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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

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Labour Market
trends

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 June 2003

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

Headlines

❶ **Employment** rate unchanged in the three months to April 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

❷ **Unemployment rate** rose in the three months to April 2003 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in May 2003.

Survey data for the three months ending in April show no change in the working-age employment rate, an increase in the unemployment rate and a lower growth rate in average earnings. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (the claimant count) in May increased.

The working-age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 51,000 over the quarter.

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

The claimant count increased by 9,700, to 950,800. There were average monthly rises of 4,200 over the last three months and 2,000 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings was 3.2 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the previous month.

New this month

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

May 2003 data: Claimant count;

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

March 2003 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

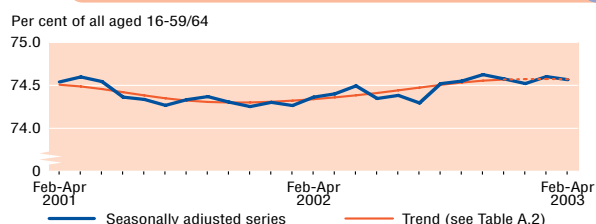


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

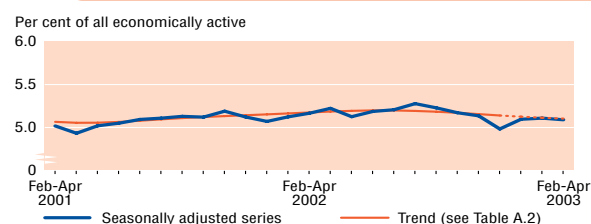
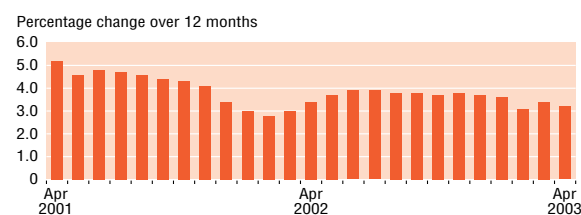


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

❶ **Employment** rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to April 2003, unchanged from the three months to January 2003 but up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

❷ **Unemployment** rate was 5.1 per cent in the three months to April 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to January 2003 but down 0.1 percentage point from the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

❸ **Employment** was 27.87 million in the three months to April 2003, up 242,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❹ **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.2 per cent (45,000) between December 2002 and March 2003, and rose by 0.3 per cent (88,000) over the year to 29.60 million in March 2003 (Table A.3).

❺ **Unemployment** level was 1.49 million in the three months to April 2003. This is 11,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❻ **Claimant count** up 9,700 on the month to May 2003 to 950,800. Claimant count rate in May 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the April 2003 rate (Table A.3).

❼ **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to April 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from both the three months to January 2003 and on the year (Table A.1).

❽ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the three months to April 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from both the three months to January 2003 and on the year (Table A.1).

❾ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.2 per cent in April 2003, down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.2 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❿ Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 p15).

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** up 10,000 since the three months to January 2003 to 15.02 million in the three months to April 2003, and women up 41,000 in the same period to 12.85 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** down 69,000 since the three months to January 2003 to 20.66 million in the three months to April 2003. People in **part-time employment** up 120,000 over the same period to 7.20 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.7 per cent (134,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.53 million in the three months to April 2003 (Table B.1.2).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 893.1 million in the three months to April 2003, down 1.4 million from the three months to January 2003. This is due to a decrease of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours offset by an increase in total employment of 0.2 per cent (Table B.2.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 15,000 over the year to stand at 201,000 in the three months to April 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** decreased 19,000 over the year to stand at 316,000 in the three months to April 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** increased by 5,000 over the year to stand at 400,000 in the three months to April 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, London, South East, South West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber regions. The highest rate was in London at 7.1 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.6 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.1.1).

CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 15,400 over the year to stand at 141,800 in May 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 244,400 in May 2003, a rise of 11,000 since May 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,100 in May 2003, a rise of 200 since May 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	43,231	-407
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,156	-827
25 and over, more than two years	45,809	-16,368
Total	119,196	-17,602

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.36 million in the three months to April 2003. Of this total, 15.92 million were men and 13.44 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was down 21,000 over the quarter to 7.71 million in the three months to April 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 20,000. The number not wanting a job was up 124,000 over the year to 5.59 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 144,000 over the year to 2.12 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 237,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to the three months to April 2003, there was an increase in the number in employment of 242,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 11,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 6,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in the three months to April 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to January 2003, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to January 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

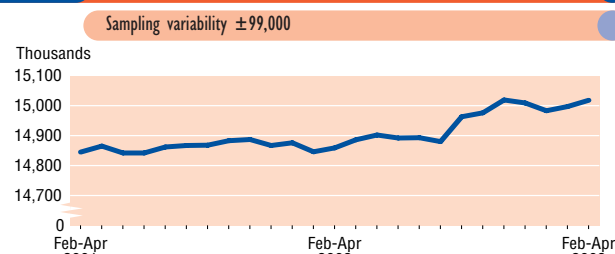


Figure 5 Female employment

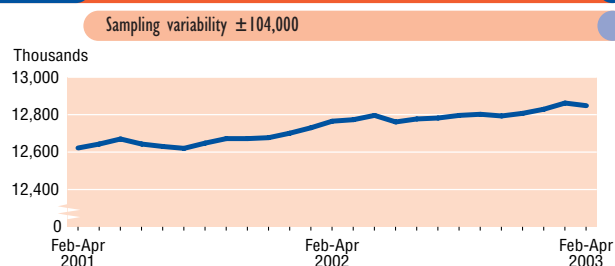


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

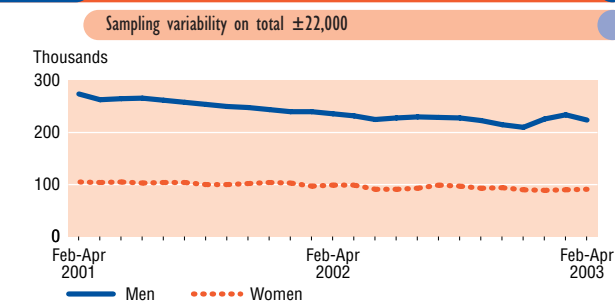


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

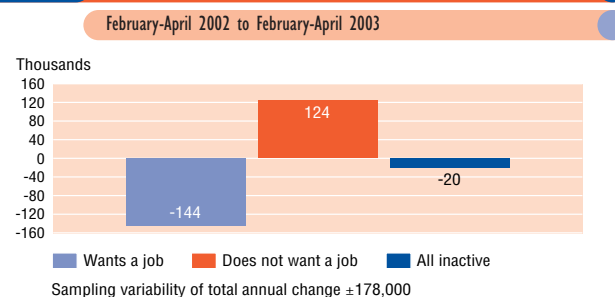


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain



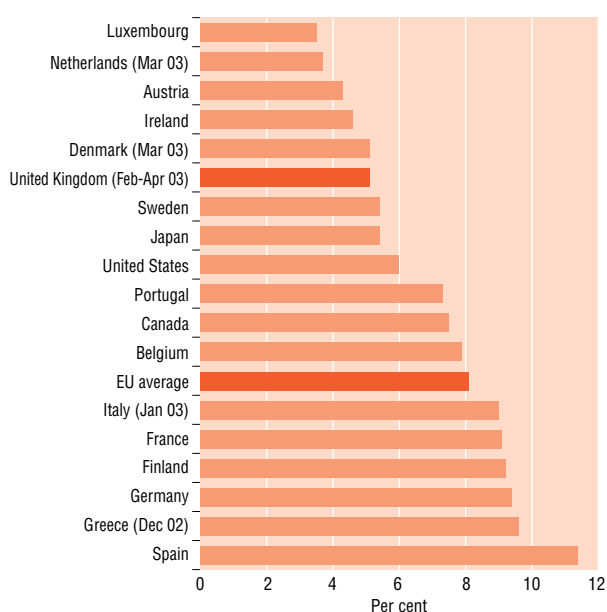
Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months



Figure 11 Unemployment rates

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



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, May 2003).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.2 per cent. This is down 0.2 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to April 2003 was 2.5 per cent, down 2.2 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2003 was 4.5 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase was 2.1 per cent for April 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 2.9 per cent in April 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the March 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 5.2 per cent in April 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the March 2003 rate. This is up 1.0 percentage point compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 2.7 per cent in April 2003, down 0.3 percentage points from the March 2003 rate. This is down 0.6 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 1.0 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2003, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of **output per filled job** was 3.9 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2003, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 0.6 per cent higher in the three months ending April 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 April 2003 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 8.1 per cent in April 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 1.9 per cent over the 12 months to April 2003, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.1 per cent.

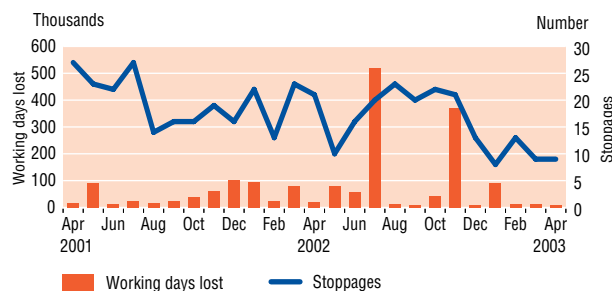
VACANCIES

- 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 12 months to April 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 1,234,800 from 123 stoppages. Some 38 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 27 per cent were lost in education and 12 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost in April 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 9,500 from 9 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, around 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, May 2003).
- The number of people in-learning on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeship** continues to rise and has now 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, May 2003).
- Starts on **Work-Based Learning for Young People** show a similar pattern. The 45,900 who started Foundational 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, May 2003).
- 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, May 2003).
- Some 955,300 18 to 24-year-olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of March 2003. Of these 864,400 had left, leaving 90,900 participants at the end of March 2003 (Table G.11).
- 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).
- By the end of March 2003, 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).
- A further 237,200 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of March 2003.
- In all, 68,100 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of March 2003, of which 53,300 were sustained jobs and 14,800 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table G.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices rose by 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2003 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2002, GDP has risen by 2.2 per cent.
- In May the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 138.2. This was 0.1 per cent below the April figure of 138.3 and 3.1 per cent higher than the May 2002 level.
- In the three months to April 2003, **manufacturing output** was unchanged from the previous three months, and fell by 1.0 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The provisional estimate of total **business investment** for Q1, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,865m, up by £204m over the previous quarter. This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent over the previous quarter, and a rise of 1.0 per cent over the first quarter of 2002.
- The **balance of trade** in goods in the three months to April 2003 was in deficit by £9.1 billion, down from a deficit of £10.6 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £8.3 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April 2003 were 0.4 per cent higher than the previous three months and down 2.6 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April 2003 were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months and up 0.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 181.5 for May 2003, up from 181.2 for April 2003.
- In the twelve months to May 2003 the all items RPI rose by 3.0 per cent, down from 3.1 per cent in April 2003.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.9 per cent, down from 3.0 per cent in April 2003.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancies** data.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

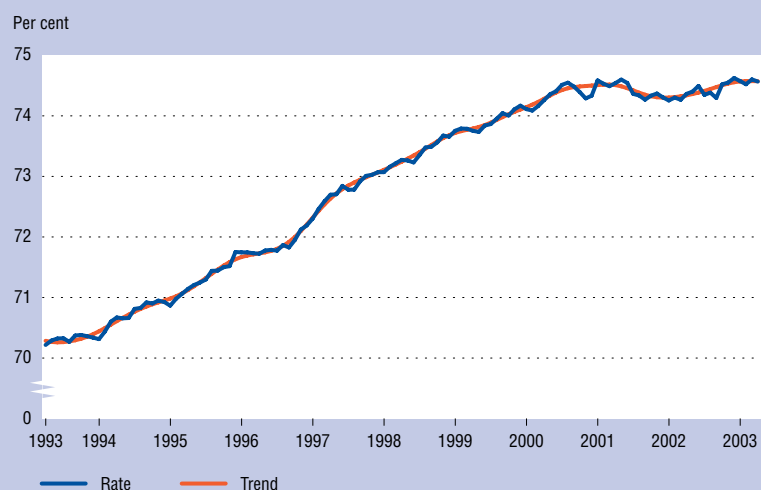
11 June 2003

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, tel. 020 7533 5896.

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



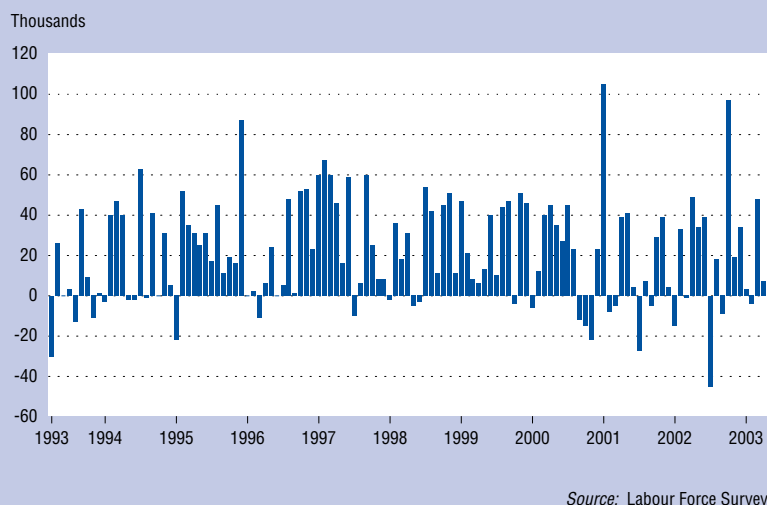
Summary

The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. There are some changes in the detail, but overall the labour market continues to look healthy. The employment rate appears to be flattening off, although the employment level continues to rise. Unemployment appears to be falling slightly, although the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance have increased marginally of late. On the whole, the unemployment picture appears flat. The rate of earnings growth remains subdued, and has weakened this month.

Employment

The number of people in employment continued to grow steadily throughout last year. 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. There are signs that the stronger gross domestic product growth seen in the second and third quarters of 2002 fed into stronger employment data in the latter half of last year, with the working-age employment rate picking up slightly from August-October onwards. However, the trend in the employment rate now appears to be flattening off again, perhaps reflecting the effects of the weaker output growth seen in the final quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of this year. The latest employment figures for February to April show the working-age employment rate unchanged on the quarter at 74.6 per cent (see **Figure 1**). At 27.866 million, the 16 and over employment level is up 51,000 on the quarter (compared with a 242,000 increase on the year).

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; April 1993 to April 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.

The overlapping changes (see red box) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of movements over the past two and a half years, following the consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s (see **Figure 2**). The overall picture is of continuing growth, but the overlapping

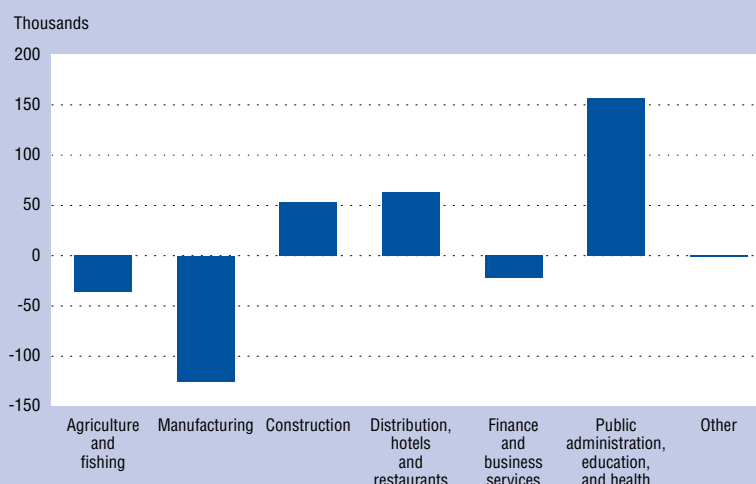
changes have been more volatile with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 7,000 between January-March and February-April. This is the sixth rise in the past seven months. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view that the employment level is continuing to increase. The latest workforce jobs figures (March) show a rise of 45,000 on the quarter. There were increases in public administration, education and health (up 31,000), construction (up 39,000), and finance and business services (up 30,000); the biggest decrease came in distribution, hotels, and restaurants (down 37,000), although employment in the sector remains up on the year (*Figure 3*).

The latest estimate for output growth in the first quarter of 2003 is 0.2 per cent, and was particularly affected by a slow-down in growth in service industries. Looking ahead, manufacturing output continues to look flat, but there are signs that services may be picking up. Official data on manufacturing show that output increased by 0.3 per cent in April, but it has been largely flat since November 2002 and, moving into May, the signals remain subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing recorded its sixth consecutive contraction in the sector. According to their report, 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 the sixteenth month of growth in the past seventeen months; following a small contraction in March, the sector appears to be recovering, with activity expanding at an increasing rate. Indeed, the level of new business increased for the first time in four months, and confidence rose to its highest level since September 2002 – both presumably reflecting a reduction in geopolitical uncertainty following the Iraq war.

Total weekly hours remain at a historically high level following growth over much of the past decade. Bar a blip around the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the level has been flat at around 895 million for much of the past 18 months. The total for the latest quarter decreased by 1.4 million hours to 893.1 million hours (see *Figure 4*).

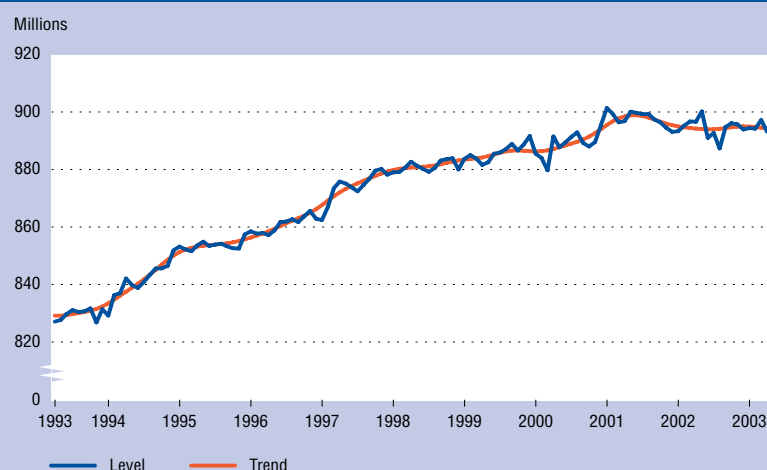
Since autumn 1997 there has been a divergence in the trend of people usually working up to 45 hours a week and the trend of those usually working over 45 hours. While the number of people usually working less than 45 hours in a week has been rising, the number usually working

Figure 3 Year-on-year change in jobs by industry; United Kingdom; March 2002 to March 2003



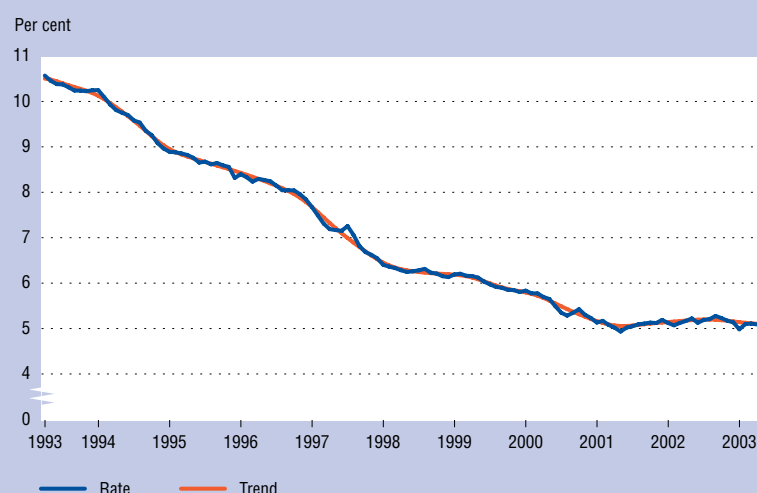
Source: Employer surveys

Figure 4 Total weekly hours worked; United Kingdom; April 1993 to April 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; April 1993 to April 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

more than 45 hours has been on a relatively steady decline. For the period up until the end of 1998, this would appear likely to be linked to the Working Time Directive. The number working more than 45 hours then levelled off before starting to decline again at the end of 2001 when the economy started to slow down. The latest figures for February to April continue this pattern: those working 16 to 45 hours was up 39,000 on the quarter, while those working over 45 hours was down by 71,000.

Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for February to April suggest that unemployment is now falling slightly. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see *Figure 5*). The latest figure for the level of

unemployment is up 36,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.495 million. However, this reflects the fact that the figure for November-January was particularly low; taken within the context of the rest of the series it looks like an erratic movement and overall, the assessment is that the trend in the unemployment rate is marginally downward.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 6,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the January-March and February-April quarters (see *Figure 6*). This is the first fall following two consecutive monthly rises. However, given the volatility, one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one month's change.

The number of people unemployed for up to six months increased by 34,000 on the

quarter to stand at 978,000. Short-term unemployment (six months and under) has been the main driver behind the trends in total unemployment over the past two years. This is perhaps not surprising given that short-term unemployment now represents over 60 per cent of total unemployment, compared with around 40 per cent in the first half of the 1990s. By comparison, the number unemployed over six months and up to 12 months was the only group to see a decrease, and is down 14,000. The number of people unemployed for over 12 months is up 16,000 on the quarter. Long-term unemployment has been decreasing since mid-1994, although the level of decrease has gradually been contracting of late and the latest figure suggests the series may be levelling off.

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) rose by 9,700 in the latest month (May). This is the fourth consecutive monthly rise, and as a result the trend in the claimant count level does now appear to be slightly upward. It is also the largest monthly rise since December 1992, although at under 10,000 it remains small. Indeed, to illustrate the stability of the count of late, the monthly changes have been less than 10,000 either way for each of the past 16 months, the longest such run for the current series which goes back to 1971. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1975. There was a strong decrease in the level of claimant outflows (down 12,700), while inflows also fell slightly between April and May (down 2,300).

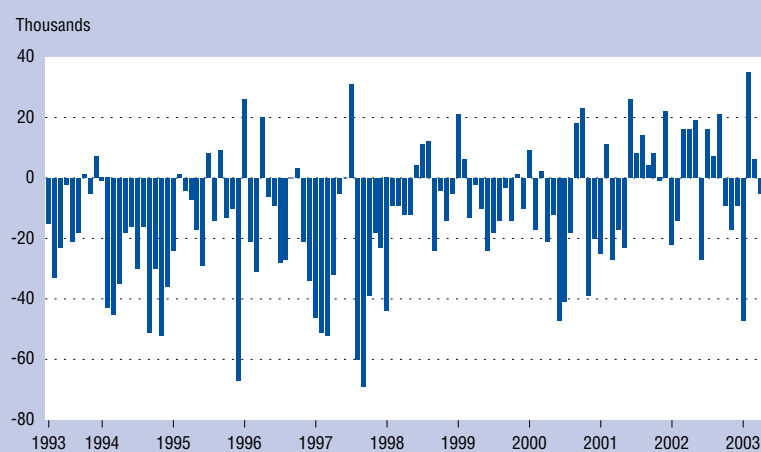
Economic inactivity

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 7.712m. The level has fallen slightly on the quarter (down 21,000), and this decrease was entirely driven by those who did want a job, which fell by 116,000 to 2.122 million, the lowest level since December 1992-February 1993. By comparison, the numbers of inactive people not wanting a job rose 96,000 on the quarter. The inactivity rate fell slightly on the quarter to stand at 21.4 per cent, but overall the trend appears to be flattening off (see *Figure 7*).

Redundancies

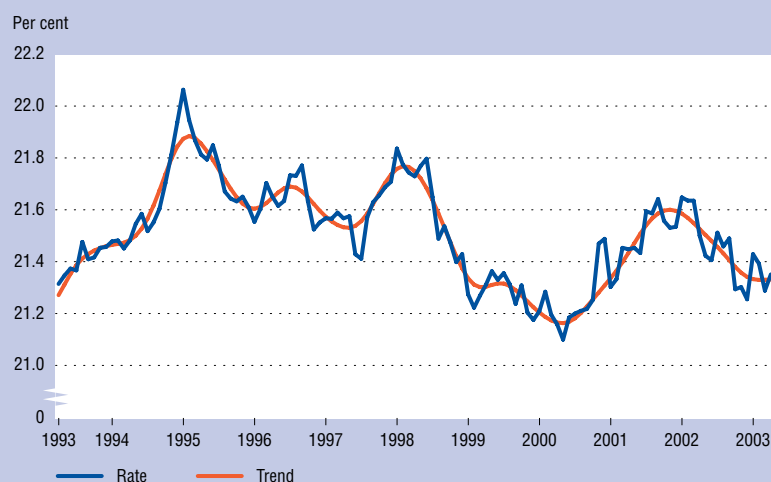
The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (winter 2002/3, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a rise on the quarter, the first increase following three consecutive

Figure 6 Unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom April 1993 to April 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; April 1993 to April 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

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. The re-employment rate also fell sharply this quarter, declining from 45.2 to 33.6 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 points on the year and is the lowest since the series began in spring 1995.

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was down 0.2 percentage points to 3.2 per cent in the three months to April. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonus series, annual growth fell 0.3 percentage points to 3.4 per cent in April (see *Figure 8*).

The overall picture is of declining earnings growth, and the main story within this month's data is the sharp fall in both the private sector services and manufacturing series. Looking at the single-month percentage change on a year earlier, private sector services saw growth fall to 1.6 per cent in April from 3.7 per cent in March. This was due to three effects. Firstly, the main driver was the effect of March's strong bonus payments dropping out of the series. As a result, growth has returned to its pre-March level. Secondly, bonuses in April this year have been lower than in April 2002; there appears to have been a small timing effect, with some small firms who would normally have paid bonuses in April bringing bonus payments forward to March, possibly to avoid the National Insurance increase introduced in April. Finally, there was also a reduction in measured pay growth as a result of the timing of the Easter holiday at the end of April – this can be seen in the excluding bonuses series where growth fell to 2.8 per cent, the weakest since the series began in April 1997. There was also a sharp fall in average earnings in the manufacturing sector, which was again driven by March bonuses dropping out of the series and by Easter timing effects. Excluding bonuses, manufacturing earnings growth was 3.0 per cent in April, the weakest since July 1999.

This contrasts with the public sector where earnings growth has increased as various pay settlements have come through over the past year. The headline rate of public sector earnings growth was up slightly on the month at 5.2 per cent, reflecting local authority pay settlements for April 2003. However, overall it continues to look as if public sector growth may be stabilising just above 5.0 per cent (see *Figure 9*).

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

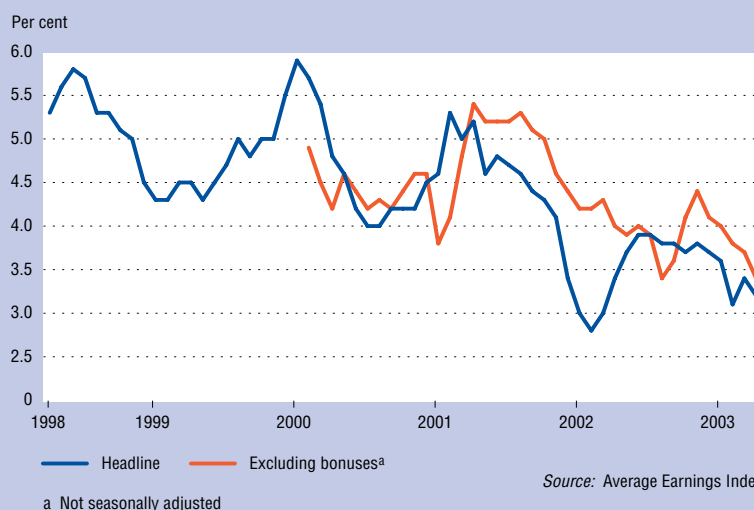
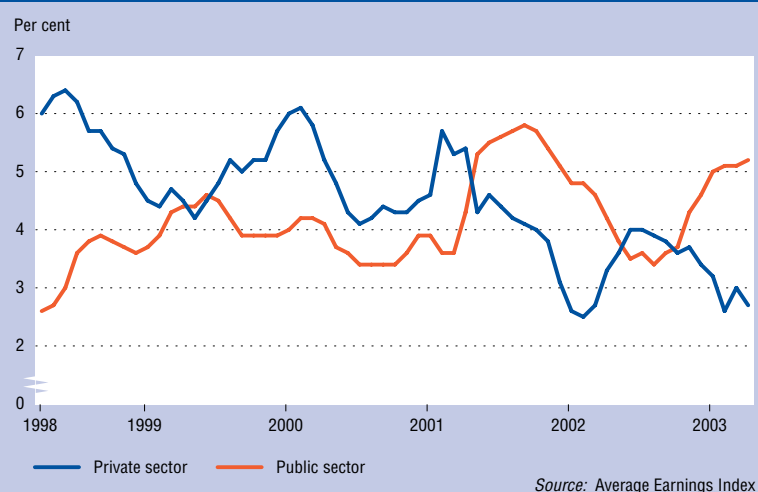


Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth: headline rates; Great Britain; April 1998 to April 2003



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.

Global unemployment

The number of unemployed people worldwide grew by 20 million from the beginning of 2001 to reach about 180 million by the end of 2002.

According to a recent report by the International Labour Organization, the economic slow-down over the past two years, and continuing uncertain economic prospects, have resulted in a grim global employment situation which seems unlikely to be reversed without a strong economic recovery in 2003. The increase in unemployment was most severe among women, who tended to be in sectors that are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks. In addition, an increasing number of young people entering the labour market were unable to find jobs, driving up youth unemployment rates, which had declined in the late 1990s.

Unemployment began to grow soon after the information and communication technology (ICT) bubble burst in spring 2001, causing an economic slow-down. The aftermath of the attacks of 11 September 2001 amplified the effects: the travel and tourism industries were badly affected, with an estimated loss of 10.5 million jobs worldwide. At the same time, slower growth in industrialised nations meant job losses in the export-oriented industries of developing countries. Labour-intensive industries, such as the clothing industry, were hardest hit, with a heavy impact on women, who were more likely to work in these areas. Armed conflicts over the two years also contributed to higher

unemployment; joblessness rose in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while recession in Israel continued.

Industrialised countries saw the sharpest increase in the unemployment rate of all regions between 2000 and 2002: from 6.1 per cent to 6.9 per cent. In the United States unemployment rose from 4.8 per cent to 5.6 per cent. Accelerating structural change in transition countries hoping to join the EU pushed up unemployment in candidate countries. However, the number of jobless also went up in much of the developing world as the informal economy was unable to absorb all those who could not find formal employment. Falling economic growth increased joblessness in almost all of Latin America and the Caribbean, bringing the unemployment rate to nearly 10 per cent. Youth unemployment in the region was 16 per cent, and nearly all jobs for young people were in the informal economy. In Argentina, employment rose above 20 per cent, with knock-on effects in neighbouring countries. In China, the official figure for urban unemployment in 2001 was 3.6 per cent, although more recent estimates suggested it might be as high as 7.5 per cent because of high underemployment in the agricultural sector and an end to the practice of keeping redundant workers in the public sector. (See pp 203-11, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2003.) Youth unemployment accounted for just over 22 per cent of total unemployment in the Republic of Korea and over 37 per cent in Mongolia. Although a large

proportion of the unemployed young people were highly qualified, their skills did not match the needs of the labour market.

Sub-Saharan Africa sustained a fairly constant although low growth rate. Not only had the region suffered from a brain-drain but the health situation, especially HIV/AIDS, had impacted severely on human capital. A study on Tanzania showed that the number of young people aged 10 to 19 in the labour market had increased compared with ten years earlier, while that of adults aged 20 to 35 had fallen. The Middle East and North Africa experienced a dramatic decline in overall economic conditions: dismissals and redundancies from the public sector raised the unemployment figures to double-digit levels in some countries. Youth unemployment was high, while the Gulf nations had adopted policies to replace migrant workers with their own nationals.

The report continued by looking to the future. It estimated that 1 billion new jobs would need to be created by 2010 in order to make satisfactory progress towards the goal of halving world poverty. However, it stressed that the jobs, mainly in Asia, needed to be productive and offer good conditions if they were to alleviate poverty.

• *Global Employment Trends 2002* is published by the International Labour Office. To obtain a copy see www.ilo.org/publns; to obtain further information see www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/index.htm.

OTHER NEWS

Flexible employment for older workers

WOMEN OVER 50 who are in relatively good full-time permanent jobs are more likely than men to remain in their jobs until retirement age. Both men and women who opt for flexible employment after 50 find greatest satisfaction in self-employment.

Researchers in the Policy Studies Institute have used Labour Force Survey

(LFS) data to study the working lives of people aged between 50 and state retirement age. In particular they examined the likelihood of older workers to remain in employment but in a flexible form such as part-time work, temporary work or self-employment. They used the longitudinal element of the LFS to study individuals aged between 50 and state retirement age

over five successive quarters, analysing the factors associated with exits from permanent full-time employment, identifying the factors associated with movements from permanent full-time employment to flexible employment, and assessing the relative quality of flexible employment as a credible alternative to permanent full-time employment for this

group of workers. They supplemented this with information on job satisfaction from the Working in Britain Survey funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

They found that all workers over 50, but especially men, were more likely to decide to leave permanent full-time work if they had been with their present employer for a sufficient length of time to accumulate savings and a good pension entitlement, and if they had paid off their mortgage. Time with their current employer had no effect on the decision of women to leave, however, especially if they were of a managerial or supervisory level or had recently received job-related training. Advancing age and poor health were the most important factors for both sexes. With the notable exception of health problems, most of the factors associated with an increased likelihood of exit by men were indicators of advantage in the labour market. When models were run separately for low, medium and high earning men, the low earners were particularly likely to exit because of health problems.

The researchers found that the older people were when they left full-time permanent employment the less likely they were to move into flexible employment. This was true for women for temporary and part-time employment, and true for men for temporary and part-time but also for self-employment. People with long-term health

problems (especially men) were less likely to take flexible employment. Men who had paid off their mortgage were less likely to take on temporary work, while men supporting dependent children were more likely to become self-employed. Women graduates were more likely to take temporary jobs after leaving permanent ones; better-paid and better-trained men were more likely to find part-time work. For both sexes, remaining in the same permanent full-time occupation while working reduced hours was more common if the respondent was in management or was professionally qualified. Men experienced a substantial drop in hourly earnings when moving into part-time employment, whereas women enjoyed an increase.

As regards job satisfaction, the report concluded that with a few exceptions part-time work was inferior to full-time work for both men and women. Part-time work among men was characterised by lower security, training uptake and satisfaction levels, although no significant differences existed in terms of earnings and levels of control. Women working part-time expressed higher levels of satisfaction when compared with their full-time counterparts aged 50 and above, and experienced almost the same levels of job security. However, their earnings were lower and they were less likely to be free from strict supervision.

Temporary contracts differed according to whether they were fixed-term, casual or agency-based. Where temporary working was concerned, women exhibited higher levels of dissatisfaction than men. For the self-employed, men and women did not have a significantly different earnings profile compared with employees. Training was a problem for them, however, and they were vulnerable to economic downturns, but despite these drawbacks both men and women in self-employment reported greater job satisfaction than respondents engaged in part-time or temporary working.

- The report *Employment transitions of older workers: the role of flexible employment in maintaining labour market participation and promoting job quality* was written by S. Lissenburgh and D. Smeaton of the Policy Studies Institute. Further information may be obtained from Helen Bolton, tel. 0117 331 4054, e-mail helen.bolton@bristol.ac.uk. It is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by The Policy Press as part of the *Transitions after 50* series. It can be ordered online (ISBN 1 86134 475 9, price £13.95) at <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/343.asp>, or from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465 500, fax 01235 465 556, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk.

The effects on families of job relocations

EMPLOYERS' BUSINESS needs and career development considerations for employees are the main reasons why employers initiate the relocation of their employees. However, there is an increasing tendency for employees to set limits on when and where they are willing to relocate in the interests of achieving a work-life balance.

A report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation describes research on the family impacts of job relocation based on case studies with employers and qualitative interviews with employees and their partners conducted in late 2001 and 2002. Interviews were also held with informants from relocation agencies, trade unions,

central government and regional economic development agencies.

Findings showed that those asked to move were predominantly younger or middle-aged men in higher-level, non-manual jobs. Although some employers offered financial assistance with removal expenses (see pp239-45, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2003) they were unwilling to take account of the effects of moving on partners' careers, children's schooling or the care of elderly relatives. Some of the employees interviewed had chosen to commute long distances rather than relocate, in order to minimise the effects on their families. However, long distance commuting had its own impacts

on family life, and sustainability in the long term was questionable.

- The full report *Geographical mobility: family impacts* by A. E. Green and A. Canny, is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by The Policy Press as part of the *Family and Work* series. It is available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465 500, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk, price £13.95 plus £2.75 postage. A summary of the findings is available free of charge from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, The Homestead, 40 Water End, York YO30 6WP or at <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/533.asp>.

Home buying for working households: affordability differences by area

HOME OWNERSHIP for young working households is least affordable in London, with house price to household income ratios exceeding five to one in 16 of the 33 local authorities. Outside London, ratios are highest in the South West.

These findings come from a study based on local prices for four/five-room properties at the end of 2002. The author used material from Halifax plc as well as a wide range of data from ONS surveys including the New Earnings Survey (which, for the first time, has released figures based on place of residence rather than place of work – see p339).

The study comprised three separate analyses, each based on four/five-room properties and households with a household representative aged between 20 and 39. In the ratio analysis the researchers calculated house price to income ratios for every local authority in England, based on average house prices and average household incomes. The access analysis used the proportion of working households in each local authority that would be unable to purchase a property at lower quartile prices. The key worker analysis determined the local authorities where specified key workers (nurse, police officer, social worker and teacher) would be unable to purchase at lower quartile prices.

The ratio analysis showed that the average ratio of house prices to income in England for 20 to 39-year-old households was 3.4 to 1. Regional average ratios ranged from 4.8 to 1 in London to 2.3 to 1 in the

North East. Although the average house price in the South East was 22.5 per cent higher than in the South West, the average income of working households in the South East was 29.9 per cent higher, making for a slightly higher ratio in the South West. The author compares these findings with those of a report produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, *Sustainable communities: Building for the future*, based on Land Registry average house prices and regional earnings data based on place of work.

The access analysis showed 19 areas nationally where fewer than one in five of younger working households could afford homes in the lower quartile of house prices. In London, in only six areas could more than 30 per cent of all working households in this group afford to buy at lower quartile prices. It was recognised, however, that a further proportion of working households could purchase smaller properties with prices below the lower quartile level for four/five-room houses. Also, the access analysis assumed a maximum mortgage of three times household income for the working households with one representative in the 20 to 39 age bracket, which was based on long-standing lender conventions. The report acknowledged that some households would be able to purchase where they had access to substantial savings to supplement their mortgage. The author suggested that even if the access analysis did not provide an absolute measure of working households unable to purchase in any circumstances, it did provide a

consistent measure of the relative difficulty of accessing even the lower end of the housing market.

The key worker analysis focuses on the ability of identified key workers in the public sector to buy their own homes. As with the access analysis, this is defined in terms of whether or not their incomes are sufficient to purchase a four/five room dwelling at lower quartile prices. Basic salaries for a worker of three/four years' standing have been supplemented as appropriate with London and South East weighting allowances or equivalent. The results show that London accounted for the top eight authorities where key workers had the most difficulty; the next four were in the South East. These results contrast with those for the wider population of the under-40s where, as seen above, affordability issues are greater in the South West than in the South East, and are accounted for by the fact that regional weightings added to the salaries of key workers do not compensate for the increased house prices.

- The full report *Can't work – can't buy: Local measures of the ability of working households to become home owners*, by S. Wilcox, is published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and available from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430 033, price £13.95 plus £2.00 postage. A summary of findings and a pdf download are available free of charge at <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/573.asp>. For further information contact Professor S. Wilcox, tel. 01823 323 891.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

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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.

Travel-to-Work Areas

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions how Travel-to-Work Areas are defined; and what changes have been made in this definition since 1979.

COLIN MOWL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The current criteria for defining Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are that at least 75 per cent of the area's resident workforce must work in the area and at least 75 per cent of the people who work in the area must also live in the area. The area must also have a working population of at least 3,500. For areas with a working population in excess of 20,000, the self-containment rate is reduced to 70 per cent. TTWA boundaries must be non-overlapping and contiguous, covering the entire United Kingdom. TTWAs do not cross national boundaries.

TTWAs are produced by analysing commuting flows from the decennial Census of

Population. The current geography, based on the 1991 Census, was published in May 1998. A report of this exercise, entitled *1991-based Travel-to-work areas* is held in the House of Commons Library. Prior to May 1998, the TTWAs were based on the 1981 Census and were published in September 1984; they were created using the current methods.

The TTWA geography in existence in 1979, based on the 1971 Census, was published in July 1978. While this map was also based on a self-containment rate of 75 per cent, there were several methodological changes introduced for the 1984 map. These improvements to the precision and robustness of the map were made possible by the introduction of computers and postcoded data. More details are available in an article in an Occasional Supplement to the Employment Gazette 92 (9), which is also available from the House of Commons Library.

The 1979 TTWA map was defined in terms of Employment Office (Jobcentre) areas. Since the TTWA map based on the 1981 Census, the

definition has been by aggregations of wards.

ONS is currently investigating the usage and potential demand for an update to the TTWA geography based on data from the 2001 Census.

(6 May)

Regional employment rates

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer which five regions had the lowest and the highest employment rates in each year since 1997; and what their respective rates were.

COLIN MOWL: I am replying in the absence of the National Statistician. The attached table gives the information requested for the twelve-month periods ending December of each year from 1997 to 2002. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Working-age^a employment rates^b by government office region (GOR) and country; United Kingdom; annual averages 1997 to 2002

Year	GORs with highest employment rates	Employment rates (%)	GORs with lowest employment rates	Employment rates (%)
1997	South East	78.4	Northern Ireland	67.1
	South West	77.1	North East	67.3
	East	76.6	Wales	68.2
	East Midlands	75.6	London	69.9
	West Midlands	73.2	North West	70.2
1998	South East	79.4	North East	66.6
	South West	77.8	Northern Ireland	67.0
	East	77.7	Wales	68.0
	East Midlands	76.1	North West	70.2
	West Midlands	74.2	London	70.5
1999	South East	79.8	North East	66.6
	South West	78.4	Northern Ireland	67.0
	East	78.1	Wales	68.8
	East Midlands	76.4	North West	71.4
	West Midlands	73.7	Scotland	71.6
2000	South East	80.3	Northern Ireland	66.4
	South West	78.9	North East	68.1
	East	78.8	Wales	69.3
	East Midlands	76.3	London	70.8
	Yorkshire and the Humber	73.7	North West	72.3
2001	South East	80.1	Northern Ireland	67.3
	East	79.3	North East	68.4
	South West	78.9	Wales	68.5
	East Midlands	75.8	London	71.0
	West Midlands	73.9	North West	72.2
2002	South East	79.7	Northern Ireland	67.7
	South West	79.0	North East	68.4
	East	79.0	Wales	69.8
	East Midlands	76.4	London	70.5
	West Midlands	74.2	North West	72.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

^b Working-age people in employment as a percentage of the working-age population.

(7 May)



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, tel. 020 7533 6159.

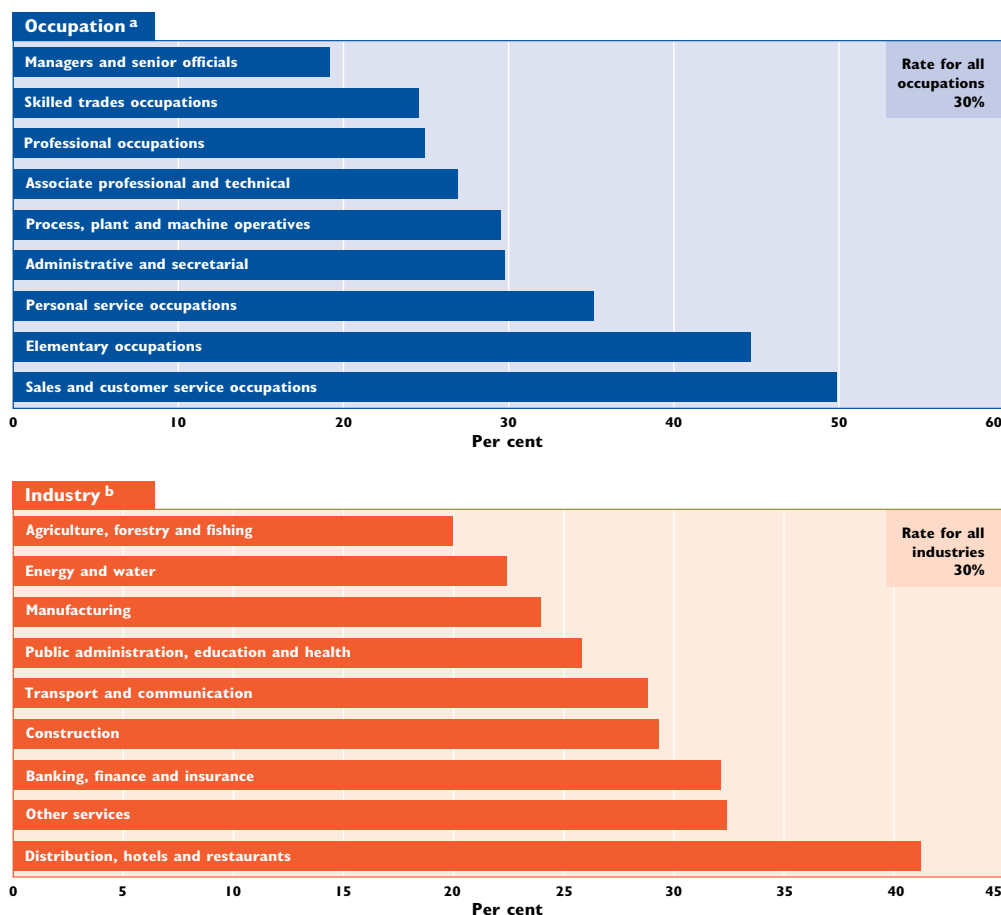
Contents for July 2003

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| 1 Length of time continuously employed by occupation and industry (LFS) | 3 Commuting and patterns of pay (NES) |
| 2 Trade union membership (LFS) | 4 Index of topics |

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

1 Length of time continuously employed by occupation^a and industry^b

Figure 1 People in employment continuously employed by the same employer for less than two years by occupation^a and industry^b; United Kingdom; winter 2002/03, not seasonally adjusted



A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on the length of time people have worked for their current employer.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of people who had been with the same employer (or continuously self-employed) for less than two years by occupation and industry. This can provide an indication of where job turnover is greatest or the workforce is youngest, as young people are likely to change jobs more frequently than older workers.

- ❶ In winter 2002/03, some 30 per cent of those in employment had been continuously employed for less than two years.
- ❷ Half of all those employed in sales and customer service occupations had been with the same employer for less than two years. This compared with a fifth of managers and senior officials.
- ❸ Managers and senior officials were most likely to have been continuously employed for two years or more.
- ❹ Between industries, the proportion ranged from 41 per cent in the distribution, hotels and restaurant industry to 20 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

^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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

2 Trade union membership

The autumn quarter Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides data on trade union membership in the UK, and on employees whose pay was affected by collective agreements. **Table 1** shows that the figures for 2002 changed little from 2001, and these changes are not statistically significant.

- ❶ In autumn 2002, 7.3 million people in employment were trade union members in the UK.
- ❷ Union members as a proportion of all in employment (union density) stood at 27 per cent. Among employees the figure was slightly higher at 29 per cent.
- ❸ There were 8.7 million employees whose pay was affected by collective agreements, which is 36 per cent of all employees.

Table 2 shows the proportion of employees who were union members by sex, age and whether they worked full or part-time.

- ❶ In 2002, trade union density for both men and women was 29 per cent.
- ❷ Union density was higher among older employees. Over a third of those aged 50 and over were union members compared with a quarter of those aged 25 to 34.
- ❸ The proportion of full-time employees belonging to a trade union stood at 32 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for those working part-time.

Table 3 shows the proportion of employees who are union members by government office region and country, and by whether they worked full or part-time.

- ❶ Union density ranged from 21 per cent in the South East to 41 per cent in Northern Ireland.
- ❷ For all regions full-time employees had a greater union density than those working part-time.

Table 1 Trade union membership and coverage of collective agreements; United Kingdom; autumn quarters 2001 and 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Union membership			Employees whose pay is covered by collective agreements ^b	
	Number ^a (000s)	Union density (%)		Number (000s)	Per cent
		All in employment ^a	Employees ^b		
2001	7,330	26.8	29.1	8,630	35.7
2002	7,340	26.6	29.0	8,700	35.6

Source: Labour Force Survey
^a Includes all those in employment, excluding members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes.
^b Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.

Note: For technical notes see red box below.

Table 2 Union density by sex, age and type of employment;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2002

	Full-time	Part-time	Per cent
			All
All over 16 years	32	21	29
16 to 24 years	14	5	11
25 to 34 years	25	22	25
35 to 49 years	38	28	36
50 years and over	40	24	35
Men over 16 years	31	12	29
16 to 24 years	14	5	12
25 to 34 years	24	*	23
35 to 49 years	36	22	36
50 years and over	38	19	36
Women over 16 years	33	23	29
16 to 24 years	14	5	10
25 to 34 years	27	24	26
35 to 49 years	41	28	35
50 years and over	42	25	33

^a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Note: For technical notes see red box below.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Union density by government office region or country and type of employment;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2002

	Full-time	Part-time	Per cent
			All
United Kingdom	32	21	29
Great Britain	31	21	29
England	30	20	28
North East	43	26	38
North West	38	22	34
Yorkshire and the Humber	35	25	32
East Midlands	32	20	28
West Midlands	33	21	30
East	24	18	23
London	26	19	25
South East	23	16	21
South West	30	18	26
Wales	44	28	40
Scotland	37	27	34
Northern Ireland	43	32	41

^a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.

Note: For technical notes see red box below.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Trade union membership estimates

Trade Union estimates for 2002 are published as interim revised LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census (see http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/downloads/interim_reweighting_methodology_article.pdf). These figures are in line with the latest interim population figures, and are subject to revision when final population estimates become available later this year. Interim estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Those who did not report their union status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

A full feature article will follow early in 2004. More detailed information, including administrative data from the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Association can be found at <http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/trade.htm>.

3 Commuting and patterns of pay

Table 4 Patterns of pay for employees living/working in selected Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) and local authority districts (LADs); 2002

	Live in TTWA	Work in TTWA	Live in LAD	Work in LAD	Short-distance commuters ^a	Medium-distance commuters ^b	Long-distance commuters ^c
Annual average earnings (£000s)							
Tower Hamlets	33.3	34.5	33.4	48.3	31.5	52.8	44.0
Manchester	23.8	23.7	22.9	24.6	19.9	24.3	30.9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	20.4	21.0	21.1	22.1	20.2	19.6	26.7
Edinburgh	23.5	24.2	24.9	25.1	24.4	23.3	30.9
Birmingham	23.8	24.2	23.0	23.8	20.0	24.3	29.7
Bristol	23.7	25.0	22.3	24.7	22.1	24.4	31.1
Counts of employees in the NES sample							
Tower Hamlets	10,847	13,051	211	574	67	368	139
Manchester	3,134	3,497	453	1,045	272	536	237
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1,623	1,732	416	827	260	305	262
Edinburgh	1,620	1,742	946	1,287	782	302	203
Birmingham	2,661	2,920	1,242	1,777	859	412	506
Bristol	1,259	1,470	598	815	412	224	179

Source: New Earnings Survey

a Those who live and work in the LAD.

b Those who work in the LAD and live within the TTWA but outside the LAD.

c Those who work in the LAD and live outside the TTWA.

Table 5 Proportion of people working in the same government office region that they live in; 2002

Region of residence	Per cent	
	Residents working in same region	Residents working in different region
North East	92.0	8.0
North West	92.2	7.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	92.6	7.4
East Midlands	85.2	14.8
West Midlands	90.7	9.3
East	82.0	18.1
London	89.0	11.0
South East	81.8	18.2
South West	91.5	8.5
Wales	91.0	9.0
Scotland	95.3	4.7

Source: New Earnings Survey

New Earnings Survey dataset

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers.

In 2002, employers provided a valid home postcode in 98.5 per cent of cases, which is an increase from 89.7 per cent in 2001.

Travel-to-Work Areas are defined as areas where, of the resident economically active population, at least 75 per cent work in the area, and also, of those working in the area, at least 75 per cent live in the area.

Local authority districts are any local administration, both in single and two-tier structures. For example, county council, district council, unitary authority council and borough council.

The dataset with further results analyses can be accessed at

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/NES2002_Analyses_By_Region_Additional_residence_based_analysis/NES2002_Analyses_By_Region_Additional_residence_based_analysis.pdf.

For further information contact Chris Hunt, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS, e-mail chris.hunt@ons.gov.uk, tel. 01633 819003.

The New Earnings Survey (NES) has historically produced subnational earnings data based on the workplace of employees. Since 2001 the NES has included a question on the home postcodes of employees, allowing residence-based analysis of earnings for the first time. It also provides useful data on the extent of long-distance commuting.

Table 4 shows the patterns of pay for employees living and/or working in a number of city local authority districts (LADs) in Great Britain. It also shows figures for the wider Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) that include these districts.

- For all these local authority districts, average earnings were greater among people who worked there than those living there. For example, employees working in Tower Hamlets earned on average £48,300 per annum, compared with £33,400 among those resident there.

- For most of these LADs, the further people travelled to work the higher their average earnings. Those who commuted from outside the TTWA earned more than those commuting from inside. The exception to this is Tower Hamlets; however, it should be noted that the TTWA of London is larger than the TTWAs covering the other cities shown here.

Table 5 shows the proportion of people working and living in the same region and those who work and live in different regions by government office region.

- Some 95 per cent of people living in Scotland also worked there.
- Living and working in different regions was most likely in the South East and the East (18.2 per cent and 18.1 per cent respectively).

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¹ These standards appear in February, May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

² These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

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

The role of working-age benefits data in understanding labour market supply

By Catherine Barham and Richard Laux, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics and Steve Roberts, Department for Work and Pensions

Key points

- Information on claimants of individual key working-age benefits is available from the Department for Work and Pensions. Using this information it is possible to look at changes in the number of claimants over time as well as flows between types of benefits.
- Information on changes in economic activity status (for example, when a person moves from unemployment to employment) can be investigated using the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Linking together quarters makes it possible to look at individuals' movements between different categories over their time in the survey. For example, 462,000 people moved from being unemployed in one quarter to being employed in the following quarter, and 484,000 moved from inactivity to employment.
- At present, there is very little available information on the interactions between an individual's economic activity status and their benefit status. This information is vital to improve understanding of how movements between benefit types relate to labour market participation rates. ONS is considering the possibility of linking benefits data to individual LFS records to obtain this type of information, as well as to provide more detailed cross-sectional information about benefit claimants.
- ONS also plans to make more information about working-age benefits available (for example, in the labour market statistics First Release) at both national and regional levels, in line with the recommendations of the review of the framework for labour market statistics.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by receipt of benefits. This article describes the value of and steps being taken to make administrative information on working-age benefits available alongside survey data on economic activity.

Introduction

THE QUALITY Review of the Labour Market Framework published in August 2002, highlighted the importance of a wide variety of factors in influencing an individual's labour market participation. This article describes the role of one factor – receipt of working-age benefits – in labour market assessment.

Statistics of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) have been included for some time in the monthly assessments of the labour market

published by ONS. This article explains the advantages of adding to these assessments regular statistics about people on working-age inactivity benefits, such as Incapacity Benefit.

Working age benefits and labour supply

The classification of people's labour market status (employed, unemployed or inactive) following internationally

agreed guidelines depends upon information about their reported behaviour in relation to work, job seeking and job availability. The way in which this information is collected and classified, generally in surveys, does not depend on any knowledge of individuals' benefit status. Its compilation is therefore not affected by changes in the benefit system.

The behaviour of people claiming working-age benefits is, however, likely to be influenced by the conditions they must meet in order to qualify for these benefits. The nature of the social security system can therefore have a significant impact on the aspects of behaviour that determine labour market status on the international definitional basis.

For this reason it would be valuable, in order to enhance understanding of the operation of labour supply, to extend the scope of the available information about numbers of people on working-age benefits, and about their movements between different types of benefit. Moreover, even more informative insights would potentially be obtained if data sources could be created that would provide integrated information relating to both benefit and labour market statuses, and that allow for flows over time to be estimated.

Reform of the system for paying benefits to jobseekers has focused on ensuring that benefit recipients actively sought either work or training opportunities. Most recently the New Deal programmes have formalised these arrangements in a very specific way. Regardless of the degree of success of these policies, it is clear that information about people receiving JSA is of direct relevance to the understanding of the attachment of those people to the labour market.

Information about benefits for people who are economically inactive, such as Incapacity Benefit, has been less well exploited in the context of labour market assessment. However, the large increase in the 1980s in the numbers of people claiming Incapacity Benefit, or its predecessor Invalidity Benefit, has inevitably had an impact on labour supply. There has been little evidence of a worsening of the health of the UK population to lead to such an increase.

The reasons for the increase in the numbers are complex. The balance between individual factors is far from clear and varies across different parts of the country.

The working-age benefits system

As mentioned above, one of the major developments in recent years has been the change in focus of employment policy to having a stated aim of helping all benefit recipients who are able to work to move into employment. This is most noticeable through the development of the New Deal programme. Alongside this, systematic improvements have been made to the collection of benefits data that focus on the individuals claiming benefit rather than on individual benefit claims.

Through the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), the government is responsible for delivering support and advice to the population, with the aim of helping people become financially independent and reducing child poverty. Hence, DWP's main four aims are to sustain a higher proportion of people in work than ever before, while providing security for those who cannot work; to halve child poverty within a decade and eliminate it in a generation; to improve the rights and opportunities for disabled people in a fair and inclusive society; and to combat poverty and promote security and independence in retirement for today's and tomorrow's pensioners. These are reflected in DWP's three main client groups: children and families; people of working age; and pensioners.

The working-age client group is most relevant to the labour market framework because the people within this client group form most of the UK economy's potential labour supply. National Statistics published by DWP quarterly provide information about the claimants of each of these benefits. Working-age claimants are usually defined as people between compulsory school leaving age and state retirement pension age. However, simply adding together the numbers of recipients getting these benefits does not give an accurate picture, because working-age claimants may be entitled to receive two or more

benefits simultaneously. For example, someone claiming Incapacity Benefit may in certain circumstances also be in receipt of Income Support. For this reason it is often useful to have information about working-age claimants that link together the separate benefits they receive. As well as the usual information about age and sex, this gives access to details about other important characteristics such as the mix of benefits that are being claimed at the same time, how long claimants have been on benefit, and flows between benefits. Such information is described as client group analysis.

Client group analysis

Data about claimants of individual key working-age benefits are obtained on a regular basis by the Information and Analysis Division (IAD) of DWP. This is achieved by taking scans of the live systems used to administer benefits. Benefit claims can then be linked together using National Insurance numbers to produce the client group analysis.

DWP has developed two sources of data for client group analysis: quarterly 5 per cent samples and, in more recent times, the 100 per cent working-age statistical database (WASD).

The information that has been available traditionally has been based on a 5 per cent sample of records. The samples are snapshots, typically taken around the last day of a quarter. The exception here is JSA, which is taken on the second Thursday of the last month in the quarter. For some benefits, there is a short period before the data are processed so that the majority of late changes to claims are reflected. Following validation and cleaning, the data are grossed-up to provide estimates that reflect the whole population of claimants.

The main strength of this information is the large range of variables it contains, and the fact that the time series goes back to 1995 (information about some of the individual benefits goes back further than this). This information is published quarterly in a National Statistics First Release and Bulletin.¹

Recent initiatives have often been piloted in small areas before being rolled out nationally. This has led to a growing demand from users of benefits statistics

Table 1 Claimants^{a,b} of key working-age benefits by statistical group; Great Britain; August 1999 to August 2002

	All	Unemployed	Sick/disabled	Lone parents	Carers	Widow(er)s	Thousands Others
1999	5,013.5	1,142.0	2,364.1	876.6	318.6	241.2	70.9
2000	4,858.3	992.9	2,420.6	844.1	306.5	235.1	59.1
2001	4,802.6	894.3	2,485.9	823.0	323.5	234.2	41.7
2002	4,735.4	877.7	2,462.8	802.5	335.0	222.0	35.4

Source: Working Age Statistical Database, DWP

a Aged 18-59.

b Experimental data.

for information about the client group at a very local geographical area level. The sampling errors associated with 5 per cent data below local authority level are relatively large, and prohibitive to small area analysis. As a result IAD has developed the WASD based on scans that were originally commissioned for fraud investigation work. This is a developmental client group database based on 100 per cent data scans. The fraud scans are taken more frequently than the traditional statistical scans, which has the added benefit that more short duration claims (where claimants flow on and off within a quarter) are picked up. Increases in computer power in recent years have made the manipulation of 100 per cent datasets possible for the first time.

There are a number of important differences between information from WASD and the 5 per cent samples because:

- the definition of key working-age benefits varies between the two datasets. WASD focuses on benefits where claimants are entitled to the range of Work-Focused help available through Jobcentre Plus. The main differences are the inclusion of Carer's Allowance and Bereavement Benefit and the exclusion of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) on WASD;
- the degree to which late changes to claims are picked up. There is no time limit on changes within WASD;
- the level of data cleaning that is possible. Manual cleaning is obviously not practical for a 100% sample; and
- the sampling error associated with data from the 5 per cent samples.

This means that the two data sources do not always appear consistent.

Within the client group analysis, claimants are categorised into statistical groups according to the types of benefits they receive. For WASD, the groups in hierarchical² order are:

- unemployed – claimants of JSA;
- sick/disabled – Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support with a disability premium and Incapacity Benefit National Insurance Credits;
- lone parents – single people with children on Income Support and not receiving a disability related premium;
- carers – Carer's Allowance claimants;
- widow(er)s – Widow's Benefit and Bereavement Benefit claimants; and
- others – Income Support claimants not in the above groups (for example, asylum seekers).

Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit are included in this client group analysis. The data from these benefits is collected from local authorities, and, to reduce the administrative burden, the individual-based data uses a smaller sampling fraction and is collected only once a year. In addition it suffers from incomplete coverage and a lengthy delay of around a year between the reference date and the point at which reasonably reliable analysis can be undertaken. This would unduly constrain the timeliness and scope of the client group analysis so these two benefits are omitted from the dataset.

Table 1 sets out the number of claimants by statistical group, from August 1999 and August 2002, based on WASD. This is the first time it has been

published and, as WASD is still in development, the data has an experimental status. It shows a decline in all statistical groups with the exception of the sick/disabled group and carers. Table 1 only shows claimants aged 18-59, which is different to the working age definition in the National Statistics publications; hence the numbers of claimants may be slightly different.

Working-age benefits in labour market analysis

The section above has given some background to the type of information available on claimants of working-age benefits. The reasons why this information is important for a complete analysis of the labour market is outlined in the four sections below.

Monthly national and regional time series

The information collected on claimants of working age benefits has a number of characteristics that make it particularly useful for labour market analysis. Monthly figures on claims for certain benefits can be used as advance indicators of wider changes. A drop in claimants of JSA, for example, is often used as a first sign of an upturn in the economy. This data is also very responsive to alterations in the structure of the benefit system and can therefore be used to measure how well improvements to the administration of the system impact on the stock of claimants. Time series analysis of this data also enables the identification of trends often in advance of less timely indicators of change.

Cross-sectional assessment of labour market and benefit status data

Information on the economic activity status of individuals, some of whom will be claiming benefits, is available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Information on benefit claimants is available from the DWP administrative system but with no specific indication of economic activity. Showing these two sources of data together enables a more complete picture of the elements of labour supply to be obtained.

One of the most obvious examples of where a cross-sectional analysis of labour market and benefit status data have been shown together is in the measurement of unemployment. Information on the number of people who are unemployed (on the ILO definition) has historically been published alongside the number claiming unemployment benefits in *Labour Market Trends*.³ There are clearly advantages in showing these two series together, although in the past this has led to some confusion about which source to use. ONS intends to reintroduce this sort of analysis, as discussed in the section on future plans.

As part of a system of labour market flow information

Information on flows within the labour market can be obtained from two sources: the LFS and the benefits system.

Table 2 Flows within the labour market system; Great Britain; average of winter/spring 2002 to spring/summer 2002^a

	Thousands		
	Economic activity status in the following quarter		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Economic activity status at the first quarter			
Employed	27,695	361	510
Unemployed	462	1,493	277
Inactive	484	355	7,964

Source: LFS longitudinal data

a Moving average of the two-quarter LFS datasets, that is, winter/spring 2002, spring/summer 2002, summer/autumn 2002 and autumn/winter 2002. The figures for people staying in the same state over the two quarters (employed in both, unemployed in both and inactive in both) are stocks taken from the last quarter (autumn/winter 2002) rather than flows as shown in the other cells.

Flows data from the LFS

As well as providing information about the numbers of people in each economic activity state, the LFS can also be used to investigate flows between various states. As LFS respondents are interviewed five times at quarterly intervals, these responses can be linked together to look at individuals' movements between different categories over their time in the survey.⁴ One of the main uses of these longitudinal datasets is to analyse the numbers moving between employment, unemployment and inactivity. The Bank of England uses these flows as economic indicators, and DWP uses them to look at the impact of policy changes on economic activity, for example changes to flows as a result of the introduction of Welfare to Work.

Although the stocks within these categories may show only small changes between quarters, the

underlying gross flows are much larger. The latest figures are shown in *Table 2*.

In autumn 2002 there were almost 28 million people in employment, 8 million who were inactive and 1.5 million unemployed, as measured by the LFS. The largest flows out of employment were into inactivity, although there were more people moving into inactivity than out of it. The opposite is true for the stock of unemployed, that is, the numbers have been decreasing and the flows indicate that this is due to a larger number of people moving from unemployment to employment than vice versa.

Flows data from the benefits system

Table 3 provides information about movements in the working-age client group. The analysis focuses on the flow of claimants aged 18-59 in August each year. The first two columns show the

Table 3 Inflows and outflows^a of people on working-age benefits;^b Great Britain; August 1999 to August 2002

	Inflows (000s=100%)	Outflows by duration of claim (%)					
		Still claiming ^c	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2 years or more
1999	298.0	12	50	13	14	6	3
2000	296.8	20	46	13	13	7	1
2001	275.2	22	47	13	14	4	—
2002	297.0	49	43	8	—	—	—

Source: Working Age Statistical Database, DWP

a Outflows from August 1999 to January 2003.

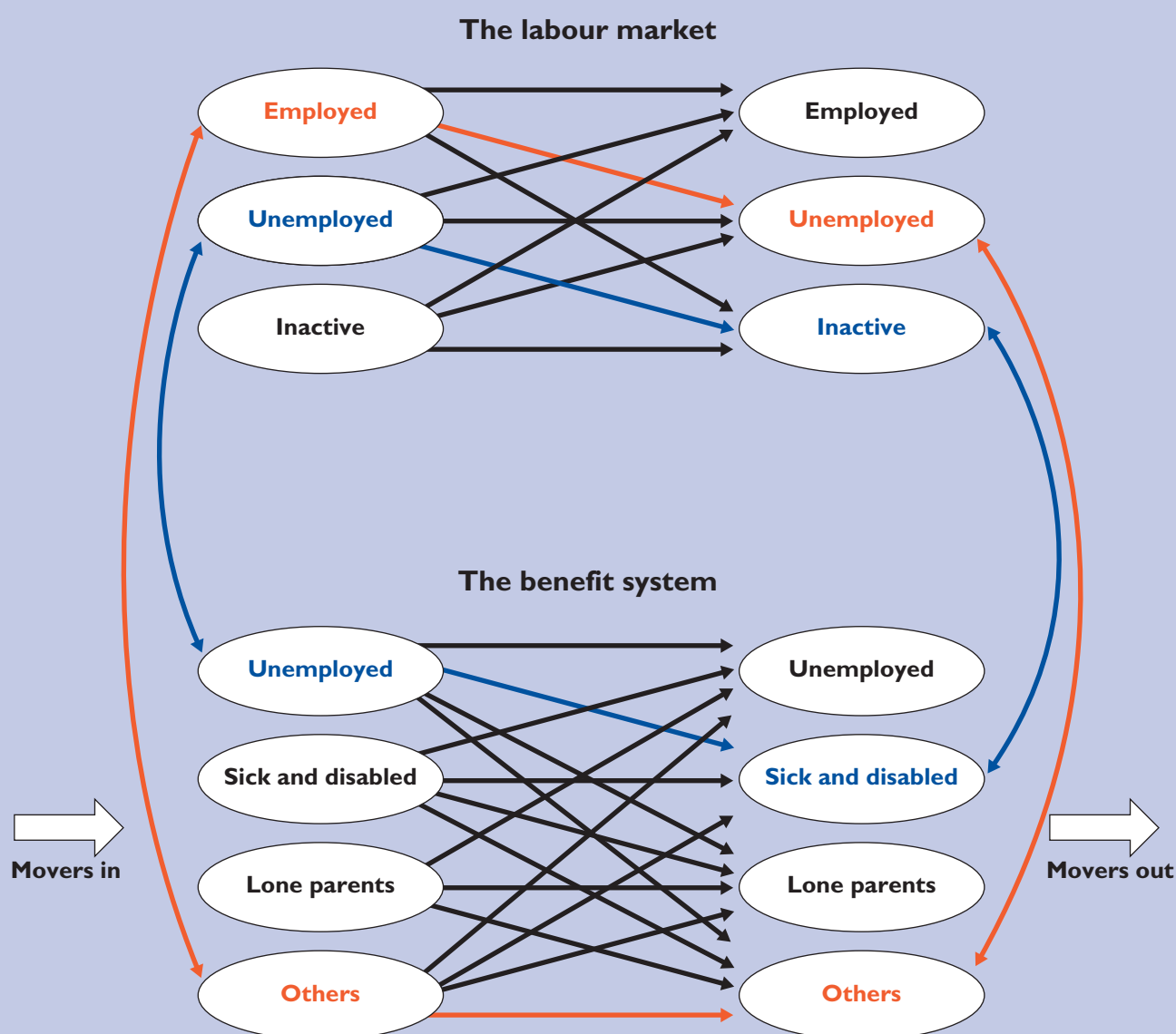
b Experimental data.

c In January 2003.

— Not available.

Figure

Interactions between the benefit system and the labour market, including two examples of interactions between the two systems

**Explanation of interactions (blue and red sections):****Blue lines**

These indicate the changes if an individual were to move from claiming JSA to Incapacity Benefit. This would result in a change in statistical group from unemployed to sick and disabled, and also a change in economic activity category from unemployed to inactive.

Red lines

These indicate the changes if an individual were to change their labour market status from employed to unemployed but still claim Bereavement Benefit. This would result in no change in benefit group (as it is possible to claim Bereavement Benefit whether in work or not) but a change in economic activity category from employed to unemployed.

Source: ONS/DWP

number of claimants flowing on to benefit each August and the proportion of these that were still claiming by the end of January 2003. The outflows are represented as the proportion of the inflow that left benefit by duration of claim. By comparing records for individual claimants in this way, the table shows how people move into and out of the client group.

Flows between systems

Thus it is known that people move within the benefit system in various ways, and that there are also movements within the labour market system. *Figure 1* illustrates the movements within these two systems and gives an indication of where more information would be useful. For example, an individual who is claiming JSA as they are unemployed may develop an illness which means they are entitled to claim Incapacity Benefit and therefore move into the sick and disabled statistical group (indicated by the blue arrow in the lower part of *Figure 1*). In labour market terms, this movement is most likely to result in a change in economic activity status from unemployed to economically inactive (indicated by the blue arrow in the upper part of *Figure 1*). At present very little information exists about the interactions between these statuses; for example, what proportion of those people claiming benefits as part of the sick and disabled statistical group are classified as inactive. The second example on *Figure 1* highlights these gaps as the red lines illustrate the changes occurring when an individual who is claiming Bereavement Benefit changes their labour market status from employed to unemployed. In terms of benefit groups, the individual will stay in the 'other' category but as Bereavement Benefit is a benefit that can be claimed while in work as well as out of work, the individual could move from being classified as employed to unemployed with no change in benefit group. It should be noted that these examples are for illustration only and that the movement of individuals between benefit groups may or may not result in changes to their labour market status as measured by the LFS.

These interactions are vital to improving understanding of how

movements between benefit types relate to labour market participation rates. So, is moving between particular benefits associated with a greater or lesser chance of an individual moving into work? The easiest way of measuring this interaction would be by collecting information on benefits alongside regular labour market indicators. This has been tried in the LFS but without much success.

Local area indicators

The LM framework review identified the need to develop a more structured approach to the development of local area labour market statistics. This would enable the analysis of local labour markets through the collection of a set of key indicators, such as job density and benefit load, at local authority level. In addition, this would also meet the needs for neighbourhood statistics.

Plans to develop working-age benefits data to meet these purposes

Previous sections have illustrated the relevance of understanding better the relationships between benefit receipt, and labour market status; also, that current data are relatively limited. For example:

- the quality of the information from LFS respondents on receipt of benefits has been shown to be inaccurate for a variety of reasons.⁵ Comparison with administrative data indicates that there is underreporting of benefit information, which probably stems from respondents not knowing what benefits they receive, compounded by proxy response and not wanting to reveal that they are in receipt of benefit. There will also be some inconsistencies, as respondents' situations will have changed since they started to claim a particular benefit. These problems are unlikely to be solved by changes to the way this information is collected on the LFS; and
- the current labour market statistical system makes provision for the analysis of benefits data, but this is limited to JSA (largely for historical

reasons). While numbers of people claiming JSA is an extremely important indicator, it is not by itself sufficient. As the foregoing analysis has shown, a rounded labour market statistical system must take account of the full range of working-age benefits – and, in practice, the statistical groups to which claimants of these benefits belong.

In order to address these limitations, ONS and DWP are undertaking a programme of development intended to enhance the range of data that are published. The following paragraphs describe the work in progress.

Monthly information on receipt of working-age benefits at national and subnational levels

ONS currently publishes detailed monthly data on JSA in the labour market statistics First Releases and on Nomis[®], and is working with DWP towards obtaining similar monthly data on the other benefits. It is intended that these will be published, along with the JSA data, as part of the subnational framework for labour market statistics.

Following the review of the framework for labour market statistics published last year, ONS has been developing a blueprint for local (subnational) labour market statistics. The blueprint will be a description of the local area framework for labour market statistics covering details of concepts, sources, methods, availability, quality, etc., and a description of the indicators which will populate the framework. Not all the data which it is intended to include in the framework will be available immediately, but the descriptions of the indicators will be included in the blueprint. As part of the implementation plan of the framework review recommendations, ONS is developing a web-based document of labour market statistics concepts, sources and methods, and the first draft should be published in summer 2003. The local area blueprint will be incorporated into this larger publication.

Annual data relating to working-age benefits are currently published on the

Neighbourhood Statistics section of the National Statistics website. ONS and DWP are investigating whether more frequent working-age benefits data could be reliably produced, together with associated back series, for publication in the monthly labour market statistics First Releases. Among issues to be investigated are the timing of regular

scans from the necessary administrative systems and the treatment of discontinuities caused by administrative changes to the rules for claiming each of the working-age benefits.

Linking LFS and benefits data

ONS and DWP are considering the possibility of linking benefits data to

LFS individual records in order to enhance the analytical value of the LFS. As this article has already outlined, this would enable a much more detailed and comprehensive analysis of the relationship between benefit claims and participation or non-participation in the labour market. This matching project is currently in the exploratory phase.

Notes

- 1 The First Release quarterly bulletin is available from www.dwp.gov.uk/asd
- 2 This hierarchy means that an individual who is claiming JSA and Incapacity Benefit will be classified in the unemployed statistical group, as JSA is above Incapacity Benefit in the hierarchy.
- 3 Tables 7.5 and 7.6 – Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted). These were published in *Labour Market Trends* up to April 1998.
- 4 For more information see 'Time series analyses of the LFS two-quarter longitudinal datasets', pp399-405, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2001.
- 5 For more information, see 'Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS', pp505-15, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1999.

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The Vacancy Survey: a new series of National Statistics

By **Andrew Machin**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS's new monthly survey of businesses, measuring the total stock of job vacancies across the economy, shows an average of 605,900 vacancies in total in the UK in March-May 2003, little changed from the figure for the same three months of 2002. The survey asks employers how many vacancies they have in total for which they are actively seeking recruits from outside their organisation.
- Returns from nearly 6,000 businesses each month, on just the total number of vacancies, are submitted by telephone keypad to ONS, mainly via head offices. In addition to total estimates on a monthly basis, analysis of vacancies is produced by industry and by size of enterprise on a rolling quarterly basis.
- Since September 2002, the results have been published on an experimental basis on the National Statistics website. Given the quality that the vacancy series has displayed and the fitness-for-purpose of the survey evident from experience of using the data over the past few months, the National Statistician has judged that the results of the survey can now be fully established as National Statistics. The series will from now on appear regularly in ONS's monthly labour market statistics First Release and in *Labour Market Trends*.
- The launch of the series as National Statistics follows a period of more than five years of extensive development with various stages of consultation, testing and piloting. The methodology of the survey will continue to be developed to improve further the quality of the data over the coming months, but extensive investigations reveal no obvious bias in the results, and ONS has no reason to believe that the figures from the survey will be substantially revised as a result of further improvements.

Results of ONS's enterprise-based survey of job vacancies have been published on an experimental basis since September 2002 but are now adopted as National Statistics. This article gives the background to this development and reviews the survey results and their quality.

Introduction

ONS BEGAN publishing results from the Vacancy Survey, the new monthly enterprise-based survey of job vacancies, on an experimental basis in September 2002. The statistical series has been updated each month and published on the National Statistics website at the same time as the labour market statistics First Release.

The survey provides comprehensive estimates of job vacancies across the economy since April 2001. Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business (see [Box 1](#) for the full definition.) The survey is based on a sample of 6,000 businesses

each month. It is a one-number survey conducted by means of telephone data entry by employers (see [Box 2](#) which shows the questionnaire.)

A previous article presented the first experimental results and described the survey and the methods used in detail (see pp535-48, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002). It described various checks on the survey results and comparisons with other sources used to assess the quality of the survey at that earlier stage. This article reviews, updates and extends these assessments of quality.¹ Following a period of close scrutiny as experimental series, it is clear that the statistics from the survey

Box I Definition of a vacancy as used in the Vacancy Survey

A position is defined as a vacancy if:

- it is newly created and/or unoccupied, or identified as becoming vacant in the near future;
- the employer has taken active steps to fill the position, and is prepared to take more steps; and
- it is available for a suitable candidate, and open to people from outside the business or organisation

concerned, either immediately or in the near future after the necessary recruitment procedure.

'Active steps to fill the position' include advertising the vacancy in the media, on a public notice board or registering with a Jobcentre or private employment agency and approaching, interviewing or selecting potential recruits.

are useful and of sufficient quality now to be adopted as National Statistics.

The need for the survey

Statistics on job vacancies provide important information about the demand for labour. As the advertisement of a vacancy is a most tangible first sign of an employer intending to recruit staff, the statistics can provide an early indication of what is happening in the labour market.

The survey is needed to give a reliable comprehensive measure of vacancies in the UK economy, as a leading indicator of labour demand, to inform government policy and decisions. This cannot be obtained from an alternative source such as the statistics of vacancies which are notified to Jobcentres which provide only part of the picture. The aim of the survey is nevertheless to supplement,

not replace, the Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics. The Jobcentre Plus statistics continue to be potentially useful as they are not subject to sampling errors and they are the only figures available at local level in some detail, in particular by industry and by occupation. However, as there have been recent difficulties in using the Jobcentre vacancy figures,² the need for an alternative measure is currently more urgent. There is strong support for the survey within government, as well as considerable interest from employers and other potential users.

Development of the survey methodology

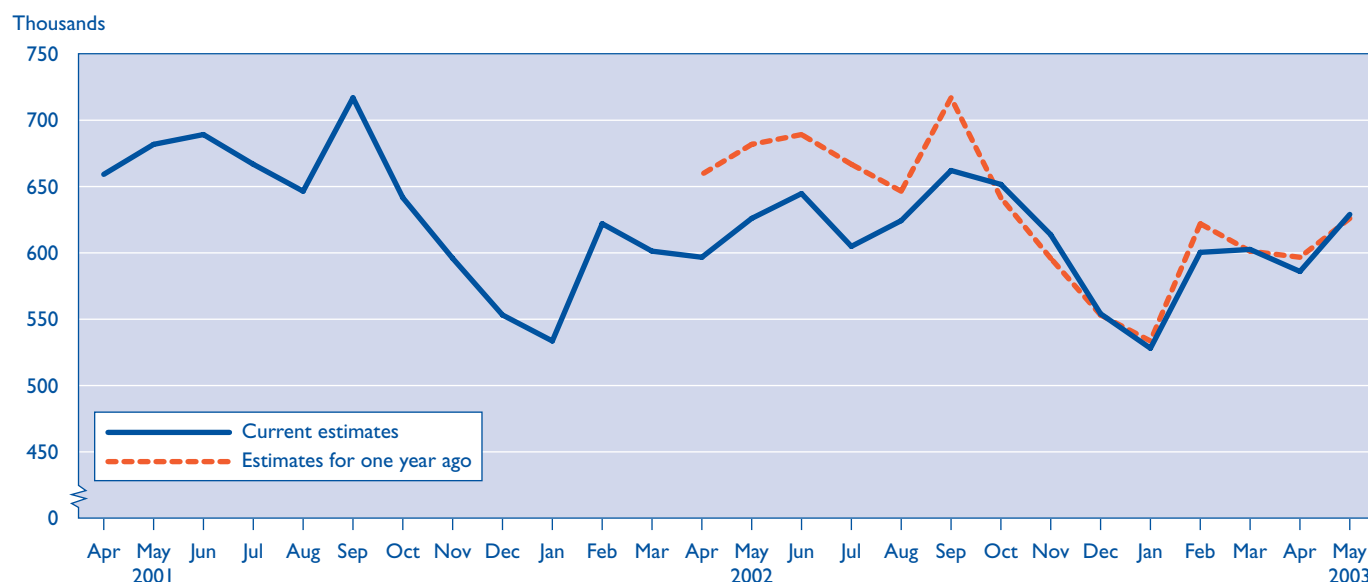
The development of the survey, which was extensively described in the previous article, has taken place over a

period of more than five years, with various stages of consultation, testing and piloting. The survey commenced with a pre-pilot survey leading to a full pilot and cognitive testing. This showed the feasibility of collecting information on vacancies from businesses. The new survey commenced in just a few selected sectors in November 2000 on a trial basis, with extension to all sectors except agriculture in April 2001.

The development of the survey has taken account of international practice, as a number of other countries are similarly developing surveys of vacancies. The UK approach is consistent with emerging EU requirements. In particular the concept of a vacancy as defined for the UK survey is in line with current proposals for EU-wide statistics to be collected on a voluntary basis.

Full details of the design, data collection, sampling and estimation

Figure 1 Number of job vacancies; United Kingdom; April 2001 to May 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Box 2 Questionnaire used for the Vacancy Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED TO ALL BUSINESSES. A SIMILAR VERSION IS ISSUED TO THE (MINORITY OF) BUSINESSES RESPONDING BY POST OR FAX.**DATA REQUIRED**

How many job vacancies did your business or organisation have on [] for which you were actively seeking recruits from outside your business or organisation?

Notes: please read the following before telephoning us with your answer.

What is a vacancy?

A vacancy is an unoccupied or soon to be vacated post, or a newly created post open to people from outside your business or organisation.

What does 'actively seeking recruits' mean?

This means that you are already looking for a recruit e.g. by advertising, approaching a public or private employment agency, displaying on a public notice board or by approaching potential recruits directly.

Which business/organisation does this form cover?

We are asking for the number of vacancies at all sites of the business/organisation shown on the front page of the form, unless a Trading Style indicates otherwise. Please do not include vacancies at other subsidiary companies, unless specified overleaf.

Which vacancies should I include/exclude?***Include:***

- Vacancies for currently occupied posts for which you have already been taking active steps to seek a replacement, for example as a result of retirement, resignation, promotion.
- Vacancies for both full-time and part-time posts.
- Vacancies for both permanent and fixed-term posts.
- Vacancies for casual staff employed to cover temporary absences, for example maternity leave, long-term sickness.
- Vacancies with a long recruitment process, for example graduate recruitment.
- Vacancies for newly created posts.

Exclude:

- Temporary absences where you intend leaving the post empty, that is, where employees will be returning from paid or unpaid leave.
- Vacancies due to reorganisation within the business/organisation, that is, if the vacancy does not become open to external applicants.
- Unpaid or voluntary jobs.
- Vacancies for which a job offer has already been accepted.
- Vacancies for work to be undertaken by subcontractors, for example consultants.
- Vacancies for positions outside the UK.

This business/organisation doesn't have any vacancies ...

If this is the case, your return is still important to us so please make a nil return via the freephone number shown below.

Telephone data entry instructions

To return your data, please dial freephone 0800 0000000, ensuring that you have your figures to hand for the period requested. Recorded instructions will guide you through the procedure for entering your data via the keypad on your telephone and alert you if your telephone is not compatible for data entry. The system will confirm your entry and allow corrections. If our records show that no response was received for the previous period, you will be given the option to enter data for that period. To avoid further contact from our office, you will be asked to supply your name and telephone number, and to leave a voice message to comment on any significant changes in the number of vacancies held or advise us of any changes to company details. The information you require for using this system is shown below.

Your contributor identification number is ...

Your inquiry code is ...

If your telephone is not compatible, the transfer fails or you have been unsuccessful in entering your identification number, a message will ask you either to telephone the inquiry contact direct or wait for the operator to connect you.

methodology for the survey were given in the previous article and in an accompanying paper on www.statistics.gov.uk. See the brief summary of the key methodological details in [Box 3](#).

Recent results and trends

[Tables 1 to 4](#) show the survey results up to May 2003. These include analysis by industry and by size of enterprise on a rolling quarterly basis. The Vacancy Survey results show around 600,000 job vacancies in total and display considerable stability. The movements over time appear to be very plausible in the light of other indicators.

[Figure 1](#) shows the Vacancy Survey results on a monthly basis so far. Apart from what appear to be seasonal influences, there has been little change in the number of vacancies over the past year or so. This seems to be consistent with the fairly flat picture shown by other recent labour market indicators. The dotted line on the chart shows the results for corresponding months a year earlier and the two lines show remarkably similar patterns of movement from month to month. The main exception is for the period between September and October, which reflects the impact of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 in the USA. (The September 2001 vacancy figure relates to 7 September and there was a much sharper drop in the month to October 2001 than there was over the same period of 2002). ONS staff contacting businesses about their October 2001 data were told that many of them had stopped or reduced recruitment, at least for a while, because of uncertainty about business following 11 September.

[Table 1](#) summarises the total vacancies for all sectors since April 2001 when coverage was extended to all sectors except agriculture. The figures are not seasonally adjusted. Monthly estimates are presented, as well as more precise three-month averages. (See below or [Box 3](#) for estimated sampling errors.)

[Table 2](#) gives the three-month average figures by industry. It shows decreases compared with a year ago, most notably in the retail trade and repairs and the real estate and business

Box 3 The Vacancy Survey at a glance

- The survey estimates the total number of job vacancies across the economy.
- The survey consists of a single question on the total number of vacancies in the organisation, collected using a telephone data entry system by which employers dial the information on their telephone keypads.
- Employers are asked how many vacancies they have in total for which they are actively seeking recruits from outside their organisation. (See [Box 1](#) for a fuller definition and [Box 2](#) for the questionnaire.)
- 6,000 businesses are approached every month, usually at head office level. For some large organisations with multiple sites, data are collected at the local level.
- Enterprises are sampled from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), and stratified according to type of industry and number of people employed.
- One quarter of the sample (1,500) consists of large businesses or organisations, and these are included in the survey every month. The remaining 4,500 are smaller enterprises, and these are sampled randomly on a quarterly basis, and remain in the survey for five or nine quarters, depending on the size of business, to be replaced in the sample by newly selected random batches. (Smaller businesses are rotated more quickly.)
- Response is compulsory under the Statistics of Trade Act.
- The survey covers Great Britain only (not Northern Ireland), although figures are grossed up to provide United Kingdom estimates.
- The survey covers the whole economy apart from agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- Results are produced using a ratio estimator, based on employment as recorded on the IDBR, as a means of grossing up the results, with size bands combined within each industry group.
- The data start from April 2001, and results are published on a rolling quarterly average basis, analysed by type of industry and by size of enterprise. In addition monthly estimates are available of the overall level of vacancies and these can be compared with the figures for a year ago.
- Figures are not available by region.
- Data are collected on the Friday between the second and eighth of each month and published 40 days later.
- Sampling errors: standard errors for the three-month estimates are currently around 10,000 (nearly 20,000 for the monthly estimates), or 1½ per cent expressed as a coefficient of variation (that is, the standard deviation of the estimate as a proportion of the mean). For a typical individual industrial sector, the coefficient of variation for the three-month average estimate is around 10 per cent. The 95 per cent confidence interval for the overall three-monthly estimate of vacancies is +/- 20,000 (around +/- 3 per cent).

activities sectors. There were also some increases, the most significant being for the education sector.

[Table 3](#) gives the results by industry in the form of ratios of vacancies per thousand employee jobs. It shows that concentrations of vacancies expressed as a ratio per thousand employees are currently highest for industries such as transport, storage and communications, and hotels and restaurants (34 vacancies per thousand employee jobs) followed by health and social work (32 per thousand). The lowest ratios were in

base metals and metal products (8 per thousand), and electricity, gas and water supply (10 per thousand).

[Table 4](#) shows analysis of the vacancies by size of enterprise. It can be seen that the small decline in vacancies over the past year reflected decreases mainly for the smaller enterprises employing fewer than 50 people, and for the largest employing 2,500 people or more. The largest fall was for enterprises with between one and nine employed (12.5 per cent). There were increases for those enterprises with

Table 1 Number of job vacancies; United Kingdom; April 2001 to May 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Monthly estimate (000s)	Change on year (000s) (%)		Three-month rolling average (000s)	Change on year (000s) (%)		Three-month period
April 2001	659.2						
May	681.8						
June	689.2			676.7			April-June 2001
July	666.8			679.3			May-July
August	646.5			667.5			June-August
September	716.9			676.7			July-September
October	641.6			668.4			August-October
November	595.9			651.5			September-November
December	553.2			596.9			October-December
January 2002	533.6			560.9			November 2001-January 2002
February	622.0			569.6			December 2001-February 2002
March	601.3			585.6			January-March 2002
April	596.7	-62.5	-9.5	606.7			February-April
May	626.0	-55.8	-8.2	608.0			March-May
June	644.7	-44.5	-6.5	622.5	-54.2	-8.0	April-June
July	604.9	-61.9	-9.3	625.2	-54.1	-8.0	May-July
August	624.3	-22.2	-3.4	624.7	-42.8	-6.4	June-August
September	662.1	-54.8	-7.6	630.5	-46.2	-6.8	July-September
October	651.6	10.0	1.6	646.0	-22.4	-3.4	August-October
November	613.7	17.8	3.0	642.5	-9.0	-1.4	September-November
December	554.1	0.9	0.2	606.5	9.6	1.6	October-December
January 2003	528.1	-5.5	-1.0	565.3	4.4	0.8	November 2002-January 2003
February	600.4	-21.6	-3.5	560.9	-8.7	-1.5	December 2002-February 2003
March	602.6	1.3	0.2	577.1	-8.5	-1.5	January-March 2003
April	586.0	-10.7	-1.8	596.4	-10.3	-1.7	February-April
May ^P	629.0	3.0	0.5	605.9	-2.1	-0.3	March-May ^P

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

P Provisional

between 50 and 2,499 employed, especially for the 50-249 range (12.8 per cent).

Sampling errors

The sampling errors for the survey were reported in the previous article. For the monthly estimates of total vacancies, the standard errors for the level are less than 20,000, or less than 3 per cent expressed as a coefficient of variation. For the three-monthly estimates of vacancies the standard errors are around 10,000, a coefficient of variation of about 1½ per cent. For a three-month average of vacancies for a typical industrial sector the coefficient of variation is around 10 per cent.

Comparisons with other sources

The previous article which launched the first experimental results described

extensive comparisons of the survey with other sources, including the Jobcentre vacancy data, previous surveys which have included questions on vacancies, and gross domestic product data. Where appropriate, some of these comparisons are updated below. Other comparisons, for example with data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), are added. Because of the importance of the comparison with the Jobcentre data, details of this are repeated below along with more recent evidence from a Jobcentre Plus evaluation survey.

Comparison with LFS data on job separations

The LFS tells us little about the number of vacancies. It can identify people who have recently moved jobs, but not the number of job vacancies (whether 'filled' or 'unfilled') which is a rather different concept. Nevertheless, it appears instructive to make comparisons between the vacancy ratios

(per employee job) by industry from the survey with job separation rates by industry from the LFS. Some correlation may be expected, as many job separations – at least those which are not of the involuntary type resulting from firms shedding labour – would seem likely to result in vacancies being created, and vice versa. [Figure 2](#) shows a comparison for spring 2002.

Apart from the conceptual differences, the vacancy ratios from the Vacancy Survey and job separation rates from the LFS could not be expected to be exactly the same for many other reasons. For example, there are timing differences between the two sources: respondents' industrial classifications for previous work in the LFS would not necessarily be the same as recorded on the interdepartmental business register (IDBR) as used for the Vacancy Survey. The self- (or proxy-) reported industries in the LFS would inevitably have some limitations. In particular, as many as 62 per cent of

Table 2 Vacancies by industry;^a United Kingdom; April-June 2001 to March-May 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands										
	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Textile, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Base metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs
Rolling three-month period											
April-June 2001	1.7	14.6	2.6	5.3	6.5	24.8	18.2	1.5	27.6	27.3	96.4
May-July	1.7	16.2	2.7	4.8	7.6	22.9	19.2	1.6	28.2	27.3	99.1
June-August	1.6	16.6	3.3	5.5	7.3	22.3	17.0	2.2	25.0	28.4	102.4
July-September	1.5	14.4	4.1	5.3	7.4	21.6	17.2	2.2	27.3	28.4	101.9
August-October	1.4	13.5	4.4	5.1	6.5	20.8	17.8	2.1	25.5	27.8	108
September-November	1.2	14.2	4.1	5.5	6.9	19.1	16.3	1.5	23.8	25.3	111.6
October-December	1.0	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.3	17.6	13.5	1.4	18.9	23.5	104.2
November 2001-January 2002	1.3	11.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	17.3	13.7	1.4	16.0	26.2	92.3
December 2001-February 2002	1.3	10.1	2.4	5.3	5.0	17.2	15.7	1.3	17.8	25.5	88.4
January-March 2002	1.3	10.3	2.5	5.6	6.1	16.4	17.0	1.3	20.2	26.8	88.6
February-April	1.2	11.6	3.1	5.4	7.5	15.8	17.3	1.3	21.8	23.7	91.8
March-May	1.2	12.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	16.1	16.4	1.2	20.9	22.4	89.2
April-June	1.2	13.9	4.2	5.4	6.8	16.3	16.9	1.3	24.9	21.3	92.6
May-July	1.3	14.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	17.2	19.9	1.4	25.1	21.5	94.3
June-August	1.2	13.2	3.8	5.7	5.4	15.7	20.3	1.4	24.7	22.0	97.0
July-September	1.1	12.5	2.9	6.3	4.6	16.3	21.2	1.4	20.9	24.3	108.2
August-October	0.9	13.4	3.2	6.3	5.3	16.4	20.3	1.2	19.7	25.0	119.6
September-November	0.8	13.9	2.7	5.4	6.1	16.2	19.7	1.2	20.7	26.0	118.2
October-December	0.8	12.9	2.9	4.9	6.7	14.9	16.6	1.2	19.7	24.1	102.2
November 2002-January 2003	0.7	11.8	2.4	4.4	5.6	13.2	13.9	1.2	20.5	23.0	84.1
December 2002-February 2003	0.8	11.8	2.2	4.2	4.6	13.0	14.7	1.2	20.4	24.2	77.6
January-March 2003	0.9	12.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	13.3	16.4	1.3	20.3	26.0	77.2
February-April	0.9	13.0	2.4	4.3	3.9	13.2	17.2	1.4	21.6	25.9	79.5
March-May ^P	0.9	12.8	2.7	4.1	3.7	13.5	17.3	1.4	23.5	23.4	80.2
Change on year (000s)	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.5	-3.4	-2.6	0.9	0.2	2.6	1.0	-9.0
Change on year (%)	-30.7	4.4	-17.6	-26.1	-47.9	-16.3	5.6	12.6	12.6	4.5	-10.0
	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communications	Financial Inter-mediation	Real estate and business activities	Public admini-stration	Education	Health and social work	Other services		All vacancies	
Rolling three-month period											
April-June 2001	63.2	49.2	32.1	120.5	16.9	37.1	87.0	44.4	676.7		
May-July	62.1	49.6	31.0	116.0	17.4	38.1	90.7	43.3	679.3		
June-August	59.7	50.3	28.4	115.2	16.6	35.3	92.2	38.3	667.5		
July-September	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2	94.5	40.1	676.7		
August-October	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4	92.0	36.7	668.4		
September-November	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8	651.5		
October-December	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5	596.9		
November 2001-January 2002	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4	30.5	560.9		
December 2001-February 2002	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	33.9	569.6		
January-March 2002	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	35.2	585.6		
February-April	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5	39.8	606.7		
March-May	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6	37.3	608.0		
April-June	59.8	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.4	89.6	36.5	622.5		
May-July	56.0	55.3	25.4	95.9	16.7	40.7	88.6	36.6	625.2		
June-August	57.4	56.4	25.7	92.4	16.9	40.0	87.7	37.8	624.7		
July-September	56.3	57.2	25.9	88.5	17.3	40.9	88.2	36.5	630.5		
August-October	59.2	60.4	25.0	89.3	16.8	41.6	89.6	32.8	646.0		
September-November	55.9	61.7	23.0	87.2	17.0	43.5	91.8	31.4	642.5		
October-December	52.3	59.4	22.0	84.2	17.0	43.3	89.6	31.9	606.5		
November 2002-January 2003	47.1	55.3	22.1	82.5	16.5	40.4	87.4	33.1	565.3		
December 2002-February 2003	46.2	54.5	22.1	83.9	16.9	41.8	85.9	34.7	560.9		
January-March 2003	47.1	54.8	23.5	87.6	16.9	43.0	87.4	37.5	577.1		
February-April	52.9	55.4	23.8	90.2	17.7	46.9	89.8	36.5	596.4		
March-May ^P	60.1	53.8	25.2	90.7	18.0	49.0	88.6	37.1	605.9		
Change on year (000s)	3.0	2.9	-1.2	-6.3	2.7	10.2	-1.0	-0.3	-2.1		
Change on year (%)	5.2	5.6	-4.7	-6.5	17.7	26.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.3		

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92).^P Provisional

Table 3 Ratio of vacancies per 1,000 employee jobs by industry;^a United Kingdom; April-June 2001 to March-May 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Per 1,000 employee jobs										
	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Textile, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Base metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs
Rolling three-month period											
April-June 2001	23	30	11	23	13	21	16	11	24	24	29
May-July	23	34	11	21	16	19	17	11	24	24	30
June-August	22	35	14	23	15	18	15	16	21	24	31
July-September	21	30	17	23	15	18	15	16	23	24	30
August-October	19	28	18	22	13	17	16	16	22	24	32
September-November	16	29	17	23	14	16	14	11	20	22	33
October-December	14	26	12	23	11	15	12	10	16	20	31
November 2001-January 2002	17	23	12	23	11	14	12	10	14	23	28
December 2001-February 2002	18	21	11	23	11	15	14	10	16	23	26
January-March 2002	19	22	11	24	13	15	15	10	18	24	26
February-April	17	25	15	24	16	14	16	10	19	21	27
March-May	17	26	16	24	15	14	15	9	18	20	26
April-June	17	30	20	23	15	14	15	10	22	19	27
May-July	17	30	17	25	13	15	18	10	22	19	28
June-August	17	28	18	25	12	14	18	11	22	19	29
July-September	15	26	14	27	10	14	19	10	18	22	32
August-October	13	28	15	27	11	15	18	9	17	22	35
September-November	12	30	12	24	13	14	18	9	18	23	35
October-December	11	27	13	21	14	13	15	9	17	21	30
November 2002-January 2003	10	25	11	19	12	12	13	9	18	20	25
December 2002-February 2003	11	25	10	18	10	12	13	9	18	21	23
January-March 2003	12	27	13	19	9	12	15	10	18	23	23
February-April	12	28	11	19	8	12	16	11	19	23	23
March-May ^P	12	27	13	18	8	12	16	10	21	21	24
Change on year	-5	1	-3	-6	-7	-2	1	1	2	1	-3
	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communications	Financial Inter-mediation	Real estate and business activities	Public admini-stration	Education	Health and social work	Other services		All vacancies	
Rolling three-month period											
April-June 2001	38	31	30	30	12	17	32	34		26	
May-July	37	31	29	29	12	18	33	33		27	
June-August	35	32	27	29	12	16	34	29		26	
July-September	39	32	27	29	11	16	34	30		26	
August-October	38	32	27	28	11	16	33	28		26	
September-November	37	31	28	27	12	17	32	27		25	
October-December	31	29	26	24	12	17	31	25		23	
November 2001-January 2002	28	28	24	22	11	15	31	23		22	
December 2001-February 2002	28	29	24	22	10	15	32	25		22	
January-March 2002	30	29	25	23	10	16	32	26		23	
February-April	32	32	25	23	10	17	32	30		24	
March-May	33	33	25	24	11	18	32	28		24	
April-June	34	35	24	24	11	18	32	27		24	
May-July	32	35	24	24	11	19	32	27		24	
June-August	33	36	24	23	12	18	31	28		24	
July-September	32	37	25	22	12	19	31	27		25	
August-October	34	39	24	22	12	19	32	24		25	
September-November	32	40	22	22	12	20	33	23		25	
October-December	30	38	21	21	12	20	32	24		24	
November 2002-January 2003	27	35	21	21	11	18	31	25		22	
December 2002-February 2003	26	35	21	21	12	19	31	26		22	
January-March 2003	27	35	22	22	12	20	31	28		23	
February-April	30	35	23	23	12	21	32	27		23	
March-May ^P	34	34	24	23	12	22	32	28		24	
Change on year	2	2	-1	-2	2	5	0	0		0	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92).^P Provisional

those who said they left a job in the three months before their LFS interview did not give a response to the question about the industry of their previous job. The data from both sources are also subject to sampling variation.

Despite all these difficulties over making comparisons, *Figure 2* clearly shows some correlation between the two sets of figures. There is a broadly similar pattern to the vacancy ratios and the rate of job separations. *Figure 2* shows for example that the highest job separation rate is in the hotels and restaurant sector. The vacancy ratio, at around 3 per cent, is similarly the highest shown by the Vacancy Survey. There are some exceptions to the pattern. Vacancy ratios were higher than separation rates in some sectors, notably transport and communication, finance, real estate, health and education. This seems quite plausible, especially in sectors such as transport and communication, and health and education where there has been some growth in demand and increases in the numbers of vacancies.

Update of comparisons with the Employers Skill Survey

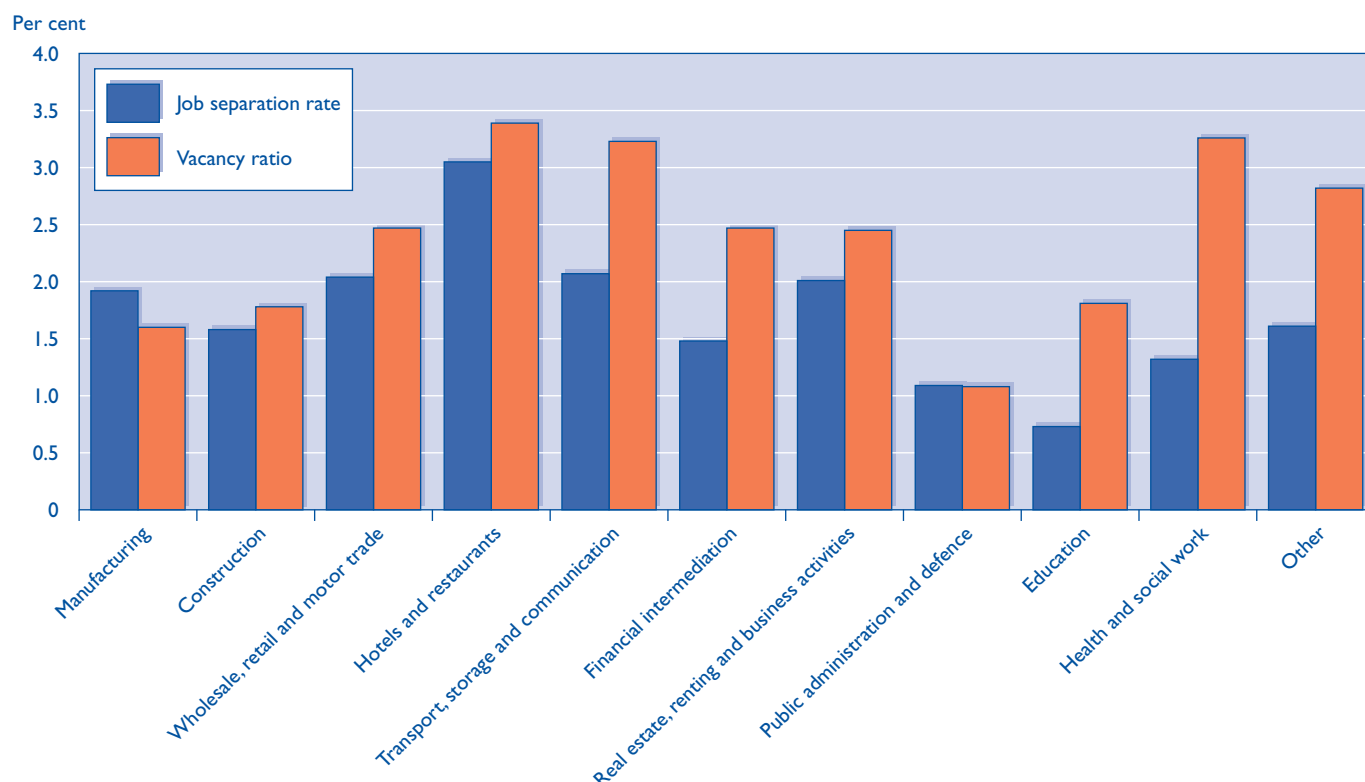
A comparison of the Vacancy Survey results with the Employers Skill Survey (ESS) results for 2001 was included in the previous article, which launched the experimental Vacancy Survey series. The Department for Education and Skills has since published a further report on a smaller scale: the ESS for 2002.³ This was based on a much smaller sample than the 2001 survey, involving some 4,000 telephone interviews with employers having five or more employees in England. The interviews were conducted over a period from January to March 2002. The response rate was 53 per cent, similar to the 2001 survey.

For a number of reasons described in the earlier article, the ESS and the Vacancy Survey could not be expected to be exactly in line (for example, the lack of definition in the ESS, the different response rates, and the approach at establishment-level in the

ESS, rather than enterprises as for the Vacancy Survey). An update of the comparisons of vacancies by industry between the ESS and the Vacancy Survey, which showed some considerable concordance for 2001, is not made here because of the relatively small sample size of the ESS in 2002. The published figures by industry from the 2002 ESS do, however, seem to show a broadly similar pattern to that shown by the Vacancy Survey and the 2001 ESS.

Grossing up the latest ESS results produces estimates of some 550,000 vacancies in England – slightly lower than the previous equivalent of 570,000 in the 2001 survey (that is, excluding employers with fewer than five staff). The number of vacancies according to the Vacancy Survey has similarly reduced over an approximately similar period. The relative difference between the two sources, with the ESS tending to show a rather higher figure than the Vacancy Survey, therefore seems unlikely to have changed much since the previous comparisons.

Figure 2 Comparison of vacancy ratios and job separation rates; United Kingdom; spring 2002



Source: ONS Vacancy Survey and Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Vacancies reported by size of enterprise; United Kingdom; April-June 2001 to March-May 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands					All
	Size of enterprise (numbers of people employed)					
	1-9	10-49	50-249 ^a	250-2,499	2,500+	
Rolling three-month period						
April-June 2001	120.8	116.5	97.4	191.3	150.7	676.7
May-July	119.7	115.6	98.0	193.2	152.8	679.3
June-August	113.5	114.9	96.8	190.6	151.6	667.5
July-September	121.3	122.2	92.4	188.3	152.5	676.7
August-October	119.7	119.5	86.7	186.7	155.8	668.4
September-November	112.9	108.0	86.5	185.7	158.4	651.5
October-December	98.5	88.7	79.9	177.7	152.1	596.9
November 2001-January 2002	91.8	85.7	76.5	165.2	141.7	560.9
December 2001-February 2002	96.8	92.9	79.3	163.0	137.6	569.6
January-March 2002	98.3	99.3	82.6	167.1	138.3	585.6
February-April	103.3	105	86.6	169.4	142.5	606.7
March-May	109.0	102.2	79.1	169.6	148.1	608.0
April-June	111.9	104.5	85.6	170.7	149.9	622.5
May-July	110.5	98.9	87.7	175.8	152.3	625.2
June-August	105.6	100.2	91.3	176.0	151.6	624.7
July-September	99.5	103.2	87.0	180.7	160.2	630.5
August-October	100.3	106.9	87.4	182.3	169.1	646.0
September-November	95.7	107.4	86.5	185.8	167.1	642.5
October-December	93.7	95.6	81.6	179.3	156.2	606.5
November 2002-January 2003	86.3	87.1	79.9	170.3	141.7	565.3
December 2002-February 2003	87.0	83.2	80.5	172.6	137.6	560.9
January-March 2003	83.3	91.2	90.3	174.8	137.5	577.1
February-April	89.3	97.4	89.1	180.8	139.8	596.4
March-May ^P	95.3	99.4	89.3	179.8	142.1	605.9
Change on year (000s)	-13.7	-2.8	10.1	10.2	-6.0	-2.1
Change on year (%)	-12.5	-2.7	12.8	6.0	-4.0	-0.3

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

a This sizeband includes an unknown number from the larger sizebands (250-2,499 and 2,500+) for which information by size is not available in the industry electricity, gas and water supply. Only around 2,000 vacancies each quarter are reported from this category known to be in the 50+ size group.

P Provisional

Comparisons with other occasional surveys and with Jobcentre vacancy data

It has previously been perceived that only around a third of vacancies in the economy are notified to Jobcentres, based on occasional surveys of employers conducted on behalf of the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) since the 1970s. It has always been recognised that this proportion will tend to vary between different areas and between different sectors of the economy, and that there is scope for quite large fluctuations over time, depending on initiatives by

Jobcentre Plus as well as the prevailing economic circumstances.

The previous surveys have obtained estimates of the proportion of vacancies notified by asking businesses about the number of their vacancies which they have reported to Jobcentres, as well as their total vacancies. The 'one-third' ratio was thus estimated entirely using ratios obtained within the surveys. For the Vacancy Survey, this has also been done by including an extra question, by telephone, for May 2002, on the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres. Some 420 employers who had given non-zero responses for the number of vacancies for May 2002 were

approached. This exercise gave a ratio of 44 per cent showing that, allowing for sampling variation, the ratio is likely to be in the range of around a third to around a half. This compares with results ranging from 30 per cent to 43 per cent from the other occasional surveys.

The lowest of the results from the various other occasional surveys (30 per cent for the proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres relating to 2001) was a by-product of research to evaluate the modernisation programme for Jobcentre Plus. Results from a further similar survey last year now show a figure of 39 per cent – much closer to the 44 per cent figure observed in the pilot exercise for the Vacancy Survey. There are limitations to the evaluation survey as a means of measuring vacancies – for example, it was on a small scale and based on employers' recall of vacancies over the past 12 months. Nevertheless, there is some suggestion that the Jobcentre Plus 'market share' of vacancies may have increased. Alternatively, the Jobcentre share could be larger than it has previously been perceived to be.

It is important to note that none of the estimates of the share of Jobcentre vacancies in the overall total can be taken to be very precise. The results are subject to sampling error. Employers often report according to either extreme that 0 per cent or 100 per cent of their vacancies are reported to Jobcentres, making the results potentially volatile. There are also differences in survey design that could cause differences in the results.

The most recently available published Jobcentre vacancy stock figure for Great Britain (as recorded on the Jobcentre Plus administrative system) is the April 2001 figure of 363,000 (not seasonally adjusted). The April 2001 Great Britain total vacancy stock figure from the ONS survey is 638,000. No data are available to show what proportion of these had been registered at Jobcentres. But, if the proportion of 44 per cent obtained in May 2002 from the ONS survey had also applied in April 2001 – which may well have not been the case – the estimate would be that 281,000 vacancies among the total ONS stock

figure had been registered at Jobcentres in Great Britain. This difference of about 80,000 – between the Jobcentre Plus administrative system figure of 363,000 and the implied survey figure of 281,000 – is quite feasible for the following reasons.

- A major reason is that the Jobcentre Plus vacancy stock figures, including those for months before the deferral of the series from May 2001, include some vacancies, held in the administrative systems, which are awaiting follow-up but which have already been filled by employers. The Jobcentre vacancy data are under review by the Department for Work and Pensions and ONS.
- There are always a number of vacancies included in the stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres which are 'suspended'. These are

vacancies for which action is temporarily ceased by the Jobcentres as it appears that sufficient potential recruits have already been referred, but it is not yet confirmed whether the vacancy has been filled. Subsequent follow up of these vacancies can lead to confirmation that the vacancy no longer exists, or it may be 'revived' as the employer confirms that they still wish to consider potential recruits. In December 2000 it was found that around a third of the Jobcentre vacancies were suspended in this way. For April 2001 in terms of unfilled vacancies affected, the number would have been well in excess of 100,000. It seems likely that a substantial proportion of such recorded vacancies would be regarded by the employer as no longer existing.⁴

- Some of the difference could be due to sampling errors, and a few thousand of the discrepancy arises because the survey does not include vacancies in the agriculture sector.

Coverage issues

Coverage of the sampling frame: new and dead businesses

The Vacancy Survey uses the IDBR as the sample frame, as do nearly all ONS business surveys. The IDBR takes data primarily from the Inland Revenue's PAYE system and Custom and Excise's VAT register. There are inevitably time lags between a business's being established and its appearing on the register (a 'birth lag'), and likewise between a business's

Table 5 Response rates from smaller randomly selected and largest (1:1) contributors expressed as a proportion of forms returned and employment covered; April 2001 to May 2003

	Proportion of forms returned			Proportion of employment covered ^a		
	All	Random contributors	1:1 contributors	All	Random contributors	1:1 contributors
April 2001	85	86	83	53	82	52
May	85	85	87	60	79	59
June	86	85	89	61	82	60
July	87	86	91	64	81	63
August	87	86	90	64	83	63
September	87	85	92	66	83	64
October	87	85	93	66	85	65
November	88	85	93	67	87	66
December	81	77	89	62	78	61
January 2002	89	87	95	68	85	67
February	88	86	93	67	85	66
March	85	83	91	64	80	62
April	88	85	94	67	83	66
May	88	86	93	66	84	65
June	85	79	91	64	83	63
July	89	86	94	68	85	66
August	87	85	92	63	84	61
September	88	86	93	66	83	65
October	88	86	93	66	84	65
November	89	87	94	68	85	66
December	82	79	91	65	77	64
January 2003	87	84	93	68	84	67
February	88	86	96	69	88	68
March	88	85	96	70	88	69
April	87	84	94	69	85	68
May	87	84	95	68	86	67

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

a Employment in responding businesses as a proportion of employment in businesses to which forms were sent.

ceasing to trade and being removed from the IDBR (a 'death lag').

There has been some question as to whether the survey may be understating vacancies as a result of failing to pick up many vacancies in newly established firms which are not yet on the register, reflecting the 'birth lag'. For small firms a large proportion of the jobs created during the early life of these businesses would be those of the owners or business partners, whose positions may never appear as job vacancies. Nevertheless, there must be a flow of vacancies – including some 'self-employed' ones – involved in the early stages of creating these firms. If these are missed by the survey there will be some impact on the total survey estimate of the stock of vacancies. Conversely, there is some offsetting effect, due to the death lag, of imputing vacancies for businesses which are still on the register but have actually closed down. Vacancies would be nil if these firms had in fact ceased trading, while the present survey method – in the absence of a response from the business – assumes they recruit at the same rate per person employed as genuinely live firms on the IDBR.

It may be noted that some businesses, which are never on the IDBR, would never be included in the Vacancy Survey at all. However, in this case, the missing firms should only be those below the VAT and PAYE thresholds. The average employment of such businesses is estimated to be about one half of a full-time equivalent (including working proprietors) and so there is a very low chance of many vacancies in these non-IDBR businesses.

The median birth lag of a new business on the register is around two months. The average size of new businesses on the IDBR is two people employed. Estimates in collaboration with the DTI Small Business Service suggest that about 30,000 to 40,000 extra firms would be recorded on the IDBR if there were a zero birth lag. Therefore, businesses with total employment amounting to some 60,000 to 80,000 might be being missed by the time they could be sampled. On the other hand, the median death lag of businesses closing down is

approximately three months. It is estimated that this leads to some 80,000 closed businesses still being included in the sampling frame.

To look further at this issue, an investigation was carried out between October 2002 and January 2003. Because of the particular concern, among some potential users of the survey, that many new firms may expand rapidly and may therefore have a large number vacancies at the setting-up phase which could be missed by the Vacancy Survey, the investigation focused on this aspect.

For the investigation ONS attempted to contact, by telephone, some 200 new businesses which were not yet trading or for other reasons were not yet included in the IDBR-based sample frame. These businesses were identified from various sources, deliberately including some that appeared likely to be expanding rapidly, and asked about any recent vacancies they had. Effective contact was established in 61 cases. Difficulty of contacting many of the businesses was inevitable, as many were still not trading at the time of our approach or they did not have any employees at all. Among these 61 firms that were able to give a meaningful response only 9 had any vacancies either presently or in the recent past. Those firms which did have vacancies had only a small number or, where the number of vacancies was unknown, the size of the business at that time made it most unlikely that they could have had many recent vacancies which would have been missed in the survey.

To illustrate the possible effect, using some fairly extreme assumptions, if, say, the vacancy rate per employee job in new businesses missed by the Vacancy Survey (with employment of up to 60-80,000 as mentioned above) were very much higher than the average observed in the survey, say about 10 per cent (compared with around 2½ per cent), then no more than around 6,000 to 8,000 vacancies would be missed; that is, around 1 per cent of total vacancies.

While the overall effect on the Vacancy Survey of the birth and death lags cannot be exactly quantified, it seems that the effect is unlikely to be very substantial. While it is conceivable

that there could, for example, be some cyclical variation in the effects, there is no obvious bias overall one way or the other. It certainly does not seem to be the case that the Vacancy Survey is missing out large numbers of vacancies in rapidly growing new businesses that would have a substantial impact on the results.

Response rates

Tables 5 and 6 give updated analysis of the response rates. *Table 5* shows that there has been little change since the improvements during the first few months of the survey. The response rates generally remain high. There appears to have been some slight further improvement comparing the responses for May 2003 with those for a year earlier in terms of the percentage of employment covered. Looking at *Table 6*, the latest response rates in these terms remain very low for hotels and restaurants (35 per cent of employment covered) and public administration (41 per cent), although these show some modest improvement compared with those last reported when the experimental publication began (26 per cent and 36 per cent respectively).

Further improvement of responses in these sectors in particular is necessary. This issue is considered further in the next section.

Approaching head offices or local sites

As discussed in the previous article, the testing found that it is best to approach most businesses in the survey at the enterprise level (usually the head office) rather than local units (individual sites), to get the required information on vacancies. This approach, which it was found most businesses prefer, means that ONS is able, for example, to capture vacancies created by a new branch of an existing business. There could be more difficulty with alternative approaches which may tend to miss out vacancies for new establishments not yet operating. Nevertheless, some large organisations with multiple sites have problems providing the information in this way, and this is one cause of the relatively poor response in the public administration, communications and hotels and restaurant sectors.

Table 6 Response rates by industry from smaller randomly selected and largest (1:1) contributors expressed as a proportion of forms returned and employment covered; March to May 2003

Industry ^b	Proportion of forms returned		Per cent	
	Random contributors	1:1 contributors	Random contributors	1:1 contributors
Mining and quarrying	83	97	79	93
Food, drink and tobacco	88	100	92	87
Textile, leather and clothing	81	100	90	92
Chemicals and man-made fibres	93	90	94	59
Base metals and metal products	90	100	94	87
Engineering and allied industries	89	99	92	91
Other manufacturing	88	97	87	71
Electricity gas and water supply	75	94	67	90
Construction	78	99	81	75
Wholesale trade	86	99	90	75
Retail trade and repairs	83	96	84	67
Hotels and restaurants	75	96	75	35
Transport, storage and communications	82	91	88	57
Financial intermediation	84	93	80	77
Real estate and business activities	83	93	83	69
Public administration	92	99	95	41
Education	90	95	90	74
Health and social work	90	91	86	78
Other services	86	97	90	80
Overall response rates	84	95	87	68

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

a Employment in responding businesses as a proportion of employment in businesses to which forms were sent.

b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92).

In approaching head offices of enterprises, ONS has taken on board estimates where the business has said they are reliable. If not, they are imputed, effectively assuming the same ratio of vacancies to employment as the achieved sample. There is no reason to suppose that any resulting bias in the vacancy estimates would be in one direction or the other.

To address this issue ONS has started to approach local units of some large organisations where head offices have been unable to supply vacancies for the whole of their organisations. While there is clearly scope for further improvements in this area, sensitivity analysis (as reported in the previous article) showed that the impact on the results may not be excessively large.

Some assumptions, regarded as extreme, were made to calculate a feasible margin of error for these results. Using the two industries with the highest and lowest concentrations of

vacancies per employee (to represent the maximum and minimum extreme assumptions), a range of possible levels of vacancies was calculated for each of the low responding industries. These extremes were then applied to the overall level of vacancies. Under these extreme assumptions, a margin of potential error of 10 per cent below and 7 per cent above the published total was found. This suggests that if there is any potential bias inherent in recorded vacancy levels due to poor response it is likely to be well within plus or minus 10 per cent of the total.

In the development of the survey, attempts were made to compare the approach of going to head offices against that of approaching local units. It was found, however, that it was impossible to get information on both bases. Most businesses could supply data only from head offices. In relatively few cases the information can only be supplied by local units.

Coverage of Northern Ireland

As explained in the earlier article, the Vacancy Survey sample is restricted to Great Britain. Northern Ireland firms are not approached because of the risk of overlap with responses to other surveys conducted by Northern Ireland departments. There is no immediate prospect of extending the coverage to include Northern Ireland. Estimates for UK are therefore derived by grossing up the data for Great Britain based on information about employment in Northern Ireland businesses along with the employment and vacancy data for Great Britain. This enhancement to the Great Britain figures amounts to around 3 per cent.

Exclusion of agriculture

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are currently excluded due to the disproportionate additional compliance

cost and other expense that would be involved. There would be special difficulties in measuring vacancies on a regular basis in an industry which predominantly consists of very small firms, mostly with no vacancies. It is common practice to exclude these sectors from vacancy surveys in other countries which conduct them. There are presently no plans to extend the survey to include agriculture.

Analysis of employment figures suggests that for the UK this exclusion is likely to lead to an understatement of the overall vacancy figures of around 1 to 2 per cent. The available data on vacancies by industry, from the ESS and also former Jobcentre data, also suggest an effect of around 1 per cent. There will be some seasonal variation in this, for example as a result of casual labour taken on for harvesting, but it seems likely that this would have only a small impact on the overall results. The stock of agricultural vacancies at Jobcentres as a proportion of the total varied over the year from about 0.7 per cent to 1.0 per cent in 2000/01.

Revisions

During the development of the survey, revisions for earlier periods have so far been small. ONS does not expect any planned improvements to methodology, such as the reallocation of the sample (see below) to lead to substantial revisions to the total figures. Nor is there evidence as to the direction of future revisions. The nature of the ratio estimation method, based on information on the IDBR, means that the revisions should not be very substantial, and will primarily result from late information on vacancies, or corrections to previous returns in the survey. There is no benchmarking process, as is possible for many other surveys, to ensure the coherence of vacancy statistics with other economic measures collected through other surveys.

Feedback from users

Comments from users were invited when the previous article launching the experimental series was published. There have been a few responses to this including some points dealt with in this article. Most contact with users, or potential users, has generally been very encouraging. A presentation on the survey was well received by a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society labour market statistics user group on 23 January 2003. Users have welcomed the survey and find it useful, although a common further request is for regional data, which would not be a practical option at present using the current survey design, based on enterprises as held on the IDBR, without accompanying location analysis of vacancies (see also below). Some users thought they would ideally prefer a measure of the 'flow' of new vacancies rather than the 'stock' of vacancies, but recognised the practical difficulties involved in collecting the required information from employers.

Seasonal adjustment

With only two years' data collected so far, it is too early to produce a seasonally adjusted series. While a seasonal pattern already seems to be emerging, as shown by *Figure 1*, at least 3 years' data will be needed. While seasonal adjustment should clearly add value for the purposes of assessing trends, not being able to do so at this stage is not a barrier to adopting the figures as National Statistics. The comparisons with a year ago shown in *Figure 1* already appear to be useful even without seasonal adjustment.

Further development

Regional analysis

The Vacancy Survey as currently designed will not provide estimates below national level. Users, including Eurostat, have asked ONS to consider

whether regional data can be produced. While this is unlikely to be possible on a monthly basis, a study will be carried out, when resources permit, of the feasibility of an annual survey. This would need to collect data from local units of businesses rather than the head offices, where it has been found that vacancies information is usually held. The success of such an approach cannot therefore be certain at this stage.

Reallocation of the sample

The previous article described some improvements to be made to the allocation of the sample for the survey, in particular to reduce the number of size-bands used for sample selection of the smaller businesses from ten to five and reallocation of the sample optimally to the new strata. This will lead to more efficient sampling and estimation. This has not yet been done because of other computing developments by ONS having priority. However, while the reallocation will make the survey results more reliable in future, it will not result in a significant shift in the results one way or the other. Nor is it expected to lead to any major revisions.

Publication of results

With the adoption of the survey results as National Statistics, they are now being published in the monthly labour market statistics First Release from July 2003 and also in subsequent issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Further information

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Notes

- 1 This article considers some of the same key issues of quality covered by the previous article, but for a fuller description of the development and methodology of the survey, please refer also to the previous article. A summary of the methodology and coverage of the survey is given in [Box 3](#). A paper describing the methodology of the survey in more detail is available on www.statistics.gov.uk or by request.
- 2 Currently the Jobcentre series are not being published as National Statistics, as a result of the impact on the data of the 'Employer Direct' initiative introduced by Jobcentre Plus as part of its modernisation programme. However, a limited range of data, relating to the inflows of newly notified vacancies, are available on Nomis®. Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain and has involved transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres. This major change has had the following effects on the Jobcentre vacancy data since May 2001: 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 recorded level of newly notified vacancies; and both the above effects led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. Investigations have shown these effects to be substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons over time. Some distortions, especially to the stock data, will also persist for a while after the full implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. A separate article in this issue (see pp363-8) gives more background and explores the possible ways of adjusting for the discontinuity in the notified vacancies (inflows) series.
- 3 Department for Education and Skills Research Report No. 372.
- 4 No earlier figures on suspensions are available, but it seems possible that the numbers of recorded vacancies which no longer exist has increased over recent years. Certainly there have been signs of increasing durations of vacancies over recent years, especially in the period since mid-1999. One possible cause was that, as a result of a change in Jobcentre Plus policy in April 2000, on average vacancies were held on the administrative system for two weeks longer to allow time to verify the outcome.

Jobcentre Plus notified vacancy series

By **Jessica Arrowsmith**, Information and Analysis Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions

Key points

- Publication of Jobcentre vacancy statistics since May 2001 was deferred due to distortions in the data.
- Publication of some notified vacancy statistics (inflows), on an unadjusted basis, was resumed from June 2002, though not as National Statistics.
- The figures from June 2002 onwards are not comparable with the original series due to changes in vacancy-taking practices. The introduction of Employer Direct caused an increase of around 20 per cent in recorded notifications.
- A previously unpublished series of notified orders (the number of job descriptions advertised, rather than the number of posts available) is unaffected by the changes to vacancy-taking procedures.
- A back series of notified vacancies can be estimated, using a proxy for notified vacancies comparable with the notified vacancy series from June 2002 onwards, with the aim of providing a consistent indicator of economic activity over time.
- There are, however, drawbacks to even the best method found for creating a proxy.
- Future changes to Jobcentre Plus operations and objectives are likely to impact on the Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics. Users will be kept informed as changes occur.
- Further work is necessary before stock and outflow figures can be made available.

This article gives the background to the deferral of publication of Jobcentre vacancy statistics and the methodology for creating a proxy for data before June 2002.

Introduction

IN SEPTEMBER 2001 ONS, with the agreement of the Department for Work and Pensions, deferred the publication of Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics due to distortions of the data from May 2001 onwards. (See p463, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2001.) In September 2002 publication of notified vacancies (inflows) was resumed on Nomis[®],¹ on an unadjusted basis with back data from June 2002 onwards. (See p455, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2002.) These figures do not currently have National Statistics status (this issue is under review), and are therefore not included in the regular tables of Labour Market Trends or in the labour market statistics First Release. For the intervening months from May 2001 to May 2002 (inclusive) data are not currently available, although efforts are being made to extend the series back to

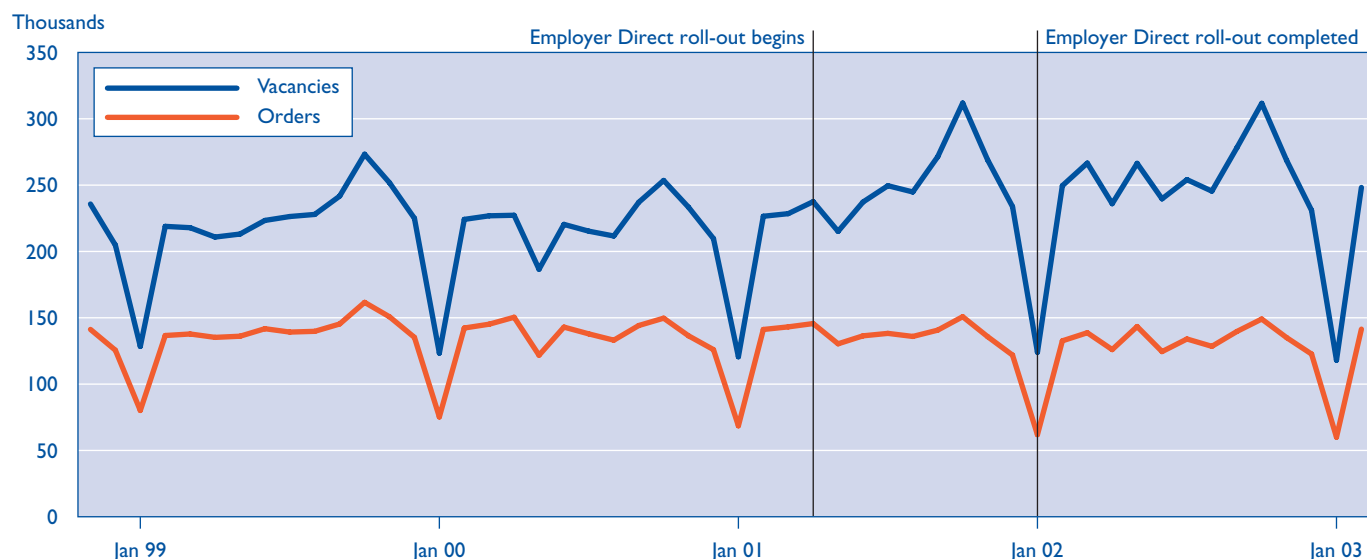
February 2002. The original series (to April 2001) is not comparable with figures from June 2002 onwards due to changes in vacancy-taking practices. This article explains the vacancy-taking processes underlying the statistics, and details the changes that have taken place. It goes on to explore possible ways of adjusting for the discontinuity. Finally, it explains some of the known new developments that will be taking place in the future and their potential effect on the Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics.

Background

Vacancy-taking procedures

Until March 2001 an employer would tell the Employment Service (now Jobcentre Plus) about a vacancy by contacting their local Jobcentre, either

Figure | Number of Jobcentre vacancies and orders;^a Great Britain; November 1998 to February 2003



Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

a Figures standardised to 4.333 week month.

by telephone, fax or letter. From March 2001 Employer Direct was introduced: a new system whereby employers ring a single local rate telephone number and the vacancy is processed by staff in one of 11 regional contact centres. Employer Direct was rolled out gradually across the country, with all Jobcentres within a district converting to the new system at the same time, and being connected to one of the contact centres. The last districts converted in January 2002.

Before Employer Direct was introduced, Jobcentre staff entered the vacancy details onto the Labour Market System (LMS), the Jobcentre Plus computer system. Under Employer Direct, this is done by staff at the contact centre. If the employer is recruiting for more than one identical post at the same time, these are entered onto LMS as one record, known as an order. It may be that an employer changes their mind about how many individual vacancies there are on a given order. Extra vacancies can be added at any stage, or vacancies can be withdrawn if the employer wants to stop recruiting without filling them all.

Historically, Jobcentres were encouraged to try and fill as many of the vacancies notified to them as possible. There was a common practice in some areas to only record as many vacancies as

the Jobcentre thought they could fill, even if the employer asked for more. Staff used local knowledge of the labour market to help them decide how many vacancies to put on the system. If most of the vacancies were subsequently filled, extra ones could be notified at a later stage. This therefore had no detrimental effect on the service provided to either employers or Jobseekers, but meant that the statistics showed fewer notified vacancies than the employer had asked for. This practice was discouraged in later years but still prevailed in many areas.

Under Employer Direct, contact centre staff are instructed to record the number of vacancies that the employer requests. This has led to an increase in the number of notifications, and to a corresponding increase in the number of vacancies that are withdrawn without being filled. The statistics are therefore a more accurate representation of employers' requirements.

Either of the above procedures for taking vacancies, applied consistently, gives rise to statistics that can be used to compare changes over time or between geographical areas. The problem arises at the point where the system itself changes. Investigations have shown that Employer Direct and the ensuing changes in the vacancy-taking process caused around a 20 per cent increase to the level of recorded notifications.

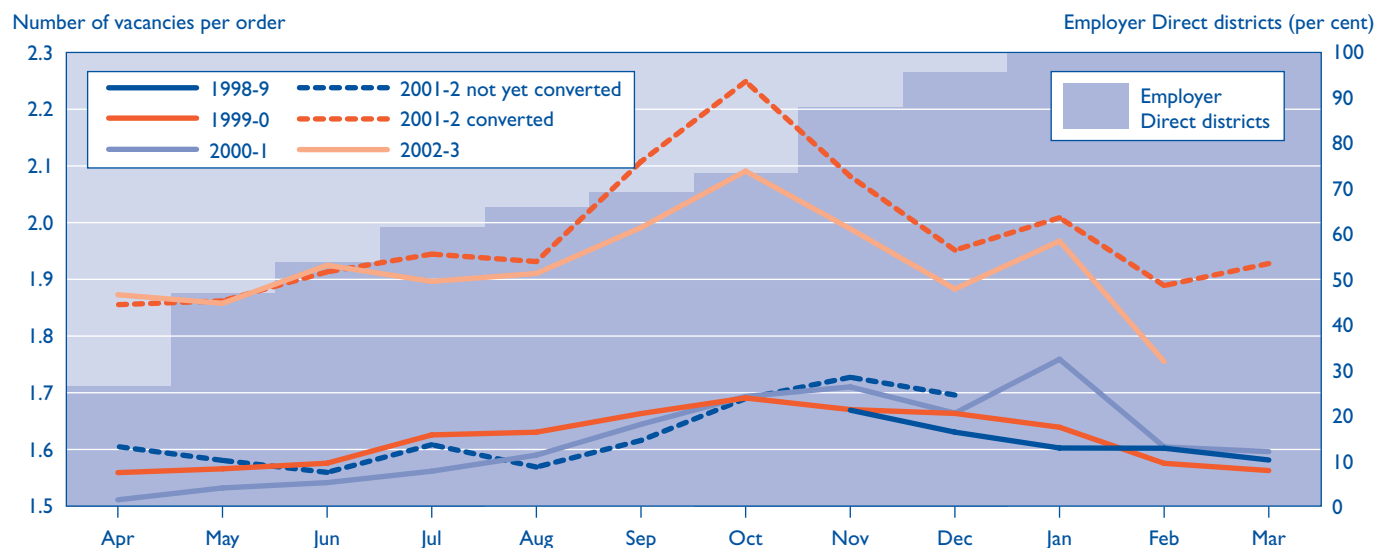
Uses of notified vacancy statistics

The Jobcentre Plus notified vacancy statistics have traditionally served three purposes:

- at a macro level, as a proxy for economic activity over time;
- at the micro level; for example, snapshot information on vacancy levels in a particular location and for specific occupations;
- within Jobcentre Plus as a measure of business and performance matters, particularly as business focus shifts and Jobcentre Plus impacts on new markets (i.e. 'inactive' client groups – people who are not actively seeking work or claiming JSA – and a broader range of occupations).

It should be noted, however, that the use as an economic indicator (at macro- or micro-level) requires assumptions to be made about the market share of Jobcentre Plus. Jobcentre Plus only handles a certain proportion of vacancies in the economy. This proportion varies over time, according to the occupation and industry of the vacancies, and according to geographical location. Measures of Jobcentre Plus market share will always be inexact but recent estimates from surveys² suggest that it is between about one-third and a half nationally.

Figure 2 Number of vacancies per Jobcentre order (November 1998 to February 2003), and proportion of districts converted to Employer Direct (April 2001 to March 2002); Great Britain



Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

For the second and third purposes described above, it is possible to use recent figures, i.e. notified vacancies from June 2002 onwards as published on Nomis®. However, for observing economic activity over time it is necessary to consider a longer time series in order to derive meaning from the figures. This is not possible from the figures published on Nomis®: figures from the old and new vacancy handling systems are not directly comparable and in any case there is a 13-month gap during which the conversion to the new procedures was only partial, which makes the raw series misleading.

Investigations

Currently available data

Figure 1 shows the series of notified orders and vacancies from November 1998 onwards. It can be seen that while the vacancies series rose after the introduction of Employer Direct, the orders series was unaffected.

Figure 2 shows the average number of vacancies per order by month for each year from November 1998 onwards. For the period April 2001 to March 2002 two different averages are given: those districts that had not yet converted to Employer Direct from April to December 2001 (a decreasing number of districts every month); and those districts

that had converted to Employer Direct, from April 2001 onwards (an increasing number of districts every month, with all districts converted by January 2002). The percentage of districts converted to Employer Direct in each month of the year 2001-2 is also shown in the figure, on the right hand axis.

It can be seen that the relationship between vacancies and orders as illustrated by the vacancy:order ratio in Figure 2 varies seasonally. It is likely that it also depends in part on the state of the economy – in an economic downturn employers might notify fewer orders but may also have fewer vacancies per order. However, data on orders is not available prior to November 1998 and the average number of vacancies per order appears to be stable from November 1998 up to the introduction of Employer Direct.

Figure 2 also shows that the increase in the vacancy to order ratio over time during the period April 2001 to March 2002 was confined to districts where the vacancy-taking procedure had converted to Employer Direct.

Further investigations have shown that the number of vacancies per order varies depending on the district, due to differences in economic factors and in previous vacancy-taking procedures. The size of the change when Employer Direct was introduced also varied

considerably by district, depending for example on local administrative practices (e.g. the extent to which vacancy-taking was already centralised) as well as local labour market conditions. In each district, the change in number of vacancies per order occurred as soon as the conversion to Employer Direct took place. By one month after conversion the vacancy:order ratio had settled to its new level.

Methodology for creating a consistent back series

A back series has been created as a proxy for notified vacancies over the period November 1998 to May 2002 with the aim of providing a consistent indicator of economic activity over time. This is the earliest point in time for which orders data are available from Jobcentre Plus computer systems.

There are many ways in which such a proxy series could be constructed, from the very simple to the very complex. A number of methods have been investigated in detail and one has been selected as the best available.

The chosen method is detailed in Box 1. This method is a two-stage process.

- Stage 1 – initial estimate: to obtain initial district level estimates of notified vacancies on the post-

Employer Direct basis, using the assumption of stable vacancies per order during the transitional period of introducing Employer Direct (in each district concerned) and in the immediately preceding period. This adjusts for the step change in the vacancy:order ratio due to the introduction of Employer Direct.

- Stage 2 – scaling up the original series: to use the ratio between these initial estimates and the original series for each district concerned for the two years prior to Employer Direct being introduced, as a means of scaling the original series from November 1998 onwards. This preserves irregularities, such as a specific recruitment by a large employer in a certain month, but allows for the general change in vacancies per order as calculated in Stage 1. District level figures are then combined to form regional and national figures.

This method preserves irregular and seasonal variations in the vacancy (and vacancy:order ratio) series, which may help in seasonally adjusting the new series. However, the overall level is set under assumptions 1 to 3 as described in *Box 1*. In particular, these suggest that the vacancy figures would have followed the same pattern (scaled up by a constant amount) whether or not Employer Direct had been in place over the whole period. This may not be the case. The Employer Direct processes could potentially have changed the nature of the seasonal and irregular variations. However, it is impossible to measure whether this has happened or to separate Employer Direct-related effects from any other unrelated changes over time.

Table 1 shows monthly notified orders and the scaled up notified vacancy series (as a proxy for notified vacancies, bearing in mind the reservations described in the previous paragraph). In addition it shows speculative placing figures. Speculative placings arise when a jobseeker is put in touch with an employer (perhaps because of a Jobcentre Plus programme such as New Deal) and is taken on as an employee without the employer ever having notified a vacancy to Jobcentre Plus in the normal way. Speculative

Box 1 Construction of proxy series

Stage 1 Initial estimate

Assumption 1: the orders series in each district is unaffected by Employer Direct.

Assumption 2: the ratio of vacancies to orders is affected only by seasonality and the introduction of Employer Direct during the period of introduction of Employer Direct and immediately beforehand.

Using the above assumptions, a new vacancy series is created for each district by:

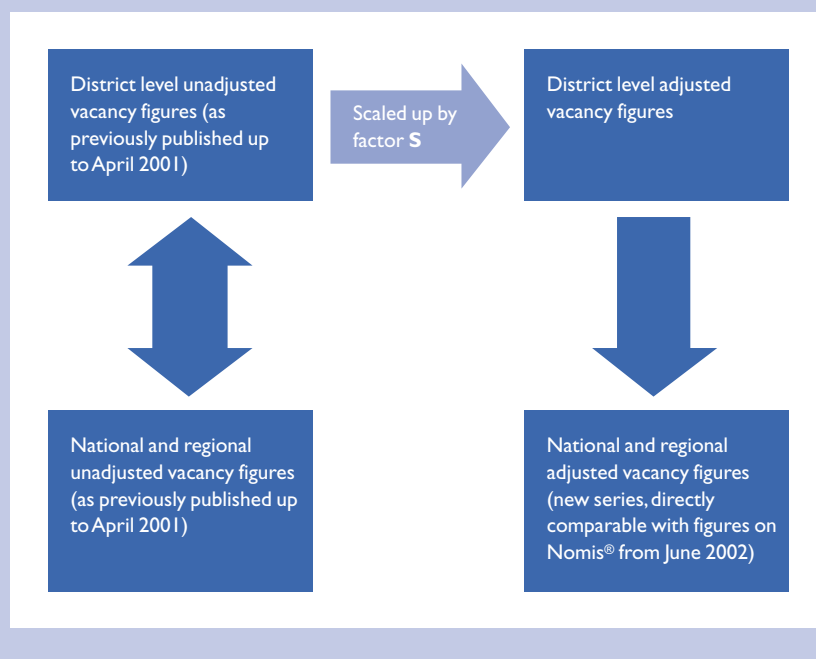
- creating a new vacancy to order ratio figure for each month of the year (in the period prior to the introduction of Employer Direct) which is the number of vacancies per order in that month in the period after the introduction of Employer Direct. In certain months, two years' worth of data is available (that is, year 1 and year 2 after introduction of Employer Direct). In this case an average of the two years is used to construct that month's vacancy per order ratio. Otherwise only one year's data is used.
- multiplying each point in the orders series by the relevant month's new vacancy:order figure.

Stage 2 Scaling up the original series

Assumption 3: the difference between the new and original series (for each district) is proportionate and stable over time.

The scaling factor **S** is calculated by:

- finding the percentage difference between the initial estimate and the original unadjusted series for each month separately;
- averaging these percentage differences over the two-year period prior to the introduction of Employer Direct, weighting by the number of vacancies (unadjusted) in the district. This average percentage difference is **S**, the scaling factor.



placings are included in the published notified vacancy statistics on Nomis®, and are included here so that they can also be added to the scaled up vacancy series (final column), so that these

proxy figures can be as closely comparable to the previously published notified vacancy figures as possible.

Figure 3 shows the actual and proxy notified vacancy series, from November

Table 1 Orders, proxy for notified vacancies, speculative placings and proxy for Nomis® figures;^a Great Britain; November 1998 to May 2002

	Orders	Proxy for notified vacancies	Speculative placings	Thousands Proxy for Nomis® figures ^b
November 1998	141.2	285.5	6.2	291.8
December 1998	125.6	247.8	6.6	254.5
January 1999	80.1	155.1	4.0	159.1
February 1999	136.6	264.3	6.3	270.7
March 1999	137.8	262.2	7.1	269.2
April 1999	135.2	253.7	6.6	260.3
May 1999	136.1	255.7	6.3	262.0
June 1999	141.8	268.2	6.9	275.1
July 1999	139.2	271.5	7.3	278.9
August 1999	139.8	273.5	7.3	280.8
September 1999	145.3	289.5	7.4	296.9
October 1999	161.6	327.5	8.0	335.6
November 1999	150.7	302.5	8.3	310.8
December 1999	135.2	270.8	7.8	278.7
January 2000	75.3	148.3	4.4	152.6
February 2000	142.3	269.2	6.1	275.2
March 2000	145.2	272.5	6.8	279.3
April 2000	150.4	273.3	6.8	280.1
May 2000	121.8	223.8	6.2	230.0
June 2000	143.0	264.7	6.7	271.4
July 2000	137.8	258.5	7.3	265.8
August 2000	133.1	253.9	7.2	261.1
September 2000	144.2	283.9	8.4	292.3
October 2000	149.7	304.3	11.1	315.4
November 2000	136.4	280.6	10.2	290.8
December 2000	126.0	252.6	10.1	262.7
January 2001	68.6	145.0	5.9	150.9
February 2001	141.2	272.3	9.2	281.4
March 2001	143.1	274.5	9.6	284.2
April 2001	145.6	283.0	9.8	292.8
May 2001	130.4	249.1	8.6	257.7
June 2001	136.4	261.5	7.8	269.3
July 2001	138.2	269.8	8.3	278.0
August 2001	135.9	262.2	8.3	270.5
September 2001	140.7	289.0	9.0	298.0
October 2001	150.8	328.9	11.2	340.0
November 2001	135.8	282.0	11.1	293.2
December 2001	121.9	237.3	14.7	252.0
January 2002	61.9	124.4	6.9	131.3
February 2002	132.6	249.6	12.3	261.8
March 2002	138.7	266.6	14.0	280.6
April 2002	126.0	236.0	12.9	248.9
May 2002	143.4	266.4	16.0	282.4

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

a Figures standardised to 4,333 week month.

b The sum of proxy for notified vacancies and speculative placings.

Note: These estimates are not National Statistics.

1998 to May 2002, plus the figures from June 2002 onwards as published on Nomis®. (Speculative placing figures have been added to the proxy and previously unpublished vacancy series, so that they are directly comparable with the Nomis® figures.)

Next Steps

Handling future changes

The Jobcentre Plus notified vacancy data is the product of an administrative system and is always going to be affected by changes to that system, which exists to serve changing customer needs rather than constant statistical purposes. The continuing drive to modernise and improve government services means that further changes are inevitable, and it is quite possible that these changes will have an effect on the statistics.

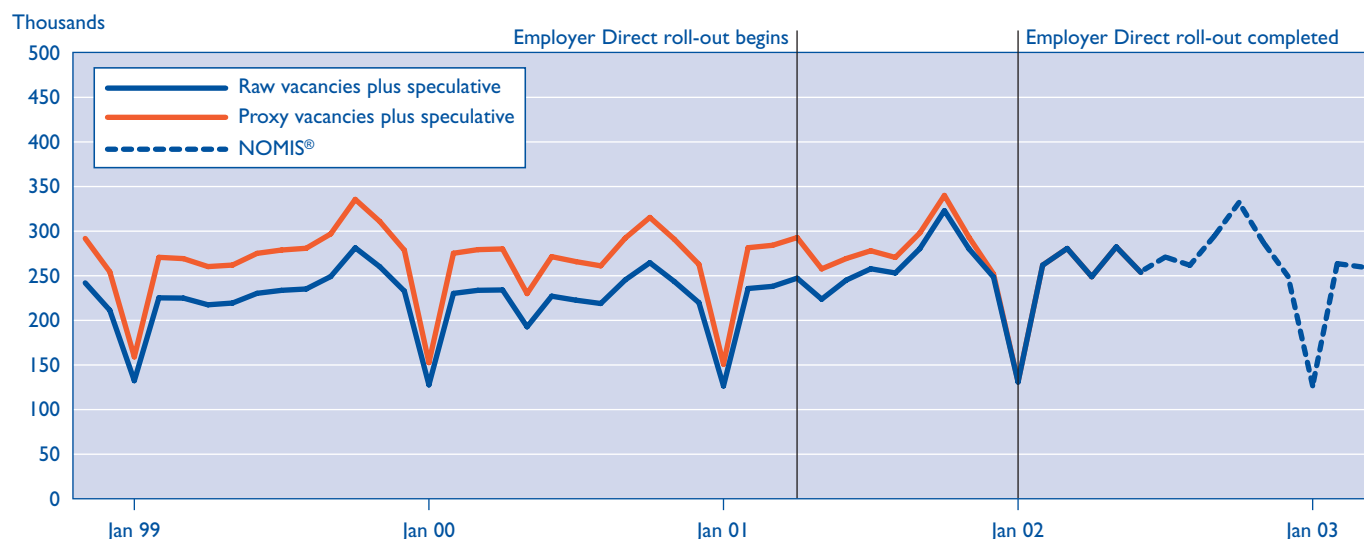
Some of the changes are operational and will affect either the IT systems and the way in which data are recorded and processed, or the procedures followed by Jobcentre Plus staff, and therefore the data which are entered on to the system. Others affect the relationship between Jobcentre Plus and its customers, changing and expanding the customer-base and therefore changing the nature of the business that Jobcentre Plus does.

Known planned changes include:

- the introduction in June 2003 of Employer Direct Online: the ability for some employers to advertise vacancies to Jobcentre Plus directly via the Internet, without the intervention of any Jobcentre Plus staff; making the most of new technology and reducing the resource needed by Jobcentre Plus.
- raising the profile of Jobcentre Plus so that it is seen by employers as the recruitment agency of choice in chosen accounts and sectors. Steps towards achieving this include setting targets for customer service (including speed of vacancy filling), and more active marketing of Jobcentre Plus services in certain sectors with the intent of increasing market share.

It may not be possible to adjust the notified vacancy series in any way to

Figure 3 Number of actual and proxy notified vacancies, and Nomis® figures (from June 2002);^a Great Britain; November 1998 to February 2003



Sources: Jobcentre Plus administrative system; NOMIS®

a Figures standardised to 4.333 week month.

take account of these future changes. The changes that occurred when Employer Direct was introduced were a special case, with vacancies transferring to the new system at set points in time, and a clear distinction between old and new practices. It is likely that future changes will either affect the way in which some vacancies are handled (for example, vacancies input directly by certain individual employers, making adjustment difficult), or affect Jobcentre Plus market share, in which case adjustment may be inappropriate.

Other vacancy data

Work is underway to publish – on Nomis® – notified vacancy data back to February 2002 (four months earlier than the current series which starts from June

2002). This, linked to the need to evaluate the impact of Employer Direct On-Line and Jobcentre Plus's targeted marketing strategy, means that on current plans the National Statistics status of the series will be considered around spring 2004.

Data are also published on Nomis® for stocks of unfilled Jobcentre vacancies and for vacancy outflows up to April 2001. Employer Direct had a considerable effect on the level of stocks and outflows, as well as on notifications, and stock and outflow figures have not yet been reinstated. Work is in hand to find a way to restore some figures, although this will be on a different basis to previously published figures. Any new series may differentiate between live and

suspended unfilled vacancies, and consider publication of live vacancy figures by duration band.

In particular, recorded stock figures have risen to around 160 per cent of pre-Employer Direct levels. This is believed to be because of increases in the amount of time it takes for information on whether the vacancy has been filled to be recorded on the system. An increase of only a few days can have a substantial and permanent effect on recorded stock levels. It is likely to be 2004 before a decision is reached as to whether vacancy stock figures should be made available on Nomis®, and then only from the point in time of reinstatement. Until that point, stock figures will only be released if they are deemed suitable for the purpose of any request.

Notes

- 1 On-line labour market statistics database, at www.nomisweb.co.uk.
- 2 ONS Vacancy Survey (see pp 349-362); Jobcentre Plus employer surveys.

Further information

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Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims

By Mick McDonough and Sona Chumun, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Since April 1999 the regular monthly age and duration analysis of the claimant count has been available for computerised claims only and has excluded clerically processed claims.
- To meet customer needs and quality assure the monthly data ONS produces a full age and duration analysis including clerical claims once a year.
- The coverage provided by the computerised count was 98.9 per cent in April 2003. For the main published age and duration categories, where the coverage was less than this, the number of claimants was relatively small.
- The analysis for April 2003 confirms that the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate for most uses.

This article presents the analysis of the complete claimant count for April 2003 by age and duration.

Introduction

THE MONTHLY claimant count is a full count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month. However, more detailed monthly analysis of claimants by their age and the duration of their claim (as published for example in Table F.2 of

Labour Market Trends and Table 11 of the national labour market statistics First Release) is only produced for those whose records are held on the Jobcentre Plus computer system. Currently around 1 per cent of total claimants are excluded from these detailed age and

duration figures. These claims are dealt with manually outside the computer system. To provide information about the effect on the quality of the monthly data of omitting these clerical claims, ONS has produced a full age and duration analysis (including these clerical claims) for April 2003. This article presents the data – updating analysis that was previously provided in respect of April 2002, April 2001 and October 2000.

Background

The monthly count of JSA claimants is mostly derived directly from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For various reasons, for example when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small proportion of claims has to be dealt with manually by local offices. To get a complete count of claimants it is therefore necessary to obtain separate returns for these. For the past nine years, the number has consistently represented around 1 per cent of the total or less.

Currently, to get the full monthly count of JSA claimants the numbers of clerically operated claims are obtained

by simple returns (just the total for each sex) from local offices keyed in directly over the telephone, using a telephone data entry system. Up until April 1999 a quarterly analysis of these clerical claims by age and duration was produced. However, it was abandoned as part of the restructuring of the claimant count processing system. Given the small proportion of claimants involved, the value of including data by age and duration on a regular basis in the detailed analysis was not considered to be sufficient to justify the extra work required by local offices to provide the information. Analysis by age and duration is available monthly for computerised claims.

For customers requiring knowledge of the total numbers in all age and duration categories including clerical claims for policy design and monitoring purposes, ONS has produced a full analysis covering 100 per cent of claimants for April 2003. This is similar to analysis previously produced in respect of October 2000 (see pp67-71, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001); April 2001 (see pp365-9, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001); and April 2002 (see pp367-71, *Labour Market*

Trends, July 2002). It is planned to continue to provide such analysis on an annual basis in future assuming that the numbers warrant continued monitoring.

The full 100 per cent age and duration analysis is clearly to be preferred to the incomplete monthly analysis and may be important, for example, for assessing fully the impact of policies such as New Deal. It is nevertheless an occasional supplementary analysis, provided primarily for the purposes of gauging the accuracy of the regular monthly data. Use of the monthly data has the advantage that it is conveniently available in a wide variety of detail down to small local areas via Nomis®. While the 100 per cent analysis provided here is available in further detail, based on local offices, analysis is not available in the same geographical detail as the regular monthly data.

Results

Table 1 shows the full age and duration analysis for the clerical claims for UK, of which there were 10,303 in April 2003. Table 2 is similar to Table F.2 in *Labour Market Trends*, but

Table 1 Clerical claims in the claimant count by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2003

	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total all ages
Claim duration in weeks															
1 week or less	7	15	23	13	72	58	34	23	19	12	5	14	1	0	296
Over 1 and up to 2	6	13	24	22	117	77	59	35	31	13	10	8	3	0	418
Over 2 and up to 4	15	44	69	60	258	269	133	90	72	49	24	18	5	0	1,106
Over 4 and up to 6	10	48	74	50	276	263	164	106	80	40	25	16	3	0	1,155
Over 6 and up to 8	3	29	74	60	254	189	123	101	62	40	35	20	2	0	992
Over 8 and up to 13	13	54	153	116	424	450	256	161	130	96	59	33	8	0	1,953
Over 13 and up to 26	10	36	99	120	497	465	299	202	169	99	76	55	5	0	2,132
Over 26 and up to 39	5	9	53	54	196	215	134	101	61	39	28	39	4	0	938
Over 39 and up to 52	0	0	14	17	71	98	54	37	36	34	9	14	2	0	386
Over 52 and up to 65	0	2	5	12	48	59	43	30	23	14	24	22	3	0	285
Over 65 and up to 78	0	1	2	6	20	28	17	24	19	11	15	12	2	0	157
Over 78 and up to 104	0	0	1	2	15	22	26	20	28	14	14	8	2	0	152
Over 104 and up to 156	0	0	0	0	10	18	20	10	12	16	24	21	3	0	134
Over 156 and up to 208	0	0	0	0	1	7	11	8	9	4	8	11	1	0	60
Over 208 and up to 260	0	0	0	0	2	4	10	4	8	4	7	3	3	0	45
Over 260	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	9	20	17	19	13	1	0	94
Total	69	251	591	532	2,261	2,227	1,393	961	779	502	382	307	48	0	10,303

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 2 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims); United Kingdom; April 1998 to April 2003

Thousands and percentages														
	All ages							18 to 24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All														
April 1998	1,389.9	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	26.7	210.6	345.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	14.5	16.2
April 1999	1,320.1	504.6	253.8	231.6	168.2	25.0	161.9	300.5	157.9	71.8	54.6	12.2	5.4	4.1
April 2001	1,006.4	429.4	204.8	172.1	102.5	19.9	97.6	243.9	141.9	60.9	36.7	3.8	1.8	0.5
April 2002	982.7	437.5	212.3	170.6	97.0	16.5	65.3	249.2	141.7	62.6	39.8	4.6	2.1	0.5
April 2003	966.1	441.8	212.2	170.2	94.6	14.7	47.4	252.5	147.4	63.2	36.7	4.6	2.1	0.6
Men														
April 1998	1,061.5	360.2	200	195.7	127.6	28.8	178	245	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	15.2	12.4
April 1999	1,010.3	365.8	192.4	178.2	136.5	27.1	137.4	212.5	110.7	51.5	38.4	8.9	5.6	3.0
April 2001	769.1	313.5	155.7	133.5	83.7	21.6	82.8	171.9	99.4	43.7	25.7	2.7	1.7	0.3
April 2002	745.9	320.0	161.2	131.1	78.6	17.9	55.0	174.1	98.8	44.5	27.4	3.0	1.9	0.3
April 2003	726.4	320.5	159.0	131.3	76.4	15.9	39.2	176.3	102.6	44.7	25.5	3.1	2.0	0.4
Women														
April 1998	328.4	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	19.9	32.6	100.9	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	12.7	3.8
April 1999	309.8	138.8	61.4	53.5	31.7	18.1	24.5	88.1	47.2	20.3	16.2	3.3	5.0	1.1
April 2001	237.3	115.9	49.2	38.6	18.8	14.2	14.8	72.0	42.5	17.2	11.0	1.2	1.8	0.2
April 2002	236.8	117.5	51.1	39.5	18.4	12.1	10.3	75.1	42.9	18.1	12.4	1.6	2.4	0.2
April 2003	239.7	121.3	53.2	38.8	18.1	11.0	8.2	76.2	44.8	18.5	11.2	1.5	2.3	0.2
Thousands and percentages														
	25 to 49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All														
April 1998	796.9	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	29.2	134.4	231.1	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	38.2	60.0
April 1999	776.1	264.2	142.2	140.3	121.5	29.5	107.9	227.0	69.4	37.4	35.8	34.5	37.2	50.0
April 2001	580.5	218.8	112.4	107.4	76.5	24.4	65.4	167.5	57.2	29.3	27.2	22.1	32.1	31.6
April 2002	554.8	226.8	116.4	102.7	70.7	19.6	38.2	164.9	58.1	31.3	27.3	21.6	29.2	26.6
April 2003	537.4	226.0	116.4	105.5	67.9	16.7	21.7	161.9	57.1	30.5	27.2	22.0	29.1	25.1
Men														
April 1998	635.0	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	31.2	116.9	172.3	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	40.7	48.7
April 1999	619.1	198.3	112.2	113.3	101.7	31.5	93.7	169.2	49.2	27.4	26.0	25.9	39.4	40.7
April 2001	464.5	167.0	89.3	87.4	64.2	26.0	56.6	124.6	40.7	21.4	19.9	16.8	34.2	25.8
April 2002	440.9	173.4	92.4	83.1	59.0	20.9	33.0	123.3	41.8	23.1	20.3	16.5	30.9	21.7
April 2003	421.8	171.1	90.9	85.2	56.3	17.7	18.4	120.4	40.6	22.3	20.2	16.9	31.0	20.4
Women														
April 1998	161.9	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	21.1	17.5	58.8	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	31.0	11.3
April 1999	157.0	66.0	30.0	27.0	19.8	21.7	14.2	57.8	20.2	10.0	9.8	8.6	30.8	9.2
April 2001	116.0	51.8	23.0	20.0	12.3	18.2	8.8	42.9	16.6	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.9	5.8
April 2002	114.0	53.5	23.9	19.7	11.7	14.8	5.2	41.5	16.3	8.2	7.1	5.1	24.0	4.9
April 2003	115.6	55.0	25.5	20.3	11.5	12.8	3.2	41.5	16.5	8.3	7.0	5.0	23.5	4.7

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 3 Full claimant count and proportion of computerised claims by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2003

	18 to 24		25 to 49		50 and over		All ages	
	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)
All								
Up to 13 weeks	147.4	98.5	226.0	98.6	57.1	99.5	441.8	98.7
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	63.2	98.9	116.4	98.9	30.5	99.6	212.2	99.0
Over 6 and up to 12 months	36.7	98.9	105.5	99.2	27.2	99.6	170.2	99.2
Over 12 and up to 24 months	4.6	97.6	67.9	99.4	22.0	99.5	94.6	99.4
All over 24 months	0.6	97.7	21.7	99.1	25.1	99.5	47.4	99.3
All durations	252.5	98.7	537.5	98.9	161.9	99.5	966.1	98.9
Men								
Up to 13 weeks	102.6	98.5	171.1	98.6	40.6	99.5	320.5	98.6
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	44.7	98.8	90.9	99.0	22.3	99.6	159.0	99.0
Over 6 and up to 12 months	25.5	98.9	85.2	99.2	20.2	99.7	131.3	99.2
Over 12 and up to 24 months	3.1	97.8	56.3	99.5	16.9	99.6	76.4	99.4
All over 24 months	0.4	97.1	18.5	99.1	20.4	99.6	39.2	99.3
All durations	176.3	98.6	421.9	98.9	120.4	99.6	726.4	98.9
Women								
Up to 13 weeks	44.8	98.7	55.0	98.6	16.5	99.6	121.3	98.8
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	18.5	98.9	25.5	98.8	8.3	99.5	53.2	99.0
Over 6 and up to 12 months	11.2	98.8	20.3	99.2	7.0	99.6	38.8	99.1
Over 12 and up to 24 months	1.5	97.1	11.5	99.3	5.0	99.4	18.1	99.1
All over 24 months	0.2	98.6	3.2	98.8	4.7	99.4	8.2	99.1
All durations	76.2	98.8	115.6	98.8	41.5	99.5	239.7	98.9

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

provides data for UK for April each year, where available, from April 1998 to April 2003. (Data for April 2000 are not available). The table shows total claimants, including the clerical ones, for the main age and duration categories. Further detailed data are

available on request, including data for individual local offices.

Table 3 shows that the coverage of the monthly age and duration data is close to complete for most of the main published categories. The coverage is 98.9 per cent on average. While there is

some variation, the coverage for all of the main age and duration categories is above 97 per cent. This analysis suggests that for most purposes, especially for the general monitoring of trends, the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate.

Further information

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Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September

Labour market statistics

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

July	16 Wednesday
August	13 Wednesday
September	17 Wednesday

Productivity Q2

October	1 Wednesday
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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 Joncentre Plus 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 to April 2001.

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 age and duration	C.12
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas*	C.21
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Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies*	C.23
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* Definition of claimant count proportions has changed.

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Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2003	B.33	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Nov 2002	589
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	May 2003	B.34	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
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Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2003	E.12	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jul 2003	J.12
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2003	E.13	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2003	E.14	* Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table C.14 (see pS4.)			
Unit wage costs	M	Jul 2003	E.21	† Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table F.5 (see pS4.)			
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jul 2003	E.31	# Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table F.6 (see pS4.)			
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Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4				
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jul 2003	F.11				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 2003	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 2003	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jul 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Jul 2003	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2003	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 2003	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2003	F.25				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
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									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Jan-Mar 2003	24,151	13,453	12,862	592	10,698	55.7	53.3	4.4	44.3
Feb-Apr	24,160	13,440	12,848	592	10,721	55.6	53.2	4.4	44.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	33	41	-8	-6	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	109	81	83	-2	28	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.3				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
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									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Jan-Mar 2003	17,563	12,852	12,269	582	4,711	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Feb-Apr	17,569	12,832	12,250	582	4,737	73.0	69.7	4.5	27.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	33	39	-6	-14	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.3	-1.0	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	81	75	78	-3	6	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.5	0.1				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	AAAAM	MGUE	MGUK	IABVK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	28,945	27,484	1,461	17,374	62.5	59.3	5.0	37.5
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	28,957	27,454	1,502	17,384	62.5	59.2	5.2	37.5
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,031	27,532	1,498	17,331	62.6	59.4	5.2	37.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,037	27,565	1,472	17,345	62.6	59.4	5.1	37.4
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,083	27,628	1,456	17,320	62.7	59.5	5.0	37.3
May-Jul	46,425	29,171	27,659	1,512	17,254	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,380	27,794	1,587	17,066	63.3	59.8	5.4	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,415	27,795	1,620	17,050	63.3	59.8	5.5	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,421	27,843	1,577	17,064	63.3	59.9	5.4	36.7
Sep-Nov (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
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	46,560	29,187	27,723	1,463	17,374	62.7	59.5	5.0	37.3
Jan-Mar 2003	46,580	29,233	27,724	1,510	17,346	62.8	59.5	5.2	37.2
Feb-Apr	46,599	29,264	27,777	1,488	17,334	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Changes									
Over last 12 months	237	233	244	-11	4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.8	0.9	-0.7	0.0				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH	UAAAM	IABVN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	35,930	28,056	26,609	1,447	7,875	78.1	74.1	5.2	21.9
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,063	26,579	1,484	7,883	78.1	73.9	5.3	21.9
Feb-Apr	35,962	28,134	26,654	1,480	7,828	78.2	74.1	5.3	21.8
Mar-May (Spr)	35,978	28,128	26,677	1,450	7,850	78.2	74.1	5.2	21.8
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,177	26,742	1,435	7,816	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
May-Jul	36,009	28,261	26,771	1,491	7,748	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,479	26,914	1,565	7,545	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,505	26,907	1,598	7,532	79.1	74.7	5.6	20.9
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,506	26,951	1,555	7,543	79.1	74.8	5.5	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,457	26,947	1,510	7,604	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,440	26,995	1,445	7,633	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,086	28,308	26,901	1,407	7,778	78.4	74.5	5.0	21.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	36,098	28,261	26,815	1,446	7,837	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
Jan-Mar 2003	36,110	28,298	26,805	1,493	7,812	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,122	28,313	26,845	1,468	7,809	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Changes									
Over last 12 months	160	179	191	-12	-19	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.4	0.6	0.7	-0.8	-0.2				

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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGUQ	MGTW	AAAAN	MGUF	MGUL	IABVL
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,286	15,709	14,812	897	6,577	70.5	66.5	5.7	29.5
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,688	14,766	922	6,609	70.4	66.2	5.9	29.6
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,707	14,796	911	6,603	70.4	66.3	5.8	29.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,708	14,819	888	6,614	70.4	66.4	5.7	29.6
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,734	14,856	878	6,600	70.5	66.5	5.6	29.5
May-Jul	22,346	15,799	14,891	908	6,548	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,917	14,975	941	6,442	71.2	67.0	5.9	28.8
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,940	14,980	960	6,428	71.3	67.0	6.0	28.7
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,957	15,035	922	6,421	71.3	67.2	5.8	28.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,388	15,913	15,024	889	6,475	71.1	67.1	5.6	28.9
Oct-Dec	22,398	15,928	15,070	858	6,470	71.1	67.3	5.4	28.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	22,408	15,859	15,006	853	6,550	70.8	67.0	5.4	29.2
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	22,418	15,828	14,928	900	6,590	70.6	66.6	5.7	29.4
Jan-Mar 2003	22,428	15,835	14,909	926	6,593	70.6	66.5	5.8	29.4
Feb-Apr	22,438	15,856	14,949	907	6,582	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Changes Over last 12 months	129	150	153	-3	-21	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Per cent	0.6	1.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.3				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI	UAAAN	IABVO
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,458	15,415	14,526	889	3,043	83.5	78.7	5.8	16.5
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,397	14,485	913	3,068	83.4	78.4	5.9	16.6
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,410	14,509	901	3,063	83.4	78.5	5.8	16.6
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,405	14,527	878	3,077	83.4	78.6	5.7	16.6
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,430	14,561	869	3,060	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
May-Jul	18,497	15,494	14,595	898	3,004	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,614	14,682	932	2,891	84.4	79.3	6.0	15.6
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,632	14,682	950	2,879	84.4	79.3	6.1	15.6
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,640	14,727	913	2,878	84.5	79.5	5.8	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,523	15,597	14,714	882	2,927	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,608	14,756	852	2,921	84.2	79.6	5.5	15.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	18,535	15,544	14,697	848	2,991	83.9	79.3	5.5	16.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	18,541	15,504	14,611	892	3,037	83.6	78.8	5.8	16.4
Jan-Mar 2003	18,547	15,502	14,584	918	3,045	83.6	78.6	5.9	16.4
Feb-Apr	18,553	15,513	14,616	897	3,041	83.6	78.8	5.8	16.4
Changes Over last 12 months	79	102	106	-4	-23	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.7	0.7	-0.5	-0.7				

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.

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 ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	AAAAO	MGUG	MGUM	IABVM	
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,033	13,236	12,672	564	10,798	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2002	24,043	13,268	12,688	580	10,774	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Feb-Apr	24,052	13,324	12,736	588	10,727	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Mar-May (Spr)	24,061	13,330	12,746	584	10,731	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Apr-Jun	24,070	13,349	12,772	577	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
May-Jul	24,079	13,372	12,768	604	10,706	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,088	13,464	12,818	645	10,624	55.9	53.2	4.8	44.1
Jul-Sep	24,097	13,475	12,814	660	10,622	55.9	53.2	4.9	44.1
Aug-Oct	24,106	13,464	12,808	656	10,642	55.9	53.1	4.9	44.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,115	13,460	12,820	640	10,655	55.8	53.2	4.8	44.2
Oct-Dec	24,124	13,430	12,824	606	10,694	55.7	53.2	4.5	44.3
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	24,133	13,369	12,798	571	10,764	55.4	53.0	4.3	44.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	24,142	13,358	12,795	563	10,784	55.3	53.0	4.2	44.7
Jan-Mar 2003	24,151	13,398	12,815	584	10,753	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Feb-Apr	24,160	13,408	12,828	580	10,752	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
Changes Over last 12 months	109	84	91	-8	25	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.6	0.7	-1.3	0.2				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ	UAAAO	IABVP
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,473	12,641	12,083	558	4,832	72.3	69.2	4.4	27.7
Jan-Mar 2002	17,480	12,666	12,094	572	4,815	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,488	12,724	12,145	579	4,764	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,496	12,723	12,150	573	4,773	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,504	12,747	12,181	566	4,756	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
May-Jul	17,512	12,768	12,175	592	4,744	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,519	12,865	12,232	633	4,654	73.4	69.8	4.9	26.6
Jul-Sep	17,526	12,873	12,225	648	4,653	73.5	69.8	5.0	26.5
Aug-Oct	17,532	12,866	12,224	642	4,666	73.4	69.7	5.0	26.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,538	12,861	12,233	628	4,678	73.3	69.8	4.9	26.7
Oct-Dec	17,544	12,832	12,240	593	4,712	73.1	69.8	4.6	26.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,551	12,764	12,205	559	4,787	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,557	12,757	12,204	553	4,800	72.7	69.5	4.3	27.3
Jan-Mar 2003	17,563	12,796	12,222	575	4,767	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,569	12,801	12,230	571	4,768	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Changes Over last 12 months	81	77	85	-8	4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.6	0.7	-1.3	0.1				

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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Jan-Mar 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)	27,866	±167	51	±119	242	±212
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,495	±54	36	±54	-11	±72
Unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,361	±164	87	±117	231	±209
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,712	±140	-21	±98	-20	±178
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,591	±62	96	±44	124	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,122	±62	-116	±44	-144	±80

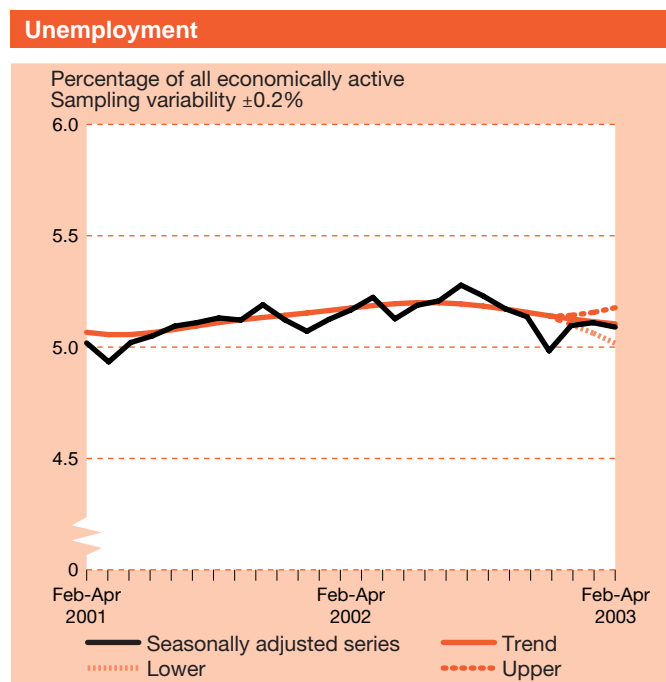
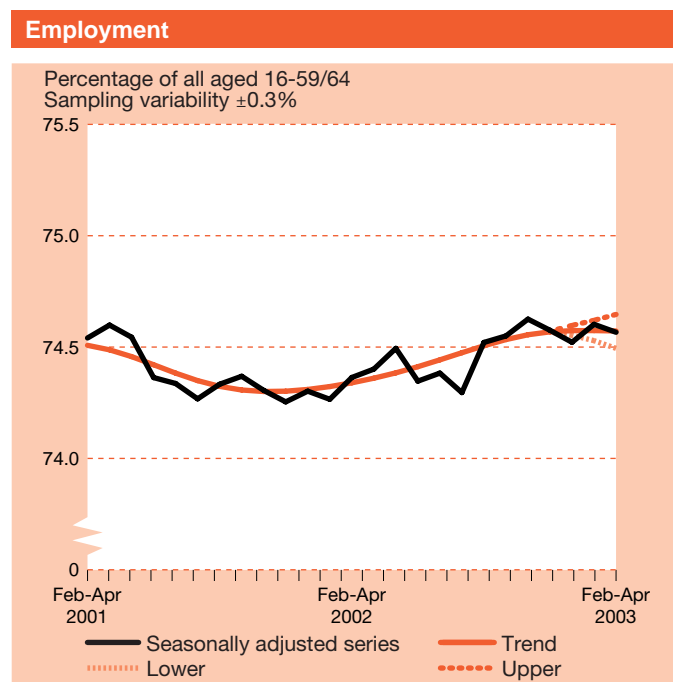
Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223, Labour Market Trends, May 2003).

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

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

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

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



A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		Unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Feb-Apr 1995	25,656	71.1	2,473	8.8
Mar-May	25,683	71.2	2,463	8.7
Apr-Jun	25,711	71.3	2,454	8.7
May-Jul	25,740	71.3	2,445	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,768	71.4	2,436	8.6
Jul-Sep	25,796	71.5	2,426	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,822	71.5	2,416	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,846	71.6	2,404	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,866	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,883	71.7	2,380	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,895	71.7	2,367	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	25,979	71.9	2,288	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,010	71.9	2,272	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	26,187	72.3	2,176	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,237	72.4	2,145	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,286	72.5	2,113	7.4
Feb-Apr	26,331	72.6	2,082	7.3
Mar-May	26,372	72.7	2,052	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,407	72.8	2,023	7.1
May-Jul	26,437	72.8	1,994	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,462	72.9	1,965	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,482	72.9	1,936	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,499	73.0	1,906	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,514	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	1,812	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,572	73.2	1,799	6.3
Feb-Apr	26,591	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	26,691	73.5	1,774	6.2
Jul-Sep	26,723	73.5	1,772	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,756	73.6	1,771	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,788	73.6	1,770	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,818	73.7	1,769	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	1,745	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,944	73.8	1,734	6.0
May-Jul	26,968	73.9	1,721	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,996	73.9	1,709	5.9
Jul-Sep	27,026	74.0	1,699	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,057	74.0	1,690	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,087	74.1	1,683	5.8
Oct-Dec	27,116	74.1	1,676	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,144	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	1,638	5.7
Mar-May	27,260	74.3	1,622	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,288	74.4	1,604	5.6
May-Jul	27,313	74.4	1,585	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,334	74.5	1,567	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,351	74.5	1,550	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,366	74.5	1,534	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,379	74.5	1,519	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,394	74.5	1,504	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,410	74.5	1,491	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	27,473	74.5	1,464	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,484	74.5	1,465	5.1
May-Jul	27,494	74.4	1,467	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,503	74.4	1,471	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,513	74.3	1,476	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,524	74.3	1,479	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,537	74.3	1,483	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,551	74.3	1,486	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,565	74.3	1,489	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,580	74.3	1,493	5.2
Jan-Mar 2002	27,596	74.3	1,498	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,612	74.3	1,503	5.2
Mar-May	27,629	74.4	1,509	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,648	74.4	1,513	5.2
May-Jul	27,670	74.4	1,517	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,694	74.4	1,518	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,720	74.5	1,518	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,746	74.5	1,516	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,771	74.5	1,514	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,794	74.6	1,510	5.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,814	74.6	1,507	5.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003	27,833	74.6	1,504	5.1
Jan-Mar 2003	27,850	74.6	1,501	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,867	74.6	1,499	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 MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

A.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2001	March	29,425	15,621	13,803
	June	29,513	15,677	13,835
	September R	29,462	15,703	13,758
	December R	29,504	15,699	13,805
2002	March R	29,514	15,681	13,832
	June R	29,507	15,672	13,835
	September R	29,506	15,656	13,850
	December R	29,557	15,667	13,890
2003	March	29,602	15,682	13,920
Change on quarter		45	16	29
Percent		0.2	0.1	0.2
Change on year		88	1	87
Percent		0.3	0.0	0.6

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	May	950.5	719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
	June ^c	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 ^c	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 ^c	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 ^c	938.1	706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
	March	939.0	705.7	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
	April R	941.1	706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
May P		950.8	713.9	236.9	3.1	4.4	1.7
Change on month		9.7	7.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		1.0	1.1	0.9			
Change on year		0.3	-5.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.0	-0.8	2.6			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2002	April	134.1	3.4			
	May	134.1	3.7 R			
	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	3.7			
2003	January	136.7	3.6			
	February	137.3 R	3.1			
	March R	138.3	3.4			
	April P	137.6	3.2			

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-2002 for 2002 and 2003 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.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (February to April 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(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	1,992	1,134	72.9	616	518	1,060	68.1	568	71.6	493	64.4	73	6.5	48	7.8	25	4.8	
North West	5,269	3,218	76.9	1,740	1,478	3,058	73.0	1,643	77.4	1,415	68.4	160	5.0	97	5.6	63	4.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,911	2,427	78.2	1,325	1,102	2,297	74.0	1,239	78.4	1,058	69.2	129	5.3	86	6.5	43	3.9	
East Midlands	3,322	2,109	79.6	1,156	953	2,023	76.3	1,104	81.1	918	71.1	86	4.1	52	4.5	34	3.6	
West Midlands	4,134	2,582	78.6	1,415	1,167	2,426	73.8	1,319	78.3	1,108	69.0	155	6.0	96	6.8	59	5.1	
East	4,301	2,791	81.6	1,521	1,270	2,666	77.9	1,453	83.1	1,213	72.3	125	4.5	68	4.5	57	4.5	
London	5,727	3,677	75.5	2,008	1,670	3,418	70.0	1,852	76.3	1,565	63.7	259	7.1	155	7.7	104	6.2	
South East	6,367	4,223	82.5	2,283	1,940	4,063	79.3	2,188	84.0	1,876	74.3	159	3.8	95	4.2	64	3.3	
South West	3,952	2,503	81.7	1,344	1,160	2,412	78.6	1,292	82.2	1,120	74.8	91	3.6	52	3.9	39	3.4	
England	38,974	24,663	78.9	13,407	11,256	23,424	74.9	12,658	79.6	10,766	69.8	1,239	5.0	749	5.6	490	4.4	
Wales	2,301	1,360	75.8	722	637	1,295	72.1	681	74.7	614	69.4	65	4.8	42	5.8	23	3.6	
Scotland	4,031	2,549	79.4	1,352	1,197	2,401	74.8	1,266	78.2	1,135	71.2	147	5.8	86	6.3	62	5.1	
Great Britain	45,306	28,572	78.8	15,481	13,091	27,120	74.7	14,604	79.2	12,516	69.9	1,452	5.1	877	5.7	575	4.4	
Northern Ireland	1,286	793	74.6	443	351	753	70.7	419	77.5	333	63.5	41	5.1	23	5.3	17	5.0	
United Kingdom	46,599	29,361	78.6	15,921	13,440	27,866	74.6	15,018	79.2	12,848	69.7	1,495	5.1	903	5.7	592	4.4	

Change on quarter^c

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(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%)^{b}
North East	0	8	0.5	4	4	8	0.5	4	0.6	4	0.4	-1	-0.1	0	-0.1	0	-0.1
North West	2	12	0.1	3	9	4	-0.1	1	-0.1	3	0.0	8	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	32	0.9	18	14	17	0.4	6	0.3	11	0.6	15	0.6	12	0.8	3	0.2
East Midlands	5	-9	-0.5	6	-15	0	-0.2	7	0.1	-7	-0.5	-9	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-8	-0.7
West Midlands	3	-11	-0.3	1	-12	-18	-0.5	-14	-1.0	-5	-0.1	7	0.3	14	1.0	-8	-0.6
East	9	2	0.0	-2	4	-10	-0.4	-4	-0.4	-6	-0.3	12	0.4	2	0.1	10	0.8
London	10	15	0.0	8	8	-5	-0.3	-6	-0.6	1	-0.1	20	0.5	14	0.7	6	0.3
South East	13	-9	-0.3	-7	-2	0	-0.2	-5	-0.5	5	0.1	-8	-0.2	-1	0.0	-7	-0.4
South West	7	-4	-0.5	1	-5	0	-0.3	0	-0.5	1	-0.1	-4	-0.2	1	0.1	-5	-0.5
England	51	36	0.0	32	5	-4	-0.2	-12	-0.3	8	0.0	41	0.2	44	0.3	-3	0.0
Wales	2	15	0.6	-1	17	17	0.7	-4	-0.4	21	2.0	-2	-0.2	3	0.4	-5	-0.8
Scotland	1	14	0.2	15	-1	16	0.4	16	0.8	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.2	-1	-0.1
Great Britain	55	66	0.0	45	21	29	-0.1	0	-0.2	29	0.1	37	0.1	45	0.3	-9	-0.1
Northern Ireland	2	14	1.4	3	12	17	1.7	5	1.0	12	2.3	-3	-0.5	-3	-0.6	0	-0.2
United Kingdom	57	87	0.1	53	33	51	0.0	10	-0.2	41	0.1	36	0.1	44	0.3	-8	-0.1

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(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	1	-23	-1.5	1	-24	-17	-1.1	3	0.2	-20	-2.5	-7	-0.4	-2	-0.4	-4	-0.6	
North West	9	27	0.5	30	-4	50	1.1	51	2.3	-2	-0.1	-23	-0.8	-21	-1.3	-2	-0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	39	1.0	20	19	33	0.8	9	0.4	24	1.2	6	0.2	11	0.7	-5	-0.6	
East Midlands	19	25	0.2	14	11	37	0.7	18	0.5	20	0.9	-12	-0.6	-4	-0.4	-8	-0.9	
West Midlands	10	6	0.1	-2	9	-3	-0.2	-12	-0.7	9	0.3	9	0.3	9	0.7	0	0.0	
East	34	-8	-1.0	-5	-3	-32	-1.7	-15	-1.9	-17	-1.5	24	0.9	9	0.6	15	1.2	
London	43	24	-0.2	20	5	12	-0.5	9	-0.5	3	-0.4	12	0.3	11	0.5	1	0.1	
South East	54	-5	-0.9	-12	6	-8	-0.9	-17	-1.3	9	-0.4	2	0.1	5	0.3	-3	-0.2	
South West	29	13	-0.3	16	-3	3	-0.6	17	-0.3	-14	-0.9	10	0.4	-1	-0.1	11	1.0	
England	211	98	-0.2	82	16	76	-0.2	64	-0.2	12	-0.3	22	0.1	18	0.1	4	0.0	
Wales	11	59	3.0	13	46	69	3.6	16	1.2	53	6.0	-10	-1.0	-3	-0.5	-7	-1.5	
Scotland	5	39	1.1	30	9	61	1.8	51	3.0	10	0.5	-22	-0.9	-21	-1.7	0	-0.1	
Great Britain	226	196	0.1	124	71	205	0.1	131	0.2	74	0.1	-10	-0.1	-7	-0.1	-3	0.0	
Northern Ireland	11	33	2.4	22	10	35	2.6	26	4.1	9	1.1	-2	-0.5	-4	-1.3	2	0.4	
United Kingdom	237	231	0.1	150	81	242	0.2	159	0.3	83	0.1	-11	-0.1	-9	-0.1	-2	0.0	

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

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

^a Denominator = all persons of working age.

^b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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.

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 (May 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,e} (May 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,066	562	504	54.6	4.9	43.0	7.2	11.6	2.3			
North West	3,238	1,727	1,511	113.7	3.4	88.1	4.9	25.6	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,343	1,226	1,117	85.8	3.5	65.4	5.1	20.4	1.8			
East Midlands	1,979	1,030	949	59.6	2.9	44.1	4.1	15.5	1.6			
West Midlands	2,576	1,363	1,214	96.1	3.6	72.9	5.1	23.2	1.9			
East	2,608	1,388	1,220	59.7	2.2	43.5	3.0	16.2	1.3			
London	4,530	2,463	2,067	173.5	3.7	124.5	4.8	49.0	2.3			
South East	4,160	2,175	1,986	76.7	1.8	56.9	2.5	19.8	1.0			
South West	2,447	1,280	1,166	49.7	1.9	36.5	2.7	13.2	1.1			
England	24,946	13,213	11,733	769.6	3.0	575.0	4.1	194.6	1.6			
Wales	1,247	644	603	45.8	3.6	35.0	5.2	10.8	1.8			
Scotland	2,514	1,287	1,227	100.3	3.8	77.3	5.6	23.0	1.8			
Great Britain	28,707	15,144	13,563	915.7	3.1	687.2	4.3	228.5	1.7			
Northern Ireland	763	404	359	35.1	4.4	26.7	6.0	8.4	2.3			
United Kingdom	29,470	15,548	13,922	950.8	3.1	713.9	4.4	236.9	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 April 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,e} (change on April 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	6	4	3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0			
North West	28	20	8	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	7	2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	12	5	7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	11	8	3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0			
East	-6	-7	1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0			
London	51	32	19	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0			
South East	6	-10	16	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0			
South West	-11	-11	0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0			
England	107	48	59	8.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.6	0.0			
Wales	1	0	1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-1	-6	5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Great Britain	107	42	65	9.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.0			
Northern Ireland	10	2	7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1			
United Kingdom	117	45	72	9.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	2.1	0.0			

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

^d See footnote e on Table A.3.

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

^f 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, selfemployed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2002 for 2002 and 2003 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.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: February to April 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	± 62	± 18	± 61	± 60	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 12	± 39	± 43	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 49	± 17	± 48	± 47	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 16	± 49	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
London	± 64	± 24	± 61	± 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.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

							Thousands, seasonally adjusted	
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	25,431	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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002	27,625	26,743	665	3,347	6,463	10,288	5,980	882
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
Apr-Jun	27,698	26,813	646	3,369	6,446	10,340	6,012	885
May-Jul	27,653	26,772	655	3,334	6,430	10,337	6,017	882
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	26,796	651	3,339	6,412	10,358	6,036	874
Jul-Sep	27,662	26,774	655	3,330	6,384	10,350	6,055	888
Aug-Oct	27,759	26,864	655	3,371	6,381	10,379	6,077	894
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,778	26,884	660	3,369	6,382	10,384	6,088	895
Oct-Dec	27,812	26,920	665	3,381	6,374	10,387	6,113	892
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,815	26,911	664	3,370	6,351	10,402	6,124	904
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	27,811	26,901	670	3,359	6,337	10,411	6,123	911
Jan-Mar 2003	27,859	26,939	670	3,353	6,320	10,442	6,154	920
Feb-Apr	27,866	26,935	661	3,352	6,287	10,451	6,184	931
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	24	-3	-18	-64	49	60	27
Per cent	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	1.0	3.0
Over last 12 months	242	193	-4	4	-175	163	205	49
Per cent	0.9	0.7	-0.5	0.1	-2.7	1.6	3.4	5.6
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002	14,859	14,570	326	1,756	3,478	5,473	3,537	289
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
Apr-Jun	14,902	14,608	324	1,758	3,484	5,491	3,553	293
May-Jul	14,892	14,600	322	1,740	3,475	5,500	3,564	292
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	14,601	317	1,740	3,463	5,515	3,566	292
Jul-Sep	14,880	14,583	311	1,736	3,446	5,516	3,574	297
Aug-Oct	14,963	14,656	318	1,771	3,448	5,526	3,594	307
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,976	14,670	316	1,768	3,448	5,536	3,603	306
Oct-Dec	15,019	14,710	321	1,779	3,454	5,531	3,625	309
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,009	14,700	317	1,785	3,436	5,531	3,630	309
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	14,983	14,665	319	1,765	3,424	5,530	3,626	318
Jan-Mar 2003	14,997	14,670	323	1,756	3,399	5,550	3,641	327
Feb-Apr	15,018	14,685	318	1,754	3,389	5,561	3,664	333
Changes								
Over last 3 months	10	-15	1	-31	-47	30	33	24
Per cent	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-1.8	-1.4	0.5	0.9	7.9
Over last 12 months	159	115	-8	-2	-90	88	127	44
Per cent	1.1	0.8	-2.4	-0.1	-2.6	1.6	3.6	15.4
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	12,495	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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002	12,765	12,172	339	1,591	2,984	4,815	2,443	593
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
Apr-Jun	12,796	12,205	323	1,612	2,962	4,849	2,459	591
May-Jul	12,761	12,171	333	1,594	2,955	4,837	2,453	590
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	12,195	334	1,599	2,949	4,843	2,470	582
Jul-Sep	12,782	12,191	343	1,595	2,938	4,834	2,481	591
Aug-Oct	12,796	12,208	338	1,600	2,934	4,853	2,483	588
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,802	12,214	345	1,601	2,935	4,849	2,485	588
Oct-Dec	12,793	12,210	344	1,602	2,919	4,856	2,488	583
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	12,807	12,211	347	1,584	2,916	4,871	2,494	595
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	12,829	12,236	351	1,593	2,914	4,881	2,497	593
Jan-Mar 2003	12,862	12,269	347	1,597	2,921	4,892	2,513	592
Feb-Apr	12,848	12,250	343	1,598	2,899	4,889	2,521	598
Changes								
Over last 3 months	41	39	-4	13	-17	19	27	3
Per cent	0.3	0.3	-1.1	0.8	-0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4
Over last 12 months	83	78	4	6	-85	75	78	5
Per cent	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	-2.9	1.6	3.2	0.8

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	56.5	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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002		74.4	44.4	67.8	79.6	81.7	67.9	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
Apr-Jun	59.7	74.5	42.9	68.0	79.7	81.9	68.1	8.5
May-Jul	59.6	74.3	43.4	67.2	79.7	81.8	68.1	8.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.6	74.4	43.1	67.2	79.6	81.9	68.2	8.4
Jul-Sep	59.5	74.3	43.3	66.9	79.4	81.8	68.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	59.7	74.5	43.3	67.6	79.6	81.9	68.6	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.7	74.6	43.6	67.4	79.7	81.9	68.7	8.6
Oct-Dec	59.8	74.6	43.9	67.6	79.8	81.8	68.9	8.5
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	59.8	74.6	43.8	67.2	79.7	81.9	69.0	8.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	59.7	74.5	44.2	66.9	79.6	81.9	68.9	8.7
Jan-Mar 2003	59.8	74.6	44.1	66.6	79.6	82.0	69.2	8.8
Feb-Apr	59.8	74.6	43.5	66.5	79.3	82.0	69.5	8.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	-0.8	-1.3	-0.2	0.3	1.7	0.4
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	68.8	7.7
2001	67.0	79.4	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
2002	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002	66.6	78.9	42.5	71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	66.7	79.0	42.0	71.0	88.2	88.2	70.1	7.6
May-Jul	66.6	78.9	41.7	70.2	88.2	88.3	70.2	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.6	78.9	40.9	70.1	88.1	88.4	70.2	7.6
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.8	40.2	69.8	87.8	88.4	70.3	7.7
Aug-Oct	66.9	79.1	41.0	71.1	88.0	88.5	70.7	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.9	79.2	40.7	70.8	88.2	88.5	70.8	7.9
Oct-Dec	67.1	79.4	41.4	71.1	88.6	88.4	71.2	8.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	67.0	79.3	40.9	71.2	88.3	88.3	71.2	8.0
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	66.8	79.1	41.1	70.3	88.2	88.2	71.1	8.2
Jan-Mar 2003	66.9	79.1	41.6	69.8	87.7	88.5	71.3	8.4
Feb-Apr	66.9	79.2	40.9	69.6	87.6	88.6	71.7	8.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	-1.5	-1.5	-0.1	0.4	1.8	1.0
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	49.3	65.4	45.2	61.1	65.6	72.6	59.5	7.8
1995	49.6	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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2002	53.1	69.6	46.4	64.4	71.8	75.5	65.1	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
Apr-Jun	53.2	69.7	44.0	65.0	71.6	75.8	65.4	9.0
May-Jul	53.0	69.5	45.2	64.2	71.6	75.6	65.2	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.0	69.6	45.3	64.3	71.6	75.5	65.6	8.9
Jul-Sep	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.1	71.5	75.3	65.8	9.0
Aug-Oct	53.1	69.6	45.8	64.2	71.5	75.6	65.8	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	53.1	69.6	46.6	64.1	71.6	75.4	65.8	8.9
Oct-Dec	53.0	69.6	46.5	64.0	71.4	75.4	65.9	8.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	53.1	69.6	46.9	63.2	71.4	75.6	66.0	9.0
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	53.1	69.7	47.4	63.4	71.5	75.7	66.0	9.0
Jan-Mar 2003	53.3	69.9	46.8	63.4	71.8	75.8	66.4	9.0
Feb-Apr	53.2	69.7	46.3	63.4	71.4	75.7	66.6	9.1
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

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

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

										Thousands
Employee jobs						Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
Male		Female		All						
All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b							
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCZ	DYDA
1999	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	3,325	208	129	29,163
2000	Mar	12,836	1,711	12,488	5,924	25,324	3,316	208	123	28,971
	Jun	12,908	1,717	12,664	5,989	25,572	3,327	207	112	29,218
	Sep	12,973	1,783	12,769	6,036	25,743	3,299	205	121	29,368
	Dec	13,039	1,831	12,857	6,108	25,896	3,291	206	118	29,511
2001	Mar	12,928	1,761	12,753	6,045	25,681	3,293	206	111	29,290
	Jun	13,003	1,780	12,842	6,080	25,845	3,327	204	96	29,472
	Sep R	13,096	1,829	12,817	6,058	25,913	3,305	203	91	29,512
	Dec R	13,117	1,870	12,907	6,123	26,025	3,299	204	95	29,623
2002	Mar R	12,992	1,889	12,791	6,106	25,783	3,305	205	91	29,384
	Jun R	12,972	1,915	12,828	6,146	25,800	3,387	204	92	29,483
	Sep R	12,987	1,922	12,849	6,173	25,836	3,412	204	98	29,550
	Dec R	13,034	1,957	12,920	6,252	25,954	3,418	205	99	29,676
2003	Mar	12,875	1,895	12,782	6,151	25,657	3,509	207	102	29,475
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1999	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	3,332	208	124	29,031
2000	Mar	12,891	1,726	12,562	5,954	25,453	3,322	207	122	29,104
	Jun	12,961	1,734	12,665	5,990	25,626	3,319	207	118	29,271
	Sep	12,951	1,774	12,741	6,026	25,692	3,295	206	121	29,314
	Dec	12,969	1,811	12,805	6,083	25,774	3,297	206	114	29,390
2001	Mar	12,986	1,777	12,825	6,073	25,810	3,299	205	110	29,425
	Jun	13,044	1,794	12,848	6,084	25,892	3,316	204	100	29,513
	Sep R	13,067	1,819	12,795	6,054	25,863	3,304	204	91	29,462
	Dec R	13,053	1,851	12,852	6,094	25,905	3,303	204	91	29,504
2002	Mar R	13,049	1,906	12,862	6,135	25,911	3,308	204	91	29,514
	Jun R	13,011	1,929	12,833	6,150	25,845	3,363	204	95	29,507
	Sep R	12,960	1,913	12,838	6,178	25,798	3,405	205	98	29,506
	Dec R	12,970	1,934	12,859	6,214	25,829	3,426	205	97	29,557
2003	Mar	12,932	1,915	12,853	6,183	25,784	3,510	206	101	29,602
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1999	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	3,240	208	116	28,424
2000	Mar	12,520	1,658	12,167	5,770	24,687	3,230	208	111	28,235
	Jun	12,591	1,664	12,341	5,834	24,932	3,234	207	103	28,475
	Sep	12,654	1,729	12,446	5,881	25,100	3,206	205	111	28,622
	Dec	12,717	1,775	12,526	5,947	25,243	3,198	206	107	28,754
2001	Mar	12,608	1,706	12,424	5,885	25,032	3,199	206	101	28,538
	Jun	12,683	1,725	12,512	5,920	25,195	3,232	204	89	28,720
	Sep R	12,776	1,774	12,486	5,898	25,261	3,210	203	81	28,756
	Dec R	12,793	1,813	12,568	5,956	25,361	3,204	204	84	28,853
2002	Mar R	12,670	1,832	12,453	5,940	25,123	3,210	205	83	28,621
	Jun R	12,648	1,858	12,490	5,979	25,138	3,298	204	85	28,725
	Sep R	12,663	1,864	12,510	6,008	25,174	3,324	204	91	28,792
	Dec R	12,708	1,897	12,574	6,079	25,282	3,329	205	91	28,906
2003	Mar	12,552	1,836	12,439	5,981	24,991	3,420	207	94	28,712
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
1999	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	3,246	208	112	28,297
2000	Mar	12,574	1,673	12,240	5,799	24,814	3,236	207	110	28,368
	Jun	12,643	1,680	12,341	5,835	24,984	3,226	207	109	28,526
	Sep	12,632	1,720	12,416	5,871	25,048	3,202	206	110	28,566
	Dec	12,649	1,754	12,477	5,922	25,126	3,203	206	103	28,638
2001	Mar	12,665	1,722	12,495	5,914	25,160	3,205	205	101	28,671
	Jun	12,723	1,739	12,517	5,924	25,240	3,221	204	93	28,759
	Sep R	12,747	1,764	12,463	5,894	25,210	3,209	204	81	28,704
	Dec R	12,730	1,793	12,516	5,927	25,246	3,208	204	81	28,739
2002	Mar R	12,725	1,849	12,525	5,969	25,249	3,212	204	83	28,749
	Jun R	12,687	1,871	12,494	5,983	25,181	3,274	204	89	28,747
	Sep R	12,636	1,856	12,498	6,012	25,133	3,316	205	91	28,746
	Dec R	12,645	1,875	12,516	6,042	25,162	3,337	205	89	28,793
2003	Mar	12,607	1,856	12,509	6,013	25,116	3,422	206	94	28,837

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

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

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

These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1992	Jun	23,198	23,178	4,141	4,155	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	24,599	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	25,800	25,845	3,627	3,629	3,834	3,837	4,960	4,968
2001	Feb R			3,862	3,869	4,068	4,076		
	Mar	25,681	25,810	3,853	3,861	4,060	4,068	5,206	5,226
				3,841	3,852	4,049	4,060		
	Apr			3,819	3,829	4,027	4,038		
	May R			3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,184	5,193
	Jun	25,845	25,892						
				3,798	3,792	4,007	4,001		
	Jul			3,782	3,770	3,991	3,979		
	Aug			3,761	3,754	3,971	3,964	5,162	5,146
	Sep R	25,913	25,863						
				3,744	3,735	3,954	3,945		
	Oct			3,730	3,717	3,940	3,927		
	Nov			3,702	3,703	3,911	3,912	5,096	5,089
	Dec R	26,025	25,905						
2002	Jan			3,686	3,694	3,895	3,904		
	Feb			3,673	3,681	3,883	3,890		
	Mar R	25,783	25,911	3,661	3,668	3,870	3,877	5,023	5,042
				3,646	3,655	3,854	3,864		
	Apr R			3,632	3,643	3,839	3,850		
	May R			3,627	3,629	3,834	3,837	4,960	4,968
	Jun R	25,800	25,845						
				3,623	3,616	3,830	3,823		
	Jul			3,616	3,604	3,822	3,810		
	Aug			3,597	3,592	3,802	3,796	4,929	4,916
	Sep R	25,836	25,798						
				3,591	3,583	3,796	3,787		
	Oct R			3,585	3,572	3,789	3,776		
	Nov R			3,557	3,561	3,761	3,765	4,902	4,896
	Dec R	25,954	25,829						
2003	Jan R			3,547	3,553	3,749	3,755		
	Feb R			3,541	3,545	3,743	3,747		
	Mar R	25,657	25,784	3,532	3,535	3,733	3,737	4,855	4,868
	Apr P			3,518	3,523	3,719	3,725		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJY	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1992	Jun	17,359	17,330	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 R	20,582	20,629	248	207	473	217	83	443	231
2001	Feb				207	490	257	82	454	235
	Mar	20,212	20,315	269	207	488	254	82	454	235
					208	487	251	82	454	234
	Apr				209	485	247	82	452	235
	May				209	463	244	81	450	235
	Jun	20,383	20,429	270						
					209	490	240	82	450	235
	Jul				209	479	237	81	448	235
	Aug				209	478	233	82	449	234
	Sep R	20,478	20,455	261						
					210	475	230	82	448	235
	Oct R				210	473	227	82	446	235
	Nov				209	474	225	82	446	234
	Dec R	20,673	20,546	271						
2002	Jan				210	475	222	82	447	234
	Feb R				209	474	221	83	446	234
	Mar R	20,501	20,605	265	209	475	220	83	445	233
					208	474	219	83	445	233
	Apr R				208	473	218	82	444	232
	May R				207	473	217	83	443	231
	Jun R	20,582	20,629	248						
					207	472	215	81	443	231
	Jul R				206	469	213	83	443	230
	Aug R				204	470	213	82	440	230
	Sep R	20,663	20,648	234						
					205	468	211	81	441	229
	Oct				204	467	209	81	441	229
	Nov R				204	468	207	82	441	228
	Dec R	20,836	20,701	232						
2003	Jan R				202	470	204	81	440	228
	Feb R				202	471	202	81	440	227
	Mar R	20,573	20,681	235	202	470	200	81	440	227
	Apr P				202	470	199	81	439	226

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

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

		Thousands								
UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1992 Jun		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	360	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 R		222	589	338	424	377	232	1,131	4,539	1,721
2001 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		226	616	348	467	389	241			
Sep		226	612	347	464	389	240	1,183	4,502	1,682
Oct R		226	610	346	459	387	237			
Nov		225	607	344	455	385	237			
Dec R		225	604	344	452	383	235	1,177	4,525	1,706
2002 Jan		225	602	343	444	385	235			
Feb R		225	599	342	439	383	235			
Mar R		225	596	341	435	381	234	1,165	4,519	1,711
Apr R		224	593	340	431	380	234			
May R		224	591	339	427	378	233			
Jun R		222	589	338	424	377	232	1,131	4,539	1,721
Jul		223	588	336	420	377	231			
Aug R		223	587	334	417	375	231			
Sep R		222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,509	1,785
Oct R		222	586	331	411	372	231			
Nov R		221	585	331	406	370	231			
Dec R		220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,530	1,788
2003 Jan R		218	584	329	401	369	228			
Feb R		218	582	329	399	367	228			
Mar R		218	580	329	396	366	228	1,131	4,478	1,799
Apr P		217	580	327	393	365	228			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1992 Jun		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 R		1,032	536	1,048	364	3,634	1,445	2,180	2,787	1,342
2001 Feb		1,026	544	1,069	363	3,568	1,408	2,133	2,729	1,307
Mar										
Apr										
May		1,033	551	1,069	363	3,613	1,410	2,136	2,750	1,314
Jun										
Jul										
Aug										
Sep R		1,034	544	1,070	362	3,611	1,421	2,153	2,745	1,328
Oct										
Nov										
Dec R		1,033	543	1,065	359	3,622	1,427	2,162	2,761	1,346
2002 Jan										
Feb										
Mar R		1,030	539	1,065	364	3,639	1,442	2,173	2,778	1,344
Apr										
May										
Jun R		1,032	536	1,048	364	3,634	1,445	2,180	2,787	1,342
Jul										
Aug										
Sep R		1,030	531	1,053	367	3,599	1,457	2,191	2,791	1,333
Oct										
Nov										
Dec R		1,027	522	1,048	361	3,592	1,470	2,213	2,811	1,344
2003 Jan										
Feb										
Mar		1,033	525	1,041	364	3,604	1,471	2,218	2,827	1,320
Apr P										

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

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	March 2002			March 2003			2002		2003			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,806.0	1,064.0	3,870.0	2,713.5	1,019.8	3,733.3	3,788.5	3,761.1	3,748.2	3,742.6	3,733.3	3,719.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.6	10.2	72.8	60.8	9.5	70.3	71.0	70.7	69.8	69.9	70.3	70.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.1	6.6	44.7	36.9	6.2	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.0	42.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.6	3.6	28.1	23.9	3.3	27.2	28.2	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
MANUFACTURING	D	2,656.0	1,005.2	3,661.1	2,568.6	963.4	3,532.0	3,584.4	3,557.3	3,546.9	3,540.6	3,532.0	3,517.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	308.7	160.7	469.4	310.5	155.3	465.7	475.2	471.3	467.8	466.9	465.7	465.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	98.2	103.1	201.3	90.5	92.9	183.3	193.0	190.2	188.0	185.6	183.3	182.3
		64.3	58.2	122.5	59.0	54.8	113.8	117.7	116.7	115.7	114.3	113.8	113.0
	18	33.9	45.0	78.8	31.5	38.0	69.5	75.3	73.5	72.2	71.3	69.5	69.3
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	10.0	8.1	18.1	8.9	7.7	16.6	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.4	16.6	16.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.8	22.8	82.6	58.9	22.5	81.4	81.1	81.5	80.0	80.4	81.4	81.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	272.4	171.8	444.2	273.0	166.7	439.6	441.3	439.5	440.9	440.6	439.6	437.8
	21	65.1	24.5	89.6	67.7	23.3	90.9	90.6	90.1	91.7	91.2	90.9	90.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	207.3	147.2	354.6	205.3	143.4	348.7	350.7	349.4	349.1	349.4	348.7	347.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.4	2.8	26.3	22.8	2.7	25.5	26.2	25.7	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	171.0	61.0	232.0	160.7	65.5	226.1	229.5	227.2	227.3	227.1	226.1	225.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.3	46.7	225.1	172.2	46.0	218.1	221.8	220.3	217.6	218.2	218.1	216.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	104.3	25.8	130.1	102.4	24.5	126.9	129.0	127.8	127.9	126.9	126.9	126.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	383.5	82.3	465.8	372.6	80.9	453.5	456.1	453.9	454.4	454.8	453.5	453.1
	27	86.0	12.4	98.5	83.5	12.1	95.6	95.8	94.9	96.8	96.4	95.6	95.4
	28	297.5	69.9	367.4	289.0	68.8	357.9	360.3	359.0	357.6	358.4	357.9	357.7
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	277.4	64.1	341.4	264.8	64.8	329.7	330.8	328.9	329.1	329.7	329.7	327.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	309.3	126.5	435.8	283.6	113.3	396.9	406.9	401.3	400.3	398.6	396.9	393.3
	30	29.9	13.3	43.2	27.7	11.6	39.3	40.0	39.5	40.3	39.6	39.3	39.0
	31	109.5	46.5	156.0	98.8	42.8	141.6	143.6	142.4	142.1	141.6	141.6	140.0
	32	75.0	31.2	106.2	66.8	26.2	93.0	96.4	93.5	94.7	94.2	93.0	91.6
	33	95.1	35.4	130.4	90.2	32.7	122.9	126.9	125.8	123.2	123.2	122.9	122.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	311.9	69.4	381.3	301.6	65.0	366.5	371.8	369.1	369.5	368.3	366.5	365.1
	34	182.9	25.9	208.8	174.4	25.1	199.5	204.5	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.5	199.5
	35	129.1	43.4	172.5	127.2	39.8	167.0	167.3	166.7	167.7	167.4	167.0	165.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.8	59.9	207.7	146.4	55.7	202.1	204.8	204.1	202.1	201.9	202.1	202.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	87.3	48.7	136.0	84.1	47.0	131.1	133.2	133.1	131.5	132.0	131.1	131.2

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.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	895.7	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.6
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
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	894.2	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.3
Jan-Mar 2003	897.2	32.2	37.5	15.6	9.3
Feb-Apr	893.1	32.1	37.3	15.6	9.2
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.8
Over last 12 months	-3.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Per cent	-0.4	-1.3	-1.0	0.1	-2.5
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	557.5	37.3	39.3	15.5	10.4
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
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	554.7	37.1	39.1	15.3	10.0
Jan-Mar 2003	556.3	37.1	39.2	15.4	9.9
Feb-Apr	553.9	36.9	39.0	15.3	9.9
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-2.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2
Over last 12 months	-3.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-0.7
Per cent	-0.6	-1.7	-1.2	1.4	-6.6
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	338.2	26.4	34.0	15.6	9.0
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
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	339.5	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.8
Jan-Mar 2003	340.9	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Feb-Apr	339.2	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-1.2
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Per cent	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.8

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

UNITED KINGDOM													
SIC 1992	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries				
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	
1993	92.8	98.5	94.3	95.4	93.3	99.0	94.2	95.9	94.1	97.2	96.8	97.9	
1994	97.3	99.1	98.2	98.5	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.1	98.5	97.8	100.7	101.9	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	102.7	101.1	101.5	101.8	101.3	101.3	100.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	99.4	99.1	
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.3	102.4	101.6	100.8	101.1	102.0	101.4	100.7	100.5	
1998	109.5	104.3	105.0	106.0	103.4	101.3	102.1	103.0	102.8	101.1	101.7	102.1	
1999	111.8	105.7	105.8	107.5	104.2	97.9	106.4	108.1	103.1	97.9	105.3	106.5	
2000	115.3	107.2	107.5	110.6	105.9	94.6	111.9	114.2	105.2	94.6	111.2	113.0	
2001	117.4	108.0	108.7	111.6	103.6	90.9	114.0	117.0	102.7	90.4	113.6	115.8	
2002	118.9	108.0	110.2	113.4	99.9	86.7	115.4	117.8	98.5	85.8	114.8	116.3	
1993 Q2	92.4	98.4	93.9	95.1	92.6	99.2	93.3	94.9	94.0	97.2	96.7	97.5	
Q3	93.2	98.6	94.5	95.8	93.5	98.8	94.6	95.9	93.9	97.1	96.7	97.4	
Q4	94.0	98.6	95.3	96.5	94.8	98.4	96.3	98.0	94.4	97.0	97.3	98.5	
1994 Q1	95.4	98.6	96.7	97.3	96.5	98.2	98.2	99.9	96.7	96.6	100.0	101.0	
Q2	96.8	98.7	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.3	99.6	101.2	98.0	97.6	100.4	102.0	
Q3	98.0	99.3	98.7	99.0	98.8	98.6	100.2	101.6	99.1	98.2	100.9	102.3	
Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.1	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.6	100.4	98.7	101.8	102.3	
1995 Q1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.2	99.6	99.0	100.6	100.3	
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.3	100.2	
Q3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.3	
Q4	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.5	101.1	99.4	99.5	100.3	101.4	98.9	99.2	
1996 Q1	101.7	100.6	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.5	99.7	99.7	100.7	101.8	98.9	99.1	
Q2	102.4	101.2	101.2	101.5	100.8	101.4	99.4	99.3	100.0	100.9	99.1	98.2	
Q3	102.9	101.4	101.5	101.9	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.5	100.6	101.2	99.4	99.7	
Q4	103.8	101.4	102.4	102.7	102.0	101.2	100.8	100.6	101.4	101.2	100.2	99.6	
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.7	102.3	102.3	101.5	100.8	100.5	102.2	101.2	100.9	100.2	
Q2	105.5	102.9	102.5	103.1	102.3	102.0	100.3	101.1	101.8	101.8	100.0	100.4	
Q3	106.4	103.1	103.2	103.6	102.6	101.6	100.9	101.2	102.1	101.3	100.7	100.4	
Q4	107.3	103.3	103.9	104.3	102.4	101.3	101.0	101.5	102.2	101.1	101.0	101.1	
1998 Q1	108.2	103.9	104.1	104.8	102.9	101.9	101.0	102.3	102.9	101.6	101.3	102.1	
Q2	109.2	104.3	104.7	105.8	103.9	101.8	102.0	103.0	103.5	101.6	101.8	102.4	
Q3	110.0	104.4	105.4	106.3	103.7	101.1	102.5	102.7	102.9	100.9	102.0	101.6	
Q4	110.5	104.6	105.7	107.1	103.1	100.2	102.8	103.9	102.0	100.1	101.8	102.5	
1999 Q1	110.4	104.9	105.2	106.5	102.7	99.2	103.5	105.5	101.9	99.2	102.7	104.2	
Q2	111.2	105.4	105.5	107.1	103.6	98.3	105.4	107.4	102.5	98.1	104.4	105.7	
Q3	112.3	106.1	105.9	107.7	105.1	97.4	107.9	109.0	104.0	97.5	106.7	107.4	
Q4	113.5	106.4	106.7	108.5	105.3	96.8	108.8	110.6	104.2	96.9	107.5	108.8	
2000 Q1	114.1	106.6	107.0	110.5	104.8	95.9	109.3	111.3	104.0	96.0	108.2	109.8	
Q2	115.0	107.1	107.4	110.2	106.2	95.1	111.6	113.4	105.0	95.1	110.4	111.6	
Q3	115.8	107.5	107.8	111.0	106.4	94.2	112.9	115.0	105.5	94.1	112.0	113.7	
Q4	116.2	107.7	107.9	110.6	106.3	93.3	113.9	117.1	106.3	93.2	114.0	116.7	
2001 Q1	117.1	107.8	108.6	111.3	105.7	92.4	114.4	117.5	105.6	92.1	114.6	117.1	
Q2	117.1	108.1	108.3	110.9	104.3	91.4	114.1	116.4	103.3	91.1	113.5	115.1	
Q3	117.5	108.1	108.7	111.6	103.4	90.2	114.6	116.6	102.1	89.7	113.8	114.9	
Q4	117.8	108.1	108.9	112.4	101.0	89.4	113.0	117.7	99.8	88.7	112.4	116.2	
2002 Q1	117.8	108.2	108.9	112.0	99.8	88.3	113.1	115.5	98.8	87.5	112.9	114.5	
Q2	118.4	108.0	109.6	113.3	100.0	87.2	114.8	118.9	98.1	86.4	113.6	116.7	
Q3	119.6	107.8	110.9	113.9	100.4	86.1	116.8	119.8	99.1	85.1	116.4	118.3	
Q4	119.9	107.8	111.3	114.3	99.6	85.2	117.0	117.2	98.0	84.3	116.2	115.6	
2003 Q1 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.1	83.4	117.7	..	

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

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

P Provisional

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

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed; by industry

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2003					December 2002			March 2002				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	500.1	35.2	232.0	103.7	871.1	545.2	345.8	891.1	523.9	31.2	239.0	99.0	893.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	12.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	16.0	13.5	2.6	16.1	14.0	0.8	2.4	0.6	17.9
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	105.2	2.2	27.3	4.4	139.0	109.0	33.4	142.4	111.5	1.9	28.3	4.3	146.0
Construction	F	64.3	1.0	2.9	1.1	69.2	65.0	4.3	69.3	64.0	1.0	3.2	1.1	69.3
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G - I	143.2	15.7	57.9	36.2	253.0	162.1	95.2	257.3	148.0	13.9	60.3	35.5	257.7
Financial intermediation, real estate	J / K	100.1	6.5	52.4	15.4	174.4	106.7	71.0	177.7	103.0	5.7	54.3	14.1	177.1
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	52.9	5.7	76.1	38.9	173.7	62.0	117.9	179.9	58.7	4.8	75.5	36.7	175.7
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	21.7	3.2	13.7	7.2	45.9	27.0	21.4	48.4	24.7	3.1	15.0	6.6	49.5
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	480.9	34.1	231.9	102.3	849.3	568.1	350.3	918.5	504.6	30.4	238.7	97.7	871.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	11.4	0.9	1.8	0.5	14.5	14.1	2.5	16.6	12.6	0.8	2.4	0.6	16.5
Mining and quarrying	C	2.6	*	0.3	*	3.0	2.8	0.3	3.1	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.2
Manufacturing	D	94.6	2.0	25.6	3.9	126.1	107.8	31.7	139.6	100.5	1.7	26.8	3.8	132.9
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.3	0.3	3.8	0.7	16.0	12.7	4.9	17.6	11.4	0.3	4.0	0.7	16.5
textiles and textile products	DB	3.2	*	2.9	0.4	6.6	4.0	3.6	7.6	3.9	*	3.3	0.4	7.7
leather and leather products	DC	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.6
wood and wood products	DD	2.3	*	0.6	*	3.1	2.8	0.7	3.5	2.4	*	0.5	*	3.1
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	9.7	0.6	4.0	0.8	15.0	10.7	5.2	15.9	9.9	0.5	4.2	0.8	15.4
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	0.9	0.9	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	1.0
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.6	*	1.8	0.2	7.6	6.3	2.3	8.6	6.0	*	1.6	*	7.8
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	1.1	0.2	8.0	7.4	1.5	8.9	6.7	*	1.2	0.2	8.1
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.0	*	0.8	*	4.9	4.5	0.9	5.4	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3
basic metals	DJ	14.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	16.7	16.1	2.4	18.5	14.7	0.2	1.8	0.5	17.3
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	9.7	1.9	1.9	0.2	11.9	11.1	2.2	13.3	10.7	*	1.8	0.2	12.9
electrical and optical equipment	DL	10.8	0.2	3.2	0.3	14.6	12.3	3.8	16.1	11.6	*	3.6	0.3	15.7
transport equipment	DM	10.7	*	1.9	0.2	12.8	12.2	2.1	14.4	11.5	*	2.0	*	13.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	7.5	6.4	1.9	8.2	5.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	7.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.8	*	1.3	0.2	4.4	3.4	1.5	4.9	3.2	*	1.1	0.2	4.6
Construction	F	60.8	0.8	2.9	1.0	65.6	69.0	4.3	73.3	60.5	0.9	3.2	1.0	65.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	77.2	7.8	33.0	23.5	141.5	92.4	59.1	151.5	79.9	7.1	35.5	23.8	146.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.4	4.9	13.7	10.1	44.0	22.9	23.5	46.3	17.9	4.4	13.0	9.2	44.4
Transport, storage and communication	I	46.9	2.7	11.1	2.4	63.1	51.6	14.0	65.5	46.5	2.2	11.6	2.4	62.6
Financial intermediation	J	17.0	0.7	13.5	2.7	33.9	18.5	16.4	34.9	17.6	0.6	14.0	2.5	34.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	79.4	5.5	39.0	12.3	136.3	92.2	55.0	147.2	81.8	4.9	40.4	11.3	138.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	23.0	0.9	16.0	3.5	43.4	25.6	20.6	46.3	24.3	0.6	15.9	3.1	43.9
Education	M	15.6	2.4	22.3	12.2	52.6	21.7	37.8	59.5	17.6	2.0	22.4	10.7	52.8
Health and social work	N	13.4	2.5	37.7	23.0	76.5	18.2	61.7	80.0	15.7	2.1	37.0	22.7	77.6
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	20.6	3.0	13.7	7.0	44.3	27.9	21.8	49.7	23.7	2.9	15.0	6.4	48.0

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		25-49							50 and over						
UNITED KINGDOM		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	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	490	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
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2002	723	4.1	424	107	193	26.7	106	228	3.2	113	29	85	37.2	56
	Mar-May (Spr)	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
	Apr-Jun	715	4.1	431	107	177	24.7	101	239	3.4	126	28	85	35.7	56
	May-Jul	711	4.1	425	108	177	25.0	102	245	3.4	126	29	89	36.5	58
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	714	4.1	431	107	176	24.7	100	246	3.4	115	35	96	38.9	60
	Jul-Sep	731	4.2	449	108	174	23.8	95	251	3.5	120	33	97	38.8	59
	Aug-Oct	731	4.2	445	108	177	24.3	96	244	3.4	118	36	90	37.0	57
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	712	4.1	428	118	167	23.4	92	242	3.4	117	37	88	36.4	56
	Oct-Dec	702	4.0	415	120	167	23.8	89	243	3.4	116	40	86	35.4	56
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	670	3.8	398	112	161	24.0	84	242	3.3	121	38	82	34.1	52
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	678	3.9	406	103	169	24.9	83	243	3.3	116	40	87	35.9	53
	Jan-Mar 2003	678	3.9	411	96	171	25.3	89	244	3.3	115	38	90	36.9	52
	Feb-Apr	678	3.9	415	95	168	24.8	86	239	3.3	113	38	88	36.8	50
	Changes Over last 3 months	8	0.1	17	-16	8	0.8	2	-2	-0.1	-8	0	6	2.7	-2
	Percent	1.3		4.3	-14.6	4.7		2.2	-1.0		-6.6	-0.2	6.8		-3.2
	Over last 12 months	-45	-0.2	-9	-11	-25	-1.9	-20	12	0.0	-0.2	9	3	-0.5	-6
	Percent	-6.2		-2.0	-10.7	-12.9		-19.1	5.3		-0.2	30.0	4.0		-10.6
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	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
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2002	430	4.6	223	73	134	31.2	76	150	3.8	70	16	63	42.2	44
	Mar-May (Spr)	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
	Apr-Jun	412	4.4	218	71	123	29.8	75	159	4.0	78	17	64	40.2	42
	May-Jul	411	4.4	218	71	123	29.9	73	160	4.0	75	17	67	42.0	44
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	413	4.4	226	66	121	29.2	71	163	4.1	69	23	71	43.7	47
	Jul-Sep	422	4.5	238	68	115	27.3	66	170	4.2	77	21	73	42.8	45
	Aug-Oct	418	4.5	235	63	120	28.6	68	161	4.0	73	22	66	41.0	45
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	404	4.3	219	70	114	28.3	63	161	3.9	74	24	63	39.3	42
	Oct-Dec	389	4.1	206	69	114	29.3	62	158	3.9	69	28	61	38.7	42
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	374	4.0	198	65	111	29.5	58	159	3.9	73	28	58	36.5	39
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	384	4.1	206	59	118	30.8	59	168	4.1	74	29	65	38.5	43
	Jan-Mar 2003	392	4.2	218	53	121	30.8	62	169	4.1	76	26	67	39.5	42
	Feb-Apr	390	4.2	218	56	116	29.7	60	165	4.0	72	26	67	40.4	41
	Changes Over last 3 months	16	0.2	20	-10	5	0.1	2	6	0.1	-1	-2	9	3.9	2
	Percent	4.1		10.2	-14.9	4.6		2.8	3.5		-1.4	-6.5	14.6		4.7
	Over last 12 months	-40	-0.4	-5	-17	-18	-1.5	-17	15	0.2	2	10	3	-1.8	-2
	Percent	-9.3		-2.1	-23.2	-13.7		-21.7	10.2		3.0	58.8	5.5		-5.7
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	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
	3-month averages Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	309	3.8	209	48	52	17.0	29	81	2.6	44	13	25	30.5	13
	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
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	294	3.6	200	44	51	17.2	23	75	2.4	42	10	23	30.2	10
	Jan-Mar 2003	287	3.5	193	43	51	17.7	27	75	2.4	39	12	23	31.1	10
	Feb-Apr	289	3.6	196	39	53	18.3	26	74	2.3	41	12	21	28.7	*
	Changes Over last 3 months	-7	-0.1	-3	-7	3	1.3	0	-8	-0.3	-7	2	-3	-0.7	*
	Percent	-2.4		-1.5	-14.3	5.1		0.8	-9.9		-14.6	16.7	-12.1		*
	Over last 12 months	-5	-0.1	-4	5	-7	-2.0	-4	-3	-0.2	-2	-1		1.0	*
	Percent	-1.8		-2.0	16.1	-11.3		-12.6	-4.2		-5.4	-6.3	-0.6		*

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

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

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

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
All	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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	5.1	5.2	20.5	10.8	4.7	3.4	3.6	1.7
	Feb-Apr	5.1	5.2	21.1	10.7	4.7	3.4	3.4	2.1
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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	*
	Jan-Mar 2003	5.7	5.8	24.1	12.3	5.2	3.6	4.2	*
	Feb-Apr	5.7	5.7	24.5	12.2	5.1	3.6	4.1	2.9
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.3
Female	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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	4.4	4.5	16.9	9.1	4.2	3.1	2.6	*
	Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5	17.6	8.9	4.3	3.1	2.5	1.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.2

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

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

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^a	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.4
1993	10.1	7.1	10.4	10.6	4.0	8.6	11.4	9.6	16.3	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	6.9	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.2
1995	10.1	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.0
1996	10.2	6.7	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.5	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.3	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.1
1999	8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.4
2000	7.8	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
2001	7.3	5.9	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.7	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.8
2002	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.1	7.3	7.7	4.5	9.1	8.7	8.6
2002 Apr	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.2	7.3	7.6	4.4	9.2	8.7	8.4
May	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.4	9.2	8.7	8.5
Jun	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.4	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.4	9.2	8.7	8.7
Jul	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.5	9.2	8.8	8.6
Aug	7.7	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.8	8.6
Sep	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.7	9.1	8.8	8.7
Oct	7.8	6.5	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	8.8	8.7
Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	7.5	4.7	9.0	8.9	8.8
Dec	7.8	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.6	7.5	4.8	9.0	8.9	8.9
2003 Jan	7.9	6.5	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.7	7.4	4.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
Feb	8.0	6.5	5.1	6.0	4.2	7.7	7.4	5.0	9.1	9.0	9.2
Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	9.1	9.1	9.3
Apr	8.1	6.7	..	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.5	..	9.2	9.1	9.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2002 May	..	..	951	619	233	486	1,287	142	240	2,244	..
Jun	..	..	952	643	236	490	1,252	142	241	2,262	..
Jul	..	..	949	614	239	499	1,270	144	240	2,274	..
Aug	..	..	943	620	242	488	1,262	144	239	2,278	..
Sep	..	..	945	620	241	492	1,290	149	237	2,279	..
Oct	..	..	942	597	235	499	1,279	150	235	2,276	..
Nov	..	..	939	614	230	508	1,271	152	234	2,289	..
Dec	..	..	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	235	2,307	..
2003 Jan	..	..	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	236	2,324	..
Feb	..	..	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	238	2,343	..
Mar	..	..	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	240	2,368	..
Apr	..	..	941	623	232	534	1,281	..	..	2,370	..
May	..	..	951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.1	6.8	12.2	7.5	5.8	9.1	9.3	10.7
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,636	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2002	..	..	959	629	232	491	1,278	142	237	2,259	4,071
2002 May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	324	2,120	3,946
Jun	..	..	937	624	192	456	1,197	128	247	2,102	3,954
Jul	..	..	956	558	192	517	1,321	141	213	2,174	4,047
Aug	..	..	963	596	200	525	1,323	145	214	2,290	4,018
Sep	..	..	936	629	200	523	1,177	138	207	2,324	3,942
Oct	..	..	907	570	214	519	1,163	138	218	2,344	3,930
Nov	..	..	906	577	237	509	1,197	137	210	2,366	4,026
Dec	..	..	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003 Jan	..	..	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
Feb	..	..	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,424	4,706
Mar	..	..	992	657	253	510	1,319	173	257	2,363	4,608
Apr	..	..	966	630	231	509	1,341	..	272	2,291	4,495
May	..	..	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.2	6.8	11.6	8.0	6.2	10.4	..	10.8

- 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 March for Netherlands and Germany.

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

											Thousands and per cent		
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.2	3.5	4.5
1999		11.8	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	6.7	3.0	4.2
2000		11.0	4.3	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.6	2.6	4.0
2001		10.4	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.1	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.8
2002		9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.7	..	5.1	11.3	4.9	..	5.8
2002	Apr	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.2	2.6	2.6	3.9	4.5	11.2	4.9	..	6.0
	May	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.4	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.7	11.2	4.9	..	5.8
	Jun	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	11.3	4.8	2.9	5.9
	Jul	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.9	2.8	3.7	5.0	11.4	4.9	..	5.8
	Aug	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.9	2.8	3.8	5.2	11.4	4.7	..	5.8
	Sep	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.5	3.0	2.9	3.9	5.4	11.4	5.0	..	5.7
	Oct	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.8	11.4	5.0	..	5.8
	Nov	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.3	3.1	3.1	4.1	6.1	11.5	5.1	..	5.9
	Dec	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	6.3	11.5	5.1	..	5.9
	Jan	..	4.5	9.0	5.5	3.3	3.4	4.2	6.6	11.4	5.4	..	5.7
	Feb	..	4.5	..	5.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	6.8	11.4	5.2	..	5.8
	Mar	..	4.5	..	5.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	7.0	11.4	5.3	..	5.8
Apr	..	4.6	..	5.4	3.5	..	..	7.3	11.4	5.4	..	6.0	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
2002	May	..	161	..	3,600	5.7	..	72	..	1,615	128	95	8,424
	Jun	..	164	..	3,630	5.6	..	75	..	1,621	126	99	8,469
	Jul	..	165	2,162	3,600	5.9	..	75	..	1,623	126	102	8,443
	Aug	..	165	..	3,650	6.0	..	77	..	1,629	131	106	8,366
	Sep	..	164	..	3,630	6.0	..	80	..	1,641	132	111	8,321
	Oct	..	164	2,147	3,700	6.3	..	83	..	1,650	137	115	8,405
	Nov	..	164	..	3,560	6.4	..	84	..	1,660	142	118	8,637
	Dec	..	165	..	3,640	6.6	..	83	..	1,671	145	119	8,711
	Jan	..	167	2,166	3,680	6.8	..	84	..	1,658	144	121	8,302
	Feb	..	169	..	3,490	7.0	..	86	..	1,648	146	128	8,450
	Mar	..	170	..	3,590	7.1	..	91	..	1,658	152	135	8,445
	Apr	..	173	..	3,620	7.3	..	94	..	1,627	157	141	8,786
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,634	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.6	9.0	5.4	..	3.2	..	..	..	4.8	3.9	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,653	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	170	75	345	1,621	134	101	8,266
2002	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	151	130	8,209
	Jan	..	171	2,187	3,570	7.5	215	96	403	1,742	149	139	9,395
	Feb	..	171	..	3,490	7.5	241	93	413	1,734	144	142	9,260
	Mar	..	168	..	3,840	7.3	243	91	421	1,720	143	142	9,018
	Apr	..	171	..	3,850	7.2	..	92	424	1,658	138	142	8,501
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,608	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	9.1	5.8	..	3.3	..	..	..	4.6	4.0	5.8

Enquiries: 02075336119

- 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 March for Netherlands and Germany.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

D.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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	5,489	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	5,845	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	29,130	28,230	824	3,743	6,812	10,662	6,190	900
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	Apr-Jun	29,195	28,289	807	3,751	6,774	10,728	6,230	906
	May-Jul	29,166	28,263	810	3,736	6,754	10,723	6,240	903
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,191	28,294	809	3,742	6,737	10,747	6,259	897
	Jul-Sep	29,204	28,293	817	3,728	6,713	10,752	6,283	911
	Aug-Oct	29,290	28,373	820	3,764	6,705	10,786	6,298	917
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,294	28,380	827	3,763	6,695	10,784	6,310	914
	Oct-Dec	29,318	28,406	842	3,765	6,681	10,782	6,336	912
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	29,274	28,353	840	3,741	6,651	10,772	6,349	921
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	29,305	28,376	849	3,752	6,643	10,784	6,348	929
	Jan-Mar 2003	29,359	28,423	843	3,758	6,634	10,806	6,381	936
	Feb-Apr	29,361	28,410	838	3,752	6,600	10,816	6,404	951
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	87	57	-2	10	-50	44	55	30
	Percent	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.8	0.4	0.9	3.2
	Over last 12 months	231	180	14	9	-211	154	215	51
	Percent	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.2	-3.1	1.4	3.5	5.7
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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	4,168	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	296
	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	15,771	15,473	416	1,998	3,689	5,692	3,677	298
	Mar-May (Spr)	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	Apr-Jun	15,800	15,497	415	1,994	3,666	5,720	3,703	303
	May-Jul	15,801	15,500	411	1,988	3,655	5,731	3,714	301
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,800	15,499	408	1,979	3,646	5,746	3,720	301
	Jul-Sep	15,808	15,501	404	1,979	3,635	5,749	3,735	307
	Aug-Oct	15,875	15,558	413	2,008	3,632	5,760	3,745	317
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,879	15,565	415	2,007	3,625	5,762	3,756	314
	Oct-Dec	15,904	15,588	424	2,014	3,621	5,753	3,776	316
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,868	15,553	418	2,010	3,600	5,740	3,785	314
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	15,885	15,559	426	2,009	3,597	5,741	3,786	326
	Jan-Mar 2003	15,906	15,571	425	2,002	3,586	5,755	3,803	334
	Feb-Apr	15,921	15,578	421	1,999	3,571	5,769	3,819	343
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	53	24	3	-11	-30	29	34	29
	Percent	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	0.5	0.9	9.2
	Over last 12 months	150	105	5	1	-119	77	141	45
	Percent	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	-3.2	1.4	3.8	15.0
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	13,359	12,757	407	1,745	3,122	4,970	2,512	602
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
	Apr-Jun	13,395	12,792	392	1,757	3,107	5,008	2,527	603
	May-Jul	13,366	12,763	398	1,747	3,099	4,993	2,525	603
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,391	12,796	401	1,762	3,091	5,001	2,539	595
	Jul-Sep	13,396	12,792	413	1,749	3,078	5,003	2,549	603
	Aug-Oct	13,415	12,815	407	1,756	3,073	5,026	2,553	601
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,414	12,814	412	1,755	3,071	5,022	2,554	600
	Oct-Dec	13,414	12,818	419	1,751	3,059	5,029	2,560	596
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	13,406	12,799	421	1,732	3,050	5,032	2,565	607
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	13,420	12,817	424	1,743	3,046	5,043	2,562	603
	Jan-Mar 2003	13,453	12,852	418	1,756	3,049	5,051	2,579	602
	Feb-Apr	13,440	12,832	417	1,753	3,030	5,047	2,585	608
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	33	33	-5	21	-21	15	21	1
	Percent	0.2	0.3	-1.1	1.2	-0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1
	Over last 12 months	81	75	9	8	-93	77	73	6
	Percent	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.5	-3.0	1.5	2.9	1.0

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	62.8	78.5	55.0	75.7	83.9	84.7	70.2	8.7
	Mar-May (Spr)	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	Apr-Jun	62.9	78.6	53.6	75.7	83.8	85.0	70.6	8.7
	May-Jul	62.8	78.5	53.7	75.3	83.7	84.9	70.6	8.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.8	78.5	53.5	75.3	83.7	85.0	70.8	8.6
	Jul-Sep	62.9	78.5	54.0	74.9	83.5	84.9	71.0	8.7
	Aug-Oct	63.0	78.7	54.2	75.5	83.6	85.1	71.1	8.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.7	54.6	75.3	83.6	85.0	71.2	8.8
	Oct-Dec	63.0	78.7	55.6	75.2	83.6	84.9	71.4	8.7
	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	63.0	78.7	55.5	74.7	83.5	84.9	71.8	8.9
	Feb-Apr	63.0	78.6	55.2	74.4	83.3	84.9	72.0	9.1
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	0.2	-1.3	-0.6	0.2	1.8	0.4
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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	59.5	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	70.7	83.8	54.3	80.9	93.0	91.7	72.6	7.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	Apr-Jun	70.7	83.8	53.8	80.5	92.8	91.9	73.0	7.9
	May-Jul	70.7	83.8	53.3	80.2	92.8	92.0	73.2	7.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	70.7	83.8	52.7	79.7	92.7	92.1	73.2	7.8
	Jul-Sep	70.7	83.7	52.1	79.5	92.6	92.1	73.5	8.0
	Aug-Oct	70.9	84.0	53.3	80.6	92.8	92.2	73.6	8.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	70.9	84.0	53.5	80.4	92.8	92.2	73.8	8.1
	Oct-Dec	71.0	84.1	54.6	80.5	92.9	91.9	74.1	8.2
	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	70.9	84.0	54.8	79.6	92.5	91.7	74.5	8.6
	Feb-Apr	71.0	84.0	54.2	79.3	92.3	91.9	74.7	8.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.6	-0.7	0.2	2.1	1.1
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.8	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2002	55.5	72.9	55.7	70.6	75.1	77.9	67.0	9.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	Apr-Jun	55.7	73.1	53.4	70.9	75.1	78.3	67.2	9.2
	May-Jul	55.5	72.9	54.1	70.4	75.1	78.0	67.1	9.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.6	73.0	54.4	70.9	75.0	78.0	67.4	9.1
	Jul-Sep	55.6	73.0	56.0	70.3	74.8	78.0	67.6	9.2
	Aug-Oct	55.7	73.1	55.0	70.4	74.9	78.2	67.7	9.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.6	73.1	55.8	70.3	74.9	78.1	67.7	9.1
	Oct-Dec	55.6	73.1	56.6	69.9	74.8	78.1	67.8	9.1
	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	55.7	73.2	56.3	69.8	75.0	78.2	68.2	9.1
	Feb-Apr	55.6	73.0	56.2	69.5	74.7	78.1	68.3	9.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.5	0.2	1.3	0.1

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

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								
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Jan-Mar 2003	17,221	7,687	675	1,274	1,307	1,924	2,508	9,533
Feb-Apr	17,238	7,712	681	1,289	1,325	1,926	2,491	9,525
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-29	-21	4	17	3	-8	-37	-9
Percent	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-0.1
Over last 12 months	6	-20	6	91	16	0	-133	26
Percent	0.0	-0.3	0.9	7.6	1.2	0.0	-5.1	0.3
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								
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Jan-Mar 2003	6,523	2,976	351	513	290	518	1,304	3,547
Feb-Apr	6,517	2,975	356	521	297	510	1,292	3,542
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-23	-6	-2	25	6	-13	-22	-17
Percent	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	5.0	2.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-22	-26	5	50	20	-7	-94	4
Percent	-0.3	-0.9	1.5	10.7	7.2	-1.3	-6.8	0.1
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	1,089	1,375	1,248	6,000
2000	10,675	4,682	280	710	1,072	1,394	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								
Feb-Apr 2002	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
Jan-Mar 2003	10,698	4,711	324	761	1,017	1,405	1,204	5,987
Feb-Apr	10,721	4,737	325	768	1,029	1,416	1,199	5,983
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-6	-14	6	-8	-3	4	-14	8
Percent	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	-0.2	0.3	-1.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	28	6	1	41	-4	7	-38	22
Percent	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.6	-0.4	0.5	-3.1	0.4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

D.3

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	37.0	21.3	44.5	25.3	16.5	15.1	28.2	91.1
	Feb-Apr	37.0	21.4	44.8	25.6	16.7	15.1	28.0	90.9
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.3	0.6	-0.2	-1.8	-0.4
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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	29.1	16.0	45.2	20.4	7.5	8.3	25.5	91.4
	Feb-Apr	29.0	16.0	45.8	20.7	7.7	8.1	25.3	91.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	-0.2	-2.1	-1.1
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								
	Feb-Apr 2002	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
	Jan-Mar 2003	44.3	26.8	43.7	30.2	25.0	21.8	31.8	90.9
	Feb-Apr	44.4	27.0	43.8	30.5	25.3	21.9	31.7	90.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	-0.1

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Headline rate ^a
		LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate				Monthly rate	
				LNMU				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				128.6			
2001	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	132.3	3.0	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.6	4.8
	Feb	137.8	133.9	3.1	2.8	124.4	126.1	4.8	4.8
	Mar	136.8	132.5	2.9	3.0	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.6
	Apr	133.4	134.1	4.1	3.4	127.7	127.3	3.4	4.2
	May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.7	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	129.1	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	132.9	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	136.6	136.7	3.3	3.6	130.9	132.2	5.1	5.0
	Feb	141.6	137.3	2.5	3.1	131.0	132.7	5.2	5.1
	Mar R	145.3	138.3	4.4	3.4	131.6	133.3	5.1	5.1
	Apr P	136.7	137.6	2.6	3.2	134.6	134.0	5.3	5.2
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.5 A	± 0.4 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services				
Private sector									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate				Monthly rate	
				LNKZ				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		135.9				136.8			
2001	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	133.9	2.7	2.6	136.3	134.9	2.4	2.4
	Feb	141.2	135.9	2.9	2.5	145.6	137.8	2.8	2.2
	Mar	142.3	134.0	2.6	2.7	144.1	134.3	1.9	2.4
	Apr	134.8	135.8	4.2	3.3	135.2	136.8	4.3	3.0
	May	133.7	135.7	4.1	3.6	134.0	136.8	4.4	3.5
	Jun	135.4	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.1	137.2	4.0	4.3
	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	134.8	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	138.1	137.8	2.9	3.2	139.4	138.1	2.4	2.9
	Feb	144.2	138.5	1.9	2.6	147.5	139.0	0.9	1.9
	Mar R	148.7	139.7	4.2	3.0	149.5	139.2	3.7	2.3
	Apr P	137.2	138.5	2.0	2.7	137.2	139.0	1.6	2.1
Sampling variability ^b				± 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					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
Production (Divisions 10-41)									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
				LNMW	LNNF		LNMV		LNNG
1995	100.0					100.0			
1996	104.4					104.4			
1997	108.5					108.8			
1998	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	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	130.3	2.3	2.7	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.8
	Mar	136.3	131.0	3.0	2.9	136.7	131.8	2.7	2.9
	Apr	132.3	131.7	3.4	2.9	133.4	133.0	3.6	3.0
	May	131.6	132.1	3.4	3.3	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.2
	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	133.4	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	133.9	135.0	3.7	4.1	135.0	136.2	3.8	4.0
	Feb	136.0	136.0	4.4	4.1	137.4	137.2	4.4	4.2
	Mar R	145.3	139.2	6.3	4.8	145.9	140.4	6.5	4.9
	Apr P	136.0	135.5	2.9	4.5	136.6	136.4	2.5	4.5
Sampling variability ^b				± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 1.7 A	± 1.6 A

SIC 1992					Services (Divisions 50-93)				
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMX	LNNH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995	100.0								
1996	103.3								
1997	107.9								
1998	113.4								
1999	119.2								
2000	124.5								
2001	130.0								
2002	134.6								
2001	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	132.5	2.9	2.9				
	Feb	139.9	134.6	3.1	2.7				
	Mar	138.9	132.2	2.5	2.8				
	Apr	133.2	134.2	4.1	3.2				
	May	132.4	134.3	4.2	3.6				
	Jun	134.1	134.7	3.9	4.1				
	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	137.1	136.6	3.1	3.4				
	Feb	143.1	137.3	2.0	2.7				
	Mar R	144.8	137.6	4.1	3.1				
	Apr P	136.5	137.6	2.6	2.9				
Sampling variability ^b				± 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^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engi- neering and allied industries	Other manu- facturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) Annual 2001) averages 2002)		104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
		110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
		117.4	110.1	113.2	108.4	112.7	108.5	114.6	114.1	102.6	116.9
2000	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	119.6	114.4	115.0	110.4	113.3	110.0	116.2	115.0	102.5	117.7
	Feb	123.1	111.9	115.1	109.5	113.8	111.7	116.5	115.8	102.9	118.8
	Mar R	124.8	115.5	115.5	111.4	115.2	110.8	117.9	115.6	105.4	120.0
Apr P		121.3	113.8	118.9	111.5	116.1	109.4	118.6	115.8	104.3	119.1
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	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	6.7	6.5	4.2	5.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	3.2
	Feb	9.4	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.6	3.8	0.3	2.4
	Mar R	5.8	8.2	3.2	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.3
Apr P		5.4	3.8	5.8	3.0	2.9	0.0	4.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Sampling variability ^c		± 11.3 D	± 15.3 D	± 2.4 B	± 4.6 B	± 2.1 B	± 2.7 B	± 1.2 A	± 2.8 B	± 3.0 B	± 3.2 B

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

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

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

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

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

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b	
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS		
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000)	Annual averages
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.8	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4	2001)	
109.4	109.3	116.8	111.3	113.3	115.7	113.0	112.0	118.5	111.6	2002)	
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	2000	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	111.7	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	113.1	116.1	111.8	110.8	118.4	111.2		May
109.5	111.9	117.8	111.7	112.9	116.2	112.2	111.4	119.6	112.3		Jun
109.4	110.3	118.4	111.5	113.1	116.1	112.3	111.9	120.8	112.6		Jul
109.5	111.0	119.2	110.5	113.0	115.1	111.7	113.7	119.0	112.6		Aug
109.3	110.7	116.9	112.6	113.2	115.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	109.8		Sep
109.2	109.7	117.7	112.6	113.9	116.7	116.1	116.0	120.4	111.0		Oct
109.7	109.4	117.2	113.0	115.0	117.0	119.6	115.8	120.4	112.6		Nov
110.3	109.0	122.2	113.5	115.2	116.5	114.7	115.2	121.9	113.3		Dec
111.5	111.8	118.9	113.7	115.3	117.4	114.3	114.1	122.3	112.7	2003	Jan
111.9	110.7	118.5	111.6	116.5	117.7	115.6	114.5	120.6	111.1		Feb
112.6	111.4	118.8	114.0	116.4	118.0	116.3	114.6	121.5	110.4		Mar R
112.6	112.6	122.1	114.8	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.2	123.7	112.1	Apr P	
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.3	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8	2001	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	1.6	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	1.8	5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.6		May
2.2	4.9	7.1	3.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	3.7		Jun
2.1	4.3	6.6	3.3	2.0	5.0	3.3	0.7	7.8	3.4		Jul
1.7	3.6	6.6	3.2	1.5	3.9	2.5	2.0	6.0	1.7		Aug
1.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	2.9	4.1	1.6	3.1	6.3	0.5		Sep
1.2	3.4	5.9	3.8	3.4	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.6	1.3		Oct
1.3	3.8	5.6	3.3	3.6	4.3	8.2	6.8	6.2	2.6		Nov
1.8	3.3	6.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	5.6	7.2	2.9		Dec
3.5	4.6	6.5	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	5.7	6.3	1.5	2003	Jan
2.9	4.5	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.9	0.4		Feb
2.7	3.3	2.5	3.0	4.2	2.7	4.7	5.8	6.1	-0.7		Mar R
2.6	3.1	6.0	4.2	3.1	1.3	4.3	6.9	4.6	1.5	Apr P	
± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 5.0	Sampling variability ^c	
A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engi- neering and allied industries	Other manu- facturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000)	Annual	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
	averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
	2002)	115.3	115.0	111.4	109.4	118.9	107.7	113.7	112.4	102.5	116.2
2000	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	118.2	116.1	99.9	120.2
2003	Jan	117.2	115.7	113.4	110.9	117.6	110.3	115.5	112.6	101.8	116.3
	Feb	120.3	116.1	115.2	109.7	126.8	110.6	117.3	113.9	101.0	116.7
	Mar R	124.9	141.7	125.8	114.1	151.2	112.7	124.1	118.0	112.4	126.8
Apr P		118.2	135.3	114.5	110.2	123.9	110.2	116.9	113.4	104.2	117.0
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	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
	June	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	July	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	5.5	6.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	-0.1	4.5
	Feb	9.2	6.6	4.7	2.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	3.4	-0.5	2.2
	Mar R	7.1	9.1	6.5	2.1	14.5	5.4	8.4	3.4	1.7	4.4
Apr P		4.3	17.7	5.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	3.1	1.4	2.7	0.5
Sampling variability ^c		± 17.3 D	± 47.5 D	± 7.9 D	± 5.4 C	± 4.8 C	± 3.7 B	± 2.3 B	± 3.2 B	± 7.0 C	± 5.2 C

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS

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

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 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000) Annual averages
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.7	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	2001)
108.3	109.9	120.0	111.4	115.6	111.2	112.5	111.8	118.6	113.6	2002)
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	2000 Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9	Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.1	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001 Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.8	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5	Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5	Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.4	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5	May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4	Jun
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.7	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1	Jul
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.5	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2	Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7	Sep
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	107.0	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5	Oct
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.3	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4	Nov
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.6	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7	Dec
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002 Jan
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	174.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9	Feb
120.0	110.3	118.6	111.5	146.6	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9	Mar
106.3	110.9	117.9	110.4	111.7	110.5	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.8	Apr
108.1	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.2	111.1	111.2	110.5	118.4	111.1	May
106.4	114.6	120.2	116.5	100.0	112.7	111.9	111.2	119.6	112.6	Jun
106.5	110.2	121.6	110.5	104.6	111.9	111.8	111.8	120.9	114.1	Jul
105.5	110.7	122.2	109.3	98.8	109.3	111.2	113.4	119.2	112.8	Aug
104.0	111.0	119.0	110.7	97.9	109.6	111.6	113.6	119.5	109.9	Sep
107.5	109.2	120.5	110.9	98.6	110.3	115.5	115.7	120.4	113.3	Oct
107.7	108.4	123.6	111.7	100.7	110.8	118.9	115.6	120.8	115.7	Nov
112.5	107.9	126.4	115.0	123.9	112.8	114.0	115.1	122.1	119.2	Dec
110.1	109.7	122.1	111.4	124.2	111.8	113.6	114.0	122.5	118.3	2003 Jan
110.8	111.9	123.5	110.2	171.3	114.8	114.9	114.2	120.9	114.8	Feb
125.0	114.7	123.3	116.1	158.1	116.5	115.8	114.4	122.0	116.6	Mar R
111.2	112.2	124.3	112.4	110.3	110.1	116.6	117.8	124.0	115.2	Apr P
Per cent change on the year										
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ	
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.7	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0	2001 Apr
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.4	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8	May
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8	Jun
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1	Jul
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1	Aug
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3	Sep
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1	Oct
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1	Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5	Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002 Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-2.8	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1	Feb
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	-2.5	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0	Mar
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5	Apr
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5	May
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9	Jun
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6	Jul
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4	Aug
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2	Sep
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7	Oct
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.4	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9	Nov
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.8	1.0	2.5	5.7	7.3	4.9	Dec
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.2	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2	2003 Jan
2.6	3.5	6.4	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.2	-0.1	Feb
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.5	5.9	6.3	1.4	Mar R
4.6	1.2	5.4	1.8	-1.2	-0.3	4.2	6.9	4.6	4.0	Apr P
± 6.3	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 8.3	± 4.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 7.1	Sampling variability ^c
C	B	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	C	

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

GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOJO	LOJM	LOUR
2000	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
	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
2001	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
	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.8	2.9	4.2	-1.3	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar	138.8	3.0	4.3	-1.3	124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2
2002	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	3.9	-0.1	129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2
	Aug	132.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	128.5	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Sep	132.2	3.6	3.6	0.0	129.1	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Oct	133.5	4.1	4.1	0.0	131.6	5.9	5.9	0.0
	Nov	134.5	4.6	4.4	0.2	132.9	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Dec	138.4	3.2	4.1	-0.9	132.8	5.1	5.3	-0.2
	Jan	136.6	3.2	4.0	-0.8	130.9	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	Feb	141.6	2.7	3.8	-1.1	131.0	5.2	5.3	-0.1
	Mar R	145.3	4.7	3.7	1.0	131.6	5.4	5.5	-0.1
Apr P		136.7	2.5	3.4	-0.9	134.6	5.4	5.6	-0.2

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^a

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
2000	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
	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
2001	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
	Jan	134.3	2.5	4.0	-1.5	136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0
	Feb	141.2	2.7	4.3	-1.6	145.6	2.5	4.3	-1.8
	Mar	142.3	2.8	4.4	-1.6	144.1	2.0	4.7	-2.7
2002	Apr	134.8	3.9	4.2	-0.3	135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2
	May	133.7	3.8	4.0	-0.2	134.0	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Jun	135.4	3.7	4.2	-0.5	136.1	3.9	4.4	-0.5
	Jul	135.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	135.2	4.0	4.1	-0.1
	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	3.5	0.1
	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	134.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Dec	139.8	2.8	3.8	-1.0	140.2	2.1	3.6	-1.5
	Jan	138.1	2.8	3.7	-0.9	139.4	2.3	3.7	-1.4
	Feb	144.2	2.1	3.4	-1.3	147.5	1.3	3.3	-2.0
	Mar R	148.7	4.5	3.3	1.2	149.5	3.8	3.0	0.8
Apr P		137.2	1.8	2.8	-1.0	137.2	1.5	2.8	-1.3

^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)			
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100			LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
2000	Apr May Jun	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1	
		121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5	
		121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2	
	Jul Aug Sep	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	
		120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4	
		121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	
	Oct Nov Dec	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	
		124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	
		128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
		127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	
		131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6	
	Apr May Jun	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	
		127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
		127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	
	Jul Aug Sep	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5	
		126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3	
		126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
2002	Oct Nov Dec	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4	
		128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1	
		131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5	
	Jan Feb Mar	129.1	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	
		130.5	2.0	3.6	-1.6	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1	
		136.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4	
	Apr May Jun	132.3	3.3	3.7	-0.4	133.4	3.4	3.8	-0.4	
		131.6	3.4	3.7	-0.3	132.8	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
		132.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	132.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
2003	Jul Aug Sep	133.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	134.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
		131.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	132.2	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
		131.3	3.5	3.7	-0.2	132.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	
	Oct Nov Dec	132.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	133.8	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
		133.4	4.2	3.9	0.3	134.7	4.1	4.0	0.1	
		137.3	4.3	4.2	0.1	138.7	4.3	4.4	-0.1	
	Jan Feb Mar R	133.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	135.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	
		136.0	4.2	3.8	0.4	137.4	4.4	4.0	0.4	
		145.3	6.5	4.0	2.5	145.9	6.7	3.8	2.9	
Apr P	136.0	2.8	3.0	-0.2	136.6	2.4	3.0	-0.6		
Services (Divisions 50-93)										
			Change on year (%)							
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect				
			LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
2000	Apr May Jun	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4					
		122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1					
		123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0					
	Jul Aug Sep	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7					
		122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2					
		122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3					
	Oct Nov Dec	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8					
		123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9					
		131.8	5.3	4.7	0.6					
2001	Jan Feb Mar	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2					
		136.0	7.5	4.0	3.5					
		135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8					
	Apr May Jun	128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8					
		127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0					
		129.3	4.7	5.2	-0.5					
	Jul Aug Sep	128.7	4.1	5.3	-1.2					
		127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3					
		127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8					
Oct Nov Dec	127.8	4.5	5.1	-0.6						
	128.1	3.9	4.8	-0.9						
	134.3	1.9	4.5	-2.6						
2002	Jan Feb Mar	133.1	2.8	4.3	-1.5					
		139.9	2.9	4.3	-1.4					
		138.9	2.5	4.5	-2.0					
	Apr May Jun	133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1					
		132.4	3.9	3.9	0.0					
		134.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3					
	Jul Aug Sep	133.6	3.9	3.8	0.1					
		132.1	3.4	3.3	0.1					
		131.9	3.7	3.5	0.2					
Oct Nov Dec	133.3	4.3	4.3	0.0						
	134.3	4.8	4.7	0.1						
	138.2	2.9	4.0	-1.1						
2003	Jan	137.1	3.0	4.1	-1.1					
	Feb	143.1	2.3	3.8	-1.5					
	Mar R	144.8	4.2	3.7	0.5					
	Apr P	136.5	2.5	3.6	-1.1					

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			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
	2002	116.4	2.5	120.6	2.4
	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	116.4	4.5	120.0	3.0
	Q2	117.4	3.5	120.8	2.9
	Q3	115.4	1.3	120.3	1.7
	Q4	116.5	0.6	121.3	1.9
	2003 Q1 P	117.1	0.7	..	..
	2001 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	117.3	5.7		
	Feb	115.7	3.8		
	Mar	116.1	3.9		
	Apr	116.1	2.7		
	May	115.0	0.9		
	Jun	121.1	6.9		
	Jul	115.7	1.1		
	Aug	115.4	2.1		
	Sep	115.1	0.7		
	Oct	116.9	1.5		
	Nov	116.1	0.2		
	Dec	116.6	0.3		
	2003 Jan P	116.2	-0.9		
	Feb P	116.2	0.4		
	Mar P	119.0	2.5		
	Apr P	114.7	-1.2		
Three months ending	2001 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	116.4	4.9		
	Mar	116.4	4.5		
	Apr	116.0	3.5		
	May	115.7	2.5		
	Jun	117.4	3.5		
	Jul	117.3	2.9		
	Aug	117.4	3.4		
	Sep	115.4	1.3		
	Oct	115.8	1.5		
	Nov	116.0	0.8		
	Dec	116.5	0.6		
	2003 Jan P	116.3	-0.2		
	Feb P	116.3	-0.1		
	Mar P	117.1	0.7		
	Apr P	116.6	0.6		

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.2	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.9	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	114.9	131.6	125.3	116.4	..	..	119.7	103.8	124.8	127.8	129.2	124.0
Quarterly averages														
2001 Q2	128.8	115.0	111.7	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.7	120.2	121.8	126.3	125.0
Q3	129.6	117.0	112.0	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	123.5	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	124.6	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	119.0	114.4	129.7	124.0	114.6	..	140.3	118.3	104.5	123.3	130.2	127.9	128.0
Q2	133.3	120.0	114.7	130.8	125.0	115.8	..	141.5	119.8	104.9	124.7	124.1	130.6	129.0
Q3	134.4	121.0	115.1	132.0	125.8	117.4	..	145.4	120.1	102.9	125.6	128.1	128.1	130.0
Q4	135.5	121.0	115.5	133.9	126.5	117.8	..	..	120.8	104.8	125.7	128.8	130.1	131.0
2003 Q1	137.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.8	..	..	132.0
Q2	138.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 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	131.3	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.2	123.2	..	127.6	128.0
Mar	131.8	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	104.9	123.7	..	129.7	128.0
Apr	133.0	..	114.6	..	..	115.8	..	..	119.7	105.6	124.6	..	129.8	128.0
May	133.2	..	114.7	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	..	130.2	129.0
Jul	134.0	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	..	..	120.0	100.2	125.6	..	127.9	129.0
Aug	134.5	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.0	101.9	125.6	..	127.3	130.0
Sep	134.6	121.0	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.2	106.7	125.7	..	129.1	130.0
Oct	135.2	..	115.4	..	..	117.8	..	..	120.7	106.1	125.9	..	128.7	130.0
Nov	135.4	..	115.3	133.9	..	..	..	..	120.8	105.9	125.7	..	129.8	131.0
Dec	136.0	121.0	115.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.8	102.2	125.4	..	131.9	131.0
2003 Jan	136.2	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.6	126.7	..	..	131.0
Feb	137.2	..	116.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	126.7	..	..	132.0
Mar R	140.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.8	..	..	132.0
Apr P	136.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
2002	4	3	3	4	4	2	..	..	3	-1	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
2001 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	3	4	4	1	..	7	2	-2	4	8	4	4
Q2	4	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	2	3	3
Q3	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	2	-2	4	4	3	3
Q4	4	3	2	4	3	2	..	..	3	0	3	3	4	3
2003 Q1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Q2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
2001 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	..	3	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	..	4	3
2003 Jan	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2
Feb R	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3
Mar P	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Apr P	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 ^a								

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															
Government Office Regions	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a						RATE ^b		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB	
1996) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.2	2.6	123.0	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 Aug 8	89.8	67.6	22.2	3.7	5.2	2.0	88.2	-0.8	-0.2	67.9	20.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2003 Feb 13	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	
2003 Mar 13	90.9	69.6	21.4	3.8	5.4	1.9	85.3	-0.7	-0.5	65.1	20.2	3.5	5.0	1.8	
2003 Apr 10 R	87.4	66.7	20.7	3.6	5.2	1.8	84.7	-0.5	-0.5	64.5	20.2	3.5	5.0	1.8	
2003 May 8 P	86.4	65.9	20.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	85.8	1.1	-0.1	64.5	20.4	3.5	5.1	1.8	
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD	
1996) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2003 Feb 13	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	
2003 Mar 13	62.6	46.4	16.2	3.1	4.3	1.7	58.3	0.4	0.2	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	
2003 Apr 10 R	61.0	45.1	15.9	3.0	4.2	1.6	58.8	0.5	0.5	43.4	15.4	2.9	4.1	1.6	
2003 May 8 P	60.8	45.1	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	59.6	0.8	0.6	44.1	15.5	2.9	4.1	1.6	
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPH	ZMPH	
1996) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2003 Feb 13	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	
2003 Mar 13	99.4	75.9	23.5	3.7	5.3	1.9	95.7	0.5	0.6	72.9	22.8	3.6	5.1	1.9	
2003 Apr 10 R	97.3	74.1	23.2	3.7	5.2	1.9	95.5	-0.2	0.5	72.5	23.0	3.6	5.1	1.9	
2003 May 8 P	96.8	73.7	23.2	3.6	5.1	1.9	96.1	0.6	0.3	72.9	23.2	3.6	5.1	1.9	
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON	
1996) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	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 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2002 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	
2003 Feb 13	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	
2003 Mar 13	62.5	45.6	16.9	2.3	3.1	1.4	58.0	0.2	0.5	42.2	15.8	2.2	2.9	1.3	
2003 Apr 10 R	60.8	44.1	16.6	2.3	3.0	1.4	58.7	0.7	0.6	42.7	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	
2003 May 8 P	60.2	43.8	16.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	59.7	1.0	0.6	43.5	16.2	2.2	3.0	1.3	

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																		
Government Office Regions	CLAIMANT COUNT						RATE ^b						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London																		
		DPCJ			DPDE		DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR				
1996)	Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.5	11.2	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.4	11.1	5.0		
1997)		271.4	199.8	71.6	6.4	8.5	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.3	8.4	3.7		
1998)		226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	6.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	6.8	3.1		
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6		
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2		
2001)		155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0		
2002)		167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2		
2002	May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	168.0	0.5	0.2	121.2	46.8	3.6	4.7	2.2				
	Feb 13	174.2	125.7	48.6	3.7	4.9	169.9	1.9	0.9	122.4	47.5	3.6	4.8	2.3				
	Mar 13	174.0	125.4	48.6	3.7	4.9	171.0	1.1	1.2	123.0	48.0	3.7	4.8	2.3				
	Apr 10 R	173.5	124.8	48.6	3.7	4.9	172.3	1.3	1.4	123.7	48.6	3.7	4.8	2.3				
	May 8 P	174.7	125.6	49.1	3.8	4.9	173.5	1.2	1.2	124.5	49.0	3.7	4.8	2.3				
South East																		
		DPDF			DPDL		ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ							
1996)	Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	4.8	6.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.7	6.7	2.4		
1997)		136.2	103.7	32.5	3.2	4.6	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.2	4.5	1.6		
1998)		107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.8	1.3		
1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2		
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0		
2001)		67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8		
2002)		72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	71.2	..	..	53.2	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9		
2002	May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	72.4	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.6	1.7	2.3	0.9				
	Feb 13	81.0	60.2	20.7	1.9	2.6	73.9	1.5	0.5	54.9	19.0	1.7	2.4	1.0				
	Mar 13	79.8	59.4	20.4	1.9	2.6	75.1	1.2	0.9	55.7	19.4	1.7	2.4	1.0				
	Apr 10 R	78.6	58.3	20.3	1.8	2.5	75.9	0.8	1.2	56.2	19.7	1.8	2.4	1.0				
	May 8 P	77.0	57.2	19.8	1.8	2.5	76.7	0.8	0.9	56.9	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0				
South West																		
		BCKF			DPAQ		DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ				
1996)	Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.3	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.2	3.3		
1997)		105.4	79.0	26.4	4.3	5.9	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.8	2.3		
1998)		84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.7	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.7	1.9		
1999)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7		
2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	61.8	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4		
2001)		53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	3.0	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.1		
2002)		50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	50.1	..	..	37.1	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1		
2002	May 9	50.1	37.3	12.8	2.0	2.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	48.2	-0.2	-0.4	35.5	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1				
	Feb 13	55.3	40.6	14.7	2.2	3.0	48.6	0.4	-0.1	35.7	12.9	1.9	2.6	1.1				
	Mar 13	53.2	39.0	14.2	2.1	2.9	48.7	0.1	0.1	35.7	13.0	1.9	2.6	1.1				
	Apr 10 R	50.5	37.2	13.3	2.0	2.7	48.9	0.2	0.2	35.9	13.0	1.9	2.6	1.1				
	May 8 P	49.2	36.4	12.8	1.9	2.7	49.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	13.2	1.9	2.7	1.1				
England																		
		VASR			VASS		BWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN				
1996)	Annual averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.0	9.7	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.9	9.6	3.6		
1997)		1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.3	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	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	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1		
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	872.8	..	..	664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8		
2001)		783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.3	1.6		
2002)		770.1	578.5	191.6	3.0	4.2	761.3	..	..	573.7	187.6	3.0	4.1	1.6		
2002	May 9	767.3	579.4	187.9	3.0	4.2	763.3	-2.2	0.6	575.0	188.3	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	Jun 13	753.3	568.5	184.8	2.9	4.1	765.4	2.1	1.8	576.9	188.5	3.0	4.2	1.6				
	Jul 11	764.6	571.1	193.5	3.0	4.1	763.9	-1.5	-0.5	576.0	187.9	3.0	4.2	1.6				
	Aug 8	770.3	570.6	199.7	3.0	4.1	759.7	-4.2	-1.2	573.1	186.6	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	Sep 12	754.9	560.1	194.8	2.9	4.0	760.9	1.2	-1.5	573.4	187.5	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	Oct 10	732.9	546.1	186.8	2.8	3.9	759.5	-1.4	-1.5	571.7	187.8	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	Nov 14	730.6	548.0	182.6	2.8	3.9	756.5	-3.0	-1.1	569.5	187.0	2.9	4.1	1.6				
	Dec 12	742.4	560.2	182.2	2.9	4.0	754.2	-2.3	-2.2	566.2	188.0	2.9	4.1	1.6				
2003	Jan 9	802.2	603.9	198.2	3.1	4.4	752.0	-2.2	-2.5	563.7	188.3	2.9	4.1	1.6				
	Feb 13	816.4	612.3	204.1	3.2	4.4	758.1	6.1	0.5	567.6	190.5	2.9	4.1	1.6				
	Mar 13	801.5	600.8	200.7	3.1	4.3	759.7	1.6	1.8	568.0	191.7	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	Apr 10 R	782.5	585.2	197.3	3.0	4.2	761.6	1.9	3.2	568.6	193.0	3.0	4.1	1.6				
	May 8 P	776.4	581.2	195.2	3.0	4.2	769.6	8.0	3.8	575.0	194.6	3.0	4.1	1.6				

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

F.1

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.5	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 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	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	1.8	
Mar 13	49.0	37.6	11.4	3.8	5.6	1.9	45.6	0.0	-0.1	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	
Apr 10 R	46.4	35.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	45.5	-0.1	-0.1	34.8	10.7	3.5	5.1	1.7	
May 8 P	45.2	34.7	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	45.8	0.3	0.1	35.0	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
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 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	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	107.2	82.5	24.6	4.1	6.0	2.0	99.1	-0.6	-0.2	76.5	22.6	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Apr 10 R	103.4	79.4	24.0	3.9	5.7	1.9	99.7	0.6	0.0	76.8	22.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	
May 8 P	102.4	78.7	23.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	100.3	0.6	0.2	77.3	23.0	3.8	5.6	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 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	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	34.6	26.9	7.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	34.5	-0.2	-0.3	26.3	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Apr 10 R	33.7	26.2	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	34.3	-0.2	-0.2	26.1	8.2	4.3	5.9	2.3	
May 8 P	33.8	26.3	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.1	0.8	0.1	26.7	8.4	4.4	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 estimates 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 pp257-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2003.

The denominators used to calculate workplace-based regional and national claimant count rates have been updated (with the rates for January 2002 to May 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 F.11

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
ENGLAND									
Alnwick and Amble	371	139	510	..	Holsworthy	65	36	101	..
Andover	362	141	503	..	Horncastle	101	46	147	..
Appleby	38	22	60	..	Huddersfield	2,763	837	3,600	..
Ashford	748	230	978	..	Hull	7,925	2,573	10,498	..
Axminster	90	24	114	..	Huntingdon	789	319	1,108	..
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,772	997	3,769	..	Ilfracombe	179	58	237	..
Banbury	553	193	746	..	Ipswich	3,106	987	4,093	..
Barnard Castle	97	39	136	..	Isle of Wight	1,503	436	1,939	..
Barnsley	2,710	927	3,637	..	Keighley and Skipton	1,107	371	1,478	..
Barnstaple	459	198	657	..	Kendal	188	91	279	..
Barrow-in-Furness	1,235	302	1,537	..	Keswick	15	3	18	..
Basingstoke	861	307	1,168	..	Kettering and Corby	1,521	538	2,059	..
Bath	1,052	429	1,481	..	Kidderminster	827	311	1,138	..
Bedford	2,045	755	2,800	..	King's Lynn	953	350	1,303	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	252	97	349	..	Kingsbridge	83	29	112	..
Bideford	436	179	615	..	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,678	490	2,168	..
Birmingham	33,308	9,940	43,248	..	Launceston	156	79	235	..
Bishop Auckland	2,253	747	3,000	..	Leeds	10,015	2,964	12,979	..
Blackburn	2,980	954	3,934	..	Leek	228	122	350	..
Blackpool	2,985	855	3,840	..	Leicester	9,543	3,472	13,015	..
Bolton	3,561	1,065	4,626	..	Leominster	205	84	289	..
Boston	358	126	484	..	Lincoln	1,704	482	2,186	..
Bournemouth	1,860	604	2,464	..	Liskeard	270	131	401	..
Bradford	8,972	2,555	11,527	..	Liverpool	21,203	5,754	26,957	..
Bridgwater	650	256	906	..	London	123,477	48,407	171,884	..
Bridlington and Driffield	806	304	1,110	..	Loughborough	1,049	391	1,440	..
Bridport	108	35	143	..	Louth	334	108	442	..
Brighton	4,648	1,674	6,322	..	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,455	477	1,932	..
Bristol	6,236	1,968	8,204	..	Ludlow	176	57	233	..
Bude	175	66	241	..	Luton	3,772	1,317	5,089	..
Burnley	939	285	1,224	..	Maidstone and North Kent	6,356	2,287	8,643	..
Burton on Trent	1,251	467	1,718	..	Malton	110	47	157	..
Bury St Edmunds	417	161	578	..	Malvern	310	119	429	..
Buxton	357	126	483	..	Manchester	27,156	7,501	34,657	..
Calderdale	2,469	815	3,284	..	Mansfield	2,929	1,119	4,048	..
Cambridge	1,965	716	2,681	..	Matlock	317	122	439	..
Camelford	52	27	79	..	Melton Mowbray	175	93	268	..
Canterbury	1,117	394	1,511	..	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,044	2,501	12,545	..
Carlisle	1,221	428	1,649	..	Mildenhall	180	95	275	..
Chard	139	68	207	..	Milton Keynes	2,327	870	3,197	..
Cheltenham	1,249	417	1,666	..	Minehead	213	75	288	..
Chesterfield	2,348	870	3,218	..	Morpeth and Ashington	2,301	767	3,068	..
Chichester	1,059	422	1,481	..	Nelson and Colne	910	295	1,205	..
Chippenham	458	196	654	..	Newark	537	226	763	..
Cinderford	502	239	741	..	Newbury	472	146	618	..
Cirencester	288	104	392	..	Newquay	303	132	435	..
Clacton	927	329	1,256	..	Newton Abbot	490	159	649	..
Colchester	1,998	845	2,843	..	Northallerton and Thirsk	272	106	378	..
Coventry	7,132	2,217	9,349	..	Northampton	2,764	982	3,746	..
Crawley	2,191	777	2,968	..	Norwich	3,432	1,152	4,584	..
Crewe	1,840	650	2,490	..	Nottingham	10,027	3,049	13,076	..
Cromer	442	151	593	..	Okehampton	149	68	217	..
Darlington	1,546	420	1,966	..	Oswestry	331	156	487	..
Dartmouth	57	19	76	..	Oxford	2,573	895	3,468	..
Derby	4,342	1,359	5,701	..	Paignton and Totnes	858	273	1,131	..
Devizes	197	81	278	..	Penrith	126	57	183	..
Diss	216	115	331	..	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	711	251	962	..
Doncaster	4,099	1,309	5,408	..	Peterborough	2,057	690	2,747	..
Dorchester and Weymouth	631	221	852	..	Pickering	78	35	113	..
Dover	908	265	1,173	..	Plymouth	3,799	1,218	5,017	..
Dudley and Sandwell	8,050	2,590	10,640	..	Poole	938	327	1,265	..
Eastbourne	1,365	445	1,810	..	Portsmouth	4,073	1,283	5,356	..
Evesham	272	114	386	..	Preston	3,066	926	3,992	..
Exeter	1,822	618	2,440	..	Reading	3,880	1,447	5,327	..
Fakenham	168	61	229	..	Redruth and Camborne	643	182	825	..
Falmouth	411	151	562	..	Retford	410	136	546	..
Folkestone	1,103	303	1,406	..	Richmond	175	94	269	..
Gainsborough	475	175	650	..	Rochdale	2,487	660	3,147	..
Gloucester	1,666	530	2,196	..	Rugby	879	281	1,160	..
Goole and Selby	790	333	1,123	..	Salisbury	387	132	519	..
Grantham	393	183	576	..	Scarborough	1,038	320	1,358	..
Great Yarmouth	1,722	537	2,259	..	Scunthorpe	1,597	604	2,201	..
Grimsby	2,922	953	3,875	..	Settle	61	33	94	..
Guildford and Aldershot	2,397	921	3,318	..	Shaftesbury	214	82	296	..
Haltwhistle	92	31	123	..	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,087	3,339	15,426	..
Harlow	1,672	696	2,368	..	Shrewsbury	970	302	1,272	..
Harrogate and Ripon	795	307	1,102	..	Skegness and Mablethorpe	519	170	689	..
Hartlepool	2,141	529	2,670	..	Sleaford	228	104	332	..
Harwich	265	73	338	..	Slough and Woking	13,876	5,446	19,322	..
Hastings	1,973	579	2,552	..	South Molton	63	39	102	..
Haverhill and Sudbury	458	191	649	..	Southampton and Winchester	4,227	1,271	5,498	..
Hawes and Leyburn	29	18	47	..	Southend	6,143	2,358	8,501	..
Helston	219	111	330	..	Spalding and Holbeach	369	136	505	..
Hereford	918	335	1,253	..	St Austell	449	177	626	..
Hexham	223	77	300	..	Stafford	1,132	387	1,519	..

F.11 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
SCOTLAND									
Stamford	303	134	437	..	Aberdeen	2,545	785	3,330	..
Stevenage	2,334	947	3,281	..	Annan	217	93	310	..
Stoke	4,944	1,620	6,564	..	Argyll Islands	81	36	117	..
Stroud	596	233	829	..	Ayr	1,635	564	2,199	..
Sunderland and Durham	7,056	1,995	9,051	..	Badenoch	106	30	136	..
Swindon	2,294	865	3,159	..	Barff	203	98	301	..
Taunton	665	224	889	..	Berwickshire	147	63	210	..
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,808	697	2,505	..	Brechin and Montrose	539	206	745	..
Thanet	1,950	670	2,620	..	Campbeltown	157	57	214	..
Thetford	388	144	532	..	Crieff	115	41	156	..
Tiverton	238	93	331	..	Dingwall	702	125	827	..
Torquay	917	268	1,185	..	Duftown	56	9	65	..
Trowbridge and Warminster	696	273	969	..	Dumbarton	1,327	428	1,755	..
Truro	471	174	645	..	Dumfries	998	382	1,380	..
Tunbridge Wells	1,050	361	1,411	..	Dundee	4,384	1,279	5,663	..
Tyneside	17,454	4,552	22,006	..	Dunfermline	2,392	699	3,091	..
Wadebridge and Bodmin	259	97	356	..	Dunoon and Rothesay	375	104	479	..
Wakefield	3,639	1,261	4,900	..	East Ayrshire	2,673	933	3,606	..
Warrington	4,042	1,245	5,287	..	Edinburgh	9,266	2,787	12,053	..
Warwick	1,263	437	1,700	..	Elgin and Forres	492	229	721	..
Wellingborough	1,198	539	1,737	..	Falkirk	2,304	719	3,023	..
Wells	551	237	788	..	Forfar	394	173	567	..
Weston-super-Mare	682	197	879	..	Fraserburgh	157	66	223	..
Whitby	210	54	264	..	Galashiels and Peebles	399	157	556	..
Whitehaven	1,059	302	1,361	..	Girvan	188	48	236	..
Wigan and St. Helens	5,679	1,715	7,394	..	Glasgow	24,850	6,645	31,495	..
Windermere	35	14	49	..	Greenock	2,169	553	2,722	..
Wirral and Chester	6,536	1,898	8,434	..	Hawick	243	79	322	..
Wisbech	586	297	883	..	Huntly	79	26	105	..
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,686	3,071	12,757	..	Inverness	1,076	329	1,405	..
Woodbridge	385	131	516	..	Keith and Buckie	242	80	322	..
Worcester	1,201	409	1,610	..	Kelso and Jedburgh	95	42	137	..
Workington	1,040	304	1,344	..	Kirkcaldy	3,672	1,151	4,823	..
Workshop	702	215	917	..	Kirkcudbright	169	60	229	..
Worthing	935	265	1,200	..	Lewis and Harris	380	73	453	..
Yeovil	496	186	682	..	Lochaber	173	65	238	..
York	1,598	518	2,116	..	Lochgilphead	80	22	102	..
WALES					Motherwell and Lanark	5,267	1,641	6,908	..
Aberystwyth	266	100	366	..	Newton Stewart	99	48	147	..
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,228	324	1,552	..	North Ayrshire	3,135	1,131	4,266	..
Betws-y-Coed	75	27	102	..	Oban	136	41	177	..
Brecon	148	52	200	..	Orkney Islands	141	62	203	..
Bridgend	1,454	454	1,908	..	Perth	806	259	1,065	..
Cardiff	6,524	1,687	8,211	..	Peterhead	352	105	457	..
Cardigan	243	111	354	..	Pitlochry	49	17	66	..
Carmarthen	466	168	634	..	Shetland Isles	237	68	305	..
Colwyn and Conwy	771	215	986	..	Skye and Ullapool	252	79	331	..
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,131	394	1,525	..	St Andrews	344	128	472	..
Dolgellau and Barmouth	138	48	186	..	Stirling	1,744	528	2,272	..
Fishguard and St David's	137	64	201	..	Stranraer	337	114	451	..
Flint	1,157	388	1,545	..	Sutherland	234	71	305	..
Haverfordwest	787	287	1,074	..	Thurso	183	42	225	..
Holyhead	350	106	456	..	Uists and Barra	87	25	112	..
Knighton and Radnor	53	26	79	..	Wick	221	66	287	..
Lampeter	167	60	227	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Llandeilo	115	33	148	..	Ballymena	810	339	1,149	..
Llandrindod Wells	199	80	279	..	Belfast	13,680	3,449	17,129	..
Llanelli	1,090	313	1,403	..	Coleraine	1,367	438	1,805	..
Llangefni and Amlwch	500	196	696	..	Craigavon	1,771	595	2,366	..
Machynlleth	99	45	144	..	Derry	3,459	994	4,453	..
Merthyr	979	285	1,264	..	Dungannon	400	157	557	..
Neath and Port Talbot	1,499	478	1,977	..	Enniskillen	1,234	426	1,660	..
Newport	2,618	719	3,337	..	Mid-Ulster	485	214	699	..
Newtown	125	48	173	..	Newry	1,432	461	1,893	..
Pembroke and Tenby	540	176	716	..	Omagh	792	270	1,062	..
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,660	853	3,513	..	Strabane	830	230	1,060	..
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	206	64	270	..					
Pwllheli	98	37	135	..					
Rhyl and Denbigh	947	283	1,230	..					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,596	753	3,349	..					
Ruthin and Bala	125	49	174	..					
Swansea	3,798	1,040	4,838	..					
Welshpool	143	72	215	..					
Wrexham	1,273	450	1,723	..					

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.

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	4,032	1,451	5,483	1.6	SOUTH EAST	57,187	19,841	77,028	1.6
Bromsgrove	751	260	1,011	1.9	Bracknell Forest UA	601	245	846	1.2
Malvern Hills	332	133	465	1.1	Brighton and Hove UA	3,739	1,357	5,096	3.2
Redditch	796	282	1,078	2.1	Isle of Wight UA	1,503	436	1,939	2.6
Worcester	831	241	1,072	1.8	Medway UA	2,796	1,000	3,796	2.4
Wychavon	556	244	800	1.2	Milton Keynes UA	1,939	717	2,656	2.0
Wyre Forest	766	291	1,057	1.8	Portsmouth UA	1,967	572	2,539	2.1
EAST	43,840	16,351	60,191	1.8	Reading UA	1,619	543	2,162	2.3
Luton UA	2,791	932	3,723	3.2	Slough UA	1,816	659	2,475	3.2
Peterborough UA	1,808	585	2,393	2.5	Southampton UA	2,628	684	3,312	2.3
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,122	655	2,777	3.0	West Berkshire UA	672	232	904	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,303	617	1,920	2.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	982	373	1,355	1.6
Bedfordshire	3,264	1,221	4,485	1.9	Wokingham UA	687	276	963	1.0
Bedford	1,754	580	2,334	2.5	Buckinghamshire	3,063	1,136	4,199	1.4
Mid Bedfordshire	615	291	906	1.2	Aylesbury Vale	828	316	1,144	1.1
South Bedfordshire	895	350	1,245	1.8	Chiltern	491	166	657	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,367	1,332	4,699	1.3	South Bucks	307	148	455	1.2
Cambridge	937	321	1,258	1.6	Wycombe	1,437	506	1,943	1.9
East Cambridgeshire	443	186	629	1.4	East Sussex	4,075	1,298	5,373	2.0
Fenland	549	268	817	1.7	Eastbourne	939	297	1,236	2.5
Huntingdonshire	854	350	1,204	1.2	Hastings	1,445	402	1,847	3.7
South Cambridgeshire	584	207	791	1.0	Lewes	592	213	805	1.6
Essex	9,024	3,679	12,703	1.6	Rother	550	185	735	1.7
Basildon	1,473	572	2,045	2.0	Wealden	549	201	750	0.9
Braintree	803	364	1,167	1.4	Hampshire	6,129	2,207	8,336	1.1
Brentwood	321	130	451	1.1	Basingstoke and Deane	746	279	1,025	1.0
Castle Point	486	214	700	1.3	East Hampshire	464	156	620	0.9
Chelmsford	934	392	1,326	1.3	Eastleigh	502	182	684	1.0
Colchester	915	383	1,298	1.3	Fareham	457	162	619	0.9
Epping Forest	835	406	1,241	1.7	Gosport	482	149	631	1.4
Harlow	852	345	1,197	2.5	Hart	323	115	438	0.8
Maldon	363	120	483	1.3	Havant	1,047	341	1,388	2.0
Rochford	461	194	655	1.4	New Forest	651	253	904	0.9
Tendring	1,329	460	1,789	2.4	Rushmoor	537	234	771	1.3
Uttlesford	252	99	351	0.8	Test Valley	496	179	675	1.0
Hertfordshire	6,673	2,695	9,368	1.5	Winchester	424	157	581	0.9
Broxbourne	553	306	859	1.6	Kent	11,336	3,911	15,247	1.9
Dacorum	1,044	434	1,478	1.7	Ashford	738	227	965	1.6
East Hertfordshire	501	226	727	0.9	Canterbury	1,042	358	1,400	1.7
Hertsmere	645	235	880	1.5	Dartford	685	310	995	1.9
North Hertfordshire	747	365	1,112	1.6	Dover	1,021	311	1,332	2.2
St. Albans	648	219	867	1.1	Gravesham	1,121	410	1,531	2.6
Stevenage	703	239	942	1.9	Maidstone	871	305	1,176	1.4
Three Rivers	493	171	664	1.3	Sevenoaks	542	204	746	1.1
Watford	687	251	938	1.8	Shepway	1,083	298	1,381	2.5
Welwyn Hatfield	652	249	901	1.5	Swale	1,219	453	1,672	2.2
Norfolk	7,447	2,559	10,006	2.1	Thanet	1,950	670	2,620	3.7
Breckland	693	284	977	1.4	Tonbridge and Malling	551	201	752	1.1
Broadland	642	219	861	1.2	Tunbridge Wells	513	164	677	1.1
Great Yarmouth	1,658	523	2,181	4.1	Oxfordshire	3,282	1,160	4,442	1.2
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,043	373	1,416	1.8	Cherwell	591	210	801	1.0
North Norfolk	674	236	910	1.7	Oxford	1,340	410	1,750	1.9
Norwich	2,161	668	2,829	3.6	South Oxfordshire	567	233	800	1.0
South Norfolk	576	256	832	1.3	Vale of White Horse	485	191	676	0.9
Suffolk	6,041	2,076	8,117	2.0	West Oxfordshire	299	116	415	0.7
Babergh	474	210	684	1.4	Surrey	4,515	1,739	6,254	1.0
Forest Heath	230	115	345	1.0	Elmbridge	615	226	841	1.1
Ipswich	2,190	624	2,814	4.0	Epsom and Ewell	274	110	384	0.9
Mid Suffolk	437	179	616	1.2	Guildford	618	226	844	1.0
St. Edmundsbury	549	212	761	1.3	Mole Valley	272	90	362	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	743	276	1,019	1.6	Reigate and Banstead	457	157	614	0.8
Waveney	1,418	460	1,878	3.0	Runnymede	356	150	506	1.0
LONDON	125,593	49,109	174,702	3.7	Spelthorne	441	206	647	1.2
Greater London	125,593	49,109	174,702	3.7	Surrey Heath	351	143	494	1.0
Barking and Dagenham	2,414	1,006	3,420	3.5	Tandridge	284	118	402	0.8
Barnet	4,115	1,651	5,766	2.9	Waverley	421	157	578	0.8
Bexley	2,022	911	2,933	2.2	Woking	426	156	582	1.0
Brent	6,088	2,311	8,379	4.8	West Sussex	3,838	1,296	5,134	1.2
Bromley	2,811	1,127	3,938	2.2	Adur	363	125	488	1.4
Camden	4,263	1,659	5,922	4.2	Arun	682	252	934	1.2
City of London	68	35	103	1.9	Chichester	452	188	640	1.1
Croydon	4,781	1,936	6,717	3.2	Crawley	700	237	937	1.5
Ealing	4,674	1,672	6,346	3.2	Horsham	570	200	770	1.0
Enfield	4,222	1,782	6,004	3.5	Mid Sussex	475	153	628	0.8
Greenwich	4,229	1,799	6,028	4.4	Worthing	596	141	737	1.3
Hackney	6,179	2,377	8,556	6.4	SOUTH WEST	36,421	12,782	49,203	1.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,415	1,377	4,792	4.1	Bath and North East Somerset UA	895	371	1,266	1.2
Haringey	5,794	2,163	7,957	5.4	Bournemouth UA	1,306	405	1,711	1.7
Harrow	2,178	836	3,014	2.3	Bristol, City of UA	4,579	1,392	5,971	2.4
Havering	1,771	822	2,593	1.9	North Somerset UA	1,028	308	1,336	1.2
Hillingdon	2,581	1,041	3,622	2.4	Plymouth UA	3,226	1,016	4,242	2.8
Hounslow	2,383	990	3,373	2.4	Poole UA	683	228	911	1.1
Islington	4,649	1,945	6,594	5.4	South Gloucestershire UA	1,173	399	1,572	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	2,161	1,050	3,211	2.9	Swindon UA	1,915	718	2,633	2.3
Kingston upon Thames	1,265	483	1,748	1.8	Torbay UA	1,645	479	2,124	2.9
Lambeth	8,111	3,052	11,163	6.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,363	1,659	6,022	2.1
Lewisham	5,938	2,304	8,242	5.0	Caradon	546	232	778	1.6
Merton	2,251	875	3,126	2.5	Carrick	803	282	1,085	2.1
Newham	5,980	1,989	7,969	5.2	Kerrier	959	340	1,299	2.4
Redbridge	2,974	1,219	4,193	2.8	North Cornwall	611	253	864	1.9
Richmond upon Thames	1,444	629	2,073	1.8	Penwith	704	250	954	2.6
Southwark	7,057	2,733	9,790	5.9	Restormel	733	301	1,034	1.8
Sutton	1,384	566	1,950	1.7	Isles of Scilly	7	1	8	0.6
Tower Hamlets	6,570	1,967	8,537	6.6					
Waltham Forest	4,528	1,611	6,139	4.3					
Wandsworth	4,141	1,797	5,938	3.2					
Westminster	3,172	1,394	4,566	3.5					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,598	1,704	6,302	1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	26,260	7,573	33,833	3.3
East Devon	506	191	697	1.0	Antrim	552	171	723	2.3
Exeter	1,052	307	1,359	1.9	Ards	914	274	1,188	2.6
Mid Devon	365	148	513	1.3	Armagh	637	227	864	2.6
North Devon	706	298	1,004	2.0	Ballymena	556	244	800	2.2
South Hams	442	175	617	1.3	Ballymoney	257	90	347	2.1
Teignbridge	755	256	1,011	1.5	Banbridge	290	110	400	1.6
Torridge	526	223	749	2.2	Belfast	6,683	1,460	8,143	4.8
West Devon	246	106	352	1.2	Carrickfergus	531	177	708	3.0
Dorset	1,536	561	2,097	1.0	Castlereagh	641	142	783	2.0
Christchurch	195	57	252	1.1	Coleraine	927	301	1,228	3.6
East Dorset	286	116	402	0.9	Cookstown	260	98	358	1.8
North Dorset	152	84	236	0.7	Craigavon	957	298	1,255	2.6
Purbeck	134	37	171	0.7	Derry	2,855	769	3,624	5.6
West Dorset	298	118	416	0.8	Down	911	244	1,155	3.0
Weymouth and Portland	471	149	620	1.6	Dungannon	376	164	540	1.9
Gloucestershire	4,415	1,557	5,972	1.8	Fermanagh	1,179	387	1,566	4.5
Cheltenham	961	300	1,261	1.8	Lame	434	148	582	3.1
Cotswold	352	134	486	1.0	Limavady	529	213	742	3.6
Forest of Dean	594	285	879	1.8	Lisburn	1,252	326	1,578	2.4
Gloucester	1,361	416	1,777	2.7	Magherafelt	258	130	388	1.6
Stroud	690	268	958	1.5	Moyle	261	83	344	3.6
Tewkesbury	457	154	611	1.3	Newry and Mourne	1,432	461	1,893	3.6
Somerset	2,929	1,129	4,058	1.4	Newtownabbey	1,002	270	1,272	2.6
Mendip	676	290	966	1.6	North Down	853	261	1,114	2.4
Sedgemoor	717	281	998	1.6	Omagh	808	283	1,091	3.7
South Somerset	675	268	943	1.1	Strabane	905	242	1,147	5.0
Taunton Deane	627	206	833	1.4					
West Somerset	234	84	318	1.7					
Wiltshire	2,130	856	2,986	1.1					
Kennet	342	148	490	1.1					
North Wiltshire	729	303	1,032	1.3					
Salisbury	359	130	489	0.7					
West Wiltshire	700	275	975	1.4					
WALES	34,705	10,485	45,190	2.6					
Blaenau Gwent	1,187	307	1,494	3.6					
Bridgend	1,422	444	1,866	2.4					
Caerphilly	2,156	661	2,817	2.7					
Cardiff	4,358	1,085	5,443	2.8					
Carmarthenshire	1,925	629	2,554	2.5					
Ceredigion	554	229	783	1.7					
Conwy	1,094	320	1,414	2.3					
Denbighshire	867	255	1,122	2.1					
Flintshire	1,217	411	1,628	1.8					
Gwynedd	1,500	431	1,931	2.8					
Isle of Anglesey	1,058	366	1,424	3.6					
Merthyr Tydfil	907	247	1,154	3.5					
Monmouthshire	600	223	823	1.6					
Neath Port Talbot	1,829	565	2,394	3.0					
Newport	2,136	559	2,695	3.3					
Pembrokeshire	1,532	553	2,085	3.2					
Powys	873	355	1,228	1.7					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,660	853	3,513	2.5					
Swansea	3,136	804	3,940	2.9					
Torfaen	1,025	353	1,378	2.6					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,482	409	1,891	2.7					
Wrexham	1,187	426	1,613	2.0					
SCOTLAND	78,704	23,661	102,365	3.2					
Aberdeen City	2,042	594	2,636	1.9					
Aberdeenshire	1,387	532	1,919	1.4					
Angus	1,405	562	1,967	3.0					
Argyll and Bute	1,134	348	1,482	2.7					
Clackmannanshire	808	247	1,055	3.5					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,820	697	2,517	2.9					
Dundee City	3,562	958	4,520	5.0					
East Ayrshire	2,673	933	3,606	4.9					
East Dunbartonshire	995	261	1,256	1.9					
East Lothian	668	194	862	1.6					
East Renfrewshire	753	222	975	1.8					
Edinburgh, City of	5,672	1,675	7,347	2.5					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	467	98	565	3.7					
Falkirk	2,304	719	3,023	3.3					
Fife	6,427	1,980	8,407	3.9					
Glasgow City	14,068	3,571	17,639	4.8					
Highland	2,947	807	3,754	3.0					
Inverclyde	2,169	553	2,722	5.3					
Midlothian	731	199	930	1.9					
Moray	790	318	1,108	2.1					
North Ayrshire	3,135	1,131	4,266	5.2					
North Lanarkshire	5,849	1,747	7,596	3.8					
Orkney Islands	141	62	203	1.8					
Perth and Kinross	1,208	407	1,615	2.0					
Renfrewshire	3,119	828	3,947	3.7					
Scottish Borders	897	343	1,240	2.0					
Shetland Islands	237	68	305	2.2					
South Ayrshire	1,823	612	2,435	3.6					
South Lanarkshire	4,133	1,333	5,466	2.9					
Stirling	1,001	309	1,310	2.4					
West Dunbartonshire	2,157	636	2,793	4.9					
West Lothian	2,182	717	2,899	2.8					

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

^a Percentages of resident working-age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C.5 (under other complementary measures of unemployment) and Table A.3. 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 May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
NORTH EAST					Merseyside (Met County)				
Cleveland (former county)					Birkenhead	2,054	546	2,600	..
Hartlepool	2,141	529	2,670	..	Bootle	2,144	552	2,696	..
Middlesbrough	2,914	700	3,614	..	Crosby	870	244	1,114	..
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,680	416	2,096	..	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,649	505	2,154	..
Redcar	1,949	441	2,390	..	Knowsley South	2,082	583	2,665	..
Stockton North	1,846	506	2,352	..	Liverpool Garston	1,717	481	2,198	..
Stockton South	1,518	400	1,918	..	Liverpool Riverside	3,282	803	4,085	..
Durham					Liverpool Walton	2,550	659	3,209	..
Bishop Auckland	1,112	351	1,463	..	Liverpool Wavertree	2,269	628	2,897	..
Darlington	1,464	387	1,851	..	Liverpool West Derby	2,349	631	2,980	..
Durham, City of	834	280	1,114	..	Southport	866	238	1,104	..
Easington	971	281	1,252	..	St. Helens North	1,192	378	1,570	..
North Durham	1,056	341	1,397	..	St. Helens South	1,556	437	1,993	..
North West Durham	920	304	1,224	..	Wallasey	1,583	455	2,038	..
Sedgefield	928	316	1,244	..	Wirral South	646	206	852	..
Northumberland					Wirral West	699	244	943	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	758	276	1,034	..	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Blyth Valley	1,250	443	1,693	..	Humberside (former county)				
Hexham	507	191	698	..	Beverley and Holderness	866	338	1,204	..
Wansbeck	1,351	435	1,786	..	Brigg and Goole	768	337	1,105	..
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					Cleethorpes	1,049	362	1,411	..
Blaydon	909	250	1,159	..	East Yorkshire	931	342	1,273	..
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,108	310	1,418	..	Great Grimsby	1,919	604	2,523	..
Houghton and Washington East	1,304	420	1,724	..	Haltemprice and Howden	542	209	751	..
Jarrow	1,642	417	2,059	..	Kingston upon Hull East	2,019	656	2,675	..
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,672	349	2,021	..	Kingston upon Hull North	2,261	762	3,023	..
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,776	441	2,217	..	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,306	655	2,961	..
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,137	288	1,425	..	Scunthorpe	1,064	378	1,442	..
North Tyneside	1,539	415	1,954	..	North Yorkshire				
South Shields	2,269	579	2,848	..	Harrogate and Knaresborough	446	168	614	..
Sunderland North	1,641	396	2,037	..	Richmond	522	201	723	..
Sunderland South	1,823	464	2,287	..	Ryedale	371	166	537	..
Tyne Bridge	2,390	572	2,962	..	Scarborough and Whitby	1,154	327	1,481	..
Tynemouth	1,252	346	1,598	..	Selby	577	222	799	..
NORTH WEST					Skipton and Ripon	374	166	540	..
Cheshire					Vale of York	362	166	528	..
Chester, City of	760	213	973	..	York, City of	1,144	348	1,492	..
Congleton	516	188	704	..	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Crewe and Nantwich	740	266	1,006	..	Barnsley Central	957	334	1,291	..
Eddisbury	525	206	731	..	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,068	345	1,413	..
Ellesmere Port and Neston	727	192	919	..	Barnsley West and Penistone	840	303	1,143	..
Halton	1,398	406	1,804	..	Don Valley	871	314	1,185	..
Macclesfield	483	114	597	..	Doncaster Central	1,553	427	1,980	..
Tatton	400	151	551	..	Doncaster North	1,066	376	1,442	..
Warrington North	1,027	311	1,338	..	Rotherham	979	305	1,284	..
Warrington South	755	269	1,024	..	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,287	350	1,637	..
Weaver Vale	1,178	361	1,539	..	Sheffield Brightside	1,782	497	2,279	..
Cumbria					Sheffield Central	2,751	677	3,428	..
Barrow and Furness	1,212	293	1,505	..	Sheffield Hallam	541	156	697	..
Carlisle	973	326	1,299	..	Sheffield Heeley	1,498	402	1,900	..
Copeland	1,105	316	1,421	..	Sheffield Hillsborough	907	262	1,169	..
Penrith and The Border	419	179	598	..	Wentworth	1,036	298	1,334	..
Westmorland and Lonsdale	251	116	367	..	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	1,022	299	1,321	..	Batley and Spen	867	241	1,108	..
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Bradford North	2,210	626	2,836	..
Altrincham and Sale West	550	200	750	..	Bradford South	1,552	484	2,036	..
Ashton under Lyne	1,287	335	1,622	..	Bradford West	2,674	691	3,365	..
Bolton North East	1,195	361	1,556	..	Calder Valley	867	308	1,175	..
Bolton South East	1,362	401	1,763	..	Colne Valley	943	297	1,240	..
Bolton West	630	187	817	..	Dewsbury	863	286	1,149	..
Bury North	873	238	1,111	..	Elmet	602	190	792	..
Bury South	768	233	1,001	..	Halifax	1,602	507	2,109	..
Cheadle	437	131	568	..	Hemsworth	904	346	1,250	..
Denton and Reddish	959	271	1,230	..	Huddersfield	1,596	445	2,041	..
Eccles	1,026	263	1,289	..	Keighley	950	303	1,253	..
Hazel Grove	489	146	635	..	Leeds Central	2,956	737	3,693	..
Heywood and Middleton	1,212	351	1,563	..	Leeds East	1,762	462	2,224	..
Leigh	1,123	368	1,491	..	Leeds North East	1,178	403	1,581	..
Makerfield	975	273	1,248	..	Leeds North West	764	244	1,008	..
Manchester Blackley	2,146	562	2,708	..	Leeds West	1,412	426	1,838	..
Manchester Central	3,371	828	4,199	..	Morley and Rothwell	806	285	1,091	..
Manchester Gorton	2,513	652	3,165	..	Normanton	583	222	805	..
Manchester Withington	1,379	440	1,819	..	Pontefract and Castleford	1,059	375	1,434	..
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,107	321	1,428	..	Pudsey	520	207	727	..
Oldham West and Royton	1,557	402	1,959	..	Shipley	869	265	1,134	..
Rochdale	1,758	439	2,197	..	Wakefield	1,184	341	1,525	..
Salford	1,409	349	1,758	..	EAST MIDLANDS				
Stalybridge and Hyde	967	334	1,301	..	Derbyshire				
Stockport	1,008	290	1,298	..	Amber Valley	797	321	1,118	..
Stretford and Urmston	1,238	323	1,561	..	Bolsover	969	326	1,295	..
Wigan	1,046	330	1,376	..	Chesterfield	1,258	489	1,747	..
Worsley	991	316	1,307	..	Derby North	1,230	368	1,598	..
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,505	381	1,886	..	Derby South	2,274	649	2,923	..
Lancashire					Erewash	1,069	402	1,471	..
Blackburn	1,435	420	1,855	..	High Peak	642	211	853	..
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,053	276	1,329	..	North East Derbyshire	912	338	1,250	..
Blackpool South	1,474	437	1,911	..	South Derbyshire	640	261	901	..
Burnley	895	271	1,166	..	West Derbyshire	464	188	652	..
Chorley	678	227	905	..	Leicestershire				
Fylde	498	147	645	..	Blaby	619	205	824	..
Hyndburn	846	286	1,132	..	Bosworth	632	306	938	..
Lancaster and Wyre	622	184	806	..	Charnwood	684	306	990	..
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,200	360	1,560	..	Harborough	684	295	979	..
Pendle	942	303	1,245	..	Leicester East	2,054	842	2,896	..
Preston	1,504	412	1,916	..	Leicester South	2,729	829	3,558	..
Ribble Valley	300	102	402	..	Leicester West	2,447	840	3,287	..
Rossendale and Darwen	689	250	939	..	Loughborough	860	325	1,185	..
South Ribble	560	187	747	..	North West Leicestershire	522	219	741	..
West Lancashire	1,319	410	1,729	..	Rutland and Melton	337	162	499	..

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Lincolnshire					Cambridgeshire				
Boston and Skegness	625	214	839	..	Cambridge	852	297	1,149	..
Gainsborough	755	289	1,044	..	Huntingdon	629	245	874	..
Grantham and Stamford	529	247	776	..	North East Cambridgeshire	703	316	1,019	..
Lincoln	1,300	317	1,617	..	North West Cambridgeshire	655	266	921	..
Louth and Horncastle	688	234	922	..	Peterborough	1,327	409	1,736	..
Sleaford and North Hykeham	488	221	709	..	South Cambridgeshire	425	144	569	..
South Holland and The Deepings	471	186	657	..	South East Cambridgeshire	584	240	824	..
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	1,061	344	1,405	..	Basildon	955	378	1,333	..
Daventry	653	275	928	..	Billerica	691	291	982	..
Kettering	710	301	1,011	..	Braintree	661	289	950	..
Northampton North	1,211	390	1,601	..	Brentwood and Ongar	386	164	550	..
Northampton South	1,047	371	1,418	..	Castle Point	486	214	700	..
Wellingborough	1,011	461	1,472	..	Colchester	707	283	990	..
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	719	357	1,076	..
Ashfield	1,008	412	1,420	..	Harlow	903	360	1,263	..
Bassetlaw	930	303	1,233	..	Harwich	1,131	381	1,512	..
Broxtowe	751	265	1,016	..	Maldon and East Chelmsford	538	200	738	..
Gedling	855	268	1,123	..	North Essex	406	179	585	..
Mansfield	966	346	1,312	..	Rayleigh	487	200	687	..
Newark	872	333	1,205	..	Rochford and Southend East	1,454	450	1,904	..
Nottingham East	2,310	544	2,854	..	Saffron Walden	394	174	568	..
Nottingham North	1,909	597	2,506	..	Southend West	783	249	1,032	..
Nottingham South	1,760	487	2,247	..	Thurrock	1,130	520	1,650	..
Rushcliffe	553	196	749	..	West Chelmsford	618	262	880	..
Sherwood	799	278	1,077	..	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS					Broxbourne	570	314	884	..
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	847	339	1,186	..
Hereford	780	286	1,066	..	Hertford and Stortford	409	181	590	..
Leominster	470	195	665	..	Hertsmere	645	235	880	..
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	490	236	726	..
Ludlow	406	148	554	..	North East Hertfordshire	465	202	667	..
North Shropshire	646	260	906	..	South West Hertfordshire	555	218	773	..
Shrewsbury and Atcham	640	197	837	..	St. Albans	496	167	663	..
Telford	965	341	1,306	..	Stevenage	750	269	1,019	..
Wrekin, The	614	254	868	..	Watford	811	293	1,104	..
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	635	241	876	..
Burton	781	272	1,053	..	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	869	357	1,226	..	Great Yarmouth	1,658	523	2,181	..
Lichfield	576	186	762	..	Mid Norfolk	523	183	706	..
Newcastle-under-Lyme	761	239	1,000	..	North Norfolk	674	236	910	..
South Staffordshire	734	266	1,000	..	North West Norfolk	852	273	1,125	..
Stafford	938	295	1,233	..	Norwich North	1,016	366	1,372	..
Staffordshire Moorlands	584	253	837	..	Norwich South	1,493	440	1,933	..
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,417	388	1,805	..	South Norfolk	547	241	788	..
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,033	324	1,357	..	South West Norfolk	684	307	991	..
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,042	396	1,438	..	Suffolk				
Stone	387	156	543	..	Bury St Edmunds	545	187	732	..
Tamworth	799	337	1,136	..	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	678	253	931	..
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,820	512	2,332	..
North Warwickshire	739	306	1,045	..	South Suffolk	488	218	706	..
Nuneaton	825	289	1,114	..	Suffolk Coastal	709	247	956	..
Rugby and Kenilworth	953	305	1,258	..	Waveney	1,331	436	1,767	..
Stratford-on-Avon	461	206	667	..	West Suffolk	470	223	693	..
Warwick and Leamington	845	249	1,094	..	LONDON				
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	753	286	1,039	..	Barking	1,291	524	1,815	..
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,693	528	2,221	..	Battersea	1,589	686	2,275	..
Birmingham Erdington	2,007	624	2,631	..	Beckenham	1,171	469	1,640	..
Birmingham Hall Green	1,326	433	1,759	..	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,847	1,203	5,050	..
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,206	583	2,789	..	Bexleyheath and Crayford	677	333	1,010	..
Birmingham Ladywood	5,508	1,266	6,774	..	Brent East	2,382	856	3,238	..
Birmingham Northfield	1,312	413	1,725	..	Brent North	1,190	484	1,674	..
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,715	720	3,435	..	Brent South	2,496	971	3,467	..
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,723	564	2,287	..	Brentford and Isleworth	1,135	518	1,653	..
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,239	1,149	5,388	..	Bromley and Chislehurst	813	320	1,133	..
Birmingham Yardley	1,424	431	1,855	..	Camberwell and Peckham	3,025	1,096	4,121	..
Coventry North East	2,071	572	2,643	..	Carshalton and Wallington	826	334	1,160	..
Coventry North West	1,346	393	1,739	..	Chingford and Woodford Green	855	345	1,200	..
Coventry South	1,681	429	2,110	..	Chipping Barnet	1,002	420	1,422	..
Dudley North	1,614	522	2,136	..	Cities of London and Westminster	1,539	757	2,296	..
Dudley South	1,250	423	1,673	..	Croydon Central	1,664	688	2,352	..
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,270	413	1,683	..	Croydon North	2,371	899	3,270	..
Meriden	1,204	411	1,615	..	Croydon South	746	349	1,095	..
Solihull	604	205	809	..	Dagenham	1,123	482	1,605	..
Stourbridge	1,004	352	1,356	..	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,301	945	3,246	..
Sutton Coldfield	665	264	929	..	Ealing North	1,511	604	2,115	..
Walsall North	1,564	523	2,087	..	Ealing Southall	2,068	744	2,812	..
Walsall South	1,779	488	2,267	..	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,411	790	3,201	..
Warley	1,799	523	2,322	..	East Ham	2,453	799	3,252	..
West Bromwich East	1,626	490	2,116	..	Edmonton	1,660	692	2,352	..
West Bromwich West	1,858	586	2,444	..	Eltham	1,059	505	1,564	..
Wolverhampton North East	1,707	537	2,244	..	Enfield North	1,383	543	1,926	..
Wolverhampton South East	1,687	569	2,256	..	Enfield, Southgate	1,179	547	1,726	..
Wolverhampton South West	1,787	537	2,324	..	Erith and Thamesmead	1,793	708	2,501	..
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,248	472	1,720	..
Bromsgrove	751	260	1,011	..	Finchley and Golders Green	1,425	596	2,021	..
Mid Worcestershire	458	201	659	..	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,203	902	3,105	..
Redditch	810	290	1,100	..	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,841	1,082	3,923	..
West Worcestershire	377	151	528	..	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,338	1,295	4,633	..
Worcester	831	241	1,072	..	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,089	911	3,010	..
Wyre Forest	757	285	1,042	..	Hampstead and Highgate	1,731	687	2,418	..
EAST					Harrow East	1,222	474	1,696	..
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	956	362	1,318	..
Bedford	1,513	478	1,991	..	Hayes and Harlington	1,244	469	1,713	..
Luton North	1,092	431	1,523	..	Hendon	1,688	635	2,323	..
Luton South	1,741	515	2,256	..	Holborn and St Pancras	2,532	972	3,504	..
Mid Bedfordshire	446	168	614	..	Hornchurch	605	296	901	..
North East Bedfordshire	484	255	739	..	Homsey and Wood Green	2,104	853	2,957	..
South West Bedfordshire	779	306	1,085	..	Ilford North	915	379	1,294	..
					Ilford South	1,782	697	2,479	..
					Islington North	2,582	1,058	3,640	..
					Islington South and Finsbury	2,067	887	2,954	..

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,127	619	1,746	..	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	988	364	1,352	..	Banbury	499	184	683	..
Lewisham East	1,491	596	2,087	..	Henley	350	134	484	..
Lewisham West	1,977	737	2,714	..	Oxford East	1,192	352	1,544	..
Lewisham, Deptford	2,470	971	3,441	..	Oxford West and Abingdon	479	160	639	..
Leyton and Wanstead	1,721	626	2,347	..	Wantage	437	207	644	..
Mitcham and Morden	1,495	567	2,062	..	Witney	325	123	448	..
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,979	1,152	4,131	..	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	519	262	781	..	East Surrey	352	139	491	..
Orpington	827	338	1,165	..	Epsom and Ewell	386	151	537	..
Poplar and Canning Town	3,719	1,067	4,786	..	Esher and Walton	495	191	686	..
Putney	921	420	1,341	..	Guildford	495	178	673	..
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,735	1,103	3,838	..	Mole Valley	316	85	401	..
Richmond Park	881	416	1,297	..	Reigate	316	119	435	..
Romford	616	251	867	..	Runnymede and Weybridge	476	185	661	..
Ruislip - Northwood	617	268	885	..	South West Surrey	357	141	498	..
Streatham	3,146	1,223	4,369	..	Surrey Heath	430	182	612	..
Sutton and Cheam	558	232	790	..	Woking	451	162	613	..
Tooting	1,631	691	2,322	..	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,690	1,310	5,000	..	Arundel and South Downs	332	118	450	..
Twickenham	840	332	1,172	..	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	503	200	703	..
Upminster	550	275	825	..	Chichester	437	182	619	..
Uxbridge	720	304	1,024	..	Crawley	700	237	937	..
Vauxhall	3,717	1,369	5,086	..	East Worthing and Shoreham	544	174	718	..
Walthamstow	2,229	783	3,012	..	Horsham	471	158	629	..
West Ham	2,531	887	3,418	..	Mid Sussex	359	112	471	..
Wimbledon	756	308	1,064	..	Worthing West	492	115	607	..
SOUTH EAST					Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,503	436	1,939	..
Bracknell	604	242	846	..	SOUTH WEST				
Maidenhead	630	245	875	..	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	468	139	607	..	Bath	657	260	917	..
Reading East	956	297	1,253	..	Bristol East	1,406	407	1,813	..
Reading West	934	360	1,294	..	Bristol North West	880	271	1,151	..
Slough	1,667	603	2,270	..	Bristol South	1,125	370	1,495	..
Spelthorne	474	216	690	..	Bristol West	1,204	369	1,573	..
Windsor	623	248	871	..	Kingswood	624	206	830	..
Wokingham	443	177	620	..	Northavon	456	153	609	..
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	295	126	421	..
Aylesbury	645	238	883	..	Weston-Super-Mare	687	199	886	..
Beaconsfield	465	216	681	..	Woodspring	341	109	450	..
Buckingham	325	144	469	..	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	481	169	650	..	Falmouth and Camborne	1,095	357	1,452	..
Milton Keynes South West	1,082	412	1,494	..	North Cornwall	885	377	1,262	..
North East Milton Keynes	857	305	1,162	..	South East Cornwall	690	274	964	..
Wycombe	1,166	376	1,542	..	St Ives	957	366	1,323	..
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	736	285	1,021	..
Bexhill and Battle	527	187	714	..	Devon				
Brighton, Kemptown	1,300	475	1,775	..	East Devon	359	136	495	..
Brighton, Pavilion	1,284	473	1,757	..	Exeter	1,052	307	1,359	..
Eastbourne	959	305	1,264	..	North Devon	739	311	1,050	..
Hastings and Rye	1,527	434	1,961	..	Plymouth Devonport	1,312	444	1,756	..
Hove	1,298	461	1,759	..	Plymouth Sutton	1,644	472	2,116	..
Lewes	510	180	690	..	South West Devon	460	152	612	..
Wealden	409	140	549	..	Teignbridge	670	236	906	..
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	479	190	669	..
Aldershot	645	272	917	..	Torbay	1,317	366	1,683	..
Basingstoke	592	212	804	..	Torridge and West Devon	751	325	1,076	..
East Hampshire	523	164	687	..	Totnes	686	260	946	..
Eastleigh	454	170	624	..	Dorset				
Fareham	408	143	551	..	Bournemouth East	644	226	870	..
Gosport	531	168	699	..	Bournemouth West	662	179	841	..
Havant	824	276	1,100	..	Christchurch	337	120	457	..
New Forest East	358	150	508	..	Mid Dorset and North Poole	335	123	458	..
New Forest West	293	103	396	..	North Dorset	263	120	383	..
North East Hampshire	379	134	513	..	Poole	455	142	597	..
North West Hampshire	437	159	596	..	South Dorset	545	175	720	..
Portsmouth North	709	215	924	..	West Dorset	284	109	393	..
Portsmouth South	1,258	357	1,615	..	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	381	124	505	..	Cheltenham	895	266	1,161	..
Southampton, Itchen	1,298	344	1,642	..	Cotswold	395	144	539	..
Southampton, Test	1,210	315	1,525	..	Forest of Dean	618	295	913	..
Winchester	424	157	581	..	Gloucester	1,361	416	1,777	..
Kent					Stroud	647	258	905	..
Ashford	738	227	965	..	Tewkesbury	499	178	677	..
Canterbury	747	257	1,004	..	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	912	320	1,232	..	Bridgwater	785	280	1,065	..
Dartford	743	328	1,071	..	Somerton and Frome	393	166	559	..
Dover	959	283	1,242	..	Taunton	638	219	857	..
Faversham and Mid Kent	545	192	737	..	Wells	594	273	867	..
Folkestone and Hythe	1,083	298	1,381	..	Yeovil	519	191	710	..
Gillingham	949	351	1,300	..	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,121	410	1,531	..	Devizes	554	250	804	..
Maidstone and The Weald	596	197	793	..	North Swindon	740	311	1,051	..
Medway	1,094	378	1,472	..	North Wiltshire	582	225	807	..
North Thanet	1,324	448	1,772	..	Salisbury	338	122	460	..
Sevenoaks	408	156	564	..	South Swindon	1,202	419	1,621	..
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,006	382	1,388	..	Westbury	629	247	876	..
South Thanet	983	351	1,334	..					
Tonbridge and Malling	468	182	650	..					
Tunbridge Wells	456	151	607	..					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES									
Aberavon	843	237	1,080	..	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,408	421	1,829	..
Alyn and Deeside	715	233	948	..	Hamilton South	998	338	1,336	..
Blaenau Gwent	1,187	307	1,494	..	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	906	295	1,201	..
Brecon and Radnorshire	561	212	773	..	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,733	612	2,345	..
Bridgend	782	241	1,023	..	Kirkcaldy	1,642	506	2,148	..
Caernarfon	726	186	912	..	Linlithgow	1,016	306	1,322	..
Caerphilly	1,128	343	1,471	..	Livingston	1,166	411	1,577	..
Cardiff Central	1,098	299	1,397	..	Midlothian	588	172	760	..
Cardiff North	516	150	666	..	Moray	704	286	990	..
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,609	345	1,954	..	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,361	373	1,734	..
Cardiff West	1,325	327	1,652	..	North East Fife	590	221	811	..
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	609	226	835	..	North Tayside	666	255	921	..
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	835	278	1,113	..	Ochil	1,086	349	1,435	..
Ceredigion	554	229	783	..	Orkney and Shetland	378	130	508	..
Clwyd South	612	222	834	..	Paisley North	1,321	345	1,666	..
Clwyd West	639	209	848	..	Paisley South	1,392	365	1,757	..
Conwy	843	231	1,074	..	Perth	804	258	1,062	..
Cynon Valley	768	236	1,004	..	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,065	274	1,339	..
Delyn	502	178	680	..	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	525	202	727	..
Gower	767	193	960	..	Stirling	812	246	1,058	..
Islwyn	766	245	1,011	..	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	824	204	1,028	..
Llanelli	1,062	316	1,378	..	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	515	168	683	..
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	440	147	587	..	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	352	159	511	..
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,169	320	1,489	..	West Renfrewshire	1,010	282	1,292	..
Monmouth	556	202	758	..	Western Isles	467	98	565	..
Montgomeryshire	305	138	443	..					
Neath	986	328	1,314	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Newport East	973	257	1,230	..	Belfast East	1,329	310	1,639	..
Newport West	1,285	349	1,634	..	Belfast North	2,092	410	2,502	..
Ogmore	814	252	1,066	..	Belfast South	1,298	396	1,694	..
Pontypridd	881	300	1,181	..	Belfast West	2,890	527	3,417	..
Preseli Pembrokeshire	951	362	1,313	..	East Antrim	1,451	439	1,890	..
Rhondda	898	289	1,187	..	East Londonderry	1,456	514	1,970	..
Swansea East	1,202	313	1,515	..	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,445	499	1,944	..
Swansea West	1,167	298	1,465	..	Foyle	2,855	769	3,624	..
Torfaen	947	327	1,274	..	Lagan Valley	796	251	1,047	..
Vale of Clwyd	720	207	927	..	Mid Ulster	628	280	908	..
Vale of Glamorgan	1,231	352	1,583	..	Newry and Armagh	1,542	515	2,057	..
Wrexham	675	235	910	..	North Antrim	1,074	417	1,491	..
Ynys Mon	1,058	366	1,424	..	North Down	990	303	1,293	..
					South Antrim	1,068	327	1,395	..
SCOTLAND					South Down	1,378	411	1,789	..
Aberdeen Central	861	219	1,080	..	Strangford	1,121	325	1,446	..
Aberdeen North	502	159	661	..	Upper Bann	1,134	355	1,489	..
Aberdeen South	679	216	895	..	West Tyrone	1,713	525	2,238	..
Airdrie and Shotts	1,446	450	1,896	..					
Angus	1,054	417	1,471	..					
Argyll and Bute	829	260	1,089	..					
Ayr	1,188	383	1,571	..					
Banff and Buchan	653	241	894	..					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	976	238	1,214	..					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,575	550	2,125	..					
Central Fife	1,758	558	2,316	..					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,266	335	1,601	..					
Clydesdale	1,057	370	1,427	..					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,138	347	1,485	..					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	839	265	1,104	..					
Cunninghame North	1,440	481	1,921	..					
Cunninghame South	1,695	650	2,345	..					
Dumbarton	1,327	428	1,755	..					
Dumfries	964	366	1,330	..					
Dundee East	1,967	506	2,473	..					
Dundee West	1,595	452	2,047	..					
Dunfermline East	1,366	362	1,728	..					
Dunfermline West	1,071	333	1,404	..					
East Kilbride	1,061	359	1,420	..					
East Lothian	562	161	723	..					
Eastwood	753	222	975	..					
Edinburgh Central	1,117	339	1,456	..					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	953	251	1,204	..					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,357	384	1,741	..					
Edinburgh Pentlands	880	290	1,170	..					
Edinburgh South	700	223	923	..					
Edinburgh West	771	221	992	..					
Falkirk East	1,109	385	1,494	..					
Falkirk West	1,195	334	1,529	..					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	856	331	1,187	..					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,473	341	1,814	..					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,411	377	1,788	..					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,049	262	1,311	..					
Glasgow Govan	1,547	421	1,968	..					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,573	418	1,991	..					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,945	540	2,485	..					
Glasgow Pollok	1,450	346	1,796	..					
Glasgow Rutherglen	948	237	1,185	..					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,635	372	2,007	..					
Glasgow Springburn	1,751	432	2,183	..					
Gordon	468	164	632	..					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,565	389	1,954	..					

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

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

Note: Formerly Table C.23.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.21

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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
	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
2003	Mar 13	228.3	164.5	63.8	227.1	-1.0	162.2	64.9
	Apr 10	226.0	162.6	63.4	226.3	-0.8	161.6	64.7
	May 8 P	204.2	147.3	56.9	224.0	-2.3	160.7	63.3

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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
	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
2003	Mar 13	250.5	181.8	68.7	225.4	2.7	162.4	63.0
	Apr 10	254.4	185.9	68.5	228.9	3.5	165.4	63.5
	May 8 P	213.2	153.2	60.0	216.2	-12.7	154.8	61.4

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, Labour Market Trends, May 2003.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 10 April and 7 May 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	
Thousands						
Found work	53.9	19.4	10.4	2.9	0.6	87.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Gone abroad	3.7	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	6.7
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	4.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.1	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	7.9
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.1
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Government-supported training	4.7	1.6	3.7	2.0	0.9	12.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Ceased claiming	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.2
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.9	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.2	11.7
Failed to sign	33.0	10.7	6.9	1.8	0.4	52.8
New claim review	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Total	113.8	40.6	28.3	9.6	3.0	195.3
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	73.0	69.8	52.9	40.3	25.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	
Gone abroad	5.1	5.9	5.2	4.0	1.9	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	4.0	4.2	5.8	7.9	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	6.4	8.9	12.4	15.0	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.8	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Approved training	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.4	5.8	18.8	28.1	36.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.4	4.3	2.8	2.9	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT F.25

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2003

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.5	9.4	16.9	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	29.8	52.2	82.0	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	45.2	119.5	164.6	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	23.4	78.2	101.6	14	17	16	8	10	9
30-34	18.5	68.4	87.0	17	22	21	9	11	10
35-39	16.2	55.8	72.0	18	26	24	9	11	11
40-44	16.3	45.0	61.3	19	27	25	9	11	10
45-49	15.6	36.2	51.8	20	28	26	9	11	10
50-54	15.0	31.9	47.0	18	25	23	9	10	10
55-59	12.9	28.1	41.0	26	29	28	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	10.9	10.9	n/a	29	29	n/a	12	12
All ages	200.4	535.6	736.0	16	20	19	8	9	9
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	2.0	3.7	5.6	13	13	13	8	9	9
20-24	2.5	8.3	10.8	12	13	13	8	9	8
25-29	1.0	4.6	5.6	15	18	17	8	10	10
30-34	0.8	4.1	4.9	21	25	25	9	10	10
35-39	0.7	3.4	4.2	24	31	30	9	10	10
40-44	0.9	3.0	3.9	19	32	29	8	10	9
45-49	0.8	2.6	3.4	22	32	30	9	9	9
50-54	0.7	2.3	3.0	23	26	25	9	9	9
55-59	0.5	1.9	2.4	27	29	29	13	10	11
60 and over	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	33	33	n/a	10	10
All ages	10.6	35.3	45.9	17	22	21	8	9	9
North West									
16-17	1.0	1.3	2.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	4.1	7.8	11.9	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	5.7	16.8	22.6	12	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.6	10.2	12.8	14	17	16	8	9	9
30-34	2.0	8.9	10.8	16	22	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.8	6.8	8.5	17	25	23	8	11	10
40-44	1.9	5.5	7.4	19	28	26	8	10	10
45-49	1.7	4.4	6.1	18	26	24	8	10	10
50-54	1.7	4.0	5.8	17	25	23	8	10	9
55-59	1.4	3.4	4.8	21	29	27	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	29	29	n/a	11	11
All ages	24.0	70.3	94.3	15	19	18	8	9	9
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.2	2.2	7	6	6	5	5	5
18-19	3.2	5.7	8.9	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	4.3	12.7	17.1	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	1.9	8.2	10.1	15	17	16	9	9	9
30-34	1.5	6.9	8.4	18	23	22	9	11	10
35-39	1.3	5.3	6.6	20	26	25	9	11	10
40-44	1.4	4.2	5.6	19	27	25	8	10	10
45-49	1.3	3.6	4.8	19	27	25	9	10	10
50-54	1.2	3.0	4.2	18	24	22	9	10	10
55-59	1.1	2.7	3.8	26	31	30	11	10	11
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	31	31	n/a	12	12
All ages	18.2	54.5	72.8	16	20	19	8	9	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.4	12	11	12	8	8	8
20-24	3.0	7.6	10.6	12	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	1.5	4.8	6.3	13	16	15	8	9	9
30-34	1.1	4.1	5.3	15	21	20	8	10	9
35-39	1.1	3.5	4.6	17	23	22	8	10	9
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.1	17	24	22	8	9	9
45-49	1.2	2.3	3.5	18	27	24	8	10	9
50-54	1.2	2.2	3.5	16	20	18	8	9	9
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.1	27	27	27	12	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	28	28	n/a	11	11
All ages	13.9	34.4	48.2	15	19	18	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.1	5.5	8.6	13	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	4.5	12.2	16.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.1	7.6	9.7	15	18	17	8	10	9
30-34	1.6	6.5	8.1	18	24	22	9	11	10
35-39	1.5	5.0	6.5	17	26	24	8	11	10
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.6	19	27	25	8	11	10
45-49	1.5	3.4	4.9	20	30	27	8	10	10
50-54	1.5	3.1	4.6	20	27	25	10	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.8	4.0	29	30	29	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	31	31	n/a	12	12
All ages	19.1	52.0	71.1	16	21	19	8	9	9
East									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	8	7	8	7	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.1	5.0	11	10	11	7	7	7
20-24	3.0	6.9	9.9	11	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	1.6	4.8	6.4	13	15	15	8	9	9
30-34	1.3	4.4	5.7	14	20	19	9	10	10
35-39	1.1	3.7	4.8	16	21	20	9	11	10
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.1	16	21	20	8	11	10
45-49	1.3	2.5	3.8	18	24	22	9	10	10
50-54	1.3	2.2	3.5	16	21	19	8	10	10
55-59	1.2	2.2	3.4	19	25	23	10	11	10
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	24	25	n/a	11	11
All ages	14.3	34.3	48.6	14	18	17	8	9	9
London									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	9	7	6	6
18-19	3.2	4.9	8.0	15	14	15	10	10	10
20-24	6.5	13.0	19.4	16	16	16	11	11	11
25-29	4.5	10.8	15.3	17	21	20	10	13	12
30-34	3.7	10.3	14.0	22	28	26	12	15	14
35-39	2.8	8.4	11.3	25	33	31	13	17	16
40-44	2.3	6.0	8.4	27	36	34	15	17	17
45-49	2.0	4.1	6.1	31	40	37	16	19	17
50-54	1.7	2.9	4.6	27	32	30	14	16	15
55-59	1.4	2.3	3.7	36	40	38	17	16	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	42	42	n/a	17	17
All ages	28.7	64.2	92.8	21	26	25	12	14	13

F.25 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2003

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.2	3.7	5.9	10	10	10	7	7	7
20-24	3.5	8.7	12.2	11	11	11	6	7	7
25-29	2.2	6.5	8.7	12	14	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.9	5.9	7.8	14	18	17	8	10	9
35-39	1.7	5.1	6.8	16	20	19	9	10	10
40-44	1.6	4.2	5.8	17	21	20	8	10	10
45-49	1.6	3.5	5.1	16	21	19	9	10	9
50-54	1.5	3.2	4.7	16	21	19	9	10	10
55-59	1.5	3.0	4.4	21	22	22	9	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	19	19	n/a	10	10
All ages	18.1	45.5	63.6	14	17	16	8	9	8
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.5	1.0	8	7	7	6	5	6
18-19	2.0	3.1	5.1	10	10	10	7	7	7
20-24	3.1	7.1	10.2	10	11	11	6	7	7
25-29	1.7	4.9	6.6	11	14	13	7	8	8
30-34	1.3	4.2	5.5	13	17	16	8	9	9
35-39	1.1	3.7	4.8	14	18	17	8	9	9
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.1	16	18	17	7	9	8
45-49	1.2	2.4	3.6	14	22	19	8	9	8
50-54	1.3	2.4	3.7	14	20	18	9	9	9
55-59	1.2	2.3	3.5	18	21	20	10	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	20	20	n/a	8	8
All ages	14.5	34.5	49.0	13	16	15	7	8	8
England									
16-17	5.5	6.7	12.2	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	23.6	40.8	64.4	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	36.1	93.4	129.4	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	19.1	62.5	81.6	14	17	16	8	10	9
30-34	15.3	55.3	70.6	17	23	21	9	11	10
35-39	13.3	44.9	58.1	19	26	24	9	11	11
40-44	13.2	35.8	49.0	19	27	25	9	11	10
45-49	12.5	28.8	41.3	20	28	26	9	11	10
50-54	12.2	25.3	37.5	19	24	22	9	10	10
55-59	10.7	22.5	33.2	25	28	27	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	9.0	9.0	n/a	28	28	n/a	11	11
All ages	161.4	424.9	586.3	16	20	19	8	9	9
Wales									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	6	5	5	4	4	4
18-19	1.9	3.5	5.4	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	2.6	7.4	10.0	12	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	1.1	4.3	5.4	13	16	16	7	9	9
30-34	0.8	3.5	4.3	17	21	20	8	10	9
35-39	0.7	2.9	3.6	14	26	23	8	11	10
40-44	0.8	2.4	3.2	16	26	24	8	10	10
45-49	0.9	1.9	2.7	17	28	25	8	11	10
50-54	0.8	1.9	2.7	16	25	23	9	10	10
55-59	0.6	1.6	2.2	26	30	29	12	11	12
60 and over	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	23	23	n/a	11	11
All ages	10.7	30.3	41.0	14	19	18	8	9	9
Scotland									
16-17	1.5	2.0	3.5	8	8	8	6	5	5
18-19	3.3	6.1	9.4	12	12	12	7	7	7
20-24	4.8	14.5	19.3	11	12	12	7	8	7
25-29	2.4	9.1	11.5	13	16	15	7	9	9
30-34	2.0	7.9	9.9	15	20	19	8	10	9
35-39	1.7	6.7	8.5	16	23	22	8	11	10
40-44	1.9	5.8	7.7	17	24	22	8	10	9
45-49	1.9	4.7	6.6	18	26	24	9	10	10
50-54	1.6	4.1	5.7	17	21	20	9	10	10
55-59	1.3	3.4	4.7	27	27	27	12	10	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	32	32	n/a	12	12
All ages	22.5	65.6	88.1	14	18	17	8	9	9
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.1	0.1	0.1	7	6	7	5	3	4
18-19	0.9	1.8	2.8	14	15	14	9	9	9
20-24	1.8	4.2	6.0	15	17	17	8	11	10
25-29	0.8	2.3	3.1	15	25	22	8	12	10
30-34	0.4	1.7	2.2	21	34	31	10	15	14
35-39	0.4	1.3	1.7	24	39	36	11	16	14
40-44	0.4	1.1	1.4	22	41	36	9	17	14
45-49	0.4	0.9	1.2	32	42	39	13	17	16
50-54	0.3	0.7	1.0	26	45	39	12	14	14
55-59	0.3	0.6	0.8	48	63	58	19	16	17
60 and over	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	65	65	n/a	18	18
All ages	5.8	14.8	20.6	20	29	26	9	13	11

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

n/a Not applicable

Note: Formerly Table C.35. Claims in this table terminated in the February to April 2003 accounting months. Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for adults

G.3
Thousands

ENGLAND		Number participating on WBLA			Starts to WBLA ^a			Leavers from WBLA ^a		
Month		Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b
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	2.6	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.0
	Jun	4.8	1.9	6.7	4.2	1.5	5.8	1.9	0.6	2.5
	Jul	6.5	2.5	9.0	3.9	1.4	5.2	2.2	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	3.9	1.7	5.6	2.8	1.0	3.8
	Oct	9.5	3.9	13.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	3.2	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	2.3	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	11.3	4.7	16.1	4.4	1.8	6.2	3.9	1.4	5.2
	Mar	11.9	5.0	16.9	5.5	2.1	7.7	4.9	1.9	6.8
Total 2001-2002					44.9	16.8	61.7	33.0	11.8	44.8
2002	Apr	11.9	5.1	17.0	3.8	1.5	5.3	3.8	1.4	5.3
	May	12.4	5.4	17.7	5.3	2.1	7.4	4.9	1.8	6.7
	Jun	12.5	5.3	17.8	3.7	1.4	5.2	3.6	1.5	5.1
	Jul	12.5	5.2	17.8	4.1	1.5	5.7	4.1	1.6	5.7
	Aug	12.6	5.1	17.7	5.0	1.7	6.6	4.9	1.8	6.7
	Sep	13.0	5.6	18.6	4.4	2.1	6.5	4.0	1.5	5.5
	Oct	13.3	5.9	19.2	4.4	1.7	6.1	4.0	1.5	5.5
	Nov	13.9	6.2	20.1	5.4	2.2	7.6	4.8	1.9	6.7
	Dec	13.5	5.9	19.4	2.7	1.0	3.7	3.2	1.2	4.4
	Jan	14.1	6.3	20.3	5.1	2.0	7.1	4.5	1.7	6.2
	Feb	14.8	6.6	21.4	4.8	2.0	6.8	4.1	1.6	5.7
	Mar	15.6	7.1	22.7	4.2	1.7	5.9	3.4	1.3	4.6
Total 2002-2003					52.9	21.0	73.9	49.2	18.9	68.1
Total since Apr 2001					97.8	37.8	135.6	82.2	30.7	112.9

Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

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

G.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.2	33.6	134.7	156.0	56.9	212.9	54.9	23.3	78.2
1999	97.3	33.6	130.9	137.1	55.2	192.3	140.9	55.2	196.1
2000	79.8	27.6	107.5	123.9	50.9	175.0	141.4	56.9	198.4
2001	69.6	24.6	94.6	116.1	46.8	163.1	126.2	49.7	176.1
2002	68.2	24.5	93.3	117.3	47.5	165.4	118.8	47.6	166.7
Jan 2003	69.8	25.5	95.9	12.8	5.4	18.4	11.2	4.5	15.7
Feb 2003	68.3	25.2	94.1	9.4	3.9	13.4	10.9	4.1	15.1
Mar 2003	65.4	24.9	90.9	10.4	4.5	14.8	13.3	4.8	18.1

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to March 2003.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.11.

G.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 2003^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	90.9	56.0	21.73	3.13	9.65	4.56	4.40	13.19
Male	65.4	39.2	16.09	2.32	6.93	2.77	4.07	10.08
Female	24.9	16.3	5.54	0.80	2.64	1.77	0.32	3.07
People with disabilities ^e	11.6	6.3	3.26	0.52	1.39	0.74	0.61	2.02
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	18.7	12.3	4.06	0.30	2.61	0.87	0.29	2.37
White	68.2	40.8	17.00	2.74	6.71	3.54	4.00	10.41
Prefer not to say	3.5	2.4	0.66	0.09	0.33	0.15	0.11	0.41

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for March 2003.
b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.12.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

G.13
Thousands

Thousands										
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
Year/quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
1998	128.2	33.30	57.80	13.75	28.76	7.93	7.36	9.81	10.10	17.19
1999	208.5	51.82	88.70	15.70	36.21	18.66	18.13	16.83	18.20	32.92
2000	186.5	49.55	69.73	12.31	25.56	16.55	15.31	16.33	18.70	32.13
2001	165.7	45.03	54.00	9.21	18.52	13.75	12.51	16.05	16.70	33.90
2002	164.6	42.51	53.33	8.52	18.98	13.50	12.33	15.57	16.50	36.70
Jan 2003	14.5	3.16	4.32	0.50	1.82	1.00	1.00	1.56	1.70	3.74
Feb 2003	14.7	3.75	4.46	0.57	1.86	1.06	0.98	1.43	1.60	3.50
Mar 2003	16.6	4.67	4.10	0.52	1.75	0.96	0.88	1.48	1.90	4.47
Male										
1998	91.9	24.39	42.55	10.24	20.68	4.74	6.88	5.36	6.90	12.66
1999	150.4	38.30	65.58	11.59	26.00	11.01	16.98	8.91	12.80	24.85
2000	132.8	35.85	51.37	9.06	18.34	9.72	14.26	8.50	13.10	23.99
2001	118.5	32.50	39.91	6.77	13.50	8.02	11.62	8.70	11.90	25.50
2002	117.2	30.74	39.62	6.48	13.88	7.90	11.35	8.03	11.60	27.22
Jan 2003	10.3	3.24	0.36	1.34	0.61	0.93	0.78	2.78	1.20	0.00
Feb 2003	10.6	3.33	0.45	1.35	0.64	0.90	0.78	2.63	1.10	0.00
Mar 2003	12.1	3.04	0.38	1.27	0.57	0.81	0.83	3.38	1.40	0.00
Female										
1998	36.4	8.91	15.25	3.51	8.07	3.19	0.48	4.45	3.20	4.53
1999	58.0	13.52	23.10	4.11	10.20	7.65	1.14	7.92	5.40	8.05
2000	53.5	13.68	18.32	3.25	7.20	6.83	1.04	7.82	5.60	8.09
2001	47.1	12.50	14.05	2.44	4.99	5.73	0.88	7.35	4.90	8.34
2002	47.0	11.69	13.52	2.04	4.95	5.57	0.96	7.53	4.80	9.39
Jan 2003	4.2	0.86	1.07	0.14	0.47	0.39	0.07	0.78	0.50	0.95
Feb 2003	4.0	0.99	1.11	0.12	0.49	0.42	0.08	0.65	0.40	0.86
Mar 2003	4.5	1.22	1.05	0.14	0.46	0.39	0.06	0.64	0.50	1.09

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142595741

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.13.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

G.14
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN						thousands
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known	
All New Deal leavers						
1998	78.19	36.75	10.66	11.18	19.60	
1999	196.11	79.11	22.45	39.90	54.65	
2000	198.41	78.21	22.51	43.62	54.08	
2001	176.06	67.51	21.31	35.72	51.52	
2002	166.66	59.62	20.39	32.11	54.55	
Jan 2003	15.74	4.47	2.02	3.35	5.90	
Feb 2003	15.13	5.09	1.83	2.92	5.29	
Mar 2003	18.08	6.10	1.88	3.55	6.55	
Those leaving before having a first interview						
1998	11.92	4.90	1.14	2.37	3.52	
1999	19.25	6.98	1.71	3.49	7.07	
2000	19.21	6.36	1.68	3.48	7.68	
2001	17.09	5.57	1.51	2.63	7.38	
2002	18.93	5.45	1.60	3.18	8.72	
Jan 2003	1.99	0.49	0.20	0.37	0.93	
Feb 2003	1.61	0.45	0.14	0.29	0.74	
Mar 2003	1.82	0.52	0.16	0.29	0.86	
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
1998	58.50	28.39	8.67	7.73	13.72	
1999	100.52	44.82	15.13	14.70	25.87	
2000	97.52	43.17	14.67	15.21	24.47	
2001	94.63	39.45	14.56	14.04	26.58	
2002	92.32	37.06	13.99	13.27	27.99	
Jan 2003	8.21	2.67	1.37	1.36	2.81	
Feb 2003	8.65	3.30	1.29	1.29	2.76	
Mar 2003	10.72	4.16	1.32	1.63	3.62	
Those leaving having started an option ^a						
1998 ^b	7.76	3.46	0.85	1.09	2.36	
1999	76.34	27.31	5.61	21.71	21.71	
2000	81.69	28.68	6.16	24.92	21.93	
2001	64.35	22.50	5.23	19.06	17.56	
2002	55.41	17.11	4.80	15.66	17.85	
Jan 2003	5.55	1.31	0.46	1.62	2.16	
Feb 2003	4.87	1.34	0.40	1.34	1.79	
Mar 2003	5.54	1.43	0.40	1.63	2.08	

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142595741

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
b The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately.
Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.14.

G.15

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN		Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e	
All^f							
1998	41.52	36.75	4.77	13.21	12.41	0.80	
1999	83.73	78.05	5.68	21.86	20.69	1.17	
2000	77.56	73.20	4.36	18.88	17.87	1.01	
2001	63.15	59.74	3.41	16.79	15.72	1.07	
2002	56.07	51.06	5.00	17.92	16.68	1.24	
Jan 2003	4.22	3.84	0.38	1.09	1.01	0.08	
Feb 2003	4.78	4.30	0.49	0.95	0.89	0.07	
Mar 2003	5.68	5.16	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.02	
Male							
1998	30.36	26.89	3.47	10.13	9.56	0.57	
1999	61.70	57.53	4.17	16.62	15.77	0.86	
2000	56.12	52.97	3.15	14.24	13.50	0.73	
2001	45.24	42.75	2.49	12.47	11.68	0.79	
2002	40.33	36.58	3.75	13.23	12.33	0.91	
Jan 2003	3.05	2.78	0.27	0.81	0.75	0.05	
Feb 2003	3.46	3.09	0.37	0.69	0.64	0.05	
Mar 2003	4.12	3.74	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.02	
Female							
1998	11.16	9.86	1.29	3.08	2.85	0.23	
1999	22.03	20.52	1.51	5.23	4.92	0.31	
2000	21.42	20.21	1.20	4.64	4.36	0.28	
2001	17.88	16.95	0.92	4.31	4.03	0.28	
2002	15.64	14.39	1.26	4.65	4.32	0.33	
Jan 2003	1.17	1.05	0.11	0.28	0.25	0.03	
Feb 2003	1.30	1.19	0.12	0.27	0.25	0.02	
Mar 2003	1.55	1.41	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.01	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1998	4.63	4.17	0.46	1.64	1.57	0.07	
1999	9.34	8.70	0.63	2.73	2.62	0.11	
2000	9.16	8.70	0.47	2.46	2.39	0.07	
2001	7.70	7.33	0.37	2.19	2.09	0.10	
2002	7.95	7.44	0.51	2.51	2.40	0.12	
Jan 2003	0.63	0.60	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.01	
Feb 2003	0.71	0.67	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.00	
Mar 2003	0.81	0.77	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.00	

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.15.

G.16

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
Year/quarter/month									
2001 (Apr-Dec)	47.6	9.1	57.5	76.9	15.9	94.3	29.3	6.8	36.8
2002	56.2	10.4	67.2	93.5	19.0	113.8	84.9	17.8	104.0
Jan 2003	55.8	10.5	66.9	9.3	2.0	11.3	9.6	1.9	11.7
Feb 2003	54.6	10.3	65.4	7.3	1.5	8.8	8.5	1.7	10.3
Mar 2003	52.3	9.9	62.7	7.4	1.5	8.9	9.7	1.8	11.6

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.16.

G.17

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ enhanced programme end-March 2003 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
All	62.7	39.9	2.1	12.8	2.7	1.7	0.8	4.0	3.4	0.1	8.0
Male	52.3	33.1	1.8	10.7	2.2	1.4	0.7	3.4	2.8	0.1	6.8
Female	9.9	6.6	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1
People with disabilities	16.8	10.4	0.8	5.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	9.1	5.9	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Intensive Activity Period - mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
- b Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.
- c Education and Training Opportunity - available for up to 12 months.
- d Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work-Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
- e Individuals join the Follow-through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within three months.
- f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'Prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.17.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Gateway by destination^a - New Deal 25+ enhanced programme (Post-April 2001 starts)

G.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal				Return to JSA
		Left JSA		Left JSA				
Quarter/month of leaving		Employer subsidy	IAP ^b	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d	Not known ^e	
All								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	51.0	3.26	14.31	10.72	8.60	4.24	4.56	5.31
2002	112.2	5.05	39.10	19.34	15.34	8.50	9.07	15.85
Jan 2003	11.7	0.31	3.79	1.81	1.72	0.97	1.05	2.09
Feb 2003	10.9	0.33	3.88	1.84	1.53	0.90	0.99	1.40
Mar 2003	11.5	0.30	3.51	2.17	1.50	1.17	1.18	1.65
Male								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	41.1	2.67	11.91	8.62	6.72	3.30	3.72	4.20
2002	92.0	4.20	32.96	15.88	12.22	6.66	7.49	12.59
Jan 2003	9.8	0.26	3.24	1.51	1.41	0.78	0.87	1.69
Feb 2003	8.9	0.27	3.27	1.55	1.21	0.69	0.85	1.11
Mar 2003	9.5	0.25	2.95	1.84	1.18	0.96	1.01	1.32
Female								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	8.8	0.51	2.11	1.85	1.72	0.86	0.73	1.06
2002	18.9	0.79	5.65	3.21	2.94	1.73	1.44	3.13
Jan 2003	1.9	0.06	0.51	0.28	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.37
Feb 2003	1.9	0.06	0.59	0.28	0.31	0.20	0.14	0.28
Mar 2003	1.9	0.05	0.54	0.32	0.32	0.21	0.16	0.32

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b Intensive Activity Period - mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
c Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Past research indicates that the destinations of those who do not give a reason for termination follow a similar pattern to those who do give a reason. As further data are added, the numbers going into jobs in recent months may be revised upwards.
d Includes for example gone abroad.
e Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.18.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a (Post-April 2001 starts)

G.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
2001 (Apr-Dec)	14.20	11.59	2.61	3.85	3.49	0.35
2002	30.82	25.56	5.25	9.37	8.56	0.81
Jan 2003	2.60	2.23	0.37	0.66	0.60	0.05
Feb 2003	2.66	2.26	0.40	0.59	0.54	0.05
Mar 2003	3.05	2.64	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.02
Male						
2001 (Apr-Dec)	11.49	9.32	2.17	3.21	2.94	0.28
2002	25.50	21.09	4.41	7.99	7.29	0.70
Jan 2003	2.16	1.85	0.31	0.56	0.52	0.05
Feb 2003	2.25	1.92	0.33	0.50	0.45	0.04
Mar 2003	2.58	2.24	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.02
Female						
2001 (Apr-Dec)	2.38	1.99	0.38	0.55	0.49	0.07
2002	4.90	4.12	0.78	1.23	1.13	0.10
Jan 2003	0.42	0.36	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.01
Feb 2003	0.39	0.33	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.01
Mar 2003	0.45	0.39	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
2001 (Apr-Dec)	1.39	1.24	0.15	0.38	0.35	0.02
2002	3.45	3.13	0.32	0.91	0.87	0.04
Jan 2003	0.32	0.29	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.00
Feb 2003	0.35	0.32	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00
Mar 2003	0.32	0.30	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Formerly Table F.19.

H.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

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

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

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

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

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

Only a proportion of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

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

H.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

H.3

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
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	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	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.7	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	..	..
	Apr	0.2	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.5	15.2	0.3	1.5	16.9	..	..
	May	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.2	15.5	0.3	1.7	17.5	..	..

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 Only a proportion of all vacancies 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 differences between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
2002		141	146	918	943	1323	21
2000	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	20	3.8	6.0	13.1	2.4
	Sep	13	20	3.3	10.4	9.9	1.4
	Oct	11	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	8	1.9	29.5	91.2	1.1
	Feb	11	13	9.8	10.3	13.4	8.1
	Mar	6	9	4.5 R	5.1 R	14.0 R	1.9
	Apr	6	9	2.8	5.6	9.5	1.2

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

											Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, 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	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	-	2.1	-	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	-	-	1.5	-	86.2	2.2	-	0.1
	Feb	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3
	Mar	-	1.9	-	-	4.5 R	0.1	0.1	6.3	-	1.1
	Apr	-	1.2	-	-	2.7	-	0.6	0.2	4.9	-

^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 April 2002			12 months to April 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;	1	400	5,100	1	100	200
textiles and textile products;	1	400	400	3	300	700
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	200	800	1	100	100
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	5	2,500	3,300	8	400	2,800
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	200	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	1	100	100
other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	4,500	3	900	1,100
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	100	5,100	5	900	3,900
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	1,800	4,000	1	400	400
electrical and optical equipment;	4	500	2,000	2	200	300
transport equipment;	10	6,100	12,900	7	5,400	9,800
manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	2,500	10,400	-	-	-
Construction	6	1,500	1,900	2	16,100	16,100
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3	100	500	2	100	800
Hotels and restaurants	4	200	200	4	73,800	60,900
Transport, storage and communication	67	52,400	102,400	39	28,600	67,800
Financial intermediation	1	100	200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,400	7,600	3	500	1,100
Public administration and defence	17	44,000	300,200	16	143,400	473,400
Education	11	79,800	85,800	17	345,500	339,000
Health and social work	12	4,800	25,000	14	146,200	149,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	700	2,300	12	103,500	106,900
All industries and services	165^a	199,900	589,700	123^a	866,500	1,234,800

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: April 2003

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	9	5,600	9,500
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	2,800 ^a	6,400
Continuing from earlier months	3	2,800	3,100

a Including 2,700 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 April 2003		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	63	768,700	1,053,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	77,300	138,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	4,500	11,100
Redundancy questions	6	2,000	4,900
Trade union matters	4	800	1,400
Working conditions and supervision	7	5,200	13,600
Manning and work allocation	14	5,000	10,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	2,900	2,000
All causes	123	866,500	1,234,800

H.21 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

February to April 2003

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	838	329	494	661	230	415	177	98	81	681	100	590
	18-24	3,752	3,119	637	3,352	2,786	568	400	330	70	1,289	551	753
	All under 25	4,589	3,448	1,131	4,013	3,016	983	577	428	150	1,970	651	1,343
Male	16-17	421	200	213	318	137	171	103	63	41	356	53	309
	18-24	1,999	1,700	295	1,754	1,492	258	245	207	37	521	145	388
	All under 25	2,420	1,900	508	2,072	1,630	428	348	270	79	877	198	697
Female	16-17	417	130	280	343	93	244	73	35	39	325	47	281
	18-24	1,753	1,419	342	1,598	1,294	310	155	123	32	768	406	366
	All under 25	2,170	1,548	622	1,941	1,386	554	229	158	71	1,093	453	647
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	55.2	76.8	45.5	43.5	53.6	38.3	21.1	29.8	16.3	44.8	23.2	54.5
	18-24	74.4	85.0	45.8	66.5	75.9	40.8	10.7	10.6	10.9	25.6	15.0	54.2
	All under 25	70.0	84.1	45.7	61.2	73.6	39.7	12.6	12.4	13.3	30.0	15.9	54.3
Male	16-17	54.2	79.1	40.8	40.9	54.3	32.7	24.5	31.6	19.5	45.8	20.9	59.2
	18-24	79.3	92.1	43.2	69.6	80.9	37.8	12.2	12.2	12.7	20.7	7.9	56.8
	All under 25	73.4	90.6	42.2	62.9	77.7	35.6	14.4	14.2	15.5	26.6	9.4	57.8
Female	16-17	56.2	73.4	49.9	46.3	52.6	43.5	17.6	27.1	14.0	43.8	26.6	50.1
	18-24	69.5	77.7	48.3	63.4	70.9	43.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	30.5	22.3	51.7
	All under 25	66.5	77.4	49.0	59.5	69.3	43.7	10.6	10.2	11.5	33.5	22.6	51.0
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-2	16	-33	-3	8	-27	1	5	-2	4	6	7
	18-24	10	11	4	-18	-21	5	28	27	1	17	4	28
	All under 25	9	27	-29	-21	-12	-23	30	33	-1	21	10	35
Male	16-17	3	8	-13	1	5	-15	2	3	1	-2	4	1
	18-24	-11	-2	-13	-31	-23	-12	20	20	0	25	10	27
	All under 25	-8	6	-26	-31	-18	-27	22	22	1	23	13	27
Female	16-17	-5	9	-20	-4	3	-13	-1	3	-3	6	2	7
	18-24	21	12	17	13	2	17	8	8	0	-8	-6	1
	All under 25	17	21	-3	10	5	4	7	10	-3	-2	-3	8
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-0.2	-0.2	-1.9	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.9
	18-24	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
	All under 25	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Male	16-17	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	0.0	-0.4	-2.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	-0.3	0.5	1.5
	18-24	-0.9	-0.5	-2.8	-1.6	-1.6	-2.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.8
	All under 25	-0.6	-0.6	-2.2	-1.2	-1.6	-2.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.2
Female	16-17	-0.7	0.3	-2.3	-0.6	-1.7	-1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.3	2.3
	18-24	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-1.2
	All under 25	0.2	0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.4

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.

H.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

5 May - 6 June 2003

8,715^a

Source: Disability Services and Financial Support Division, Jobcentre Plus
Customer Helpline: 0114 259 6374

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 FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 2003^a

H.41

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	1	6	2	13	25	3	1	7	10	68	16	31	115
Value of offers (£000)	150	1,053	1,000	4,931	20,379	2,360	500	3,341	8,344	42,058	8,860	23,507	74,425

a Date of first payment.

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

Note: Formerly Table G.31
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2003^a

H.42

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Co-Tops	Luton	150,000	B	Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
Total		150,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Northern Lights (Chesterfield) Ltd	Chesterfield	150,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Fenland Laundries Ltd	Louth	245,000	A	Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur
Beaufort Eng Ltd	Mansfield	180,000	B	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Quiltex Ltd	Mansfield	175,000	B	Other service activities n.e.s.
Toray Textiles Europe Ltd	Mansfield	230,000	B	Cotton-type weaving
Total		980,000		
LONDON				
Arjo Wiggins Envelopes Ltd	London	400,000	B	Manufacture of paper stationery
Merck Sharp and Dohme Ltd	London	600,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicamts
Total		1,000,000		
NORTH EAST				
Durham Plastic Ltd	Bishop Auckland	215,600	B	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
RPC Containers Ltd	Middlesbrough and Stockton	175,000	B	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics
Alex Smiles Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	225,000	A	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
Gliderol Roller Doors Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	225,000	A	Manufacture builders metal carpentry/joinery
Rolls-Royce Plc	Sunderland and Durham	245,000	B	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
SAI Automotive Washington Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	200,000	B	Manufacture of chairs and seats
TRW Systems Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	600,000	B	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
W H Forster (Printers) Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	120,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Amaro Professional Distribution Ltd	Tyneside	140,000	A	Storage and warehousing
Euro-Teck Ltd	Tyneside	165,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
MKW Eng Ltd	Tyneside	150,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Myson Radiators Ltd	Tyneside	1,995,000	B	Manufacture c/heating radiators and boilers
Rolls-Royce Plc	Tyneside	600,000	B	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
Total		5,055,600		
NORTH WEST				
Chadfort Eng Ltd	Blackburn	120,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Chapman Envelopes Ltd	Blackburn	107,000	B	Manufacture of paper stationery
St Regis Paper Co Ltd	Blackburn	480,000	B	Manufacture other arts of paper and board n.e.s.
Martindales Ltd	Bolton	235,000	A	Manufacture builders metal carpentry/joinery
Sunterra Europe (Group Holdings) Ltd	Lancaster and Morecambe	80,000	A	Acts of travel agencies/organisers
Caldeira Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
Quantum Microponents Ltd	Liverpool	245,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Brain Boxes Ltd	Liverpool	245,000	A	Manufacture computers and oth inf proc equip
Express MDF Ltd	Liverpool	175,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
Esso Serve Europe Ltd	Manchester	700,000	A	Management acts of holding cos
Tetra Pak International SA	Manchester	1,950,000	A	Acctng/bookkeeping/auditing/tax cons
Michelin Services Ltd	Manchester	1,375,000	A	Management acts of holding cos
Kiren Foods	Rochdale	100,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Zen Internet Ltd	Rochdale	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Norton Healthcare Ltd	Warrington	2,000,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicamts
Starbank Panel Products Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	162,000	A	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Avalon Group Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Rivington Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	200,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Unilever UK Central Resources Ltd	Wirral and Chester	990,000	A	Research and Develpment on nat sciences and engineering
Land and Marine Project Eng Ltd	Wirral and Chester	225,000	B	General construction, civil engineering
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral and Chester	10,000,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
New West Port Cop Ltd (West Port)	Workington	240,000	A	Other construction involving spectrades
Total		20,209,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Kimberly-Clarke Ltd	Brighton	660,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Apple Booking Co Ltd	Folkestone	200,000	A	Retail sale: footwear, leather goods
Saga Group Ltd	Thanet	1,500,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension funding
Total		2,360,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Medlogix Global Ltd	Plymouth	500,000	A	Other human health activities
Total		500,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
WEST MIDLANDS				
Forward Glass Ltd	Birmingham	100,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Hunter Douglas Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	B	Manufacture misc stationers and oth manufacturing n.e.s.
Denso Sales (UK) Ltd	Coventry	115,000	A	Sale of motor vehicle parts/access
Kautex Unipart Ltd	Coventry	525,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Dudson Bros Ltd	Stoke	850,000	B	Manufacture of other ceramic products
Strathray Greenwellies Ltd	Stoke	96,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Turner Powertrain Systems Ltd	Wolverhampton and Walsall	1,155,000	B	Manufacture of flat glass
Total		3,341,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Agesmapark Ltd	Barnsley	132,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Virginia KMP Ltd	Barnsley	235,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Kwoks Foods Plc	Grimsby	350,000	B	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Nippon Gohsei UK Ltd	Hull	2,645,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Eldon Electric Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	140,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip nes
Insight Enterprises UK Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	1,956,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Rexam Glass Barnsley Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	2,400,000	B	Manufacture of hollow glass
Thule Automotive Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	300,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Bezier Creative Print	Wakefield	116,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Total		8,274,000		
SCOTLAND				
Dens Metals Ltd	Dundee	178,000	A	Casting of light metals
NCR Financial Solutions Group Ltd	Dundee	2,500,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Halifax Plc	Dunfermline	950,000	A	Banks, building societies
Nutri-Tech (Scotland) Ltd	Falkirk	250,000	A	Manufacture homogenised food/dietetic food
Atmel Smart Card ICS Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Controlled Therapeutics (Sco) Ltd	Glasgow	250,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicamts
Elmwood (Glasgow) Ltd	Glasgow	250,000	A	Manufacture builders metal carpentry/joinery
Europec Ltd	Glasgow	240,000	A	Maintenance/repair of office mch
Martec Eng Group Ltd	Glasgow	177,000	A	Manufacture builders metal carpentry/joinery
Total Repair Solutions Ltd	Glasgow	1,800,000	A	Manufacture telegraph/telephone equip
Slumberdown Enterprises Ltd	Hawick	150,000	B	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
Excell Contact Centres LLC	North Ayrshire	250,000	A	Telecommunications
United Glass Ltd	Stirling	975,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Total		8,720,000		
WALES				
Accountis Ltd	Bangor and Carnarfon	240,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Décor Frame Ltd	Bridgend	900,000	A	Manufacture of other products of wood
Georgia-Pacific GB Ltd	Bridgend	3,500,000	B	Manufacture of paper and paperboard
Irvin-GQ Ltd	Bridgend	1,225,000	A	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
Titan Environmental Surveys Ltd	Bridgend	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
British Telecommunications Plc	Cardiff	9,000,000	A	Renting of other mch/equip n.e.s.
Discover E-Solutions Ltd	Cardiff	170,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Pink Panther Digital Solutions Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Seaport Environmental Ltd	Cardiff	162,000	A	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation
Thermatek Ltd	Cardigan	167,000	B	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery
Mekatek Ltd	Carmarthen	85,000	B	Other business activities n.e.s.
DJJ Precision Eng	Cwmbran and Monmouth	200,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Wiltan Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	150,000	A	Other non-ferrous metal production
Acuma Fleet Services Ltd	Flint	120,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Fields (Environmental) Ltd	Flint	160,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
21st Century Windows Ltd	Flint	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
LAS Waste Ltd	Lampeter	150,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
Spadel Ltd	Llandeilo	224,000	B	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
R J Sheet Metal Ltd	Merthyr	250,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
MC 264 Ltd	Newport	200,000	A	Bacon and ham production
MGS Micropure Ltd	Newport	80,000	A	Other business activities nes
Jack Adkins Ltd	Pembroke and Tenby	150,000	A	Retail sale of meat and meat products
Techniglass Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	1,773,000	A	Painting and glazing
Armadillo Solutions Ltd	Rhyl and Denbigh	245,000	A	Other computer related activities
Tillery Valley Foods Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	1,572,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
Virtual Channel Ltd	Swansea	1,800,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
995 Ltd	Swansea	194,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Total		23,317,000		

a Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above, therefore, represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and **not** the amount actually paid to date.

b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Formerly Table G.32

Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

UNITED KINGDOM		Output																
		GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries						
						Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries				Construction output				
		1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)			
		YBEZ		ABMI		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	111.3	2.5			
1999		111.9		804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7	114.9	3.2			
2000		115.3		829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8	121.2	5.5			
2001		117.8		847.0	2.1	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.4	124.9	3.4	113.7	3.6	118.4	-2.3			
2002		119.9		862.3	1.8	99.9 R	-3.6 R	98.5 R	-4.1 R	128.3	2.7	122.2	7.5	118.0 R	-0.3 R			
2002	Q1	118.6		213.3	1.2	99.8	-5.6	98.8 R	-6.4 R	126.8	2.5	119.6	7.3	116.8	-3.4			
	Q2	119.3		214.5	1.6	100.0 R	-4.1 R	98.1 R	-5.0 R	127.5	2.6	120.9	6.9	118.2 R	-0.6 R			
	Q3	120.6		216.8	2.2	100.4 R	-2.9 R	99.1 R	-2.9 R	129.1	3.1	123.1	7.9	119.0	1.2			
	Q4	121.1		217.7	2.2	99.6 R	-1.4 R	98.0 R	-1.8 R	129.7	2.5	125.4	8.0	118.7	2.4			
2003	Q1	121.2 R		218.0 R	2.2 R	99.2	-0.6	98.1	-0.7	130.1 R	2.6 R	128.0	7.0	119.2 R	2.1			
		Income				Prices		Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}						Inventories				
		Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c		RPI		RPIX		All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP ^f		Changes on year 1995 prices ^g				
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion				
		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	3.7	154.2	2.1	1.5		2.3		1.5		1.2		-3.3		-0.4		6.3
2000		115.9	4.7	154.9	0.5	3.0		2.1		11.5		2.6		3.2		0.8		6.0
2001		123.7	6.7	154.1	-0.5	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
2002	Q1	124.5	1.6	39.7	5.6	1.2		2.4		-5.7		-0.3		-4.1		0.0		-0.2
	Q2	126.7	3.8	40.0	4.1	1.2		1.9		-5.8		0.1		-4.4		0.3		-1.8
	Q3	127.1	3.2	40.5	5.4	1.5		2.0		-2.4		0.4		-1.8		0.5		-0.1
	Q4	127.9	0.6	40.4	1.9	2.5		2.6		1.5		1.1		-1.5		0.7		1.5
2003	Q1	3.0		2.9		5.0 R		1.9 R		0.6 R		1.3		1.6
		Expenditure				Fixed investments												
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption				
		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices						
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)			
		ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY				
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	145.0	1.5			
1999		519.2	4.6	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	1.6	17.7	-14.6	94.3	5.3	149.4	3.1			
2000		545.8	5.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	1.8	17.9	1.0	96.1	2.0	152.5	2.1			
2001		567.9	4.1	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	115.9	1.6	17.0	-4.9	98.9	2.9	156.4	2.5			
2002		589.9	3.9	134.3	4.9	138.1	4.1	106.6	-8.0	14.7	-13.5	91.9	-7.0	162.3	3.8			
2002	Q1	145.3	3.8	131.9	5.6	127.1	6.1	26.6	-9.7	3.7	-16.3	22.9	-8.6	40.8	5.7			
	Q2	146.9	4.3	134.0	5.7	132.4	3.9	26.8	-8.8	3.8	-15.1	23.0	-7.7	40.2	4.2			
	Q3	148.0	3.7	135.0	4.8	133.3	4.0	26.6	-7.8	3.6	-10.6	22.9	-7.4	40.4	3.1			
	Q4	149.6	3.6	137.2	5.4	160.3	3.4	26.7	-5.4	3.6	-11.5	23.1	-4.4	40.8	2.2			
2003	Q1	150.2	3.4	137.3	4.1	131.0 R	3.1 R	26.9	1.0	3.6	-3.3	23.2	1.7	41.4	1.5			
		Financial indicators						Trade in goods						Balance of payments				
		Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth M0 M4		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	9.8	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	5.5	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	6.6	137.5	11.5	158.3	12.1	-30.3	-19.1				
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	8.0	139.4	1.4	163.3	3.2	-33.5	-12.5				
2002		106.0	0.2	4.00	1,894	-25.0	7.9	6.0	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	6.1	135.2	-6.8	163.2	-1.9	-8.1	-1.9				
	Q2	105.3	-1.0	4.00	2,263	-17.0	8.8	5.8	142.9	1.9	165.9	0.9	-6.5	-2.7				
	Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00	1,801	-23.0	8.3	5.5	138.5	1.1	165.5	3.4	-8.9	-1.1				
	Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00	1,894	-25.0	6.7	6.1	130.5	-3.5	166.2	2.4	-10.9	-3.1				
2003	Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.86	1,736	-32.1	5.9	6.7	131.9	-2.4	166.6	2.1	-10.2	..				

a	Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.	g	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
b	Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.	h	Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
c	Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.	i	Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
d	Not seasonally adjusted.	j	Average of daily rates.
e	Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.	k	Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
f	FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.		

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.

J.11 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	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	
	Apr	181.2	3.1	180.0	3.0	171.8	2.9	
	May	181.5	3.0	180.2	2.9	171.9	2.7	

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

J.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

United Kingdom			European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area average ^b			
			Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
			CHVJ	CJYR	CLNK	CLNS		
2001	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.5 R	2.5 R	108.4 R	2.6 R	
	May	107.5	1.7	109.0 R	2.9 R	108.9 R	2.9 R	
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.1 R	2.7 R	109.0 R	2.5 R	
	Jul	106.9	1.4	108.8 R	2.4 R	108.8 R	2.3 R	
	Aug	107.3	1.8	108.8 R	2.3 R	108.7 R	2.1 R	
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.1 R	2.1 R	109.0 R	1.9 R	
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.2 R	2.1 R	109.1 R	2.0 R	
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.0 R	1.8 R	109.0 R	1.6 R	
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.5 R	1.9 R	109.5 R	2.0 R	
	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.5 R	2.5 R	109.6 R	2.6 R	
	Feb	107.3	1.5	109.7 R	2.4 R	109.8 R	2.5 R	
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.3 R	2.3 R	110.4 R	2.5 R	
2002	Apr	108.1	1.3	110.8 R	2.1 R	110.9 R	2.3 R	
	May	108.4	0.8	111.0 R	1.8 R	111.1 R	2.0 R	
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.0 R	1.7 R	111.1 R	1.9 R	
	Jul	108.1	1.1	110.8 R	1.9 R	111.0 R	2.0 R	
	Aug	108.4	1.0	110.9 R	1.9 R	111.0 R	2.1 R	
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.2 R	1.9 R	111.3 R	2.1 R	
	Oct	108.9	1.4	111.5 R	2.1 R	111.6 R	2.3 R	
	Nov	108.9	1.6	111.4 R	2.2 R	111.5 R	2.3 R	
	Dec	109.3	1.7	111.9 R	2.2 R	112.0 R	2.3 R	
	Jan	108.6	1.4	111.7 R	2.0 R	111.9 R	2.1 R	
	Feb	109.0	1.6	112.2 R	2.3 R	112.4 R	2.4 R	
	Mar	109.4	1.6	112.8 R	2.3 R	113.1 R	2.4 R	
Apr			109.7	1.5	112.9 P	1.9 P	113.2 P	2.1 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

Note: Formerly Tables H.11 and H.12. From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2002.

P Provisional

Statistical enquiry points

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, claimant count, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
National Statistics enquiry service	0845 601 3034 info@statistics.gov.uk
Skills and 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
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11 nes@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual employment statistics	01633 812038
Sub-regional estimates	01633 812038 annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094

Labour disputes	01633 819205
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal	0114 209 8228
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 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
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&more=n

The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Onlineproducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on pS91. 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. 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.