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.6	4.7	16.7	9.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	2.2
	Jul-Sep	4.6	4.7	16.9	8.8	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.1
	Aug-Oct	4.6	4.7	16.9	8.9	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.6	4.7	16.4	8.8	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.0
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	17.8	8.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	2.2
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	4.5	4.6	17.6	8.5	4.4	3.2	2.8	1.9
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	4.4	4.5	17.1	8.6	4.3	3.2	2.5	1.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	1.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	*

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

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = all economically active for that age group.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed <sup>b</sup>	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
<b>All</b>										
Winter 2001/2002	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	5.1	5.6	8.2
Spring 2002	5.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.4	5.7	8.4
Summer 2002	5.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.8	5.1	7.9
Autumn 2002	5.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.9	5.4	8.0
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Male</b>										
Winter 2001/2002	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.4	10.3
Spring 2002	5.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.8	5.3	10.4
Summer 2002	5.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.2	7.6	4.6	9.9
Autumn 2002	5.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	4.6	3.4	6.5	7.8	5.1	9.4
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Female</b>										
Winter 2001/2002	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	5.6
Spring 2002	4.4	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.7	*	3.0	4.7	7.9	6.0
Summer 2002	4.8	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.9	7.9	5.6
Autumn 2002	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	6.3
<b>Winter 2002/2003</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>

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

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.

b Includes those who did not state their previous occupation.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/soc2000.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp).

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted LFS estimates based on the findings of the 2001 Census will be available from 12 November 2003. See p567, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002 for further information.



# C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>a</sup>	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.4
1993	10.1	7.1	10.4	10.6	4.0	8.6	11.4	9.6	16.3	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	6.9	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.2
1995	10.1	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.0
1996	10.2	6.7	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.5	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.3	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.1
1999	8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.4
2000	7.8	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
2001	7.4	5.9	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.7	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.7
2002	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.5	9.1	8.7	8.2
2002 Feb	7.4	6.3	5.1	6.6	4.1	7.1	7.8	4.3	9.2	8.6	8.0
2002 Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.4	4.2	7.2	7.7	4.3	9.2	8.6	8.0
2002 Apr	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.2	7.3	7.6	4.4	9.2	8.7	8.0
2002 May	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.4	9.3	8.7	8.2
2002 Jun	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.4	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.4	9.3	8.7	8.3
2002 Jul	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.5	9.2	8.7	8.2
2002 Aug	7.6	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.8	8.3
2002 Sep	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.4	7.3	7.7	4.7	9.1	8.8	8.3
2002 Oct	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	8.8	8.4
2002 Nov	7.7	6.5	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	7.5	4.7	9.0	8.9	8.4
2002 Dec	7.8	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.6	7.5	4.8	8.9	8.9	8.5
2003 Jan	7.9	6.5	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.7	7.4	4.9	8.8	9.0	8.6
2003 Feb	7.9	6.5	..	6.0	4.2	7.7	7.4	5.0	8.8	9.1	8.7
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
2002 Mar	..	..	948	630	227	483	1,275	141	240	2,237	..
2002 Apr	..	..	955	624	232	483	1,265	142	242	2,243	..
2002 May	..	..	951	619	233	486	1,287	142	243	2,244	..
2002 Jun	..	..	952	643	236	490	1,252	142	243	2,262	..
2002 Jul	..	..	949	614	239	499	1,270	144	241	2,274	..
2002 Aug	..	..	943	620	242	488	1,262	144	239	2,278	..
2002 Sep	..	..	945	620	241	492	1,290	149	237	2,279	..
2002 Oct	..	..	942	597	235	499	1,279	150	235	2,276	..
2002 Nov	..	..	939	614	230	508	1,271	152	233	2,289	..
2002 Dec	..	..	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	232	2,307	..
2003 Jan	..	..	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	230	2,324	..
2003 Feb	..	..	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	228	2,343	..
2003 Mar	..	..	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.0	6.6	11.9	7.4	5.0	8.8	9.1	10.5
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,636	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2002	..	..	959	629	232	491	1,278	142	237	2,259	4,071
2002 Mar	..	..	998	662	249	470	1,354	148	243	2,231	4,156
2002 Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	4,024
2002 May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	324	2,120	3,946
2002 Jun	..	..	937	624	192	456	1,197	128	247	2,102	3,954
2002 Jul	..	..	956	558	192	517	1,321	141	213	2,174	4,047
2002 Aug	..	..	963	596	200	525	1,323	145	214	2,290	4,018
2002 Sep	..	..	936	629	200	523	1,177	138	207	2,324	3,942
2002 Oct	..	..	907	570	214	519	1,163	138	218	2,344	3,930
2002 Nov	..	..	906	577	237	509	1,197	137	210	2,366	4,026
2002 Dec	..	..	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003 Jan	..	..	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
2003 Feb	..	..	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,425	4,706
2003 Mar	..	..	992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.3	6.7	8.6	11.8	8.0	6.2	9.0	..	11.3

- a Unemployment as defined by the ILO as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised unemployment rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
- b The unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month.
- c Levels of related measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
- d The related measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.
- e The related measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
- f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to January for Netherlands, and February for Germany. Both the seasonally adjusted and the unadjusted rates of other complementary measures of unemployment refer to February for Sweden.

		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden <sup>f</sup>	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
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	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.8
2002		9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.4	2.7	3.9	5.1	11.4	4.9	..	5.8
2002	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	5.3	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.4	11.2	5.0	2.8	5.7
	Apr	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.2	2.6	3.9	4.6	11.1	4.9	..	5.9
	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	2.9	5.8
	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	5.5	2.5	2.8	3.8	5.2	11.5	4.7	..	5.8
	Sep	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.4	11.5	5.0	..	5.7
	Oct	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	2.6	3.0	4.0	5.8	11.6	5.0	..	5.8
	Nov	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.3	2.6	3.0	4.1	6.1	11.6	5.1	..	5.9
	Dec	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.3	2.7	3.1	4.1	6.3	11.8	5.1	..	6.0
2003	Jan	..	4.5	9.0	5.5	2.7	3.4	4.1	6.5	11.9	5.3	..	5.7
	Feb	..	4.5	..	5.2	2.8	..	..	6.7	11.9	5.1	..	5.8
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
2002	Mar	..	164	..	3,550	5.3	..	70	..	1,590	136	88	8,224
	Apr	..	158	2,171	3,520	5.5	..	71	..	1,609	131	92	8,567
	May	..	161	..	3,600	5.7	..	72	..	1,615	126	95	8,424
	Jun	..	164	..	3,630	5.6	..	75	..	1,621	124	99	8,469
	Jul	..	165	2,162	3,620	5.9	..	75	..	1,623	123	102	8,443
	Aug	..	165	..	3,670	6.0	..	77	..	1,629	133	106	8,366
	Sep	..	164	..	3,620	6.0	..	80	..	1,641	133	111	8,321
	Oct	..	164	2,147	3,650	6.3	..	83	..	1,650	139	115	8,405
	Nov	..	164	..	3,530	6.4	..	84	..	1,660	144	118	8,637
	Dec	..	165	..	3,560	6.6	..	83	..	1,671	..	119	8,711
2003	Jan	..	167	2,166	3,680	6.8	..	84	..	1,658	..	121	8,302
	Feb	..	169	..	3,490	7.0	..	86	..	..	..	128	8,450
	Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.5	9.0	5.2	..	3.4	..	..	..	4.4	3.6	5.8
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,653	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	170	75	345	1,621	..	101	8,266
2002	Mar	..	162	..	3,790	5.4	167	71	340	1,649	127	92	8,776
	Apr	..	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	..	3,310	6.8	196	80	380	1,688	..	130	8,209
2003	Jan	..	171	2,187	3,570	7.5	215	96	403	1,742	..	139	9,395
	Feb	..	171	..	3,490	7.5	..	93	..	1,734	..	142	9,260
	Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	9.1	5.4	..	2.9	..	..	..	4.5	3.9	6.4

Enquiries: 02075336119

# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All		MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	28,179	27,376	724	4,090	7,475	9,940	5,146	803
	1995	28,155	27,345	742	3,921	7,486	10,007	5,188	810
	1996	28,274	27,487	811	3,827	7,464	10,115	5,269	787
	1997	28,403	27,581	856	3,701	7,471	10,084	5,469	822
	1998	28,373	27,582	835	3,603	7,385	10,098	5,662	791
	1999	28,661	27,826	821	3,608	7,291	10,260	5,945	835
	2000	28,900	28,053	833	3,646	7,167	10,421	5,986	847
	2001	28,936	28,101	808	3,653	6,978	10,549	6,114	834
	2002	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>29,050</b>	<b>28,157</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>6,830</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>894</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	29,065	28,169	817	3,729	6,823	10,630	6,169	896
	Feb-Apr	29,130	28,230	824	3,743	6,812	10,662	6,190	900
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	Apr-Jun	29,195	28,289	807	3,751	6,774	10,728	6,230	906
	May-Jul	29,166	28,263	810	3,736	6,754	10,723	6,240	903
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,191	28,294	809	3,742	6,737	10,747	6,259	897
	Jul-Sep	29,204	28,293	817	3,728	6,713	10,752	6,283	911
	Aug-Oct	29,230	28,373	820	3,764	6,705	10,786	6,298	917
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>29,294</b>	<b>28,380</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>914</b>
	Oct-Dec	29,318	28,406	842	3,765	6,681	10,782	6,336	912
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	29,274	28,353	840	3,741	6,651	10,772	6,349	921
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>29,305</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>929</b>
	<b>Changes</b>								
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-187</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>36</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Male		MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	15,694	15,419	368	2,214	4,234	5,415	3,188	275
	1995	15,647	15,350	376	2,113	4,215	5,457	3,189	297
	1996	15,630	15,353	419	2,047	4,163	5,480	3,243	277
	1997	15,614	15,335	421	1,979	4,133	5,451	3,351	280
	1998	15,545	15,264	415	1,909	4,071	5,434	3,434	281
	1999	15,658	15,362	418	1,911	3,973	5,521	3,540	286
	2000	15,745	15,451	420	1,938	3,899	5,600	3,593	294
	2001	15,712	15,438	414	1,942	3,788	5,629	3,666	273
	2002	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>15,468</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>297</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	15,754	15,460	416	1,992	3,704	5,675	3,674	294
	Feb-Apr	15,771	15,473	416	1,998	3,689	5,692	3,677	298
	Mar-May (Spr)	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	Apr-Jun	15,800	15,497	415	1,994	3,666	5,720	3,703	303
	May-Jul	15,801	15,500	411	1,988	3,655	5,731	3,714	301
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,800	15,499	408	1,979	3,646	5,746	3,720	301
	Jul-Sep	15,808	15,501	404	1,979	3,635	5,749	3,735	307
	Aug-Oct	15,875	15,558	413	2,008	3,632	5,760	3,745	317
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>15,879</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>314</b>
	Oct-Dec	15,904	15,588	424	2,014	3,621	5,753	3,776	316
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,868	15,553	418	2,010	3,600	5,740	3,785	314
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>15,885</b>	<b>15,559</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>326</b>
	<b>Changes</b>								
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-118</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>29</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Female		MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	12,485	11,957	356	1,876	3,241	4,525	1,958	528
	1995	12,508	11,995	366	1,808	3,271	4,550	2,000	514
	1996	12,644	12,134	391	1,780	3,301	4,635	2,026	510
	1997	12,789	12,247	435	1,722	3,338	4,633	2,118	542
	1998	12,827	12,318	420	1,693	3,313	4,664	2,228	510
	1999	13,004	12,464	403	1,697	3,319	4,740	2,306	539
	2000	13,155	12,602	413	1,708	3,268	4,821	2,393	554
	2001	13,224	12,663	394	1,710	3,190	4,920	2,448	561
	2002	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	<b>Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>597</b>
	Jan-Mar 2002	13,311	12,710	401	1,738	3,119	4,956	2,495	602
	Feb-Apr	13,359	12,757	407	1,745	3,122	4,970	2,512	602
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
	Apr-Jun	13,395	12,792	392	1,757	3,107	5,008	2,527	603
	May-Jul	13,366	12,763	398	1,747	3,099	4,993	2,525	603
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,391	12,796	401	1,762	3,091	5,001	2,539	595
	Jul-Sep	13,396	12,792	413	1,749	3,078	5,003	2,549	603
	Aug-Oct	13,415	12,815	407	1,756	3,073	5,026	2,553	601
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>13,414</b>	<b>12,814</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>600</b>
	Oct-Dec	13,414	12,818	419	1,751	3,059	5,029	2,560	596
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	13,406	12,799	421	1,732	3,050	5,032	2,565	607
	<b>Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)</b>	<b>13,420</b>	<b>12,817</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>5,043</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>603</b>
	<b>Changes</b>								
	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>
	<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>7</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates<sup>a</sup> by age

# D.1

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAG</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>	
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	62.6	78.5	56.2	76.1	82.8	85.0	68.5	7.9
	1995	62.4	78.2	55.9	75.8	82.8	84.8	68.1	8.0
	1996	62.5	78.4	58.0	76.9	82.7	84.8	68.1	7.7
	1997	62.6	78.4	59.5	76.5	83.4	84.4	68.5	8.1
	1998	62.4	78.2	58.7	75.5	83.6	84.2	68.7	7.7
	1999	62.8	78.6	58.7	75.4	84.1	84.8	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.0	78.9	59.1	75.9	84.4	85.0	69.7	8.2
	2001	62.7	78.5	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.9	70.2	8.1
	2002	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	62.7	78.4	55.1	75.6	83.7	84.5	70.2	8.6
	Jan-Mar 2002	62.7	78.4	54.7	75.6	83.8	84.5	70.1	8.6
	Feb-Apr	62.8	78.5	55.0	75.7	83.9	84.7	70.2	8.7
	Mar-May (Spr)	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	Apr-Jun	62.9	78.6	53.6	75.7	83.8	85.0	70.6	8.7
	May-Jul	62.8	78.5	53.7	75.3	83.7	84.9	70.6	8.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.8	78.5	53.5	75.3	83.7	85.0	70.8	8.6
	Jul-Sep	62.9	78.5	54.0	74.9	83.5	84.9	71.0	8.7
	Aug-Oct	63.0	78.7	54.2	75.5	83.6	85.1	71.1	8.8
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	Oct-Dec	63.0	78.7	55.6	75.2	83.6	84.9	71.4	8.7
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	62.9	78.6	55.4	74.6	83.4	84.8	71.5	8.8
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	62.9	78.6	56.0	74.7	83.5	84.8	71.5	8.9
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.9	-0.9	-0.3	0.3	1.3	0.3
Male	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>YCAH</b>	<b>YCAK</b>	<b>YCAN</b>	<b>YCAQ</b>	<b>MGWQ</b>	<b>MGWT</b>	
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	72.6	85.5	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
	1995	72.2	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
	1996	72.0	84.9	58.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
	1997	71.7	84.7	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.2	84.2	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
	1999	71.5	84.4	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
	2000	71.5	84.6	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
	2001	70.9	84.0	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
	2002	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	70.7	83.8	55.0	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.8
	Jan-Mar 2002	70.7	83.7	54.4	80.8	93.2	91.5	72.6	7.7
	Feb-Apr	70.7	83.8	54.3	80.9	93.0	91.7	72.6	7.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	Apr-Jun	70.7	83.8	53.8	80.5	92.8	91.9	73.0	7.9
	May-Jul	70.7	83.8	53.3	80.2	92.8	92.0	73.2	7.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	70.7	83.8	52.7	79.7	92.7	92.1	73.2	7.8
	Jul-Sep	70.7	83.7	52.1	79.5	92.6	92.1	73.5	8.0
	Aug-Oct	70.9	84.0	53.3	80.6	92.8	92.2	73.6	8.2
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
	Oct-Dec	71.0	84.1	54.6	80.5	92.9	91.9	74.1	8.2
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	70.8	83.9	53.9	80.2	92.5	91.7	74.2	8.1
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	70.9	83.9	54.8	80.0	92.6	91.6	74.2	8.4
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.1	1.4	0.6
Female	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCAL</b>	<b>YCAO</b>	<b>YCAR</b>	<b>MGWR</b>	<b>MGWU</b>	
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.8	71.4	56.5	71.2	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
	1997	54.2	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3
	1998	54.2	72.0	59.4	70.4	73.8	77.1	64.3	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.5	58.3	70.3	75.1	77.5	64.9	8.2
	2000	55.2	72.9	59.5	70.6	75.3	77.7	65.9	8.5
	2001	55.2	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
	2002	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.3	72.6	55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.1
	Jan-Mar 2002	55.4	72.7	55.0	70.4	74.9	77.8	66.6	9.2
	Feb-Apr	55.5	72.9	55.7	70.6	75.1	77.9	67.0	9.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	Apr-Jun	55.7	73.1	53.4	70.9	75.1	78.3	67.2	9.2
	May-Jul	55.5	72.9	54.1	70.4	75.1	78.0	67.1	9.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.6	73.0	54.4	70.9	75.0	78.0	67.4	9.1
	Jul-Sep	55.6	73.0	56.0	70.3	74.8	78.0	67.6	9.2
	Aug-Oct	55.7	73.1	55.0	70.4	74.9	78.2	67.7	9.1
	<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
	Oct-Dec	55.6	73.1	56.6	69.9	74.8	78.1	67.8	9.1
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	55.6	72.9	56.9	69.1	74.7	78.1	67.9	9.2
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	55.6	73.0	57.2	69.4	74.8	78.2	67.8	9.2
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	2.1	-1.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1

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

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking								
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	16,846	7,518	5,268	2,250	2,023	919	1,105	137	498	790	228	371	227	99	127	
1995	16,958	7,620	5,357	2,263	2,026	919	1,108	108	518	770	237	393	237	119	117	
1996	16,961	7,580	5,284	2,296	2,113	888	1,225	103	572	774	259	407	182	85	98	
1997	16,957	7,588	5,217	2,370	2,166	775	1,390	88	681	743	264	389	205	91	114	
1998	17,112	7,675	5,305	2,370	2,153	726	1,427	70	737	739	245	362	217	92	125	
1999	16,982	7,560	5,261	2,299	2,087	679	1,408	67	737	675	238	370	211	90	121	
2000	16,948	7,502	5,205	2,296	2,108	663	1,445	62	755	651	237	403	188	78	110	
2001	17,184	7,675	5,497	2,179	1,985	614	1,370	33	717	632	248	354	194	72	122	
2002	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
3-month averages																
Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)	17,269	7,774	5,508	2,266	2,067	597	1,470	33	761	651	236	387	199	93	106	
Jan-Mar 2002	17,275	7,777	5,492	2,285	2,089	603	1,487	36	770	652	243	389	196	86	110	
Feb-Apr	17,232	7,732	5,466	2,266	2,065	606	1,459	35	753	644	249	384	200	89	111	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
Apr-Jun	17,209	7,705	5,470	2,234	2,039	627	1,413	32	731	630	251	396	195	79	116	
May-Jul	17,258	7,746	5,507	2,240	2,042	619	1,423	32	731	632	263	385	197	79	118	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	5,500	2,231	2,027	627	1,400	36	699	638	261	392	204	84	120	
Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	5,495	2,249	2,053	628	1,426	39	714	655	256	389	196	81	115	
Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	5,376	2,300	2,110	649	1,461	38	745	668	255	404	190	87	103	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	5,375	2,307	2,115	621	1,494	38	767	644	270	397	192	82	110	
Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	5,417	2,250	2,050	606	1,444	38	748	623	270	371	201	91	110	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,267	7,733	5,495	2,238	2,036	584	1,452	35	752	625	263	359	202	84	118	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	17,255	7,722	5,532	2,190	1,999	571	1,427	30	737	609	264	358	192	83	109	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	46	40	157	-117	-116	-50	-66	-8	-30	-34	-6	-38	-1	0	-1	
Percent	0.3	0.5	2.9	-5.1	-5.5	-8.1	-4.4	-20.5	-3.9	-5.3	-2.2	-9.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.9	
Over last 12 months	-13	-52	24	-75	-68	-25	-43	-3	-23	-28	-7	-10	3	YCGH	YCGK	
Percent	-0.1	-0.7	0.4	-3.3	-3.3	-4.3	-2.9	-9.0	-3.1	-27	-13.1	-6.6	-6.9	-17.6	4.2	
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFI	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	5,926	2,614	1,780	834	724	320	404	82	319	49	119	155	110	56	53	
1995	6,013	2,697	1,866	831	723	315	408	63	321	50	126	163	108	57	51	
1996	6,088	2,724	1,843	881	798	333	465	59	354	68	138	179	84	40	44	
1997	6,161	2,773	1,854	919	826	266	560	50	409	68	134	164	94	52	42	
1998	6,286	2,873	1,912	962	856	271	585	43	459	73	127	154	105	54	52	
1999	6,255	2,833	1,912	921	831	266	565	39	449	70	119	155	90	43	46	
2000	6,273	2,820	1,899	921	843	256	586	33	455	63	113	179	78	40	38	
2001	6,459	2,942	2,035	907	815	249	566	22	435	65	124	169	92	41	51	
2002	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
3-month averages																
Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)	6,520	2,989	2,047	943	852	251	600	23	452	73	119	185	91	46	44	
Jan-Mar 2002	6,544	3,006	2,048	958	867	258	608	23	456	73	124	191	91	44	47	
Feb-Apr	6,539	3,001	2,057	944	854	258	596	22	449	71	128	183	90	44	46	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
Apr-Jun	6,534	2,993	2,059	933	849	263	587	21	449	62	131	186	84	37	47	
May-Jul	6,545	2,997	2,059	938	852	259	593	21	448	63	136	184	86	38	48	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	2,079	927	835	258	577	22	421	63	138	190	93	39	53	
Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	2,079	932	843	257	586	23	433	65	133	190	89	37	53	
Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	2,009	950	866	269	598	24	451	66	134	192	84	37	47	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	1,991	967	884	263	621	25	466	66	143	184	83	37	46	
Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	1,995	946	858	256	602	24	453	65	144	171	88	42	46	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,541	2,982	2,044	938	849	250	599	23	453	67	133	173	89	40	49	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	6,534	2,982	2,066	916	832	237	595	18	450	67	124	172	85	38	46	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	24	24	75	-51	-53	-26	-26	-7	-16	1	-19	-12	2	2	0	
Percent	0.4	0.8	3.8	-5.2	-5.9	-10.0	-4.2	-26.2	-3.4	1.0	-13.1	-6.6	2.3	4.8	0.3	
Over last 12 months	14	-7	19	-26	-20	-14	-6	-4	-2	-6	5	-12	-6	-8	2	
Percent	0.2	-0.2	0.9	-2.8	-2.3	-5.7	-0.9	-19.3	-0.5	-8.3	4.3	-6.6	-6.9	-17.6	4.2	
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFI	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	10,920	4,904	3,488	1,416	1,299	599	701	55	179	742	109	215	117	43	74	
1995	10,945	4,924	3,492	1,432	1,303	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	128	62	67	
1996	10,873	4,855	3,441	1,414	1,316	556	760	44	218	706	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,796	4,815	3,364	1,451	1,340	509	831	38	272	675	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,825	4,802	3,393	1,408	1,297	455	842	27	278	666	118	208	111	39	73	
1999	10,727	4,727	3,349	1,378	1,256	413	843	28	288	605	119	216	122	47	75	
2000	10,675	4,682	3,307	1,375	1,265	406	859	29	300	588	124	224	110	38	72	
2001	10,725	4,733	3,461	1,272	1,170	365	805	12	282	567	124	185	102	31	71	
2002	10,673	4,718	3,418	1,300	1,199	363	836	13	293	568	123	202	100	38	62	
3-month averages																
Dec2001-Feb2002(Win)	10,749	4,784	3,461	1,323	1,215	346	870	10	308	578	117	202	108	46	61	
Jan-Mar 2002	10,731	4,771														

# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All		MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	16,846	7,518	564	1,287	1,555	1,748	2,364	9,328
	1995	16,958	7,620	584	1,252	1,555	1,794	2,434	9,338
	1996	16,961	7,580	586	1,149	1,558	1,820	2,467	9,381
	1997	16,957	7,588	581	1,137	1,486	1,866	2,518	9,369
	1998	17,112	7,675	588	1,169	1,451	1,890	2,576	9,437
	1999	16,982	7,560	578	1,178	1,376	1,843	2,584	9,422
	2000	16,948	7,502	577	1,157	1,326	1,842	2,599	9,447
	2001	17,184	7,675	649	1,213	1,331	1,881	2,601	9,509
	2002	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,269	7,774	670	1,204	1,326	1,952	2,621	9,495
	Jan-Mar 2002	17,275	7,777	677	1,205	1,316	1,944	2,636	9,498
	Feb-Apr	17,232	7,732	675	1,198	1,310	1,926	2,624	9,499
	Mar-May (Spr)	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
	Apr-Jun	17,209	7,705	698	1,203	1,313	1,890	2,600	9,504
	May-Jul	17,258	7,746	698	1,225	1,315	1,909	2,599	9,512
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	703	1,226	1,314	1,899	2,587	9,525
	Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	696	1,249	1,323	1,907	2,569	9,517
	Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	694	1,222	1,315	1,885	2,561	9,518
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	687	1,233	1,309	1,899	2,554	9,528
	Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	673	1,239	1,308	1,913	2,535	9,537
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,267	7,733	676	1,272	1,322	1,934	2,528	9,534
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,255	7,722	668	1,271	1,314	1,934	2,535	9,533
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	46	40	-20	38	5	36	-19	5
	Percent	0.3	0.5	-2.8	3.1	0.4	1.9	-0.8	0.1
	Over last 12 months	-13	-52	-2	67	-12	-17	-86	38
	Percent	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	5.5	-0.9	-0.9	-3.3	0.4
Male		MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	5,926	2,614	284	479	241	390	1,221	3,312
	1995	6,013	2,697	293	470	260	402	1,271	3,316
	1996	6,088	2,724	285	430	294	443	1,272	3,364
	1997	6,161	2,773	303	424	282	474	1,290	3,388
	1998	6,286	2,873	301	457	273	504	1,338	3,413
	1999	6,255	2,833	290	462	277	468	1,335	3,422
	2000	6,273	2,820	297	448	254	459	1,363	3,453
	2001	6,459	2,942	331	484	271	506	1,351	3,517
	2002	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,520	2,989	343	474	268	528	1,375	3,531
	Jan-Mar 2002	6,544	3,006	349	473	271	527	1,386	3,538
	Feb-Apr	6,539	3,001	350	471	277	517	1,386	3,538
	Mar-May (Spr)	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
	Apr-Jun	6,534	2,993	356	482	283	503	1,369	3,542
	May-Jul	6,545	2,997	361	491	285	499	1,361	3,548
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	366	504	286	491	1,359	3,552
	Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	371	509	289	494	1,348	3,549
	Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	362	484	283	488	1,342	3,544
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	360	490	283	490	1,335	3,551
	Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	352	487	278	505	1,318	3,553
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,541	2,982	357	496	291	523	1,314	3,559
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	6,534	2,982	351	501	286	528	1,316	3,551
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	24	24	-10	12	3	38	-18	0
	Percent	0.4	0.8	-2.7	2.4	1.1	7.6	-1.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	14	-7	7	27	18	0	-59	21
	Percent	0.2	-0.2	2.1	5.7	6.6	-0.1	-4.3	0.6
Female		MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAx	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	10,920	4,904	280	808	1,314	1,358	1,144	6,016
	1995	10,945	4,924	291	783	1,295	1,392	1,163	6,021
	1996	10,873	4,855	301	719	1,264	1,377	1,195	6,017
	1997	10,796	4,815	279	713	1,204	1,391	1,228	5,981
	1998	10,825	4,802	287	712	1,178	1,386	1,238	6,024
	1999	10,727	4,727	289	716	1,099	1,375	1,248	6,000
	2000	10,675	4,682	280	710	1,072	1,384	1,236	5,994
	2001	10,725	4,733	319	729	1,060	1,375	1,250	5,992
	2002	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,749	4,784	327	730	1,058	1,424	1,246	5,964
	Jan-Mar 2002	10,731	4,771	328	731	1,045	1,416	1,250	5,960
	Feb-Apr	10,693	4,731	324	727	1,033	1,409	1,238	5,962
	Mar-May (Spr)	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
	Apr-Jun	10,675	4,712	342	721	1,030	1,387	1,231	5,963
	May-Jul	10,713	4,749	338	734	1,030	1,410	1,238	5,964
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,697	4,724	336	722	1,029	1,409	1,228	5,973
	Jul-Sep	10,701	4,734	325	740	1,034	1,413	1,221	5,968
	Aug-Oct	10,691	4,717	332	738	1,031	1,397	1,219	5,973
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,701	4,724	327	743	1,026	1,408	1,220	5,977
	Oct-Dec	10,710	4,726	321	752	1,030	1,407	1,216	5,983
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	10,727	4,751	319	776	1,031	1,411	1,214	5,976
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	10,722	4,740	317	769	1,028	1,407	1,219	5,982
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	21	16	-10	26	2	-2	-1	5
	Percent	0.2	0.3	-3.0	3.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
	Over last 12 months	-27	-45	-10	40	-30	-17	-28	18
	Percent	-0.2	-0.9	-3.0	5.4	-2.8	-1.2	-2.2	0.3



# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity rates<sup>a</sup> by age

# D.3

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	37.4	21.5	43.8	23.9	17.2	15.0	31.5	92.1
	1995	37.6	21.8	44.1	24.2	17.2	15.2	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.5	21.6	42.0	23.1	17.3	15.2	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.4	21.6	40.5	23.5	16.6	15.6	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.6	21.8	41.3	24.5	16.4	15.8	31.3	92.3
	1999	37.2	21.4	41.3	24.6	15.9	15.2	30.7	91.9
	2000	37.0	21.1	40.9	24.1	15.6	15.0	30.3	91.8
	2001	37.3	21.5	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.1	29.8	91.9
	2002	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	37.3	21.6	44.9	24.4	16.3	15.5	29.8	91.4
	Jan-Mar 2002	37.3	21.6	45.3	24.4	16.2	15.5	29.9	91.4
	Feb-Apr	37.2	21.5	45.0	24.3	16.1	15.3	29.8	91.3
	Mar-May (Spr)	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
	Apr-Jun	37.1	21.4	46.4	24.3	16.2	15.0	29.4	91.3
	May-Jul	37.2	21.5	46.3	24.7	16.3	15.1	29.4	91.3
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.2	21.5	46.5	24.7	16.3	15.0	29.2	91.4
	Jul-Sep	37.1	21.5	46.0	25.1	16.5	15.1	29.0	91.3
	Aug-Oct	37.0	21.3	45.8	24.5	16.4	14.9	28.9	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.3	45.4	24.7	16.4	15.0	28.8	91.2
	Oct-Dec	37.0	21.3	44.4	24.8	16.4	15.1	28.6	91.3
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	37.1	21.4	44.6	25.4	16.6	15.2	28.5	91.2
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	37.1	21.4	44.0	25.3	16.5	15.2	28.5	91.1
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.9	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	27.4	14.5	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
	1995	27.8	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	28.0	15.1	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	28.3	15.3	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.8	15.8	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	28.5	15.6	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	28.5	15.4	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	29.1	16.0	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	2002	29.2	16.2	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29.3	16.2	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2
	Jan-Mar 2002	29.3	16.3	45.6	19.2	6.8	8.5	27.4	92.3
	Feb-Apr	29.3	16.2	45.7	19.1	7.0	8.3	27.4	92.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	29.2	16.2	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	Apr-Jun	29.3	16.2	46.2	19.5	7.2	8.1	27.0	92.1
	May-Jul	29.3	16.2	46.7	19.8	7.2	8.0	26.8	92.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29.3	16.2	47.3	20.3	7.3	7.9	26.8	92.2
	Jul-Sep	29.3	16.3	47.9	20.5	7.4	7.9	26.5	92.0
	Aug-Oct	29.1	16.0	46.7	19.4	7.2	7.8	26.4	91.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29.1	16.0	46.5	19.6	7.2	7.8	26.2	91.9
	Oct-Dec	29.0	15.9	45.4	19.5	7.1	8.1	25.9	91.8
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	29.2	16.1	46.1	19.8	7.5	8.3	25.8	91.9
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	29.1	16.1	45.2	20.0	7.4	8.4	25.8	91.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.6
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.8	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.8	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.8	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	2002	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.7	27.4	44.9	29.6	25.4	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Jan-Mar 2002	44.6	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.2	33.4	90.8
	Feb-Apr	44.5	27.1	44.3	29.4	24.9	22.1	33.0	90.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	Apr-Jun	44.3	26.9	46.6	29.1	24.9	21.7	32.8	90.8
	May-Jul	44.5	27.1	45.9	29.6	24.9	22.0	32.9	90.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.4	27.0	45.6	29.1	25.0	22.0	32.6	90.9
	Jul-Sep	44.4	27.0	44.0	29.7	25.2	22.0	32.4	90.8
	Aug-Oct	44.3	26.9	45.0	29.6	25.1	21.8	32.3	90.9
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.4	26.9	44.2	29.7	25.1	21.9	32.3	90.9
	Oct-Dec	44.4	26.9	43.4	30.1	25.2	21.9	32.2	90.9
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	44.4	27.1	43.1	30.9	25.3	21.9	32.1	90.8
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	44.4	27.0	42.8	30.6	25.2	21.8	32.2	90.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	-1.4	0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-2.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.1

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

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

# E.1 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
				Monthly rate					
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995	Annual averages	100.0				100.0			
1996		103.6				103.0			
1997		108.0				105.3			
1998		113.5				108.6			
1999		119.0				113.0			
2000		124.4				117.3			
2001		129.8				123.3			
2002		134.5				128.5			
2001	Feb	133.9	129.9	6.4	5.3	119.5	120.4	3.1	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.6
	Apr	128.5	128.8	4.9	5.2	123.4	123.1	5.5	4.3
	May	127.7	129.0	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.4	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.7	5.3	5.5
	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.2	5.8	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.5	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9	5.7
	Sep	127.6	130.9	4.4	4.4	124.5	124.7	5.6	5.8
	Oct	128.2	131.3	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.2	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.3	3.6	4.1	124.2	125.2	4.9	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.7	2.3	3.4	126.4	125.6	4.9	5.1
2002	Jan	132.4	132.2	2.9	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.6	4.8
	Feb	137.5	133.5	2.8	2.7	124.4	126.0	4.7	4.7
	Mar	139.2	133.2	3.4	3.0	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.6
	Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.4	127.7	127.4	3.5	4.2
	May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.7	3.5	3.8
	Jun	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	128.8	128.1	3.5	3.5
	Jul	133.9	134.9	4.1	3.9	129.4	129.0	3.9	3.6
	Aug	132.2	135.2	3.6	3.8	128.5	128.4	3.0	3.4
	Sep	132.2	135.7	3.7	3.8	129.0	129.5	3.9	3.6
	Oct	133.5	136.1	3.7	3.7	131.6	130.4	4.1	3.7
	Nov	134.5	136.5	4.0	3.8	132.8	131.3	4.8	4.3
	Dec	138.4	136.1	3.4	3.7	132.8	131.8	4.9	4.6
2003	Jan R	136.6	136.4	3.2	3.5	130.9	132.1	5.0	4.9
	Feb P	141.0	136.7	2.4	3.0	130.9	132.6	5.2	5.1
Sampling variability <sup>b</sup>				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.5 A	± 0.4 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services				
Private 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 <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995	} Annual averages	100.0				100.0			
1996		103.7				103.5			
1997		108.7				108.8			
1998		114.7				115.2			
1999		120.4				121.4			
2000		126.1				127.2			
2001		131.5				132.4			
2002		136.0				136.8			
2001	Feb	137.5	132.1	7.1	5.6	142.0	134.1	8.0	6.1
	Mar	138.4	130.6	4.2	5.2	141.2	131.8	4.0	5.6
	Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.3	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.5
	May	128.8	130.4	4.4	4.5	128.8	131.0	4.1	4.2
	Jun	130.6	131.1	4.8	4.7	131.1	131.9	4.6	4.4
	Jul	129.9	131.1	4.1	4.5	130.0	131.8	3.7	4.2
	Aug	128.4	131.9	4.0	4.3	128.6	132.7	3.4	3.9
	Sep	128.4	132.5	4.1	4.1	128.2	133.4	3.9	3.7
	Oct	129.1	132.9	4.0	4.0	129.1	134.0	3.9	3.7
	Nov	129.7	132.8	3.4	3.8	129.6	133.7	3.3	3.7
	Dec	136.0	133.1	1.8	3.1	137.3	134.1	1.4	2.9
2002	Jan	134.3	133.7	2.6	2.6	136.3	134.7	2.3	2.3
	Feb	140.8	135.6	2.7	2.3	144.9	137.3	2.4	2.0
	Mar	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.8	144.8	135.5	2.8	2.5
	Apr	134.8	135.5	4.0	3.3	135.3	136.6	4.2	3.1
	May	133.7	135.7	4.1	3.8	134.1	136.8	4.4	3.8
	Jun	135.4	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.2	137.2	4.0	4.2
	Jul	135.0	136.5	4.1	4.0	135.2	137.5	4.4	4.3
	Aug	133.1	136.8	3.7	3.9	133.4	137.8	3.8	4.1
	Sep	133.0	137.3	3.6	3.8	132.9	138.4	3.7	3.9
	Oct	133.9	137.6	3.5	3.6	133.9	138.6	3.5	3.6
	Nov	134.9	137.9	3.8	3.7	134.9	138.8	3.8	3.6
	Dec	139.8	137.1	3.0	3.4	140.2	137.4	2.4	3.2
2003	Jan R	138.1	137.5	2.8	3.2	139.4	137.8	2.3	2.9
	Feb P	143.5	138.0	1.8	2.5	146.5	138.4	0.8	1.8
Sampling variability <sup>b</sup>				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A			± 2.2 B	± 2.0 B

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

b See footnote c, Table E.2.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.1

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Per cent change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Per cent change over previous 12 months
				Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
1995=100									
		LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LMNV	LNNG
1995	)	100.0				100.0			
1996	)	104.4				104.4			
1997	) Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998	) averages	113.4				113.7			
1999	)	117.8				118.3			
2000	)	122.9				123.8			
2001	)	128.0				129.1			
2002	)	132.6				133.6			
2001	Feb	127.9	127.4	5.3	4.5	128.3	128.0	5.3	4.7
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.2	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3
	May	127.3	127.7	4.5	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.1
	Jun	127.5	128.0	4.8	4.8	128.2	129.0	5.0	4.9
	Jul	128.1	128.1	4.4	4.6	129.3	129.2	4.6	4.7
	Aug	126.3	128.5	4.5	4.6	127.4	129.6	4.6	4.7
	Sep	126.8	128.9	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.1	4.3	4.5
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
	Nov	128.1	128.9	2.8	3.6	129.4	130.1	2.9	3.7
	Dec	131.6	129.2	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.4	2.5	3.1
2002	Jan	129.1	130.1	3.3	2.9	130.1	131.2	3.3	2.9
	Feb	130.5	130.0	2.1	2.6	131.6	131.2	2.6	2.8
	Mar	136.3	131.4	3.3	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	3.0
	Apr	132.3	131.7	3.3	2.9	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0
	May	131.6	132.1	3.4	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3
	Jun	132.3	132.7	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.7	3.7	3.5
	Jul	133.0	132.9	3.8	3.6	134.2	134.0	3.7	3.6
	Aug	131.1	133.4	3.8	3.8	132.2	134.5	3.7	3.7
	Sep	131.3	133.5	3.6	3.7	132.3	134.6	3.4	3.6
	Oct	132.6	134.1	3.9	3.8	133.8	135.2	3.9	3.7
	Nov	133.5	134.3	4.2	3.9	134.7	135.4	4.1	3.8
	Dec	137.3	134.8	4.3	4.1	138.7	136.0	4.2	4.1
2003	Jan R	133.9	134.9	3.7	4.1	135.0	136.2	3.8	4.0
	Feb P	136.0	135.6	4.3	4.1	137.3	136.9	4.3	4.1
Sampling variability <sup>b</sup>				± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 1.7 A	± 1.6 A

SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Per cent change over previous 12 months
				Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
1995=100					
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995	)	100.0			
1996	)	103.3			
1997	) Annual	107.9			
1998	) averages	113.4			
1999	)	119.2			
2000	)	124.5			
2001	)	130.0			
2002	)	134.6			
2001	Feb	136.0	130.6	6.8	5.5
	Mar	135.5	129.0	4.2	5.2
	Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.3
	May	127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5
	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.8	4.7
	Jul	128.7	129.6	4.2	4.5
	Aug	127.7	130.6	4.0	4.3
	Sep	127.2	131.1	4.3	4.2
	Oct	127.8	131.6	4.3	4.2
	Nov	128.1	131.4	3.7	4.1
	Dec	134.3	131.9	2.2	3.4
2002	Jan	133.1	132.4	2.8	2.9
	Feb	139.4	134.2	2.8	2.6
	Mar	139.5	133.2	3.2	2.9
	Apr	133.2	134.0	4.0	3.3
	May	132.4	134.3	4.2	3.8
	Jun	134.1	134.7	3.9	4.0
	Jul	133.6	135.1	4.2	4.1
	Aug	132.1	135.3	3.6	3.9
	Sep	131.9	136.0	3.7	3.9
	Oct	133.3	136.4	3.6	3.7
	Nov	134.3	136.8	4.1	3.8
	Dec	138.2	135.9	3.1	3.6
2003	Jan R	137.2	136.3	3.0	3.4
	Feb P	142.4	136.8	1.9	2.7
Sampling variability <sup>b</sup>				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A

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

# E.2 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000 ) Annual 2001 ) averages 2002 )		104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
		110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
		<b>117.4</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>116.9</b>
2000	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	104.5	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.5	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	101.8	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.7	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.0	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	102.6	116.0
	Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.4	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.2	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	100.8	116.9
	Jun	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	102.5	117.8
	Jul	114.8	110.2	112.5	111.3	114.1	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.2	118.3
	Aug	119.6	111.1	113.8	108.1	112.8	107.7	114.9	114.0	103.0	115.7
	Sep	124.4	111.6	113.7	109.6	114.0	108.9	114.6	114.9	104.1	117.4
	Oct	118.6	110.1	114.4	110.9	113.6	109.9	115.6	115.8	103.5	117.7
	Nov	120.7	110.6	115.2	109.8	112.9	109.8	116.1	116.3	103.7	118.4
	Dec	123.7	115.4	117.1	110.8	115.5	109.9	116.8	115.9	102.9	118.1
2003	Jan R	119.6	114.4	115.0	110.4	113.3	110.0	116.2	115.0	102.5	117.7
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>118.7</b>
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.1	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.5	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.2	3.9
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.9
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	4.5
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	5.0
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	-0.3	4.4
	Jun	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.0	3.7
	Jul	5.9	2.7	3.8	6.4	3.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	0.9	3.7
	Aug	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	4.4	4.1	-1.5	4.0
	Sep	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.6	3.9	2.6	3.5
	Oct	3.3	1.5	5.1	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.8
	Nov	5.6	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	1.3	3.0
	Dec	8.4	7.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	-1.7	3.6
2003	Jan R	6.7	6.5	4.2	5.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	3.2
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>		± 11.3 D	± 15.3 D	± 2.4 B	± 4.6 B	± 2.1 B	± 2.7 B	± 1.2 A	± 2.8 B	± 3.0 B	± 3.2 B

<sup>a</sup> 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*.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) or see pp207-13, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002.

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EARNINGS E.2

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses<sup>a</sup>

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>	
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS		
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000 )	Annual averages
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.8	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4	2001 )	
<b>109.4</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>2002 )</b>	
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1	2000	Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9		Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7		Apr
103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2		May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5		Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4		Jul
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4		Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5		Sep
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4		Oct
105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3		Nov
105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3		Dec
105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.1	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001	Jan
105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6		Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4		Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.2	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5		Apr
106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.5	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3		May
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.1	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2		Jun
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.6	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9		Jul
107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.7	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7		Aug
107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.9	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3		Sep
107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.2	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6		Oct
108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.2	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8		Nov
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4	111.3	112.9	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1		Dec
107.7	107.0	111.6	109.4	111.8	113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002	Jan
108.8	105.9	112.5	108.9	113.0	114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7		Feb
109.7	107.9	115.9	110.7	112.0	114.9	111.1	108.3	114.5	111.2		Mar
109.8	109.2	115.1	110.2	113.1	115.6	112.4	110.5	118.2	110.5		Apr
110.0	109.2	116.6	110.6	112.9	116.1	111.8	110.8	118.4	111.2		May
109.5	111.9	117.8	111.7	112.8	116.2	112.2	111.4	119.6	112.3		Jun
109.4	110.3	118.4	111.5	113.0	116.1	112.3	111.9	120.8	112.6		Jul
109.5	111.0	119.2	110.5	112.9	115.1	111.7	113.6	119.0	112.6		Aug
109.3	110.7	116.9	112.6	113.1	115.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	109.8		Sep
109.2	109.7	117.7	112.6	113.8	116.7	116.1	115.9	120.4	111.0		Oct
109.7	109.4	117.2	113.0	114.9	117.0	119.6	115.7	120.4	112.6		Nov
110.3	109.0	122.2	113.5	115.1	116.5	114.7	115.2	121.9	113.3		Dec
111.5	111.8	118.9	113.7	115.2	117.4	114.3	114.0	122.3	112.7	2003	Jan R
<b>112.0</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>		<b>Feb P</b>
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
2.7	1.6	3.1	5.1	6.6	6.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	0.5	2001	Feb
3.4	2.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4		Mar
3.3	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8		Apr
2.6	2.3	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.0	2.1		May
3.4	3.5	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6		Jun
3.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4		Jul
3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1		Aug
3.0	3.0	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6		Sep
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9		Oct
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2		Nov
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6		Dec
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002	Jan
3.3	3.2	6.3	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8		Feb
3.4	4.6	8.7	2.8	1.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5		Mar
2.7	3.6	5.6	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.8		Apr
3.3	2.9	7.1	2.0	1.7	5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.6		May
2.2	4.9	7.1	3.6	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	3.7		Jun
2.1	4.3	6.6	3.3	1.9	5.0	3.3	0.7	7.8	3.4		Jul
1.7	3.6	6.6	3.2	1.4	3.9	2.5	1.9	6.0	1.7		Aug
1.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	2.8	4.1	1.6	3.0	6.3	0.5		Sep
1.2	3.4	5.9	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.6	1.3		Oct
1.3	3.8	5.6	3.3	3.5	4.3	8.2	6.8	6.2	2.6		Nov
1.8	3.3	6.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.7	5.5	7.2	2.9		Dec
3.5	4.6	6.5	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	5.6	6.3	1.5	2003	Jan R
<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>		<b>Feb P</b>
± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 5.0	Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>	
A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		

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

# E.2 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000 ) Annual 2001 ) averages 2002 )		102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
		108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
		<b>115.3</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>116.2</b>
2000	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.2	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	97.3	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	97.8	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.9	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	101.2	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	101.9	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	101.6	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	110.5	121.5
	Apr	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	101.5	116.4
	May	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	99.9	115.0
	Jun	112.2	114.6	110.9	109.2	114.9	106.8	113.7	112.1	110.3	116.6
	Jul	111.3	111.6	110.2	110.5	118.0	110.0	114.5	112.7	101.8	117.1
	Aug	116.2	112.7	110.6	107.8	119.2	105.1	113.0	110.8	101.2	114.1
	Sep	121.5	116.8	110.4	108.8	115.2	106.6	112.4	112.0	100.9	116.2
	Oct	115.6	112.4	110.9	110.2	114.7	110.4	113.9	112.8	100.4	115.6
	Nov	117.7	113.5	112.4	109.9	114.8	109.3	115.2	113.8	100.5	116.7
	Dec	125.1	121.5	115.9	114.6	125.6	110.3	118.3	116.1	99.9	120.2
2003	Jan R	117.2	115.7	113.4	110.9	117.6	110.3	115.5	112.6	101.8	116.3
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>116.7</b>
Per cent change on the year		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.8	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.9	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.1	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.0	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	5.0
	May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	2.9
	Jun	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	1.0
	Jul	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
	Aug	2.9	10.2	3.0	2.4	7.6	0.1	4.6	3.6	0.9	2.5
	Sep	4.4	9.0	3.3	2.2	4.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.8
	Oct	2.8	6.1	5.5	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
	Nov	4.7	8.2	5.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.3
	Dec	8.0	11.8	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.9	-1.3	3.6
2003	Jan R	5.5	6.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	-0.1	4.5
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>		± 17.3 D	± 47.5 D	± 7.9 D	± 5.4 C	± 4.8 C	± 3.7 B	± 2.3 B	± 3.2 B	± 7.0 C	± 5.2 C

<sup>a</sup> 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*.  
<sup>b</sup> 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.  
<sup>c</sup> Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:  
A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;  
B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;  
C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and  
D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) or see pp207-13, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002.

P Provisional  
R Revised



# EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses<sup>a</sup>

# E.2

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>	
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY		
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000 ) Annual averages 2001 ) 2002 )	
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.7	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2		
108.3	109.9	120.0	111.4	115.8	111.2	112.5	111.7	118.6	113.6		
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	2000	Feb Mar
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6		
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9		
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5		
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5		
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3		Jul Aug Sep
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9		
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2		
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0		Oct Nov Dec
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1		
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.1	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8		
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001	Jan Feb Mar
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.8	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5		
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5		
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0		Apr May Jun
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.4	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5		
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.7	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1		Jul Aug Sep
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.5	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2		
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7		
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	107.0	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5		Oct Nov Dec
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.3	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4		
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.6	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7		
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002	Jan Feb Mar
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		
120.0	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9		
106.3	110.9	117.9	110.4	112.0	110.5	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.8		Apr May Jun
108.1	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.4	111.1	111.2	110.5	118.4	111.1		
106.4	114.6	120.2	116.5	100.3	112.7	111.9	111.2	119.6	112.6		
106.5	110.2	121.6	110.5	104.8	111.9	111.8	111.7	120.9	114.1		Jul Aug Sep
105.5	110.7	122.2	109.3	99.0	109.3	111.2	113.4	119.2	112.8		
104.0	111.0	119.0	110.7	98.1	109.6	111.6	113.6	119.5	109.9		
107.5	109.2	120.5	110.9	98.8	110.3	115.5	115.6	120.4	113.3		Oct Nov Dec
107.7	108.4	123.6	111.7	101.0	110.8	118.9	115.5	120.8	115.7		
112.5	107.9	126.4	115.0	124.2	112.8	114.0	115.0	122.1	119.2		
110.1	109.7	122.1	111.4	124.5	111.8	113.6	114.0	122.5	118.3	2003	Jan R Feb P
110.1	112.1	123.8	110.8	165.9	114.5	114.9	114.1	121.0	114.9		
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.6	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3	2001	Feb Mar
3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	-0.2		
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.7	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0		
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.4	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8		Apr May Jun
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8		
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1		
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1		Jul Aug Sep
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1		
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		Oct Nov Dec
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8		
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-5.0	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1	2002	Jan Feb Mar
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5		
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		Apr May Jun
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6		
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.7	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		Jul Aug Sep
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.3	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7		
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.6	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		Oct Nov Dec
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.6	1.0	2.5	5.6	7.3	4.9		
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.0	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2		
1.9	3.7	6.7	0.1	-2.6	2.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	0.0	2003	Jan R Feb P
± 6.3	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 8.3	± 4.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 7.1	Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>	
C	B	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	C		

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

# EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN  
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)				Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP		LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9		115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4	
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7		116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1	
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1		115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1		116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7		117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2	
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7		118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6		117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2	
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1		118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2		117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5		117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5		118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
	Dec	131.3	5.1	4.6	0.5		120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6	
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7		119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2	
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7		119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2	
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5		120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
	Apr	128.5	4.9	5.4	-0.5		123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5	
	May	127.7	4.4	5.2	-0.8		123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2	
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4		124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2	
	Jul	128.9	4.3	5.2	-0.9		125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1	
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.3	-1.0		125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1	
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7		124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1	
	Oct	128.2	4.4	5.0	-0.6		124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1	
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9		124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0	
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3		126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0	
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3		124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0	
	Feb	137.5	2.7	4.2	-1.5		124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1	
	Mar	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0		124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2	
	Apr	133.4	3.8	4.0	-0.2		127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	
	May	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1		128.0	3.6	3.4	0.2	
	Jun	134.1	3.7	4.0	-0.3		128.8	3.5	3.3	0.2	
	Jul	133.9	3.8	3.8	0.0		129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	
	Aug	132.2	3.4	3.4	0.0		128.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
	Sep	132.2	3.6	3.5	0.1		129.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	
	Oct	133.5	4.1	4.1	0.0		131.6	5.8	5.8	0.0	
	Nov	134.5	4.6	4.4	0.2		132.8	7.0	7.0	0.0	
	Dec	138.4	3.2	4.1	-0.9		132.8	5.0	5.2	-0.2	
2003	Jan R	136.6	3.2	4.0	-0.8		130.9	5.1	5.1	0.0	
	Feb P	141.0	2.6	3.7	-1.1		130.9	5.2	5.3	-0.1	

Private sector

of which: Private sector services<sup>a</sup>

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)				Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
		LNKK	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ		JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2		126.9	7.6	..	..	
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9		130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4		136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1		124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9		124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9		125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7		125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1		124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2	
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1		123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5	
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6		124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0	
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6		125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1	
	Dec	134.0	5.3	4.8	0.5		136.1	5.5	5.1	0.4	
2001	Jan	131.0	4.7	3.9	0.8		133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6	
	Feb	137.5	7.8	4.4	3.4		142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6	
	Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7		141.2	3.8	5.0	-1.2	
	Apr	129.7	4.7	5.2	-0.5		130.0	4.4	5.2	-0.8	
	May	128.8	4.1	5.1	-1.0		128.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2	
	Jun	130.6	4.7	5.1	-0.4		131.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6	
	Jul	129.9	3.8	4.9	-1.1		130.0	3.3	4.8	-1.5	
	Aug	128.4	3.9	5.0	-1.1		128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7	
	Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8		128.2	3.8	4.9	-1.1	
	Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7		129.1	4.1	4.9	-0.8	
	Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1		129.6	3.7	4.8	-1.1	
	Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8		137.3	0.9	4.3	-3.4	
2002	Jan	134.3	2.5	4.0	-1.5		136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0	
	Feb	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9		144.9	2.1	4.3	-2.2	
	Mar	142.8	3.1	4.4	-1.3		144.8	2.6	4.8	-2.2	
	Apr	134.8	3.9	4.2	-0.3		135.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	
	May	133.7	3.8	4.0	-0.2		134.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	
	Jun	135.4	3.7	4.2	-0.5		136.2	3.9	4.4	-0.5	
	Jul	135.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1		135.2	4.0	4.0	0.0	
	Aug	133.1	3.6	3.6	0.0		133.4	3.7	3.5	0.2	
	Sep	133.0	3.6	3.5	0.1		132.9	3.6	3.4	0.2	
	Oct	133.9	3.7	3.7	0.0		133.9	3.8	3.7	0.1	
	Nov	134.9	4.0	3.8	0.2		134.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	
	Dec	139.8	2.8	3.8	-1.0		140.2	2.1	3.6	-1.5	
2003	Jan R	138.1	2.8	3.7	-0.9		139.4	2.3	3.7	-1.4	
	Feb P	143.5	2.0	3.4	-1.4		146.5	1.1	3.3	-2.2	

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

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

EARNINGS

E.4

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4
	Nov	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1
	Dec	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5
2002	Jan	129.1	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7
	Feb	130.5	2.0	3.6	-1.6	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1
	Mar	136.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4
	Apr	132.3	3.3	3.7	-0.4	133.4	3.4	3.8	-0.4
	May	131.6	3.4	3.7	-0.3	132.8	3.4	3.9	-0.5
	Jun	132.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	132.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1
	Jul	133.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	134.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3
	Aug	131.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	132.2	3.7	3.8	-0.1
	Sep	131.3	3.5	3.7	-0.2	132.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3
	Oct	132.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	133.8	3.8	4.1	-0.3
	Nov	133.5	4.2	3.9	0.3	134.7	4.1	4.0	0.1
	Dec	137.3	4.3	4.2	0.1	138.7	4.4	4.4	0.0
2003	Jan R	133.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	135.0	3.8	3.7	0.1
Feb P	136.0	4.2	3.7	0.5	137.3	4.3	3.9	0.4	
Services (Divisions 50-93)									
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0				
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0				
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4				
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4				
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1				
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0				
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7				
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2				
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3				
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8				
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9				
	Dec	131.8	5.3	4.7	0.6				
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2				
	Feb	136.0	7.5	4.0	3.5				
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8				
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8				
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0				
	Jun	129.3	4.7	5.2	-0.5				
	Jul	128.7	4.1	5.3	-1.2				
	Aug	127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3				
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8				
	Oct	127.8	4.5	5.1	-0.6				
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.8	-0.9				
	Dec	134.3	1.9	4.5	-2.6				
2002	Jan	133.1	2.8	4.3	-1.5				
	Feb	139.4	2.6	4.3	-1.7				
	Mar	139.5	2.9	4.5	-1.6				
	Apr	133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1				
	May	132.4	4.0	3.9	0.1				
	Jun	134.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3				
	Jul	133.6	3.9	3.8	0.1				
	Aug	132.1	3.4	3.3	0.1				
	Sep	131.9	3.7	3.5	0.2				
	Oct	133.3	4.3	4.3	0.0				
	Nov	134.3	4.8	4.7	0.1				
	Dec	138.2	2.9	4.0	-1.1				
2003	Jan R	137.2	3.0	4.1	-1.1				
Feb P	142.4	2.1	3.8	-1.7					

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

# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup>

## Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1993	94.2	-0.3	99.6	0.2
	1994	95.0	0.9	98.5	-1.2
	1995	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.5
	1996	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3
	1997	108.0	2.9	104.5	3.1
	1998	111.7	3.4	107.6	2.9
	1999	112.3	0.5	110.6	2.8
	2000	111.3	-0.9	113.2	2.4
	2001	113.6	2.1	117.8	4.1
	<b>2002</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
	1999 Q2	112.4	1.0	110.5	3.2
	Q3	111.5	-0.6	110.7	2.6
	Q4	112.3	-0.5	111.1	2.0
	2000 Q1	112.6	-0.4	111.8	1.7
	Q2	111.2	-1.1	112.2	1.5
	Q3	110.7	-0.7	113.9	2.9
	Q4	110.7	-1.4	114.9	3.5
	2001 Q1	111.4	-1.1	116.5	4.2
	Q2	113.4	2.0	117.3	4.6
	Q3	113.9	2.9	118.2	3.8
	Q4	115.8	4.6	119.0	3.5
	2002 Q1	116.3	4.4	120.0	3.0
	Q2	117.2	3.4	120.8	2.9
	Q3	115.3	1.2	120.3	1.7
	<b>Q4</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
	2000 Oct	110.4	-1.4		
	Nov	111.2	-0.6		
	Dec	110.5	-2.1		
	2001 Jan	111.0	-2.5		
	Feb	111.4	-0.9		
	Mar	111.7	0.3		
	Apr	113.0	1.4		
	May	114.0	2.5		
	Jun	113.2	2.2		
	Jul	114.5	3.3		
	Aug	113.0	2.1		
	Sep	114.3	3.3		
	Oct	115.1	4.3		
	Nov	115.9	4.2		
	Dec	116.3	5.2		
	2002 Jan	117.1	5.6		
	Feb	115.6	3.7		
	Mar	116.2	4.0		
	Apr	115.7	2.4		
	May	114.9	0.8		
	Jun	121.1	6.9		
	Jul	115.6	1.0		
	Aug	115.3	2.0		
	Sep	115.0	0.6		
	Oct	116.7	1.4		
	Nov	115.9	0.0		
	Dec	116.5	0.2		
	2003 Jan P	116.0	-0.9		
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>		
Three months ending	2000 Oct	110.6	-1.0		
	Nov	110.8	-0.8		
	Dec	110.7	-1.4		
	2001 Jan	110.9	-1.7		
	Feb	111.0	-1.9		
	Mar	111.4	-1.1		
	Apr	112.1	0.3		
	May	112.9	1.4		
	Jun	113.4	2.0		
	Jul	113.9	2.7		
	Aug	113.6	2.5		
	Sep	113.9	2.9		
	Oct	114.1	3.2		
	Nov	115.1	3.9		
	Dec	115.8	4.6		
	2002 Jan	116.5	5.0		
	Feb	116.3	4.8		
	Mar	116.3	4.4		
	Apr	115.8	3.4		
	May	115.6	2.4		
	Jun	117.2	3.4		
	Jul	117.2	2.9		
	Aug	117.3	3.3		
	Sep	115.3	1.2		
	Oct	115.7	1.3		
	Nov	115.9	0.7		
	Dec	116.4	0.5		
	2003 Jan P	116.1	-0.3		
	<b>Feb P</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>		

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

<sup>a</sup> Wages and salaries per unit of output.  
P Provisional

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

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

# EARNINGS E.31

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

		Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100															
<b>Annual averages</b>															
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		133.7	120.0	115.0	131.6	..	116.4	..	..	119.7	103.8	..	..	..	124.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>															
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	114.6	..	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	115.8	..	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	117.4	..	145.4	120.1	102.3	125.6	..	128.0	130.0
	Q4	135.5	121.0	115.6	133.9	..	117.8	..	..	120.8	103.4	..	..	..	131.0
2001	Feb	128.0	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
	Mar	128.2	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
	Apr	128.5	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	126.5	124.0
	May	128.8	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
	Jun	129.0	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.3	125.0
	Jul	129.2	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.7	125.0
	Aug	129.6	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
	Sep	130.1	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
	Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
	Nov	130.1	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
	Dec	130.4	117.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	127.0
2002	Jan	131.2	..	114.3	..	..	114.6	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.9	..	126.4	128.0
	Feb	131.2	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.2	123.2	..	127.6	128.0
	Mar	132.1	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	104.9	123.7	..	129.7	128.0
	Apr	132.8	..	114.7	..	..	115.8	..	..	119.7	105.6	124.6	..	129.8	128.0
	May	133.2	..	114.8	130.8	..	..	..	..	119.7	105.0	124.7	..	131.8	129.0
	Jun	133.7	120.0	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.0	104.2	124.8	..	130.1	129.0
	Jul	134.0	..	115.1	..	..	117.4	..	..	120.0	100.2	125.6	..	127.8	129.0
	Aug	134.5	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.0	101.9	125.6	..	127.2	130.0
	Sep	134.6	121.0	115.2	..	..	..	..	..	120.2	106.7	125.7	..	129.0	130.0
	Oct	135.2	..	115.4	..	..	117.8	..	..	120.7	106.1	125.9	..	128.6	130.0
	Nov	135.4	..	115.3	133.9	..	..	..	..	120.8	105.7	125.7	..	129.7	131.0
	Dec	136.0	121.0	116.2	..	..	..	..	..	120.8	102.2	..	..	..	131.0
	Jan	136.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.6	..	..	..	131.0
	Feb P	136.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>															
<b>Annual averages</b>															
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		4	3	3	4	..	2	..	..	3	-1	..	..	..	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>															
2000	Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	5	2	1	4	4	3	4
2001	Q1	5	3	1	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	-5	2	3
	Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	5	3	3	4
	Q3	4	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
	Q4	3	4	3	4	4	1	..	9	2	-1	4	5	3	4
2002	Q1	3	5	4	4	4	1	..	7	2	-2	4	7	4	4
	Q2	3	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	3	3	3
	Q3	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	2	-3	4	..	3	3
	Q4	4	3	2	4	..	2	..	..	3	-1	..	..	..	3
<b>Monthly</b>															
2001	Feb	5	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
	Mar	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
	Apr	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
	May	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	-1	5	..	4	4
	Jun	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	4
	Jul	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	..	3	4
	Aug	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
	Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	4	4
	Oct	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
	Nov	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
	Dec	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	3
2002	Jan	3	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	4
	Feb	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	-2	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	-1	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	1	4	..	3	3
	Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
	Nov	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
	Dec	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	..	..	..	3
2003	Jan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Feb P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

P Provisional

# F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>						
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT					RATE <sup>b</sup>			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female						All	Male	Female	
Government Office Regions								Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended							
United Kingdom		BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1996)	Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.2	10.0	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.9	3.6	
1997)		1,822.4	1,455.5	377.3	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.4	7.6	2.7	
1998)		1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.6	6.4	2.3	
1999)		1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.9	2.1	
2000)		1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,088.4	..	..	831.6	256.8	3.6	5.1	1.8	
2001)		983.0	746.8	236.2	3.2	4.6	1.7	970.1	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.6	
2002)		958.8	723.8	235.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	946.8	..	..	717.2	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
2001	Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.4	4.9	1.7	989.8	-8.3	-13.4	757.0	232.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	
	Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	974.6	-15.2	-11.0	745.9	228.7	3.2	4.6	1.6	
	May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.2	4.6	1.6	977.0	2.4	-7.0	745.9	231.1	3.2	4.6	1.6	
	Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	962.9	-14.1	-9.0	733.7	229.2	3.2	4.5	1.6	
	Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	952.0	-10.9	-7.5	726.0	226.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	950.8	-1.2	-8.7	725.5	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	947.0	-3.8	-5.3	721.7	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.7	7.7	0.9	726.2	228.5	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.0	4.3	1.6	960.3	5.6	3.2	729.0	231.3	3.2	4.5	1.6	
	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4	733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	
2002	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2	724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4	721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2	719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2	723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1	719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4	720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1	718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6	715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4	715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1	712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4	710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2	705.3	228.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2003	Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3	702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Feb 13 R	1,012.8	763.9	248.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	938.1	5.7	-0.2	706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Mar 13 P	992.3	747.9	244.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.9	1.8	1.6	706.4	233.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG			DPAJ					
1996)	Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.1	9.9	3.7	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.8	3.6	
1997)		1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.5	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.5	2.7	
1998)		1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.4	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.5	6.3	2.3	
1999)		1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.8	2.1	
2000)		1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.3	..	..	799.6	246.8	3.5	5.0	1.8	
2001)		943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.1	4.5	1.6	
2002)		922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	910.4	..	..	689.4	221.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	
2002	Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.2	4.6	1.7	910.1	-2.2	-5.9	690.7	219.4	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	917.1	7.0	0.0	694.5	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	May 9	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	913.4	-3.7	0.4	691.5	221.9	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Jun 13	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.0	4.3	1.6	914.9	1.5	1.6	692.9	222.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Jul 11	917.8	687.3	230.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	912.3	-2.6	-1.6	691.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Aug 8	924.4	687.1	237.3	3.1	4.3	1.7	907.5	-4.8	-2.0	687.9	219.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Sep 12	899.5	670.3	229.2	3.0	4.2	1.7	909.3	1.8	-1.9	688.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Oct 10	872.9	653.8	219.1	2.9	4.1	1.6	907.0	-2.3	-1.8	685.9	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Nov 14	872.1	657.3	214.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	903.5	-3.5	-1.3	683.2	220.3	3.0	4.3	1.6	
	Dec 12	885.4	671.1	214.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	899.8	-3.7	-3.2	678.4	221.4	3.0	4.3	1.6	
2003	Jan 9	962.5	728.1	234.5	3.2	4.6	1.7	897.4	-2.4	-3.2	675.9	221.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	
	Feb 13 R	977.7	736.5	241.1	3.3	4.6	1.8	903.4	6.0	0.0	679.6	223.8	3.0	4.3	1.6	
	Mar 13 P	957.7	721.0	236.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	905.4	2.0	1.9	680.1	225.3	3.1	4.3	1.6	
North East		DPCH			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL	
1996)	Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	9.7	14.1	4.4	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	9.5	13.9	4.2	
1997)		94.5	75.4	19.0	7.8	11.2	3.5	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	7.7	11.1	3.4	
1998)		84.4	67.4	17.0	7.2	10.6	3.1	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.1	10.5	3.1	
1999)		81.0	64.4	16.6	7.2	10.6	3.2	79.9	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.1	10.5	3.1	
2000)		73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.4	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.3	2.7	
2001)		63.9	50.9	12.9	5.8	8.8	2.5	62.8	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.7	8.7	2.4	
2002)		59.0	46.6	12.4	5.3	7.8	2.4	58.0	..	..	46.0	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3	
2002	Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.3	-0.7	-0.9	47.4	11.9	5.4	8.0	2.3	
	Apr 11	61.9	49.2	12.7	5.6	8.3	2.5	59.1	-0.2	-0.6	47.1	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3	
	May 9	59.2	47.0	12.2	5.3	7.9	2.4	58.6	-0.5	-0.5	46.6	12.0	5.3	7.8	2.3	
	Jun 13	58.2	46.1	12.1	5.3	7.7	2.4	58.9	0.3	-0.1	46.8	12.1	5.3	7.9	2.4	
	Jul 11	58.7	45.8	13.0	5.3	7.7	2.5	58.3	-0.6	-0.3	46.2	12.1	5.3	7.8	2.4	
	Aug 8	57.8	44.7	13.1	5.2	7.5	2.6	57.7	-0.6	-0.3	45.8	11.9	5.2	7.7	2.3	
	Sep 12	55.6	43.0	12.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	57.1	-0.6	-0.6	45.2	11.9	5.2	7.6	2.3	
	Oct 10	53.5	41.7	11.8	4.8											



# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

# F.1

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			Male	Female	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		All	Male			
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>BCKB</b>			<b>DPAM</b>			<b>DPAX</b>				<b>ZMPY</b>	<b>ZMQA</b>	<b>DPBI</b>	<b>ZMPZ</b>	<b>ZMQB</b>
1996) Annual	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.6	11.0	3.7	188.3	..	..		146.2	42.1	7.5	10.9	3.6
1997) averages	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.1	8.9	3.0	150.0	..	..		116.8	33.3	6.1	8.9	2.9
1998)	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.8	2.7	133.2	..	..		103.5	29.7	5.4	7.8	2.6
1999)	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.2	2.6	123.0	..	..		96.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.4	6.3	2.2	107.0	..	..		83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1
2001)	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.8	2.0	96.0	..	..		74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	1.9
2002)	90.1	69.0	21.1	3.7	5.3	1.9	88.8	..	..		68.4	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
2002 Mar 14	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	89.5	-0.4	-1.0		68.9	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.8
Apr 11	92.5	71.3	21.3	3.8	5.5	1.9	89.4	-0.1	-0.6		68.9	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
May 9	89.0	68.5	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8	88.9	-0.5	-0.3		68.4	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
Jun 13	87.4	67.2	20.2	3.6	5.2	1.8	89.2	0.3	-0.1		68.7	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
Jul 11	89.3	67.9	21.4	3.7	5.2	1.9	89.0	-0.2	-0.1		68.6	20.4	3.7	5.3	1.8
Aug 8	89.8	67.6	22.2	3.7	5.2	2.0	88.2	-0.2	-0.2		67.9	20.3	3.6	5.2	1.8
Sep 12	87.4	66.1	21.3	3.6	5.1	1.9	88.5	0.3	-0.2		68.1	20.4	3.7	5.3	1.8
Oct 10	84.2	64.0	20.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	88.0	-0.5	-0.3		67.6	20.4	3.6	5.2	1.8
Nov 14	84.0	64.3	19.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	87.4	-0.6	-0.3		67.1	20.3	3.6	5.2	1.8
Dec 12	86.4	66.5	19.9	3.6	5.1	1.8	86.9	-0.5	-0.5		66.5	20.4	3.6	5.1	1.8
2003 Jan 9	93.5	71.8	21.7	3.9	5.6	1.9	86.2	-0.7	-0.6		65.9	20.3	3.6	5.1	1.8
Feb 13 R	93.9	71.9	22.0	3.9	5.6	2.0	86.0	-0.2	-0.5		65.8	20.2	3.6	5.1	1.8
Mar 13 P	<b>90.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>		<b>65.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>BCKC</b>			<b>DPAN</b>			<b>DPAY</b>				<b>ZMPA</b>	<b>ZMPC</b>	<b>DPBJ</b>	<b>ZMPB</b>	<b>ZMPD</b>
1996) Annual	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.5	3.4	131.3	..	..		99.9	31.4	6.5	9.4	3.3
1997) averages	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.9	2.4	96.3	..	..		73.5	22.8	4.7	6.8	2.3
1998)	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.7	2.1	80.3	..	..		60.9	19.4	4.0	5.7	2.0
1999)	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	76.2	..	..		57.9	18.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
2000)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.4	4.9	1.8	69.4	..	..		52.3	17.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001)	64.4	47.9	16.5	3.1	4.5	1.7	63.7	..	..		47.5	16.2	3.1	4.4	1.7
2002)	59.4	44.2	15.2	2.9	4.1	1.6	58.7	..	..		43.8	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.5
2002 Mar 14	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	58.7	-0.6	-0.8		43.8	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.5
Apr 11	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.0	4.3	1.6	59.2	0.5	-0.3		44.1	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.6
May 9	59.8	44.7	15.1	2.9	4.2	1.6	58.8	-0.4	-0.2		43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Jun 13	57.8	43.1	14.7	2.8	4.0	1.5	58.8	0.0	0.0		43.9	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.5
Jul 11	58.5	43.2	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	58.5	-0.3	-0.2		43.7	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Aug 8	59.1	43.4	15.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	58.2	-0.3	-0.2		43.6	14.6	2.9	4.1	1.5
Sep 12	57.3	42.1	15.2	2.8	3.9	1.6	58.5	0.3	-0.1		43.7	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Oct 10	55.0	40.6	14.4	2.7	3.8	1.5	58.4	-0.1	0.0		43.6	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Nov 14	54.5	40.7	13.9	2.7	3.8	1.4	58.2	-0.2	0.0		43.4	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Dec 12	56.1	41.9	14.1	2.8	3.9	1.5	57.8	-0.4	-0.2		42.9	14.9	2.8	4.0	1.5
2003 Jan 9	61.9	46.0	15.9	3.0	4.3	1.6	57.2	-0.6	-0.4		42.3	14.9	2.8	4.0	1.5
Feb 13 R	63.7	47.2	16.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	57.9	0.7	-0.1		42.8	15.1	2.8	4.0	1.6
Mar 13 P	<b>62.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>		<b>42.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>BCKG</b>			<b>DPAR</b>			<b>DPBC</b>				<b>ZMPE</b>	<b>ZMPG</b>	<b>DPBN</b>	<b>ZMPF</b>	<b>ZMPH</b>
1996) Annual	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.5	3.9	186.0	..	..		140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.7
1997) averages	142.3	108.2	34.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	141.0	..	..		107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.8
1998)	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.2	2.5	122.5	..	..		92.8	29.6	4.5	6.2	2.5
1999)	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..		91.4	28.3	4.5	6.3	2.3
2000)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.7	2.2	108.0	..	..		82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2001)	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.8	5.3	2.0	99.0	..	..		75.7	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
2002)	94.6	71.9	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.7	..	..		71.4	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
2002 Mar 14	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.2	1.9	93.7	-1.0	-1.0		71.4	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
Apr 11	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.1	1.9	93.7	0.0	-0.6		71.3	22.4	3.5	5.0	1.8
May 9	93.6	71.5	22.2	3.5	5.0	1.8	93.2	-0.5	-0.5		70.9	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.8
Jun 13	92.4	70.4	21.9	3.5	4.9	1.8	93.3	0.1	-0.1		71.0	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
Jul 11	94.3	71.2	23.1	3.5	5.0	1.9	93.1	-0.2	-0.2		71.0	22.1	3.5	5.0	1.8
Aug 8	95.9	72.0	23.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	92.6	-0.5	-0.2		70.8	21.8	3.5	4.9	1.8
Sep 12	94.3	71.0	23.2	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.1	0.5	-0.1		71.1	22.0	3.5	5.0	1.8
Oct 10	90.9	68.8	22.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	93.7	0.6	0.2		71.5	22.2	3.5	5.0	1.8
Nov 14	90.0	68.6	21.4	3.4	4.8	1.7	93.9	0.2	0.4		71.7	22.2	3.5	5.0	1.8
Dec 12	91.1	69.7	21.4	3.4	4.9	1.8	94.0	0.1	0.3		71.6	22.4	3.5	5.0	1.8
2003 Jan 9	98.7	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.3	1.9	94.0	0.0	0.1		71.7	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
Feb 13 R	100.5	76.7	23.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	95.2	1.2	0.4		72.5	22.7	3.6	5.1	1.9
Mar 13 P	<b>99.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>		<b>73.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>East</b>	<b>DPCI</b>			<b>DPDD</b>			<b>DPDJ</b>				<b>ZMOK</b>	<b>ZMOM</b>	<b>DPDP</b>	<b>ZMOL</b>	<b>ZMON</b>
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.4	8.5	3.7	146.2	..	..		109.4	36.8	6.2	8.4	3.5
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.5	6.1	2.5	104.4	..	..		78.4	26.0	4.4	6.0	2.5
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.2	..	..		62.6	21.6	3.3	4.5	1.8
1999)	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.6	76.5	..	..		57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	64.1	..	..		47.5	16.6	2.4	3.3	1.4
2001)	55.7	41.0	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	55.0	..	..		40.6	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002)	57.3	41.9	15.3	2.1	2.9	1.3	56.5	..	..		41.6	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002 Mar 14	59.4	43.7	15.7	2.2	3.0	1.3	55.1	0.0	0.0		40.4	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.2
Apr 11	58.7	43.0	15.6	2.2	2.9	1.3	56.4	1.3	0.4		41.4	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
May 9	57.1	41.9	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2	56.8	0.4	0.6		41.7	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Jun 13	55.9	41.1	14.8	2.1	2.8	1.2	57.3	0.5	0.7		42.1	15.2	2.1	2.9	1.2
Jul 11	57.0	41.5	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.4	0.1	0.3		42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Aug 8	57.7	41.8	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	57.4	0.0	0.2		42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Sep 12	56.4	40.9	15.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.4	0.0	0.0		42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Oct 10	54.7	39.8	14.9	2.0	2.7	1.2	57.2	-0.2	-0.1		42.1	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Nov 14	54.2	39.7	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	56.7	-0.5	-0.2		41.8	14.9	2.1	2.9	1.2
Dec 12	55.3	40.8	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	56.6	-0.1	-0.3		41.5	15.1	2.1	2.8	1.2
2003 Jan 9	61.1	44.9	16.2	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.8	0.2	-0.1		41.4	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.3
Feb 13 R	63.7	46.4	17.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	57.8	1.0	0.4		42.1	15.7	2.2	2.9	1.3
Mar 13 P	<b>62.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>42.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>

# F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Thousands and per cent															
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>					
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>								RATE <sup>b</sup>		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female						All	Male	Female
Government Office Regions															
London		DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1996)	Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.5	11.2	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.4	11.1	5.0
1997)	averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.4	8.5	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.3	8.4	3.7
1998)		226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	6.8	3.1
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2
2001)		155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0
2002)		167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002	Mar 14	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.7	2.2	164.1	1.4	0.4	118.8	45.3	3.5	4.6	2.2
	Apr 11	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.6	2.5	1.3	120.2	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2
	May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	165.9	-0.7	1.1	120.0	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Jun 13	166.4	120.9	45.5	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.5	0.6	0.8	120.6	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Jul 11	168.2	121.3	46.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.2	0.7	0.2	121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Aug 8	169.1	121.2	47.9	3.6	4.7	2.3	166.8	-0.4	0.3	120.8	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Sep 12	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.2	0.4	0.2	121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Oct 10	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.5	0.3	0.1	121.2	46.3	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Nov 14	165.8	119.4	46.4	3.6	4.6	2.2	167.3	-0.2	0.2	121.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Dec 12	166.0	120.0	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.5	0.2	0.1	121.1	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2
2003	Jan 9	170.4	123.3	47.1	3.7	4.8	2.3	168.0	0.5	0.2	121.2	46.8	3.6	4.7	2.2
	Feb 13 R	174.2	125.7	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	169.9	1.9	0.9	122.4	47.5	3.6	4.8	2.3
	Mar 13 P	174.0	125.4	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	171.0	1.1	1.2	123.0	48.0	3.7	4.8	2.3
South East		DPCJ			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
1996)	Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	4.8	6.8	2.5	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.7	6.7	2.4
1997)	averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.2	4.6	1.7	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.2	4.5	1.6
1998)		107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.8	1.3
1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001)		67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
2002)		72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..	53.2	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002	Mar 14	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	0.9	69.8	0.8	0.1	52.1	17.7	1.6	2.3	0.9
	Apr 11	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	71.0	1.2	0.9	52.9	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.5	0.5	0.8	53.4	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Jun 13	69.4	52.1	17.3	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.8	0.3	0.7	53.7	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Jul 11	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.0	0.2	0.3	53.9	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Aug 8	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	71.9	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Sep 12	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.3	0.4	0.2	54.1	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Oct 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.2	-0.1	0.1	53.9	18.3	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Nov 14	70.5	52.3	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.3	0.2	54.1	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Dec 12	71.5	53.7	17.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.0	0.1	54.0	18.5	1.7	2.3	0.9
2003	Jan 9	78.1	58.4	19.6	1.8	2.5	1.0	72.4	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.6	1.7	2.3	0.9
	Feb 13 R	81.0	60.2	20.7	1.9	2.6	1.0	73.9	1.5	0.5	54.9	19.0	1.7	2.4	1.0
	Mar 13 P	79.8	59.4	20.4	1.9	2.6	1.0	74.9	1.0	0.8	55.6	19.3	1.7	2.4	1.0
South West		BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ
1996)	Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.3	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.2	3.3
1997)	averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.3	5.9	2.3	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.8	2.3
1998)		84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.7	1.9
1999)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	61.8	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4
2001)		53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	3.0	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.1
2002)		50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.1	..	..	37.1	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1
2002	Mar 14	55.1	41.0	14.1	2.2	3.0	1.2	50.8	0.0	-0.2	37.8	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.1
	Apr 11	52.7	39.2	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.1	50.9	0.1	0.0	37.7	13.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
	May 9	50.1	37.3	12.8	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.8	-0.1	0.0	37.6	13.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
	Jun 13	48.1	35.8	12.2	1.9	2.6	1.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	37.6	13.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
	Jul 11	48.4	35.7	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	50.3	-0.5	-0.2	37.2	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1
	Aug 8	49.4	35.8	13.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	50.1	-0.2	-0.2	36.9	13.2	2.0	2.7	1.1
	Sep 12	47.9	34.7	13.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	49.6	-0.5	-0.4	36.5	13.1	1.9	2.7	1.1
	Oct 10	47.1	34.4	12.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	49.5	-0.1	-0.3	36.5	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.1
	Nov 14	47.4	34.8	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.8	-0.7	-0.4	36.0	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1
	Dec 12	48.5	35.9	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.4	-0.4	-0.4	35.7	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003	Jan 9	54.1	39.7	14.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.2	-0.2	-0.4	35.5	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1
	Feb 13 R	55.3	40.6	14.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	48.6	0.4	-0.1	35.7	12.9	1.9	2.6	1.1
	Mar 13 P	53.2	39.0	14.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.8	0.2	0.1	35.7	13.1	1.9	2.6	1.1
England		VASR			VASS			BWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN
1996)	Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.0	9.7	3.7	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997)	averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.3	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.0	5.1	7.2	2.7
1998)		1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,083.0	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.1	2.3
1999)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001)		783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.3	1.6
2002)		770.1	578.5	191.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	761.3	..	..	573.7	187.6	3.0	4.1	1.6
2002	Mar 14	799.9	605.1	194.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	</							

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by region

# F.1

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.5	3.8	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.3	3.7	
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	9.2	3.0	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	9.1	2.9	
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	8.0	2.7	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.5	7.9	2.6	
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.2	2.5	
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.6	2.1	57.3	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.6	2.1	
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	4.0	5.7	2.0	
2002)	47.6	36.6	11.0	3.7	5.4	1.8	47.1	..	..	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.4	1.7	
2002 Mar 14	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.8	1.8	47.4	-0.4	-0.5	36.8	10.6	3.7	5.4	1.7	
Apr 11	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.6	1.8	47.5	0.1	-0.1	36.8	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	
May 9	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.4	1.7	47.4	-0.1	-0.1	36.6	10.8	3.7	5.4	1.8	
Jun 13	44.9	34.8	10.1	3.5	5.1	1.6	47.1	-0.3	-0.1	36.4	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	
Jul 11	46.3	35.3	11.0	3.6	5.2	1.8	46.9	-0.2	-0.2	36.3	10.6	3.6	5.4	1.7	
Aug 8	47.2	35.7	11.5	3.7	5.3	1.9	46.7	-0.2	-0.2	36.2	10.5	3.6	5.4	1.7	
Sep 12	46.4	35.2	11.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	47.1	0.4	0.0	36.3	10.8	3.7	5.4	1.8	
Oct 10	44.4	33.9	10.5	3.4	5.0	1.7	46.7	-0.4	-0.1	35.9	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	
Nov 14	44.8	34.3	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	46.4	-0.3	-0.1	35.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	
Dec 12	45.5	35.0	10.5	3.5	5.2	1.7	45.9	-0.5	-0.4	35.0	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	
2003 Jan 9	50.5	38.8	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.8	-0.1	-0.3	35.0	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
Feb 13 R	50.6	38.8	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.6	-0.2	-0.3	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	
Mar 13 P	49.0	37.6	11.4	3.8	5.6	1.9	45.7	0.1	-0.1	35.0	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ	
1996) Annual	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.5	10.8	3.7	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.5	
1997) averages	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.2	9.1	3.0	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.1	9.0	2.9	
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.6	8.1	2.8	138.3	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.4	8.0	2.6	
1999)	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.2	7.5	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.1	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.4	
2000)	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.7	6.6	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.5	2.2	
2001)	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.1	6.0	2.0	105.2	..	..	82.0	23.2	4.0	5.9	1.9	
2002)	104.5	80.7	23.8	4.0	5.8	1.9	102.0	..	..	79.4	22.6	3.9	5.7	1.8	
2002 Mar 14	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.2	6.2	1.9	102.6	-0.5	-0.9	80.3	22.3	3.9	5.8	1.8	
Apr 11	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.1	6.1	1.9	104.1	1.5	0.0	81.2	22.9	4.0	5.9	1.8	
May 9	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.0	5.9	1.9	102.7	-1.4	-0.1	79.9	22.8	3.9	5.8	1.8	
Jun 13	102.9	79.3	23.6	3.9	5.7	1.9	102.4	-0.3	-0.1	79.6	22.8	3.9	5.8	1.8	
Jul 11	106.8	80.9	25.9	4.1	5.8	2.1	101.5	-0.9	-0.9	78.9	22.6	3.9	5.7	1.8	
Aug 8	106.9	80.7	26.1	4.1	5.8	2.1	101.1	-0.4	-0.5	78.6	22.5	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Sep 12	98.1	75.0	23.1	3.7	5.4	1.8	101.3	0.2	-0.4	78.5	22.8	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Oct 10	95.5	73.8	21.8	3.6	5.3	1.7	100.8	-0.5	-0.2	78.3	22.5	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Nov 14	96.6	75.0	21.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	100.6	-0.2	-0.2	78.1	22.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Dec 12	97.5	75.9	21.5	3.7	5.5	1.7	99.7	-0.9	-0.5	77.2	22.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	
2003 Jan 9	109.8	85.3	24.5	4.2	6.2	2.0	99.6	-0.1	-0.4	77.2	22.4	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Feb 13 R	110.7	85.4	25.2	4.2	6.2	2.0	99.7	0.1	-0.3	77.1	22.6	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Mar 13 P	107.2	82.5	24.6	4.1	6.0	2.0	99.2	-0.5	-0.2	76.6	22.6	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
1996) Annual	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.6	5.8	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.8	14.6	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	7.4	10.1	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7	
1999)	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.8	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	2.7	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	4.9	6.8	2.7	
2002)	36.5	27.9	8.7	4.5	6.3	2.4	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.5	6.3	2.4	
2002 Mar 14	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.7	6.6	2.3	37.5	-0.3	-0.3	28.6	8.9	4.7	6.5	2.5	
Apr 11	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.6	6.5	2.3	37.6	0.1	-0.1	28.6	9.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	
May 9	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.4	6.3	2.2	37.1	-0.5	-0.2	28.2	8.9	4.6	6.4	2.5	
Jun 13	35.9	27.4	8.6	4.5	6.2	2.4	36.9	-0.2	-0.2	28.0	8.9	4.6	6.3	2.5	
Jul 11	38.6	28.5	10.2	4.8	6.4	2.8	36.2	-0.7	-0.5	27.7	8.5	4.5	6.3	2.4	
Aug 8	38.3	28.1	10.2	4.8	6.4	2.8	35.2	-1.0	-0.6	27.2	8.0	4.4	6.2	2.2	
Sep 12	36.7	27.3	9.4	4.6	6.2	2.6	35.3	0.1	-0.5	27.0	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Oct 10	34.4	26.1	8.3	4.3	5.9	2.3	35.2	-0.1	-0.3	26.9	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Nov 14	33.5	25.7	7.8	4.2	5.8	2.1	35.1	-0.1	0.0	26.8	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Dec 12	33.7	26.2	7.5	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	26.9	8.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	
2003 Jan 9	35.5	27.4	8.1	4.4	6.2	2.2	35.0	-0.3	-0.1	26.6	8.4	4.4	6.0	2.3	
Feb 13 R	35.2	27.4	7.8	4.4	6.2	2.2	34.7	-0.3	-0.1	26.5	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Mar 13 P	34.6	26.9	7.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	34.7	0.0	-0.2	26.4	8.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	

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

- a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see pp219-24, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.
- b The rates in this table are calculated using denominator = claimant count + plus workforce jobs, and therefore are not consistent with the sub-regional percentages in Tables F.11, F.12, F.13 and F.14.
- P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
- R Revised.

Note: Formerly Table C.11.  
The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance on 19 March 2001, and its extension on 28 October 2002, means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of these changes.

Since 19 March 2001 Joint Claims for JSA has applied to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. Joint Claims was extended on 28 October 2002 to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 28 October 1957.

ONS estimate that the introduction of Joint Claims had an initial upward effect on the claimant count, which accumulated between April and August 2001, of some 6,500 for the UK overall at the time (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women). The total effect of the extension on 28 October has been to add a further estimated 3,800 (900 men and 2,900 women) to the count between October 2002 and February 2003.

All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back three years (to January 2000), following the latest annual review. For further details see pp

The denominators used to calculate workplace-based regional and national claimant count rates have been updated (with the rates for January 2002 to March 2003 now being based on mid-2002 denominators) and revised back to 1996. These workplace-based denominators, which are no longer used to calculate rates for sub-regional areas, relate to the sum of claimants and workforce jobs for the corresponding mid-year (or the latest available mid-year estimate, currently for June 2002). There are no changes to the residence-based denominators for calculating the claimant count figures as proportions of the resident working age population for local authorities and NUTS 3 areas, introduced this January. These will be updated later this year.

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			All ages						18-24							
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
2001	Mar	8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
	Apr	12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
	May	10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
	Jun	14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Jul	12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
	Aug	9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
	Sep	13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
	Oct	11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
	Nov	8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Dec	13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002	Jan	10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
	Feb	14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
	Mar	14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
	Apr	11	969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
	May	9	942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
	Jun	13	925.2	401.9	197.5	171.6	93.8	16.7	60.4	230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
	Jul	11	944.5	432.6	194.4	164.9	93.9	16.2	58.7	248.1	151.5	55.8	35.3	4.8	2.2	0.5
	Aug	8	951.1	448.5	186.6	165.3	93.5	15.9	57.3	255.0	161.4	52.5	35.7	4.9	2.1	0.5
	Sep	12	924.6	434.5	181.0	160.3	93.1	16.1	55.7	246.8	157.2	51.3	32.8	5.0	2.2	0.5
	Oct	10	895.9	415.9	182.5	151.4	92.2	16.3	54.0	231.9	143.6	53.8	29.2	4.9	2.3	0.5
	Nov	14	894.3	423.0	181.8	146.1	91.4	16.0	52.1	227.2	141.1	53.9	27.1	4.6	2.2	0.5
	Dec	12	908.0	431.0	188.7	145.7	91.7	15.7	50.9	229.4	140.9	56.5	27.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
2003	Jan	9	986.3	471.5	207.4	161.4	95.1	14.8	50.9	253.4	153.9	61.6	32.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
	Feb	13	1,001.1	474.5	220.0	162.2	95.1	14.4	49.3	266.1	162.2	65.0	33.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
	Mar	13	980.7	448.8	223.7	165.3	94.8	14.6	48.1	260.6	153.8	66.1	35.5	4.6	2.0	0.5
Male			GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2001	Mar	8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Apr	12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
	May	10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
	Jun	14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
	Jul	12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Aug	9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Sep	13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Oct	11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
	Nov	8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
	Dec	13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002	Jan	10	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
	Feb	14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
	Mar	14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
	Apr	11	736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
	May	9	715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
	Jun	13	701.0	292.9	148.0	133.6	75.8	18.1	50.7	159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	2.0	0.3
	Jul	11	706.7	308.2	145.2	128.4	75.7	17.7	49.2	168.3	101.2	38.8	24.9	3.1	2.1	0.3
	Aug	8	706.3	315.5	139.2	128.5	75.2	17.4	47.9	171.8	106.9	36.4	24.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
	Sep	12	688.7	307.7	134.7	125.0	74.8	17.6	46.5	166.7	104.9	35.3	22.9	3.2	2.1	0.3
	Oct	10	671.2	298.2	135.5	118.4	74.1	17.8	45.1	157.8	97.1	36.8	20.4	3.2	2.2	0.3
	Nov	14	674.5	307.5	135.5	114.3	73.7	17.4	43.4	156.9	97.5	37.1	18.9	3.0	2.1	0.3
	Dec	12	688.8	318.5	139.9	114.0	74.1	16.9	42.3	161.0	100.0	38.8	18.9	2.9	2.0	0.3
2003	Jan	9	746.5	347.4	154.2	125.5	76.9	16.0	42.4	177.6	108.7	42.7	22.8	3.1	1.9	0.3
	Feb	13	755.0	346.6	164.4	126.1	77.0	15.6	41.0	186.3	113.6	45.6	23.6	3.2	1.9	0.3
	Mar	13	739.0	326.1	168.4	127.8	76.8	15.8	39.9	182.3	107.1	47.1	24.7	3.1	1.9	0.3
Female			GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
2001	Mar	8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
	Apr	12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
	May	10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
	Jun	14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
	Jul	12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
	Aug	9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
	Sep	13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
	Oct	11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
	Nov	8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
	Dec	13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002	Jan	10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
	Feb	14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
	Mar	14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
	Apr	11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

# F.2

UNITED KINGDOM				25-49					50 and over							
					Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months
All			GEZF		IACM		IACS		IACY		IACB		IADH			
2001	Mar	8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
	Apr	12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
	May	10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
	Jun	14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
	Jul	12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
	Aug	9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
	Sep	13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
	Oct	11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
	Nov	8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
	Dec	13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002	Jan	10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
	Feb	14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
	Mar	14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
	Apr	11	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
	May	9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
	Jun	13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
	Jul	11	527.9	218.0	107.8	101.8	67.9	19.0	32.4	156.3	54.1	28.3	27.0	21.1	30.0	25.9
	Aug	8	528.1	223.3	104.3	101.9	67.5	18.7	31.1	156.4	55.3	27.4	26.8	21.0	29.9	25.8
	Sep	12	514.5	216.0	101.5	100.4	67.1	18.8	29.5	152.6	53.3	26.3	26.3	20.9	30.6	25.7
	Oct	10	502.5	210.8	101.4	96.0	66.2	18.8	28.1	150.8	53.2	25.6	25.5	21.0	30.8	25.5
	Nov	14	503.9	217.0	101.1	93.9	65.6	18.3	26.3	152.6	56.5	25.3	24.4	21.1	30.4	25.3
	Dec	12	513.0	223.6	104.2	94.0	66.0	17.8	25.3	155.0	58.3	26.2	24.1	21.2	29.9	25.1
2003	Jan	9	554.1	244.8	113.9	101.8	68.5	16.9	25.1	167.5	64.4	29.7	26.3	21.9	28.2	25.3
	Feb	13	554.1	240.1	120.3	101.7	68.3	16.6	23.6	166.6	60.7	32.6	26.2	21.9	28.3	25.2
	Mar	13	542.6	226.8	122.5	102.7	68.1	16.7	22.5	163.0	56.5	33.0	26.5	21.9	28.8	25.1
Male			IACI		IACN		IACT		IACW		IADC		IADI			
2001	Mar	8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
	Apr	12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
	May	10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
	Jun	14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
	Jul	12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
	Aug	9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
	Sep	13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
	Oct	11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
	Nov	8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
	Dec	13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002	Jan	10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
	Feb	14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
	Mar	14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
	Apr	11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
	May	9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
	Jun	13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
	Jul	11	415.4	163.9	84.5	82.8	56.4	20.3	27.8	116.3	38.2	20.6	20.4	16.1	31.9	21.0
	Aug	8	413.0	165.7	81.7	82.9	55.9	20.0	26.7	115.2	38.2	19.9	20.2	16.1	32.1	21.0
	Sep	12	403.5	161.4	79.5	81.8	55.5	20.0	25.3	112.9	37.2	19.0	19.8	16.1	32.7	20.9
	Oct	10	395.6	159.1	79.4	78.4	54.8	19.9	24.0	112.2	37.7	18.4	19.2	16.1	32.9	20.7
	Nov	14	398.2	165.1	79.4	76.7	54.5	19.3	22.6	113.8	40.5	18.3	18.3	16.2	32.3	20.5
	Dec	12	406.5	172.2	81.2	76.8	54.8	18.8	21.6	115.6	41.9	18.9	18.1	16.3	31.8	20.4
2003	Jan	9	437.8	187.7	88.9	82.8	56.9	17.9	21.5	125.0	46.5	21.5	19.5	16.9	30.0	20.6
	Feb	13	436.8	182.9	94.0	82.7	56.9	17.6	20.2	124.2	43.6	23.6	19.5	16.9	30.1	20.5
	Mar	13	427.5	172.2	96.3	83.2	56.7	17.7	19.2	121.4	40.4	24.0	19.7	16.9	30.7	20.4
Female			IACJ		IACO		IACU		IACX		IADD		IADJ			
2001	Mar	8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
	Apr	12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
	May	10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6
	Jun	14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5
	Jul	12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
	Aug	9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
	Sep	13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
	Oct	11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
	Nov	8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
	Dec	13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002	Jan	10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
	Feb	14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
	Mar	14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15					



# F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at March 13 2003

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>									<b>SOUTH WEST</b>							
13 or less	7,211	9,735	2,423	19,930	2,817	2,520	731	6,519	5,790	10,217	3,032	19,370	2,808	3,586	1,286	7,970
Over 13 and up to 26	3,452	5,547	1,431	10,517	1,139	1,191	410	2,818	2,171	5,212	1,693	9,151	938	1,509	691	3,193
26 and up to 52	1,783	4,296	1,101	7,205	720	814	317	1,872	927	3,596	1,083	5,626	393	917	420	1,744
52 and up to 104	157	3,306	1,067	4,532	52	509	248	814	116	2,150	856	3,124	73	462	237	773
Over 104	9	1,222	1,692	2,923	3	162	253	418	16	596	846	1,458	7	123	227	357
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	18.8	35.8	16.5	1.2	12.9	25.6	9.9	1.5	12.6	22.7	11.8	1.9	8.9	16.2	8.1
<b>All</b>	<b>12,612</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>45,107</b>	<b>4,731</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>12,441</b>	<b>9,020</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>38,729</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>14,037</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>									<b>ENGLAND</b>							
13 or less	15,029	20,828	4,626	41,440	5,994	5,488	1,633	13,854	84,655	139,710	32,724	261,825	37,648	45,051	13,447	100,100
Over 13 and up to 26	6,766	11,545	2,717	21,177	2,426	2,611	868	6,035	37,038	77,683	19,167	134,679	15,441	21,784	7,360	45,375
26 and up to 52	3,707	10,086	2,106	15,938	1,488	1,899	687	4,102	20,012	67,202	15,685	103,152	9,016	16,443	5,592	31,256
52 and up to 104	542	6,974	1,883	9,408	261	1,118	469	1,854	2,527	45,713	13,332	61,614	1,265	9,592	4,036	14,925
Over 104	54	2,930	2,350	5,334	29	429	415	873	271	15,959	15,451	31,682	149	2,865	3,658	6,672
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	18.9	30.9	15.8	2.8	13.4	21.7	10.2	1.9	17.8	29.9	15.7	2.2	13.0	22.6	10.9
<b>All</b>	<b>26,098</b>	<b>52,363</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>93,297</b>	<b>10,198</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>26,718</b>	<b>144,503</b>	<b>346,267</b>	<b>96,359</b>	<b>592,952</b>	<b>63,519</b>	<b>95,735</b>	<b>34,093</b>	<b>198,328</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>									<b>WALES</b>							
13 or less	10,858	15,962	3,614	31,159	4,524	4,363	1,347	10,808	6,489	8,259	2,063	17,138	2,582	2,392	740	5,929
Over 13 and up to 26	4,578	8,911	2,125	15,700	1,865	2,318	749	5,036	2,859	4,641	1,221	8,750	1,039	1,122	444	2,629
26 and up to 52	2,305	7,515	1,783	11,629	989	1,558	567	3,138	1,229	3,774	1,024	6,036	532	740	315	1,595
52 and up to 104	201	4,683	1,560	6,450	113	900	434	1,448	120	2,419	780	3,319	69	415	226	710
Over 104	34	1,119	1,938	3,092	19	190	405	614	15	1,121	1,015	2,151	12	177	221	410
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	15.2	31.7	14.0	1.8	11.7	24.0	9.8	1.3	17.5	29.4	14.6	1.9	12.2	23.0	9.9
<b>All</b>	<b>17,976</b>	<b>38,190</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>68,030</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>9,329</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>21,044</b>	<b>10,712</b>	<b>20,214</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>37,394</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>11,273</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>									<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
13 or less	6,956	10,881	2,961	21,160	3,110	3,827	1,366	8,624	12,230	19,597	4,714	37,866	4,890	5,779	1,665	13,363
Over 13 and up to 26	2,998	5,868	1,630	10,553	1,230	1,685	692	3,654	5,178	10,751	2,985	19,122	1,807	2,607	952	5,552
26 and up to 52	1,441	4,535	1,242	7,243	657	1,097	469	2,250	2,184	8,832	2,276	13,387	877	1,731	663	3,341
52 and up to 104	197	3,025	1,013	4,235	86	619	292	999	176	5,605	1,991	7,781	97	948	494	1,551
Over 104	11	1,088	1,206	2,305	5	146	339	490	13	1,525	2,284	3,822	5	194	435	634
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	16.2	27.6	14.4	1.8	10.4	20.0	9.3	1.0	15.4	30.0	14.2	1.3	10.1	22.1	8.9
<b>All</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>25,397</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>45,496</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>19,781</b>	<b>46,310</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>81,978</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>11,259</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>24,441</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>									<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>							
13 or less	11,331	16,561	4,121	32,511	4,756	5,009	1,587	11,739	103,374	167,566	39,501	316,829	45,120	53,222	15,852	119,392
Over 13 and up to 26	4,936	9,057	2,435	16,509	2,000	2,315	899	5,303	45,075	93,075	23,373	162,551	18,287	25,513	8,756	53,556
26 and up to 52	2,569	8,245	1,953	12,802	1,056	1,764	657	3,493	23,425	79,808	18,985	122,575	10,425	18,914	6,570	36,192
52 and up to 104	256	5,619	1,712	7,592	126	1,065	485	1,678	2,823	53,737	16,103	72,714	1,431	10,955	4,756	17,186
Over 104	31	2,851	2,113	4,995	25	454	526	1,005	299	18,605	18,750	37,655	166	3,236	4,314	7,716
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	20.0	31.0	16.9	1.9	14.3	24.3	11.6	1.8	17.5	29.9	15.5	2.1	12.7	22.5	10.6
<b>All</b>	<b>19,123</b>	<b>42,333</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>74,409</b>	<b>7,963</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>23,218</b>	<b>174,996</b>	<b>412,791</b>	<b>116,712</b>	<b>712,324</b>	<b>75,429</b>	<b>111,840</b>	<b>40,248</b>	<b>234,042</b>
<b>EAST</b>									<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>							
13 or less	6,516	11,948	3,258	22,063	3,162	4,222	1,548	9,294	3,761	4,635	869	9,310	1,545	1,379	321	3,276
Over 13 and up to 26	2,485	6,049	1,921	10,515	1,193	1,805	840	3,913	2,014	3,189	656	5,868	749	749	229	1,732
26 and up to 52	1,174	4,383	1,377	6,954	550	1,130	506	2,207	1,233	3,358	668	5,262	461	609	227	1,300
52 and up to 104	171	2,653	1,041	3,867	80	556	350	992	281	2,971	798	4,051	79	471	258	808
Over 104	28	677	938	1,643	12	105	245	362	22	550	1,648	2,220	8	95	382	485
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.9	13.0	23.2	12.2	1.8	8.5	17.1	8.1	4.1	23.9	52.7	23.5	3.1	17.1	45.2	17
<b>All</b>	<b>10,374</b>	<b>25,710</b>	<b>8,535</b>	<b>45,042</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>7,818</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>16,768</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>14,703</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>26,711</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>3,303</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>7,601</b>
<b>LONDON</b>									<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>							
13 or less	13,085	27,627	4,221	45,461	6,938	10,530	2,101	20,021	107,135	172,201	40,370	326,139	46,665	54,601	16,173	122,668
Over 13 and up to 26	6,739	17,202	2,762	26,809	3,460	5,950	1,301	10,849	47,089	96,264	24,029	168,419	19,036	26,262	8,985	55,288
26 and up to 52	4,746	18,314	3,137	26,240	2,581	5,733	1,391	9,746	24,658	83,166	19,653	127,837	10,886	19,523	6,797	37,492
52 and up to 104	724	13,775	2,834	17,345	379	3,632	1,145	5,162	3,104	56,708	16,901	76,765	1,510	11,426	5,014	17,994
Over 104	74	4,658	3,213	7,945	37	1,057	965	2,059	321	19,155	20,398	39,875	174	3,331	4,696	8,201
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	22.6	37.4	20.4	3.1	17.4	30.6	15.1	1.9	17.7	30.7	15.8	2.2	12.8	23.3	10.8
<b>All</b>	<b>25,368</b>	<b>81,576</b>	<b>16,167</b>	<b>123,800</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>26,902</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>47,837</b>	<b>182,307</b>	<b>427,494</b>	<b>121,351</b>	<b>739,035</b>	<b>78,271</b>	<b>115,143</b>	<b>41,665</b>	<b>241,643</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,879	15,951	4,468	28,731	3,539	5,506	1,848	11,271								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,913	8,292	2,453	13,748	1,190	2,400	910	4,574								
26 and up to 52	1,360	6,232	1,903	9,515	582	1,531	578	2,704								
52 and up to 104	163	3,528	1,366	5,061	95	731	376	1,205								
Over 104	14	818	1,155	1,987	12	199	283	494								
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	12.5	22.2	11.9	2.0	9.0	16.5	8.4								
<b>All</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>34,821</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>59,042</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>20,248</b>								

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.



# CLAIMANT COUNT F.11

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>b</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>b</sup>
<b>ENGLAND</b>									
Alnwick and Amble	444	203	647	..	Holsworthy	71	39	110	..
Andover	340	143	483	..	Horncastle	114	48	162	..
Appleby	34	18	52	..	Huddersfield	2,919	900	3,819	..
Ashford	826	240	1,066	..	Hull	8,454	2,572	11,026	..
Axminster	108	44	152	..	Huntingdon	762	324	1,086	..
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,752	887	3,639	..	Ilfracombe	240	100	340	..
Banbury	571	198	769	..	Ipswich	3,099	999	4,098	..
Barnard Castle	95	40	135	..	Isle of Wight	1,844	594	2,438	..
Barnsley	2,877	1,022	3,899	..	Keighley and Skipton	1,197	385	1,582	..
Barnstaple	500	236	736	..	Kendal	209	91	300	..
Barrow-in-Furness	1,250	331	1,581	..	Keswick	34	8	42	..
Basingstoke	857	296	1,153	..	Kettering and Corby	1,477	556	2,033	..
Bath	1,113	454	1,567	..	Kidderminster	908	323	1,231	..
Bedford	2,085	737	2,822	..	King's Lynn	1,064	367	1,431	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	281	127	408	..	Kingsbridge	105	36	141	..
Bideford	491	200	691	..	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,833	549	2,382	..
Birmingham	33,707	9,992	43,699	..	Launceston	183	77	260	..
Bishop Auckland	2,340	773	3,113	..	Leeds	10,215	2,986	13,201	..
Blackburn	3,066	961	4,027	..	Leek	293	146	439	..
Blackpool	3,702	1,074	4,776	..	Leicester	8,949	3,213	12,162	..
Bolton	3,734	1,112	4,846	..	Leominster	246	92	338	..
Boston	426	145	571	..	Lincoln	1,792	508	2,300	..
Bournemouth	2,000	641	2,641	..	Liskeard	336	152	488	..
Bradford	9,258	2,602	11,860	..	Liverpool	21,561	5,896	27,457	..
Bridgwater	698	284	982	..	London	123,386	48,071	171,457	..
Bridlington and Driffield	947	362	1,309	..	Loughborough	1,112	403	1,515	..
Bridport	132	48	180	..	Louth	390	122	512	..
Brighton	4,793	1,686	6,479	..	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,546	516	2,062	..
Bristol	6,541	2,105	8,646	..	Ludlow	194	60	254	..
Bude	222	95	317	..	Luton	3,986	1,401	5,387	..
Burnley	902	293	1,195	..	Maidstone and North Kent	6,417	2,339	8,756	..
Burton on Trent	1,339	525	1,864	..	Malton	133	50	183	..
Bury St Edmunds	445	178	623	..	Malvern	325	113	438	..
Buxton	462	146	608	..	Manchester	28,253	7,769	36,022	..
Calderdale	2,692	833	3,525	..	Mansfield	3,213	1,215	4,428	..
Cambridge	2,043	732	2,775	..	Matlock	321	129	450	..
Camelford	69	59	128	..	Melton Mowbray	197	94	291	..
Canterbury	1,216	425	1,641	..	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,503	2,629	13,132	..
Carlisle	1,274	464	1,738	..	Mildenhall	204	121	325	..
Chard	143	61	204	..	Milton Keynes	2,468	915	3,383	..
Cheltenham	1,247	388	1,635	..	Minehead	278	104	382	..
Chesterfield	2,486	911	3,397	..	Morpeth and Ashington	2,383	858	3,241	..
Chichester	1,157	451	1,608	..	Nelson and Colne	853	288	1,141	..
Chippenham	451	205	656	..	Newark	527	189	716	..
Cinderford	575	285	860	..	Newbury	514	194	708	..
Cirencester	308	104	412	..	Newquay	404	221	625	..
Clacton	1,065	353	1,418	..	Newton Abbot	552	195	747	..
Colchester	2,111	879	2,990	..	Northallerton and Thirsk	275	118	393	..
Coventry	7,430	2,248	9,678	..	Northampton	2,840	1,025	3,865	..
Crawley	2,259	771	3,030	..	Norwich	3,282	1,070	4,352	..
Crewe	2,001	714	2,715	..	Nottingham	10,400	3,165	13,565	..
Cromer	508	184	692	..	Okehampton	170	64	234	..
Darlington	1,642	450	2,092	..	Oswestry	336	150	486	..
Dartmouth	76	33	109	..	Oxford	2,535	909	3,444	..
Derby	4,493	1,470	5,963	..	Paignton and Totnes	984	365	1,349	..
Devizes	221	92	313	..	Penrith	131	57	188	..
Diss	243	141	384	..	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	811	356	1,167	..
Doncaster	4,405	1,350	5,755	..	Peterborough	2,158	669	2,827	..
Dorchester and Weymouth	707	266	973	..	Pickering	104	58	162	..
Dover	967	314	1,281	..	Plymouth	3,857	1,321	5,178	..
Dudley and Sandwell	8,249	2,577	10,826	..	Poole	1,053	354	1,407	..
Eastbourne	1,449	474	1,923	..	Portsmouth	4,338	1,350	5,688	..
Evesham	284	105	389	..	Preston	3,229	929	4,158	..
Exeter	1,941	663	2,604	..	Reading	4,044	1,493	5,537	..
Fakenham	183	72	255	..	Redruth and Camborne	682	201	883	..
Falmouth	426	152	578	..	Retford	406	138	544	..
Folkestone	1,079	334	1,413	..	Richmond	187	110	297	..
Gainsborough	516	193	709	..	Rochdale	2,571	713	3,284	..
Gloucester	1,748	574	2,322	..	Rugby	816	293	1,109	..
Goole and Selby	859	340	1,199	..	Salisbury	411	137	548	..
Grantham	442	192	634	..	Scarborough	1,228	420	1,648	..
Great Yarmouth	2,069	728	2,797	..	Scunthorpe	1,792	664	2,456	..
Grimsby	3,182	992	4,174	..	Settle	60	34	94	..
Guildford and Aldershot	2,424	935	3,359	..	Shaftesbury	229	100	329	..
Haltwhistle	108	45	153	..	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,462	3,426	15,888	..
Harlow	1,665	656	2,321	..	Shrewsbury	1,048	312	1,360	..
Harrogate and Ripon	840	304	1,144	..	Skegness and Mablethorpe	774	309	1,083	..
Hartlepool	2,192	529	2,721	..	Sleaford	242	122	364	..
Harwich	285	72	357	..	Slough and Woking	13,974	5,270	19,244	..
Hastings	1,992	599	2,591	..	South Molton	70	48	118	..
Haverhill and Sudbury	511	221	732	..	Southampton and Winchester	4,501	1,264	5,765	..
Hawes and Leyburn	41	26	67	..	Southend	6,463	2,465	8,928	..
Helston	256	158	414	..	Spalding and Holbeach	373	143	516	..
Hereford	1,000	356	1,356	..	St Austell	534	224	758	..
Hexham	236	95	331	..	Stafford	1,177	429	1,606	..

# F.11 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>b</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>b</sup>
SCOTLAND									
Stamford	308	135	443	..	Aberdeen	2,672	796	3,468	..
Stevenage	2,329	979	3,308	..	Annan	230	105	335	..
Stoke	5,419	1,721	7,140	..	Argyll Islands	106	64	170	..
Stroud	618	240	858	..	Ayr	1,777	603	2,380	..
Sunderland and Durham	7,196	2,082	9,278	..	Badenoch	135	55	190	..
Swindon	2,246	833	3,079	..	Banff	227	91	318	..
Taunton	643	213	856	..	Berwickshire	165	72	237	..
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,907	747	2,654	..	Brechin and Montrose	505	213	718	..
Thanet	2,042	666	2,708	..	Campbeltown	178	81	259	..
Thetford	419	163	582	..	Crieff	119	54	173	..
Tiverton	289	99	388	..	Dingwall	739	145	884	..
Torquay	1,104	355	1,459	..	Dufftown	70	30	100	..
Trowbridge and Warminster	736	270	1,006	..	Dumbarton	1,421	445	1,866	..
Truro	483	190	673	..	Dumfries	1,087	418	1,505	..
Tunbridge Wells	1,085	362	1,447	..	Dundee	4,509	1,327	5,836	..
Tyneside	18,116	4,765	22,881	..	Dunfermline	2,557	748	3,305	..
Wadebridge and Bodmin	325	129	454	..	Dunoon and Rothesay	420	116	536	..
Wakefield	3,960	1,376	5,336	..	East Ayrshire	2,689	891	3,580	..
Warrington	4,289	1,339	5,628	..	Edinburgh	9,911	2,841	12,752	..
Warwick	1,348	461	1,809	..	Elgin and Forres	544	274	818	..
Wellingborough	1,137	494	1,631	..	Falkirk	2,462	705	3,167	..
Wells	598	243	841	..	Forfar	439	181	620	..
Weston-super-Mare	761	233	994	..	Fraserburgh	169	60	229	..
Whitby	291	93	384	..	Galashiels and Peebles	430	173	603	..
Whitehaven	1,139	331	1,470	..	Girvan	208	49	257	..
Wigan and St. Helens	6,036	1,782	7,818	..	Glasgow	25,302	6,677	31,979	..
Windermere	62	29	91	..	Greenock	2,088	490	2,578	..
Wirral and Chester	6,957	1,935	8,892	..	Hawick	260	90	350	..
Wisbech	631	279	910	..	Huntly	87	30	117	..
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,817	3,003	12,820	..	Inverness	1,244	354	1,598	..
Woodbridge	419	145	564	..	Keith and Buckie	274	110	384	..
Worcester	1,349	466	1,815	..	Kelso and Jedburgh	94	49	143	..
Workington	1,135	331	1,466	..	Kirkcaldy	3,822	1,174	4,996	..
Worksop	716	242	958	..	Kirkcudbright	188	88	276	..
Worthing	1,018	260	1,278	..	Lewis and Harris	438	66	504	..
Yeovil	502	190	692	..	Lochaber	223	116	339	..
York	1,617	527	2,144	..	Lochgilphead	80	43	123	..
WALES					Motherwell and Lanark	5,608	1,663	7,271	..
Aberystwyth	306	100	406	..	Newton Stewart	114	71	185	..
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,306	350	1,656	..	North Ayrshire	3,270	1,162	4,432	..
Betws-y-Coed	94	41	135	..	Oban	176	76	252	..
Brecon	164	55	219	..	Orkney Islands	172	76	248	..
Bridgend	1,609	519	2,128	..	Perth	836	271	1,107	..
Cardiff	6,948	1,770	8,718	..	Peterhead	369	118	487	..
Cardigan	257	110	367	..	Pitlochry	62	28	90	..
Carmarthen	491	181	672	..	Shetland Isles	244	68	312	..
Colwyn and Conwy	872	269	1,141	..	Skye and Ullapool	332	178	510	..
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,255	403	1,658	..	St Andrews	420	140	560	..
Dolgellau and Barmouth	184	64	248	..	Stirling	1,857	582	2,439	..
Fishguard and St David's	186	73	259	..	Stranraer	379	117	496	..
Flint	1,224	417	1,641	..	Sutherland	282	113	395	..
Haverfordwest	898	330	1,228	..	Thurso	197	55	252	..
Holyhead	393	154	547	..	Uists and Barra	104	33	137	..
Knighton and Radnor	59	34	93	..	Wick	255	69	324	..
Lampeter	212	76	288	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Llandeilo	113	40	153	..	Ballymena	900	355	1,255	..
Llandrindod Wells	211	76	287	..	Belfast	13,850	3,585	17,435	..
Llanelli	1,113	308	1,421	..	Coleraine	1,429	442	1,871	..
Llangefni and Amlwch	572	209	781	..	Craigavon	1,932	606	2,538	..
Machynlleth	124	61	185	..	Derry	3,436	885	4,321	..
Merthyr	1,028	288	1,316	..	Dungannon	425	166	591	..
Neath and Port Talbot	1,581	480	2,061	..	Enniskillen	1,283	416	1,699	..
Newport	2,770	781	3,551	..	Mid-Ulster	516	227	743	..
Newtown	114	53	167	..	Newry	1,517	480	1,997	..
Pembroke and Tenby	634	244	878	..	Omagh	793	281	1,074	..
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,916	850	3,766	..	Strabane	863	239	1,102	..
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	248	84	332	..					
Pwllheli	164	55	219	..					
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,119	367	1,486	..					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,816	803	3,619	..					
Ruthin and Bala	183	50	233	..					
Swansea	3,938	1,123	5,061	..					
Welshpool	142	78	220	..					
Wrexham	1,399	458	1,857	..					

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

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

b The working-age population figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseekers Allowances for these areas, are not yet available and will be published once the 2001 Census ward level data are available. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.21.

# CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>747,895</b>	<b>244,393</b>	<b>992,288</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>24,905</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>45,363</b>	<b>12,544</b>	<b>57,907</b>	<b>3.8</b>	Barnsley	2,653	946	3,599	2.7
Darlington UA	1,636	445	2,081	3.5	Doncaster	4,128	1,262	5,390	3.1
Hartlepool UA	2,192	529	2,721	5.2	Rotherham	3,621	1,000	4,621	3.1
Middlesbrough UA	3,972	957	4,929	6.0	Sheffield	8,873	2,422	11,295	3.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,857	687	3,544	4.3	<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>29,978</b>	<b>8,974</b>	<b>38,952</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,533	945	4,478	4.1	Bradford	8,544	2,380	10,924	3.9
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>2.6</b>	Calderdale	2,692	833	3,525	3.0
Chester-le-Street	556	154	710	2.1	Kirklees	4,662	1,439	6,101	2.6
Derwentside	993	338	1,331	2.6	Leeds	10,204	2,982	13,186	3.0
Durham	896	281	1,177	2.0	Wakefield	3,876	1,340	5,216	2.7
Easington	1,084	319	1,403	2.5	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>46,352</b>	<b>16,224</b>	<b>62,576</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Sedgefield	1,181	412	1,593	3.0	<b>Derby UA</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Teesdale	173	64	237	1.6	<b>Leicester UA</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Wear Valley	995	313	1,308	3.6	<b>Nottingham UA</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Rutland UA</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Alnwick	373	164	537	2.9	<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Berwick-upon-Tweed	309	143	452	3.0	Amber Valley	971	460	1,431	2.0
Blyth Valley	1,327	480	1,807	3.5	Bolsover	845	279	1,124	2.6
Castle Morpeth	464	163	627	2.1	Chesterfield	1,475	551	2,026	3.4
Tynedale	487	212	699	2.0	Derbyshire Dales	345	145	490	1.2
Wansbeck	1,180	446	1,626	4.4	Erewash	1,143	516	1,659	2.5
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>21,155</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>26,647</b>	<b>4.0</b>	High Peak	707	225	932	1.7
Gateshead	3,085	848	3,933	3.4	North East Derbyshire	1,022	362	1,384	2.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,572	1,227	6,799	4.2	South Derbyshire	507	212	719	1.4
North Tyneside	3,341	921	4,262	3.7	<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>1.6</b>
South Tyneside	3,959	1,014	4,973	5.5	Blaby	572	243	815	1.5
Sunderland	5,198	1,482	6,680	3.8	Charnwood	1,325	505	1,830	1.9
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>94,146</b>	<b>26,981</b>	<b>121,127</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Harborough	389	158	547	1.2
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Hinckley and Bosworth	732	342	1,074	1.7
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Melton	214	98	312	1.1
<b>Halton UA</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>4.0</b>	North West Leicestershire	560	244	804	1.5
<b>Warrington UA</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>2.1</b>	Oadby and Wigston	469	182	651	1.9
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Chester	872	273	1,145	1.6	Boston	409	136	545	1.7
Congleton	572	190	762	1.3	East Lindsey	1,341	503	1,844	2.5
Crewe and Nantwich	828	313	1,141	1.7	Lincoln	1,315	325	1,640	3.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston	735	211	946	1.9	North Kesteven	500	225	725	1.3
Macclesfield	773	232	1,005	1.1	South Holland	407	157	564	1.3
Vale Royal	1,052	330	1,382	1.9	South Kesteven	712	312	1,024	1.4
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>2.4</b>	West Lindsey	789	300	1,089	2.3
Allerdale	1,220	371	1,591	2.8	<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>7,852</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Barrow-in-Furness	1,049	259	1,308	3.0	Corby	810	274	1,084	3.3
Carlisle	1,169	417	1,586	2.6	Daventry	456	218	674	1.5
Copeland	1,193	346	1,539	3.6	East Northamptonshire	494	233	727	1.5
Eden	183	79	262	0.9	Kettering	642	272	914	1.8
South Lakeland	476	192	668	1.1	Northampton	2,289	775	3,064	2.5
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>10,126</b>	<b>46,517</b>	<b>3.0</b>	South Northamptonshire	310	124	434	0.9
Bolton	3,347	975	4,322	2.7	Wellingborough	681	274	955	2.1
Bury	1,692	481	2,173	2.0	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Manchester	11,068	2,852	13,920	5.6	Ashfield	1,347	535	1,882	2.7
Oldham	3,087	909	3,996	3.1	Bassetlaw	1,137	397	1,534	2.3
Rochdale	3,193	872	4,065	3.3	Broxtowe	946	328	1,274	1.9
Salford	3,184	840	4,024	3.1	Gedling	1,041	318	1,359	2.0
Stockport	2,366	689	3,055	1.8	Mansfield	1,201	406	1,607	2.7
Tameside	2,570	803	3,373	2.6	Newark and Sherwood	858	311	1,169	1.8
Trafford	2,087	559	2,646	2.1	Rushcliffe	604	212	816	1.2
Wigan	3,797	1,146	4,943	2.6	<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>75,881</b>	<b>23,538</b>	<b>99,419</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>10,733</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>14,054</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Burnley	853	274	1,127	2.1	<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Chorley	760	246	1,006	1.6	<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Fylde	359	109	468	1.1	<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hyndburn	763	270	1,033	2.1	Bridgnorth	293	136	429	1.3
Lancaster	1,791	543	2,334	2.9	North Shropshire	376	132	508	1.5
Pendle	887	300	1,187	2.2	Oswestry	288	130	418	1.9
Preston	1,781	469	2,250	2.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	706	201	907	1.6
Ribble Valley	160	53	213	0.7	South Shropshire	228	62	290	1.3
Rossendale	526	177	703	1.8	<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>1.9</b>
South Ribble	609	186	795	1.2	Cannock Chase	919	394	1,313	2.3
West Lancashire	1,464	452	1,916	2.9	East Staffordshire	835	317	1,152	1.8
Wyre	780	242	1,022	1.7	Lichfield	716	263	979	1.7
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>28,346</b>	<b>7,746</b>	<b>36,092</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,109	381	1,490	2.0
Knowsley	3,389	990	4,379	4.9	South Staffordshire	956	333	1,289	2.0
Liverpool	12,317	3,284	15,601	5.7	Stafford	1,032	346	1,378	1.8
Saint Helens	2,935	860	3,795	3.5	Staffordshire Moorlands	660	305	965	1.7
Sefton	4,355	1,161	5,516	3.4	Tamworth	745	319	1,064	2.2
Wirral	5,350	1,451	6,801	3.7	<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>69,560</b>	<b>21,377</b>	<b>90,937</b>	<b>3.0</b>	North Warwickshire	419	175	594	1.5
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,167	413	1,580	2.2
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>8,929</b>	<b>6.0</b>	Rugby	826	293	1,119	2.1
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>4.2</b>	Stratford-on-Avon	534	212	746	1.1
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Warwick	968	312	1,280	1.6
<b>York UA</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>	<b>52,123</b>	<b>15,086</b>	<b>67,209</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>1.6</b>	Birmingham	24,930	6,865	31,795	5.4
Craven	221	95	316	1.0	Coventry	5,299	1,381	6,680	3.6
Hambleton	466	178	644	1.3	Dudley	4,556	1,495	6,051	3.3
Harrogate	734	270	1,004	1.1	Sandwell	6,042	1,802	7,844	4.7
Richmondshire	242	144	386	1.3	Solihull	1,845	649	2,494	2.1
Ryedale	270	119	389	1.3	Walsall	4,245	1,347	5,592	3.7
Scarborough	1,502	504	2,006	3.3	Wolverhampton	5,206	1,537	6,743	4.8
Selby	538	206	744	1.6					

# F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
					<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>59,410</b>	<b>20,366</b>	<b>79,776</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>Bracknell Forest UA</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Bromsgrove	784	272	1,056	2.0	Brighton and Hove UA	3,809	1,353	5,162	3.2
Malvern Hills	363	126	489	1.2	Isle of Wight UA	1,844	594	2,438	3.2
Redditch	815	289	1,104	2.2	Medway UA	2,725	984	3,709	2.4
Worcester	922	299	1,221	2.1	Milton Keynes UA	2,054	761	2,815	2.1
Wychavon	605	233	838	1.2	Portsmouth UA	2,141	613	2,754	2.3
Wyre Forest	850	305	1,155	1.9	Reading UA	1,633	543	2,176	2.3
<b>EAST</b>	<b>45,566</b>	<b>16,938</b>	<b>62,504</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Slough UA	1,785	642	2,427	3.2
<b>Luton UA</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Southampton UA	2,812	682	3,494	2.5
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2.5</b>	West Berkshire UA	716	261	977	1.1
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	987	392	1,379	1.7
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>2.2</b>	Wokingham UA	751	290	1,041	1.1
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Bedford	1,760	564	2,324	2.5	Aylesbury Vale	854	274	1,128	1.1
Mid Bedfordshire	657	302	959	1.3	Chiltern	520	168	688	1.3
South Bedfordshire	980	379	1,359	1.9	South Bucks	334	141	475	1.3
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>1.4</b>	Wycombe	1,381	444	1,825	1.8
Cambridge	1,015	356	1,371	1.8	<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>2.0</b>
East Cambridgeshire	455	181	636	1.4	Eastbourne	999	318	1,317	2.7
Fenland	590	238	828	1.7	Hastings	1,448	414	1,862	3.7
Huntingdonshire	835	359	1,194	1.2	Lewes	646	236	882	1.7
South Cambridgeshire	586	197	783	1.0	Rother	573	192	765	1.8
<b>Essex</b>	<b>9,518</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Wealden	569	194	763	1.0
Basilston	1,620	642	2,262	2.2	<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>8,572</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Braintree	880	378	1,258	1.5	Basingstoke and Deane	750	280	1,030	1.1
Brentwood	334	136	470	1.2	East Hampshire	498	160	658	1.0
Castle Point	514	233	747	1.4	Eastleigh	527	203	730	1.0
Chelmsford	923	373	1,296	1.3	Fareham	484	157	641	1.0
Colchester	951	403	1,354	1.4	Gosport	477	142	619	1.3
Epping Forest	889	446	1,335	1.8	Hart	306	128	434	0.8
Harlow	832	315	1,147	2.4	Havant	1,092	378	1,470	2.2
Maldon	361	139	500	1.4	New Forest	737	263	1,000	1.1
Rochford	467	192	659	1.4	Rushmoor	542	239	781	1.3
Tendring	1,492	482	1,974	2.7	Test Valley	467	170	637	0.9
Uttlesford	255	98	353	0.8	Winchester	439	133	572	0.9
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>9,369</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>Kent</b>	<b>11,763</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Broxbourne	553	295	848	1.6	Ashford	822	239	1,061	1.7
Dacorum	989	413	1,402	1.7	Canterbury	1,106	377	1,483	1.8
East Hertfordshire	527	224	751	0.9	Dartford	667	294	961	1.8
Hertsmer	639	234	873	1.5	Dover	1,109	374	1,483	2.4
North Hertfordshire	746	392	1,138	1.6	Gravesham	1,128	450	1,578	2.7
St. Albans	657	216	873	1.1	Maidstone	889	292	1,181	1.4
Stevenage	719	252	971	2.0	Sevenoaks	518	196	714	1.1
Three Rivers	507	191	698	1.4	Shepway	1,060	325	1,385	2.5
Watford	691	243	934	1.8	Swale	1,308	489	1,797	2.4
Welwyn Hatfield	641	240	881	1.5	Thanet	2,042	666	2,708	3.9
<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Tonbridge and Malling	574	197	771	1.2
Breckland	751	289	1,040	1.5	Tunbridge Wells	540	182	722	1.1
Broadland	590	216	806	1.1	<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Great Yarmouth	2,004	708	2,712	5.1	Cherwell	597	212	809	1.0
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,163	406	1,569	2.0	Oxford	1,293	370	1,663	1.8
North Norfolk	770	281	1,051	1.9	South Oxfordshire	557	244	801	1.0
Norwich	2,031	614	2,645	3.4	Vale of White Horse	469	193	662	0.9
South Norfolk	590	258	848	1.3	West Oxfordshire	352	151	503	0.9
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>8,475</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Surrey</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Barbergh	524	218	742	1.5	Elmbridge	620	223	843	1.1
Forest Heath	222	135	357	1.0	Epsom and Ewell	319	128	447	1.1
Ipswich	2,144	645	2,789	4.0	Guildford	611	224	835	1.0
Mid Suffolk	450	188	638	1.2	Mole Valley	293	97	390	0.8
St. Edmundsbury	603	242	845	1.4	Reigate and Banstead	490	184	674	0.9
Suffolk Coastal	800	283	1,083	1.7	Runnymede	379	133	512	1.0
Waveney	1,517	504	2,021	3.2	Spelthorne	465	217	682	1.2
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>125,437</b>	<b>48,563</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Surrey Heath	326	133	459	0.9
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>125,437</b>	<b>48,563</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Tandridge	292	111	403	0.8
Barking and Dagenham	2,390	939	3,329	3.4	Waverley	447	159	606	0.9
Barnet	4,140	1,712	5,852	2.9	Woking	479	151	630	1.1
Bexley	2,056	903	2,959	2.2	<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Brent	6,051	2,204	8,255	4.7	Adur	406	134	540	1.6
Bromley	2,847	1,120	3,967	2.2	Arun	733	272	1,005	1.3
Camden	4,311	1,708	6,019	4.3	Chichester	505	202	707	1.2
City of London	65	30	95	1.7	Crawley	745	255	1,000	1.6
Croydon	4,822	1,961	6,783	3.2	Horsham	578	177	755	1.0
Ealing	4,670	1,633	6,303	3.1	Mid Sussex	462	150	612	0.8
Enfield	4,157	1,680	5,837	3.4	Worthing	640	144	784	1.4
Greenwich	4,292	1,783	6,075	4.5	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>39,047</b>	<b>14,182</b>	<b>53,229</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Hackney	6,205	2,352	8,557	6.4	<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,506	1,350	4,856	4.1	Bournemouth UA	1,388	425	1,813	1.8
Haringey	5,748	2,127	7,875	5.4	Bristol, City of UA	4,781	1,431	6,212	2.5
Harrow	2,124	860	2,984	2.3	North Somerset UA	1,118	355	1,473	1.3
Havering	1,809	831	2,640	2.0	Plymouth UA	3,295	1,099	4,394	2.9
Hillingdon	2,552	971	3,523	2.3	Poole UA	767	251	1,018	1.3
Hounslow	2,395	961	3,356	2.4	South Gloucestershire UA	1,259	470	1,729	1.1
Islington	4,581	1,952	6,533	5.3	Swindon UA	1,880	680	2,560	2.3
Kensington and Chelsea	2,142	1,047	3,189	2.9	Torbay UA	1,937	650	2,587	3.5
Kingston upon Thames	1,282	505	1,787	1.8	<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Lambeth	7,912	2,913	10,825	5.8	Caradon	622	251	873	1.8
Lewisham	6,108	2,363	8,471	5.1	Carriack	820	300	1,120	2.2
Merton	2,275	863	3,138	2.5	Kerrier	1,048	406	1,454	2.7
Newham	5,916	2,022	7,938	5.1	North Cornwall	760	338	1,098	2.4
Redbridge	3,035	1,225	4,260	2.8	Penwith	801	349	1,150	3.2
Richmond upon Thames	1,445	615	2,060	1.8	Restormel	916	437	1,353	2.4
Southwark	7,051	2,693	9,744	5.9	Isles of Scilly	10	7	17	1.3
Sutton	1,447	574	2,021	1.8					
Tower Hamlets	6,382	1,968	8,350	6.4					
Waltham Forest	4,488	1,591	6,079	4.3					
Wandsworth	4,063	1,722	5,785	3.1					
Westminster	3,170	1,385	4,555	3.5					

# CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>Devon</b>	<b>5,084</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>26,944</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>34,626</b>	<b>3.4</b>
East Devon	587	221	808	1.2	Antrim	523	164	687	2.2
Exeter	1,056	312	1,368	1.9	Ards	885	265	1,150	2.5
Mid Devon	411	160	571	1.4	Armagh	690	230	920	2.8
North Devon	818	387	1,205	2.4	Ballymena	629	263	892	2.5
South Hams	489	216	705	1.5	Ballymoney	266	85	351	2.1
Teignbridge	865	318	1,183	1.7	Banbridge	337	118	455	1.8
Torridge	594	249	843	2.5	Belfast	6,677	1,504	8,181	4.9
West Devon	264	117	381	1.3	Carrickfergus	575	180	755	3.2
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>1.1</b>	Castlereagh	640	142	782	2.0
Christchurch	203	69	272	1.2	Coleraine	959	307	1,266	3.7
East Dorset	316	118	434	1.0	Cookstown	275	116	391	2.0
North Dorset	163	79	242	0.7	Craigavon	1,025	299	1,324	2.7
Purbeck	168	45	213	0.8	Derry	2,807	717	3,524	5.4
West Dorset	357	156	513	1.0	Down	937	256	1,193	3.1
Weymouth and Portland	517	177	694	1.8	Dungannon	402	167	569	2.0
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>1.8</b>	Fermanagh	1,226	379	1,605	4.6
Cheltenham	972	269	1,241	1.8	Lame	481	171	652	3.5
Cotswold	358	142	500	1.1	Limavady	555	157	712	3.5
Forest of Dean	685	328	1,013	2.1	Lisburn	1,276	348	1,624	2.4
Gloucester	1,416	457	1,873	2.8	Magherafelt	273	125	398	1.6
Stroud	721	290	1,011	1.6	Moyle	288	80	368	3.9
Tewkesbury	458	153	611	1.3	Newry and Mourne	1,517	480	1,997	3.8
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>1.5</b>	Newtownabbey	1,089	294	1,383	2.8
Mendip	745	319	1,064	1.7	North Down	870	288	1,158	2.5
Sedgemoor	761	315	1,076	1.7	Omagh	805	297	1,102	3.8
South Somerset	693	271	964	1.1	Strabane	937	250	1,187	5.1
Taunton Deane	600	192	792	1.3					
West Somerset	311	109	420	2.2					
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>1.2</b>					
Kennet	355	159	514	1.1					
North Wiltshire	717	319	1,036	1.3					
Salisbury	379	139	518	0.8					
West Wiltshire	742	270	1,012	1.4					
<b>WALES</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>48,997</b>	<b>2.8</b>					
Blaenau Gwent	1,340	328	1,668	4.0					
Bridgend	1,575	506	2,081	2.7					
Caerphilly	2,324	722	3,046	3.0					
Cardiff	4,630	1,117	5,747	3.0					
Cardiff	2,014	647	2,661	2.6					
Carmarthenshire	638	241	879	1.9					
Ceredigion	1,277	399	1,676	2.8					
Conwy	1,013	332	1,345	2.5					
Denbighshire	1,284	442	1,726	1.9					
Flintshire	1,794	513	2,307	3.4					
Gwynedd	1,166	434	1,600	4.1					
Isle of Anglesey	943	248	1,191	3.6					
Merthyr Tydfil	634	235	869	1.7					
Monmouthshire	1,927	578	2,505	3.1					
Neath Port Talbot	2,260	603	2,863	3.5					
Newport	1,790	672	2,462	3.8					
Pembrokeshire	914	386	1,300	1.8					
Powys	2,916	850	3,766	2.7					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,213	874	4,087	3.0					
Swansea	1,133	364	1,497	2.8					
Torfaen	1,559	433	1,992	2.8					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,299	430	1,729	2.2					
Wrexham									
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>82,546</b>	<b>24,644</b>	<b>107,190</b>	<b>3.4</b>					
Aberdeen City	2,129	604	2,733	2.0					
Aberdeenshire	1,477	544	2,021	1.4					
Angus	1,447	558	2,005	3.1					
Argyll and Bute	1,270	468	1,738	3.2					
Clackmannanshire	860	250	1,110	3.7					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,998	799	2,797	3.2					
Dundee City	3,654	1,013	4,667	5.2					
East Ayrshire	2,689	891	3,580	4.9					
East Dunbartonshire	1,016	282	1,298	2.0					
East Lothian	775	190	965	1.8					
East Renfrewshire	766	219	985	1.8					
Edinburgh, City of	5,931	1,701	7,632	2.6					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	542	99	641	4.2					
Falkirk	2,462	705	3,167	3.5					
Fife	6,805	2,056	8,861	4.1					
Glasgow City	14,189	3,613	17,802	4.8					
Highland	3,407	1,085	4,492	3.5					
Inverclyde	2,088	490	2,578	5.0					
Midlothian	830	202	1,032	2.1					
Moray	888	414	1,302	2.5					
North Ayrshire	3,270	1,162	4,432	5.4					
North Lanarkshire	6,037	1,756	7,793	3.9					
Orkney Islands	172	76	248	2.1					
Perth and Kinross	1,281	456	1,737	2.2					
Renfrewshire	3,221	803	4,024	3.7					
Scottish Borders	964	385	1,349	2.1					
Shetland Islands	244	68	312	2.3					
South Ayrshire	1,985	652	2,637	3.9					
South Lanarkshire	4,475	1,346	5,821	3.1					
Stirling	1,065	367	1,432	2.7					
West Dunbartonshire	2,249	643	2,892	5.0					
West Lothian	2,360	747	3,107	3.0					

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

<sup>a</sup> Percentages of resident working-age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C.5 and the Summary of other headline indicators. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.22.



# F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>					<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>				
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>					Birkenhead	2,241	564	2,805	..
Hartlepool	2,192	529	2,721	..	Bootle	2,151	529	2,680	..
Middlesbrough	2,977	731	3,708	..	Crosby	884	264	1,148	..
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,786	422	2,208	..	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,684	515	2,199	..
Redcar	2,066	491	2,557	..	Knowsley South	2,080	607	2,687	..
Stockton North	1,950	523	2,473	..	Liverpool Garston	1,745	490	2,235	..
Stockton South	1,583	422	2,005	..	Liverpool Riverside	3,237	787	4,024	..
					Liverpool Walton	2,601	716	3,317	..
<b>Durham</b>					Liverpool Wavertree	2,305	613	2,918	..
Bishop Auckland	1,140	374	1,514	..	Liverpool West Derby	2,429	678	3,107	..
Darlington	1,536	412	1,948	..	Southport	945	236	1,181	..
Durham, City of	896	281	1,177	..	St. Helens North	1,255	390	1,645	..
Easington	973	292	1,265	..	St. Helens South	1,680	470	2,150	..
North Durham	1,030	334	1,364	..	Wallasey	1,644	432	2,076	..
North West Durham	989	313	1,302	..	Wirral South	669	204	873	..
Sedgefield	950	320	1,270	..	Wirral West	796	251	1,047	..
					<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
<b>Northumberland</b>					<b>Humberside (former county)</b>				
Berwick-upon-Tweed	873	379	1,252	..	Beverley and Holderness	931	335	1,266	..
Blyth Valley	1,327	480	1,807	..	Brigg and Goole	884	339	1,223	..
Hexham	559	242	801	..	Cleethorpes	1,161	398	1,559	..
Wansbeck	1,381	507	1,888	..	East Yorkshire	1,082	412	1,494	..
					Great Grimsby	2,063	613	2,676	..
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>					Haltemprice and Howden	564	220	784	..
Blaydon	951	287	1,238	..	Kingston upon Hull East	2,141	654	2,795	..
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,128	308	1,436	..	Kingston upon Hull North	2,462	750	3,212	..
Houghton and Washington East	1,328	439	1,767	..	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,439	656	3,095	..
Jarrow	1,698	446	2,144	..	Scunthorpe	1,172	425	1,597	..
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,733	371	2,104	..					
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,856	456	2,312	..	<b>North Yorkshire</b>				
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,157	272	1,429	..	Harrogate and Knaresborough	486	169	655	..
North Tyneside	1,623	449	2,072	..	Richmond	574	240	814	..
South Shields	2,384	605	2,989	..	Ryedale	445	220	665	..
Sunderland North	1,628	430	2,058	..	Scarborough and Whitby	1,397	442	1,839	..
Sunderland South	1,897	493	2,390	..	Selby	601	232	833	..
Tyne Bridge	2,498	598	3,096	..	Skipton and Ripon	395	167	562	..
Tynemouth	1,274	338	1,612	..	Vale of York	339	159	498	..
					York, City of	1,171	342	1,513	..
<b>NORTH WEST</b>									
<b>Cheshire</b>					<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>				
Chester, City of	772	213	985	..	Barnsley Central	1,030	358	1,388	..
Congleton	572	190	762	..	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,134	365	1,499	..
Crewe and Nantwich	778	287	1,065	..	Barnsley West and Penistone	895	343	1,238	..
Eddisbury	605	236	841	..	Don Valley	899	320	1,219	..
Ellesmere Port and Neston	759	223	982	..	Doncaster Central	1,641	445	2,086	..
Halton	1,493	447	1,940	..	Doncaster North	1,182	377	1,559	..
Macclesfield	475	111	586	..	Rother Valley	1,024	314	1,338	..
Tatton	412	160	572	..	Rotherham	1,473	371	1,844	..
Warrington North	1,076	358	1,434	..	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,284	363	1,647	..
Warrington South	809	278	1,087	..	Sheffield Brightside	1,874	507	2,381	..
Weaver Vale	1,263	367	1,630	..	Sheffield Central	2,676	693	3,369	..
					Sheffield Hallam	570	154	724	..
<b>Cumbria</b>					Sheffield Heeley	1,502	437	1,939	..
Barrow and Furness	1,220	320	1,540	..	Sheffield Hillsborough	967	268	1,235	..
Carlisle	1,024	350	1,374	..	Wentworth	1,124	315	1,439	..
Copeland	1,193	346	1,539	..					
Penrith and The Border	422	184	606	..	<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>				
Westmorland and Lonsdale	305	131	436	..	Batley and Spen	880	283	1,163	..
Workington	1,126	333	1,459	..	Bradford North	2,241	605	2,846	..
					Bradford South	1,653	479	2,132	..
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>					Bradford West	2,730	701	3,431	..
Altrincham and Sale West	575	173	748	..	Calder Valley	941	307	1,248	..
Ashton under Lyne	1,342	395	1,737	..	Colne Valley	1,008	337	1,345	..
Bolton North East	1,288	384	1,672	..	Dewsbury	938	291	1,229	..
Bolton South East	1,405	401	1,806	..	Elmet	639	195	834	..
Bolton West	654	190	844	..	Halifax	1,751	526	2,277	..
Bury North	887	241	1,128	..	Hemsworth	1,077	397	1,474	..
Bury South	805	240	1,045	..	Huddersfield	1,648	456	2,104	..
Cheadle	450	151	601	..	Keighley	1,029	317	1,346	..
Denton and Reddish	1,010	298	1,308	..	Leeds Central	2,977	745	3,722	..
Eccles	1,125	292	1,417	..	Leeds East	1,780	452	2,232	..
Hazel Grove	492	149	641	..	Leeds North East	1,184	385	1,569	..
Heywood and Middleton	1,300	375	1,675	..	Leeds North West	806	254	1,060	..
Leigh	1,148	404	1,552	..	Leeds West	1,431	450	1,881	..
Makerfield	1,035	273	1,308	..	Morley and Rothwell	837	294	1,131	..
Manchester Blackley	2,247	563	2,810	..	Normanton	600	228	828	..
Manchester Central	3,451	862	4,313	..	Pontefract and Castleford	1,176	412	1,588	..
Manchester Gorton	2,581	664	3,245	..	Pudsey	550	207	757	..
Manchester Withington	1,427	446	1,873	..	Shipley	891	278	1,169	..
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,204	378	1,582	..	Wakefield	1,211	375	1,586	..
Oldham West and Royton	1,579	432	2,011	..					
Rochdale	1,797	470	2,267	..	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Salford	1,489	356	1,845	..	<b>Derbyshire</b>				
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,021	346	1,367	..	Amber Valley	855	381	1,236	..
Stockport	1,021	279	1,300	..	Bolsover	1,018	334	1,352	..
Stretford and Urmston	1,311	333	1,644	..	Chesterfield	1,338	509	1,847	..
Wigan	1,149	327	1,476	..	Derby North	1,337	391	1,728	..
Worsley	1,035	334	1,369	..	Derby South	2,280	679	2,959	..
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,563	370	1,933	..	Erewash	1,108	498	1,606	..
					High Peak	747	237	984	..
<b>Lancashire</b>					North East Derbyshire	986	349	1,335	..
Blackburn	1,462	410	1,872	..	South Derbyshire	700	282	982	..
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,277	362	1,639	..	West Derbyshire	456	230	686	..
Blackpool South	1,907	543	2,450	..					
Burnley	853	274	1,127	..	<b>Leicestershire</b>				
Chorley	760	246	1,006	..	Blaby	573	244	817	..
Fylde	536	163	699	..	Bosworth	676	318	994	..
Hyndburn	848	292	1,140	..	Charnwood	595	252	847	..
Lancaster and Wyre	661	201	862	..	Harborough	682	266	948	..
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,323	412	1,735	..	Leicester East	1,874	762	2,636	..
Pendle	887	300	1,187	..	Leicester South	2,572	737	3,309	..
Preston	1,558	397	1,955	..	Leicester West	2,286	787	3,073	..
Ribble Valley	343	107	450	..	Loughborough	909	330	1,239	..
Rossendale and Darwen	743	263	1,006	..	North West Leicestershire	560	244	804	..
South Ribble	585	184	769	..	Rutland and Melton	364	158	522	..
West Lancashire	1,362	421	1,783	..					



# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 2003

# F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>Lincolnshire</b>					<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				
Boston and Skegness	858	306	1,164	..	Cambridge	938	325	1,263	..
Gainsborough	822	312	1,134	..	Huntingdon	596	243	839	..
Grantham and Stamford	574	258	832	..	North East Cambridgeshire	724	290	1,014	..
Lincoln	1,341	333	1,674	..	North West Cambridgeshire	715	280	995	..
Louth and Horncastle	859	321	1,180	..	Peterborough	1,347	385	1,732	..
Sleaford and North Hykeham	531	238	769	..	South Cambridgeshire	431	147	578	..
South Holland and The Deepings	488	190	678	..	South East Cambridgeshire	592	224	816	..
<b>Northamptonshire</b>					<b>Essex</b>				
Corby	1,018	374	1,392	..	Basildon	1,066	411	1,477	..
Daventry	648	287	935	..	Billerica	727	321	1,048	..
Kettering	714	300	1,014	..	Braintree	733	295	1,028	..
Northampton North	1,260	420	1,680	..	Brentwood and Ongar	396	171	567	..
Northampton South	1,075	382	1,457	..	Castle Point	514	233	747	..
Wellingborough	967	407	1,374	..	Colchester	730	303	1,033	..
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>					Epping Forest	776	392	1,168	..
Ashfield	1,118	466	1,584	..	Harlow	883	334	1,217	..
Bassetlaw	960	336	1,296	..	Harwich	1,285	399	1,684	..
Broxtowe	812	276	1,088	..	Maldon and East Chelmsford	523	212	735	..
Gedling	855	250	1,105	..	North Essex	428	183	611	..
Mansfield	1,039	352	1,391	..	Rayleigh	489	184	673	..
Newark	861	304	1,165	..	Rochford and Southend East	1,518	471	1,989	..
Nottingham East	2,379	561	2,940	..	Saffron Walden	402	181	583	..
Nottingham North	1,966	599	2,565	..	Southend West	806	249	1,055	..
Nottingham South	1,802	441	2,243	..	Thurrock	1,187	524	1,711	..
Rushcliffe	604	212	816	..	West Chelmsford	628	260	888	..
Sherwood	885	311	1,196	..	<b>Hertfordshire</b>				
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					Broxbourne	569	304	873	..
<b>Herefordshire</b>					Hemel Hempstead	796	326	1,122	..
Hereford	837	292	1,129	..	Hertford and Stortford	433	175	608	..
Leominster	531	217	748	..	Hertsmere	639	234	873	..
<b>Shropshire</b>					Hitchin and Harpenden	485	253	738	..
Ludlow	438	172	610	..	North East Hertfordshire	478	227	705	..
North Shropshire	664	262	926	..	South West Hertfordshire	560	216	776	..
Shrewsbury and Atcham	706	201	907	..	St. Albans	496	159	655	..
Telford	979	361	1,340	..	Stevenage	771	278	1,049	..
Wrekin, The	686	262	948	..	Watford	817	297	1,114	..
<b>Staffordshire</b>					Welwyn Hatfield	625	231	856	..
Burton	827	308	1,135	..	<b>Norfolk</b>				
Cannock Chase	955	408	1,363	..	Great Yarmouth	2,004	708	2,712	..
Lichfield	609	232	841	..	Mid Norfolk	499	184	683	..
Newcastle-under-Lyme	832	277	1,109	..	North Norfolk	770	281	1,051	..
South Staffordshire	755	260	1,015	..	North West Norfolk	918	300	1,218	..
Stafford	941	321	1,262	..	Norwich North	950	324	1,274	..
Staffordshire Moorlands	693	283	976	..	Norwich South	1,406	404	1,810	..
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,489	382	1,871	..	South Norfolk	561	244	805	..
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,086	324	1,410	..	South West Norfolk	791	327	1,118	..
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,197	425	1,622	..	<b>Suffolk</b>				
Stone	470	200	670	..	Bury St Edmunds	580	214	794	..
Tamworth	860	359	1,219	..	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	712	257	969	..
<b>Warwickshire</b>					Ipswich	1,770	523	2,293	..
North Warwickshire	808	301	1,109	..	South Suffolk	542	224	766	..
Nuneaton	826	311	1,137	..	Suffolk Coastal	763	265	1,028	..
Rugby and Kenilworth	890	306	1,196	..	Waveney	1,418	474	1,892	..
Stratford-on-Avon	504	200	704	..	West Suffolk	475	258	733	..
Warwick and Leamington	886	287	1,173	..	<b>LONDON</b>				
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>					<b>Greater London</b>				
Aldridge - Brownhills	832	301	1,133	..	Barking	1,261	472	1,733	..
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,737	495	2,232	..	Battersea	1,556	666	2,222	..
Birmingham Erdington	2,071	654	2,725	..	Beckenham	1,164	476	1,640	..
Birmingham Hall Green	1,319	437	1,756	..	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,702	1,182	4,884	..
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,184	555	2,739	..	Bexleyheath and Crayford	683	341	1,024	..
Birmingham Ladywood	5,507	1,260	6,767	..	Brent East	2,338	799	3,137	..
Birmingham Northfield	1,379	400	1,779	..	Brent North	1,183	473	1,656	..
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,699	710	3,409	..	Brent South	2,530	932	3,462	..
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,695	557	2,252	..	Brentford and Isleworth	1,144	496	1,640	..
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,170	1,107	5,277	..	Bromley and Chislehurst	797	314	1,111	..
Birmingham Yardley	1,446	417	1,863	..	Camberwell and Peckham	2,989	1,070	4,059	..
Coventry North East	2,128	562	2,690	..	Carshalton and Wallington	854	340	1,194	..
Coventry North West	1,449	402	1,851	..	Chingford and Woodford Green	884	375	1,259	..
Coventry South	1,722	427	2,149	..	Chipping Barnet	995	449	1,444	..
Dudley North	1,682	521	2,203	..	Cities of London and Westminster	1,597	741	2,338	..
Dudley South	1,291	409	1,700	..	Croydon Central	1,618	683	2,301	..
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,262	400	1,662	..	Croydon North	2,436	917	3,353	..
Meriden	1,231	424	1,655	..	Croydon South	768	361	1,129	..
Solihull	614	225	839	..	Dagenham	1,129	467	1,596	..
Stourbridge	1,047	363	1,410	..	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,295	955	3,250	..
Sutton Coldfield	723	273	996	..	Ealing North	1,527	592	2,119	..
Walsall North	1,628	538	2,166	..	Ealing Southall	2,082	706	2,788	..
Walsall South	1,785	508	2,293	..	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,393	795	3,188	..
Warley	1,739	514	2,253	..	East Ham	2,369	792	3,161	..
West Bromwich East	1,614	486	2,100	..	Edmonton	1,563	653	2,216	..
West Bromwich West	1,963	604	2,567	..	Eltham	1,079	485	1,564	..
Wolverhampton North East	1,714	497	2,211	..	Enfield North	1,380	511	1,891	..
Wolverhampton South East	1,716	529	2,245	..	Enfield, Southgate	1,214	516	1,730	..
Wolverhampton South West	1,776	511	2,287	..	Erith and Thamesmead	1,809	697	2,506	..
<b>Worcestershire</b>					Feltham and Heston	1,251	465	1,716	..
Bromsgrove	784	272	1,056	..	Finchley and Golders Green	1,418	628	2,046	..
Mid Worcestershire	497	176	673	..	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,235	906	3,141	..
Redditch	826	301	1,127	..	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,847	1,093	3,940	..
West Worcestershire	425	154	579	..	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,358	1,259	4,617	..
Worcester	922	299	1,221	..	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,174	890	3,064	..
Wyre Forest	835	299	1,134	..	Hampstead and Highgate	1,729	695	2,424	..
<b>EAST</b>					Harrow East	1,159	489	1,648	..
<b>Bedfordshire</b>					Harrow West	965	371	1,336	..
Bedford	1,503	469	1,972	..	Hayes and Harlington	1,140	405	1,545	..
Luton North	1,187	458	1,645	..	Hendon	1,727	635	2,362	..
Luton South	1,760	546	2,306	..	Holborn and St Pancras	2,582	1,013	3,595	..
Mid Bedfordshire	495	177	672	..	Hornchurch	598	277	875	..
North East Bedfordshire	503	259	762	..	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,117	847	2,964	..
South West Bedfordshire	856	325	1,181	..	Ilford North	950	406	1,356	..
					Ilford South	1,802	675	2,477	..
					Islington North	2,531	1,062	3,593	..
					Islington South and Finsbury	2,050	890	2,940	..

# F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
Kensington and Chelsea	1,101	594	1,695	..	<b>Oxfordshire</b>				
Kingston and Surbiton	990	379	1,369	..	Banbury	520	188	708	..
Lewisham East	1,579	621	2,200	..	Henley	356	147	503	..
Lewisham West	2,030	783	2,813	..	Oxford East	1,147	308	1,455	..
Lewisham, Deptford	2,499	959	3,458	..	Oxford West and Abingdon	449	169	618	..
Leyton and Wanstead	1,697	609	2,306	..	Wantage	419	204	623	..
Mitcham and Morden	1,514	558	2,072	..	Witney	377	154	531	..
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,003	1,135	4,138	..	<b>Surrey</b>				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	542	257	799	..	East Surrey	366	130	496	..
Orpington	886	330	1,216	..	Epsom and Ewell	440	188	628	..
Poplar and Canning Town	3,654	1,115	4,769	..	Esher and Walton	504	181	685	..
Putney	959	407	1,366	..	Guildford	492	171	663	..
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,679	1,127	3,806	..	Mole Valley	339	92	431	..
Richmond Park	910	412	1,322	..	Reigate	333	133	466	..
Romford	617	264	881	..	Runnymede and Weybridge	495	175	670	..
Ruislip - Northwood	636	254	890	..	South West Surrey	377	136	513	..
Streatham	3,102	1,142	4,244	..	Surrey Heath	405	180	585	..
Sutton and Cheam	593	234	827	..	Woking	505	157	662	..
Tooting	1,548	649	2,197	..	<b>West Sussex</b>				
Tottenham	3,631	1,280	4,911	..	Arundel and South Downs	346	106	452	..
Twickenham	827	329	1,156	..	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	550	210	760	..
Upminster	594	290	884	..	Chichester	492	197	689	..
Uxbridge	776	312	1,088	..	Crawley	745	255	1,000	..
Vauxhall	3,574	1,304	4,878	..	East Worthing and Shoreham	602	182	784	..
Walthamstow	2,190	751	2,941	..	Horsham	473	152	625	..
West Ham	2,573	901	3,474	..	Mid Sussex	339	114	453	..
Wimbledon	761	305	1,066	..	Worthing West	522	118	640	..
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					<b>Wight, Isle of</b>				
<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>					Isle of Wight	1,844	594	2,438	..
Bracknell	686	267	953	..	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Maidenhead	638	253	891	..	<b>Avon (former county)</b>				
Newbury	505	174	679	..	Bath	707	255	962	..
Reading East	976	309	1,285	..	Bristol East	1,408	428	1,836	..
Reading West	939	344	1,283	..	Bristol North West	965	293	1,258	..
Slough	1,639	574	2,213	..	Bristol South	1,203	368	1,571	..
Spelthorne	495	232	727	..	Bristol West	1,267	385	1,652	..
Windsor	647	266	913	..	Kingswood	647	235	882	..
Wokingham	484	187	671	..	Northavon	489	163	652	..
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>					Wansdyke	278	151	429	..
Aylesbury	644	203	847	..	Weston-Super-Mare	764	230	994	..
Beaconsfield	502	205	707	..	Woodspring	354	125	479	..
Buckingham	344	129	473	..	<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>				
Chesham and Amersham	522	174	696	..	Falmouth and Camborne	1,159	371	1,530	..
Milton Keynes South West	1,127	408	1,535	..	North Cornwall	1,130	547	1,677	..
North East Milton Keynes	927	353	1,280	..	South East Cornwall	781	307	1,088	..
Wycombe	1,094	327	1,421	..	St Ives	1,094	521	1,615	..
<b>East Sussex</b>					Truro and St Austell	813	342	1,155	..
Bexhill and Battle	535	189	724	..	<b>Devon</b>				
Brighton Kemptown	1,311	467	1,778	..	East Devon	418	164	582	..
Brighton Pavilion	1,334	470	1,804	..	Exeter	1,056	312	1,368	..
Eastbourne	1,028	328	1,356	..	North Devon	849	397	1,246	..
Hastings and Rye	1,548	450	1,998	..	Plymouth, Devonport	1,318	468	1,786	..
Hove	1,314	468	1,782	..	Plymouth, Sutton	1,704	522	2,226	..
Lewes	558	200	758	..	South West Devon	441	177	618	..
Wealden	416	135	551	..	Teignbridge	776	287	1,063	..
<b>Hampshire</b>					Tiverton and Honiton	549	207	756	..
Aldershot	647	275	922	..	Torbay	1,549	502	2,051	..
Basingstoke	584	210	794	..	Torridge and West Devon	845	361	1,206	..
East Hampshire	554	180	734	..	Totnes	811	332	1,143	..
Eastleigh	469	185	654	..	<b>Dorset</b>				
Fareham	435	138	573	..	Bournemouth East	700	229	929	..
Gosport	526	161	687	..	Bournemouth West	688	196	884	..
Havant	855	302	1,157	..	Christchurch	372	132	504	..
New Forest East	417	155	572	..	Mid Dorset and North Poole	373	127	500	..
New Forest West	320	108	428	..	North Dorset	280	122	402	..
North East Hampshire	382	148	530	..	Poole	511	160	671	..
North West Hampshire	421	158	579	..	South Dorset	608	208	816	..
Portsmouth North	821	233	1,054	..	West Dorset	347	146	493	..
Portsmouth South	1,320	380	1,700	..	<b>Gloucestershire</b>				
Romsey	402	124	526	..	Cheltenham	905	231	1,136	..
Southampton Itchen	1,345	352	1,697	..	Cotswold	399	155	554	..
Southampton Test	1,335	306	1,641	..	Forest of Dean	707	335	1,042	..
Winchester	439	133	572	..	Gloucester	1,416	457	1,873	..
<b>Kent</b>					Stroud	680	277	957	..
Ashford	822	239	1,061	..	Tewkesbury	503	184	687	..
Canterbury	798	256	1,054	..	<b>Somerset</b>				
Chatham and Aylesford	933	334	1,267	..	Bridgwater	877	335	1,212	..
Dartford	718	307	1,025	..	Somerton and Frome	445	203	648	..
Dover	1,022	337	1,359	..	Taunton	620	201	821	..
Faversham and Mid Kent	550	198	748	..	Wells	662	285	947	..
Folkestone and Hythe	1,060	325	1,385	..	Yeovil	506	182	688	..
Gillingham	880	337	1,217	..	<b>Wiltshire</b>				
Gravesham	1,128	450	1,578	..	Devizes	586	264	850	..
Maidstone and The Weald	639	193	832	..	North Swindon	712	300	1,012	..
Medway	1,078	372	1,450	..	North Wiltshire	570	239	809	..
North Thanet	1,382	456	1,838	..	Salisbury	359	129	488	..
Sevenoaks	394	153	547	..	South Swindon	1,190	390	1,580	..
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,070	409	1,479	..	Westbury	656	245	901	..
South Thanet	1,055	368	1,423	..					
Tonbridge and Malling	481	168	649	..					
Tunbridge Wells	478	163	641	..					

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 2003

# F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>WALES</b>					Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,441	427	1,868	..
Aberavon	909	239	1,148	..	Hamilton South	1,080	308	1,388	..
Alyn and Deeside	753	243	996	..	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,077	375	1,452	..
Blaenau Gwent	1,340	328	1,668	..	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,711	581	2,292	..
Brecon and Radnorshire	609	226	835	..	Kirkcaldy	1,714	497	2,211	..
Bridgend	856	282	1,138	..	Linlithgow	1,091	330	1,421	..
Caernarfon	890	250	1,140	..	Livingston	1,269	417	1,686	..
Caerphilly	1,233	392	1,625	..	Midlothian	671	171	842	..
Cardiff Central	1,165	323	1,488	..	Moray	797	370	1,167	..
Cardiff North	533	129	662	..	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,434	406	1,840	..
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,709	364	2,073	..	North East Fife	661	245	906	..
Cardiff West	1,406	337	1,743	..	North Tayside	719	272	991	..
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	655	237	892	..	Ochil	1,170	376	1,546	..
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	952	355	1,307	..	Orkney and Shetland	416	144	560	..
Ceredigion	638	241	879	..	Paisley North	1,387	317	1,704	..
Clwyd South	699	232	931	..	Paisley South	1,403	365	1,768	..
Clwyd West	742	236	978	..	Perth	848	284	1,132	..
Conwy	931	261	1,192	..	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,238	409	1,647	..
Cynon Valley	823	248	1,071	..	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	563	233	796	..
Delyn	531	199	730	..	Stirling	854	287	1,141	..
Gower	771	199	970	..	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	839	228	1,067	..
Islwyn	824	254	1,078	..	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	560	183	743	..
Llanelli	1,086	319	1,405	..	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	371	167	538	..
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	579	187	766	..	West Renfrewshire	1,031	267	1,298	..
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,210	324	1,534	..	Western Isles	542	99	641	..
Monmouth	582	205	787	..	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>				
Montgomeryshire	301	155	456	..	Belfast East	1,332	299	1,631	..
Neath	1,018	339	1,357	..	Belfast North	2,080	423	2,503	..
Newport East	1,053	289	1,342	..	Belfast South	1,334	431	1,765	..
Newport West	1,337	372	1,709	..	Belfast West	2,863	547	3,410	..
Ogmore	901	278	1,179	..	East Antrim	1,591	469	2,060	..
Pontypridd	986	286	1,272	..	East Londonderry	1,514	464	1,978	..
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,111	408	1,519	..	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,501	496	1,997	..
Rhondda	992	290	1,282	..	Foyle	2,807	717	3,524	..
Swansea East	1,260	359	1,619	..	Lagan Valley	804	274	1,078	..
Swansea West	1,182	316	1,498	..	Mid Ulster	675	291	966	..
Torfaen	1,055	336	1,391	..	Newry and Armagh	1,641	518	2,159	..
Vale of Clwyd	832	278	1,110	..	North Antrim	1,183	428	1,611	..
Vale of Glamorgan	1,309	369	1,678	..	North Down	1,019	330	1,349	..
Wrexham	714	235	949	..	South Antrim	1,077	340	1,417	..
Ynys Mon	1,166	434	1,600	..	South Down	1,464	430	1,894	..
<b>SCOTLAND</b>					Strangford	1,077	310	1,387	..
Aberdeen Central	878	232	1,110	..	Upper Bann	1,240	368	1,608	..
Aberdeen North	553	157	710	..	West Tyrone	1,742	547	2,289	..
Aberdeen South	698	215	913	..					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,528	466	1,994	..					
Angus	1,062	412	1,474	..					
Argyll and Bute	960	380	1,340	..					
Ayr	1,244	421	1,665	..					
Banff and Buchan	705	242	947	..					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,092	301	1,393	..					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,719	541	2,260	..					
Central Fife	1,830	572	2,402	..					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,277	324	1,601	..					
Clydesdale	1,197	388	1,585	..					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,128	342	1,470	..					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	837	229	1,066	..					
Cunninghame North	1,517	494	2,011	..					
Cunninghame South	1,753	668	2,421	..					
Dumbarton	1,421	445	1,866	..					
Dumfries	1,045	401	1,446	..					
Dundee East	1,989	538	2,527	..					
Dundee West	1,665	475	2,140	..					
Dunfermline East	1,456	389	1,845	..					
Dunfermline West	1,144	353	1,497	..					
East Kilbride	1,131	369	1,500	..					
East Lothian	665	142	807	..					
Eastwood	766	219	985	..					
Edinburgh Central	1,139	353	1,492	..					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,012	270	1,282	..					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,382	406	1,788	..					
Edinburgh Pentlands	957	269	1,226	..					
Edinburgh South	716	226	942	..					
Edinburgh West	835	225	1,060	..					
Falkirk East	1,199	361	1,560	..					
Falkirk West	1,263	344	1,607	..					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	953	388	1,351	..					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,451	325	1,776	..					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,442	386	1,828	..					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,066	269	1,335	..					
Glasgow Govan	1,591	432	2,023	..					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,594	454	2,048	..					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,935	535	2,470	..					
Glasgow Pollok	1,473	342	1,815	..					
Glasgow Rutherglen	993	231	1,224	..					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,634	394	2,028	..					
Glasgow Springburn	1,784	428	2,212	..					
Gordon	492	179	671	..					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,488	344	1,832	..					

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

<sup>a</sup> The working-age population figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for these areas, are not yet available and will be published once the 2001 Census ward level data are available. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.23.

# F.14 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claimant count area statistics

### NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at March 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population <sup>a</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>747,895</b>	<b>244,393</b>	<b>992,288</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>59,410</b>	<b>20,366</b>	<b>79,776</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>45,363</b>	<b>12,544</b>	<b>57,907</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire</b>	<b>14,972</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>20,330</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Tees Valley and Durham</b>	<b>20,068</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Berkshire	6,561	2,400	8,961	1.7
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,725	1,474	7,199	4.4	Milton Keynes	2,054	761	2,815	2.1
South Teeside	6,829	1,644	8,473	5.1	Buckinghamshire CC	3,089	1,027	4,116	1.4
Darlington	1,636	445	2,081	3.5	Oxfordshire	3,268	1,170	4,438	1.2
Durham CC	5,878	1,881	7,759	2.6	<b>Surrey, East and West Sussex</b>	<b>16,834</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>22,635</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Northumberland and Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>25,295</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>32,395</b>	<b>3.8</b>	Brighton and Hove	3,809	1,353	5,162	3.2
Northumberland	4,140	1,608	5,748	3.1	East Sussex CC	4,235	1,354	5,589	2.0
Tyneside	15,957	4,010	19,967	4.1	Surrey	4,721	1,760	6,481	1.0
Sunderland	5,198	1,482	6,680	3.8	West Sussex	4,069	1,334	5,403	1.2
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>94,146</b>	<b>26,981</b>	<b>121,127</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>Hampshire and the Isle of Wight</b>	<b>13,116</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>2.4</b>	Portsmouth	2,141	613	2,754	2.3
West Cumbria	3,462	976	4,438	3.1	Southampton	2,812	682	3,494	2.5
East Cumbria	1,828	688	2,516	1.7	Hampshire CC	6,319	2,253	8,572	1.1
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>2.0</b>	Isle of Wight	1,844	594	2,438	3.2
Halton and Warrington	4,182	1,321	5,503	2.8	<b>Kent</b>	<b>14,488</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>19,553</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Cheshire CC	4,832	1,549	6,381	1.6	Medway Towns	2,725	984	3,709	2.4
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>10,126</b>	<b>46,517</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Kent CC	11,763	4,081	15,844	2.0
Greater Manchester South	21,275	5,743	27,018	3.3	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>39,047</b>	<b>14,182</b>	<b>53,229</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Greater Manchester North	15,116	4,383	19,499	2.7	<b>Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset</b>	<b>16,765</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>22,604</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>15,105</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Bristol, City of	4,781	1,431	6,212	2.5
Blackburn with Darwen	1,764	518	2,282	2.8	North and North East Somerset,				
Blackpool	2,608	736	3,344	4.0	South Gloucestershire	3,301	1,202	4,503	1.2
Lancashire CC	10,733	3,321	14,054	2.1	Gloucestershire	4,610	1,639	6,249	1.8
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>28,346</b>	<b>7,746</b>	<b>36,092</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Swindon	1,880	680	2,560	2.3
East Merseyside	6,324	1,850	8,174	4.1	Wiltshire CC	2,193	887	3,080	1.2
Liverpool	12,317	3,284	15,601	5.7	<b>Dorset and Somerset</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Sefton	4,355	1,161	5,516	3.4	Bournemouth and Poole	2,155	676	2,831	1.6
Wirral	5,350	1,451	6,801	3.7	Dorset CC	1,724	644	2,368	1.1
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>69,560</b>	<b>21,377</b>	<b>90,937</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Somerset	3,110	1,206	4,316	1.5
<b>East Riding and North Lincolnshire</b>	<b>14,899</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,908	2,021	8,929	6.0	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,977	2,088	7,065	2.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,131	1,171	4,302	2.3	<b>Devon</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>14,045</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>North and North East Lincolnshire</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Plymouth	3,295	1,099	4,394	2.9
North Yorkshire	5,408	1,971	7,379	1.6	Torbay	1,937	650	2,587	3.5
York	1,435	455	1,890	1.7	Devon CC	5,084	1,980	7,064	1.7
North Yorkshire CC	3,973	1,516	5,489	1.6	<b>WALES</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>48,997</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>24,905</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>West Wales and The Valleys</b>	<b>25,063</b>	<b>7,708</b>	<b>32,771</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,402	3,208	13,610	3.0	Isle of Anglesey	1,166	434	1,600	4.1
Sheffield	8,873	2,422	11,295	3.5	Gwynedd	1,794	513	2,307	3.4
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>29,978</b>	<b>8,974</b>	<b>38,952</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,290	731	3,021	2.7
Bradford	8,544	2,380	10,924	3.9	South West Wales	4,442	1,560	6,002	2.8
Leeds	10,204	2,982	13,186	3.0	Central Valleys	3,859	1,098	4,957	2.9
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,230	3,612	14,842	2.7	Gwent Valleys	4,797	1,414	6,211	3.1
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>46,352</b>	<b>16,224</b>	<b>62,576</b>	<b>2.4</b>	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,502	1,084	4,586	2.9
<b>Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>32,104</b>	<b>2.7</b>	Swansea	3,213	874	4,087	3.0
Derby	3,810	1,140	4,950	3.7	<b>East Wales</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>16,226</b>	<b>2.5</b>
East Derbyshire	3,342	1,192	4,534	2.8	Monmouthshire and Newport	2,894	838	3,732	2.8
South and West Derbyshire	3,673	1,558	5,231	1.8	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	6,189	1,550	7,739	3.0
Nottingham	6,147	1,601	7,748	4.6	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,583	872	3,455	2.0
North Nottinghamshire	4,543	1,649	6,192	2.4	Powys	914	386	1,300	1.8
South Nottinghamshire	2,591	858	3,449	1.7	<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>82,546</b>	<b>24,644</b>	<b>107,190</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire</b>	<b>16,773</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>23,041</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>North East Scotland<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>..</b>
Leicester City	6,732	2,286	9,018	5.2	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and NE Moray <sup>b</sup>	4,245	1,456	5,701	..
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,359	1,812	6,171	1.5	<b>Eastern Scotland</b>	<b>28,434</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>37,064</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Northamptonshire	5,682	2,170	7,852	2.0	Angus and Dundee City	5,101	1,571	6,672	4.3
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,665	2,306	9,971	4.1
Lincolnshire	5,473	1,958	7,431	1.9	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,605	392	1,997	1.9
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>75,881</b>	<b>23,538</b>	<b>99,419</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Scottish Borders, The	964	385	1,349	2.1
<b>Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire</b>	<b>9,571</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>12,986</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Edinburgh, City of	5,931	1,701	7,632	2.6
Herefordshire, County of	1,318	486	1,804	1.8	Falkirk	2,462	705	3,167	3.5
Worcestershire	4,339	1,524	5,863	1.8	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,346	823	3,169	2.4
Warwickshire	3,914	1,405	5,319	1.7	West Lothian	2,360	747	3,107	3.0
<b>Shropshire and Staffordshire</b>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>19,224</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>South Western Scotland<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>44,245</b>	<b>12,723</b>	<b>56,968</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Telford and Wrekin</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2.2</b>	East and West Dumbartonshire,				
Shropshire CC	1,891	661	2,552	1.5	Helensburgh and Lomond <sup>b</sup>	3,575	1,013	4,588	..
Stoke-on-Trent	3,742	1,121	4,863	3.3	Dumfries and Galloway	1,998	799	2,797	3.2
Staffordshire CC	6,972	2,658	9,630	1.9	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland <sup>b</sup>	5,911	2,032	7,943	..
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>52,123</b>	<b>15,086</b>	<b>67,209</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Glasgow City	14,189	3,613	17,802	4.8
Birmingham	24,930	6,865	31,795	5.4	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,075	1,512	7,587	3.6
Solihull	1,845	649	2,494	2.1	North Lanarkshire	6,037	1,756	7,793	3.9
Covenry	5,299	1,391	6,690	3.6	South Ayrshire	1,985	652	2,637	3.9
Dudley and Sandwell	10,598	3,297	13,895	3.9	South Lanarkshire	4,475	1,346	5,821	3.1
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,451	2,884	12,335	4.2	<b>Highlands and the Islands<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>EAST</b>	<b>45,566</b>	<b>16,938</b>	<b>62,504</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Caitness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty <sup>b</sup>	1,673	474	2,147	..
<b>East Anglia</b>	<b>19,502</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>26,383</b>	<b>2.0</b>	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey <sup>b</sup>	1,517	476	1,993	..
Peterborough	1,872	563	2,435	2.5	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands <sup>b</sup>	1,474	642	2,116	..
Cambridgeshire CC	3,471	1,331	4,802	1.4	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	542	99	641	4.2
Norfolk	7,899	2,772	10,671	2.3	Orkney Islands	172	76	248	2.1
Suffolk	6,260	2,215	8,475	2.1	Shetland Islands	244	68	312	2.3
<b>Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire</b>	<b>12,973</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>17,907</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>26,944</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>34,626</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Luton	2,907	989	3,896	3.4	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>26,944</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>34,626</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Bedfordshire CC	3,397	1,245	4,642	1.9	Belfast	6,677	1,504	8,181	4.9
Hertfordshire	6,669	2,700	9,369	1.5	Outer Belfast	4,450	1,252	5,702	2.5
<b>Essex</b>	<b>13,091</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>1.9</b>	East of Northern Ireland	4,817	1,536	6,353	2.6
Southend-on-Sea	2,213	672	2,885	3.1	North of Northern Ireland	5,812	1,596	7,408	4.4
Thurrock	1,360	614	1,974	2.2	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,188	1,794	6,982	3.1
Essex CC	9,518	3,837	13,355	1.7					
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>125,437</b>	<b>48,563</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>3.7</b>					
<b>Inner London</b>	<b>67,160</b>	<b>25,632</b>	<b>92,792</b>	<b>4.9</b>					
Inner London - West	17,257	7,242	24,499	3.5					
Inner London - East	49,903	18,390	68,293	5.7					
<b>Outer London</b>	<b>58,277</b>	<b>22,931</b>	<b>81,208</b>	<b>2.9</b>					
Outer London - East and North East	22,227	8,952	31,179	3.2					
Outer London - South	12,673	5,023	17,696	2.4					
Outer London - West and North West	23,377	8,956	32,333	2.9					

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

<sup>a</sup> Percentages of resident working-age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C.5 and the Summary of other headline indicators. For further details see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.

<sup>b</sup> The working-age population figures, and therefore the proportions claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, are not yet available for these areas.  
Note: Formerly Table C.24. This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, NUTS 3 areas are indented in lighter type. For more information, see *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999, p335.

# CLAIMANT COUNT F.21

## Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.7	4.7	164.2	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	232.0	4.3	166.9	65.1
	May 9	219.6	159.6	59.9	231.5	-0.5	166.6	64.9
	Jun 13	215.2	155.3	59.9	230.9	-0.6	166.6	64.3
	Jul 11	256.1	177.2	78.9	229.3	-1.6	165.9	63.4
	Aug 8	246.8	170.5	76.2	228.8	-0.5	165.1	63.7
	Sep 12	232.5	162.6	69.9	228.9	0.1	164.7	64.2
	Oct 10	236.0	167.6	68.3	225.3	-3.6	161.6	63.7
	Nov 14	233.8	169.2	64.6	225.8	0.5	161.8	64.0
	Dec 12	224.3	165.6	58.8	227.9	2.1	162.8	65.1
2003	Jan 9	232.9	167.5	65.5	225.9	-2.0	161.8	64.1
	Feb 13	256.4	183.9	72.6	228.1	2.2	163.2	64.9
	Mar 13	228.3	164.5	63.8	227.5	-0.6	162.7	64.8

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	230.4	4.1	166.5	63.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	228.6	-1.8	166.2	62.4
	May 9	250.2	182.5	67.7	238.0	9.4	171.8	66.2
	Jun 13	230.3	168.2	62.2	229.2	-8.8	165.3	63.9
	Jul 11	235.1	171.0	64.1	231.2	2.0	167.4	63.8
	Aug 8	239.9	171.2	68.8	233.7	2.5	168.9	64.8
	Sep 12	255.5	177.8	77.7	228.8	-4.9	165.3	63.5
	Oct 10	267.4	186.9	80.5	228.7	-0.1	164.8	63.9
	Nov 14	235.3	166.4	68.8	228.0	-0.7	164.1	63.9
	Dec 12	209.7	150.0	59.6	228.5	0.5	164.6	63.9
2003	Jan 9	147.4	104.5	42.9	215.1	-13.4	153.4	61.7
	Feb 13	243.6	176.6	67.0	222.7	7.6	159.8	62.9
	Mar 13	250.5	181.8	68.7	223.4	0.7	161.2	62.2

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard  $4\frac{1}{3}$ -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 data have been revised back three years (to January 2000), following the latest annual review. For further details see pp257-9.



# F.22 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 2003 by number of previous claims

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS							
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
THOUSAND							
Region							
North East	6.8	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.2	16.1	40.1
North West	17.3	12.4	9.6	8.2	6.7	27.0	81.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.9	9.6	6.9	5.4	5.1	22.5	62.5
East Midlands	10.9	7.4	4.4	3.7	2.9	13.0	42.4
West Midlands	14.6	9.2	7.9	5.8	4.8	17.7	60.0
East	11.7	7.2	5.8	4.0	3.5	12.7	44.9
London	19.9	15.2	10.3	8.3	7.0	17.6	78.4
South East	14.3	9.8	6.8	5.0	3.7	15.6	55.3
South West	9.5	6.5	4.9	3.9	2.9	13.3	41.2
Wales	7.2	6.0	4.2	3.2	3.0	11.5	35.1
Scotland	12.7	10.9	8.7	7.6	6.1	30.1	76.2
Great Britain	137.9	99.8	74.7	58.8	48.9	197.2	617.4
Sex							
Male	81.1	63.0	51.9	42.7	37.5	169.3	445.5
Female	56.8	36.8	22.8	16.2	11.4	27.9	171.9
Percent							
Region							
North East	17.0	14.0	12.0	9.0	8.0	40.0	100.0
North West	21.0	15.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	33.0	100.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	21.0	15.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	36.0	100.0
East Midlands	26.0	17.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	31.0	100.0
West Midlands	24.0	15.0	13.0	10.0	8.0	30.0	100.0
East	26.0	16.0	13.0	9.0	8.0	28.0	100.0
London	25.0	19.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	22.0	100.0
South East	26.0	18.0	12.0	9.0	7.0	28.0	100.0
South West	23.0	16.0	12.0	10.0	7.0	32.0	100.0
Wales	20.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	33.0	100.0
Scotland	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	40.0	100.0
Great Britain	22.0	16.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	32.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	18.0	14.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	38.0	100.0
Female	33.0	21.0	13.0	9.0	7.0	16.0	100.0

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

**Note:** Formerly Table C.32.  
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.  
Onflows in this table started between 10 October and 9 January 2003 inclusive.  
Previous claims in this table started between 8 October 1992 and 9 January 2003.  
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is  $\pm 2.2$  percentage points (Wales).  
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is  $\pm 1.0$  percentage points.  
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.



# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

### Leavers between 13 February and 12 March 2003

# F.24

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	72.5	21.4	10.3	3.5	0.7	108.4
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8
Gone abroad	3.6	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	6.5
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.2	0.4	9.8
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.8
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government-supported training	6.2	2.2	4.2	2.7	1.2	16.5
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.5
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.9	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	13.0
Failed to sign	35.7	10.2	6.4	1.7	0.4	54.4
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>228.1</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	75.0	68.1	50.3	38.6	24.1	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	
Gone abroad	3.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	1.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.9	4.2	4.7	5.8	8.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	7.0	10.3	13.5	14.5	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.7	5.3	
Full-time education	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Approved training	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.4	7.1	20.3	30.3	38.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	
Automatic credits	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.2	3.9	1.8	1.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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

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

# G.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeship <sup>a</sup>	Foundation Modern Apprenticeship <sup>b</sup>	Other training	Life skills <sup>c</sup>	Work-based learning for young people
<b>Period ending</b>					
18 Jul 1993	.	.	230.7	.	230.7
17 Jul 1994	.	.	226.5	.	226.5
16 Jul 1995	2.1	.	220.9	.	223.0
21 Jul 1996	35.1	.	208.0	.	243.1
03 Aug 1997	87.5	.	181.9	.	269.5
02 Aug 1998	109.6	8.8	133.0	.	251.4
01 Aug 1999	123.8	41.4	92.3	.	257.6
30 Jul 2000	127.3	77.7	59.1	5.9	270.1
29 Jul 2001 <sup>d</sup>	115.0	87.0	43.1	8.0	253.1
28 Jul 2002	102.7	106.1	54.7	10.1	273.6
1999-2000					
31 Oct 1999	132.2	59.6	85.3	0.7	277.8
30 Jan 2000	132.4	66.4	76.9	2.6	278.3
30 Apr 2000	128.8	70.6	64.3	4.0	267.7
30 Jul 2000	127.3	77.7	59.1	5.9	270.1
2000-2001					
29 Oct 2000	133.6	89.4	57.0	6.8	286.7
28 Jan 2001	131.7	90.7	50.9	7.4	280.6
29 Apr 2001 <sup>d</sup>	118.4	79.6	42.5	6.4	246.9
29 Jul 2001	115.0	87.0	43.1	8.0	253.1
2001-2002					
28 Oct 2001	117.6	101.2	47.2	7.8	273.8
27 Jan 2002	113.7	102.7	49.1	7.8	273.3
28 Apr 2002	108.7	103.2	50.8	7.8	270.5
28 Jul 2002	102.7	106.1	54.7	10.1	273.6
2002-2003					
27 Oct 2002	113.3	120.8	39.6	10.4	284.0

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)  
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

. Not applicable

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.

b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997.

c Life skills includes Entry to Employment pathfinders and Preparatory Learning.

d The data source changed on 26 March 2001 from TEC Management Information (MI) to the Individualised Learner Record (ILR), and AMA, FMA and OT figures for this date from the ILR may be up to 5,000 lower than figures from the TEC MI.

Note: Updates to the Work based learning (WBL) figures in Tables G.1 and G.2 in future will follow the publication of Statistical First Releases (SFR) on Post-16 learning. The next SFR featuring new WBL statistics is scheduled for December 2003, so updates to Tables G.1 and G.2 will appear in the February 2004 issue of Labour Market Trends.

# G.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of starts on Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeship <sup>a</sup>	Foundation Modern Apprenticeship <sup>b</sup>	Other training	Life skills <sup>c</sup>	Work-based learning for young people
19 Jul 1993 - 17 Jul 1994	.	.	243.1	.	243.1
18 Jul 1994 - 16 Jul 1995	..	.	253.4	.	253.4
17 Jul 1995 - 21 Jul 1996	..	.	249.1	.	273.8
22 Jul 1996 - 3 Aug 1997	64.6	.	227.9	.	292.4
4 Aug 1997 - 2 Aug 1998	66.8	7.8	150.0	.	224.7
3 Aug 1998 - 1 Aug 1999	73.2	45.1	101.6	.	219.9
2 Aug 1999 - 30 Jul 2000	76.8	88.3	68.8	12.6	246.6
31 Jul 2000 - 29 Jul 2001	72.4	104.1	50.1	26.3	252.9
30 Jul 2001 - 28 Jul 2002	54.0	108.3	54.1	31.1	247.6
1999-2000					
2 Aug 1999-31 Oct 1999	28.1	29.3	26.9	0.7	85.1
1 Nov 1999-30 Jan 2000	17.3	17.4	14.6	2.8	52.0
31 Jan 2000-30 Apr 2000	15.4	19.0	13.5	3.7	51.6
1 May 2000-30 Jul 2000	16.0	22.6	13.8	5.4	57.9
2000-2001					
31 Jul 2000-29 Oct 2000	28.2	33.5	18.5	6.9	87.2
30 Oct 2000-28 Jan 2001	16.1	20.2	9.6	6.0	51.9
29 Jan 2001-29 Apr 2001	14.2	23.9	10.4	6.4	54.9
30 May 2001-29 Jul 2001	13.8	26.5	11.7	7.1	59.0
2001-2002					
30 Jul 2001-28 Oct 2001	23.7	38.3	14.5	9.0	85.5
29 Oct 2001-27 Jan 2002	11.2	21.6	10.2	6.7	49.7
28 Jan 2002-28 Apr 2002	9.8	22.8	13.1	7.2	52.8
28 Apr 2002-28 Jul 2002	9.4	25.6	16.3	8.3	59.6
2002-2003					
29 Jul 2002-27 Oct 2002	22.6	45.9	14.5	7.7	90.6

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)  
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

. Not applicable

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.

b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997.

c Life skills includes Entry to Employment pathfinders and Preparatory Learning.

Note: Updates to the Work based learning (WBL) figures in Tables G.1 and G.2 in future will follow the publication of Statistical First Releases (SFR) on Post-16 learning. The next SFR featuring new WBL statistics is scheduled for December 2003, so updates to Tables G.1 and G.2 will appear in the February 2004 issue of Labour Market Trends.

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Work-based learning for adults

**G.3**  
Thousands

ENGLAND		Number participating on WBLA			Starts to WBLA <sup>a</sup>			Leavers from WBLA <sup>a</sup>		
Month		Male	Female	Total <sup>b</sup>	Male	Female	Total <sup>b</sup>	Male	Female	Total <sup>b</sup>
2001	Apr	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	May	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.7	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.0
	Jun	4.8	1.9	6.8	4.2	1.5	5.8	1.9	0.6	2.5
	Jul	6.5	2.5	9.1	3.9	1.3	5.2	2.1	0.8	2.9
	Aug	7.9	2.9	10.7	4.5	1.4	5.9	3.2	1.0	4.2
	Sep	9.0	3.6	12.6	4.0	1.7	5.6	2.8	1.0	3.8
	Oct	9.6	3.9	13.5	3.7	1.4	5.1	3.1	1.1	4.3
	Nov	10.5	4.3	14.8	5.1	2.0	7.1	4.2	1.6	5.8
	Dec	10.1	4.0	14.1	2.2	0.8	3.1	2.7	1.1	3.8
	Jan	10.8	4.3	15.1	3.8	1.4	5.2	3.1	1.1	4.2
	Feb	11.4	4.7	16.1	4.4	1.8	6.2	3.9	1.4	5.2
	Mar	12.0	5.0	17.0	5.5	2.2	7.7	4.9	1.9	6.8
<b>Total 2001-2002</b>					<b>44.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>44.7</b>
2002	Apr	12.0	5.1	17.1	3.8	1.5	5.4	3.8	1.4	5.2
	May	12.5	5.4	17.9	5.3	2.1	7.5	4.9	1.8	6.7
	Jun	12.7	5.4	18.0	3.8	1.4	5.2	3.6	1.5	5.1
	Jul	12.7	5.3	18.0	4.1	1.5	5.6	4.1	1.6	5.6
	Aug	12.8	5.2	18.0	4.9	1.7	6.6	4.9	1.8	6.6
	Sep	13.3	5.8	19.0	4.4	2.1	6.5	3.9	1.5	5.4
	Oct	13.7	6.0	19.7	4.3	1.7	6.0	3.9	1.4	5.3
	Nov	14.4	6.3	20.7	5.2	2.1	7.4	4.6	1.8	6.4
	Dec	14.4	6.3	20.7	2.3	0.8	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.1
<b>Total since Apr 2001</b>					<b>83.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>

Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

- a Figures include early entrants.  
b Components may not sum to total due to missing cases and rounding.

# H.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

										Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5	
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4	
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6	
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

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

*Note:* Formerly Table G.1. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table H.3.

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

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

# H.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

Jobcentres: <sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted																	Thousands
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB	
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7	
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6	
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6	
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8	
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8	
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7	
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5	
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5	
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4	
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3	
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7	
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6	
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7	
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3	
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2	
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9	
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6	
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6	
2001	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	
	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7	
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6	
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9	
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8	

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

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

*Note:* Formerly Table G.2. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table H.3.

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres<sup>a</sup> and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

# H.3

Thousands

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>DPCQ</b>	<b>IBWF</b>	<b>BCRG</b>	<b>BCRF</b>	<b>BCRE</b>	<b>DPCT</b>	<b>BCRB</b>	<b>DPCU</b>	<b>BCRD</b>	<b>VASU</b>	<b>BCRJ</b>	<b>BCRK</b>	<b>BCRL</b>	<b>BCRM</b>	<b>BCOM</b>
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000 Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001 Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
<b>Vacancies at career offices<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>DPCV</b>	<b>IBWJ</b>	<b>BCSG</b>	<b>BCSF</b>	<b>BCSE</b>	<b>DPCY</b>	<b>BCSB</b>	<b>DPCZ</b>	<b>BCSD</b>	<b>VASY</b>	<b>BCSJ</b>	<b>BCSK</b>	<b>BCSL</b>	<b>BCSM</b>	<b>BCSN</b>
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2001	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8	..	..
2002	0.3	2.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.3	1.3	17.7	..	..
2002 Mar	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9	..	..
Apr	0.3	1.9	3.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5	..	..
May	0.4	2.2	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8	..	..
Jun	0.4	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	1.6	18.1	0.4	2.0	20.5	..	..
Jul	0.4	2.9	3.3	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.3	18.7	0.3	2.0	21.0	..	..
Aug	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.4	18.1	0.3	1.3	19.7	..	..
Sep	0.5	2.4	2.7	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.7	17.4	0.3	1.2	18.8	..	..
Oct	0.4	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.0	15.8	0.4	1.3	17.5	..	..
Nov	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.1	2.0	15.7	0.4	1.0	17.1	..	..
Dec	0.3	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.9	14.5	0.2	1.0	15.7	..	..
2003 Jan	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.9	14.2	0.1	0.8	15.1	..	..
Feb	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.0	12.9	0.2	0.8	14.0	..	..
Mar	0.2	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.7	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	..	..

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

- a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
- b A proportion of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Note: Formerly Table G.3. For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001.

The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:

- A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements.
- An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.
- Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

Investigations show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature came to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new Internet-based operational system for vacancies and have resumed publication of some seasonally unadjusted vacancy data for Northern Ireland on a provisional basis. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

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

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

# H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
2002		141	146	918	943	1323	21
2000	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
	Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
	Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
	May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
	Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
	Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
	Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
	May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
	Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
	Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
	Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
	Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
	Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002	Jan	17	22	10.1	34.1	93.6	4.1
	Feb	3	13	3.2	6.5	23.9	2.0
	Mar	15	23	54.8	58.5	79.8	2.2
	Apr	15	21	5.0	8.4	19.4	5.5
	May	7	10	62.8	64.1	81.4	-
	Jun	11	16	3.9	35.5	57.3	0.7
	Jul	14	20	620.1	622.0	521.4	0.5
	Aug	14	23	3.8	6.0	13.1	2.4
	Sep	11	20	3.3	10.4	9.9	1.4
	Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	41.6	1.0
	Nov	15	21	117.1	133.6	371.4	0.6
	Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	10.5	0.4
2003	Jan	6 R	8 R	1.9 R	29.5 R	91.2 R	1.1 R
	Feb	11	14	9.8	10.3	13.4	8.1

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

												Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	
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	Feb	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	
	Mar	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2	
	Apr	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	
	May	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	
	Jun	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	
	Jul	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6	
	Aug	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1	
	Sep	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0	
	Oct	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2	
	Nov	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	
	Dec	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	
2001	Jan	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	
	Feb	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	
	Mar	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6	
	Apr	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-	
	May	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	
	Jun	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	
	Jul	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	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	0.1	63.4	1.0	-	0.7	
	Feb	-	2.0	-	-	2.2	2.1	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	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	
	May	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0	4.4	
	Jun	-	0.7	-	8.4	12.6	-	7.5	7.9	10.9	9.3	
	Jul	-	0.5	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7	195.1	107.2	80.1	
	Aug	-	2.4	-	-	4.7	-	3.4	-	2.5	0.2	
	Sep	-	1.4	-	-	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	-	1.7	2.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2	7.0	
	Dec	-	0.4	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.4	-	4.9	0.1	
2003	Jan	-	1.1 R	-	-	1.5	-	86.2	2.2	-	0.1	
	Feb	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3	

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2003 are provisional.

R Revised

Note: Formerly Table G.11.



Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to February 2002			12 months to February 2003		
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	300	15,100	1	+	++
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	3	600	5,400	1	100	200
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	4	600	1,100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	200	800	1	100	100
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	4	2,400	3,400	7	200	1,200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	200	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	4,700	3	900	1,100
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	200	6,000	5	900	3,900
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	3	1,900	4,100	-	-	-
electrical and optical equipment;	6	1,800	2,800	2	200	300
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	7	2,600	10,100	12	9,500	16,000
manufacturing n.e.c.	1	200	3,600	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	2,200	10,200	1	300	200
Construction	6	1,200	1,700	3	16,800	16,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3	100	500	2	100	800
Hotels and restaurants	5	700	700	4	73,800	60,900
Transport, storage and communication	75	66,000	109,300	51	29,200	72,000
Financial intermediation	1	100	200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,400	2,400	3	1,500	6,200
Public administration and defence	20	46,000	285,700	19	147,300	495,300
Education	14	33,900	39,900	18	391,900	380,000
Health and social work	10	5,200	45,000	14	144,300	148,200
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	1,400	2,700	10	103,300	106,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>176<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>168,700</b>	<b>554,400</b>	<b>146<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>921,000</b>	<b>1,310,400</b>

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

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

++ Less than 50 working days lost.

Note: Formerly Table G.12.

Stoppages: February 2003

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	14	10,300	13,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	11	9,800 <sup>a</sup>	11,100
Continuing from earlier months	3	600	2,300

a Including 9,700 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 February 2003		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	70	817,500	1,102,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	9	77,200	138,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	1,800	4,300
Redundancy questions	10	4,200	11,400
Trade union matters	6	4,000	4,600
Working conditions and supervision	8	6,100	33,000
Manning and work allocation	22	5,500	10,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	15	4,700	5,800
<b>All causes</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>921,000</b>	<b>1,310,400</b>

# H.21 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

### December 2002 to February 2003

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE <sup>a</sup>	In FTE <sup>a</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>a</sup>	In FTE <sup>a</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>a</sup>	In FTE <sup>a</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>a</sup>	In FTE <sup>a</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	849	328	521	670	234	436	179	96	83	668	90	578
	18-24	3,752	3,121	631	3,359	2,798	561	393	323	70	1,271	546	724
	All under 25	4,601	3,449	1,152	4,029	3,032	997	572	419	153	1,938	636	1,302
<b>Male</b>	16-17	426	201	225	319	136	183	106	64	42	351	44	306
	18-24	2,009	1,711	298	1,765	1,506	260	244	205	38	501	138	363
	All under 25	2,435	1,912	523	2,084	1,641	443	350	270	81	852	183	669
<b>Female</b>	16-17	424	128	296	351	98	253	73	31	41	317	45	272
	18-24	1,743	1,409	334	1,593	1,293	301	149	118	31	769	408	361
	All under 25	2,167	1,537	630	1,945	1,390	554	222	149	73	1,086	453	633
<b>RATES(%)<sup>b</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	56.0	78.5	47.4	44.2	55.9	39.7	21.1	29.1	16.0	44.0	21.5	52.6
	18-24	74.7	85.1	46.6	66.9	76.3	41.4	10.5	10.4	11.0	25.3	14.9	53.4
	All under 25	70.4	84.4	46.9	61.6	74.2	40.6	12.4	12.2	13.3	29.6	15.6	53.1
<b>Male</b>	16-17	54.8	81.9	42.3	41.1	55.4	34.5	25.0	32.1	18.7	45.2	18.1	57.7
	18-24	80.0	92.5	45.1	70.3	81.4	39.3	12.1	12.0	12.9	20.0	7.5	54.9
	All under 25	74.1	91.3	43.8	63.4	78.4	37.2	14.4	14.1	15.4	25.9	8.7	56.2
<b>Female</b>	16-17	57.2	73.8	52.2	47.4	56.6	44.6	17.1	24.6	13.9	42.8	26.2	47.8
	18-24	69.4	77.5	48.0	63.4	71.1	43.3	8.6	8.4	9.4	30.6	22.5	52.0
	All under 25	66.6	77.2	49.9	59.8	69.9	43.9	10.2	9.7	11.5	33.4	22.8	50.1
<b>CHANGES ON QUARTER</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	22	18	4	10	10	-1	12	8	5	-20	-2	-17
	18-24	-11	-9	-2	-10	-14	4	-1	4	-5	38	23	15
	All under 25	11	9	2	0	-3	3	11	12	0	19	20	-2
<b>Male</b>	16-17	11	15	-4	3	6	-2	7	9	-1	-10	-5	-5
	18-24	2	6	-4	-3	3	-6	4	2	2	12	5	6
	All under 25	12	21	-9	1	8	-8	12	11	1	2	1	1
<b>Female</b>	16-17	11	3	8	6	5	2	5	-1	6	-10	2	-12
	18-24	-12	-15	3	-7	-16	9	-5	2	-7	26	17	9
	All under 25	-1	-12	11	-1	-12	11	0	1	-1	16	20	-3
<b>RATES(%)<sup>b</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9
	18-24	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.1
<b>Male</b>	16-17	1.3	2.8	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.1	-0.3	-1.3	-2.8	0.1
	18-24	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8
	All under 25	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.5
<b>Female</b>	16-17	1.4	-0.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	-1.4	1.7	-1.4	0.5	-1.8
	18-24	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-2.3	0.9	0.9	0.4
	All under 25	-0.3	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.9	-0.6

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

a Full-time education.

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

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

Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223).

## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

### Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

# H.22

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

8 March - 4 April 2003

6,869

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

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

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS REDUNDANCIES

# H.31

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:	
		not now in employment	now in employment		not now in employment	now in employment		not now in employment	now in employment
Winter 2001/02	100	60.1	39.9	100	60.0	40.0	100	60.4	39.6
Spring 2002	100	58.0	42.0	100	57.5	42.5	100	59.0	41.0
Summer 2002	100	52.5	47.5	100	53.4	46.6	100	50.6	49.4
Autumn 2002	100	54.8	45.2	100	57.5	42.5	100	49.7	50.3
Winter 2002/03	100	66.4	33.6	100	67.2	32.8	100	64.7	35.3
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Win 2001/02-Win 2002/03</b>									
Percent		6.3	-6.3		7.3	-7.3		4.3	-4.3

UNITED KINGDOM	Employed in current main job for less than three months			Left main job in last three months			
	All	Left main job in last three months	Did not leave main job in last three months	All	Currently in employment	Currently unemployed	Currently inactive
Winter 2001/02	100	48.8	51.2	100	52.5	24.1	23.4
Spring 2002	100	47.0	53.0	100	56.5	23.2	20.3
Summer 2002	100	45.8	54.2	100	56.0	21.7	22.3
Autumn 2002	100	45.1	54.9	100	57.1	20.2	22.7
Winter 2002/03	100	47.1	52.9	100	51.2	24.9	23.9
<b>Changes</b>							
<b>Win 2001/02-Win 2002/03</b>							
Percent		-1.6	0.0		-1.3	0.8	0.6

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

Note: Formerly Table C.41. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

# REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

# H.32

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>															
All															
Winter 2001/2002															
Spring 2002															
Summer 2002															
Autumn 2002															
Winter 2002/2003															
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>															
All															
Winter 2001/2002				11.8	9.6	5.4	7.6	9.3	7.5	7.7	9.8	7.6	10	9.9	*
Spring 2002				*	8	5.1	8.3	11.1	9.5	7.3	7.9	7.1	*	8.2	*
Summer 2002				*	7.4	7.6	6.6	9.7	6.5	6.6	5.9	8	*	8.4	*
Autumn 2002				*	6.1	6.1	8.7	5.5	6.5	5.6	7.6	7.3	*	7.4	*
Winter 2002/2003				9.5	7.2	6.4	7.2	9.7	7	7	7.1	5.3	11.7	8.3	*

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

a \* The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Formerly Table C.42. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

# REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

# H.33

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance and insurance	Public admin, education and health	Other services
SIC 1992	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All									
Winter 2001/2002									
Spring 2002									
Summer 2002									
Autumn 2002									
Winter 2002/2003									
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All									
Winter 2001/2002	*	*	16.2	15.1	6.8	13.4	10.3	1.6	7.9
Spring 2002	*	*	16.6	9.7	6.1	14.2	9.3	1.6	*
Summer 2002	*	*	14.3	10.3	5.4	9.3	8.7	1.9	*
Autumn 2002	*	*	11.8	10.1	6.6	9.4	8.3	1.5	*
Winter 2002/2003	*	*	16.1	11.8	5.6	8.3	10.6	*	*

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

a \* The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Formerly Table C.43. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from 12 November 2003. See p635, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002 for further information.

# J.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output											
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries	
					Production industries <sup>a</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>b</sup>		Service industries		Construction output	
	1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
	YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB	
1998	109.3		785.8	2.9	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.4	107.0	1.2
1999	111.9		804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7
2000	115.3		829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8
2001	117.8 R		847.0 R	2.1 R	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.4	124.9 R	3.4 R	113.7	3.6
2002	119.9 R		862.3 R	1.8 R	100.0	-3.5	98.6	-4.0	128.3 R	2.7 R	122.2 R	7.5 R
2002 Q1	118.6 R		213.3 R	1.2 R	99.8	-5.6	98.9	-6.3	126.8 R	2.5 R	119.6	7.3
Q2	119.3 R		214.5 R	1.6 R	100.1	-4.0	98.2	-4.9	127.5 R	2.6 R	120.9	6.9
Q3	120.6 R		216.8 R	2.2 R	100.5	-2.8	99.2	-2.8	129.1 R	3.1 R	123.1 R	7.9 R
Q4	121.1 R		217.7 R	2.2 R	99.7	-1.3	98.2	-1.6	129.7 R	2.5	125.4 R	8.0 R
2003 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Income				Prices		Producer Price Index <sup>a,b,c</sup>				Inventories	
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>c</sup>		RPI	RPIX	All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP <sup>f</sup>		Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>g</sup>	
							Input prices	Output prices	Input prices <sup>f</sup>	Output prices <sup>f</sup>		
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU	
1998	106.7	-0.1	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	-4.2	-0.1	4.8	
1999	110.7 R	3.7 R	154.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	-3.3	-0.4	6.3	
2000	115.9 R	4.7 R	154.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	6.0	
2001	123.7 R	6.7 R	154.1 R	-0.5 R	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	
2002	126.6	2.3	160.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	-3.2	0.3	-3.0	0.4	-0.5 R	
2002 Q1	124.5 R	1.6 R	39.7 R	5.6 R	1.2	2.4	-5.7	-0.3	-4.1	0.0	-0.2 R	
Q2	126.7 R	3.8 R	40.0 R	4.1 R	1.2	1.9	-5.8	0.1	-4.4	0.3	-1.8 R	
Q3	127.1	3.2 R	40.5 R	5.4 R	1.5	2.0	-2.4	0.4	-1.8	0.5	-0.1 R	
Q4	127.9	0.6	40.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	-1.5	0.7	1.5 R	
2003 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	1.8	0.8	1.3	..	
	Expenditure						Fixed investments					
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value <sup>d</sup>		All industries <sup>h</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>i</sup>		Service industries	
							1995 prices		1995 prices			
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	ABJR		EAPS		EA FY		NPEL		APIN		APIT	
1998	496.2	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	110.2	18.4	20.7	4.4	89.5	22.1
1999	519.2	4.6	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	1.6	17.7	-14.6	94.3	5.3
2000	545.8	5.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	1.8	17.9	1.0	96.1	2.0
2001	567.9 R	4.1 R	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	115.9 R	1.6	17.0	-4.9	98.9 R	2.9 R
2002	589.9 R	3.9	134.3	4.9	138.1 R	4.1	106.6 R	-8.0 R	14.7 R	-13.5 R	91.9 R	-7.0 R
2002 Q1	145.3 R	3.8	131.9 R	5.6 R	127.1	6.1	26.6 R	-9.7 R	3.7	-16.3	22.9 R	-8.6 R
Q2	146.9 R	4.3 R	134.0	5.7	132.4	3.9	26.8 R	-8.8 R	3.8	-15.1	23.0 R	-7.7 R
Q3	148.0 R	3.7 R	135.0	4.8	133.3	4.0	26.6 R	-7.8 R	3.6	-10.6R	22.9 R	-7.4 R
Q4	149.6 R	3.6	137.2	5.4	160.3 R	3.4 R	26.7 R	-5.4 R	3.6 R	-11.5R	23.1 R	-4.4 R
2003 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Financial indicators						Trade in goods				Balance of payments	
	Effective exchange rate <sup>d,j</sup>		Base lending rate <sup>d,k</sup>		FTSE All-share		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance	Current balance
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion
	AJHX		AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	118.2	1.3	131.1	9.0	-21.8	-4.8
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.4 R	123.3	4.3	141.2	7.7	-27.4	-19.7
2000	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	137.5	11.5	158.3	12.1	-30.3	-19.1 R
2001	105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	139.4	1.4	163.3	3.2	-33.5	-12.5 R
2002	106.0	0.2	4.00	1,894	-25.0	7.9	136.8	-1.9	165.2	1.2	-34.4	-8.7
2002 Q1	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.6 R	135.2	-6.8	163.2	-1.9	-8.1	-1.9 R
Q2	105.3	-1.0	4.00	2,263	-17.0	8.8 R	142.9	1.9	165.9	0.9	-6.5	-2.7 R
Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00	1,801	-23.0	8.3	138.5	1.1	165.5	3.4	-8.9	-1.1 R
Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00	1,894	-25.0	6.7 R	130.5	-3.5	166.2	2.4	-10.9	-3.1
2003 Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
h Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.  
i Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.  
j Average of daily rates.  
k 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.

## RETAIL PRICES

### Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding				
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	
2001	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2	
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3	
	2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
		Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
		Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
Apr		175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5	
May		176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8	
Jun		176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4	
Jul		175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9	
Aug		176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8	
Sep		177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0	
Oct		177.9	2.1	176.6	2.3	169.1	2.4	
Nov		178.2	2.6	177.0	2.8	169.6	2.9	
Dec		178.5	2.9	177.2	2.7	169.8	2.9	
2003	Jan	178.4	2.9	177.1	2.7	169.8	2.9	
	Feb	179.3	3.2	177.9	3.0	170.6	3.1	
	Mar	179.9	3.1	178.7	3.0	171.4	3.2	

Source: ONS  
Enquiries: 02075335874

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>**

		United Kingdom		European Union <sup>b</sup>		Monetary Union Area average <sup>b</sup>	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2001	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	2.2
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
	2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1
Feb		107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
Mar		107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
Apr		108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
May		108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
Jun		108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.8
Jul		108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8	111.3	1.9
Aug		108.4	1.0	111.2	1.9	111.4	2.1
Sep		108.7	1.0	111.5	1.9	111.7	2.1
Oct		108.9	1.4	111.8	2.1	112.0	2.3
Nov		108.9	1.6	111.7	2.1	111.9	2.2
Dec		109.3	1.7	112.0	2.2	112.1	2.3
2003	Jan	108.6	1.4	111.9	2.1	112.1	2.2
	Feb	109.0	1.6	112.3 P	2.3 P	112.5 P	2.4 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat  
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

*Note:* Formerly Tables H.11 and H.12. From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The data are available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi). The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

P Provisional

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

## Statistical enquiry points

Labour Market Statistics Helpline **020 7533 6094**

**[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)**

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, claimant count, productivity and unit wage costs

**020 7533 6176**

National Statistics enquiry service **0845 601 3034**

**[info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk)**

Skills and Education Network **0114 259 3327**

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

**Claimant count** **020 7533 6094**

#### Earnings

Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01633 819002**

**[aei@ons.gov.uk](mailto:aei@ons.gov.uk)**

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **01633 819002**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01633 819024/11**

**[nes@ons.gov.uk](mailto:nes@ons.gov.uk)**

Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers **020 7533 6094**

International comparisons of earnings and labour costs

**01633 819002**

**[productivity@ons.gov.uk](mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk)**

**Economic activity and inactivity** **020 7533 6094**

#### Employment

Annual employment statistics **01633 812038**

Sub-regional estimates **01633 812038**

**[annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk](mailto:annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk)**

Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates **01633 812079**

Total workforce hours worked per week **01633 812766**

**[productivity@ons.gov.uk](mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk)**

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) **020 7533 6094**

**Labour disputes** **01633 819205**

**Labour Force Survey** **020 7533 6094**

**New Deal** **0114 209 8228**

**Producer Price Index** **01633 812106**

**[ppi@ons.gov.uk](mailto:ppi@ons.gov.uk)**

**Productivity and unit wage costs** **01633 812766**

**Qualifications (DfES)** **0114 259 1322**

**Redundancy statistics** **020 7533 6094**

**Retail Prices Index**

Ansafone service

**020 7533 5866**

Enquiries

**020 7533 5874**

**[rpi@ons.gov.uk](mailto:rpi@ons.gov.uk)**

**Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)** **0114 259 3374**

**Small firms (DTI)** **0114 259 7537**

**Trade unions (DTI)** **020 7215 5780**

**Training (DfES)**

Adult learning (general)

**0114 259 3327**

Employer provided training – research and evaluation

**0114 259 3374**

Employer provided training – statistics

**0114 259 3374**

**Travel-to-Work Areas**

Composition and review of

**020 7533 6114**

**Unemployment** **020 7533 6094**

**Vacancies**

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies

**020 7533 6094**

**Youth Cohort Study (DfES)** **0114 259 3639**

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **020 7533 6094**

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data

**020 7533 6178**

Subnational labour markets **020 7533 6130**

Low pay estimates **020 7533 6167**

### ONLINE

*Labour Market Trends* is available on the National Statistics website **[www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550](http://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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Onlineproducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp)**.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): **[www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)**. See advert on page 246. **0191 334 2680**

National Statistics Time Series Data service. **0845 6013034**

The latest labour market statistics national and regional First Releases can be accessed at:

**[www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms\\_regional.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_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. 020 7533 6094.