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

Labour Market
trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 21 August 2003

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

Headlines

① **Employment** rate up in the three months to June 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

① **Unemployment rate** fell in the three months to June 2003 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in July 2003.

Survey data for the three months ending in June show a rise in the working age employment rate, a fall in the unemployment rate and a lower growth rate in average earnings. In July, the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (the claimant count) decreased.

The working-age employment rate was 74.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 63,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 42,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count decreased by 8,800 to 939,200. There was an average monthly fall of 600 over the past three months.

The number of vacancies (three-month average ending July 2003) stood at 605,100, down 20,100 from a year ago.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings was 3.1 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the previous month.

New this month

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

July 2003 data: Claimant count and vacancies;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

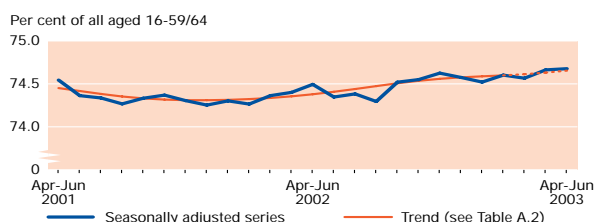


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

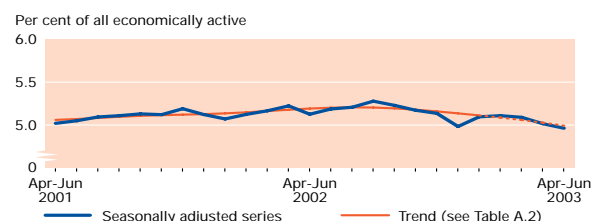
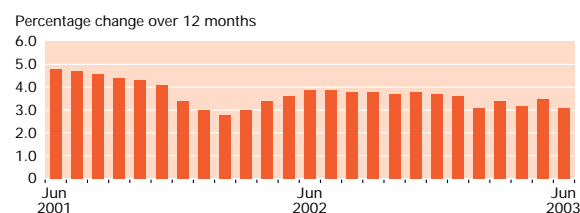


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

① **Employment rate** was 74.7 per cent among people of working age in the three months to June 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to March 2003 and up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

① **Unemployment rate** was 5.0 per cent in the three months to June 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to March 2003 and down 0.2 percentage points from the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

① **Employment** was 27.92 million in the three months to June 2003, up 224,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

① **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).

① **Unemployment level** was 1.46 million in the three months to June 2003. This is 38,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

① **Claimant count** down 8,800 on the month to July 2003 to 939,200. Claimant count rate in July 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the June 2003 rate (Table A.3).

① **Economic activity rate** was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in the three months to June 2003, unchanged from the three months to March 2003 but up 0.1 percentage point on the year (Table A.1).

① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the three months to June 2003, unchanged from the three months to March 2003 but down 0.1 percentage point on the year (Table A.1).

① **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.1 per cent in June 2003, down 0.8 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.4 percentage points from the May 2003 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

① There were 605,100 **job vacancies** (not seasonally adjusted) on average in the three months ending July 2003, down 20,100 from the same period a year earlier. There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs, down 0.1 from a year ago.

① Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** up 85,000 from the three months to June 2003 to 15.08 million, and **women** down 21,000 in the same period to 12.84 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 47,000 in the three months to June 2003 to 20.74 million. People in **part-time employment** up 16,000 over the same period to 7.19 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.6 per cent (129,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.51 million in the three months to June 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 897.3 million in the three months to June 2003, virtually unchanged from the three months to March 2003. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.2 per cent combined with a fall of 0.2 per cent in the average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 11,000 over the year to stand at 202,000 in the three months to June 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** decreased 5,000 over the year to stand at 310,000 in the three months to June 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** increased by 17,000 over the year to stand at 399,000 in the three months to June 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in most regions over the year but up in the Eastern, London, South East and West Midlands 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.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 12,000 over the year to stand at 140,600 in July 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 254,400 in July 2003, a rise of 6,400 since July 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,400 in July 2003, a rise of 100 since July 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	July 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	42,038	+1,347
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,212	-732
25 and over, more than two years	43,974	-14,257
Total	115,224	-13,642

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.38 million in the three months to June 2003. Of this total, 15.96 million were men and 13.42 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 25,000 over the quarter to 7.71 million in the three months to June 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 8,000. The number not wanting a job was up 96,000 over the year to 5.57 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 89,000 over the year to 2.15 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 233,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) over the year, there was an increase in the number in employment of 224,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 38,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 47,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in the three months to June 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the three months to March 2003, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, down 0.3 percentage points from the three months to March 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 LFS Male employment

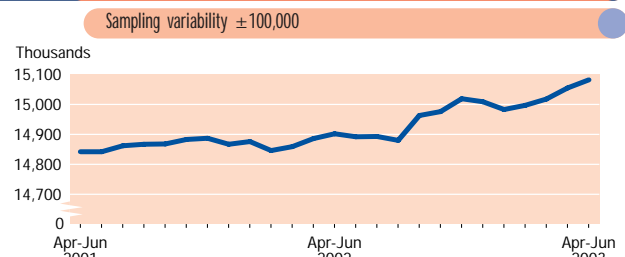


Figure 5 LFS Female employment

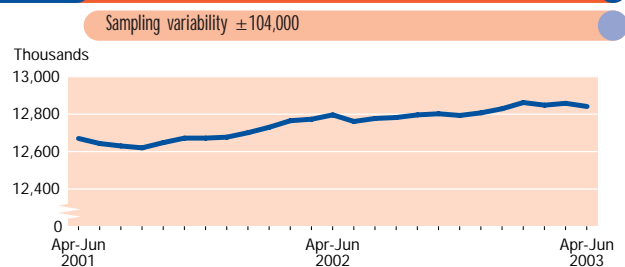


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

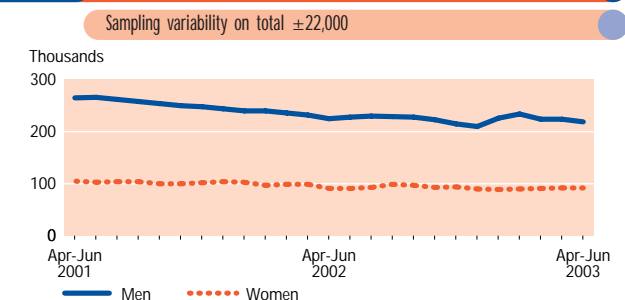


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

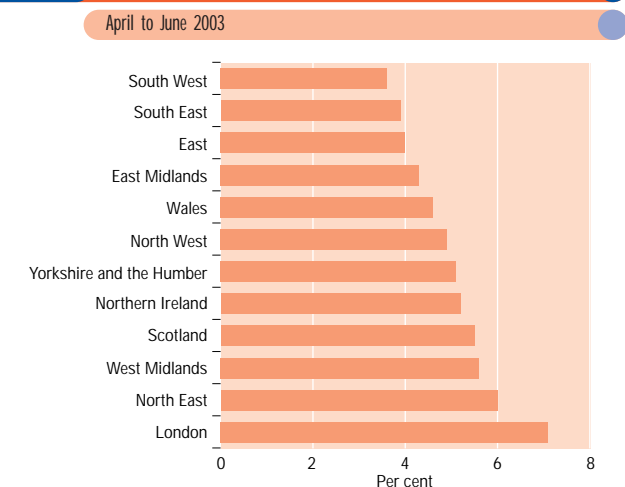


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

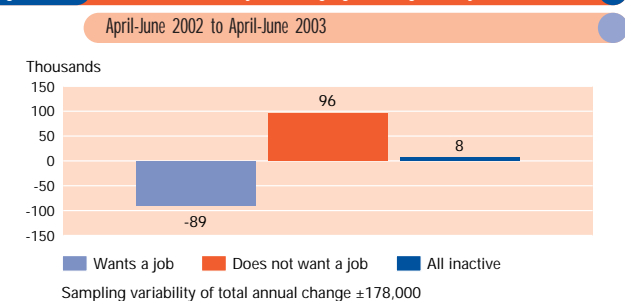


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

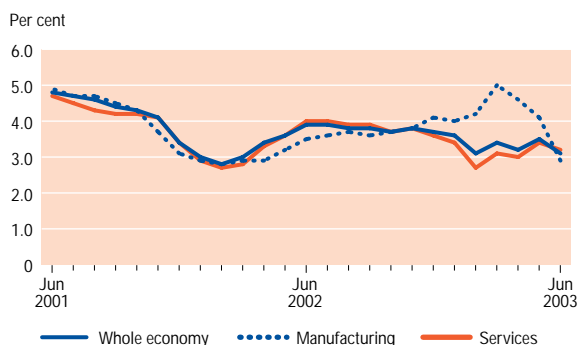


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

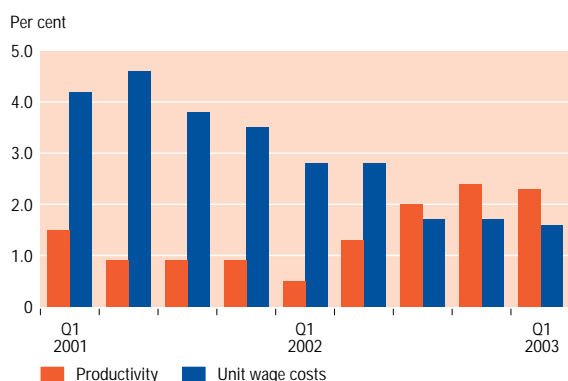
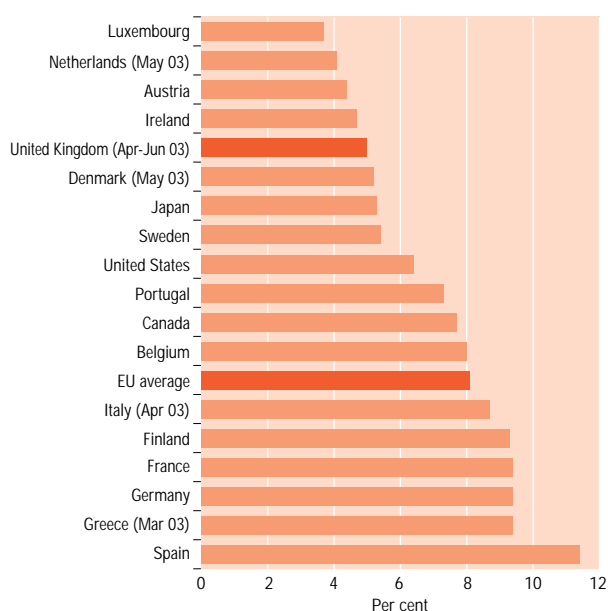


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, June 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 May 2003 show that 6.4 per thousand employees had been made redundant in the three months before interview. 8.2 per thousand male employees and 4.5 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months before interview. Of those made redundant, 41.5 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.31, August 2003).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.1 per cent. This is down 0.4 percentage points from the May 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to June 2003 was 3.3 per cent, unchanged from the May 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for June 2003 was 2.9 per cent, down 1.2 percentage points from the May 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase was 2.5 per cent for June 2003, down 0.4 percentage points from the May 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.2 per cent in June 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the May 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 5.1 per cent in June 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the May 2003 rate. This is up 1.6 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 2.6 per cent in June 2003, down 0.5 percentage points from the May 2003 rate. This is down 1.3 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2003, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of **output per filled job** was 5.0 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2003, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 2.0 per cent lower in the three months ending June 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 2.3 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 1.6 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK unemployment rate** in the three-months to June 2003 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 8.1 per cent in June 2003 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands (Figure 11, Table C.5).
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent over the 12 months to June 2003, compared with 1.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.0 per cent.

VACANCIES

- ① The average number of vacancies in the three months ending July 2003 was 605,100, down 20,100 from the same period a year ago (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- ① There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs in the three months ending July 2003, down 0.1 from a year earlier.
- ① Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① Number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 1,154,500 from 124 stoppages. Some 40 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.
- ① Number of working days lost in June 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 33,100 from 16 stoppages. (Figure 13, Tables H.11 and H.12).

Figure 12 Total vacancies

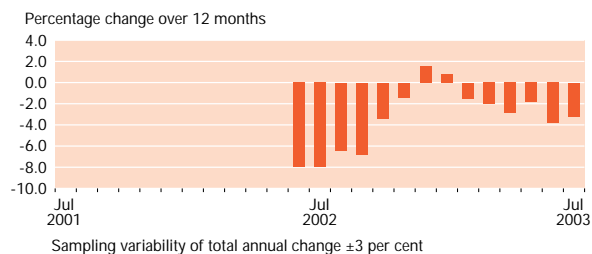
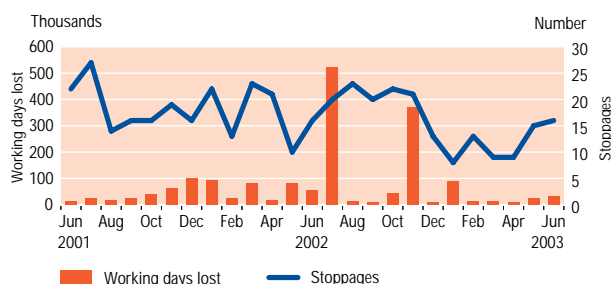


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① 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 (Table G.1, May 2003).
- ① The number of people in-learning on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeship** reached 120,800 at the end of October 2002. The number in learning on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship was 113,300 at the end of October 2002 (Table G.1, May 2003).
- ① Starts on **Work-Based Learning for Young People** in the quarter ending October 2002 were 45,900 for Foundation Modern Apprenticeship, up 20 per cent on the same quarter in 2001. Advanced Modern Apprenticeship starts were 22,600, a fall of 4 per cent (Table G.2, May 2003).
- ① 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).
- ① 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, May 2003).
- ① 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, May 2003).
- ① 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, May 2003).
- ① A further 237,200 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of March 2003.
- ① 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, May 2003).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ① **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices rose by 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2003 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2002, GDP has risen by 1.8 per cent.
- ① In July the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 140.2. This was 0.4 per cent below the June figure of 140.8 and 4.4 per cent higher than the July 2002 level.
- ① In the three months to June 2003, **manufacturing output** rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- ① The provisional estimate of total **business investment** for Q2, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,754m, down by £308m over the previous quarter. This provisional estimate is 1.1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent lower than the second quarter of 2002.
- ① **The balance of trade in goods** in the three months to June 2003 was in deficit by £11.1 billion, unchanged from the previous three months and up from a deficit of £10.3 billion a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June 2003 were 2.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 7.5 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June 2003 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 2.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ① The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 181.3 for July 2003, unchanged from June 2003.
- ① In the year to July 2003, the all items RPI rose by 3.1 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent in June 2003.
- ① Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.9 per cent, up from 2.8 per cent in June 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 **workforce jobs** data.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

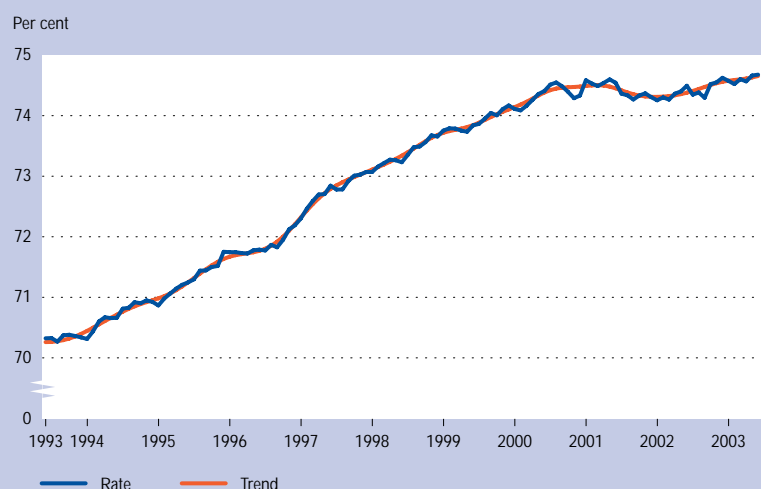
13 August 2003

By Claire Macaulay, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

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

For further information, e-mail claire.macaulay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6180.

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

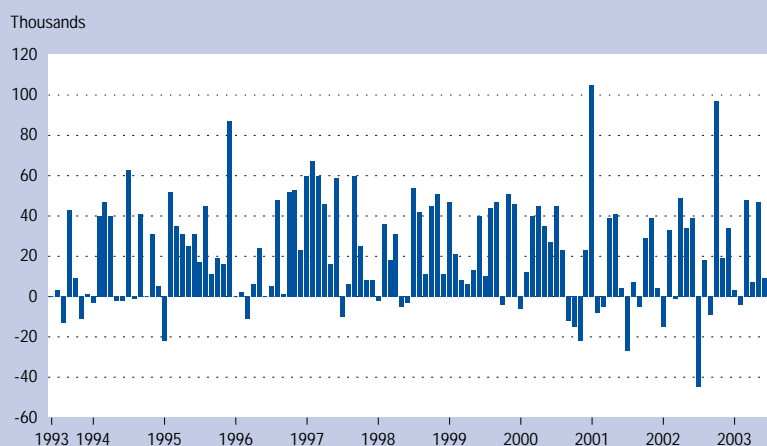


Source: Labour Force Survey

Summary

The latest labour market picture remains similar to that seen in recent months. The rate of improvement is slow relative to the late 1990s, but to the extent that the labour market has flattened off it has done so sustaining both high rates of employment and low rates of unemployment. Consequently, the labour market generally continues to look healthy. For example, the employment rate appears to be rising slightly, and the employment level continues to rise, driven of late by self-employment. Unemployment appears to be falling slightly and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance have decreased marginally of late. Overall, the unemployment picture appears flat. The level of vacancies is down slightly year-on-year and the rate of earnings growth remains subdued, though it has increased marginally this month.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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 GDP 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. The latest employment figures for April to June show the working-age employment rate up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter at 74.7 per cent (see **Figure 1**). At 27.922 million, the 16 and over employment level is up 63,000 on the quarter (compared with a 224,000 increase on the year). This is the highest level on record.

The overlapping changes (see red box) for employment show that although the movements have generally been more erratic over the past three years, following the

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.

consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s, there have now been increases in eight of the past nine months (see **Figure 2**). The latest figure shows an increase of 9,000 between March-May and April-June. Overall, the recent movements are consistent with the view that the employment level is continuing to increase. The latest workforce jobs figures (March) also show a rise of 45,000 on the quarter. Within this, 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.

Looking at employment by type, the increases this quarter have been entirely driven by an increase in the self-employment category (119,000). This increase shows in both the full- and part-time self-employed data (see **Figure 3**) with men dominating the full-time and women dominating the part-time. Breaking the category down further, sex and age have some interesting revelations. The vast majority of these increases are due to those aged 35-49 and 50-60/64. Looking in more depth to include full- and part-time self-employed, over 60,000 men of age 35-49 have moved into full-time self-employment over the year. Also, there has been an increase of 20,000 in the number of men aged 50-64 working in part-time self-employment. Over 30,000 women of the 35-49 age group have also entered the part-time self-employed category. The main increase in self-employment has come in the construction sector, particularly among men in the 35-49 age group. There have also been large increases of late in the banking and finance sector for those aged 25 and over.

The preliminary estimate for output growth in the second quarter of 2003 is 0.3 per cent; manufacturing output is estimated to be unchanged, following declines during most of the previous two years. Services are estimated to have grown by 0.4 per cent, with strong growth in distribution, hotels and catering. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing recorded an increase in July, the highest since May 2002. They reported firmer orders suggesting that steady recovery in manufacturing activity looks set to continue in the coming months. In the service industries, CIPS reported the fastest growth since May 2002 and the eighteenth month of growth in the past nineteen months; following a small contraction in

Figure 3 Numbers of people self-employed; United Kingdom; June 1993 to June 2003

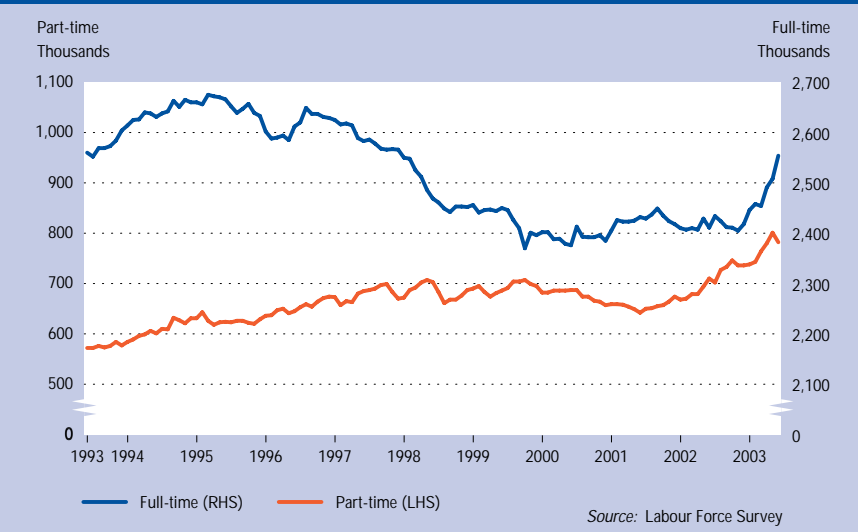


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; June 1993 to June 2003

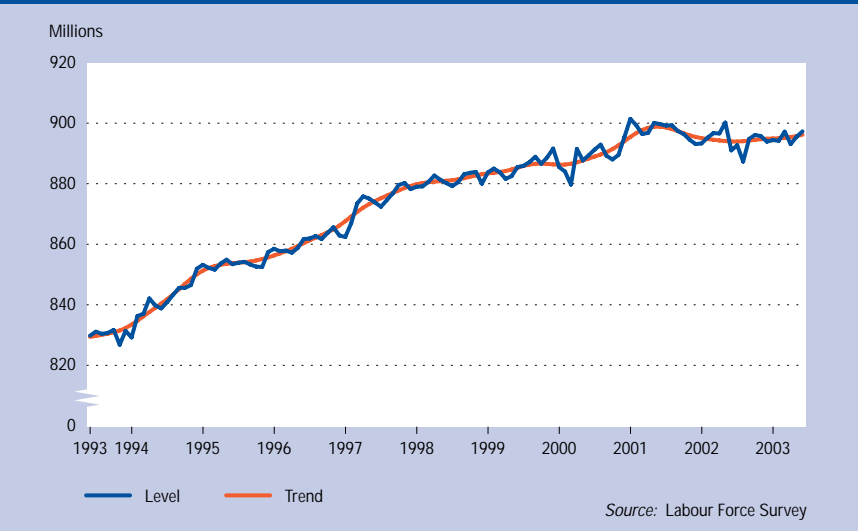
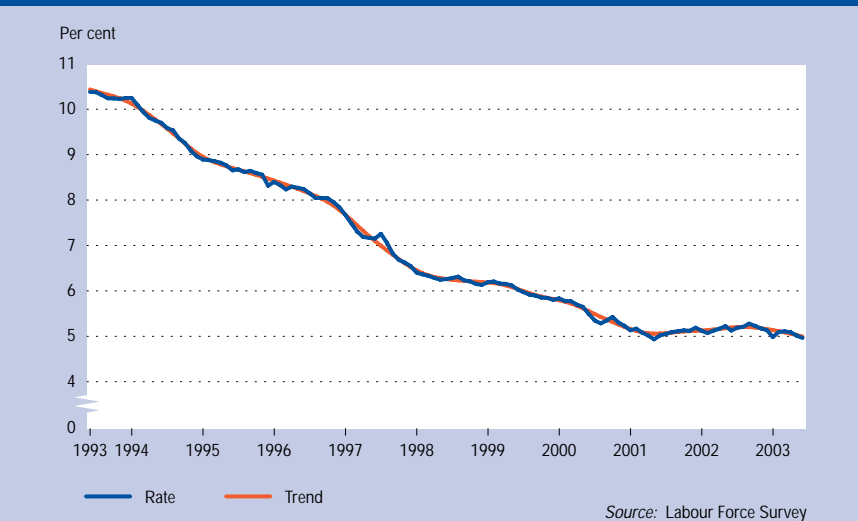


Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; June 1993 to June 2003



March, the sector appears to be recovering with activity expanding at an increasing rate.

Total weekly hours remain at a historically high level following growth over much of the past decade. Apart from 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 was unchanged with a total of 897.3 million hours (see **Figure 4**).

Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for April to June suggest that unemployment is now falling slightly. The unemployment rate at 5.0 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down

42,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.458 million. Overall, the assessment is that the trend in the unemployment rate is falling.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 16,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the March-May and April-June quarters (see **Figure 6**). This is the third fall following two consecutive monthly rises. However, given the volatility, one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one or two small changes.

The decrease in unemployment over the quarter was reflected in all of the unemployment categories. The number of people unemployed for up to six months was the largest decrease, falling by 22,000 on the quarter to stand at 946,000. 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 fell 7,000. The number of people unemployed for over 12 months is down 14,000 on the quarter. Unemployment for over 24 months is at its lowest level since the series began. The working-age unemployment level is also at its lowest since the series began, with both being particularly low for women.

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 8,800 in the latest month (July). The previous month's claimant count figure was revised downwards by 4,000 making a fall of 2,300 instead of an increase of 1,700 and therefore making two consecutive monthly falls. However, the changes remain 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 18 months, the longest such run for the current series which goes back to 1971. The trend in the claimant count level is no longer rising and is now close to flat (see **Figure 7**). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent for the nineteenth consecutive month, the lowest since August 1975. There was a sharp fall in inflows (down 8,200) and outflows increased slightly (300).

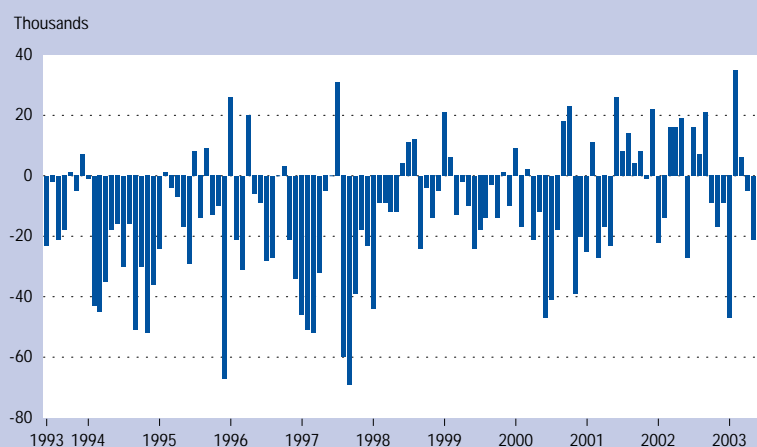
Vacancies

This is the second monthly release of the results of the ONS's national Vacancy Survey as National Statistics. The level of vacancies for May to July 2003 was 605,100, a fall of 20,100 from a year ago. Overall, the level of vacancies this year has been similar to last year, but down slightly. Looking at the industry breakdown, one sector to see an increase in the number of vacancies, year-on-year, is public administration, education and health, where vacancies are up 8.1 per cent. The biggest falls have come in manufacturing and finance and business services (down 19.6 and 8.1 per cent respectively).

Economic inactivity

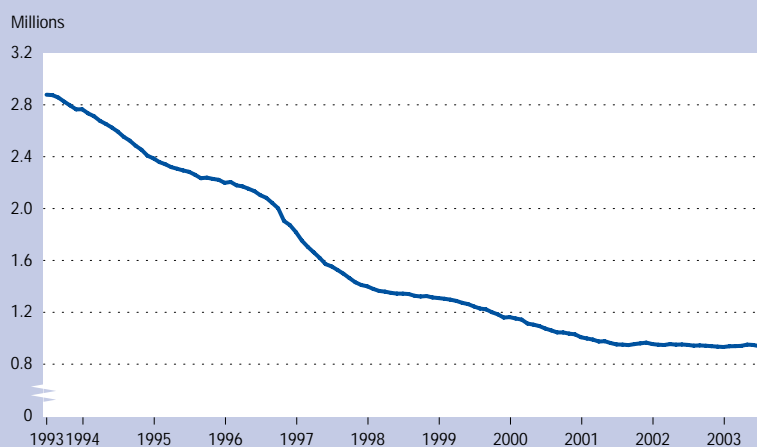
Looking at working-age inactivity, both the level and the rate rose throughout most of 2000 and 2001, with the level peaking at 7.777 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back and now stand at 7.712m. The

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Claimant count Job-seeker's Allowance; United Kingdom; July 1993 to July 2003



Source: Claimant count

level has increased slightly on the quarter (up 25,000), and this increase was entirely driven by women (56,000) while levels for men fell (down 31,000). Those who did not want a job rose by 34,000 with women accounting for 76,000 of the increase. Those who want a job showed a decrease of 9,000, this decline being dominated by women (down 20,000) compared with men (up 10,000). The inactivity rate remains unchanged on the quarter to stand at 21.3 per cent, and overall the trend appears to be levelling off. (see **Figure 8**).

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (spring 2003, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a fall on the quarter. The redundancy rate was 6.4 per 1,000 employees, down 1.1 on the previous quarter, and 1.6 per 1,000 employees on the year. The re-employment rate rose this quarter, increasing from 33.6 to 41.5 per cent. However, the figures are not seasonally adjusted and the re-employment rate remains marginally down on the year.

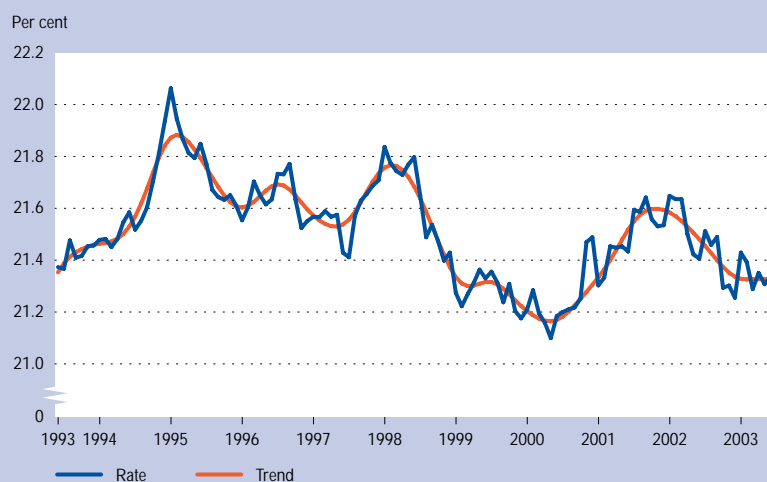
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was down 0.4 percentage points to 3.1 per cent in the three months to June. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonus series, annual growth fell 0.2 percentage points to 3.4 per cent in June (see **Figure 9**).

The overall picture is of subdued earnings growth, and the main stories within this month's data are the partial recovery in public sector earnings but the ongoing fall in the manufacturing series. Looking at the single month percentage change on a year earlier, the public sector saw growth rise to 5.5 per cent in June from 4.6 per cent in May. This increase was largely due to bonus timing effects and also the effect of the half-term school holiday in May coming out of the calculation.

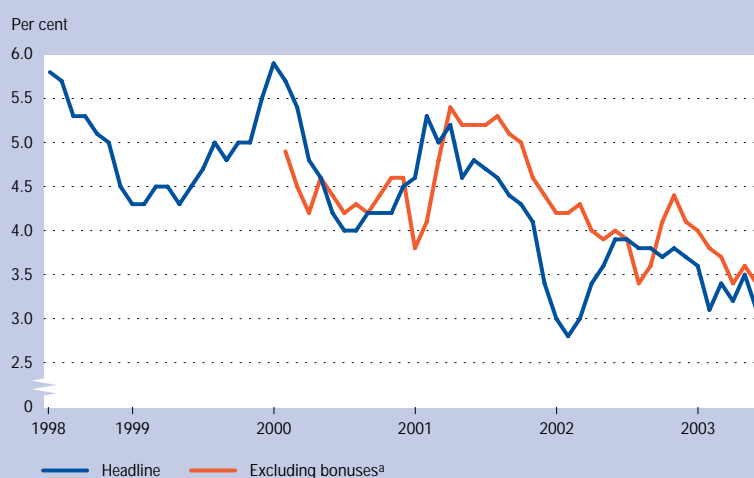
This contrasts with the private sector where earnings growth has fallen to 2.7 per cent from 2.9 per cent in June. This reflects a combination of changes in timing of bonuses and the effect of additional overtime in the retail trade and repairs sector in May coming out of the data. Looking at the manufacturing sector, growth fell slightly to 3.0 per cent and remains well below the 6.6 per cent seen in March.

Figure 8 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; June 1993 to June 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; June 1998 to June 2003



a Not seasonally adjusted

Source: Average Earnings Index

Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly	Annual 1984-91 Three-month averages from spring 1992
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
Vacancy Survey	6,000 businesses	Monthly	Three-month averages from June 2001
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.

New Deal for people aged 25 and over

ASSESSMENT OF the New Deal programme for people aged 25 and over (ND25 plus) has found that, for men, ND25 plus participants were 4 percentage points less likely to be unemployed 12 months after entering the programme than if it had not been introduced. For women, the impact was negligible.

A report published by the Department for Work and Pensions brings together the available evidence from research into ND25 plus. It covers both qualitative and quantitative analysis, and new analysis of administrative data for clients who have participated in ND25 plus over the past four years.

The national ND25 plus programme has passed through three distinct phases of operation: the original programme (June 1998 to April 2000); the enhanced programme (April 2000 to April 2001); and the re-engineered programme (April 2001 to present day). In addition, a number of pilots operated in 28 areas between November 1998 and March 2001.

There were a little below half a million ND25 plus entrants between June 1998 and June 2002. Around one in six entrants were

women, around three-quarters were aged 25 to 49, and over time there was an increasing percentage of entrants from ethnic minorities and from people with a disability. For leavers, around one half returned to claim JSA, while roughly one in six went into unsubsidised employment.

In the pilots, roughly 8 per cent more pilot participants had left JSA 18 months after entering ND25 plus than members of a comparison group. There was some evidence that pilot participants were more likely to leave JSA to go into work. There was no evidence of any increase in a range of measures of employability, and mixed evidence on the quality of jobs achieved by pilot participants.

The re-engineered programme introduced in April 2001 addressed some of the problems identified with the earlier programmes, creating an individually tailored package of provision for participants and greater flexibility for PAs. The change to mandatory programme participation after the Gateway meant that many more participants took an active role in the programme through participation in the Intensive Activity Period (13 weeks' activity following the Gateway). Some

concerns remained about the follow-through stage, where clients' needs were varied.

Employers have played a key role in ND25 plus. Many employers were motivated by the reduction in costs from the employment subsidy, and in general employers felt the size of the subsidy was about right in terms of covering additional costs and making long-term unemployed recruits economically viable.

The report shows that Personal Advisers (PAs) have played a key role in all aspects of the programme, and the experience of PAs led to positive programme changes. Training for NDPAs was often felt to be disappointing, particularly when their role was expanding.

• The report (Ref W161) was compiled by David Wilkinson of the Policy Studies Institute. It is available from DWP Research Management, Level 2, Kings Court, 80 Hanover Way, Sheffield S3 7UF, tel. 0114 209 8299, fax 0114 209 8190, e-mail research-management@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. It can also be downloaded from DWP website www.dwp.gov.uk.

New Deal for Lone Parents

COST BENEFIT analysis of New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) during 2000/01 shows that the national programme resulted in over 26,000 additional job entries from people joining the scheme during this period, and provided a net economic benefit to society of £4,400 from each additional job.

These are findings from the second synthesis report of the national evaluation of NDLP published by the Department for Work and Pensions and compiled by Martin Evans, Jane Millar and Sophie Sarre of the Centre for the Analysis of Social Policy at the University of Bath.

The review brings together a wide range of evidence on the effectiveness of NDLP, including individual evaluation reports

produced by DWP, new analysis and interpretation of statistical data and relevant external research. It includes, for the first time, evidence on the cost-effectiveness of the programme and explores the main themes arising from all the sources, before going on to make a number of policy recommendations. The report draws on data on NDLP since its inception in 1997, but focuses on evaluation evidence produced since the last synthesis report in July 2002.

NDLP has grown and developed over time, and participation rates and profiles have changed. Participation in NDLP has increased since the introduction of compulsory Personal Advisor (PA) meetings; however, the total proportion of lone parents on Income Support

participating was still only in the region of 9 per cent. This was partly because PA meetings were still being rolled out and, at present, not everyone was covered. Those most likely to participate were highest qualified claimants, who were close to being job-ready. Those least likely to participate had two or more children, a child aged under three years, or had health problems or a disability.

Since October 1998, 53 per cent of all leavers from the programme had left Income Support and entered work of at least 16 hours per week. Current estimates suggested that NDLP increased exits from benefit to work by 24 percentage points over a nine-month period. In other words, it roughly doubled the employment chances

for those who took part.

Job entry (outcomes) was below average for lone fathers, teenage and older lone parents, those with ill health or disabilities and ethnic minorities. It was also lower for lone parents with very young children, or with large families. Outcomes were slightly lower for lone parents entering the programme via compulsory PA meetings. Locational factors also had a strong influence on outcomes. Job quality, satisfaction and sustainability were generally better for NDLP participants than for non-participants.

There was some evidence of cycling between benefit and work. Around 29 per cent of NDLP leavers returned to Income Support within 12 months, and around 7 per

cent of participants were on the programme for at least a third time.

The range of services on offer had increased over time. Lone parents rated the programme and PAs highly. The innovative schemes that had run alongside NDLP at various times had provided a useful service to less job-ready lone parents, providing both emotional and practical support.

As well as the economic gains from additional jobs, cost benefit analysis showed that NDLP resulted in a net exchequer saving of just under £1,600 for each additional job entry, taking into account the effects on tax and benefits. The analysis used results from the NDLP quantitative survey to make assumptions about the number and duration of additional

jobs. The results suggested that the NDLP programme would continue to be cost effective following the introduction of further measures such as compulsory work-focused interviews, and the new Tax Credits.

- The full research report *New Deal for Lone Parents: second Synthesis Report of the national evaluation* (ref. W163) is available from DWP Research Management, Level 2, Kings Court, 80 Hanover Way, Sheffield S3 7UF, tel. 0114 209 8299, fax 0114 209 8190, e-mail research-management@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. The report and its summary may also be downloaded from DWP website www.dwp.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

Women's relative pay

THE GAP between the wages paid to men and women in Great Britain is over 25 per cent in today's labour market: women earn on average less than £7.50 an hour compared with men's average wage of £10.27 an hour. According to new research a significant part of the gender wage gap is due to women earning low wages when working part-time or returning to work after having children.

The research, which was presented at the British Household Panel Survey 2003 conference in July, found that: part-time work has a negative effect on the hourly wage rate; working in a female-dominated occupation is associated with lower wages; part-time workers earn just 61 per cent of men's wages; qualifications are not a source of the gender wage gap; and those who are engaged in family care work have less support in returning to work than people on unemployment benefits. The research addressed the nature and explanation of the gender wage gap in Great Britain by using data available in the British Household Panel Survey, statistical modelling and an ontology of gender taking into account not only the constitution of gender in the family, but also occupational segregation, the industrial relations system, education, the state and civil society. The authors used multiple regression and simulation techniques in presenting their analyses.

Part-time work is more prevalent in the UK than in many other OECD countries,

making a significant contribution to the overall gender pay gap. There is evidence that some women returning to employment on a part-time basis after a period of childcare do so to a more restricted labour market and suffer downward occupational mobility. Part-time workers on average receive lower wages than women employed full-time and less again than men employed full-time. While the gap between the hourly wages of women and men employed full-time narrowed from 66 per cent to 82 per cent of men's wages between 1974 and 2000, the relative wages of women employed part-time to those of all men stayed at around 60 per cent. The research also found that the number of years spent working part-time was significant: the more years spent working part-time the lower the wages.

Findings from regression equations suggested that a rise in a unit of education is associated with a greater increase in women's wages than men's wages, that is, women appear to experience marginally higher returns to education than men. Women with degrees earn twice as much as women with no qualifications as compared with men with degrees who earn 78 per cent more than men with no qualifications. However, women with no qualifications earn 72 per cent of the wages of men with no qualifications, while women with first degrees earn 82 per cent of the wages of men with degrees.

Motherhood affects women's earnings

only insofar as mothers reduce their full-time employment to part-time and take breaks out of the labour market. While mothers with dependent children earn less than women without, the raw returns for the 17 per cent of those women who have dependent children and who have histories of uninterrupted full-time employment show that they earn more than the average woman with dependent children (£8.65 an hour compared with £7.00 an hour).

In order to focus on the difference in levels of each explanatory factor for men versus women, the authors hypothetically raised women's levels of those factors that are positively associated with higher wages to the same level as men's. The simulation increased women's years of full-time employment, reduced their years of part-time employment, and reduced their family-care interruptions. The results suggested that if women were to increase their time in education by 0.3 years the gender pay gap would close by 4 per cent; if they were to increase the number of years they spend in full-time employment to match that of men the pay gap would close by 23 per cent; if their part-time work were reduced by 4.1 years the gap would be reduced by 12 per cent; if they were to reduce the time they spend on family care by 3.2 years the gap would close by 15 per cent; if they were as likely as men to work in large firms the gap would close by 3 per cent; if men and women were equally distributed through the occupational structure the gap would close

by 8 per cent; and the elimination of the effect of being female would reduce the gap by 36 per cent. The authors concluded that in order to reduce the gender pay gap attention should be focused on the training needs of part-time workers and those returning to work.

Part-time working and women's participation in the labour market were also examined in a further research paper presented at the Institute for Social and Economic Research in July. This paper contrasted the north and south of Europe, showing that in northern countries part-time employment was widespread and represented most of the opportunities offered to women, whereas part-time

working in the south was rare and its absence was an important explanation for the low employment rates of married women, particularly those with children. The author found a positive effect of part-time working and childcare services on women's decisions both to work and also to have children.

- *The UK gender wage gap and gendered work histories* was presented by S. Walby and W. Olsen at the British Household Panel Survey 2003 conference at the Institute for Social and Economic Research in July. The research was conducted with support from the Cabinet

Office Women and Equality Unit, and is available on the website at www.iser.essex.ac.uk/activities/conferences/bhps-2003/download.php. Further information may be obtained from W. Olsen, tel. 0161 275 3043, e-mail wendy.olsen@man.ac.uk or from ISER Communications Adviser, tel. 0117 983 9770, e-mail iserpress@essex.ac.uk. *Analysing women's employment and fertility rates in Europe: differences and similarities across European countries*, by C. Pronzato, was presented at the EPUNet 2003 conference at the Institute for Social and Economic Research in July. For further information e-mail Chiara Pronzato at chiara.pronzato@unito.it, or ISER Communications Adviser at iserpress@essex.ac.uk, tel. 0117 983 9770.

Teleworking

WOMEN USE teleworking to work from home, while men tend to use information technology to support multilocal working. Around 6 per cent of all people in employment in the UK in spring 2002 were teleworking. Of the 1.78 million teleworkers, nearly 400,000 worked mainly in their own homes and over 800,000 used their home as a base for mobile teleworking. Some 53 per cent of telehomeworkers were women and 79 per cent of mobile teleworkers were men.

These findings come from new analyses of Labour Force Survey data published recently by the Institute for Employment Studies. The analysis identified three categories of teleworker: telehomeworkers, who spend most of their time working at home and who require a telecommunications link to deliver work to their employer or client; multilocal teleworkers, who mainly work from their homes as a base and who require a telecommunications link to deliver work to their employer or client; and occasional teleworkers, who worked remotely at some time during the week of the Labour Force Survey and who require a telecommunications link to deliver work to their employer or client. The researchers also identified workers who work remotely using information and telecommunications technologies but who say that they do not require these technologies in order to work remotely. These were designated 'eEnabled remote workers'.

Telehomeworkers are much more likely

to work part-time than mobile teleworkers, which the researchers suggest is associated with the traditional role of women looking after children. While 12 per cent of all women in employment had children under five, among telehomeworkers this rose to 23 per cent. In contrast, 15 per cent of men in work had young children but only 10 per cent of male teleworkers did.

Teleworkers are most likely to be aged between 36 and 55, ages at which people are most likely to have the skills they need and be mature enough to be trusted by managers to work independently. Children may also provide a strong motivation to work at home. The researchers find it surprising, therefore, that older workers whose children are more likely to have left home and who may have fewer ICT skills are only slightly less likely to be teleworkers (7 per cent of 56 to 65-year-olds, compared with 7 to 8 per cent in the two younger age groups). However the researchers point out that there is a strong correlation between teleworking and self-employment and there are higher levels of self-employment among older workers. The researchers also looked at whether disabled people were making greater than average use of teleworking but found that there was a relatively small difference. Some 14 per cent of teleworkers were disabled compared with 12 per cent of all people in employment.

The majority of teleworkers are in managerial, professional or technical occupations, but telehomeworkers include a

much larger number of administrative and secretarial workers. Teleworkers, especially those who telework only occasionally, are also more likely than average to be university graduates. Some 38 per cent of all teleworkers and 53 per cent of occasional teleworkers had a degree level qualification. Mobile teleworkers were least likely to be graduates, which may be explained by the relatively high proportion of this group who are workers in technical and associate technical occupations and skilled trades. These workers are more likely to have technical qualifications than degrees.

Not surprisingly, the business and financial sector was found to have the largest number of teleworkers. The largest number of occasional teleworkers was in public administration, education and health. This reflects the practice of allowing informal occasional home-based working common in many local and national government organisations in the UK, as well as the long tradition among teachers and academic researchers of doing work such as course-preparation and report-writing at home. The mobile teleworker group shows a strong presence in the manufacturing and construction industries, in keeping with the bias towards technical and skilled trades occupations in this group.

- Teleworking factsheets are available from IES by contacting Sue Kent or Andy Davidson on 01273 678322.

Job satisfaction

LOW PAID workers appear to be more satisfied with their jobs than higher paid workers, and movement out of low paid into higher paying jobs does not always bring about higher levels of job satisfaction. For higher paid workers, higher pay increases overall job satisfaction but for the low paid it has no significant effect, although it does significantly increase their satisfaction with pay. Data on workers' own assessments of job satisfaction suggest that the idea that there are 'good' and 'bad' jobs appears to be an oversimplification.

Data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) from 1991 to 1997, which asks workers to rank their job on a scale of one to seven according to how they feel about it in terms of overall job satisfaction, were analysed in a paper presented at the British Household Panel Survey 2003 conference at the Institute for Social and Economic Research in July. Low paid workers were defined as those who earn less than two-thirds of the median wage. The analysis also incorporated comparison pay for each group of workers, which was derived from a nationally representative sample in the New Earnings Survey

Apart from measuring overall job satisfaction levels, the BHPS also measures respondents' levels of satisfaction with individual facets such as job security, the quality of work, the hours worked and the pay. Overall satisfaction was greater among the low paid than the higher paid (5.54 as opposed to 5.36). This was true for all individual facets with the exception of pay, where the low paid scored 4.30 compared with 4.70 for the higher paid, so it is not the case that the lower paid are not concerned at all about their level of pay. Overall, women (who are more likely to be low paid than men) rate their jobs more highly than do men, and this is true among both the lower and the higher paid. Women showed

higher satisfaction than men in each of the facets of job satisfaction, apart from satisfaction with job security in the higher paid sector.

Modelling was carried out to examine the impact of a job change on job satisfaction, taking into account changes in income, hours of work and a set of individual specific and job specific characteristics. Random-effects estimation was used to deal with problems of individual heterogeneity in the sample. The authors further expanded their model to incorporate the suggestion that job satisfaction is also affected by relative pay, that is, when a worker's income falls relative to other people's there is a feeling of relative deprivation.

The model was run for the whole sample and then split by sex. Findings showed that for women absolute pay, but not comparative pay, was a significant determinant of job satisfaction. The analysis also demonstrated that pay was considerably more important to men than to women in determining satisfaction at work. Married women, but not men, reported significantly higher levels of job satisfaction.

The sample was then split into the low paid and the higher paid. Women were still significantly happier at work than men, whether low paid or highly paid. Analysis also suggested that overtime working reduced the job satisfaction of low paid women more than the premium overtime pay increased it.

During the seven-year period 1991 to 1997 there were 2,328 job changes involving movements either from a low paid to a higher paid job or the reverse; there were slightly more upward movements than downward. Almost three-quarters of the sample were in the higher paid category throughout the period, and around 15 per cent in the lower. About one-third of those moving from low paid to higher paid jobs reported an increase in job

satisfaction, but about a quarter reported a reduction. For women, the proportion expressing a reduction in job satisfaction when moving from a lower paid to a higher paid job was lower than for men, but so was the proportion expressing an increase in job satisfaction. This is consistent with pay being less critical for women than for men.

Moving from the lower paid into the higher paid sector increased satisfaction with pay for both men and women (by 9.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively). The effects were stronger for younger women (14 per cent) and younger men (10 per cent) than for older women and men. The effects were stronger for full-time than for part-time workers and for those who had left their previous job voluntarily.

The authors conclude that low paid workers, particularly women, obtain a substantial part of job satisfaction from non-pecuniary benefits. Satisfaction with their ability to use their initiative and satisfaction with the nature of the work itself ranked more highly than pay. They suggest that their findings cast doubt, at least for the UK, on the European Commission assertion that low paid jobs are inherently jobs of low quality.

• *Lower pay, higher pay, earnings mobility and job satisfaction* was compiled by R. Leontaridi and P. Sloane, and was presented at the British Household Panel Survey 2003 conference in July. For further information contact Professor Peter Sloane, tel. 01792 513 319, e-mail p.j.sloane@swansea.ac.uk, or ISER Communications Adviser, tel. 0117 983 9770, e-mail iserpress@essex.ac.uk. The report can be downloaded from <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/activities/conferences/bhps-2003/docs/pdf/papers/sloane.pdf>.

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

Improvements introduced

June – August 2003

As part of the development of a framework for subnational labour market statistics, ONS published a new jobs density indicator, for UA/LADs and NUTS 3 areas in July (see pp407-13, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2003). This indicator is the number of jobs in an area divided by the working-age population of the area. The new indicator will be introduced for other local geographies later in the year. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.*

Results of ONS's enterprise-based survey of job vacancies which had been published on an experimental basis since September 2002 were adopted as National Statistics on 17 June 2003. They now appear monthly in the labour market statistics First Release and *Labour Market Trends*. *Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.*

An experimental web-based manual has recently been published on the National Statistics website. *Labour Market Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* will help users to interpret data within the framework of labour market statistics, and promote coherence and consistency in the information produced by ONS. This manual will also include the blueprint for the subnational labour market statistics framework. The manual can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/labour_manual. See also the article in the August issue of *Labour Market Trends* (pp415-9). *Contact: Judi Morgan, tel. 020 7533 5293 or e-mail judi.morgan@ons.gov.uk.*

The annual article on public and private sector employment, which appears in *Economic Trends*, has been substantially revised. The new article was published on the ONS website on 28 July and is also published in this issue of *Labour Market Trends* (see pp453-66). *Contact: Rhys Herbert, tel. 01633 816162 or e-mail rhys.herbert@ons.gov.uk.*

ONS is developing historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent basis. Experimental estimates were published on the ONS website in August 2003 (also see pp467-75). Final series will be published after the full Labour Force Survey reweighting. *Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.*

Work in progress

ONS introduced new claimant count proportions (where the claimant count is expressed as a percentage of the working-age population) for UA/LADs in January 2003. On 30 June 2003 population data for wards was published from the 2001 Census. ONS will use these population data to publish residence-based claimant count proportions for parliamentary constituencies and Travel-to-Work Areas in September 2003. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel 020 7533 6130 or e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.*

ONS continues to conduct a Quality Review of Employment and Jobs, as promised in the action plan to implement the recommendations of the Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics. Documentation about the nature and scope of the Employment and Jobs Review is available on the National Statistics website at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/labour.asp. It is now expected that the final report will be published in March 2004. *Contact: Graham Thompson, tel. 020 7533 6118 or e-mail graham.thompson@ons.gov.uk.*

Future developments

Work is now well underway to provide improvements to the New Earnings Survey (NES) as part of a major redesign project. During the summer a number of pilot surveys are being carried out to assess the extent of potential bias in the survey. These will guide the redesign of the NES, which will see improvements in the quality of the estimates published from the survey in 2004. *Contact: Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819023 or e-mail robin.youll@ons.gov.uk.*

ONS has embarked on developments to meet its aim to ensure that its published Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates continue to be kept closely in line with the latest published population data. By 2005 re-engineered LFS systems will be in place that will enable the latest mid-year population estimate (MYE) to be incorporated into both revised LFS time series and revised microdata in September, following the release of each year's MYE in August.

In 2004 ONS will issue interim, revised LFS time series in September which incorporate the latest MYE published in August. In 2004, also, the revised LFS microdata, and the final revised LFS time series based on this, will be published in November. Further details are given on the National Statistics website at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/downloads/Keeping_LFS_estimates_in_line.pdf.

While this had also been the intention for 2003, the announcement on 24 July that the publication of the mid-2002 population estimates for England and Wales were delayed from 7 August until 19 September has meant that alternative plans are needed. Revised plans for keeping the LFS and population estimates in line for the latest periods are now being considered and will be announced as soon as possible.

Each year's LFS seasonal adjustment review will be scheduled to coincide with the publication of the revised LFS microdata in order to avoid an additional occasion each year when revisions are made. Consequently, the annual seasonal adjustment review will now take place in autumn instead of spring. As a result, this year's review has been deferred. *Contact: Peter Alstrup, tel. 020 7533 6110 or e-mail peter.alstrup@ons.gov.uk.*

Work is continuing on a project to allow ONS to produce a quarterly labour costs index (LCI). This work, undertaken in respect of an EU Council regulation, will use the sample underpinning the Average Earnings Index (AEI) to generate indicators with wider scope than the current AEI. Labour costs other than pay, such as employers' statutory social contributions and benefits in kind will be included in the LCI, and the denominator for the index will be based on hours worked, rather than the number of jobs in a business. See pp311-19, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

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

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

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

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

The latest set of UK labour force and activity rate projections to 2011, broken down by age and sex, will be published following the full reweighting of the LFS. They are intended to update the last set from June 1998 which, due to several reweightings, seasonal adjustment reviews and the 2001 Census, are now out of date. The projections will use data from the work on historical series (see above) once this work has been completed. *Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.*



Labour Market Spotlight

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

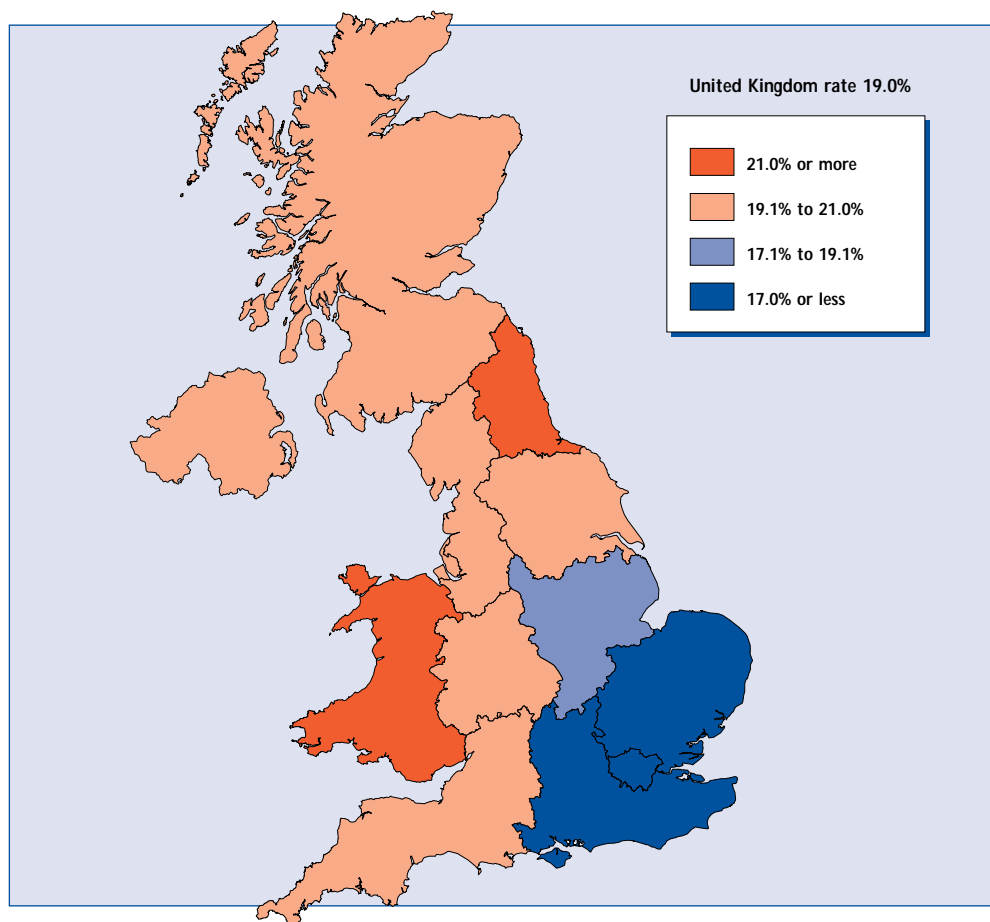
Contents for September 2003

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| 1 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS) | 3 Job-related training (LFS) |
| 2 Ethnic groups by economic activity (LFS) | |

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

1 People with disabilities and the labour market

Figure 1 Proportion of all working-age people who are disabled by region; spring 2003, United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of people with disabilities. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has a broad definition of disability (see red box).

Figure 1 shows the proportion of all working-age people who are disabled, by government office region, in spring 2003.

- ❶ In the UK, 19 per cent of working-age people were disabled.
- ❶ People in the North East were most likely to have a current long-term health problem or disability (25 per cent). People in the South East were least likely to have a disability (16 per cent).
- ❶ For most regions the disability rate for men was similar to or higher than that for women. The exception to this was London where 18 per cent of women and 16 per cent of men had a disability.

1 People with disabilities and the labour market (cont.)

Table 1 shows the economic activity status, and **Figure 2** the unemployment rates, of people according to whether they had disabilities or not.

- ❶ People without a disability were more likely to be in employment than those who had a disability (80.8 per cent compared with 48.8 per cent).
- ❷ The rates of unemployment were much higher for the people with a disability than for those without (8.2 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent).
- ❸ Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (46.8 per cent overall compared with 15.4 per cent). The difference was greater for men (43.1 per cent compared with 9.7 per cent) than for women (51.0 per cent compared with 21.7 per cent). For women with disabilities, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 51.0 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 21.7 per cent.
- ❹ Among the economically inactive, those with disabilities were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

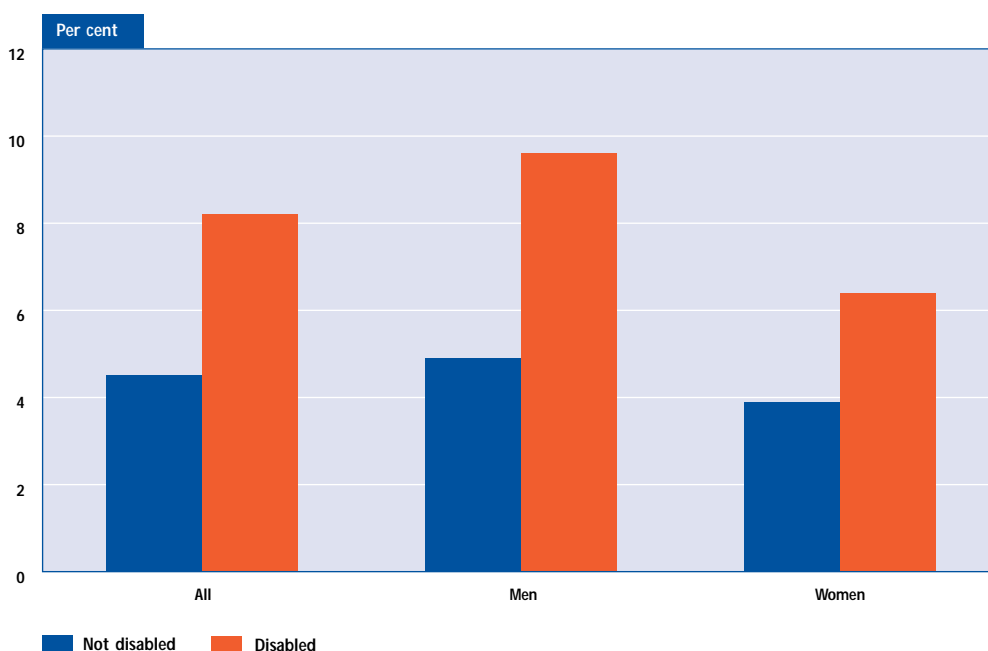
Table 1 Economic activity status of working-age^a people by sex and by whether disabled;^b United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	56.9	90.3	49.0	78.3	53.2	84.6
In employment	51.4	85.8	45.9	75.3	48.8	80.8
Working full-time	44.6	78.4	24.5	43.3	35.0	61.8
Working part time	6.8	7.4	21.4	31.9	13.7	19.0
Unemployed	5.5	4.4	3.1	3.0	4.4	3.8
less than 1 year	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.0
at least 1 year	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.8
Unemployment rate ^c	9.6	4.9	6.4	3.9	8.2	4.5
Economically inactive	43.1	9.7	51.0	21.7	46.8	15.4
Wants job	14.9	2.4	14.6	5.2	14.7	3.7
Does not want job	28.2	7.4	36.4	16.5	32.1	11.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.
 b Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).
 c The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.
 Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

Figure 2 Unemployment rate^a for working-age^b people by whether disabled^c; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.
 b Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.
 c Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).
 Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

Definition of long-term disability

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

2 Ethnic groups by economic activity

Table 2 Economic activity by ethnic group;^{a,b} United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Economic activity rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	16-59/64	16-59/64	all 16+
White	80	76	4
British ^c	80	76	4
Other White ^c	76	72	5
All ethnic minority groups	65	58	11
Mixed	72	60	12
White and Black Caribbean	73	59	*
White and Black African	66	56	*
White and Asian	76	64	*
Other Mixed	67	61	*
Asian or Asian British	64	57	9
Indian	75	69	5
Pakistani	54	45	14
Bangladeshi	49	39	21
Other Asian	61	54	10
Black or Black British	70	60	14
Black Caribbean	75	64	14
Black African	64	55	14
Other Black	78	72	*
Chinese	62	59	*
Other ethnic group	59	51	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

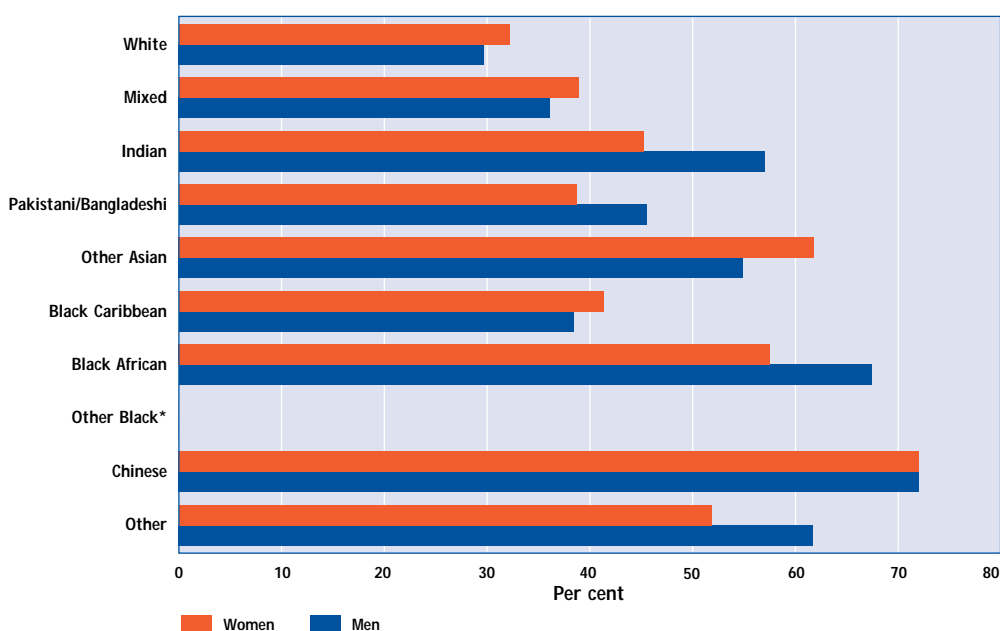
- a This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data under the old classification.
 b This table does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.
 c These data are presented for Great Britain only and exclude Northern Ireland. Detailed level ethnicity questions are not asked of the White group in Northern Ireland.

The Labour Market Statistics helpline receives many calls about the economic activity status of people in different ethnic groups. **Table 2** shows economic activity by ethnic group for spring 2003.

- Among the level one ethnic minority groups, the Mixed group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 72 per cent. The Black and Mixed groups had the highest employment rate at 60 per cent.
- The Black or Black British group had the highest unemployment rate at 14 per cent, this compares with 4 per cent for the White group.
- All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than men. The largest difference was for the Asian group, where the rate for men was 27 percentage points higher than that for women.

The educational status of young people from different ethnic groups also generates a great deal of interest. **Figure 3** shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 in full-time education by ethnic group.

Figure 3 Proportion of young people^a who were in full-time education, by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2002-spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



a Aged 16-24 on the preceding 31 August.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

- For groups where the sample size was reliable, the Chinese group was most likely to be in full-time education at 72 per cent. People in the White group were least likely to be in education at 31 per cent.
- Young women were more likely than young men to be in full-time education in the White, Mixed, Other Asian and Black Caribbean ethnic groups.

3 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Department for Skills and Education (DfES) workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489). These data are based on employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks before the survey.

- ❶ In spring 2003, 3.7 million employees of working age received job-related training – 15.1 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).
- ❷ A higher proportion of women than men employees had received job-related training – 17.5 and 13.9 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (**Table 3**).
- ❸ The self-employed were the least likely to take part in job-related training – 7.6 per cent compared with 15.6 per cent of employees (**Table 3**).
- ❹ The age breakdown shows that the incidence of job-related training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were more than twice as likely to have participated in job-related training as those aged 50-59/64 (**Figure 4**).
- ❺ **Figure 5** shows that, generally, employees with high-level qualifications are more likely to receive job-related training than those with lower-level qualifications.
- ❻ Employees with a degree or equivalent were almost five times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training as those with no qualifications.

Table 3 People of working-age^a receiving job-related training^b in the past four weeks; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
All people	6,023	13.3	2,824	12.5	3,200	14.2
Employees	3,809	15.6	1,810	13.9	1,999	17.5
Self-employed	244	7.6	143	6.0	101	12.1
Unemployed	137	9.5	72	8.0	64	11.9
Economically inactive	882	11.1	379	12.1	503	10.4

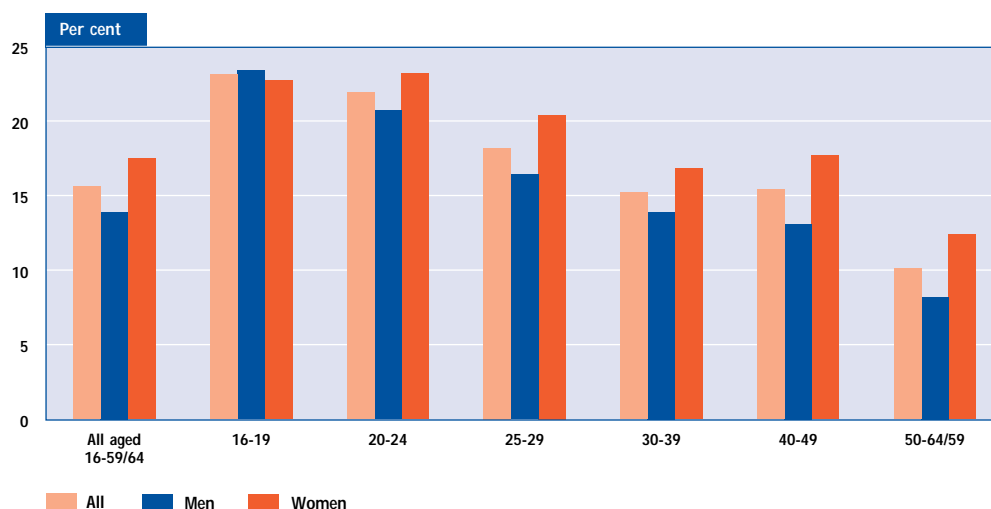
Source: Labour Force Survey

a Employees of working age (men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59) receiving job-related training in the four weeks before the survey.

b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

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

Figure 4 Proportions of employees of working age^a receiving job related training^b by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



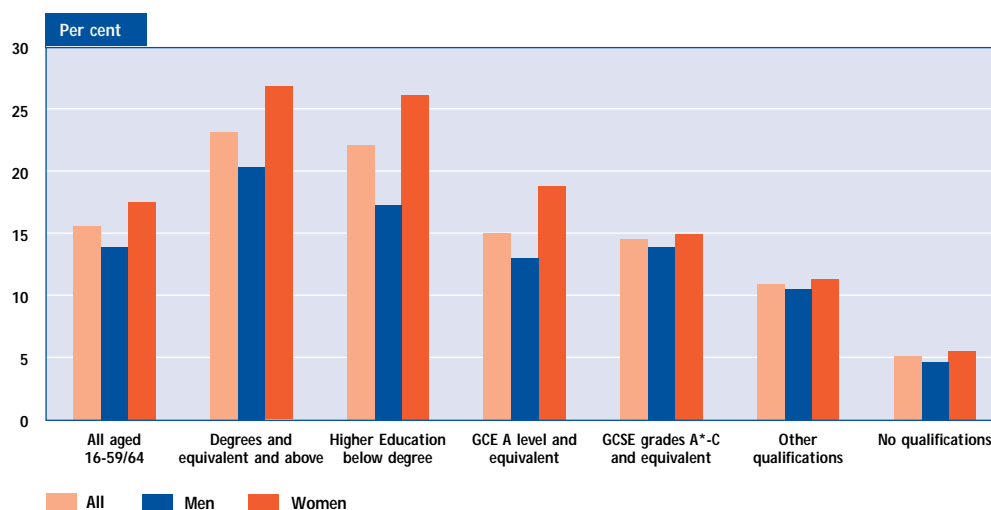
Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

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

Figure 5 Proportions of employees of working age^a receiving job related training^b by highest qualification and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

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

Self-employment in the UK labour market

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

Key points

- One in ten of the working population was self-employed in spring 2002.
- Only one quarter of the self-employed are female, whereas just under half of employees are women.
- Self-employment rates increased with age in spring 2002 so that 1.2 per cent of all 16 to 20-year-olds in the labour force were self-employed, rising to 16 per cent for 56 to 60-year-olds and reaching 31 per cent for 66 to 70-year-olds.
- Generally, people born more recently are less likely to be self-employed, at comparable ages, than those born ten years earlier.
- The first four-fifths of self-employed people in the income distribution are earning less than the first four-fifths of employees. But the highest earning one-fifth of self-employed people earn more than employees, so that the average earnings of the self-employed are £121 per week higher than for employees.

Introduction

THE SELF-EMPLOYED are an interesting group in the labour market for several reasons. Firstly, as many of the self-employed run their own small firms and businesses, monitoring changes in self-employment and entrepreneurial activity can help to inform labour market analysts about which industry sectors are likely to grow and of where structural changes are taking place. Secondly, previous research found growing numbers of people leaving unemployment (especially long-term unemployment) for self-employment in the early 1990s recession (Bryson and White (1996), and Cowling and Mitchell (1997)). Thus, different types of self-employed people are likely to flourish at opposite ends of an economic cycle. Thirdly, for many, self-employment is seen as a type

of flexible working and a desirable way to achieve a better work-life balance.

There is no universally accepted definition of self-employment. However, in broad terms the self-employed can be defined as workers who directly provide services and do not have a contract of employment (see [technical note](#) for an in-depth assessment of self-employment definitions). As such, they are a highly disparate group made up of people whose motivations for being self-employed are very different. They can range from successful entrepreneurs to those disadvantaged in the conventional employee labour market.

This article updates an earlier one on self-employment (see pp121-30, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1998), and briefly examines self-employment trends over the past 20 years. Some of

the factors known to be closely related to self-employment, such as age, sex, industry sector and income, are analysed and, where possible, the data contrasted with that for employees. The data sources used are the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (both cross-sectionally and longitudinally) and the Family Resources Survey.

Brief history

As *Figure 1* shows, self-employment as a proportion of the adult population has remained fairly stable since 1984 – apart from the period 1986 to 1990 when it grew by a quarter from 6.3 per cent to 7.9 per cent. This growth in self-employment in the 1980s was attributed to an increase in entrepreneurial activity due to prevailing social attitudes, government incentives such as the small business start-up scheme, the growth in long-term unemployment, a growth in the service sector where self-employment is more prevalent coupled with the decline in manufacturing, and a shift towards contracting-out of services by large employers. The overall self-employment proportion fell during the recession of the early 1990s, then rose slightly between 1993 and 1995. Since

then it has been in gradual decline, although the most recent data show some signs of recovery.¹ Much of the recent decline can be attributed to changes seen in the construction industry (which accounted for 22 per cent of the self-employed in spring 2002) where construction workers were reclassifying themselves as employees because of an initiative led by the Inland Revenue in 1996, and the high overall levels of employment together with falling unemployment seen during this period. Unlike in the 1986-90 period, self-employment over the past decade has not increased with the fall in unemployment.

Blanchflower (1998) found the self-employment rate (see *Box 1*) in OECD countries to be highest in Turkey (54 per

cent), Greece (42 per cent), Portugal (26 per cent) and Italy (25 per cent). This is likely to be influenced by the prevalence of agriculture in these countries. The lowest levels of self-employment were found in northern Europe and the USA, where manufacturing-based countries were progressively moving towards service-led economies (Denmark 8.7 per cent, Norway 8.2 per cent, USA 7.9 per cent, Germany 9.5 per cent and France 9.7 per cent). The UK self-employment rate was found to be 12.4 per cent.

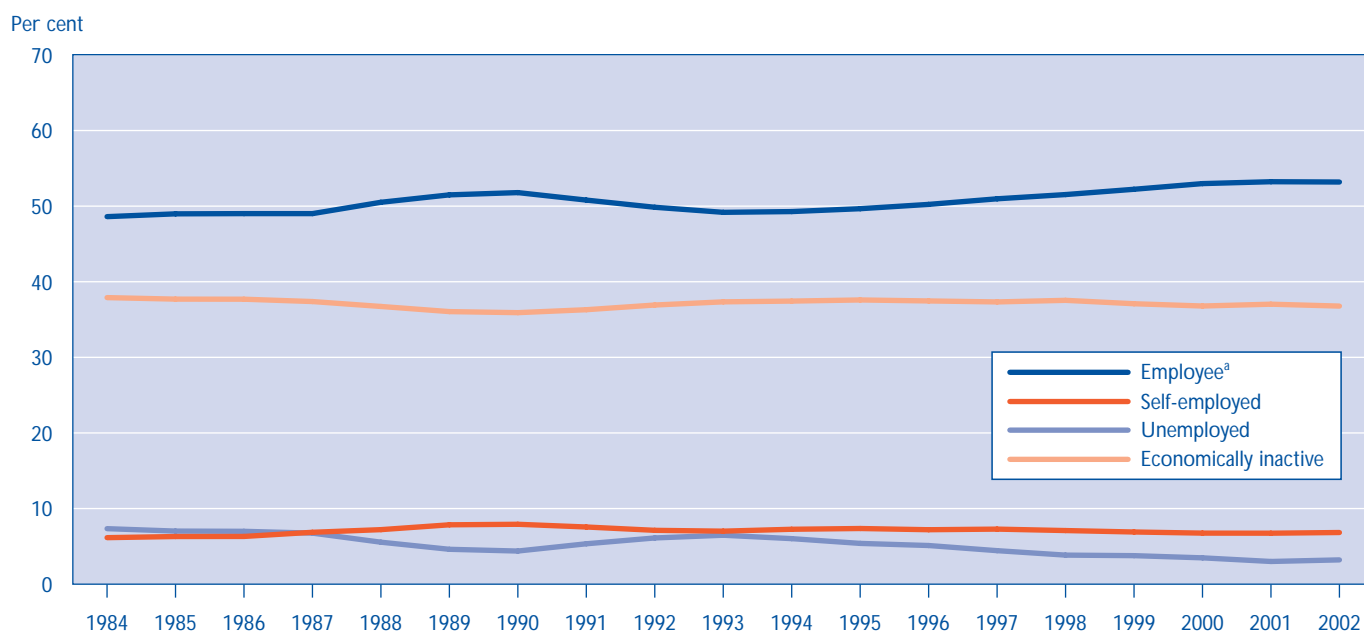
Gender

Around one in ten working people were self-employed in their main job in spring 2002 according to LFS data.

Box 1 Calculating self-employment rates

In this article self-employment rates are the total self-employed as a percentage of the economically active population (labour force). This denominator has been chosen in favour of total people in employment because of the significance of the relationship self-employment has been seen to have with unemployment. Where the term self-employment rate is not used, self-employment is expressed as a percentage of the whole population (aged 16 and over).

Figure 1 Employment status for all people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; 1984 to 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those participating in government-supported training programmes.

Only 26 per cent of the self-employed were women compared with 48 per cent for employees. Self-employment rates among women increased from 2.8 per cent of the economically active population in spring 1984 (LFS) to 3.7 per cent in 1990; since then it has not dropped below 3.4 per cent. Previous research (Taylor 1997) found that the difference in educational attainment for self-employed women compared with female employees was far greater than that for men in both 1991 and 1995. He found that, in 1995, 46 per cent of self-employed women were educated to above A-level standard compared with 33 per cent for female employees. Using more recent LFS data from spring 2002, 46 per cent of female employees had attained qualifications at or above A-level standard compared with 56 per cent for self-employed women. (For men the difference was negligible with 58 per cent and 60 per cent respectively). This may be a by-product of the fact that self-employment is most common in industries not known for high levels of female employment such as construction, which in turn tends to have large numbers of men with fewer or more vocational qualifications. Taylor (1997) suggested that this gender

difference in the qualification attainment of men and women was a result of highly educated women attempting to gain a fairer return on their human capital than was possible in the employee job market, or that self-employment was a means to gain a foothold in the labour market after a period of absence.

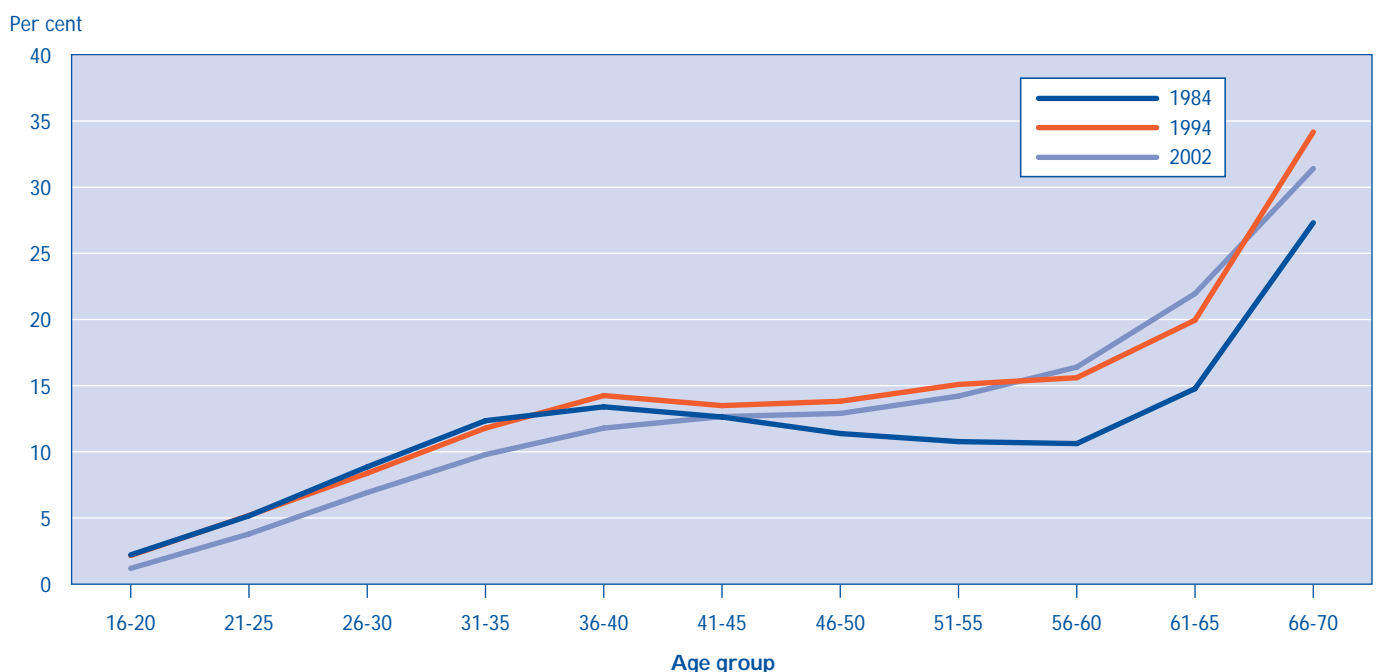
Self-employment and age

Figure 2 shows the self-employment rates by age group for three years, 1984, 1994 and 2002. A clear trend emerges. As a proportion of the economically active population, self-employment clearly increases with age, growing rapidly from the ages of 16-20 (where the rate is around 2 per cent for each year) until a plateau is reached at around 36-45 years (depending on the year in question). This is consistent with the idea that self-employment is entered into only when sufficient human and financial capital has been accumulated by an individual to allow it, which takes place most frequently when people reach an age over 30. In spring 2002 the self-employment rate can be seen to increase throughout the working-age groups, (although at a slower rate from

the age of 36-40). In each year the self-employment rates for those aged 36-60 ranged between 10 and 15 per cent. After the age of 60, the self-employed made up a far greater proportion of the economically active population than for younger age groups, suggesting that the self-employed either do not adhere to normal retirement age practices so common among employees or that perhaps significant numbers of ex-employees become self-employed after retiring from their employee jobs. These trends are true of both men and women, although the total proportion of women in self-employment is much smaller than for men (as commented on previously).

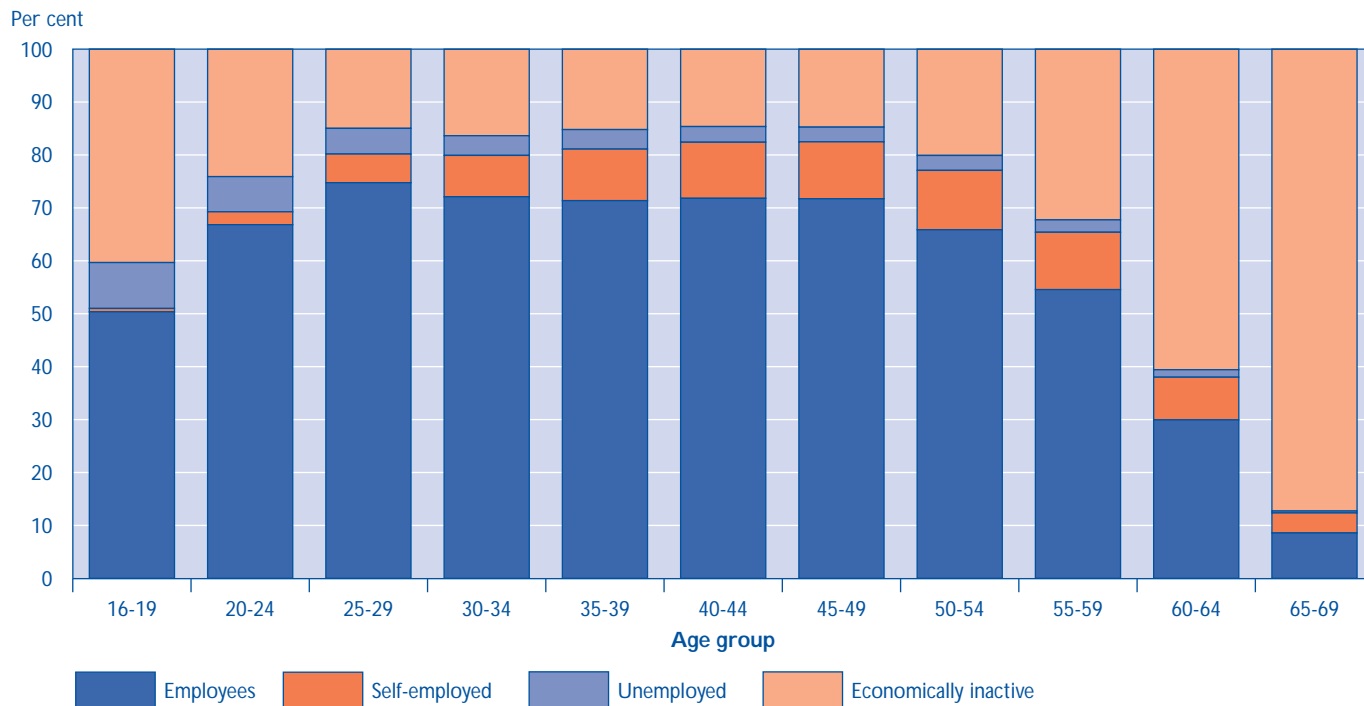
Figure 3 shows a breakdown of the economic activity status of different age groups in spring 2002. This chart clearly shows the relationships between the employment states, unemployment and economic inactivity by age, with economic inactivity dominating the over-60 groups at the expense of employees, but not such a marked change for the self-employed. Data from the LFS (not presented here) shows only 4 per cent of the self-employed who are over 60 were employees one year before, suggesting

Figure 2 Self-employment rates for all people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; 1984, 1994 and 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Economic activity status for all people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

that the self-employed work for longer than their employee counterparts. This warrants further investigation as it might be indicative of a lack of retirement planning by the self-employed, or it may be due to a greater level of job satisfaction enjoyed by self-employed individuals. It could be that similar patterns would be observed for employees if they were free to choose their own retirement age.

The patterns observable in *Figure 2* differ a little among the three years under examination. The curve displayed by the data from 1984 is clearly flattening out in the subsequent years so that in 2002 fewer people below the age of 41 were self-employed than in 1984, but more people over 41 were self-employed in 2002 than in 1984. This is likely to be because many of the birth cohorts who were below 41 in 1984 were the same cohorts as the over-41s in 2002, so the difference could be the result of a certain group of people ageing and hence influencing the results from different time periods, rather than there being an effect caused by the particular social and economic conditions of the time.

Figure 4 displays employment and

self-employment rates by synthetic birth cohort using LFS data from 1984 to 2002. This technique measures the employment status of age groups and looks at the same birth cohort cross-sectionally for each subsequent year. (True cohort analysis is not possible

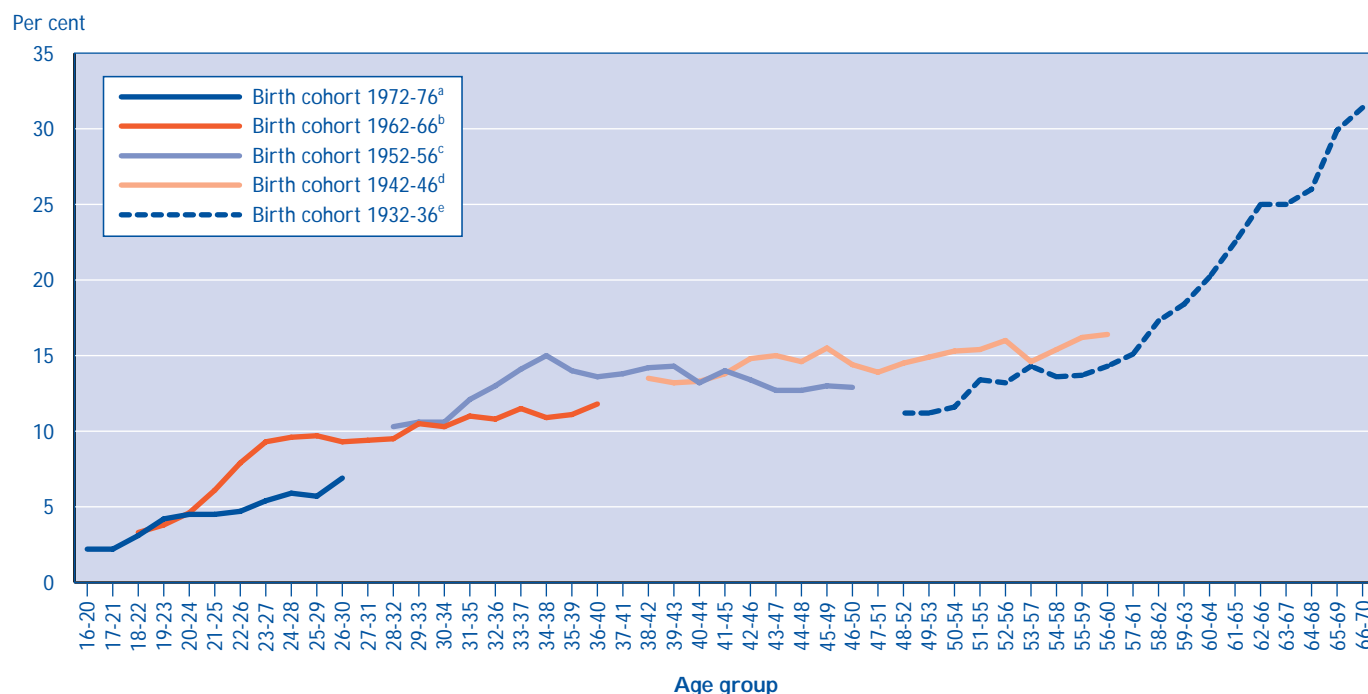
using the LFS as the same respondents are not kept in the survey for more than five quarters. For a full description of synthetic cohort analysis see *Box 2*.) The overall trend across the cohorts shows self-employment increasing gradually with age as a proportion of the

Box 2 What is a cohort?

A cohort is a group of people born within the same time period who may therefore have jointly experienced a series of events. There are several ways of analysing cohorts: true cohort analysis is one method used where longitudinal data exists; that is, information about the same individuals over time. Changes in the behaviour of a particular cohort as they age can then be compared to earlier or later cohorts.

Where longitudinal data are not available, synthetic cohorts (also known as apparent cohorts) can be created when a data source has a sufficient time series such as on the LFS. This technique creates a time series of age groups taken from several years of cross-sectional data, where the age group itself ages at the same rate as the data. For example in this article cross-sectional cohorts from the LFS in 1984 have been linked to the group one year older in the LFS in 1985 and one year older again in 1986 and so on. Therefore those aged 30-34 from the 1984 LFS are assumed to be the equivalent of those aged 40-44 in 1994. Consecutive periods of cross-sectional data are assumed to show the same trends over time as pure longitudinal data would. When this is done for several different cohorts, the cohorts can then be compared directly by age groups rather than by time.

Figure 4 Self-employment rates for people aged 16 and over by birth cohort: United Kingdom; 1984 to 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Aged 16-20 in 1992.
 b Aged 26-30 in 1992.
 c Aged 36-40 in 1992.
 d Aged 46-50 in 1992.
 e Aged 56-60 in 1992.

economically active population, and that for all but the oldest birth cohort self-employment was more common among older cohorts when they were a comparable age to the following cohort. For example, 20 to 30-year-olds born between 1962 and 1966 were more likely to be self-employed than 20 to 30-year-olds born between 1972 and 1976. This highlights the fact that factors not directly related to the age of the individuals have reduced self-employment rates for more recent generations. This trend is not true of the oldest cohorts looked at here: 48 to 61-year-olds born between 1932 and 1936 display lower self-employment rates than 48 to 61-year-olds born between 1942 and 1946, possibly because the older generation would have had more established careers than their younger counterparts when the 1980s' self-employment boom took place.

Not surprisingly, employees by birth cohort display opposite trends, with the younger cohorts having higher employment rates as employees before the 48-52 age groups, reflecting the

higher levels of employment seen in recent years.

Industry

The dynamics of the industry structure of the economy are thought to have a significant relationship with self-employment (Syrquin, 1988; Acs and Evans, 1992; Meager, 1993) in that certain industries are better predisposed towards allowing high levels of self-employment than others such as agriculture and services, whereas manufacturing does not, as it often requires high levels of manual labour and heavy machinery. So, changes to the industry structure in a country or region, such as the decline in manufacturing or growth in services as seen in the UK over recent years, will create opportunities for self-employment jobs.

Previous research by Taylor (1997) found that self-employment decreased most markedly in the distribution, hotels and catering industry, from around 37 per cent in 1971 to 20 per

cent in 1996, and that self-employment in the construction, financial services, and other service industries had seen the most significant growth in that time. *Table 1* shows the proportional breakdown of employees and the self-employed by main industry group in spring 2002. The three largest industry groups for the self-employed were construction (22 per cent) real estate, renting and business activities (18 per cent), and wholesale, retail and motor trades (14 per cent). In contrast, the three most populated industries for employees were manufacturing (17 per cent), wholesale, retail and motor trade (15 per cent) and health and social work (12 per cent).

Occupation

On average, 11 per cent of the working population were self-employed in spring 2002. However, when broken down by standard occupational classification, this can be seen to vary quite considerably for certain occupations (see *Figure 5*). Most

notable is the high proportion of self-employed workers in the skilled trades occupations: 30 per cent of these workers are self-employed. The next highest proportion of self-employment occurs for managers and senior officials (14 per cent). Three occupations are notable by their shortage of self-employed workers: administrative and secretarial (3 per cent), sales and customer service occupations (4 per cent) and elementary occupations (also 4 per cent). These sorts of jobs by definition are supporting roles, and are more often associated with larger firms or public services having the volume of work that can allow this level of specialisation. Three-quarters of self-employed people were working either alone or with a partner in spring 2002, and so these types of devolved roles are not as likely as for employee jobs, as the tasks associated with them will mostly be on a small enough scale to allow the sole-trading self-employed person or partner to manage them themselves.

When looked at proportionally by employment type, the numbers reveal that 31 per cent of self-employed people

Table 1 Industry distribution of employees and self-employed people aged 16 and over;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Self-employed	Per cent Employees
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	5	1
Fishing	0	*
Mining, quarrying	*	0
Manufacturing	6	17
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	1
Construction	22	5
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	14	15
Hotels and restaurants	4	5
Transport, storage and communication	7	7
Financial intermediation	1	5
Real estate, renting and business activities	18	11
Public administration and defence	0	8
Education	2	9
Health and social work	6	12
Other community, social and personal	10	5
Private households with employed persons	2	0
Total	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

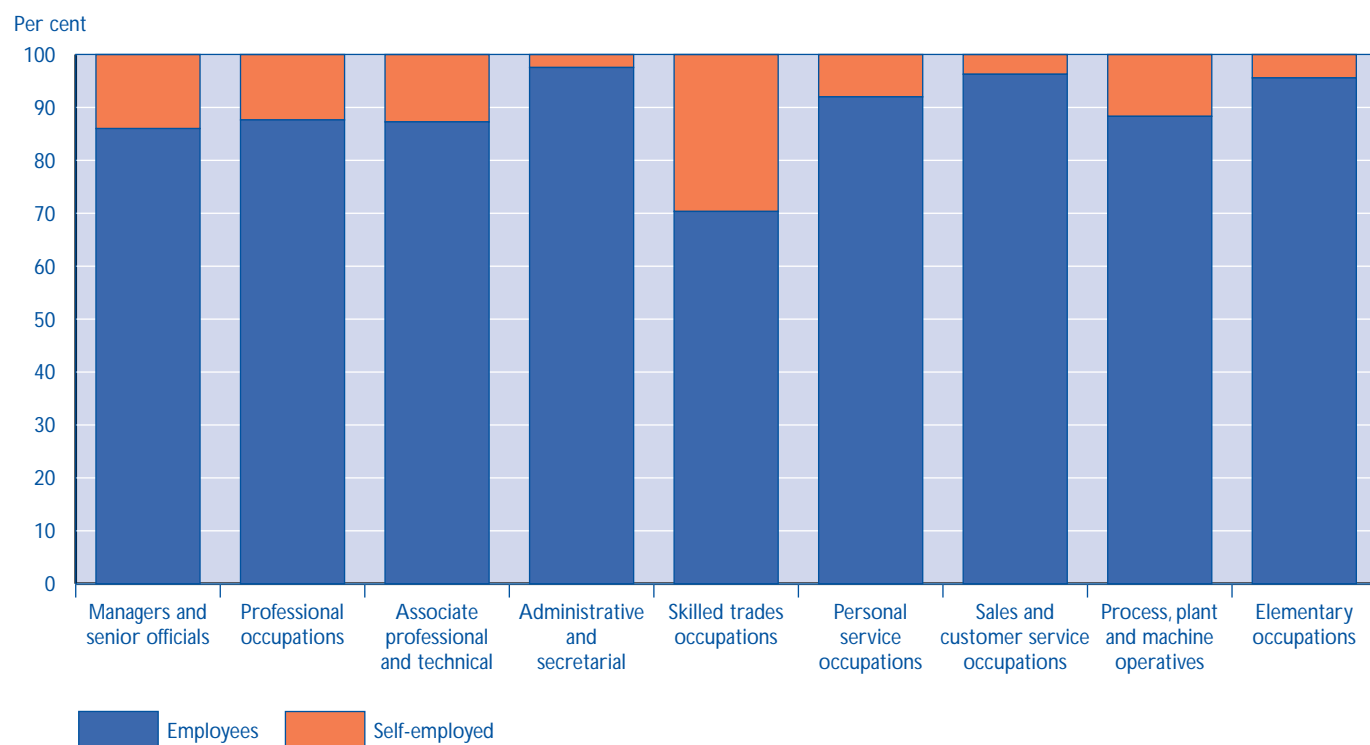
^a Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

work in the skilled trades occupations, and that 18 per cent are managers and senior officials. Sales and customer service occupations are the smallest

occupation group of the self-employed, making up only 3 per cent of all self-employees. This contrasts with a much more even distribution of occupations

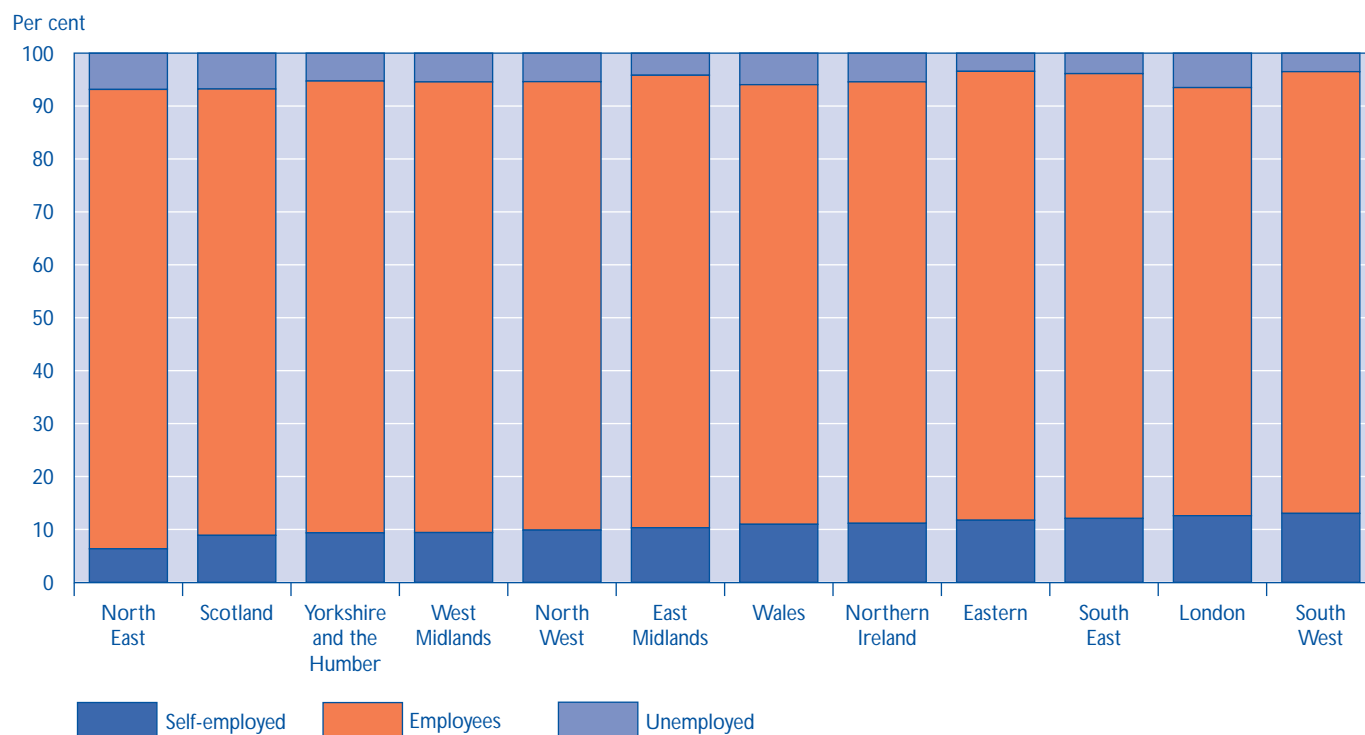
Figure 5 Relative proportions of self-employed and employed people aged 16 and over by occupation group;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 6 Proportions of people aged 16 and over by employment status and government office region; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

for employees, with the largest group being administrative and secretarial, who represent 14 per cent of all employees. Personal service occupations make up the smallest occupation group for employees at 8.5 per cent.

Region

There is variation in self-employment rates across government office regions from 6 per cent in the North East to 13 per cent in London. *Figure 6* shows this along with rates for employees and the unemployed as proportions of the economically active population. London, the South East and East regions all show higher than average self-employment rates, whereas the North East and Scotland have the lowest self-employment rates of 6 and 9 per cent respectively. This supports the theory that the industry structure of a region influences the potential it has to support significant numbers of self-employed people. For example, the traditionally manufacturing-based local economies of the North East sustain the lowest

rates of self-employment, while the service-led economy of the South East has the highest rates of self-employment.

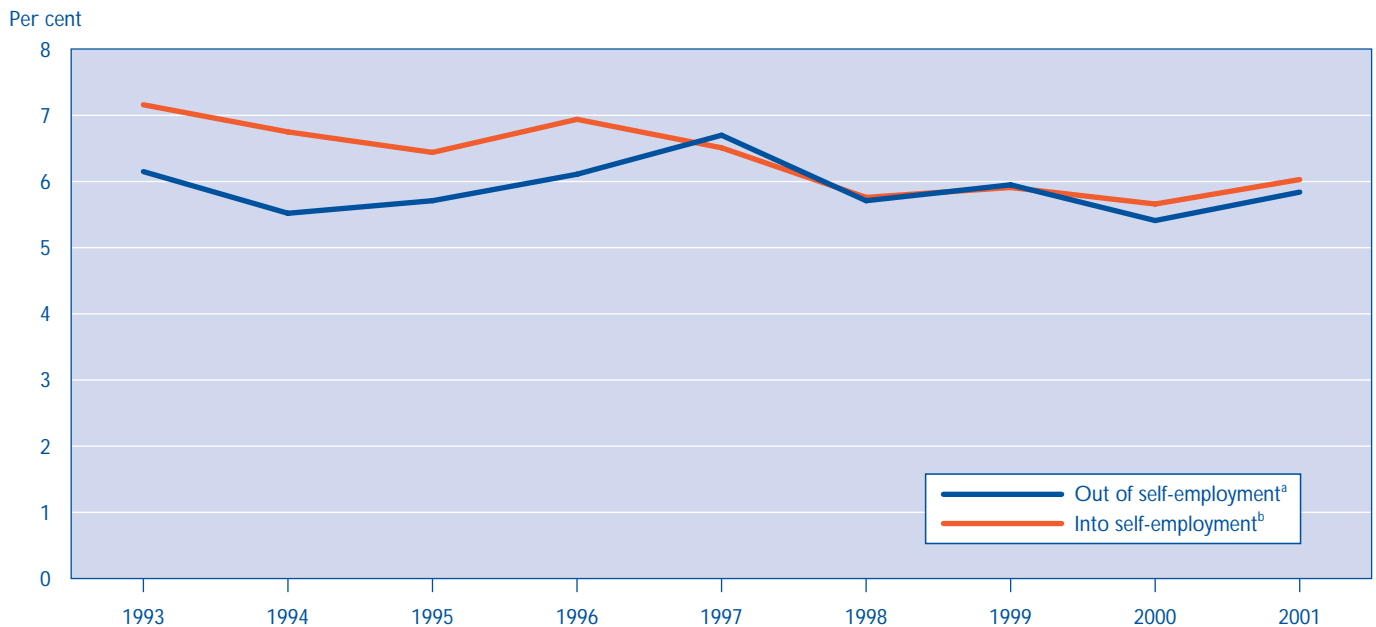
Longitudinal flows

Figure 7 shows the longitudinal flows into and out of self-employment between 1993 and 2001 using the two-quarter longitudinal LFS datasets. From this, flows into self-employment can be seen to outnumber slightly the flows out between 1993 and 1997 (peaking at a gain of around 1.2 percentage points in 1994) which is reflected in the slight overall increase in self-employment levels observable for this period. Between 1997 and 2001, however, the flows in are almost exactly the same as the flows out, so no net change to the overall level takes place. The in- and out-flows also appear to decrease together suggesting that the amount of churn in the stock of self-employed is decreasing (that is, the people who are already self-employed remain so, and fewer people are choosing to become self-employed). Following on from this,

Figure 8 displays the previous employment status of individuals flowing into self-employment, and the destination states of those leaving self-employment. Throughout the period under observation (1993-2001) the new self-employed were most commonly employees in the previous quarter (a range of 3.3 to 3.7 per cent of self-employed people were employees in the previous quarter between 1993 and 2001). Before 1997 the next most common in-flow was from unemployment, but as unemployment has decreased consistently over the decade (due in part to flows to self-employment) so it has become the least likely employment status to have been previously held by the new self-employed. Flows to self-employment from economic inactivity remained quite stable ranging from 1.3 per cent to 1.6 per cent.

Flows out of self-employment to employee jobs were around 0.7 percentage points per quarter lower than in-flows to self-employment until 1997, when there was a sudden increase in the numbers leaving self-employment for

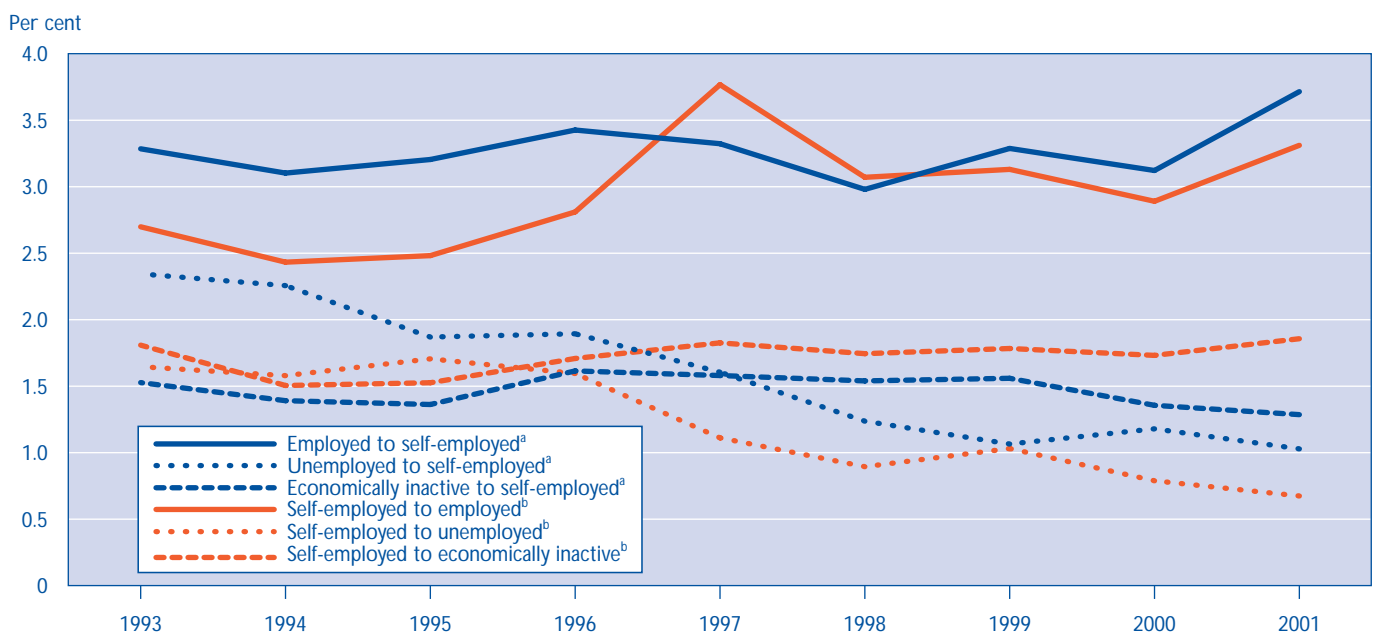
Figure 7 Average annual flows into and out of self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; 1993 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey longitudinal datasets

a The number of people moving out of self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people in the first quarter.
b The number of people moving into self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people in the second quarter.

Figure 8 Average annual flows into and out of self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; 1993 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Survey

a The number of people moving into self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people in the second quarter.
b The number of people moving out of self-employment as a proportion of all self-employed people in the first quarter.

employee jobs. Further analysis showed that 37 per cent of these were construction workers possibly reclassifying their jobs due to an Inland Revenue drive. Between 1999 and 2001

the trend line for flows into self-employment looks as though it is diverging from that for flows out for the economically active, indicating the possibility that self-employment will

grow again. This was not seen in the overall figures for the period because of the opposite divergence of flows to/from self-employment to/from economic inactivity. However, more

Figure 9 Cumulative distribution of gross weekly earnings for self-employed and employed people; United Kingdom; 2001/2002

Percentage of people earning less than specified amount



Source: Family Resources Survey

recent data from the LFS indicate that the overall figure may indeed be starting to rise again.¹ It should be noted that the analyses done in this article are for all people aged 16 and over. This is in order to include self-employed people who work past the normal retirement age. This will, however, have the effect of increasing the flows out of self-employment to economic inactivity as the self-employed retire.

Income

The mean gross income from self-employment earnings according to the Family Resources Survey (FRS) for 2001/2002 was £484 per week (or £25,168 per year) compared with a much lower average of £362 per week (or £18,824 per year) for employees. (Evidence suggests that self-employment income may be underreported on the FRS.) Further analysis of how the incomes of the self-employed and employees are distributed reveals that this is the result of higher earnings for the wealthiest 17 per cent of self-employed people, and that the

overall distribution for the rest of the self-employed is more concentrated in the lower income bands and is hence more negatively skewed. For example median earnings for employees was £293, whereas for the self-employed this was £236. Earnings were higher for employees at each percentile until the eightieth as shown in Figure 9. After this, the positions change and the earnings of the self-employed are seen to be greater at each remaining percentile. So, the self-employed have both a greater proportion of low earners and high earners than do employees. Also worthy of note is the finding that 12 per cent of self-employed people received no income at all (a characteristic not theoretically possible for wage-earning employees), presumably due to either failing or fledgling businesses which are not generating revenue.

Thus, the popular image of the affluent entrepreneur appears to be true only of a small proportion of the self-employed as the first 83 per cent of them earn less than the first 83 per cent of employees. Income progression of the self-employed would be an

interesting area of further enquiry. For example, for how long do the low paid self-employed receive low income? Does it function as a short-term transitory state where earnings increase rapidly with success in contrast to similar earners who are employees?

Conclusion

The popular stereotype that the self-employed are high earning, entrepreneurial professionals is not true for the majority. The self-employed are most commonly to be found in skilled trade occupations; the construction, real estate and business activity industries; and most frequently in the South East or London. Their income is lower than that of employees for the first 83 per cent, and higher than that of employees for the remaining 17 per cent, such that the average income from self-employment for the self-employed is £121 per week more than the average income from employment for employees and yet the median earnings of the self-employed were £236 per week compared with £293 per week for employees. The fact

that earnings are lower for the first 83 per cent of self-employees is noteworthy considering the age distribution of the self-employed is older than that of employees.

Self-employment is generally entered into most frequently after the age of 30. This is consistent with the idea that sufficient human and financial capital

needs to be acquired first. Self-employment as a proportion of the labour force increases with age, especially for those over the retirement ages of 59/64, due to a greater number of the self-employed remaining in work as the employees retire and become economically inactive. Whether this is due to necessity (for example, poor

retirement planning), or greater job satisfaction is worthy of future research.

Note

- 1 A brief analysis of the most recent self-employment data can be found in this month's Labour Market Assessment on p428.

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Technical note

Definitions of self-employed

There is no accepted definition of self-employment. There are guidelines laid out by the Inland Revenue and The Employment Act of 1996; however, ultimately the decision rests with the courts in any dispute or tribunal, who generally adhere to their own guidance, or with a decision made by Inland Revenue for tax purposes.

Employment Rights Act 1996

Section 230(1) of the employment rights act of 1996 defines an employee as:

'an individual who has entered into or works under a contract of employment'.

Section 230(2) goes on to say:

"in this act 'contract of employment' means a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether express or implied, and (if it is express) whether oral or in writing".

The Court

The Court will also consider whether a contract exists between the individual and the alleged employer, and, if it does, the nature of that contract is then examined. A contract for

service is regarded as a contract of employment, whereas an individual who contracts to provide tangible goods or services is regarded as self-employed under the common law. This is commonly established via the application of four tests: control, integration, mutuality of obligations and economic reality. The factors examined under each test are as follows.

Control

- duty to obey orders
- discretion on hours of work
- supervision of mode of working.

Integration

- disciplinary/grievance procedure
- inclusion in occupational benefit schemes.

Economic reality

- method of payment
- freedom to hire others
- providing own equipment
- investing in own business
- method of payment of tax/NI
- coverage of sick pay/holiday pay

Technical note

Mutuality of obligation

- duration of employment
- regularity of employment
- right to refuse work
- custom in the trade

Inland Revenue

Document IR56 offers guidance on the classification of people as employed or self-employed by way of a series of questions. Employed people probably:

- have to do the work themselves rather than hire someone to do it for them;
- have someone at work who can tell them at any time what to do or when and how to do it;
- are paid by the hour, week or month, and might be able to get overtime pay;
- work set hours, or a given number of hours a week or month; and
- work at the premises of the person they work for, or at the place he or she decides.

Self-employed people probably:

- have the final say in how the business is run;
- risk their own money in the business;
- are responsible for meeting the losses as well as taking the profits;
- provide the main items of equipment needed to do their job, not just the small tools many employees provide for themselves;
- are free to hire other people on their own terms to do the work they have taken on, and pay them out of their own pocket; and
- have to correct unsatisfactory work in their own time at their own expense.

Labour Force Survey

The definition of self-employment is left entirely to the respondent and with no guidance or prompt. This could result in a lack of coherence with other measures of the self-employed such as the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) or with measures of jobs based largely on employer surveys such as workforce jobs. There is currently a consistency check to the LFS which recodes some respondents' employment status to employee if the occupation they claim to do is inconsistent with self-employment (for example self-employed policeman). However, this edit will be discontinued when the LFS is reweighted later this year (see also pp477-83, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2002).

Worker

Some employment law bypasses the boundary of employment and self-employment in order that it includes all 'workers'. Thus organisations cannot deny their workers employment rights by altering the workforce's employment status to suit, and more people are given rights which they otherwise might have forfeited. The Employment Rights Act 1996, section 230(3) defines a worker as:

"an individual who has entered into or who works under . . . (a) a contract of employment, or (b) any other contract, whether expressed or implied and (if it is expressed) whether oral or in writing, whereby the individual undertakes to do or perform personally any work or services for another party to the contract whose status is not by virtue of the contract that of a client or customer of any profession or business carried on by the individual".

This category potentially includes freelance workers, agency workers, sole traders, homeworkers, and casual workers of various kinds. Adoption of this definition would remove many of the problems associated with measuring the 'grey' areas of self-employment/employment.

Jobs in the public sector: June 2002

By **Ole Black** and **Ian Richardson**, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division and **Rhys Herbert**, Economic Analysis and Satellite Accounts Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Around 86,000 new jobs were created in the public sector last year, slightly less than the 118,000 rise in the previous year. Employment in the public sector has now grown in three of the past four years since 1998, by 354,000 in total or around 7 per cent.
- Before these gains, employment in the public sector had fallen for over 15 years in a row. The number of public sector jobs is therefore still well below the levels of the 1970s and 1980s.
- The fastest growing areas of public sector employment are consistent with those areas of public spending that have gone up most. Health had the bulk of the job gains in 2002, 61,000 in total in the 12 months to June 2002, while education and other central government employment added 11,000 and 20,000 jobs respectively.
- Job growth in the economy as a whole continued last year, despite the fact that output growth was below trend. The job gains were split fairly evenly between the public and private sectors, but, given that the public sector only constitutes about 19 per cent of total jobs, the contribution of the public sector to employment growth was unusually large.
- Despite the recent job gains in the public sector, the private sector still accounts for over 80 per cent of total jobs. The private sector is the dominant employer in production and construction and in many services. In contrast, the public sector is the dominant employer in public administration, health and education.
- The composition of public sector employment has changed dramatically over the past two decades. Jobs have been transferred to the private sector with the privatisation of nationalised industries, and jobs were lost with the slimming down of the armed services and cutbacks in the Civil Service. In contrast employment in education and health has gone up.
- Together, education and health now account for just over half of total public sector employment compared with two-fifths 20 years ago.

Introduction

THIS IS the latest in a series of annual articles on jobs in the public and private sectors. This article updates the figures to June 2002, the latest date for which there is comprehensive information. First it examines the latest figures for public sector jobs and also their historical context. It then goes on to look at relative movements in public and private sector jobs.

Developments in public sector employment

The data in this article are derived from administrative sources and a

survey of local authorities. More detail on the sources is provided in the [technical note](#), which also gives details of the definitions and coverage of the sectors, including changes since 1998. [Table 1](#) summarises the history of UK public sector employment over the past 40 years and its current composition.

Around 86,000 new jobs were created in the public sector last year, slightly less than the rise in the previous year. Employment in the public sector has now gone up in three of the past four years, by 354,000 in total or around 7 per cent. This represents a clear break from previous trends when jobs in this sector had fallen for over 15 years in a row.

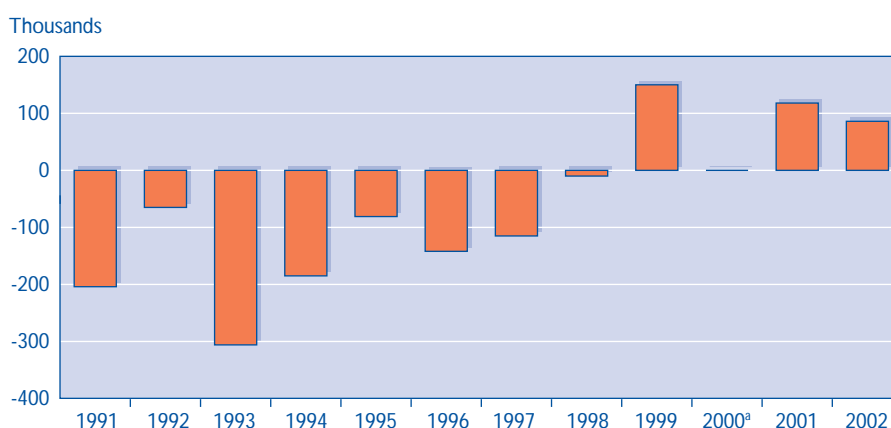
Table 1 Public sector employment by major categories; United Kingdom; 1962 to 2002, mid-year headcount

	Thousands								
	General government								
	Central government				Local government				
	HM Forces	National Health Service ^{a,b}	Other central government	Total central government	Education	Social services	Cons- truction	Police (incl. civilians)	Other local government
	CGYN	FHBR	FHBS	FHBT	FHBU	FHBV	FHBW	FHBX	FHBY
1962	442	785	813	2,040	1,297	276	124	152	803
1972	371	821	813	2,005	1,365	295	128	159	824
1979	314	1,152	921	2,387	1,539	344	156	176	782
1980	323	1,174	896	2,393	1,501	346	152	181	776
1982	324	1,227	849	2,400	1,434	352	132	186	761
1983	322	1,227	835	2,384	1,433	360	130	187	768
1984	326	1,223	810	2,359	1,430	368	126	187	773
1985	326	1,223	811	2,360	1,429	376	125	187	774
1986	322	1,215	800	2,337	1,452	387	125	188	770
1987	319	1,212	781	2,312	1,486	398	128	191	763
1988	316	1,228	778	2,322	1,504	405	125	194	764
1989	308	1,226	781	2,315	1,442	411	119	195	771
1990	303	1,221	776	2,300	1,431	417	114	199	806
1991	297	1,098	783	2,178	1,416	414	106	202	809
1992	290	917	801	2,008	1,391	410	97	204	797
1993	271	543	792	1,606	1,201	398	90	207	783
1994	250	177	758	1,185	1,176	408	87	206	768
1995	230	97	708	1,035	1,188	412	83	207	749
1996	221	84	612	917	1,191	406	76	207	744
1997	210	78	582	870	1,193	403	65	206	726
1998	210	77	581	868	1,204	395	61	207	712
1999	208	76	585	869	1,322	388	59	207	728
2000	207	79	573	859	1,301	386	59	204	732
2001	204	81	594	879	1,351	377	57	208	742
2002	204		614	818	1,362	367	47	218	747

This increase in employment in recent years is in line with the faster rate of growth in public spending.

The fastest growing areas of employment are also consistent with those areas of public spending that have gone up most. Health had the most job gains in the year up until June 2002. The National Health Service (NHS) added 61,000 jobs over that 12-month period. Another area of rapid growth was education, where 11,000 jobs were created, while other central government (which includes Civil Service jobs), saw 20,000 job gains. In contrast, areas of the public sector which saw jobs disappear last year included social services and local authority construction.

Figure 1 Annual changes in public sector employment; United Kingdom; 1991 to 2002



a No change.

Source: Office for National Statistics

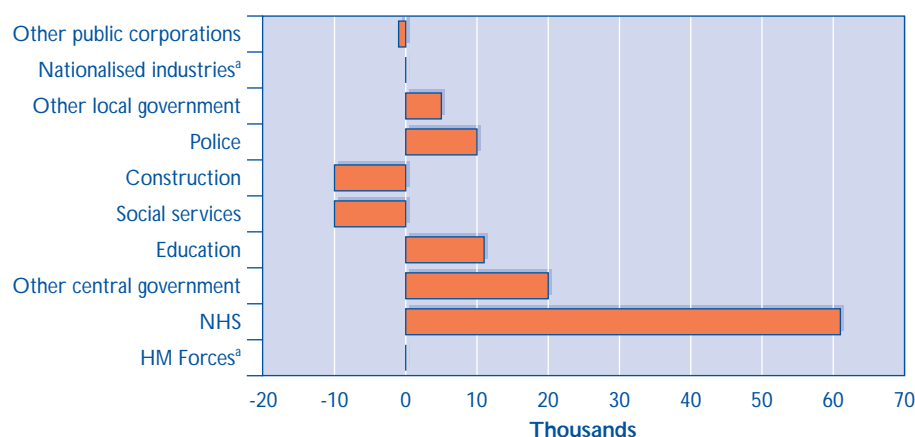
Table 1 (continued)

									Thousands
Local authorities community programme CUKE	Total local government DYBG	Total general government FHCA	Public corporations			Total public corporations DYBH	Total public sector FHCE	of which: Civil Service ^c CGXU	
			Nation- alised industries FHCB	NHS trusts ^{a,b} CGXN	Other public corpora- tions FHCC				
..	2,652	4,692	1,856	..	153	2,009	6,701	714	1962
..	2,771	4,776	1,769	..	160	1,929	6,705	703	1972
..	2,997	5,384	1,849	..	216	2,065	7,449	739	1979
..	2,956	5,349	1,816	..	222	2,038	7,387	715	1980
..	2,865	5,265	1,554	..	202	1,756	7,021	672	1982
27	2,905	5,289	1,465	..	198	1,663	6,952	654	1983
58	2,942	5,301	1,410	..	189	1,599	6,900	630	1984
67	2,958	5,318	1,131	..	120	1,251	6,569	608	1985
88	3,010	5,347	1,058	..	129	1,187	6,534	610	1986
96	3,062	5,374	864	..	121	985	6,359	599	1987
89	3,081	5,403	791	..	121	912	6,315	593	1988
..	2,938	5,253	719	..	112	831	6,084	586	1989
..	2,967	5,267	675	..	110	785	6,052	579	1990
..	2,947	5,125	497	124	102	723	5,848	576	1991
..	2,899	4,907	457	314	105	876	5,783	592	1992
..	2,679	4,285	437	662	93	1,192	5,477	579	1993
..	2,645	3,830	382	1,000	80	1,462	5,292	553	1994
..	2,639	3,674	345	1,085	107	1,537	5,211	532	1995
..	2,624	3,541	287	1,102	139	1,528	5,069	512	1996
..	2,593	3,463	242	1,121	128	1,491	4,954	493	1997
..	2,579	3,447	248	1,123	126	1,497	4,944	484	1998
..	2,704	3,573	247	1,144	130	1,521	5,094	481	1999
..	2,682	3,541	245	1,168	140	1,553	5,094	498	2000
..	2,735	3,614	242	1,218	138	1,598	5,212	506	2001
..	2,741	3,559	242	1,360	137	1,739	5,298	516	2002

Source: Office for National Statistics

- a For 1991 until 2001 total NHS jobs comprises NHS jobs in central government and jobs in NHS trusts, which are currently classified to public corporations. It has recently been decided to reclassify the latter as central government. This reclassification will take place in next year's article in *Labour Market Trends*. For a note explaining the changes please see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=398>.
- b Due to organisational changes and the introduction of Strategic Health Authorities in April 2002, it is not possible to divide NHS staff between central government and public corporations in 2002.
- c Great Britain only.

Figure 2 Public sector job changes; United Kingdom; year to mid-2002



Source: Office for National Statistics

a No change.

Despite the fact that the number of public sector jobs has increased in recent years, the current totals are still well down on the levels seen in the 1980s or 1970s. However, care has to be taken in making such long-term comparisons, as moves are sometimes a result of definitional changes as well as true underlying trends. The biggest single cause of the fall since that period was the reclassification of industries following privatisation. But, at the same time, employment in the Civil Service has fallen significantly in the past two decades and the number of service personnel has fallen by over 100,000 jobs since the end of the cold war. Some areas, for example employment in health

Table 2 Numbers of people employed by main sector; United Kingdom; summer quarter 1992 to 2002

	Total ^a		Public sector		Thousands	
	Labour Force Survey Jobs ^b	Increase over year	Level ^c	Increase over year	Private sector	
					Level ^d	Increase over year
1992	26,555		5,783		20,772	
1993	26,268	-287	5,477	-306	20,791	19
1994	26,521	253	5,292	-185	21,229	438
1995	27,206	685	5,211	-81	21,995	766
1996	27,376	170	5,069	-142	22,307	312
1997	27,765	389	4,954	-115	22,811	504
1998	28,027	262	4,944	-10	23,083	272
1999	28,366	339	5,094	150	23,272	189
2000	28,631	265	5,094	0	23,537	265
2001	28,733	102	5,212	118	23,521	-16
2002	28,908	175	5,298	86	23,610	89

Sources: Labour Force Survey; administrative data

a All aged 16 and over.

b Labour Force Survey (LFS) Jobs equals LFS employment plus workers with second jobs.

c Administrative data used in this article.

d Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the direct estimate of public sector jobs.

Table 3 Employment by sector and industry group; United Kingdom; 1982 to 2002, mid-year headcount

					Employee jobs		Thousands	
	Workforce jobs	Self-employment jobs	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees	Employee jobs	Total	Private	Public
					01-99	80		86
	CGYL	CGYM	CGYN	CGYO	CGYP	CGYQ	CGYR	CGYS
								CGYT
1982	25,610	2,549	324	..	22,737	1,659	225	1,434
1983	25,300	2,605	322	16	22,357	1,665	231	1,434
1984	25,970	2,927	326	175	22,542	1,689	259	1,430
1985	26,275	3,039	326	176	22,734	1,717	288	1,429
1986	26,313	3,077	322	226	22,688	1,764	312	1,452
1987	26,835	3,307	319	311	22,898	1,829	343	1,486
1988	27,791	3,525	316	343	23,607	1,893	389	1,504
1989	28,670	3,848	308	462	24,052	1,935	493	1,442
1990	28,979	3,894	303	423	24,359	1,961	530	1,431
1991	28,066	3,729	297	353	23,687	1,949	533	1,416
1992	27,311	3,398	290	325	23,298	1,925	535	1,390
1993	26,919	3,394	271	311	22,943	1,907	706	1,201
1994	27,074	3,486	250	302	23,036	1,932	756	1,176
1995	27,397	3,537	230	225	23,405	1,943	755	1,188
1996	27,659	3,531	221	181	23,726	1,968	777	1,191
1997	28,161	3,516	210	159	24,276	1,973	780	1,193
1998	28,386	3,387	210	121	24,668	1,952	748	1,204
1999	28,841	3,410	208	123	25,100	2,098	776	1,322
2000	29,229	3,327	207	112	25,583	2,137	836	1,301
2001	29,488	3,327	204	96	25,861	2,155	804	1,351
2002	29,499	3,387	204	92	25,816	2,198	836	1,362

and education, have been much steadier. Together, these two sectors now account for just over half of total public sector employment compared with two-fifths 20 years ago.

Public and private sector jobs across the whole economy

The best measure of the number of jobs in the economy as a whole is that provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey of households. An alternative measure, known as workforce jobs is derived from surveys of businesses, and provides the best estimate of the industrial composition of jobs. Neither the LFS, nor workforce jobs, however, provides a satisfactory

estimate of public sector jobs, or therefore of the allocation of total jobs between public and private sectors.

The LFS estimate of public sector jobs is an overestimate, because of errors in self-classification by households. Errors occur, for example, when employees of publicly funded bodies such as universities incorrectly classify themselves as public sector. Universities are in fact part of the private sector in the National Accounts. Similarly, employees of private sector companies providing contracted out services to the public sector can incorrectly classify themselves as public sector employees. Following a National Statistics Quality Review of the LFS last year ONS is undertaking a pilot project to link LFS responses to the interdepartmental business register

(IDBR) which, if successful, should reduce the extent of misclassification in the LFS.

The workforce jobs series is not disaggregated between public and private sectors. One category covers public administration, defence and compulsory social security, which is wholly in the public sector. Two other categories are health and education, but these include both public and private sector jobs.

In these circumstances, the only satisfactory method of estimating the number of private sector jobs is as the difference between the number of jobs in the economy as a whole and the number of public sector jobs estimated independently. In this article private sector jobs have been calculated as the difference between public sector jobs

Table 3 (continued)

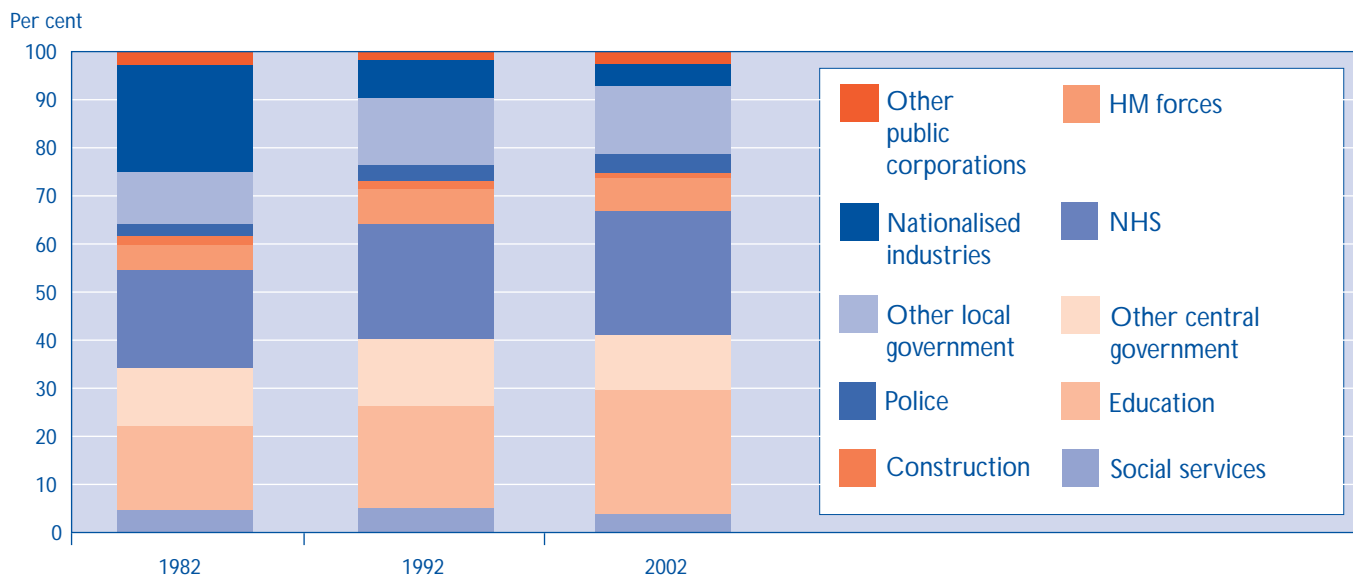
							Thousands		
							Workforce jobs		
social work		Public administration defence and compulsory social security	Production, construction transport and utilities		Other				
Private	Public	Public Total	Total	Private	Public	Total public and private	Total private sector ^a	Total public sector ^b	
		76	10 - 46 60 - 46			01 - 05, 50 - 55 65 - 74, 90 - 99			
CGYU	CGYV	CGYW	CGYX	CGYY	CGYZ	CGZA	CGZD	CGZE	
307	1,579	1,540	8,879	6,991	1,888	8,773	18,589	7,021	1982
319	1,587	1,537	8,461	6,668	1,793	8,788	18,348	6,952	1983
364	1,591	1,519	8,304	6,579	1,725	9,075	19,070	6,900	1984
442	1,599	1,489	8,203	6,827	1,376	9,284	19,706	6,569	1985
503	1,602	1,483	7,964	6,652	1,312	9,372	19,779	6,534	1986
582	1,610	1,503	7,865	6,752	1,113	9,509	20,476	6,359	1987
693	1,633	1,486	7,955	6,918	1,037	9,947	21,476	6,315	1988
690	1,637	1,407	8,000	7,050	950	10,383	22,586	6,084	1989
725	1,638	1,447	7,912	7,013	899	10,676	22,927	6,052	1990
787	1,636	1,467	7,349	6,644	705	10,499	22,218	5,848	1991
852	1,641	1,469	6,946	6,287	659	10,465	21,528	5,783	1992
900	1,603	1,464	6,568	5,948	620	10,501	21,442	5,477	1993
929	1,585	1,445	6,551	6,002	549	10,594	21,782	5,292	1994
952	1,598	1,408	6,601	6,066	535	10,903	22,186	5,211	1995
959	1,592	1,414	6,626	6,124	502	11,167	22,590	5,069	1996
978	1,602	1,366	6,759	6,324	435	11,598	23,207	4,954	1997
987	1,595	1,399	6,920	6,485	435	11,815	23,442	4,944	1998
1,005	1,595	1,400	6,825	6,388	437	12,177	23,747	5,094	1999
1,061	1,633	1,408	6,859	6,415	444	12,485	24,135	5,094	2000
1,068	1,676	1,408	6,769	6,349	420	12,785	24,276	5,212	2001
1,056	1,727	1,443	6,529	6,103	426	12,863	24,201	5,298	2002

Source: Office for National Statistics

a Total private sector equals private sector employee jobs plus self-employed and government-supported trainees.

b Total public sector equals public sector employee jobs plus HM Forces.

Figure 3 Composition of public sector jobs; United Kingdom; 1982, 1992 and 2002

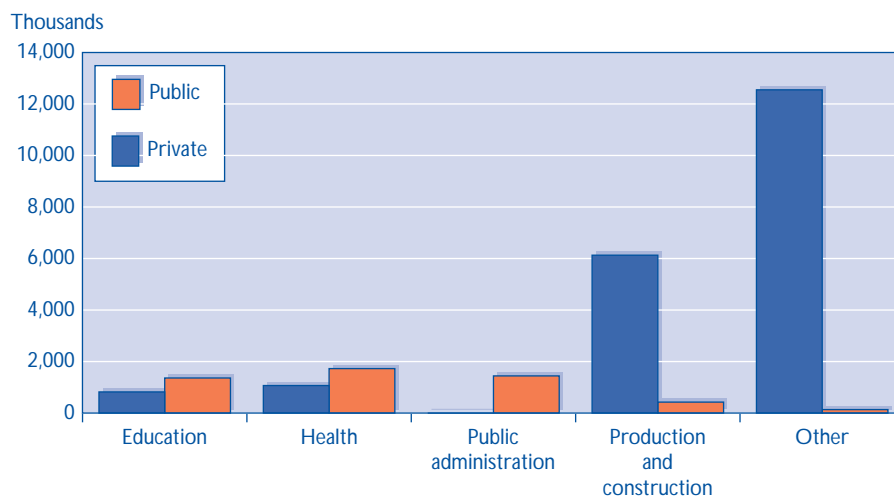


Source: Office for National Statistics

and the total number of jobs measured by the LFS, ONS's preferred measure of aggregate employment. This is discussed later in the article in the context of jobs by industry. Earlier articles in this series considered private sector jobs as the difference between directly measured public sector jobs and total workforce jobs.

Table 2 gives the figures for the public and private sectors derived from the LFS and the estimates of public sector jobs reported in this article for the period up until the middle of 2002. Job growth in the economy as a whole continued over this period, despite the fact that output growth was below trend. The total number of jobs in the economy according to the LFS was 28,908,000 as of the mid-point of 2002. This represents an increase of 175,000 over the figures at the same time in 2001. On the estimates in this article, the job gains were split fairly evenly between the public and private sectors. However, given that the public sector only constitutes about 19 per cent of total jobs then it becomes clear that the contribution of the public sector to employment growth was unusually large. 2002 was the second year in a row when significant job increases came from the public sector, a noticeable turnaround from the mid and late 1990s when the private sector saw very rapid job growth.

Figure 4 Public and private sector jobs by broad industry; United Kingdom; June 2002



Source: Office for National Statistics

Public and private sector jobs by industry

In order to assess changes in the industrial composition of public and private sector jobs, it is most useful to use the workforce jobs data source, since this provides more reliable industry detail than the LFS. Table 3 sets out such an industrial analysis, based on employee jobs from the workforce jobs source (excluding the

self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees).

The yearly movements in private sector jobs shown by Table 3 differ from those shown in Table 2, in which the LFS is used as the source of total jobs across the economy. This is because the two data sources do not always move together in the short term. For example the workforce jobs source shows slower jobs growth across the whole economy than the LFS in 2002, with private

sector jobs falling between 2001 and 2002. On a longer time scale, however, the two series are much more consistent.

Despite the recent job gains in the public sector, the private sector still accounts for over 80 per cent of employee jobs. The private sector is the dominant employer in production and construction and in other, the category that contains the bulk of private sector service jobs. In contrast, the public sector is the dominant employer in public administration, health and education. *Figure 4* illustrates these

points. The recent trend in the last two categories has been particularly interesting, as employment has increased in both the public and private sectors. For instance, on top of the gains in the public sector, there also appear to have been increases in private sector education and health jobs over the past four years. However, the education estimate is particularly volatile from year to year. Also, care has to be used in interpreting the numbers as some of what are characterised here as private sector jobs may be considered by some

to be more akin to a part of the public sector. So, for example, agency nurses would here be characterised as private sector employees, even if they are working in NHS hospitals. Also, some of the increase in education may have been in publicly funded further education colleges, which have been considered as part of the private sector since 1993. (See *technical note* for more detail on definitional changes that have an impact on the numbers.)

Further information

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Technical note

How do we measure public sector employment?

The public sector numbers that are reported in this article are derived from the relevant administrative departments plus a comprehensive inquiry of all 443 local authorities in England and Wales. This is consequently the most comprehensive source available, although, unfortunately, some of the data, notably that for the NHS, is only available with a considerable lag. ONS is currently estimating how more timely estimates of public sector employment could best be obtained. Subtracting the public sector figures from the employment totals obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and workforce jobs derives the estimates for private sector employment that are used here.

There are several sources of total UK employment data – the concept can be measured in more than one way. This can lead to problems, as sometimes the measures send conflicting signals and care needs to be taken in interpreting them. Conceptually, this article looks at the number of jobs rather than the number of employed people, as only jobs can be allocated to a sector. The two main jobs data are workforce jobs and the series derived

from the LFS. The former estimate combines the public sector jobs with quarterly and monthly short-term employment surveys of businesses. The results for businesses are updated in December as a result of the much more comprehensive Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). In contrast, the LFS is a monthly household survey. This survey does ask respondents to classify the sector of their employers, but in the past such self-classification has proven to be unreliable because respondents often do not know the correct classification of their employer.

By collecting jobs data from both employees and employers a much more rounded picture of economic developments can be obtained, but there is also a disadvantage, at least in the short term, in that the process throws up two different measures of the level of employment. Indeed, sometimes the two surveys can even send out different messages about the direction of recent employment moves. ONS is currently carrying out an investigation of the possible reasons why employment data from the two surveys differs. In the meantime, ONS's preferred estimate of total employment is the one derived from the LFS, while workforce jobs is most useful as a measure of industrial detail. (A detailed breakdown of the various data

Table 4 Sources of public sector data

	Area	Main source	Latest data	Estimate at June 2002 (thousands)
Central government				
HM Forces	UK	Ministry of Defence	March 2003	204
National Health Service	See NHS trusts			
Other central government	UK	Cabinet Office	October 2002	614
Local government				
Education	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	March 2003	1260
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2001	102
Social Services	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	March 2003	317
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2001	50
Construction	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	March 2003	40
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2001	7
Police	England and Wales	Home Office	March 2002	198
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2001	21
Other local government	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	March 2003	614
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2001	106
	Northern Ireland	District and Parish Councils employment	March 2003	26
Public corporations				
Nationalised industries	UK	Returns from <i>Public Bodies</i> (annual publication)	March 2002	242
NHS (inc NHSTrusts)	England	Department of Health	September 2002	1091
	Wales	Welsh Assembly Government	September 2002	74
	Scotland	NHS in Scotland Common Services Agency	September 2002	133
	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office (DETI)	March 2003	62
Other public corporations	UK	Returns from <i>Public Bodies</i> (annual publication)	March 2002	137

Source: Office for National Statistics

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categories can be obtained at the following website www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=7163.

The estimate of public sector jobs reported in this article is over a million below LFS levels. This supports the assumption that, because of self-classifications, LFS includes estimates in the public sector for employees in publicly funded organisations which lie outside the public sector, and for those providing contracted out services. However, although the LFS level is well above the direct estimate, comparison of movements between the two over the five-year period between 1997 and 2002 is within 1 per cent. This coherence supports the approach taken in the article on comparing public and private sector jobs across the whole economy.

Definition of the sectors

General government

This sector includes all institutional units that are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and that are mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors. It also includes all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of the national income and wealth.

Central government

This subsector of general government includes all administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory. In the UK the administration of social security funds is an integral part of central government concerning both its funding and decision-making, and so cannot be separately classified as social security funds.

Some trading bodies that were classified as central government under the previous system are now public non-financial corporations, because they are market producers, manage their own finances, and have sufficient autonomy to be classified as institutional units. Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) is also a market producer, but its finances are not sufficiently independent of central government for it to be regarded as an institutional unit in its own right; it is therefore within the central government sector.

Consistent data for years since 1961 appears in the *Economic Trends Annual Supplement*.

Civil Service

The Civil Service comprises the Home Civil Service and the Diplomatic Service but not the Northern Ireland Civil Service, locally engaged staff overseas or employees of non-departmental public bodies. Further analysis of Civil Service manpower figures at 1 April 2001 can be found in the publication *Civil Service Statistics 2001*.

Local government

This sector consists of all local government authorities which have both power to raise funds by means of rates, levies, council tax, etc., and which are obliged to make annual returns of income and expenditure under successive local government acts. It includes all levels of administrative authorities (including parish

councils) and also local authorities with special functions. It includes magistrates' courts, the probation service in England and Wales, and police forces and their civilian staffs. It embraces all functions of such authorities (including, for example, their education services and construction departments) and includes trading activities of local authorities, such as housing, theatres, etc. From April 1999 grant-maintained schools, which had been classified to central government, were reclassified to local authority status (the formal change was in September 1999, at the start of the new academic year). There are three new categories of mainstream school: community, foundation and voluntary. For grant-maintained schools, this means that, like other state schools, they will be maintained by their local education authorities.

Polytechnics and higher education colleges were transferred from local authority control from April 1989, as were further education and sixth-form colleges from April 1993. These are all now regarded as part of the private sector (non-profit making bodies).

Public non-financial corporations

Public corporations are defined as corporate enterprises that are publicly owned and controlled, but which, at the same time, have substantial freedom to conduct their affairs along business lines. Examples include the BBC and the Scottish Water Authorities.

They are publicly controlled to the extent that the public authority (that is, central or local government) usually appoints the whole or a majority of the board of management. Subsidiaries of public corporations are part of this sector if their accounts are consolidated with those of the parent corporation. Nationalised industries represent a group of particularly large and important public corporations. Examples include Consignia (formerly the Post Office) and the Civil Aviation Authority.

Some bodies controlled by central government are classified as being public corporations rather than central government, such as the Royal Mint.

From 1 April 1991 NHS Trust hospitals are also included in this sector.

Public sector

This comprises general government, public non-financial corporations and the Bank of England.

Private sector

This comprises private non-financial corporations, financial corporations other than the Bank of England (and Girobank when it was publicly owned), households and the NPISH (non-profit institutions serving households) sector.

Classification by industry

Industries are classified according to the *UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992*.

Sources of the statistics

The figures for total workforce jobs and government-supported trainees, together with the industrial analyses of employee jobs and the self-employment jobs are aggregated from

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those compiled by the Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division (EEPD) and Labour Market Division, ONS; the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland; and the Department of Further Education and Science.

Estimates of employment in central government are obtained from a number of sources. HM Forces and NHS figures are obtained from the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Department of Health respectively. Other central government consists largely of those employed in the Civil Service. These numbers are obtained from the Personnel Management and Conditions of Service Division of the Cabinet Office. The remainder of central government employees are derived from the Cabinet Office *Public Bodies* publication.

Public non-financial corporations data are derived from ONS's interdepartmental business register (IDBR), other regular surveys carried out by the EEPD (responsible for ABI and Short-term Employment Surveys), and the Cabinet Office *Public Bodies* publication.

The local government data sources for England and Wales are the quarterly local authority survey (compiled by EEPD), police data are obtained from the Home Office, and education and health figures are collected by EEPD. The source for Scotland is the Joint Staffing Watch Survey by the Scottish Executive and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA).

Major sector changes 1998 to 2002 – definitions, coverage and consistency of statistics

Central government

In the three months to January 1998 the following reductions occurred:

- the Benefits Agency (1,700 down);
- MoD (790 down); and
- HM Customs and Excise (400 down).

To 1 January 1998 the prison service increased by 200 staff.

In the three months to April 1998 the following reductions occurred:

- the Benefits Agency (2,200 down);
- MoD (1,500 down); and
- the Home Office (1,100 down).

The main transfers of staff and functions out of the Civil Service in the three months to April 1998 were:

- in March 1998 the Fleet Maintenance and Repair function of the Naval Bases and Supplies Agency (MoD) was transferred to Fleet Support Ltd. (1,140 staff);
- 1 April 1998 the Historic Royal Palaces Agency (Dept. for Culture, Media and Sport), became an executive non-departmental public body (NDPBs operate under statutory provisions, employ their own staff and have responsibility for their own budgets) outside the Civil Service (455 staff);
- 1 April 1998 Marine Safety and Coastguard Agencies merged to form Maritime and Coastguard Agency (941 staff);
- 1 April 1998 the National Criminal Intelligence Service (Home Office) became a Service Authority (similar to a police authority) outside the Civil Service (564 staff); and

- 1 April 1998 the Police Information and Technology Organisation (Home Office) became an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body (325 staff).

The largest increases in numbers of permanent staff leading up to April 1998 were:

- 600 staff in HM Prison Service, in response to the increasing prison population; and
- 260 additional staff were employed by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency to support the introduction of the photocard licence.

1 April 1998 Defence Communication Services Agency (MoD) launched (517 staff).

23 July 1998 the Women's Unit transferred from the Department of Social Security to the Cabinet Office (43 non-industrial staff).

The largest reductions in numbers of permanent staff in the three months to 1 October 1998 occurred in the Benefits Agency (680 down), the Ministry of Defence (340 down) and HM Customs and Excise (200 down).

The largest increases in numbers of permanent staff in the three months to 1 October 1998 were in HM Prison Service (450 up), in response to the increasing prison population.

In the three months to 1 January 1999 the following staff increases occurred:

- the Benefits Agency increased by 920 in order to reduce the need for casual staff in future;
- Employment Service by 680 due mainly to the rollout of the New Deal for Lone Parents and pilot schemes for the New Deal;
- HM Prison Service by 190; and
- the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food increased by 110.

UK Anti-Drugs Co-ordination Unit was transferred from the Privy Council Office to the Cabinet Office.

The largest decreases in the three months to 1 January 1999 occurred in the Ministry of Defence down by 800 members of staff mainly due to natural wastage and non-replacement of leavers.

18 January 1999 Scottish Records Office changed name to the National Archives of Scotland.

In the three months to 1 April 1999 the following changes occurred:

- majority of the Department of National Savings privatised (down 4,000);
- 1,600 staff reduction in HM Prison Service;
- privatisation and other reorganisation in MoD accounted for a decrease of 1,200 staff;
- Office of the National Lottery became an NDPB and renamed The National Lottery Commission, with a loss of 33 staff;
- Lord Advocate's Department subsumed within the Scottish Office (19 staff);
- Defence Codification Agency, subsumed by MoD RAF;
- Defence Animal Centre merged with the Army Training and Recruitment Agency;
- Maintenance Group Defence Agency subsumed within the Defence Aviation Repair Agency;

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- Contributions Agency transferred from DSS to the Inland Revenue (7,580 staff);
- staff numbers rose in the Benefits Agency by 1,200, the Employment Service by 200 and Driving Standards Agency by 500 in response to rising demand for driving tests; and
- staff numbers continued to rise slightly in the Scottish Office and Welsh Office dealing with devolution.

In May 1999:

- the National Assembly for Wales was established. A small number of staff transferred from the Welsh Office to the new Assembly to run the Office of the Presiding Officer; and
- the Scottish Executive formed with no staff.

On 1 July 1999:

- the Office of Gas Supply and the Office of Electricity Regulation merged to form Ofgem;
- the Scottish Office was split into the Scottish Executive on devolution; staff from the Scottish departments moved to the Scottish Executive, which also absorbed Scottish Courts Administration and the Office of Advocate General; the Scottish Office Pension Agency was renamed the Scottish Public Pensions Agency; and
- following devolution, staff in the Welsh Office moved to The National Assembly for Wales; the National Assembly also took in some 260 staff previously outside the Civil Service from Housing for Wales, Health Promotion for Wales and Welsh Health Common Services Agency; a small Office of Secretary of State for Wales formed at this time.

On 19 July 1999 the Office of Passenger Rail Franchise was renamed Shadow Strategic Rail Authority.

On 30 September 1999 Government Property Lawyers ceased to exist; remaining staff were absorbed into Treasury Solicitors.

On 1 October 1999:

- the Rent Service, an Executive Agency of DETR was formed with 80 staff from DETR; and
- around 4,200 staff (some 3,500 full-time equivalents) from the Family Credit Unit in the Benefits Agency transferred to the Tax Credit Office within the Inland Revenue.

1 April 2000

In the six months to April 2000 the following increases in permanent staff occurred:

- the Employment Service (up 1,300) to implement enhancements to New Deal programmes;
- the Home Office (up 1,240) because staff were recruited to speed up consideration of immigration and asylum cases;
- HM Prison Service (up 1,530) due largely to growth in the prison population and the new accommodation programme; there was a reduction (of around 300) in the Scottish Prison Service;
- the Benefit Agency's growth of 1,220 in permanent staff was offset by continuing and substantial reductions in casual staff numbers; Growth in permanent staff in the Child Support agency (by 660) was due to increased workloads to implement reforms in Child Support;
- the Rent Service, which had been established in October 1999, grew by around 800 as staff transferred in from local government;

- HM Customs and Excise IT staff numbers fell by some 400 including staff transferred to the ICL under the Private Finance Initiative;

- NHS Purchasing and Supply Agency set up (reporting to the Department of Health)

- Office of Government Commerce set up (reporting to Treasury Ministers) with a small number of staff transferred from the Treasury; CCTA, PACE and The Buying Agency became agencies of OGC;

- the Food Standards Agency set up, reporting to the Secretary of State for Health. Most of the staff were transferred from MAFF and Department of Health; the Meat Hygiene Service became an Executive Agency of FSA;

- the Civil Service College ceased to be an Executive Agency, and now becomes a fully integrated part of the Centre for Management and Policy Studies within the Cabinet Office; and

- the MOD, Army Technical Support Agency ceased to be an agency, now subsumed within MOD.

1 October 2000

In the six months to October 2000 the following increases in permanent staff occurred:

- the Home Office (up 1,950) because staff were recruited to speed up consideration of immigration and asylum cases;
- the Child Support Agency (up 540) due to extra workload on the Child Support Reform project; and
- HM Prison Service (up 1,620) reflecting the continuing upward trend of the prison population and the movement from short-term agency to permanent staff. There has also been a reduction in the number of staff on long-term sickness absence, which means that some staff previously excluded from the figures are now being counted.

Organisational changes for the six months to October 2000 included:

- the Small Business Service launched as an Executive Agency of the DTI;

- the Information Technology Services Agency (ITSA) was reabsorbed by its parent Department (DSS); in August 2000 many of the former agency's functions and staff were transferred to the Affinity Consortium; ITSA ceased to exist in October 2000 (staff still on the ITSA payroll as at October 2000 have been relocated to other parts of the DSS); and

- the Appeals Service launched as an executive agency of the DSS.

1 April 2001

In the six months to April 2001 the following increases in permanent staff occurred:

- the Home Office (up 1,800) due to the recruitment of staff in the Immigration and Nationality Department mainly to deal with the volume of work related to asylum cases;
- Inland Revenue (up 500) due to workload changes and specific projects included in the department's Government Expenditure Plans;
- the National Assembly for Wales (up 430) as agencies have been brought into the National Assembly for Wales following devolution; these include the Farming and Conservation

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Public non-financial corporations

The public corporations in existence in June 2002 are listed below.

Name of corporation	Commencing or vesting date
Audit Commission	April 1983
Audit Scotland	April 2000
Bio Products Laboratory	April 1993
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	1927
British Coal Corporation ^a	January 1947
British Hallmarking Council ^b	April 1998
British Nuclear Fuels plc (BNFL) ^c	April 1992
United Kingdom Nirex Ltd – (subsidiary BNFL)	July 1982
British Waterways Board	January 1963
Buying Agency, The ^d	January 1995
Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd ^e	April 1990
Central Office of Information ^f	April 1995
Channel Four Television Company Ltd ^g	December 1980
Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	April 1972
CLIK (Central Laboratory Innovation and Knowledge Transfer Co. Ltd)	March 2002
Commonwealth Development Corporation	February 1948
Companies House ^h	April 1995
Consignia Plc	March 2001
Covent Garden Market Authority	October 1961
Crown Agents Holding and Realisation Board	January 1980
Crown Estate Commissioners ⁱ	April 1995
Defence Aviation Repair Agency	April 2001
Defence Evaluation and Research Agency ^j (DERA)	April 1996
Driving Standards Agency ^k	April 1997
Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation	January 1981
Financial Services Authority	April 2000
Fire Service College ^l	April 1995
Fleet Air Arm Museum	April 2001
Food from Britain ^m	April 1998
Forensic Science Service ⁿ	April 1999
Forest Enterprise ^o	April 1995
General Lighthouse Fund ^p	April 1998
General Teaching Council (GTC)	April 2002
General Teaching Council for Wales	September 2000
Highlands and Islands Airports ^q	April 1965
Historic Royal Palaces Trust ^r	April 1998
Historic Royal Palaces Enterprises Ltd	April 1998
Horse Race Totalisator Board ^s	April 1995
Hydrographic Office ^t	April 1995
Lagaside Corporation	April 1989
Land Registry, Her Majesty's ^u	April 1995
Learning and Skills Development Agency	November 2000
Local Authority Airports	From April 1987
Local Authority Bus and Tram Companies	October 1986

Name of corporation	Commencing or vesting date
Medicines Control Agency ^v	April 1995
Meteorological Office ^w	April 1996
National Blood Authority	April 1993
Navy, Army & Air Force Institute	April 1996
New Millenium Experience Company Ltd ^x	February 1997
NHS Estates ^y	April 1999
NHS Logistics Authority	April 2000
NHS Trusts	April 1991
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	May 1971
Northern Ireland Driver Vehicle Testing Agency ^z	April 1996
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	April 1968
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency	From inception
Northern Lighthouse Board ^{aa}	April 1998
Oil and Pipelines Agency	December 1985
Ordnance Survey ^{ab}	April 1999
Passenger Transport Executives	October 1969 and various later dates
Patent Office ^{ac}	April 1995
Port of London Authority	April 1998
Qinetiq ^{ad}	July 2001
Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre ^{ae}	April 1997
Registers of Scotland ^{af}	April 1995
Remploy Ltd ^{ag}	April 1995
Royal Mint	April 1975
Scotland Water	April 2002
Sianel Pedwar Cymru (Welsh fourth channel authority)	January 1981
Sypta Ltd	June 1986
The Learning Trust	August 2001
Trinity House Lighthouse Service ^{ah}	April 1998
Trust Ports Northern Ireland	April 1974
Vehicle Inspectorate ^{ai}	April 1995
Welsh Venture Capital - (subsidiary WDA)	
WJEC CBAC Ltd (Welsh Joint Education Committee)	January 2001
Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation	1974

a Name changed. British Coal Corporation was formerly the National Coal Board with name change in March 1987; London Regional Transport was formerly London Transport Executive; Highlands and Islands Enterprise was formerly Highlands and Islands Development Board; Scottish Enterprise was formerly Scottish Development Agency; Scottish Homes was formerly Scottish Special Housing Association and Housing corporation (Scotland). Forest Enterprise was previously named Forestry Enterprise Agency; New Millenium Experience Company Ltd. taken into public ownership on 12/7/97 previously named Millenium Central Ltd.

b As described for d but for 1998 quarter 2.

c Began in April 1971; reclassified from a private NFC to a public NFC from April 1992.

d Non ESA95 change; reclassified from central government in 1995q1.

e Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd. was part of the former Scottish Transport Group; Channel Four Television Company Ltd. was part of the Independent Television Commission; Highlands and Islands Airports were part of the Civil Aviation Authority.

f As described for d but for 1995 quarter 2.

g As described for d but for 1996 quarter 2.

h As described for d but for 1997 quarter 2.

i As described for d but for 2000 quarter 2.

j As described for d but for 1999 quarter 2.

k Qinetiq was in the Civil Service numbers for 2001, but not for 2002, which accounts for a difference in the numbers of around 20,000. For the purposes of these numbers, however, Qinetiq is always included in other public corporations and so has never constituted part of central government.

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Publicly owned institutions not classified to the public sector for statistical purposes

Institution	Classified
Bank of England Banking Department	Financial institutions
British Nuclear Fuels Ltd ^a	Industrial and commercial companies
Girobank ^b	Financial institutions
International Military Services ^c	Industrial and commercial companies

a Until April 1992.

b Until 1990.

c Ceased trading July 1991.

Agency (110 staff), the Welsh Drug and Alcohol Unit (10 staff) and the Clinical Excellence Support Unit (10 staff); and also additional staff were recruited to meet operational needs;

- MAFF (since June 2001 incorporated into DEFRA) (up 380) – some of this increase was related to the foot and mouth crisis with additional veterinary staff having to be recruited;
- HM Customs and Excise (up 220) as staff were recruited following reorganisations which have included setting up call centres and centralised units; and
- the Cabinet Office (up 130) mainly to enable it to meet its objective of putting all public services on-line by 2005.

Organisational changes for the six months to April 2001 included:

- the Postal Services Commission launched, with 25 staff mostly from other government departments;
- 40 staff from the Registry of Friendly Societies transferred to the Financial Services Authority;
- the Shadow Strategic Rail Authority became an NDPB – 220 staff dropped from the count.

1 April 2002

In the six months to April 2002 the following increases in permanent staff occurred:

- the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (up 7,000); staff recruited in Jobcentre Plus to backfill for training and the testing of the new initiatives arising from the welfare modernisation programme;
- Inland Revenue (up 1,200) due to increased workloads and the preparation for the new Tax Credits;
- Land Registry (up 280) to replace resources lost through natural wastage;
- Foreign & Commonwealth Office (up 100) to meet the department's objectives and fill vacancies; and
- Office of Fair Trading (up 80) to cover the additional work following new EU legislation and UK laws.

Local authorities

Polytechnics and higher education institutions in England transferred from the local authority sector in April 1989, reducing the numbers by 60,000 (3,900 FTE). Both further education and sixth-form college funding transferred from local authority control on 1 April 1993. This involved approximately 119,000 academic and non-academic staff (on a full-time equivalent basis) being transferred to the private sector at mid-1993.

Corporations reclassified to the private sector since 1998

- Magnox Electric: 1998 quarter 1 (now a wholly owned subsidiary of BNFL);
- English Partnerships – replaced by Regional Development Bodies on 21 April 1999; and
- Kingston Communications: July 1999.

Corporations dissolved

- National Film Finance Corporation abolished in December 1985, and replaced in the private sector by the British Screen Finance Consortium;
- National Oil Corporation, in March 1986, being replaced by the Oil and Pipelines Agency;
- National Dock Labour Board in July 1989;
- Electricity Council in March 1990, being replaced in the private sector by the Electricity Association;
- Crown Suppliers in March 1991;
- Pilotage Commission in April 1991;
- six local authority bus companies from April 1989 to November 1994;
- Scottish Nuclear plc in March 1996;
- Nuclear Electric plc in March 1996;
- Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations Ltd. (known as Crown Agents): replaced on privatisation by Crown Agents Ltd. on 21 March 1997; and
- London Regional Transport disbanded on 3 July 2000 and has been replaced by Transport Trading Ltd.

Other changes

The Housing Corporation was reclassified in the 1987 Blue Book as a central government trading body, and the data were revised back to 1974. The Independent Television Commission (other than Channel Four) was reclassified to the central government sector from October 1991. The Urban Regeneration Agency was established from November 1993, and incorporated the former English Industrial Estates Corporation from April 1994, trading as English Partnership. Letchworth Garden City Corporation became Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation, a private charity from October 1995.

Parts of British Coal and British Railways Board have been sold since 1994. British Energy assumed most of the activities of Nuclear Electric plc and Scottish Nuclear plc in April 1996. AEA

Technical note

Technology, part of UKAEA, was sold in September 1996. East Kilbride and Glenrothes New Town Development Corporations were wound up in December 1995. Cumbernauld, Irvine and Livingstone New Town Development Corporations were wound up in December 1996. The Urban Development Corporations for Birmingham, Black Country, Bristol, Cardiff Bay, London Docklands, Merseyside, Plymouth, Teeside, Trafford Park and Tyne and Wear were wound up from March 1998.

The following were reclassified to central government:

Deeds of Assumption: March 1996;

UKAEA: 1996 quarter 3;

Housing Action Trusts (Castle Vale, Liverpool, Stonebridge, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest): January 1987;

Railsale: November 1995;

English Partnerships: April 1999;

Scottish Development Agency: April 1999;

Scottish Homes: April 2000;

London Pensions Fund Authority: July 2000;

British Transport Police: February 2001;

Scottish Enterprise: April 2001;

Highlands and Islands Enterprise: April 2001; and

Welsh Development Agency: April 2001.

For statistical purposes within the National Accounts, the income and expenditure transactions of the Bank of England Banking Department have been reclassified from the 1993 Blue Book to the financial sector. Data have been revised back to 1984. This also applies to Girobank, until its privatisation in July 1990.

From the 1993 Blue Book the fossil fuel levy on electricity distribution is now separately identified as a capital grant within the public corporation accounts. Until that Blue Book, income generated was included in gross trading surplus.

References

Civil Service Statistics 2001 is available at www.civil-service.gov.uk/statistics. Enquiries can be made to: Employment Conditions and Statistics Division, Personnel Statistics, Cabinet Office, Admiralty Arch, The Mall, London, SW1A 2WH, tel. 020 7276 1532, or fax 020 7276 1679, e-mail psb@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk.

Public Bodies 2002 published by The Stationery Office, price £26.50. Enquiries to Cabinet Office, Public Bodies Team, 70 Whitehall, LONDON, SW1A 2AS, tel. 020 7276 2462, or fax 020 7270 1874, website www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/agencies-publicbodies.

The United Kingdom National Accounts Sector Classification Guide (formerly known as MA23) can be downloaded at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=7163>.

United Kingdom National Accounts Concepts, Sources and Methods – a PDF file can be viewed at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1144>.

Experimental consistent time series of historical Labour Force Survey data

By Craig Lindsay and Paul Doyle, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has produced a consistent time series of headline labour market figures covering the past 30 years. The pre-1992 data are still experimental, but give an accurate picture of the main long-term trends.
- Despite fluctuations there has been an overall increase in the number of people in employment over the period (from 24.6 to 27.9 million), but the effects of the economic cycle are clearly shown in the falls of the early 1980s and 1990s.
- The current rates of employment (74.6 per cent) and unemployment (5.0 per cent) have not been seen since the 1970s.
- Total hours worked in the economy has also been modelled back to 1971. The increase in hours worked due to higher levels of employment have tended to be offset by greater part-time working and people's wanting to work less, but the present level of average weekly hours (895 million) is similar to that seen in the boom of 1974.
- The data show up sharp differences between the labour market experiences of men and women. For example, the effects of periods of recession have been felt much more strongly by men than women, as shown by the unemployment series.
- The growth in female participation in the labour market since 1971 (from 59 to 73 per cent) contrasts with the decline in economic activity rates for men (from 95 to 84 per cent).

Introduction

UNTIL RECENTLY it has been difficult to obtain consistent time series of headline UK labour market figures for employment status. In order to address this, ONS has conducted a project to estimate time series for the 1971 to 1992 period consistent with post-1992 Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. This article presents the results of that work, describing how the data fit with, and further illustrate, economic developments over the past 30 years.

Headline UK labour market figures for employment status are estimated from data collected by the LFS. The current definitions used in the LFS are based on internationally agreed standards set by the International

Labour Organisation. The LFS itself has changed over time. For example, the survey was first conducted in 1973, but its results are not considered to be of useable quality until 1979. From 1979 to 1983 the survey was run biennially, before moving to an annual cycle in 1984. In 1992 it moved on to a quarterly basis. Alongside these changes, there have been changes in definitions, population, and coverage. All of this has meant that pre-1992 data has been incompatible with post-1992 data, and no reliable LFS information has been available before 1979.

The estimation of historical time series has involved making adjustments to allow for known discontinuities

interpolating data for intermediate periods between actual data for 1979-92, and modelling data for the period 1971-79. Estimates for spring quarters 1971-91 are given in *Tables 1* to *3*. The estimates produced are experimental at this stage, and may be revised following the full reweighting of the LFS to take on the results from the 2001 Census. Readers requiring a more detailed description of the methodology behind the new estimates can find this at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=10620&more=n>.

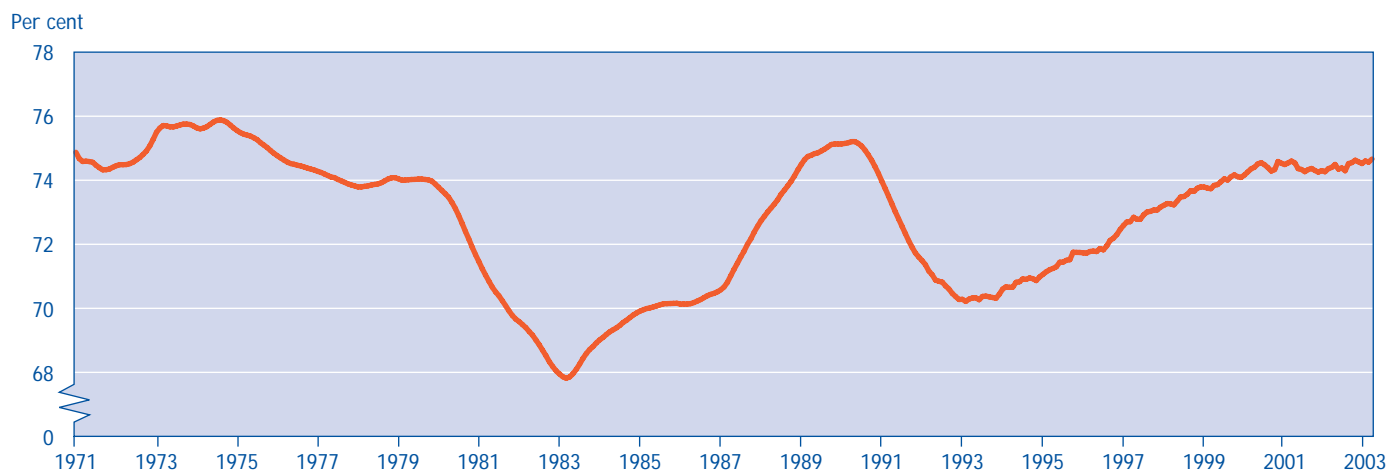
There are three clear messages coming out of the data. One is the

cyclical nature of the labour market, and the way in which employment, unemployment and economic inactivity are affected by the economic cycle. The second is the contrast in the data for men and women. This is both in terms of longer-term trends, such as the increased female participation in the labour market or the decline in male economic activity, and in terms of the greater impact recent recessions have had on male employment. Finally, the historical data suggests that current rates of employment and unemployment are at levels which have not been seen on a sustained basis since the 1970s.

Employment

Looking at the data highlights a number of trends. Generally, the total employment level has been rising, reflecting the increase in the UK population, and the current level is the highest on record. However, there have been clear cyclical impacts, for example with employment falling in the early 1980s and 1990s. This shows up particularly strongly in the working-age employment rate (see *Figure 1*). The working-age employment rate was above 74 per cent throughout most of the 1970s, even during the recession of

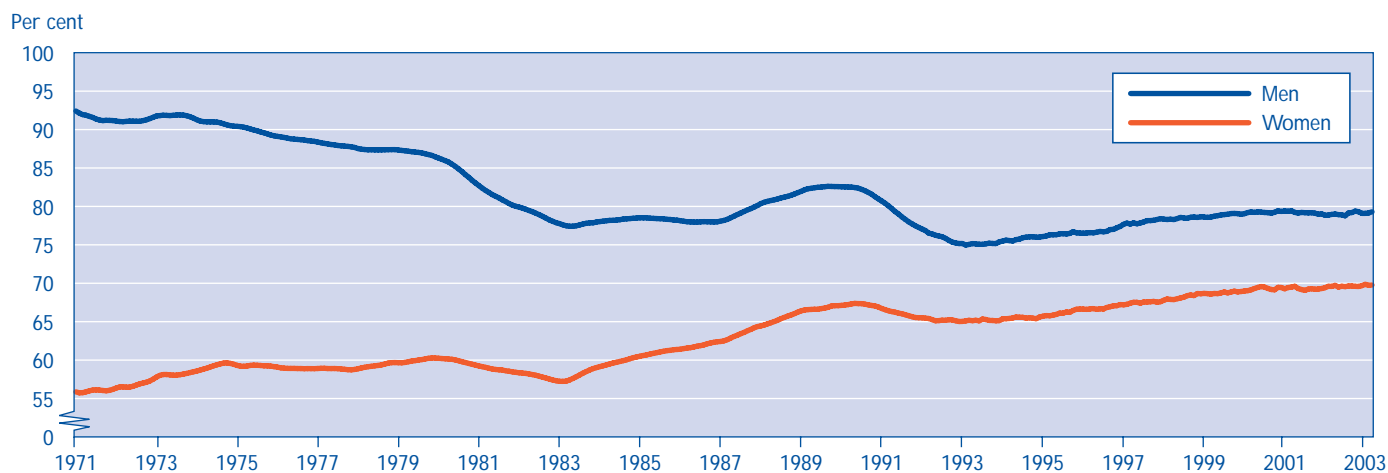
Figure 1 Employment rate for all people of working age;^a United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 2 Employment rates for people of working age by sex;^a United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1973-4, and it peaked at just under 76 per cent in the final quarter of 1974 during the boom period of the cycle. The rate then slumped to around 68 per cent during the recession of the early 1980s. The 1980s boom saw the employment rate recovering briefly to reach 75 per cent in 1990 before falling again in the subsequent recession. The rate has now returned to over 74 per cent, which it has sustained for the longest period since the 1970s. Looking ahead, the Government's target is to achieve a higher percentage of people in employment than ever before, but to do this in a way that is sustainable, and not fuelled by excessive growth.¹

However, focusing on the overall employment figures disguises important changes. For example, looking at a gender split, one can see that there have been distinctly different trends in male and female employment (see [Figure 2](#)). The male working-age employment rate was over 90 per cent in the early 1970s, but by 2000 it was below 80 per cent. Male employment was on a downward trend during the 1970s, but it has been particularly affected by the two recessions of the

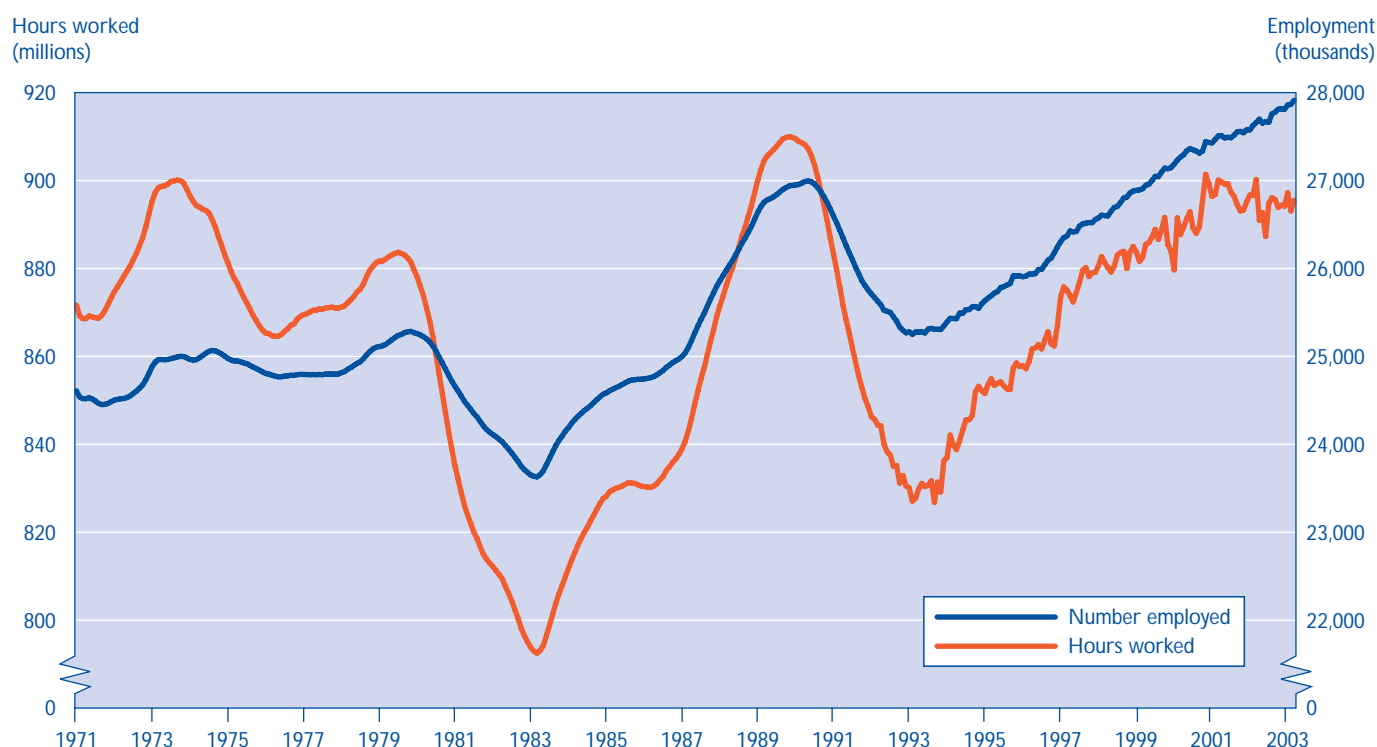
early 1980s and 1990s. The more male-dominated industries, such as manufacturing, have tended to be hit harder during the slow-downs, and this shows up in male employment data. By comparison, while the female employment figures do show the effect of the economic cycle, it is less marked. For example, the male working-age employment rate fell 10 percentage points in the early 1980s, compared with a fall of just 3 percentage points in the female rate. More generally, female employment has been growing, reflecting changes in society and the switch from manufacturing to services which has opened up more opportunities for women, whether in the type of work or the more flexible working hours. In total, the female working-age employment rate has increased from around 55 per cent in 1971 to almost 70 per cent in 2003, the highest on record and probably the highest it has been in peacetime.

Hours worked

These trends in employment can also be seen in the total weekly hours worked

series, which shows the total hours worked in the economy and which has also been modelled back to 1971. The average hours worked by an individual has generally been trending down over the period, as people increasingly choose to work fewer hours and the level of part-time working increases. As a result, most of the fluctuations in the total weekly hours series are driven by employment and follow a similar cycle to the employment figures (see [Figure 3](#)). However, there are a few differences. Though the overall trend in average hours is downward, there are cyclical fluctuations. For example, firms tend to respond to economic upswings by first increasing overtime. As a result, the total weekly hours series is, if anything, more responsive to the economic cycle than employment. Though average hours have fallen, the increase in the employment level means that the total level of hours worked is now very similar to that seen during the 1974 boom. While there is no direct trade-off between reducing hours for one person and increasing employment elsewhere, the increase in employment has compensated for the decline in average hours.

Figure 3 Total weekly hours worked and total number of people aged 16 and over employed; United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Summary of modelled and interpolated Labour Force Survey data for all people aged 16 and over by sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1971 to 1991

	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	Total in employment (000s)	Unemployed (000s)	Economically inactive (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Thousands and per cent									
All									
March-May 1971	40,550	25,553	24,520	1,033	14,997	63.0	60.5	4.0	37.0
March-May 1972	40,723	25,683	24,518	1,165	15,040	63.1	60.2	4.5	36.9
March-May 1973	40,895	25,951	24,964	987	14,944	63.5	61.0	3.8	36.5
March-May 1974	41,057	25,907	24,963	944	15,150	63.1	60.8	3.6	36.9
March-May 1975	41,235	26,048	24,949	1,099	15,186	63.2	60.5	4.2	36.8
March-May 1976	41,454	26,198	24,786	1,413	15,256	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
March-May 1977	41,720	26,241	24,792	1,449	15,479	62.9	59.4	5.5	37.1
March-May 1978	42,006	26,327	24,854	1,473	15,680	62.7	59.2	5.6	37.3
March-May 1979	42,321	26,541	25,136	1,405	15,780	62.7	59.4	5.3	37.3
March-May 1980	42,669	26,874	25,225	1,650	15,795	63.0	59.1	6.1	37.0
March-May 1981	42,991	27,093	24,549	2,544	15,898	63.0	57.1	9.4	37.0
March-May 1982	43,207	26,879	24,058	2,820	16,328	62.2	55.7	10.5	37.8
March-May 1983	43,441	26,653	23,630	3,023	16,788	61.4	54.4	11.3	38.6
March-May 1984	43,709	27,503	24,282	3,221	16,206	62.9	55.6	11.7	37.1
March-May 1985	43,983	27,725	24,626	3,099	16,258	63.0	56.0	11.2	37.0
March-May 1986	44,211	27,859	24,758	3,101	16,351	63.0	56.0	11.1	37.0
March-May 1987	44,425	28,112	25,102	3,010	16,313	63.3	56.5	10.7	36.7
March-May 1988	44,590	28,464	25,978	2,486	16,126	63.8	58.3	8.7	36.2
March-May 1989	44,737	28,832	26,754	2,078	15,905	64.4	59.8	7.2	35.6
March-May 1990	44,844	28,950	26,972	1,977	15,894	64.6	60.1	6.8	35.4
March-May 1991	44,935	28,843	26,434	2,409	16,093	64.2	58.8	8.4	35.8
Men									
March-May 1971	19,285	16,129	15,577	552	3,155	83.6	80.8	3.4	16.4
March-May 1972	19,383	16,114	15,453	662	3,269	83.1	79.7	4.1	16.9
March-May 1973	19,481	16,141	15,639	502	3,340	82.9	80.3	3.1	17.1
March-May 1974	19,576	15,994	15,524	470	3,582	81.7	79.3	2.9	18.3
March-May 1975	19,682	16,040	15,446	594	3,641	81.5	78.5	3.7	18.5
March-May 1976	19,801	16,103	15,278	825	3,699	81.3	77.2	5.1	18.7
March-May 1977	19,936	16,046	15,220	827	3,890	80.5	76.3	5.2	19.5
March-May 1978	20,076	15,988	15,164	825	4,087	79.6	75.5	5.2	20.4
March-May 1979	20,244	16,000	15,241	759	4,244	79.0	75.3	4.7	21.0
March-May 1980	20,423	16,075	15,152	923	4,348	78.7	74.2	5.7	21.3
March-May 1981	20,581	16,180	14,576	1,604	4,401	78.6	70.8	9.9	21.4
March-May 1982	20,686	16,003	14,201	1,802	4,683	77.4	68.7	11.3	22.6
March-May 1983	20,808	15,839	13,909	1,930	4,969	76.1	66.8	12.2	23.9
March-May 1984	20,953	16,071	14,152	1,919	4,882	76.7	67.5	11.9	23.3
March-May 1985	21,096	16,141	14,270	1,871	4,955	76.5	67.6	11.6	23.5
March-May 1986	21,206	16,073	14,208	1,865	5,134	75.8	67.0	11.6	24.2
March-May 1987	21,315	16,115	14,312	1,803	5,200	75.6	67.1	11.2	24.4
March-May 1988	21,402	16,264	14,793	1,471	5,138	76.0	69.1	9.0	24.0
March-May 1989	21,481	16,366	15,155	1,212	5,114	76.2	70.6	7.4	23.8
March-May 1990	21,547	16,393	15,233	1,160	5,155	76.1	70.7	7.1	23.9
March-May 1991	21,594	16,301	14,799	1,502	5,293	75.5	68.5	9.2	24.5
Women									
March-May 1971	21,265	9,424	8,943	480	11,841	44.3	42.1	5.1	55.7
March-May 1972	21,340	9,568	9,066	503	11,772	44.8	42.5	5.3	55.2
March-May 1973	21,414	9,810	9,325	485	11,604	45.8	43.5	4.9	54.2
March-May 1974	21,481	9,913	9,439	474	11,568	46.1	43.9	4.8	53.9
March-May 1975	21,553	10,008	9,503	505	11,545	46.4	44.1	5.0	53.6
March-May 1976	21,653	10,096	9,508	588	11,557	46.6	43.9	5.8	53.4
March-May 1977	21,783	10,195	9,572	622	11,589	46.8	43.9	6.1	53.2
March-May 1978	21,930	10,338	9,690	648	11,592	47.1	44.2	6.3	52.9
March-May 1979	22,078	10,541	9,895	646	11,536	47.7	44.8	6.1	52.3
March-May 1980	22,246	10,799	10,072	727	11,447	48.5	45.3	6.7	51.5
March-May 1981	22,411	10,913	9,973	940	11,497	48.7	44.5	8.6	51.3
March-May 1982	22,521	10,876	9,858	1,018	11,645	48.3	43.8	9.4	51.7
March-May 1983	22,633	10,814	9,721	1,093	11,819	47.8	42.9	10.1	52.2
March-May 1984	22,756	11,432	10,130	1,302	11,324	50.2	44.5	11.4	49.8
March-May 1985	22,887	11,584	10,356	1,228	11,303	50.6	45.2	10.6	49.4
March-May 1986	23,004	11,787	10,550	1,237	11,217	51.2	45.9	10.5	48.8
March-May 1987	23,110	11,997	10,790	1,207	11,113	51.9	46.7	10.1	48.1
March-May 1988	23,188	12,200	11,185	1,015	10,989	52.6	48.2	8.3	47.4
March-May 1989	23,257	12,466	11,599	867	10,791	53.6	49.9	7.0	46.4
March-May 1990	23,297	12,557	11,740	817	10,740	53.9	50.4	6.5	46.1
March-May 1991	23,341	12,541	11,635	906	10,800	53.7	49.8	7.2	46.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Unemployment rate for all people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003

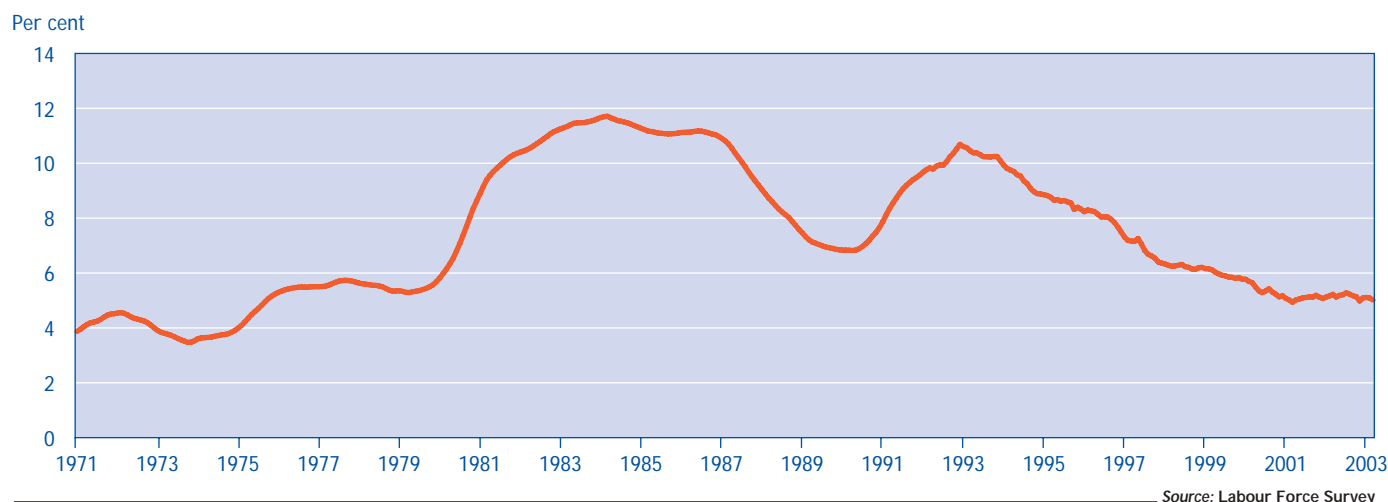
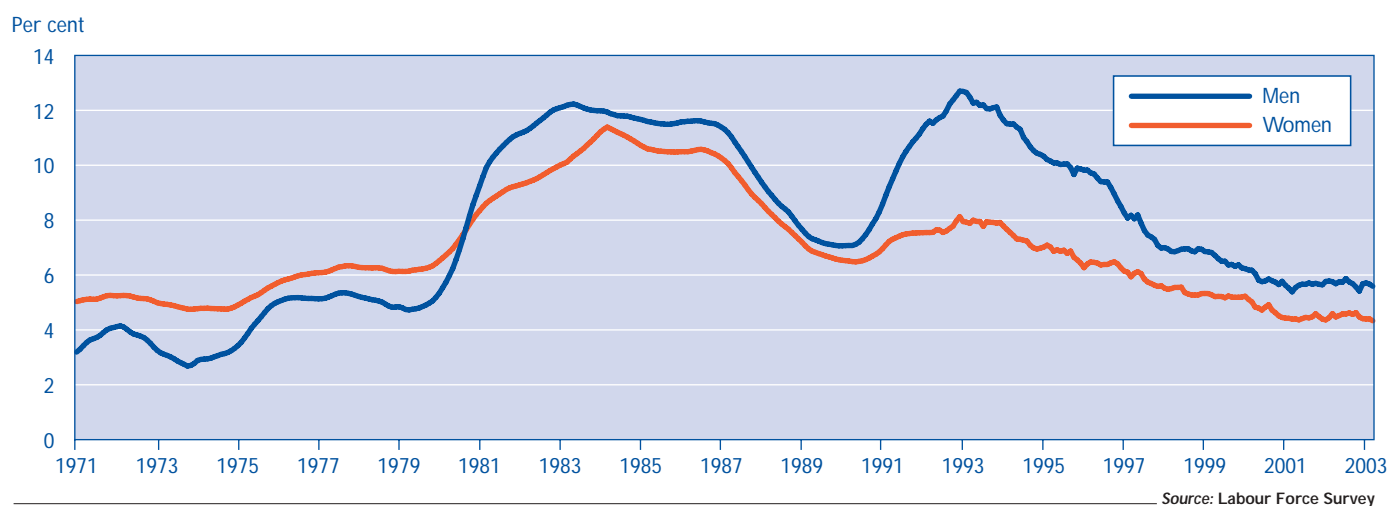


Figure 5 Unemployment rates for all people aged 16 and over by sex; United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003



Looking at the gender split (see [Table 3](#)), there is a familiar picture. Male actual weekly hours worked have declined from around 650 million in 1971 to 550 million in 2002. By comparison, female hours have increased from 225 million to 340 million over the same period. And again, the male series is noticeably more affected by the economic cycle. What is interesting to note is that female employment has increased from 35 per cent of the total workforce in 1971 to almost 50 per cent in 2002 (see [Table 1](#)). By comparison, the corresponding proportion of total weekly hours worked by women has increased from 25 to 38 per cent. The smaller share of hours reflects the greater degree of part-time working by women.

Unemployment

The unemployment figures follow a well-known cyclical pattern. Unemployment during the early 1970s was relatively low at around 1 million, or 4 per cent of the population aged 16 and over. This increased in 1975-6 following recession, before flattening out at around 1.5 million. It then remained largely unchanged until 1980 when it leapt, peaking at over 3.2 million (or almost 12 per cent) in 1984. The late 1980s saw a recovery, with unemployment falling to 2 million, before the recession of the early 1990s drove it back up to 3 million. The last decade though has seen gradual improvements, and unemployment has

now levelled off at around 5 per cent (see [Figure 4](#)) – at both a level and rate not seen since 1980.

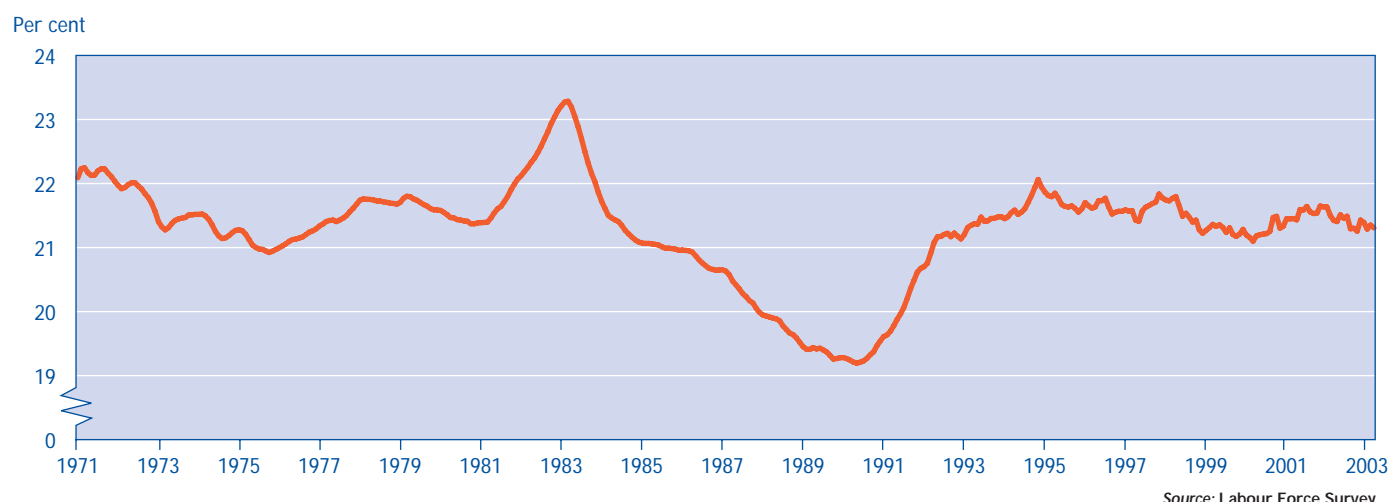
It is once again interesting to look at the relationship between male and female series (see [Figure 5](#)). The two have followed similar cyclical trends, but it underlines the fact that male unemployment has been more affected by the recessions of the 1980s and 1990s. Before 1980, the figures show that the male unemployment rate was actually lower than the female rate. This reflects the very high employment rates seen for men in the 1970s, and the lower participation rates for women. During the 1980s recession, the increase in male unemployment was particularly sharp – rising from 5 per cent to 12 per

Table 2 Summary of modelled and interpolated Labour Force Survey data for all people of working age^a by sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1971 to 1991

	All aged 16 to 59/64 (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	Total in employment (000s)	Unemployed (000s)	Economically inactive (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Thousands and per cent									
All									
March-May 1971	31,855	24,768	23,759	1,009	7,087	77.8	74.6	4.1	22.2
March-May 1972	31,898	24,900	23,760	1,141	6,998	78.1	74.5	4.6	21.9
March-May 1973	31,946	25,149	24,186	963	6,797	78.7	75.7	3.8	21.3
March-May 1974	31,982	25,108	24,188	920	6,875	78.5	75.6	3.7	21.5
March-May 1975	32,043	25,248	24,173	1,075	6,795	78.8	75.4	4.3	21.2
March-May 1976	32,179	25,403	24,014	1,388	6,777	78.9	74.6	5.5	21.1
March-May 1977	32,379	25,447	24,024	1,423	6,931	78.6	74.2	5.6	21.4
March-May 1978	32,622	25,526	24,078	1,447	7,097	78.2	73.8	5.7	21.8
March-May 1979	32,903	25,730	24,350	1,380	7,173	78.2	74.0	5.4	21.8
March-May 1980	33,123	25,998	24,372	1,626	7,125	78.5	73.6	6.3	21.5
March-May 1981	33,323	26,192	23,671	2,521	7,131	78.6	71.0	9.6	21.4
March-May 1982	33,480	26,030	23,234	2,795	7,450	77.7	69.4	10.7	22.3
March-May 1983	33,704	25,856	22,857	2,999	7,848	76.7	67.8	11.6	23.3
March-May 1984	33,962	26,660	23,497	3,163	7,302	78.5	69.2	11.9	21.5
March-May 1985	34,162	26,965	23,911	3,054	7,196	78.9	70.0	11.3	21.1
March-May 1986	34,317	27,127	24,067	3,060	7,189	79.0	70.1	11.3	21.0
March-May 1987	34,473	27,380	24,409	2,972	7,093	79.4	70.8	10.9	20.6
March-May 1988	34,600	27,709	25,261	2,449	6,890	80.1	73.0	8.8	19.9
March-May 1989	34,707	27,970	25,941	2,029	6,737	80.6	74.7	7.3	19.4
March-May 1990	34,791	28,097	26,152	1,944	6,694	80.8	75.2	6.9	19.2
March-May 1991	34,854	27,991	25,620	2,371	6,863	80.3	73.5	8.5	19.7
Men									
March-May 1971	16,571	15,774	15,236	538	796	95.2	91.9	3.4	4.8
March-May 1972	16,611	15,768	15,120	648	843	94.9	91.0	4.1	5.1
March-May 1973	16,650	15,783	15,295	488	866	94.8	91.9	3.1	5.2
March-May 1974	16,685	15,644	15,189	455	1,041	93.8	91.0	2.9	6.2
March-May 1975	16,734	15,691	15,111	580	1,043	93.8	90.3	3.7	6.2
March-May 1976	16,803	15,761	14,950	811	1,042	93.8	89.0	5.1	6.2
March-May 1977	16,888	15,707	14,894	813	1,180	93.0	88.2	5.2	7.0
March-May 1978	16,975	15,648	14,837	811	1,327	92.2	87.4	5.2	7.8
March-May 1979	17,092	15,657	14,912	745	1,435	91.6	87.2	4.8	8.4
March-May 1980	17,222	15,715	14,803	911	1,507	91.2	86.0	5.8	8.8
March-May 1981	17,346	15,832	14,237	1,595	1,514	91.3	82.1	10.1	8.7
March-May 1982	17,447	15,684	13,892	1,792	1,763	89.9	79.6	11.4	10.1
March-May 1983	17,590	15,551	13,630	1,921	2,039	88.4	77.5	12.4	11.6
March-May 1984	17,753	15,769	13,871	1,898	1,984	88.8	78.1	12.0	11.2
March-May 1985	17,838	15,855	14,005	1,849	1,984	88.9	78.5	11.7	11.1
March-May 1986	17,885	15,794	13,952	1,843	2,091	88.3	78.0	11.7	11.7
March-May 1987	17,939	15,831	14,049	1,783	2,107	88.3	78.3	11.3	11.7
March-May 1988	17,986	15,963	14,508	1,455	2,023	88.8	80.7	9.1	11.2
March-May 1989	18,029	16,024	14,838	1,186	2,004	88.9	82.3	7.4	11.1
March-May 1990	18,068	16,054	14,911	1,144	2,013	88.9	82.5	7.1	11.1
March-May 1991	18,084	15,964	14,480	1,484	2,120	88.3	80.1	9.3	11.7
Women									
March-May 1971	15,284	8,993	8,523	471	6,291	58.8	55.8	5.2	41.2
March-May 1972	15,287	9,133	8,640	493	6,155	59.7	56.5	5.4	40.3
March-May 1973	15,296	9,366	8,891	475	5,930	61.2	58.1	5.1	38.8
March-May 1974	15,298	9,464	8,999	465	5,834	61.9	58.8	4.9	38.1
March-May 1975	15,309	9,557	9,062	495	5,752	62.4	59.2	5.2	37.6
March-May 1976	15,376	9,641	9,064	577	5,735	62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
March-May 1977	15,491	9,740	9,129	611	5,751	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
March-May 1978	15,647	9,878	9,242	636	5,769	63.1	59.1	6.4	36.9
March-May 1979	15,811	10,072	9,438	634	5,738	63.7	59.7	6.3	36.3
March-May 1980	15,901	10,283	9,568	715	5,618	64.7	60.2	7.0	35.3
March-May 1981	15,977	10,360	9,434	926	5,616	64.8	59.1	8.9	35.2
March-May 1982	16,034	10,346	9,342	1,004	5,688	64.5	58.3	9.7	35.5
March-May 1983	16,114	10,305	9,227	1,078	5,808	64.0	57.3	10.5	36.0
March-May 1984	16,210	10,891	9,625	1,266	5,319	67.2	59.4	11.6	32.8
March-May 1985	16,323	11,111	9,906	1,205	5,213	68.1	60.7	10.8	31.9
March-May 1986	16,432	11,333	10,116	1,217	5,099	69.0	61.6	10.7	31.0
March-May 1987	16,535	11,549	10,360	1,189	4,986	69.8	62.7	10.3	30.2
March-May 1988	16,614	11,746	10,753	994	4,867	70.7	64.7	8.5	29.3
March-May 1989	16,678	11,946	11,103	843	4,732	71.6	66.6	7.1	28.4
March-May 1990	16,723	12,042	11,242	800	4,681	72.0	67.2	6.6	28.0
March-May 1991	16,770	12,027	11,140	887	4,744	71.7	66.4	7.4	28.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 6 Economic inactivity rate for all people of working age;^a United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003

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

Table 3 Total weekly hours worked; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1971 to 1991

	All	Men	Millions Women
March-May 1971	868.6	642.9	225.7
March-May 1972	877.0	646.1	230.9
March-May 1973	898.4	660.4	238.0
March-May 1974	894.3	653.1	241.2
March-May 1975	877.8	636.4	241.4
March-May 1976	864.7	623.3	241.4
March-May 1977	870.1	625.7	244.4
March-May 1978	872.2	624.4	247.8
March-May 1979	882.1	628.7	253.4
March-May 1980	873.8	615.5	258.4
March-May 1981	829.0	574.3	254.7
March-May 1982	810.4	558.7	251.8
March-May 1983	792.5	543.4	249.0
March-May 1984	815.4	555.5	259.9
March-May 1985	829.6	562.9	266.7
March-May 1986	830.2	558.1	272.1
March-May 1987	843.1	563.3	279.8
March-May 1988	876.1	585.1	291.0
March-May 1989	904.5	602.2	302.3
March-May 1990	908.6	602.8	305.8
March-May 1991	875.8	573.2	302.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

cent in three years. As a result, the male unemployment rate overtook the female rate in 1981 and has stayed above it ever since. For the period from 1981 to 1990, the male and female series moved relatively closely, but then came the recession of the 1990s. Again this hit male unemployment particularly hard. For example, at its peak in 1993 male unemployment was 2 million, and had increased by around 800,000 since 1990. By comparison, female

unemployment was 1 million, and up just 200,000. This shows up most strongly in the unemployment rates, where the impact of the recession on the female unemployment rate is relatively minor at less than 2 percentage points, compared with an increase of almost 6 percentage points for men. Indeed, the gap between male and female unemployment rates was at its greatest on record in the first quarter of 1993 (12.7 per cent compared to 7.9 per cent).

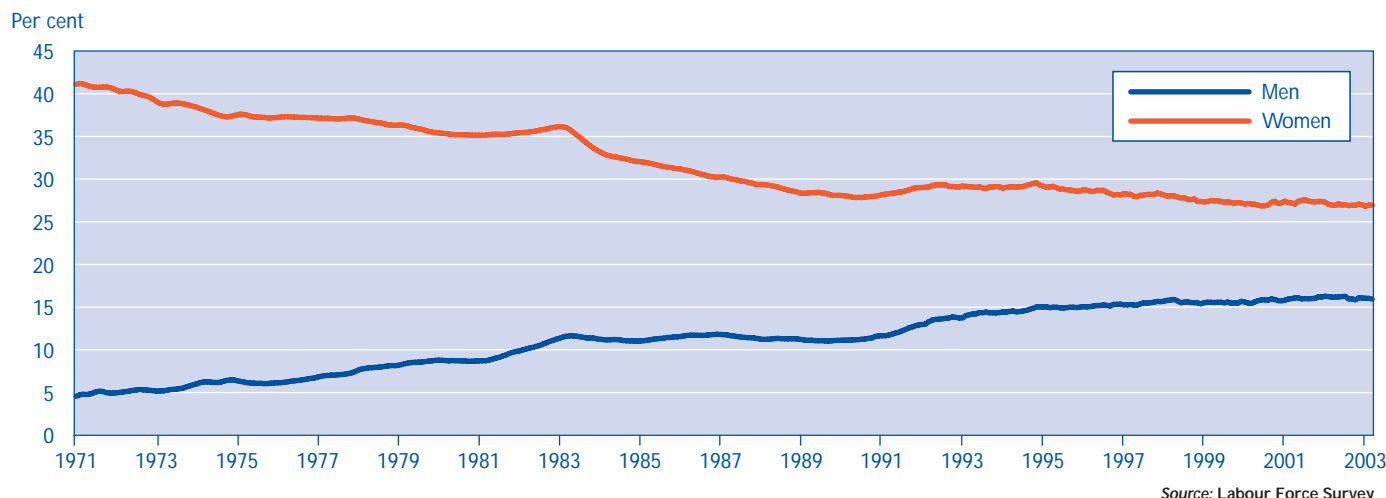
Since 1993, both series have been falling, but the greatest decrease has come for men, closing the gender gap. As of April-June 2003, male unemployment stands at 5.5 per cent, around levels not seen since 1980; female unemployment is 4.3 per cent, the lowest since records began.

Inactivity

The employed and unemployed are the economically active. The remaining section of the population is the economically inactive, who either do not want to work, are not seeking work, or are not available to work. The movements in economic inactivity over the past 30 years again reflect both the economic cycle and the changing structure of the workforce (see *Figure 6*).

The working-age inactivity rate was around 22 per cent in 1971, and bounced around 21-22 per cent for most of the decade. However, even in the 1970s this was disguising different trends in male and female economic inactivity: female economic inactivity was declining as more women moved into the labour market, and between 1971 and 1980 the female inactivity rate fell from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. By comparison, male economic inactivity increased from 5 to 10 per cent. This continuing split has underlain all the changes in inactivity since. For

Figure 7 Economic inactivity rates for all people of working age by sex;^a United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to March-May 2003



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

example, in the recession of the early 1980s, there was a sharp increase in inactivity, with the rate peaking at over 23 per cent. With worsening employment prospects, people were discouraged from searching for work, and moved out of the labour market into economic inactivity. Generally, the rise in economic inactivity is seen as a male phenomenon, as shown by the long-term trend already noted, and indeed the rise in economic inactivity was partly driven by the rise in the rate of increase in economic inactivity among men. However, female economic inactivity also rose during the recession, and was probably an equal driver behind the overall increase. The difference was that this effect was purely cyclical. As the economy improved in the 1980s, female economic inactivity resumed its downward path, dropping to 28 per cent by 1990 and driving the overall inactivity rate down to 19 per cent. By comparison, the male economic inactivity rate levelled off but did not fall back at all (see *Figure 7*).

This pattern was repeated in the 1990s recession, when both female and male economic inactivity rates rose. The difference was that, since 1993, while female economic inactivity resumed its downward trend, male inactivity continued to increase, with the result that the overall economic inactivity rate stayed relatively flat over

the following decade at 21-22 per cent – the sort of rate seen in the 1970s.

Conclusion

In conclusion ONS considers that the estimates give an accurate picture of the state of the labour market, particularly from 1979 onwards (when the estimates are interpolates), but also in the period back to January-March 1971. In making the estimates consistent with the quarterly LFS, a number of adjustments have been made to the data.² The general effect of this has been to transfer numbers out of inactivity and into activity. Because these adjustments were made for the period 1979-91 they have been carried backwards by the models meaning the estimates of employment are higher than data sources from the time, unemployment estimates are broadly consistent, and because economic inactivity is calculated as a residual, its estimates are lower.

The model does inevitably have a number of limitations. These are set out in the full technical report (see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=10620&more=n>), but the following key points should be noted.

1. The data are modelled estimates and as such have large standard errors that get larger the greater the distance from the real data points. This is

particularly the case for the backcast series (1971-78).

2. The model assumes that the relationship for the periods when both actual LFS data and the independent variable are in the model holds true for the periods when they are not both available. For example, the relationship between workforce jobs and the LFS in the 1970s would be the same as the relationship in the 1980s. Given the relatively simple models that have been used this is a major and necessary assumption.
3. The interpolated series are very smooth, which affects the estimated standard errors of the interpolated and backcast series. Users also need to be aware of the smoothness of the interpolated series, especially if they do modelling with the interpolated data.
4. The independent variables that are used to estimate employment and hours are of a lower frequency than the post-1991 LFS data. This implies that the interpolated and backcast series are less reliable. This is most prominent for the data points that are furthest away from an actual (that is, not interpolated) point of the corresponding independent variable. The problem is most serious for the hours series, as it uses an independent variable which is only of annual frequency.

Notes

- 1 *Budget Report 2000*, HM Treasury, http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_2000/budget_report/bud_bud00_chap4.cfm
- 2 The main one has been to change the categorisation of unpaid family workers and people in full-time education who did some work in the reference week. At the time of the original survey they were assumed to be economically inactive. However, under the current LFS definitions as they did some work they are categorised as employed.

Further information

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Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators September - November

Labour market statistics

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

September	17 Wednesday
October	15 Wednesday
November	12 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.

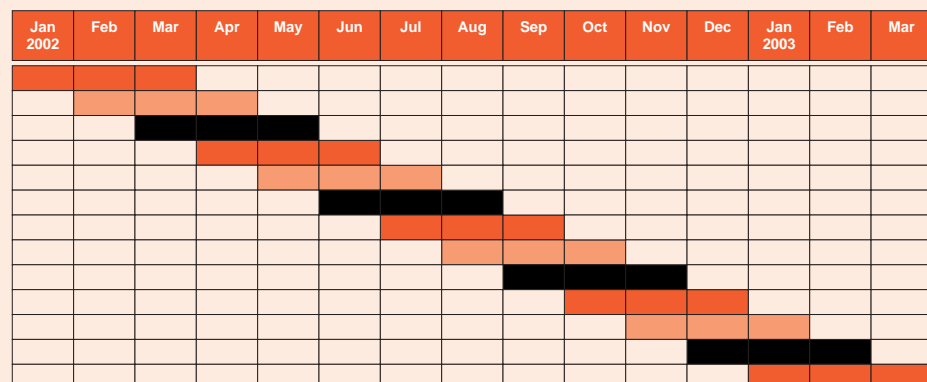
The LFS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. In any three month period, a nationally representative sample of approximately 120,000 people aged 16 or over in around 61,000 households are interviewed. The survey also covers students in halls of residence (who are sampled in their 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. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns. 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.

The annual local area LFS datasets cover March to February each year. They include additional samples for some local areas in order to enhance the reliability of estimates for local areas. A technical report in the January 2003 issue of *Labour Market Trends* describes how they are 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 **Vacancy Survey** is a survey of business designed to provide comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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 **Jobcentre vacancies** are produced by Jobcentre 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 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*.

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.

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.

Jobs density

The jobs density is the total number of filled jobs in the area (including employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and armed forces personnel) divided by the number of working-age residents of the area.

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.

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.

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.

VACANCIES

Vacancies

For the purposes of the Vacancy Survey, vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation.

Jobcentre vacancies

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

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.

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers from August 2003

Old subject, table names and numbers

New table names and numbers

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	G.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	K.1
Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	G.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	K.2
Work-based learning for adults	G.3	Work-based learning for adults	K.3
Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	G.5	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	K.5
Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	G.6	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	K.6
Other training: outcomes for completers	G.7	Other training: outcomes for completers	K.7
New Deal 18-24 summary figures	G.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	K.11
Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	G.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	K.12
Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	G.13	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	K.13
Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	G.14	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	K.14
Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	G.15	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	K.15
New Deal 25+ summary figures	G.16	New Deal 25+ summary figures	K.16
Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	G.17	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	K.17
Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	G.18	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	K.18
Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	G.19	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	K.19

VACANCIES

Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	H.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	G.11
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	H.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	G.12
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	H.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	G.13

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour market and educational status of young people	H.21	Labour market and educational status of young people	D.4
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Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Sep 2003	F.24
UK summary	M	Sep 2003	A.1	Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2003	F.25
Trends	M	Sep 2003	A.2	VACANCIES			
Other headline indicators	M	Sep 2003	A.3	Vacancies	M	Sep 2003	G.1
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2003	A.4	Vacancies by industry	M	Sep 2003	G.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Sep 2003	A.11	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Sep 2003	G.11
Unitary authorities and local authority districts	M	Sep 2003	A.12	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Sep 2003	G.12
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Sep 2003	G.13
Employment by category	M	Sep 2003	B.1	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by age	M	Sep 2003	B.2	Labour disputes: summary	M	Sep 2003	H.11
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2003	B.3	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Sep 2003	H.12
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Sep 2003	B.11	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2003	285
Employee jobs by industry	M	Sep 2003	B.12	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Sep 2003	B.13	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2003	338
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2003	B.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2003	393
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2003	B.15	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2003	437
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2003	B.16	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Sep 2003	H.22
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2003	B.17	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2003	439
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Sep 2003	B.18	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2003	394
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2003	B.21	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2003	440
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2003	B.22	Redundancies	Q	Aug 2003	H.31
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Sep 2003	B.32	Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2003	H.32
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2003	B.33	Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2003	H.33
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	Aug 2003	B.34	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2003	H.41
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2003	B.41	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2003	H.42
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2003	B.51	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 2003	395
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Unemployment by age and duration	M	Sep 2003	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Sep 2003	J.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Sep 2003	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Sep 2003	J.11
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2003	C.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Sep 2003	J.12
International comparisons	M	Sep 2003	C.5	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES			
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2003	K.1
Economic activity by age	M	Sep 2003	D.1	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2003	K.2
Economic inactivity	M	Sep 2003	D.2	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Jul 2003	K.3
Economic inactivity by age	M	Sep 2003	D.3	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q†	Dec 2002	K.5
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Sep 2003	D.4	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q#	Dec 2002	K.6
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q‡	Dec 2002	K.7
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Sep 2003	E.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Jul 2003	K.11
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Sep 2003	E.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2003	K.12
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Sep 2003	E.4	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2003	K.13
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2003	E.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Jul 2003	K.14
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2002	643	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	Q	Jul 2003	K.15
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.12	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Jul 2003	K.16
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.13	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2003	K.17
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.14	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Jul 2003	K.18
Unit wage costs	M	Sep 2003	E.21	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2003	K.19
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Sep 2003	E.31	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
CLAIMANT COUNT				* Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table C.14 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by region	M	Sep 2003	F.1	† Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table F.5 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Sep 2003	F.2	# Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table F.6 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Sep 2003	F.3	‡ Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table F.7 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4	Note: For changes to data tables see news item on p383.			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Sep 2003	F.11				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Sep 2003	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 2003	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Sep 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Sep 2003	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2003	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 2003	F.23				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	44,987	28,423	25,629	2,794	16,564	63.2	57.0	9.8	36.8
1993	45,001	28,228	25,277	2,951	16,773	62.7	56.2	10.5	37.3
1994	45,026	28,179	25,431	2,748	16,846	62.6	56.5	9.8	37.4
1995	45,113	28,155	25,689	2,466	16,958	62.4	56.9	8.8	37.6
1996	45,235	28,274	25,936	2,338	16,961	62.5	57.3	8.3	37.5
1997	45,360	28,403	26,367	2,036	16,957	62.6	58.1	7.2	37.4
1998	45,485	28,373	26,601	1,772	17,112	62.4	58.5	6.2	37.6
1999	45,643	28,661	26,907	1,754	16,982	62.8	59.0	6.1	37.2
2000	45,848	28,900	27,267	1,633	16,948	63.0	59.5	5.7	37.0
2001	46,120	28,936	27,508	1,428	17,184	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
2002	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2001	46,144	28,966	27,512	1,454	17,178	62.8	59.6	5.0	37.2
May-Jul	46,168	28,947	27,485	1,462	17,220	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	28,967	27,492	1,476	17,225	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jul-Sep	46,213	28,968	27,487	1,480	17,246	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,004	27,516	1,488	17,230	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,043	27,555	1,487	17,213	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,068	27,559	1,509	17,209	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,031	27,544	1,487	17,267	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	29,050	27,577	1,473	17,269	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	29,065	27,576	1,489	17,275	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,130	27,625	1,505	17,232	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,195	27,698	1,497	17,209	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
May-Jul	46,425	29,166	27,653	1,513	17,258	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,191	27,671	1,520	17,255	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,204	27,662	1,541	17,261	62.9	59.5	5.3	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,484	29,290	27,759	1,532	17,194	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,503	29,294	27,778	1,515	17,210	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,522	29,318	27,812	1,506	17,204	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	46,541	29,274	27,815	1,459	17,267	62.9	59.8	5.0	37.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	46,560	29,305	27,811	1,494	17,255	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
Jan-Mar 2003	46,580	29,359	27,859	1,500	17,221	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Feb-Apr	46,599	29,361	27,866	1,495	17,238	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Mar-May (Spr)	46,618	29,387	27,913	1,474	17,231	63.0	59.9	5.0	37.0
Apr-Jun	46,637	29,380	27,922	1,458	17,256	63.0	59.9	5.0	37.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	21	63	-42	36	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-2.8	0.2				
Over last 12 months	233	186	224	-38	47	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.6	0.8	-2.6	0.3				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,874	27,581	24,819	2,762	7,293	79.1	71.2	10.0	20.9
1993	34,870	27,427	24,510	2,917	7,444	78.7	70.3	10.6	21.3
1994	34,894	27,376	24,655	2,721	7,518	78.5	70.7	9.9	21.5
1995	34,965	27,345	24,897	2,448	7,620	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,066	27,487	25,169	2,317	7,580	78.4	71.8	8.4	21.6
1997	35,169	27,581	25,569	2,012	7,588	78.4	72.7	7.3	21.6
1998	35,257	27,582	25,830	1,752	7,675	78.2	73.3	6.4	21.8
1999	35,386	27,826	26,092	1,734	7,560	78.6	73.7	6.2	21.4
2000	35,554	28,053	26,437	1,616	7,502	78.9	74.4	5.8	21.1
2001	35,777	28,101	26,689	1,412	7,675	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
2002	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2001	35,796	28,124	26,684	1,440	7,672	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
May-Jul	35,816	28,082	26,634	1,448	7,734	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,100	26,639	1,461	7,736	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,093	26,626	1,467	7,759	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Aug-Oct	35,868	28,135	26,661	1,474	7,732	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,883	28,157	26,686	1,471	7,726	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,899	28,168	26,675	1,493	7,731	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	35,915	28,140	26,668	1,472	7,775	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	35,930	28,157	26,697	1,460	7,774	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	35,946	28,169	26,696	1,474	7,777	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Feb-Apr	35,962	28,230	26,743	1,487	7,732	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
Apr-Jun	35,993	28,289	26,813	1,476	7,705	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
May-Jul	36,009	28,263	26,772	1,491	7,746	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,025	28,294	26,796	1,498	7,730	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Jul-Sep	36,037	28,293	26,774	1,519	7,744	78.5	74.3	5.4	21.5
Aug-Oct	36,049	28,373	26,864	1,509	7,676	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,061	28,380	26,884	1,496	7,682	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,074	28,406	26,920	1,486	7,667	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,086	28,353	26,911	1,442	7,733	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	36,098	28,376	26,901	1,475	7,722	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2003	36,110	28,423	26,939	1,484	7,687	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,122	28,410	26,935	1,475	7,712	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	36,134	28,435	26,979	1,456	7,699	78.7	74.7	5.1	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,147	28,434	26,993	1,441	7,712	78.7	74.7	5.1	21.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	37	12	54	-43	25	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-2.9	0.3				
Over last 12 months	153	146	180	-35	8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.4	0.5	0.7	-2.3	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. See technical note on pS12.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^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	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1992	21,618	15,987	14,132	1,856	5,631	74.0	65.4	11.6	26.0
1993	21,619	15,772	13,803	1,969	5,848	73.0	63.8	12.5	27.0
1994	21,620	15,694	13,889	1,805	5,926	72.6	64.2	11.5	27.4
1995	21,660	15,647	14,058	1,588	6,013	72.2	64.9	10.2	27.8
1996	21,718	15,630	14,110	1,519	6,088	72.0	65.0	9.7	28.0
1997	21,775	15,614	14,337	1,277	6,161	71.7	65.8	8.2	28.3
1998	21,832	15,545	14,479	1,066	6,286	71.2	66.3	6.9	28.8
1999	21,913	15,658	14,590	1,068	6,255	71.5	66.6	6.8	28.5
2000	22,018	15,745	14,773	972	6,273	71.5	67.1	6.2	28.5
2001	22,171	15,712	14,865	846	6,459	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
2002	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2001	22,185	15,713	14,842	871	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
May-Jul	22,199	15,727	14,842	885	6,472	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,754	14,862	893	6,459	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,759	14,867	892	6,466	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,769	14,868	901	6,468	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,777	14,883	893	6,473	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,787	14,887	899	6,475	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,759	14,867	892	6,514	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,286	15,766	14,876	890	6,520	70.7	66.8	5.6	29.3
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,754	14,846	908	6,544	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,771	14,859	912	6,539	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,800	14,902	898	6,534	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
May-Jul	22,346	15,801	14,892	909	6,545	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,800	14,893	906	6,558	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,808	14,880	928	6,560	70.7	66.5	5.9	29.3
Aug-Oct	22,378	15,875	14,963	912	6,503	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,388	15,879	14,976	903	6,509	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,398	15,904	15,019	885	6,495	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	22,408	15,868	15,009	859	6,541	70.8	67.0	5.4	29.2
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	22,418	15,885	14,983	902	6,534	70.9	66.8	5.7	29.1
Jan-Mar 2003	22,428	15,906	14,997	909	6,523	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Feb-Apr	22,438	15,921	15,018	903	6,517	71.0	66.9	5.7	29.0
Mar-May (Spr)	22,448	15,947	15,055	892	6,502	71.0	67.1	5.6	29.0
Apr-Jun	22,458	15,960	15,082	879	6,498	71.1	67.2	5.5	28.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	30	55	85	-30	-25	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.6	-3.3	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	124	161	180	-19	-36	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.6	1.0	1.2	-2.1	-0.6				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1992	18,077	15,671	13,831	1,840	2,406	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,053	15,504	13,549	1,956	2,548	85.9	75.1	12.6	14.1
1994	18,033	15,419	13,625	1,794	2,614	85.5	75.6	11.6	14.5
1995	18,047	15,350	13,770	1,580	2,697	85.1	76.3	10.3	14.9
1996	18,077	15,353	13,845	1,508	2,724	84.9	76.6	9.8	15.1
1997	18,108	15,335	14,070	1,265	2,773	84.7	77.7	8.2	15.3
1998	18,137	15,264	14,207	1,057	2,873	84.2	78.3	6.9	15.8
1999	18,195	15,362	14,303	1,059	2,833	84.4	78.6	6.9	15.6
2000	18,271	15,451	14,486	965	2,820	84.6	79.3	6.2	15.4
2001	18,380	15,438	14,599	839	2,942	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
2002	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2001	18,390	15,433	14,569	864	2,958	83.9	79.2	5.6	16.1
May-Jul	18,400	15,439	14,562	877	2,961	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,469	14,584	886	2,941	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,470	14,585	885	2,949	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,479	14,586	893	2,947	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,483	14,596	886	2,952	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,483	14,591	892	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,459	14,574	885	2,991	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,458	15,468	14,586	882	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,460	14,560	900	3,006	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,473	14,570	902	3,001	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,497	14,608	889	2,993	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
May-Jul	18,497	15,500	14,600	900	2,997	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,499	14,601	897	3,007	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,501	14,583	918	3,011	83.7	78.8	5.9	16.3
Aug-Oct	18,517	15,558	14,656	902	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,523	15,565	14,670	895	2,958	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,529	15,588	14,710	878	2,941	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	18,535	15,553	14,700	854	2,982	83.9	79.3	5.5	16.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	18,541	15,559	14,665	894	2,982	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jan-Mar 2003	18,547	15,571	14,670	902	2,976	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,553	15,578	14,685	893	2,975	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,559	15,600	14,716	884	2,959	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,565	15,620	14,750	871	2,945	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	18	49	80	-31	-31	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.5	-3.4	-1.0				
Over last 12 months	76	123	141	-18	-48	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.4	0.8	1.0	-2.0	-1.6				

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,369	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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	24,169	13,440	12,858	582	10,729	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
Apr-Jun	24,178	13,420	12,841	579	10,758	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	-33	-21	-12	61	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Per cent	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-2.1	0.6				
Over last 12 months	109	25	45	-20	84	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.2	0.3	-3.3	0.8				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,797	11,910	10,988	922	4,887	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,818	11,922	10,961	961	4,895	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,861	11,957	11,030	927	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,918	11,995	11,127	868	4,924	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,989	12,134	11,324	810	4,855	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,061	12,247	11,500	747	4,815	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,120	12,318	11,623	695	4,802	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,191	12,464	11,789	676	4,727	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,283	12,602	11,951	651	4,682	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,396	12,663	12,090	573	4,733	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,575	12,835	12,263	572	4,740	73.0	69.8	4.5	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,582	12,814	12,244	571	4,767	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	-37	-26	-12	56	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-2.0	1.2				
Over last 12 months	78	23	39	-17	55	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.2	0.3	-2.8	1.2				

^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. 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		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	AAAAM	MGUE	MGUK	IABVK
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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	46,618	29,247	27,832	1,415	17,370	62.7	59.7	4.8	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,637	29,275	27,874	1,401	17,362	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
Changes Over last 12 months	233	191	246	-55	42	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.7	0.9	-3.8	0.2				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH	UAAAM	IABVN
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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	36,134	28,296	26,899	1,397	7,838	78.3	74.4	4.9	21.7
Apr-Jun	36,147	28,327	26,943	1,384	7,820	78.4	74.5	4.9	21.6
Changes Over last 12 months	153	149	200	-51	4	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.4	0.5	0.7	-3.5	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.

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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	22,448	15,866	14,998	868	6,582	70.7	66.8	5.5	29.3
Apr-Jun	22,458	15,896	15,045	851	6,562	70.8	67.0	5.4	29.2
Changes Over last 12 months	124	162	189	-27	-37	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.6	1.0	1.3	-3.1	-0.6				
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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	18,559	15,517	14,658	860	3,042	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
Apr-Jun	18,565	15,553	14,711	842	3,012	83.8	79.2	5.4	16.2
Changes Over last 12 months	76	123	150	-26	-48	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.4	0.8	1.0	-3.0	-1.6				

^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	MGTU	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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	24,169	13,381	12,834	547	10,788	55.4	53.1	4.1	44.6
Apr-Jun	24,178	13,379	12,829	550	10,800	55.3	53.1	4.1	44.7
Changes Over last 12 months	109	30	58	-28	79	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.2	0.5	-4.8	0.7				
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									
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,575	12,778	12,241	537	4,797	72.7	69.6	4.2	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,582	12,773	12,232	542	4,808	72.7	69.6	4.2	27.3
Changes Over last 12 months	78	26	50	-24	52	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.2	0.4	-4.3	1.1				

^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 Apr-Jun 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)	27,922	±167	63	±121	224	±213
Employment rate	74.7%	±0.4%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,458	±52	-42	±54	-38	±71
Unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,380	±165	21	±119	186	±210
Economic activity rate	78.7%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,712	±140	25	±100	8	±178
Economic inactivity rate	21.3%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,566	±63	34	±45	96	±81
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,146	±63	-9	±45	-89	±80

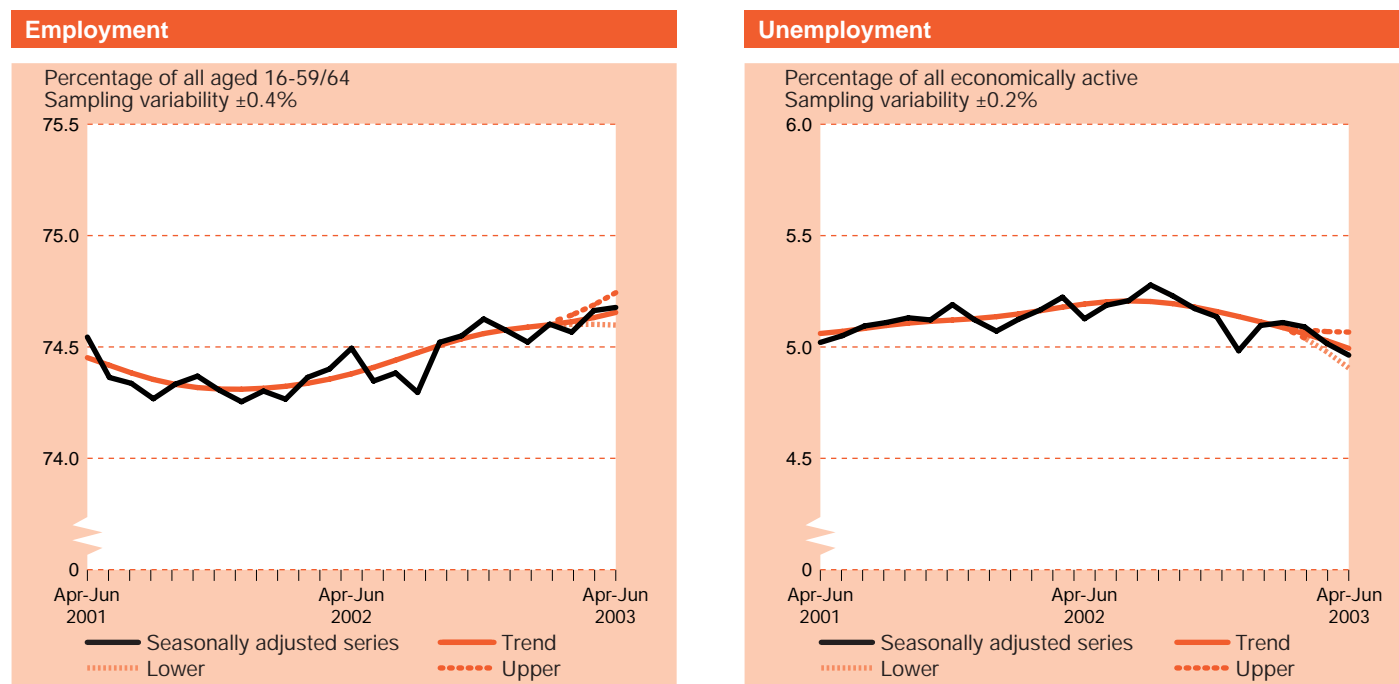
Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223, Labour Market Trends, May 2003).

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				
Apr-Jun 1995	25,711	71.2	2,454	8.7
May-Jul	25,740	71.3	2,445	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,768	71.4	2,436	8.7
Jul-Sep	25,796	71.5	2,426	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,823	71.5	2,415	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,846	71.6	2,404	8.6
Oct-Dec	25,866	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,883	71.7	2,380	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,895	71.7	2,367	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,905	71.7	2,355	8.4
Feb-Apr	25,914	71.7	2,343	8.3
Mar-May	25,925	71.7	2,330	8.3
Apr-Jun	25,938	71.8	2,316	8.2
May-Jul	25,956	71.8	2,302	8.2
Jun-Aug	25,979	71.9	2,287	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,010	71.9	2,271	8.1
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	2,114	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,331	72.6	2,082	7.4
Mar-May	26,372	72.7	2,052	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,408	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	26,483	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	1,813	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,572	73.2	1,799	6.4
Feb-Apr	26,591	73.2	1,790	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	6.3
Jun-Aug	26,691	73.5	1,774	6.3
Jul-Sep	26,723	73.5	1,773	6.3
Aug-Oct	26,756	73.6	1,772	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,788	73.6	1,771	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,818	73.7	1,770	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	26,844	73.7	1,768	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	26,866	73.7	1,766	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	26,885	73.8	1,761	6.2
Feb-Apr	26,903	73.8	1,754	6.2
Mar-May	26,922	73.8	1,745	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,943	73.8	1,734	6.1
May-Jul	26,968	73.9	1,721	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,996	73.9	1,709	6.0
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	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,116	74.1	1,677	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	1,637	5.7
Mar-May	27,260	74.3	1,621	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,288	74.4	1,604	5.6
May-Jul	27,313	74.4	1,586	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,334	74.5	1,568	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,352	74.5	1,551	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,366	74.5	1,535	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,380	74.5	1,520	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,394	74.5	1,505	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,410	74.5	1,491	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,427	74.5	1,479	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,444	74.5	1,470	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,459	74.5	1,464	5.1
Mar-May	27,473	74.5	1,463	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,483	74.5	1,464	5.1
May-Jul	27,493	74.4	1,467	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,502	74.4	1,472	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,512	74.3	1,477	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,524	74.3	1,481	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,537	74.3	1,484	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,552	74.3	1,487	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,566	74.3	1,490	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,581	74.3	1,493	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	27,596	74.3	1,498	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,612	74.3	1,504	5.2
Mar-May	27,629	74.4	1,509	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,648	74.4	1,514	5.2
May-Jul	27,669	74.4	1,518	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,693	74.4	1,520	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,718	74.5	1,520	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,744	74.5	1,519	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,769	74.5	1,515	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,793	74.6	1,510	5.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,815	74.6	1,505	5.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003	27,836	74.6	1,499	5.1
Jan-Mar 2003	27,858	74.6	1,493	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,881	74.6	1,487	5.1
Mar-May	27,905	74.6	1,481	5.0
Apr-Jun	27,922	74.7	1,466	5.0

^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	29,462	15,703	13,758
	December	29,504	15,699	13,805
2002	March	29,514	15,681	13,832
	June	29,507	15,672	13,835
	September	29,506	15,656	13,850
	December	29,557	15,667	13,890
2003	March	29,602	15,682	13,920
Change on quarter		45	16	29
Per cent		0.2	0.1	0.2
Change on year		88	1	87
Per cent		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	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	941.1	706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
	May	950.3	713.8	236.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
	June ^c R	948.0	712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7
July P		939.2	705.6	233.6	3.1	4.3	1.7
Change on month		-8.8	-7.0	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Per cent		-0.9	-1.0	-0.8			
Change on year		-9.3	-13.3	4.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Per cent		-1.0	-1.9	1.7			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Vacancy Survey (not seasonally adjusted)			
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Average 3 months ending (level)	Change on year		Vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus ^e
							Level	Per cent	
		LNMQ	LNNC	DRYW					
2002	June R	134.4	3.9	2002	July	625.2	-54.1	-8.0	
	July	134.9	3.9		August	624.7	-42.8	-6.4	
	August	135.2	3.8		September	630.5	-46.2	-6.8	
	September	135.7	3.8		October	646.0	-22.4	-3.4	
	October	136.1	3.7		November	642.5	-9.0	-1.4	
	November	136.5	3.8		December	606.5	9.6	1.6	
	December	136.1	3.7		2003	January	565.3	4.4	0.8
						February	560.9	-8.7	-1.5
2003	January	136.7	3.6	March		573.6	-12.0	-2.0	
	February	137.3	3.1			April R	589.4	-17.3	-2.9
	March	138.4	3.4		May R	597.0	-11.0	-1.8	
	April	137.7 R	3.2		June R	598.7	-23.8	-3.8	
May R	138.4	3.5	July P		605.1	-20.1	-3.2		
June P	138.7	3.1							

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 Plus 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 (April to June 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	1,133	72.8	620	512	1,065	68.3	576	72.7	489	63.7	68	6.0	44	7.1	23	4.6	
North West	5,270	3,235	77.3	1,748	1,487	3,076	73.5	1,651	77.8	1,425	69.0	159	4.9	97	5.5	62	4.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,913	2,424	78.3	1,324	1,101	2,301	74.2	1,242	78.6	1,059	69.5	123	5.1	82	6.2	42	3.8	
East Midlands	3,325	2,115	79.6	1,159	956	2,023	76.1	1,107	81.3	916	70.5	91	4.3	52	4.5	39	4.1	
West Midlands	4,135	2,568	78.3	1,415	1,153	2,425	73.8	1,326	78.8	1,099	68.4	144	5.6	89	6.3	54	4.7	
East	4,307	2,803	81.8	1,531	1,271	2,690	78.5	1,469	83.9	1,222	72.7	112	4.0	63	4.1	50	3.9	
London	5,734	3,676	75.4	2,018	1,658	3,415	69.9	1,864	76.6	1,551	63.1	260	7.1	154	7.6	107	6.4	
South East	6,375	4,220	82.4	2,286	1,934	4,053	79.1	2,188	83.9	1,865	74.0	166	3.9	98	4.3	69	3.6	
South West	3,957	2,511	81.8	1,348	1,162	2,421	78.9	1,301	82.5	1,121	74.9	89	3.6	48	3.5	42	3.6	
England	39,008	24,684	78.9	13,450	11,234	23,470	75.0	12,724	80.0	10,746	69.7	1,214	4.9	726	5.4	488	4.3	
Wales	2,302	1,373	76.5	726	647	1,310	72.9	684	75.0	626	70.7	63	4.6	42	5.8	21	3.2	
Scotland	4,032	2,542	79.1	1,350	1,192	2,403	74.8	1,267	78.3	1,136	71.1	139	5.5	83	6.2	56	4.7	
Great Britain	45,342	28,599	78.8	15,526	13,073	27,183	74.8	14,675	79.6	12,508	69.8	1,416	5.0	851	5.5	565	4.3	
Northern Ireland	1,287	779	73.1	434	344	738	69.2	409	75.7	329	62.3	40	5.2	25	5.8	15	4.4	
United Kingdom	46,637	29,380	78.7	15,960	13,420	27,922	74.7	15,082	79.4	12,841	69.6	1,458	5.0	879	5.5	579	4.3	

Change on quarter^c

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	
North East	0	1	0.0	8	-7	5	0.2	12	1.5	-7	-1.2	-4	-0.4	-4	-0.8	0	0.0	
North West	2	11	0.2	8	2	14	0.3	9	0.4	5	0.2	-4	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	2	0.3	0	2	3	0.3	-3	0.0	6	0.5	-1	0.0	3	0.2	-3	-0.3	
East Midlands	5	3	-0.2	3	0	-2	-0.4	7	0.3	-9	-1.1	5	0.2	-4	-0.4	9	1.0	
West Midlands	3	-25	-0.7	-2	-23	-13	-0.4	0	0.1	-13	-0.9	-12	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-10	-0.8	
East	9	15	0.2	16	-1	33	0.7	27	1.3	6	0.1	-18	-0.7	-11	-0.8	-7	-0.5	
London	10	20	0.2	22	-2	9	0.0	21	0.6	-11	-0.6	11	0.3	2	0.0	9	0.6	
South East	13	-9	-0.3	-2	-7	-10	-0.3	-2	-0.3	-8	-0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	
South West	7	-8	-0.2	-3	-5	-1	0.0	5	0.0	-5	0.1	-7	-0.3	-7	-0.5	0	0.0	
England	51	10	-0.1	51	-41	38	0.0	75	0.4	-37	-0.3	-28	-0.1	-24	-0.2	-4	0.0	
Wales	2	19	0.9	7	12	22	1.0	8	0.8	14	1.3	-3	-0.3	-1	-0.2	-2	-0.4	
Scotland	1	2	-0.1	3	-1	13	0.3	10	0.6	3	-0.1	-11	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-4	-0.3	
Great Britain	55	32	0.0	62	-30	74	0.1	93	0.4	-20	-0.2	-42	-0.2	-32	-0.2	-10	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	2	-16	-1.6	-8	-8	-16	-1.6	-10	-1.6	-6	-1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	-2	-0.4	
United Kingdom	57	21	0.0	55	-33	63	0.1	85	0.4	-21	-0.2	-42	-0.1	-30	-0.2	-12	-0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female	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	-9	-0.6	13	-22	-4	-0.3	16	1.8	-20	-2.6	-5	-0.4	-3	-0.7	-1	-0.1	
North West	9	51	1.0	55	-4	70	1.5	66	2.9	4	0.1	-19	-0.7	-10	-0.8	-8	-0.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	25	0.9	10	15	26	0.9	10	0.6	16	1.3	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	-2	-0.2	
East Midlands	19	6	-0.7	11	-5	10	-0.5	14	0.2	-4	-1.3	-4	-0.2	-3	-0.3	-1	-0.1	
West Midlands	10	-23	-0.6	-13	-10	-23	-0.6	-17	-0.9	-6	-0.4	0	0.1	4	0.3	-4	-0.3	
East	34	10	-0.5	11	-1	1	-0.8	5	-0.8	-4	-0.8	10	0.3	7	0.4	3	0.3	
London	42	4	-0.6	16	-12	-10	-0.9	9	-0.5	-18	-1.3	13	0.4	7	0.3	6	0.4	
South East	53	-2	-0.7	-3	1	-6	-0.8	-8	-1.0	2	-0.5	4	0.1	5	0.2	-1	0.0	
South West	29	8	-0.5	11	-3	11	-0.3	21	0.0	-9	-0.7	-3	-0.1	-9	-0.7	6	0.6	
England	208	70	-0.2	111	-41	74	-0.2	114	0.1	-40	-0.6	-5	0.0	-3	-0.1	-2	0.0	
Wales	10	60	2.9	10	50	72	3.6	12	0.7	60	6.6	-12	-1.1	-2	-0.4	-10	-1.9	
Scotland	5	30	0.7	23	7	51	1.4	36	2.2	15	0.5	-21	-0.9	-13	-1.1	-9	-0.8	
Great Britain	223	159	0.0	144	15	197	0.1	162	0.4	35	-0.1	-38	-0.2	-18	-0.2	-20	-0.2	
Northern Ireland	10	18	1.2	13	5	19	1.3	14	2.3	5	0.3	-1	-0.2	-1	-0.3	0	-0.2	
United Kingdom	233	186	0.1	161	25	224	0.2	180	0.4	45	-0.1	-38	-0.2	-19	-0.2	-20	-0.2	

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

A.11

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs ^d (March 2003); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (July 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (July 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,064	564	500	52.2	4.7	41.0	6.9	11.2	2.2			
North West	3,205	1,705	1,500	112.5	3.4	87.2	4.9	25.3	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,320	1,211	1,110	84.3	3.5	64.3	5.0	20.0	1.8			
East Midlands	1,943	995	949	59.8	2.9	44.2	4.1	15.6	1.6			
West Midlands	2,542	1,342	1,200	94.9	3.6	72.0	5.0	22.9	1.9			
East	2,587	1,379	1,208	58.9	2.2	42.9	2.9	16.0	1.3			
London	4,510	2,447	2,063	171.8	3.7	123.1	4.8	48.7	2.3			
South East	4,167	2,180	1,987	76.3	1.8	56.6	2.5	19.7	1.0			
South West	2,414	1,269	1,145	49.4	1.9	36.4	2.7	13.0	1.1			
England	24,752	13,090	11,661	760.1	3.0	567.7	4.1	192.4	1.6			
Wales	1,254	651	603	45.3	3.5	34.6	5.1	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,499	1,294	1,205	99.9	3.8	77.3	5.6	22.6	1.8			
Great Britain	28,505	15,036	13,469	905.4	3.1	679.7	4.3	225.7	1.6			
Northern Ireland	763	403	361	33.8	4.2	25.9	5.9	7.9	2.2			
United Kingdom	29,269	15,439	13,830	939.2	3.1	705.6	4.3	233.6	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 March 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on June 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (change on June 2003)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	26	22	4	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
North West	24	10	15	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	5	15	-1.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
East Midlands	-23	-28	4	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
West Midlands	-13	-16	4	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
East	-11	-21	10	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
London	29	5	24	-1.1	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
South East	24	-9	33	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
South West	-15	7	-22	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
England	62	-25	86	-6.6	0.0	-5.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0			
Wales	32	28	5	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-5	6	-11	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	89	9	80	-7.7	0.0	-6.1	0.0	-1.6	0.0			
Northern Ireland	0	-5	5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1			
United Kingdom	89	4	85	-8.8	0.0	-7.0	0.0	-1.8	0.0			

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

^d Workforce jobs is tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.

^e See footnote e on Table A.3.

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

^g 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.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: April to June 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	± 11	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 62	± 18	± 61	± 61	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 46	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 12	± 39	± 43	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 49	± 16	± 49	± 47	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 15	± 50	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 64	± 24	± 62	± 62	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 58	± 17	± 57	± 54	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 48	± 12	± 48	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 38	± 11	± 38	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 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.

A.12 LOCAL AREA DATA

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

	Not seasonally adjusted										
	Population ^a	Labour supply						Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b	
		Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
		Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNITED KINGDOM	36,155	27,424	74.4	1,499	5.0	7,890	21.4	982,998	2.7	29,954	0.83
NORTH EAST	1,536	1,081	68.7	87	7.4	405	25.8	63,852	4.2	1,068	0.70
Darlington UA	59	45	74.2	3	6.4	13	20.9	2,238	3.8	52	0.88
Hartlepool UA	53	37	66.5	4	8.7	15	27.0	2,803	5.3	34	0.64
Middlesbrough UA	81	54	62.4	6	10.0	27	30.5	5,325	6.5	60	0.74
Redcar and Cleveland UA	83	52	64.8	5	8.7	23	29.0	4,044	4.9	45	0.54
Stockton-on-Tees UA	110	80	68.4	6	7.2	31	26.4	4,985	4.5	82	0.75
Durham											
Chester-le-Street	34	28	77.0	*	*	7	18.2	857	2.6	13	0.40
Derwentside	52	37	71.1	*	*	13	25.2	1,598	3.1	29	0.56
Durham	59	46	75.0	*	*	12	19.6	1,323	2.3	45	0.78
Easington	56	33	61.0	*	*	19	35.7	1,815	3.2	28	0.50
Sedgefield	53	40	73.5	*	*	11	19.4	1,940	3.7	34	0.63
Teesdale	15	13	84.6	*	*	*	*	301	2.0	10	0.65
Wear Valley	37	22	60.5	*	*	13	35.0	1,604	4.4	25	0.67
Northumberland											
Alnwick	18	13	70.3	*	*	5	24.4	526	2.9	13	0.66
Berwick-upon-Tweed	15	12	78.8	*	*	*	*	470	3.1	12	0.78
Blyth Valley	51	37	71.4	*	*	13	24.3	1,849	3.6	24	0.46
Castle Morpeth	29	23	73.5	*	*	7	21.9	682	2.3	23	0.78
Tynedale	35	28	79.0	*	*	6	16.9	727	2.1	25	0.69
Wansbeck	37	25	67.7	*	*	10	26.1	1,566	4.2	18	0.49
Gateshead	116	85	71.0	6	6.4	29	24.1	4,089	3.5	90	0.78
Newcastle upon Tyne	163	110	65.5	10	8.3	48	28.5	7,227	4.4	177	1.08
North Tyneside	116	84	71.0	6	7.0	28	23.7	4,533	3.9	68	0.59
South Tyneside	90	59	65.7	7	10.4	24	26.6	5,540	6.1	46	0.51
Sunderland	174	117	66.1	10	8.0	50	28.1	7,810	4.5	119	0.69
NORTH WEST	4,089	3,014	71.5	171	5.2	1,032	24.5	125,436	3.1	3,242	0.79
Blackburn with Darwen UA	82	53	65.7	4	7.0	23	29.2	2,807	3.4	68	0.84
Blackpool UA	83	68	74.7	2	3.4	21	22.7	3,189	3.8	72	0.87
Halton UA	74	49	65.5	4	7.2	22	29.3	2,918	3.9	58	0.78
Warrington UA	119	90	75.9	4	3.9	25	20.9	2,431	2.0	118	0.99
Cheshire											
Chester	73	52	75.8	*	*	14	20.6	1,180	1.6	77	1.05
Congleton	57	43	78.0	*	*	11	20.0	781	1.4	38	0.67
Crewe and Nantwich	67	55	76.9	*	*	16	21.9	1,307	1.9	57	0.83
Ellesmere Port and Neston	49	37	78.6	*	*	9	18.4	1,036	2.1	35	0.72
Macclesfield	90	73	79.8	*	*	17	18.6	1,066	1.2	95	1.04
Vale Royal	75	53	71.3	*	*	20	26.6	1,499	2.0	52	0.69
Cumbria											
Allerdale	56	40	71.4	*	*	12	21.4	1,842	3.3	37	0.64
Barrow-in-Furness	43	29	67.7	*	*	11	26.3	1,397	3.2	26	0.60
Carlisle	61	45	75.2	*	*	12	20.6	1,695	2.8	52	0.85
Copeland	42	28	67.2	*	*	11	27.3	1,813	4.3	28	0.66
Eden	30	25	81.2	*	*	*	*	337	1.1	25	0.81
South Lakeland	60	44	71.7	*	*	15	24.3	671	1.1	48	0.79
Bolton	159	121	73.5	7	5.1	37	22.5	4,536	2.8	119	0.75
Bury	110	83	72.6	5	5.1	27	23.3	2,019	1.8	67	0.61
Manchester	250	171	60.5	18	9.2	94	33.4	13,166	5.3	327	1.30
Oldham	131	96	72.7	5	4.7	31	23.7	3,993	3.0	91	0.69
Rochdale	124	94	72.1	5	4.8	31	24.1	3,818	3.1	83	0.67
Salford	131	93	68.3	7	6.4	37	27.0	3,788	2.9	116	0.88
Stockport	172	141	80.0	*	*	32	18.4	2,940	1.7	130	0.75
Tameside	130	104	76.9	5	4.5	26	19.3	3,201	2.5	80	0.62
Trafford	128	103	76.7	4	3.6	27	20.3	2,774	2.2	136	1.06
Wigan	188	151	75.9	5	3.3	43	21.4	4,798	2.5	113	0.60
Lancashire											
Burnley	54	35	67.3	*	*	16	31.0	1,187	2.2	40	0.75
Chorley	64	50	79.2	*	*	13	19.7	1,067	1.7	42	0.66
Fylde	41	33	74.6	*	*	10	23.3	475	1.1	46	1.10
Hyndburn	49	34	72.1	*	*	12	25.2	930	1.9	31	0.64
Lancaster	82	61	70.9	*	*	20	23.5	2,503	3.1	60	0.73
Pendle	53	36	73.8	*	*	12	24.5	1,281	2.4	36	0.68
Preston	81	57	68.1	*	*	24	28.5	2,441	3.0	90	1.12
Ribble Valley	33	28	80.1	*	*	7	19.9	258	0.8	29	0.87
Rossendale	40	32	82.2	*	*	6	15.9	725	1.8	28	0.70
South Ribble	64	52	79.0	*	*	12	18.2	797	1.2	44	0.68
West Lancashire	66	48	72.0	*	*	15	22.3	1,905	2.9	47	0.68
Wyre	59	44	72.7	*	*	14	23.4	1,149	1.9	36	0.60
Knowsley	90	56	61.4	6	9.3	29	32.2	5,103	5.7	59	0.65
Liverpool	273	171	60.1	21	10.7	93	32.5	16,846	6.2	232	0.85
St. Helens	108	80	71.6	5	5.6	27	24.1	3,974	3.7	63	0.59
Sefton	164	116	69.5	6	5.0	45	26.8	6,130	3.7	110	0.67
Wirral	183	139	70.7	10	6.6	48	24.2	7,665	4.2	112	0.61
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3,026	2,290	73.8	125	5.1	688	22.2	97,453	3.2	2,369	0.78
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	188	153	77.9	7	4.2	36	18.6	4,923	2.6	110	0.57
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	148	97	65.2	10	9.2	42	28.1	9,105	6.2	127	0.86
North East Lincolnshire UA	93	64	70.6	7	9.2	20	22.1	4,565	4.9	72	0.77
North Lincolnshire UA	92	68	74.0	4	5.1	20	22.0	2,809	3.0	75	0.81
York UA	114	89	79.8	4	3.9	19	16.9	2,120	1.9	113	0.99
North Yorkshire											
Craven	31	23	78.3	*	*	6	20.0	427	1.4	28	0.89
Hambleton	51	44	82.9	*	*	8	15.9	694	1.4	50	0.96
Harrogate	92	81	84.0	*	*	14	14.2	950	1.0	85	0.91
Richmondshire	29	28	83.3	*	*	*	*	365	1.2	29	0.97
Ryedale	29	20	73.6	*	*	7	26.4	452	1.5	29	0.95
Scarborough	61	45	72.8	*	*	13	21.8	2,195	3.6	47	0.77
Selby	47	37	82.7	*	*	7	14.7	835	1.8	33	0.67

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

LOCAL AREA DATA

A.12

Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a		Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b		
	Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e		
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
		1	2	3	4	5	6					7	8	9	10	11
South Yorkshire (Met County)											
Barnsley	133	94	67.6	6	6.2	39	27.8	4,326	3.3	79	0.59
Doncaster	172	124	70.4	9	6.6	43	24.6	5,950	3.5	116	0.67
Rotherham	151	115	74.2	5	4.4	34	22.2	5,188	3.4	97	0.64
Sheffield	318	236	71.2	13	5.2	82	24.8	12,386	3.9	256	0.80
Bradford											
Calderdale	117	93	77.7	5	4.6	22	18.4	3,574	3.1	84	0.78
Kirklees	239	177	71.9	11	5.7	58	23.7	6,473	2.7	170	0.71
Leeds	446	354	77.8	14	3.7	88	19.3	13,348	3.0	426	0.95
Wakefield	194	145	72.5	8	5.0	47	23.6	5,442	2.8	138	0.71
EAST MIDLANDS											
Derby UA	134	105	72.7	7	6.1	33	22.5	5,099	3.8	131	0.98
Leicester UA	174	116	66.7	8	6.3	50	28.8	7,874	4.5	172	0.99
Nottingham UA	170	112	64.7	10	7.7	51	29.7	7,755	4.6	196	1.15
Rutland UA	21	19	78.6	*	*	5	19.3	106	0.5	17	0.79
Derbyshire											
Amber Valley	71	55	73.1	*	*	18	23.2	1,571	2.2	59	0.82
Bolsover	43	31	70.5	*	*	11	25.5	1,459	3.4	22	0.51
Chesterfield	60	43	70.0	*	*	15	23.9	2,564	4.3	54	0.91
Derbyshire Dales	41	36	84.4	*	*	6	14.8	582	1.4	38	0.90
Erewash	67	53	80.5	*	*	11	16.1	1,583	2.3	43	0.63
High Peak	55	46	80.1	*	*	10	17.4	960	1.7	40	0.72
North East Derbyshire	59	45	73.5	*	*	13	22.2	1,773	3.0	31	0.53
South Derbyshire	51	44	82.8	*	*	8	15.4	750	1.5	26	0.49
Leicestershire											
Blaby	56	48	86.3	*	*	7	12.1	700	1.2	39	0.69
Charnwood	98	77	76.0	6	7.2	18	18.1	1,962	2.0	63	0.64
Harborough	47	41	83.2	*	*	7	14.7	468	1.0	38	0.78
Hinckley and Bosworth	62	51	82.5	*	*	8	13.8	984	1.6	45	0.71
Melton	30	26	85.2	*	*	*	*	365	1.2	21	0.70
North West Leicestershire	53	45	81.8	*	*	8	14.7	821	1.6	48	0.90
Oadby and Wigston	34	29	87.2	*	*	*	*	646	1.9	20	0.59
Lincolnshire											
Boston	33	23	73.4	*	*	7	21.2	554	1.7	27	0.79
East Lindsey	74	51	69.9	*	*	18	24.4	1,739	2.4	52	0.68
Lincoln	53	35	69.9	*	*	13	25.5	1,775	3.3	58	1.09
North Kesteven	56	45	78.5	*	*	10	18.0	738	1.3	40	0.69
South Holland	44	33	74.9	*	*	10	21.9	543	1.2	38	0.81
South Kesteven	76	63	84.9	*	*	9	12.6	1,105	1.5	55	0.72
West Lindsey	47	36	77.5	*	*	9	18.9	1,241	2.6	30	0.62
Northamptonshire											
Corby	32	21	69.4	*	*	8	25.0	864	2.7	30	0.94
Daventry	45	36	79.7	*	*	7	15.7	574	1.3	33	0.72
East Northamptonshire	47	41	81.3	*	*	7	13.9	678	1.4	27	0.57
Kettering	51	44	83.9	*	*	7	13.7	811	1.6	36	0.71
Northampton	123	97	79.3	*	*	22	17.7	2,984	2.4	133	1.08
South Northamptonshire	50	45	87.6	*	*	*	*	380	0.8	31	0.61
Wellingborough	45	36	83.4	*	*	7	16.6	918	2.1	38	0.85
Nottinghamshire											
Ashfield	69	47	70.8	*	*	17	25.1	2,292	3.3	47	0.68
Bassetlaw	66	47	70.2	*	*	17	25.0	2,196	3.3	48	0.73
Broxtowe	67	54	78.7	*	*	13	18.6	1,293	1.9	36	0.54
Gedling	69	55	81.9	*	*	10	15.5	1,428	2.1	36	0.52
Mansfield	59	44	71.6	*	*	15	25.0	2,035	3.4	39	0.65
Newark and Sherwood	64	48	73.3	*	*	16	23.6	1,361	2.1	42	0.65
Rushcliffe	65	49	72.9	*	*	17	25.0	845	1.3	38	0.57
WEST MIDLANDS											
Herefordshire, County of UA	102	78	79.0	3	3.5	18	18.2	1,760	1.7	89	0.84
Stoke-on-Trent UA	148	106	69.5	9	7.5	38	24.8	5,142	3.5	116	0.78
Telford and Wrekin UA	100	72	75.6	4	4.6	20	20.7	2,357	2.4	84	0.84
Shropshire											
Bridgnorth	33	27	81.9	*	*	5	15.4	477	1.5	23	0.69
North Shropshire	34	27	80.6	*	*	6	18.4	601	1.8	27	0.75
Oswestry	22	15	69.2	*	*	5	23.3	508	2.3	17	0.76
Shrewsbury and Atcham	58	49	80.4	*	*	10	16.9	970	1.7	53	0.91
South Shropshire	23	18	75.7	*	*	6	22.7	336	1.5	17	0.74
Staffordshire											
Cannock Chase	58	45	78.2	*	*	9	15.7	1,248	2.2	36	0.63
East Staffordshire	63	53	84.3	*	*	8	13.3	1,416	2.3	57	0.91
Lichfield	58	42	71.7	*	*	15	26.1	961	1.7	44	0.76
Newcastle-under-Lyme	75	60	78.2	*	*	15	19.0	1,476	2.0	48	0.64
South Staffordshire	66	54	85.7	*	*	9	13.7	1,336	2.0	33	0.50
Stafford	75	60	77.4	*	*	16	20.6	1,477	2.0	70	0.93
Staffordshire Moorlands	58	47	78.2	*	*	12	19.6	985	1.7	36	0.61
Tamworth	48	40	84.7	*	*	6	13.7	1,165	2.4	34	0.71

A.12 LOCAL AREA DATA

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

	Not seasonally adjusted										
	Population ^a	Labour supply						Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b	
		Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
		16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Warwickshire											
North Warwickshire	39	28	74.4	*	*	9	23.8	615	1.6	30	0.77
Nuneaton and Bedworth	73	55	74.9	*	*	14	19.2	1,400	1.9	42	0.58
Rugby	54	45	82.4	*	*	8	14.7	953	1.8	48	0.88
Stratford-on-Avon	67	59	83.1	*	*	11	15.5	669	1.0	63	0.90
Warwick	79	63	79.0	*	*	14	17.5	1,276	1.6	77	0.97
Birmingham	584	398	65.1	37	8.3	177	28.9	31,684	5.4	529	0.91
Coventry	184	134	73.6	8	5.7	40	21.9	5,693	3.1	160	0.87
Dudley	185	146	76.9	10	6.4	34	17.8	6,419	3.5	137	0.74
Sandwell	168	118	68.3	12	9.2	43	24.7	8,162	4.9	135	0.81
Solihull	119	96	78.0	5	5.2	22	17.6	2,513	2.1	108	0.90
Walsall	150	113	72.5	7	5.5	36	23.2	5,750	3.8	120	0.80
Wolverhampton	141	97	68.8	8	7.4	36	25.6	6,855	4.9	114	0.80
Worcestershire											
Bromsgrove	53	43	84.6	*	*	7	14.9	1,011	1.9	41	0.77
Malvern Hills	42	35	81.7	*	*	7	16.8	470	1.1	35	0.81
Redditch	51	36	75.3	*	*	11	22.1	1,178	2.3	45	0.90
Worcester	59	47	78.8	*	*	10	17.3	1,101	1.9	55	0.93
Wychavon	69	57	81.6	*	*	11	16.0	874	1.3	61	0.86
Wyre Forest	60	48	81.0	*	*	10	17.7	1,227	2.1	40	0.67
EAST	3,287	2,658	79.0	105	3.7	602	17.9	55,692	1.7	2,651	0.81
Luton UA	115	82	74.1	5	5.5	24	21.6	3,125	2.7	88	0.76
Peterborough UA	97	74	76.9	4	5.2	18	18.8	2,235	2.3	92	0.95
Southend-on-Sea UA	94	80	74.4	5	5.6	23	21.1	3,058	3.3	72	0.77
Thurrock UA	90	66	78.1	3	3.6	16	18.8	1,979	2.2	59	0.66
Bedfordshire											
Bedford	92	72	78.2	*	*	16	17.8	2,136	2.3	72	0.78
Mid Bedfordshire	77	69	82.4	*	*	13	15.5	762	1.0	49	0.63
South Bedfordshire	70	57	81.3	*	*	11	15.2	939	1.3	49	0.70
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	76	67	76.4	*	*	18	20.6	1,148	1.5	97	1.26
East Cambridgeshire	45	40	85.9	*	*	*	*	533	1.2	28	0.59
Fenland	49	37	75.7	*	*	9	18.1	873	1.8	34	0.67
Huntingdonshire	99	81	80.0	*	*	18	17.5	974	1.0	77	0.77
South Cambridgeshire	82	69	82.9	*	*	13	15.0	555	0.7	67	0.81
Essex											
Basildon	102	77	75.4	*	*	22	21.2	2,063	2.0	75	0.73
Braintree	82	72	81.9	*	*	13	14.3	1,101	1.3	54	0.66
Brentwood	41	35	80.8	*	*	8	17.8	351	0.9	33	0.81
Castle Point	53	41	77.7	*	*	10	19.4	770	1.5	23	0.43
Chelmsford	99	80	81.9	*	*	15	15.1	1,206	1.2	79	0.79
Colchester	98	82	79.6	*	*	18	17.8	1,271	1.3	83	0.83
Epping Forest	74	59	81.3	*	*	13	17.6	1,083	1.5	48	0.64
Harlow	49	36	77.6	*	*	8	16.5	995	2.0	45	0.94
Maldon	37	29	79.4	*	*	8	20.6	475	1.3	24	0.66
Rochford	47	38	79.0	*	*	8	17.4	645	1.4	25	0.52
Tendring	74	56	74.7	*	*	17	23.4	1,778	2.4	45	0.60
Uttlesford	43	35	81.3	*	*	8	17.4	250	0.6	40	0.92
Hertfordshire											
Broxbourne	54	42	78.1	*	*	10	17.8	786	1.5	35	0.65
Dacorum	85	68	80.5	*	*	14	17.1	1,002	1.2	75	0.88
East Hertfordshire	82	69	84.8	*	*	11	13.5	527	0.6	65	0.79
Hertsmere	57	45	74.9	*	*	13	21.6	686	1.2	65	1.12
North Hertfordshire	71	58	80.4	*	*	12	16.2	705	1.0	58	0.81
St. Albans	80	67	77.6	*	*	18	20.8	538	0.7	69	0.86
Stevenage	49	40	80.4	*	*	9	17.5	831	1.7	45	0.91
Three Rivers	50	47	80.8	*	*	10	17.8	559	1.1	37	0.74
Watford	51	40	77.4	*	*	10	18.6	787	1.5	66	1.28
Welwyn Hatfield	59	51	88.3	*	*	*	*	620	1.0	65	1.09
Norfolk											
Breckland	71	61	82.3	*	*	11	14.2	1,020	1.4	52	0.71
Broadland	71	62	84.4	*	*	11	14.4	856	1.2	48	0.66
Great Yarmouth	53	35	67.2	*	*	14	26.3	2,784	5.2	40	0.75
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	78	59	76.3	*	*	15	19.2	1,388	1.8	61	0.75
North Norfolk	54	43	76.0	*	*	12	21.0	1,038	1.9	42	0.76
Norwich	78	56	72.5	*	*	18	23.7	2,749	3.5	103	1.32
South Norfolk	65	55	81.4	*	*	12	17.2	807	1.2	41	0.60
Suffolk											
Babergh	50	38	79.4	*	*	9	18.2	660	1.3	38	0.76
Forest Heath	35	37	85.8	*	*	*	*	338	1.0	29	0.84
Ipswich	70	51	76.2	*	*	14	20.9	2,161	3.1	75	1.07
Mid Suffolk	52	41	78.6	*	*	9	17.8	623	1.2	46	0.85
St. Edmundsbury	61	49	81.3	*	*	9	14.7	765	1.3	57	0.92
Suffolk Coastal	66	60	82.8	*	*	12	16.0	925	1.4	58	0.86
Waveney	63	48	76.0	*	*	12	19.7	2,233	3.5	49	0.76

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

LOCAL AREA DATA

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Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a		Labour supply					Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b		
			Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
LONDON	4,700	3,416	70.4	248	6.6	1,188	24.5	155,920	3.3	4,590	0.98	
Inner London												
Camden	141	96	65.1	9	8.2	42	28.7	5,601	4.0	298	2.12	
City of London	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	83	1.5	337	61.89	
Hackney	134	76	57.4	11	12.2	46	34.5	7,937	5.9	108	0.81	
Hammersmith and Fulham	118	86	72.3	6	6.4	27	22.6	4,277	3.6	122	1.04	
Haringey	147	89	59.7	11	10.4	49	33.1	7,669	5.2	76	0.52	
Islington	123	76	65.0	8	9.3	33	28.4	6,493	5.3	167	1.36	
Kensington and Chelsea	111	98	65.5	7	6.1	45	30.1	2,859	2.6	154	1.39	
Lambeth	187	129	69.9	10	7.0	46	24.9	10,412	5.6	129	0.69	
Lewisham	165	105	66.1	12	10.3	42	26.2	7,969	4.8	75	0.46	
Newham	155	81	53.9	11	11.7	58	38.9	7,562	4.9	72	0.47	
Southwark	166	101	64.2	12	10.7	44	27.9	8,991	5.4	190	1.14	
Tower Hamlets	130	63	54.3	9	12.3	44	38.0	8,027	6.2	163	1.25	
Wandsworth	187	147	77.7	10	6.3	32	17.0	5,268	2.8	128	0.68	
Westminster	131	123	65.0	8	6.1	58	30.7	4,431	3.4	619	4.73	
Outer London												
Barking and Dagenham	99	62	67.9	4	6.4	25	27.3	2,882	2.9	53	0.54	
Barnet	199	174	75.5	9	4.9	47	20.4	4,627	2.3	142	0.71	
Bexley	133	105	76.7	*	*	28	20.7	2,491	1.9	74	0.56	
Brent	176	111	67.6	12	9.4	42	25.3	6,885	3.9	116	0.66	
Bromley	180	146	77.8	6	3.9	36	19.0	3,266	1.8	115	0.64	
Croydon	209	164	76.0	10	5.7	42	19.2	6,030	2.9	155	0.74	
Ealing	201	145	69.1	10	6.3	55	26.1	5,367	2.7	136	0.68	
Enfield	172	118	69.8	8	6.4	43	25.3	5,522	3.2	110	0.64	
Greenwich	136	96	69.8	8	7.4	34	24.4	5,970	4.4	71	0.52	
Harrow	131	100	73.2	*	*	32	23.3	2,439	1.9	81	0.61	
Havering	135	112	77.9	*	*	27	19.0	2,315	1.7	89	0.66	
Hillingdon	152	126	76.9	6	4.1	32	19.7	2,461	1.6	186	1.22	
Hounslow	140	103	74.4	6	5.6	29	21.1	2,208	1.6	151	1.08	
Kingston upon Thames	97	80	78.0	4	4.8	19	18.4	1,198	1.2	80	0.83	
Merton	124	101	78.9	*	*	24	18.5	2,407	1.9	80	0.64	
Redbridge	150	105	71.7	8	6.8	34	22.9	3,764	2.5	82	0.55	
Richmond upon Thames	113	107	80.8	*	*	22	16.9	1,446	1.3	86	0.76	
Sutton	112	94	82.2	5	5.1	15	13.3	1,523	1.4	77	0.69	
Waltham Forest	142	93	68.9	7	6.9	35	26.0	5,540	3.9	69	0.48	
SOUTH EAST	4,906	3,992	80.0	140	3.3	857	17.2	67,399	1.4	4,277	0.87	
Bracknell Forest UA	71	58	82.5	2	2.6	11	15.3	603	0.8	72	1.00	
Brighton and Hove UA	161	128	75.3	7	5.2	35	20.5	5,514	3.4	148	0.92	
Isle of Wight UA	75	54	72.7	4	6.4	16	22.1	2,408	3.2	57	0.76	
Medway UA	157	119	77.0	7	5.0	29	18.9	3,445	2.2	98	0.62	
Milton Keynes UA	135	115	82.1	4	3.5	21	15.0	1,976	1.5	144	1.06	
Portsmouth UA	118	90	75.5	5	5.3	24	20.2	2,739	2.3	121	1.02	
Reading UA	95	74	78.6	3	4.1	17	18.0	1,532	1.6	114	1.20	
Slough UA	77	53	76.8	2	4.2	14	20.0	1,692	2.2	84	1.09	
Southampton UA	142	102	76.0	4	3.9	28	20.9	3,035	2.1	123	0.86	
West Berkshire UA	92	78	85.6	2	2.1	11	12.6	602	0.7	87	0.94	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	83	69	76.1	3	3.6	19	20.9	899	1.1	85	1.02	
Wokingham UA	97	75	81.2	2	3.0	15	16.2	565	0.6	70	0.71	
Buckinghamshire												
Aylesbury Vale	105	86	83.4	*	*	15	14.4	929	0.9	80	0.75	
Chiltern	53	45	80.5	*	*	10	17.6	425	0.8	41	0.77	
South Bucks	37	31	79.7	*	*	6	16.6	311	0.8	36	0.97	
Wycombe	102	83	80.7	*	*	15	14.9	1,361	1.3	101	0.99	
East Sussex												
Eastbourne	49	40	75.2	*	*	11	20.4	1,149	2.3	41	0.84	
Hastings	50	34	69.8	*	*	12	24.2	1,829	3.7	34	0.67	
Lewes	51	39	82.0	*	*	8	16.3	812	1.6	41	0.79	
Rother	44	35	74.1	*	*	10	20.3	701	1.6	33	0.75	
Wealden	79	67	81.6	*	*	14	16.4	635	0.8	56	0.69	
Hampshire												
Basingstoke and Deane	98	80	84.6	*	*	13	14.1	728	0.7	85	0.87	
East Hampshire	67	56	80.9	*	*	12	17.6	572	0.9	58	0.86	
Eastleigh	72	67	87.8	*	*	8	10.7	550	0.8	59	0.82	
Fareham	65	55	86.0	*	*	8	12.0	549	0.8	52	0.79	
Gosport	47	36	77.6	*	*	9	19.2	631	1.4	27	0.57	
Hart	54	49	85.4	*	*	7	13.0	212	0.4	47	0.86	
Havant	68	53	76.5	*	*	13	19.6	1,325	1.9	46	0.68	
New Forest	95	77	77.2	*	*	19	18.8	944	1.0	75	0.78	
Rushmoor	59	44	82.2	*	*	9	16.3	518	0.9	55	0.94	
Test Valley	68	60	84.9	*	*	9	12.9	485	0.7	62	0.91	
Winchester	66	59	85.8	*	*	8	12.2	475	0.7	76	1.15	
Kent												
Ashford	62	51	78.3	*	*	11	16.8	861	1.4	56	0.89	
Canterbury	81	69	77.7	*	*	15	16.9	1,499	1.9	65	0.79	
Dartford	53	43	81.6	*	*	8	14.7	784	1.5	49	0.92	
Dover	61	51	78.1	*	*	12	18.3	1,561	2.6	45	0.73	
Gravesham	58	41	74.9	*	*	12	21.8	1,454	2.5	32	0.55	
Maidstone	87	69	78.6	*	*	17	19.3	1,032	1.2	82	0.93	
Sevenoaks	65	52	77.8	*	*	13	19.1	633	1.0	51	0.77	
Shepway	55	51	83.2	*	*	10	16.2	1,510	2.7	42	0.76	
Swale	75	55	72.2	*	*	17	22.8	1,777	2.4	51	0.66	
Thanet	70	53	74.2	*	*	17	24.0	2,931	4.2	47	0.66	
Tonbridge and Malling	65	52	78.6	*	*	13	19.7	674	1.0	58	0.88	
Tunbridge Wells	63	48	77.8	*	*	13	20.9	602	1.0	60	0.93	
Oxfordshire												
Cherwell	84	75	84.8	*	*	11	12.8	603	0.7	78	0.92	
Oxford	93	81	78.0	*	*	22	21.2	1,561	1.7	100	1.08	
South Oxfordshire	79	63	80.7	*	*	13	16.9	553	0.7	66	0.83	
Vale of White Horse	71	62	84.8	*	*	9	12.9	471	0.7	66	0.92	
West Oxfordshire	59	51	83.2	*	*	9	15.3	288	0.5	47	0.79	

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2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

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	Population ^a		Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b		
	16-59/64 (000's)	Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
		Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Surrey											
Elmbridge	74	68	78.2	*	*	17	19.8	508	0.7	65	0.88
Epsom and Ewell	41	34	77.4	*	*	9	20.1	292	0.7	38	0.92
Guildford	84	67	81.6	*	*	13	15.8	581	0.7	79	0.94
Mole Valley	47	38	80.8	*	*	9	18.1	232	0.5	55	1.15
Reigate and Banstead	78	66	87.0	*	*	8	10.8	406	0.5	68	0.87
Runnymede	50	39	82.8	*	*	7	15.6	323	0.6	47	0.94
Spelthorne	56	46	85.5	*	*	6	11.8	492	0.9	56	1.00
Surrey Heath	51	42	76.4	*	*	12	21.6	242	0.5	50	0.99
Tandridge	48	43	86.2	*	*	6	12.3	294	0.6	36	0.75
Waverley	70	60	86.6	*	*	8	12.3	457	0.7	60	0.85
Woking	56	52	85.3	*	*	7	11.0	327	0.6	49	0.87
West Sussex											
Adur	34	25	76.1	*	*	6	19.1	399	1.2	21	0.62
Arun	76	64	78.8	*	*	16	19.9	908	1.2	55	0.70
Chichester	60	49	82.7	*	*	10	17.3	651	1.1	64	1.04
Crawley	62	50	84.0	*	*	7	12.4	676	1.1	80	1.30
Horsham	73	63	82.8	*	*	11	14.4	547	0.7	60	0.81
Mid Sussex	77	63	82.0	*	*	12	16.4	512	0.7	67	0.86
Worthing	55	46	78.8	*	*	11	19.6	615	1.1	53	0.96
SOUTH WEST	2,942	2,367	79.3	96	3.7	524	17.6	53,391	1.8	2,532	0.86
Bath and North East Somerset UA	104	84	79.3	3	3.4	19	17.8	1,164	1.1	87	0.84
Bournemouth UA	98	72	74.9	4	5.4	20	20.6	2,263	2.3	84	0.85
Bristol, City of UA	244	204	78.3	7	3.2	49	19.0	6,690	2.7	263	1.08
North Somerset UA	111	93	80.4	3	3.3	20	16.8	1,375	1.2	83	0.74
Plymouth UA	149	118	74.1	8	6.3	33	20.9	3,928	2.6	126	0.84
Poole UA	81	66	80.1	2	3.2	14	17.2	947	1.2	74	0.91
South Gloucestershire UA	153	131	83.6	*	*	22	14.3	1,527	1.0	129	0.84
Swindon UA	114	96	84.2	*	*	15	13.4	1,927	1.7	124	1.09
Torbay UA	73	53	73.2	3	5.4	16	22.5	2,472	3.4	59	0.81
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly											
Caradon	47	37	76.9	*	*	10	19.6	902	1.9	33	0.68
Carrick	51	34	68.1	*	*	13	26.9	1,365	2.7	50	0.97
Kerrier	55	40	73.6	*	*	11	20.9	1,617	3.0	38	0.68
North Cornwall	46	35	74.1	*	*	9	19.3	1,082	2.3	42	0.90
Penwith	36	24	67.1	*	*	10	28.1	1,347	3.7	26	0.69
Restormel	56	43	77.3	*	*	11	19.6	1,544	2.7	38	0.67
Isles of Scilly	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	0.9	1	1.03
Devon											
East Devon	67	56	79.0	*	*	13	18.6	829	1.2	58	0.84
Exeter	72	56	77.9	*	*	13	18.8	1,465	2.0	81	1.13
Mid Devon	41	32	79.2	*	*	8	19.5	594	1.4	32	0.76
North Devon	51	39	75.8	*	*	10	20.2	1,403	2.8	46	0.90
South Hams	47	37	77.4	*	*	8	17.5	681	1.4	40	0.83
Teignbridge	69	56	79.7	*	*	13	18.6	1,109	1.6	50	0.73
Torridge	34	27	81.2	*	*	*	*	984	2.9	24	0.68
West Devon	29	22	78.7	*	*	*	*	394	1.4	22	0.73
Dorset											
Christchurch	23	18	76.7	*	*	*	*	290	1.3	20	0.86
East Dorset	46	40	81.8	*	*	8	17.0	401	0.9	33	0.72
North Dorset	36	32	83.4	*	*	*	*	276	0.8	31	0.85
Purbeck	25	22	81.2	*	*	*	*	225	0.9	20	0.78
West Dorset	51	40	79.1	*	*	10	18.9	477	0.9	50	0.97
Weymouth and Portland	38	27	74.0	*	*	8	21.9	773	2.0	21	0.56
Gloucestershire											
Cheltenham	68	50	76.5	*	*	13	19.9	1,378	2.0	68	1.00
Cotswold	47	42	84.7	*	*	6	12.8	389	0.8	42	0.86
Forest of Dean	48	37	78.0	*	*	8	16.5	942	1.9	35	0.71
Gloucester	67	54	80.4	*	*	11	16.6	1,921	2.9	63	0.95
Stroud	64	54	81.7	*	*	10	15.3	1,053	1.6	46	0.70
Tewkesbury	46	39	86.4	*	*	*	*	642	1.4	40	0.86
Somerset											
Mendip	62	50	83.3	*	*	8	14.1	1,010	1.6	48	0.76
Sedgemoor	62	49	79.5	*	*	11	18.6	1,138	1.8	42	0.68
South Somerset	88	75	82.8	*	*	14	15.1	1,006	1.1	78	0.88
Taunton Deane	61	48	81.2	*	*	8	14.5	881	1.5	60	0.97
West Somerset	19	12	76.2	*	*	*	*	425	2.2	15	0.76
Wiltshire											
Kennet	46	39	83.4	*	*	7	14.7	498	1.1	43	0.91
North Wiltshire	77	63	81.0	*	*	13	16.2	671	0.9	62	0.79
Salisbury	68	60	86.4	*	*	7	10.6	538	0.8	66	0.96
West Wiltshire	71	60	86.2	*	*	9	12.3	835	1.2	61	0.85
WALES	1,733	1,223	69.3	73	5.5	470	26.6	51,823	3.0	1,269	0.73
Blaenau Gwent	41	26	63.1	2	7.8	13	31.5	1,877	4.5	22	0.54
Bridgend	78	56	71.2	3	4.6	20	25.3	2,155	2.8	51	0.66
Caerphilly	103	68	65.2	6	8.3	30	28.9	3,171	3.1	52	0.50
Cardiff	191	143	69.3	8	5.4	55	26.7	5,536	2.9	195	1.02
Cardiff	101	64	65.3	5	6.7	29	29.9	2,835	2.8	65	0.65
Ceredigion	46	29	65.1	2	5.9	14	30.6	1,038	2.2	35	0.75
Conwy	61	46	72.4	2	3.4	16	25.1	1,897	3.1	43	0.71
Denbighshire	53	39	74.4	2	4.3	12	22.2	1,447	2.7	40	0.75
Flintshire	92	68	73.6	4	5.0	21	22.3	1,955	2.1	66	0.72
Gwynedd	68	46	68.4	3	5.5	19	27.5	2,767	4.0	51	0.75
Isle of Anglesey	39	25	69.0	1	4.8	10	27.4	1,859	4.8	23	0.60
Merthyr Tydfil	33	20	60.8	1	6.7	11	34.8	1,289	3.9	21	0.61
Monmouthshire	50	40	75.8	2	4.7	11	20.3	927	1.8	42	0.83
Neath Port Talbot	80	51	63.3	3	6.0	26	32.6	2,650	3.3	44	0.55
Newport	81	59	72.4	3	4.7	20	24.2	2,951	3.7	78	0.97
Pembrokeshire	65	45	67.6	3	6.4	18	27.5	2,261	3.5	48	0.75
Powys	73	57	77.1	2	3.7	15	19.8	1,549	2.1	60	0.82
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	140	95	64.2	6	6.1	47	31.7	3,876	2.8	81	0.58
Swansea	134	97	69.5	7	6.4	36	25.6	4,547	3.4	102	0.76
Torfaen	54	38	70.4	2	6.0	13	25.0	1,475	2.7	39	0.73
The Vale of Glamorgan	71	56	75.2	2	3.9	16	21.7	2,006	2.8	51	0.73
Wrexham	79	56	72.6	2	3.5	19	24.6	1,756	2.2	58	0.73

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

LOCAL AREA DATA

A.12

Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a			Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b	
	Employment ^c			Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCOTLAND	3,150	2,317	73.2	170	6.7	680	21.5	108,025	3.4	2,581	0.82
Aberdeen City	140	105	76.2	7	6.0	26	18.8	2,627	1.9	176	1.26
Aberdeenshire	141	119	81.6	*	*	23	15.7	1,894	1.3	100	0.69
Angus	65	54	81.6	*	*	9	14.1	2,230	3.4	44	0.66
Argyll & Bute	54	39	76.6	*	*	9	18.2	1,921	3.5	51	0.92
Clackmannanshire	30	19	64.9	*	*	10	33.6	1,126	3.8	15	0.50
Dumfries & Galloway	87	62	74.7	*	*	17	21.1	3,206	3.7	74	0.81
Dundee City	90	59	68.8	6	9.3	21	24.1	4,988	5.5	78	0.86
East Ayrshire	74	51	69.1	*	*	18	24.9	3,763	5.1	44	0.59
East Dunbartonshire	66	55	76.5	*	*	14	19.4	1,375	2.1	33	0.50
East Lothian	53	42	76.1	*	*	12	21.5	914	1.7	30	0.56
East Renfrewshire	54	41	75.9	*	*	9	17.2	1,007	1.9	21	0.39
Edinburgh, City of	296	229	77.5	9	3.8	57	19.4	6,896	2.3	334	1.13
Eilean Siar	15	11	78.5	*	*	*	*	757	4.9	13	0.80
Falkirk	90	67	69.3	7	9.2	23	23.5	3,214	3.6	62	0.69
Fife	215	160	72.3	15	8.4	46	20.8	8,901	4.1	153	0.71
Glasgow City	367	234	60.6	30	11.1	123	31.8	18,557	5.1	419	1.14
Highland	127	97	78.8	6	5.5	20	16.6	4,625	3.6	104	0.80
Inverclyde	51	32	67.5	*	*	12	25.4	2,114	4.1	34	0.67
Midlothian	50	38	84.5	*	*	6	13.1	894	1.8	31	0.61
Moray	53	42	79.3	*	*	9	16.7	1,300	2.5	44	0.81
North Ayrshire	83	56	67.8	6	9.5	21	24.9	4,456	5.4	50	0.60
North Lanarkshire	202	142	68.0	14	8.8	53	25.4	7,772	3.8	121	0.60
Orkney Islands	12	8	75.9	*	*	*	*	270	2.3	11	0.88
Perth & Kinross	80	65	81.2	*	*	12	14.7	1,741	2.2	71	0.86
Renfrewshire	108	84	75.8	6	6.4	21	18.9	3,706	3.4	85	0.79
Scottish Borders	63	50	81.6	*	*	10	17.1	1,467	2.3	51	0.78
Shetland Islands	14	9	84.8	*	*	*	*	203	1.5	12	0.87
South Ayrshire	67	49	71.4	*	*	14	20.7	2,751	4.1	50	0.73
South Lanarkshire	188	139	75.0	9	6.0	37	20.1	5,831	3.1	136	0.72
Stirling	54	34	72.8	*	*	10	21.7	1,346	2.5	49	0.90
West Dunbartonshire	57	43	70.3	*	*	14	22.4	3,124	5.4	32	0.56
West Lothian	102	82	78.7	*	*	17	16.4	3,047	3.0	78	0.77

Source: Labour Force Survey, Jobcentre Plus administrative system, Annual Business Inquiry
Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 6094

Relationship between columns: 9=8/1; 11=10/1.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Official mid-2001 population estimates.

b Labour demand is jobs plus vacancies - data on vacancies will be included here when they become available for local areas.

c LFS data relate to the period March 2001 to February 2002. LFS sample covers working age (16-59/64) population living in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. The LFS data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

d Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Average for January 2001 to December 2001.

e Jobs data are for 2001, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

f Unemployment rates calculated as percentage of 16+ economically active population.

g Percentage of resident working age population of area. NB these are different from the national and regional claimant rates shown in Tables A.3, A.11 and F.1.

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1994	25,431	21,715	3,243	144	329	19,209	6,223	16,388	5,327	2,638	606	1,137
1995	25,689	21,978	3,293	138	279	19,422	6,267	16,577	5,401	2,670	623	1,277
1996	25,936	22,340	3,226	125	245	19,439	6,496	16,689	5,650	2,585	641	1,278
1997	26,367	22,765	3,269	117	217	19,729	6,638	16,985	5,780	2,589	680	1,237
1998	26,601	23,134	3,193	100	173	19,915	6,685	17,304	5,830	2,486	707	1,167
1999	26,907	23,528	3,125	100	155	20,137	6,770	17,587	5,941	2,444	681	1,255
2000	27,267	23,955	3,065	108	140	20,387	6,880	17,905	6,050	2,379	686	1,164
2001	27,508	24,192	3,074	96	146	20,565	6,943	18,040	6,152	2,425	649	1,158
2002	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
3-month averages												
Apr-Jun 2002	27,698	24,380	3,121	97	100	20,637	7,061	18,158	6,223	2,411	710	1,113
May-Jul	27,653	24,334	3,136	90	93	20,614	7,039	18,115	6,219	2,434	702	1,128
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	24,330	3,152	93	96	20,575	7,096	18,082	6,249	2,424	727	1,130
Jul-Sep	27,662	24,328	3,145	91	98	20,565	7,097	18,083	6,244	2,412	733	1,159
Aug-Oct	27,759	24,412	3,156	92	98	20,609	7,149	18,131	6,281	2,411	746	1,160
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,778	24,452	3,141	91	95	20,667	7,111	18,197	6,255	2,405	736	1,180
Oct-Dec	27,812	24,472	3,154	91	94	20,724	7,089	18,242	6,230	2,418	736	1,159
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,815	24,442	3,184	90	100	20,730	7,085	18,219	6,223	2,446	738	1,156
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	27,811	24,422	3,201	90	99	20,692	7,119	18,171	6,251	2,458	743	1,131
Jan-Mar 2003	27,859	24,465	3,217	86	91	20,690	7,169	18,177	6,287	2,454	764	1,126
Feb-Apr	27,866	24,418	3,271	90	87	20,662	7,205	18,111	6,307	2,491	780	1,134
Mar-May (Spr)	27,913	24,430	3,309	85	88	20,692	7,221	18,126	6,304	2,508	801	1,125
Apr-Jun	27,922	24,413	3,337	87	85	20,737	7,185	18,123	6,290	2,554	782	1,100
Changes												
Over last 3 months	63	-52	119	1	-5	47	16	-54	3	101	19	-25
Per cent	0.2	-0.2	3.7	0.9	-5.9	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.0	4.1	2.4	-2.3
Over last 12 months	224	33	216	-10	-14	100	124	-35	67	144	72	-12
Per cent	0.8	0.1	6.9	-10.2	-14.4	0.5	1.8	-0.2	1.1	6.0	10.2	-1.1
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1994	13,889	11,201	2,427	48	214	12,815	1,074	10,484	717	2,217	210	498
1995	14,058	11,353	2,485	42	178	12,935	1,124	10,574	779	2,258	227	532
1996	14,110	11,517	2,400	42	152	12,914	1,196	10,654	862	2,170	230	535
1997	14,337	11,761	2,407	37	132	13,067	1,270	10,810	951	2,163	244	538
1998	14,479	12,015	2,325	28	111	13,201	1,278	11,060	955	2,064	260	506
1999	14,590	12,156	2,298	34	101	13,270	1,319	11,154	1,003	2,049	248	523
2000	14,773	12,442	2,212	35	83	13,431	1,341	11,421	1,021	1,951	261	482
2001	14,865	12,490	2,246	34	95	13,518	1,347	11,443	1,047	2,008	239	465
2002	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
3-month averages												
Apr-Jun 2002	14,902	12,531	2,284	30	57	13,479	1,423	11,441	1,090	1,998	286	455
May-Jul	14,892	12,514	2,294	29	55	13,471	1,421	11,420	1,094	2,012	282	465
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	12,504	2,300	32	58	13,457	1,437	11,401	1,103	2,015	285	464
Jul-Sep	14,880	12,483	2,304	35	59	13,421	1,460	11,371	1,112	2,008	296	492
Aug-Oct	14,963	12,556	2,313	35	59	13,461	1,502	11,411	1,145	2,009	303	505
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,976	12,583	2,300	33	60	13,477	1,499	11,435	1,149	2,001	299	499
Oct-Dec	15,019	12,628	2,299	31	60	13,510	1,509	11,465	1,163	2,002	297	486
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,009	12,595	2,321	33	60	13,509	1,500	11,443	1,151	2,023	298	483
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	14,983	12,563	2,330	30	60	13,479	1,504	11,411	1,152	2,026	304	466
Jan-Mar 2003	14,997	12,584	2,332	28	53	13,481	1,516	11,422	1,162	2,020	312	457
Feb-Apr	15,018	12,563	2,373	30	53	13,488	1,531	11,390	1,172	2,057	316	457
Mar-May (Spr)	15,055	12,572	2,401	30	53	13,511	1,544	11,400	1,172	2,073	328	454
Apr-Jun	15,082	12,565	2,436	31	50	13,552	1,529	11,392	1,172	2,120	316	443
Changes												
Over last 3 months	85	-19	104	3	-4	72	13	-29	10	100	4	-14
Per cent	0.6	-0.2	4.5	12.4	-6.6	0.5	0.9	-0.3	0.9	4.9	1.3	-3.0
Over last 12 months	180	34	152	1	-7	73	106	-48	82	122	30	-12
Per cent	1.2	0.3	6.6	3.4	-12.8	0.5	7.5	-0.4	7.6	6.1	10.4	-2.7
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1994	11,542	10,514	816	96	116	6,394	5,148	5,904	4,611	421	395	638
1995	11,630	10,625	809	96	101	6,487	5,143	6,003	4,622	413	396	745
1996	11,825	10,823	826	94	93	6,525	5,300	6,035	4,788	416	410	743
1997	12,030	11,004	862	79	84	6,662	5,368	6,175	4,829	426	436	699
1998	12,121	11,119	869	72	62	6,715	5,407	6,244	4,875	422	447	661
1999	12,317	11,371	827	65	53	6,867	5,450	6,433	4,938	395	432	733
2000	12,495	11,513	853	72	57	6,956	5,538	6,484	5,029	428	424	681
2001	12,643	11,703	827	61	51	7,047	5,596	6,597	5,105	417	410	692
2002	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
3-month averages												
Apr-Jun 2001	12,796	11,850	837	67	43	7,158	5,638	6,717	5,133	413	424	657
May-Jul	12,761	11,820	842	61	38	7,143	5,618	6,695	5,125	422	420	663
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	11,827	852	61	38	7,118	5,660	6,681	5,146	410	442	666
Jul-Sep	12,782	11,844	842	56	39	7,144	5,638	6,712	5,132	405	437	667
Aug-Oct	12,796	11,856	844	57	39	7,148	5,648	6,720	5,136	401	442	656
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,802	11,868	841	58	35	7,191	5,612	6,762	5,106	404	437	682
Oct-Dec	12,793	11,844	855	60	34	7,214	5,580	6,777	5,067	416	439	674
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	12,807	11,848	863	57	39	7,221	5,585	6,776	5,072	423	440	673
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	12,829	11,859	871	59	39	7,214	5,615	6,760	5,099	432	439	665
Jan-Mar 2003	12,862	11,880	886	58	37	7,209	5,653	6,755	5,125	434	452	669
Feb-Apr	12,848	11,855	899	60	34	7,174	5,674	6,721	5,135	434	464	677
Mar-May (Spr)	12,858	11,858	909	55	36	7,181	5,677	6,726	5,132	436	473	671
Apr-Jun	12,841	11,848	901	56	36	7,185	5,656	6,730	5,118	435	467	657
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-21	-32	15	-3	-2	-24	3	-25	-7	1	14	-12
Per cent	-0.2	-0.3	1.7	-4.5	-4.8	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	3.2	-1.7
Over last 12 months	45	-1	64	-11	-7	27	18	14	-15	22	42	0
Per cent	0.3	0.0	7.6	-16.4	-16.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.3	5.2	10.0	0.0

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,475	6.8	618	41.9	399	97	361	5,933	834	14.1	4,342	89	667	1994
1,609	7.3	694	43.1	453	90	372	6,024	826	13.7	4,381	91	726	1995
1,646	7.4	672	40.8	466	85	423	6,291	804	12.8	4,558	84	845	1996
1,759	7.7	672	38.2	535	97	456	6,460	806	12.5	4,633	89	932	1997
1,712	7.4	618	36.1	527	96	471	6,537	768	11.7	4,709	110	951	1998
1,673	7.1	586	35.0	532	112	443	6,621	687	10.4	4,847	115	971	1999
1,685	7.0	514	30.5	550	101	520	6,735	657	9.8	4,921	119	1,038	2000
1,684	7.0	467	27.8	508	91	617	6,801	619	9.1	5,001	138	1,043	2001
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	2002
1,553	6.4	423	27.3	460	79	591	6,933	586	8.5	5,143	138	1,066	3-month averages
1,537	6.3	417	27.2	444	79	596	6,921	580	8.4	5,132	136	1,073	Apr-Jun 2002
1,556	6.4	417	26.8	440	75	624	6,976	576	8.3	5,182	132	1,086	May-Jul
1,573	6.5	421	26.8	443	78	632	6,978	574	8.2	5,182	136	1,086	Jul-Sep
1,584	6.5	419	26.5	460	76	629	7,027	561	8.0	5,217	142	1,107	Aug-Oct
1,578	6.5	414	26.2	476	84	604	6,990	560	8.0	5,175	141	1,114	Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,581	6.5	418	26.4	472	82	609	6,966	551	7.9	5,144	140	1,132	Oct-Dec
1,542	6.3	407	26.4	463	88	584	6,961	548	7.9	5,154	131	1,127	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
1,525	6.2	407	26.7	445	89	584	6,994	553	7.9	5,195	138	1,109	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
1,507	6.2	396	26.3	447	88	575	7,051	557	7.9	5,225	140	1,129	Jan-Mar 2003
1,510	6.2	395	26.1	460	78	577	7,087	566	8.0	5,255	139	1,126	Feb-Apr
1,489	6.1	397	26.7	453	76	563	7,105	572	8.1	5,256	143	1,133	Mar-May (Spr)
1,475	6.0	394	26.7	453	80	547	7,072	566	8.0	5,241	144	1,121	Apr-Jun
-32	-0.1	-2	0.5	6	-8	-29	21	10	0.1	17	3	-8	Changes
-2.1		-0.4		1.3	-8.9	-5.0	0.3	1.7		0.3	2.4	-0.7	Over last 3 months
-78	-0.3	-29	-0.5	-7	2	-44	140	-20	-0.4	98	6	55	Percent
-5.0		-6.9		-1.4	2.2	-7.5	2.0	-3.4		1.9	4.3	5.2	Over last 12 months
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
649	5.8	312	48.1	128	45	164	927	260	28.0	342	30	295	1994
741	6.5	372	50.1	150	54	165	1,006	280	27.8	376	31	319	1995
730	6.3	346	47.4	153	49	181	1,093	285	26.1	407	28	372	1996
800	6.8	350	43.7	196	54	201	1,195	295	24.7	459	40	401	1997
757	6.3	322	42.5	185	51	200	1,215	291	23.9	471	44	409	1998
786	6.5	318	40.6	208	64	195	1,251	272	21.7	528	38	413	1999
767	6.2	279	36.3	211	55	222	1,283	255	19.9	538	45	445	2000
768	6.2	247	32.2	199	51	271	1,285	232	18.1	561	50	441	2001
711	5.7	230	32.4	182	49	250	1,357	223	16.4	594	64	477	2002
723	5.8	238	32.9	179	42	264	1,376	237	17.2	608	58	472	3-month averages
706	5.6	231	32.8	170	42	263	1,376	233	17.0	616	58	469	Apr-Jun 2002
700	5.6	228	32.5	165	42	266	1,388	232	16.7	631	55	470	May-Jul
690	5.5	225	32.6	164	41	260	1,408	241	17.1	645	57	465	Jul-Sep
702	5.6	232	33.1	177	39	253	1,449	240	16.6	671	56	481	Aug-Oct
698	5.5	226	32.4	190	39	242	1,448	233	16.1	670	59	486	Sep-Nov (Aut)
709	5.6	231	32.5	189	39	250	1,459	227	15.6	677	58	497	Oct-Dec
681	5.4	222	32.6	180	40	239	1,449	231	16.0	667	59	492	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
672	5.4	223	33.2	175	38	236	1,456	241	16.5	674	60	481	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
670	5.3	220	32.8	177	38	236	1,474	240	16.3	683	63	488	Jan-Mar 2003
680	5.4	222	32.6	184	34	241	1,488	243	16.3	698	63	484	Feb-Apr
670	5.3	221	33.0	184	33	232	1,500	247	16.5	706	63	484	Mar-May (Spr)
667	5.3	217	32.5	187	36	227	1,488	249	16.7	697	64	477	Apr-Jun
-4	0.0	-3	-0.3	10	-2	-9	14	8	0.4	14	2	-10	Changes
-0.5		-1.4		5.6	-5.0	-3.7	1.0	3.5		2.1	3.0	-2.1	Over last 3 months
-57	-0.5	-22	-0.4	8	-6	-37	112	12	-0.5	89	6	5	Percent
-7.9		-9.1		4.3	-15.2	-13.9	8.1	4.9		14.6	11.1	1.1	Over last 12 months
YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
826	7.9	306	37.1	271	53	196	5,006	575	11.5	4,000	59	372	1994
868	8.2	322	37.1	302	37	207	5,018	546	10.9	4,005	60	407	1995
916	8.5	326	35.6	313	36	242	5,198	519	10.0	4,150	56	473	1996
959	8.7	322	33.6	339	43	254	5,265	511	9.7	4,174	49	531	1997
954	8.6	297	31.1	342	45	271	5,322	477	9.0	4,238	66	541	1998
896	7.8	267	30.1	323	48	248	5,371	416	7.7	4,319	77	559	1999
918	8.0	236	25.7	339	46	298	5,453	402	7.4	4,383	74	593	2000
915	7.8	220	24.0	309	40	346	5,515	386	7.0	4,440	88	601	2001
835	7.1	191	22.9	279	38	328	5,526	352	6.4	4,497	75	602	2002
830	7.0	185	22.3	281	37	327	5,557	349	6.3	4,534	80	593	3-month averages
831	7.0	186	22.4	274	37	334	5,545	347	6.3	4,516	78	604	Apr-Jun 2002
856	7.2	190	22.1	274	33	359	5,588	344	6.2	4,551	77	616	May-Jul
883	7.5	196	22.2	279	37	372	5,569	333	6.0	4,536	80	621	Jul-Sep
882	7.4	187	21.2	283	37	376	5,578	321	5.8	4,545	86	626	Aug-Oct
880	7.4	188	21.3	286	44	362	5,543	327	5.9	4,505	83	628	Sep-Nov (Aut)
871	7.4	187	21.5	283	43	359	5,507	324	5.9	4,467	81	634	Oct-Dec
862	7.3	186	21.6	283	48	345	5,512	317	5.8	4,487	72	636	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
852	7.2	184	21.6	270	51	348	5,538	312	5.6	4,521	77	627	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
837	7.0	176	21.0	270	51	340	5,577	316	5.7	4,541	78	641	Jan-Mar 2003
830	7.0	173	20.9	277	44	337	5,599	323	5.8	4,557	76	643	Feb-Apr
819	6.9	176	21.5	269	42	331	5,605	325	5.8	4,550	80	650	Mar-May (Spr)
808	6.8	177	22.0	266	45	320	5,584	318	5.7	4,544	79	643	Apr-Jun
-29	-0.2	1	0.9	-4	-6	-20	7	1	0.0	2	1	2	Changes
-3.4		0.8		-1.5	-11.8	-5.9	0.1	0.4		0.0	1.9	0.3	Over last 3 months
-22	-0.2	-8	-0.4	-14	8	-8	28	-32	-0.6	9	-1	50	Percent
-2.6		-4.2		-5.1	22.1	-2.3	0.5	-9.1		0.2	-0.7	8.5	Over last 12 mont

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	25,431	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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	27,913	26,979	658	3,350	6,279	10,472	6,220	934
Apr-Jun	27,922	26,993	657	3,345	6,273	10,482	6,237	929
Changes								
Over last 3 months	63	54	-13	-8	-47	40	83	9
Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.9	-0.2	-0.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
Over last 12 months	224	180	11	-25	-173	142	225	44
Percent	0.8	0.7	1.6	-0.7	-2.7	1.4	3.7	5.0
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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	15,055	14,716	321	1,754	3,387	5,574	3,680	339
Apr-Jun	15,082	14,750	321	1,760	3,390	5,576	3,702	332
Changes								
Over last 3 months	85	80	-2	4	-9	26	61	5
Percent	0.6	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.7	1.4
Over last 12 months	180	141	-3	3	-94	86	149	39
Percent	1.2	1.0	-0.8	0.2	-2.7	1.6	4.2	13.1
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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	12,858	12,263	337	1,596	2,892	4,898	2,540	595
Apr-Jun	12,841	12,244	336	1,584	2,883	4,905	2,535	597
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-21	-26	-11	-12	-38	13	22	4
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-3.1	-0.8	-1.3	0.3	0.9	0.7
Over last 12 months	45	39	13	-27	-79	56	76	5
Percent	0.3	0.3	4.1	-1.7	-2.7	1.2	3.1	0.9

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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.7	43.3	66.3	79.4	82.1	69.9	8.9
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.7	43.2	66.1	79.5	82.1	70.0	8.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.3	-1.9	-0.2	0.2	1.9	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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	67.1	79.3	41.3	69.5	87.8	88.7	72.0	8.7
Apr-Jun	67.2	79.4	41.3	69.6	88.0	88.7	72.3	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.4	-0.2	0.4	2.3	0.9
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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	53.2	69.8	45.5	63.2	71.4	75.7	67.1	9.0
Apr-Jun	53.1	69.6	45.2	62.6	71.3	75.7	66.9	9.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	-2.4	-0.3	-0.1	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	13,096	1,829	12,817	6,058	25,913	3,305	203	91	29,512
	Dec	13,117	1,870	12,907	6,123	26,025	3,299	204	95	29,623
2002	Mar	12,992	1,889	12,791	6,106	25,783	3,305	205	91	29,384
	Jun	12,972	1,915	12,828	6,146	25,800	3,387	204	92	29,483
	Sep	12,987	1,922	12,849	6,173	25,836	3,412	204	98	29,550
	Dec	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	13,067	1,819	12,795	6,054	25,863	3,304	204	91	29,462
	Dec	13,053	1,851	12,852	6,094	25,905	3,303	204	91	29,504
2002	Mar	13,049	1,906	12,862	6,135	25,911	3,308	204	91	29,514
	Jun	13,011	1,929	12,833	6,150	25,845	3,363	204	95	29,507
	Sep	12,960	1,913	12,838	6,178	25,798	3,405	205	98	29,506
	Dec	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	12,776	1,774	12,486	5,898	25,261	3,210	203	81	28,756
	Dec	12,793	1,813	12,568	5,956	25,361	3,204	204	84	28,853
2002	Mar	12,670	1,832	12,453	5,940	25,123	3,210	205	83	28,621
	Jun	12,648	1,858	12,490	5,979	25,138	3,298	204	85	28,725
	Sep	12,663	1,864	12,510	6,008	25,174	3,324	204	91	28,792
	Dec	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	12,747	1,764	12,463	5,894	25,210	3,209	204	81	28,704
	Dec	12,730	1,793	12,516	5,927	25,246	3,208	204	81	28,739
2002	Mar	12,725	1,849	12,525	5,969	25,249	3,212	204	83	28,749
	Jun	12,687	1,871	12,494	5,983	25,181	3,274	204	89	28,747
	Sep	12,636	1,856	12,498	6,012	25,133	3,316	205	91	28,746
	Dec	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: 01633812318

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.
These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:
a) benchmarking from January 2000 to take on the results of the 2001 Annual Business Inquiry and revisions to the previous year; and
b) revised figures for self-employment from 1981 to reflect the results of the 2001 Census.

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	24,569	24,649	4,197	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999	Jun	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000	Jun	25,572	25,626	3,954	3,960	4,153	4,159	5,336	5,348
2001	Jun	25,845	25,892	3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,184	5,193
2002	Jun	25,800	25,845	3,627	3,629	3,834	3,837	4,960	4,968
2001		25,681	25,810	3,853	3,861	4,060	4,068	5,206	5,226
				3,841	3,852	4,049	4,060		
				3,819	3,829	4,027	4,038		
		25,845	25,892	3,805	3,809	4,013	4,018	5,184	5,193
				3,798	3,792	4,007	4,001		
				3,782	3,770	3,991	3,979		
		25,913	25,863	3,761	3,754	3,971	3,964	5,162	5,146
				3,744	3,735	3,954	3,945		
				3,730	3,717	3,940	3,927		
		26,025	25,905	3,702	3,703	3,911	3,912	5,096	5,089
2002				3,686	3,694	3,895	3,904		
				3,673	3,681	3,883	3,890		
		25,783	25,911	3,661	3,668	3,870	3,877	5,023	5,042
				3,646	3,655	3,855	3,864		
				3,632	3,643	3,840	3,850		
		25,800	25,845	3,627	3,629	3,834	3,837	4,960	4,968
				3,623	3,616	3,830	3,823		
				3,616	3,604	3,822	3,810		
		25,836	25,798	3,597	3,592	3,802	3,796	4,929	4,916
				3,591	3,583	3,796	3,787		
				3,584	3,572	3,789	3,776		
		25,954	25,829	3,557	3,561	3,761	3,765	4,902	4,896
2003				3,547	3,553	3,748	3,755		
				3,541	3,545	3,743	3,747		
		25,657	25,784	3,532	3,535	3,733	3,737	4,855	4,868
				3,518	3,523	3,719	3,725		
				3,507	3,515	3,709	3,717		
				3,501	3,502	3,703	3,705		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJY	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1992	Jun	17,359	17,330	312	319	500	442	85	452	270
1993	Jun	17,317	17,282	328	290	484	434	91	443	257
1994	Jun	17,451	17,405	301	259	473	422	93	457	246
1995	Jun	17,797	17,746	273	237	472	404	84	463	254
1996	Jun	18,085	18,166	281	221	474	396	85	465	252
1997	Jun	18,488	18,557	315	220	500	388	88	464	251
1998	Jun	18,743	18,802	322	210	509	372	86	472	257
1999	Jun	19,362	19,415	317	205	506	325	84	469	249
2000	Jun	19,915	19,962	316	200	498	285	83	464	238
2001	Jun	20,383	20,429	270	209	483	244	81	450	235
2002	Jun	20,582	20,629	248	207	473	217	83	443	231
2001		20,212	20,315	269	207	488	254	82	454	235
					208	487	251	82	454	234
					209	485	247	82	452	235
		20,383	20,429	270	209	483	244	81	450	235
					209	480	240	82	450	235
					209	479	237	81	448	235
		20,478	20,455	261	209	478	233	82	449	234
					210	475	230	82	448	235
					210	473	227	82	446	235
		20,673	20,546	271	209	474	225	82	446	234
2002					210	475	222	82	447	234
					209	474	221	83	446	234
		20,501	20,605	265	209	475	220	83	445	233
					208	474	219	83	445	233
					208	473	218	82	444	232
		20,582	20,629	248	207	473	217	83	443	231
					207	472	215	81	443	231
					206	469	213	83	443	230
		20,663	20,648	234	204	470	213	82	440	230
					205	468	211	81	441	229
					204	467	209	81	441	229
		20,836	20,701	232	204	468	207	82	441	228
2003					202	470	204	81	440	228
					202	471	202	81	440	227
		20,573	20,681	235	202	470	200	81	440	227
					202	470	199	81	439	226
					202	469	197	81	439	225
					203	469	195	81	437	225

a b p 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.
Excludes private domestic service.
Revised
Provisional

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

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

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	350	206	965	3,991	1,365	
1995 Jun	234	707	384	475	375	221	935	4,052	1,431	
1996 Jun	241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502	
1997 Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533	
1998 Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552	
1999 Jun	244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629	
2000 Jun	238	660	356	494	403	242	1,189	4,404	1,668	
2001 Jun	227	623	351	480	391	242	1,175	4,504	1,685	
2002 Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,131	4,539	1,721	
2001 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	226	610	346	459	387	237				
Nov	225	607	344	455	385	237				
Dec	225	604	344	452	383	235	1,177	4,525	1,706	
2002 Jan	225	602	343	444	385	235				
Feb	225	599	342	439	383	235				
Mar	225	596	341	435	381	234	1,165	4,519	1,711	
Apr	224	593	340	431	380	234				
May	224	591	339	427	378	233				
Jun	222	589	338	424	377	232	1,131	4,539	1,721	
Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231				
Aug	223	587	334	417	375	231				
Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,509	1,785	
Oct	222	586	331	411	372	231				
Nov	221	585	331	406	370	231				
Dec	220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,530	1,788	
2003 Jan	218	584	329	401	369	228				
Feb	218	582	329	399	367	228				
Mar	218	580	329	396	366	228	1,131	4,478	1,799	
Apr P	217	580	327	393	365	228				
May P	217	578	326	392	363	227				
Jun P	216	575	327	389	362	226				

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	962	480	1,075	313	3,287	1,401	2,036	2,609	1,240	
2000 Jun	1,008	516	1,070	349	3,426	1,409	2,120	2,704	1,287	
2001 Jun	1,033	551	1,069	363	3,613	1,410	2,136	2,750	1,314	
2002 Jun	1,032	536	1,048	364	3,634	1,445	2,180	2,787	1,342	
2001 Mar	1,026	544	1,069	363	3,568	1,408	2,133	2,729	1,307	
Apr										
May										
Jun	1,033	551	1,069	363	3,613	1,410	2,136	2,750	1,314	
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	1,034	544	1,070	362	3,611	1,421	2,153	2,745	1,328	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	1,033	543	1,065	359	3,622	1,427	2,162	2,761	1,346	
2002 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	1,030	539	1,065	364	3,639	1,442	2,173	2,778	1,344	
Apr										
May										
Jun	1,032	536	1,048	364	3,634	1,445	2,180	2,787	1,342	
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	1,030	531	1,053	367	3,599	1,457	2,191	2,791	1,333	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	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										
May										
Jun										

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			2003					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	Jun P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,806.0	1,064.0	3,870.0	2,713.5	1,019.8	3,733.3	3,748.2	3,742.6	3,733.3	3,719.1	3,709.0	3,703.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	626	102	728	608	9.5	703	698	699	703	701	699	699
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.1	6.6	44.7	36.9	6.2	43.0	42.6	42.7	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.6	3.6	28.1	23.9	3.3	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.7
MANUFACTURING	D	2,656.0	1,005.2	3,661.1	2,568.6	963.4	3,532.0	3,546.9	3,540.6	3,532.0	3,517.8	3,507.5	3,501.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	308.7	160.7	469.4	310.5	155.3	465.7	467.8	466.9	465.7	465.1	464.4	465.7
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	188.0	185.6	183.3	182.3	180.6	180.3
		64.3	58.2	122.5	59.0	54.8	113.8	115.7	114.3	113.8	113.0	111.9	112.0
	18	33.9	45.0	78.8	31.5	38.0	69.5	72.2	71.3	69.5	69.3	68.8	68.3
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	10.0	8.1	18.1	8.9	7.7	16.6	16.9	16.4	16.6	16.1	15.9	15.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.8	22.8	82.6	58.9	22.5	81.4	80.0	80.4	81.4	81.5	81.4	81.3
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	440.9	440.6	439.6	437.8	438.7	437.0
	21	65.1	24.5	89.6	67.7	23.3	90.9	91.7	91.2	90.9	90.6	90.3	89.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	207.3	147.2	354.6	205.3	143.4	348.7	349.1	349.4	348.7	347.2	348.4	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	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	171.0	61.0	232.0	160.7	65.5	226.1	227.3	227.1	226.1	225.3	224.7	224.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.3	46.7	225.1	172.2	46.0	218.1	217.6	218.2	218.1	216.7	216.1	215.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	104.3	25.8	130.1	102.4	24.5	126.9	127.9	126.9	126.9	126.5	127.0	127.1
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	454.4	454.8	453.5	453.1	451.4	449.6
	27	86.0	12.4	98.5	83.5	12.1	95.6	96.8	96.4	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.4
	28	297.5	69.9	367.4	289.0	68.8	357.9	357.6	358.4	357.9	357.7	356.0	355.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	277.4	64.1	341.4	264.8	64.8	329.7	329.1	329.7	329.7	327.1	326.0	327.3
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	400.3	398.6	396.9	393.3	392.2	390.4
	30	29.9	13.3	43.2	27.7	11.6	39.3	40.3	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.6	38.5
	31	109.5	46.5	156.0	98.8	42.8	141.6	142.1	141.6	141.6	140.0	140.0	139.4
	32	75.0	31.2	106.2	66.8	26.2	93.0	94.7	94.2	93.0	91.6	91.0	90.2
	33	95.1	35.4	130.4	90.2	32.7	122.9	123.2	123.2	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4
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	369.5	368.3	366.5	365.1	362.3	360.5
	34	182.9	25.9	208.8	174.4	25.1	199.5	201.8	200.9	199.5	199.5	198.5	198.6
	35	129.1	43.4	172.5	127.2	39.8	167.0	167.7	167.4	167.0	165.7	163.8	162.0
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.8	59.9	207.7	146.4	55.7	202.1	202.1	201.9	202.1	202.3	201.5	200.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	87.3	48.7	136.0	84.1	47.0	131.1	131.5	132.0	131.1	131.2	131.6	132.2

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.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands												
UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1997	Mar	27,890	547	229	4,456	1,739	6,476	1,623	4,886	6,380	1,554	20,919
	Jun	28,179	570	230	4,493	1,734	6,548	1,626	4,988	6,404	1,586	21,152
	Sep	28,123	574	224	4,462	1,754	6,567	1,590	5,002	6,365	1,585	21,108
	Dec	28,238	572	221	4,489	1,799	6,574	1,583	5,040	6,357	1,604	21,158
1998	Mar	28,435	564	221	4,529	1,807	6,600	1,609	5,092	6,405	1,608	21,313
	Jun	28,389	558	220	4,523	1,790	6,582	1,618	5,116	6,410	1,572	21,299
	Sep	28,423	539	218	4,499	1,775	6,632	1,623	5,132	6,431	1,573	21,392
	Dec	28,560	521	221	4,443	1,801	6,633	1,658	5,186	6,516	1,581	21,575
1999	Mar	28,667	516	215	4,385	1,797	6,637	1,669	5,255	6,582	1,609	21,753
	Jun	28,860	515	213	4,353	1,799	6,654	1,682	5,328	6,636	1,682	21,981
	Sep	28,959	501	209	4,308	1,804	6,639	1,698	5,390	6,704	1,705	22,137
	Dec	29,031	490	205	4,296	1,796	6,694	1,722	5,422	6,693	1,714	22,245
2000	Mar	29,104	508	207	4,268	1,796	6,692	1,727	5,427	6,721	1,759	22,325
	Jun	29,271	509	210	4,229	1,856	6,696	1,741	5,488	6,803	1,740	22,468
	Sep	29,314	497	213	4,178	1,829	6,721	1,763	5,540	6,855	1,719	22,598
	Dec	29,390	486	215	4,130	1,822	6,768	1,781	5,623	6,832	1,733	22,738
2001	Mar	29,425	465	215	4,104	1,836	6,781	1,798	5,655	6,827	1,743	22,805
	Jun	29,513	461	218	4,054	1,858	6,795	1,814	5,709	6,868	1,737	22,923
	Sep	29,462	449	220	4,002	1,864	6,784	1,801	5,702	6,872	1,768	22,927
	Dec	29,504	460	218	3,954	1,891	6,809	1,804	5,697	6,902	1,769	22,981
2002	Mar	29,514	451	221	3,905	1,882	6,800	1,798	5,734	6,937	1,784	23,055
	Jun	29,507	422	217	3,880	1,868	6,856	1,805	5,680	6,974	1,805	23,121
	Sep	29,506	407	213	3,834	1,882	6,879	1,808	5,666	7,017	1,799	23,169
	Dec	29,557	410	212	3,799	1,896	6,900	1,804	5,682	7,063	1,792	23,240
2003 Mar		29,602	415	209	3,781	1,935	6,863	1,809	5,712	7,094	1,785	23,262
Change on quarter Percent		45 0.2	5 1.2	-3 -1.4	-18 -0.5	39 2.1	-37 -0.5	5 0.3	30 0.5	31 0.4	-7 -0.4	22 0.1
Change on year Percent		88 0.3	-36 -8.0	-12 -5.4	-124 -3.2	53 2.8	63 0.9	11 0.6	-22 -0.4	157 2.3	1 0.1	207 0.9
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1997	Mar	14,753	428	182	3,111	1,553	2,963	1,329	2,494	1,979	714	9,479
	Jun	14,951	453	182	3,138	1,556	3,012	1,320	2,571	1,986	732	9,622
	Sep	14,909	437	175	3,117	1,553	3,053	1,291	2,583	1,962	739	9,628
	Dec	15,036	426	170	3,176	1,583	3,115	1,191	2,623	1,984	769	9,681
1998	Mar	15,136	424	169	3,197	1,596	3,107	1,232	2,678	1,969	765	9,750
	Jun	15,101	422	169	3,181	1,581	3,082	1,263	2,715	1,943	745	9,748
	Sep	15,096	406	169	3,158	1,564	3,088	1,296	2,747	1,935	733	9,799
	Dec	15,252	394	169	3,176	1,598	3,154	1,262	2,769	1,954	777	9,915
1999	Mar	15,324	392	161	3,149	1,599	3,173	1,251	2,817	1,986	796	10,023
	Jun	15,405	388	160	3,132	1,591	3,197	1,251	2,847	2,014	826	10,135
	Sep	15,456	382	156	3,115	1,600	3,188	1,258	2,889	2,029	841	10,204
	Dec	15,465	370	154	3,099	1,598	3,168	1,289	2,928	2,047	811	10,243
2000	Mar	15,509	374	153	3,075	1,593	3,206	1,282	2,906	2,055	866	10,315
	Jun	15,599	383	156	3,058	1,647	3,188	1,285	2,916	2,105	861	10,356
	Sep	15,560	371	156	3,025	1,623	3,186	1,291	2,948	2,111	847	10,385
	Dec	15,592	367	155	2,970	1,617	3,210	1,320	2,965	2,132	854	10,482
2001	Mar	15,621	349	155	2,962	1,626	3,213	1,325	2,988	2,142	862	10,529
	Jun	15,677	342	156	2,936	1,653	3,232	1,329	3,035	2,143	852	10,591
	Sep	15,703	339	157	2,903	1,661	3,241	1,316	3,070	2,149	866	10,643
	Dec	15,699	345	158	2,869	1,688	3,239	1,315	3,070	2,145	870	10,639
2002	Mar	15,681	342	160	2,839	1,680	3,239	1,311	3,070	2,162	879	10,660
	Jun	15,672	325	153	2,812	1,670	3,275	1,306	3,058	2,184	889	10,712
	Sep	15,656	320	154	2,781	1,683	3,296	1,315	3,018	2,200	890	10,719
	Dec	15,667	319	155	2,763	1,697	3,299	1,320	3,039	2,196	879	10,733
2003 Mar		15,682	319	152	2,750	1,736	3,288	1,319	3,053	2,204	861	10,725
Change on quarter Percent		15 0.1	-0 0.0	-3 -1.9	-13 -0.5	39 2.3	-11 -0.3	-1 -0.1	14 0.5	8 0.4	-18 -2.0	-8 -0.1
Change on year Percent		1 0.0	-23 -6.7	-8 -5.0	-89 -3.1	56 3.3	49 1.5	8 0.6	-17 -0.6	42 1.9	-18 -2.0	65 0.6
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1997	Mar	13,137	119	47	1,345	186	3,513	294	2,392	4,401	840	11,440
	Jun	13,228	117	48	1,355	178	3,536	306	2,416	4,419	854	11,530
	Sep	13,213	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,419	4,403	845	11,480
	Dec	13,203	146	51	1,313	217	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	835	11,476
1998	Mar	13,299	140	51	1,333	212	3,493	377	2,414	4,436	843	11,563
	Jun	13,288	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,401	4,467	827	11,551
	Sep	13,328	133	49	1,341	211	3,544	327	2,385	4,496	840	11,593
	Dec	13,308	127	52	1,267	203	3,479	396	2,417	4,562	804	11,659
1999	Mar	13,343	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,438	4,596	813	11,730
	Jun	13,456	127	53	1,221	208	3,457	431	2,480	4,622	856	11,847
	Sep	13,503	119	53	1,194	204	3,451	441	2,502	4,675	865	11,933
	Dec	13,566	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	903	12,002
2000	Mar	13,596	134	53	1,193	204	3,486	445	2,520	4,666	893	12,011
	Jun	13,672	126	53	1,171	210	3,508	456	2,572	4,698	879	12,112
	Sep	13,755	125	56	1,153	206	3,535	472	2,592	4,743	872	12,214
	Dec	13,799	119	60	1,160	205	3,558	461	2,658	4,700	879	12,256
2001	Mar	13,803	116	60	1,142	210	3,568	473	2,667	4,685	882	12,275
	Jun	13,835	119	62	1,118	205	3,563	485	2,674	4,724	885	12,331
	Sep	13,758	109	63	1,099	203	3,543	485	2,631	4,723	902	12,285
	Dec	13,805	115	60	1,085	203	3,571	489	2,627	4,757	899	12,342
2002	Mar	13,832	110	61	1,066	201	3,561	488	2,665	4,775	905	12,394
	Jun	13,835	97	63	1,068	199	3,581	499	2,622	4,790	917	12,409
	Sep	13,850	88	59	1,054	199	3,584	493	2,648	4,818	908	12,451
	Dec	13,890	91	57	1,036	199	3,600	484	2,643	4,867	913	12,508
2003 Mar		13,920	96	57	1,031	199	3,575	489	2,659	4,890	923	12,537
Change on quarter Percent		30 0.2	5 5.5	-0 0.0	-5 -0.5	-0 0.0	-25 -0.7	5 1.0	16 0.6	23 0.5	10 1.1	29 0.2
Change on year Percent		88 0.6	-14 -12.7	-4 -6.6	-35 -3.3	-2 -1.0	14 0.4	1 0.2	-6 -0.2	115 2.4	18 2.0	143 1.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

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

Customer helpline: 01633812318

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	892.5	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					
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	895.5	32.1	37.3	15.6	9.3
Apr-Jun	897.3	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Over last 12 months	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-1.4
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	14.8	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					
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	556.1	37.0	39.1	15.5	10.2
Apr-Jun	557.9	37.0	39.1	15.5	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Percent	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	2.0
Over last 12 months	5.0	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.2
Percent	0.9	-0.3	0.0	3.1	-1.9
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					
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	339.3	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.7
Apr-Jun	339.3	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-1.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-2.7
Over last 12 months	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.9

^a Main and second jobs.
^b Main job only.

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

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		503	2.0	2,096	8.2	3,628	14.3	12,790	50.3	6,415	25.2
1995		527	2.0	2,075	8.1	3,654	14.2	12,816	49.9	6,618	25.8
1996		536	2.1	2,119	8.2	3,875	14.9	12,657	48.8	6,749	26.0
1997		497	1.9	2,152	8.2	4,020	15.2	12,829	48.7	6,869	26.1
1998		498	1.9	2,131	8.0	4,118	15.5	13,035	49.0	6,819	25.6
1999		488	1.8	2,121	7.9	4,255	15.8	13,510	50.2	6,533	24.3
2000		470	1.7	2,118	7.8	4,382	16.1	13,685	50.2	6,612	24.2
2001		422	1.5	2,028	7.4	4,513	16.4	13,940	50.7	6,606	24.0
2002		406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
3-month averages											
Apr-Jun 2002											
May-Jul		404	1.5	2,016	7.3	4,692	16.9	14,191	51.2	6,395	23.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		415	1.5	2,066	7.5	4,683	16.9	14,129	51.1	6,378	23.0
Jul-Sep		410	1.5	2,073	7.5	4,674	16.9	14,138	51.1	6,368	23.0
Aug-Oct		419	1.5	2,076	7.5	4,720	17.0	14,140	50.9	6,403	23.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)		423	1.5	2,039	7.3	4,735	17.0	14,192	51.1	6,389	23.0
Oct-Dec		412	1.5	2,022	7.3	4,749	17.1	14,237	51.2	6,393	23.0
Nov2002-Jan2003		411	1.5	2,021	7.3	4,746	17.1	14,286	51.4	6,352	22.8
Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)		404	1.5	2,047	7.4	4,773	17.2	14,243	51.2	6,345	22.8
Jan-Mar 2003											
Feb-Apr		411	1.5	2,076	7.5	4,800	17.2	14,282	51.3	6,289	22.6
Mar-May (Apr)		419	1.5	2,097	7.5	4,811	17.3	14,259	51.2	6,281	22.5
Mar-May (Apr)		423	1.5	2,091	7.5	4,845	17.4	14,303	51.2	6,250	22.4
Apr-Jun											
		422	1.5	2,085	7.5	4,807	17.2	14,360	51.4	6,247	22.4
Changes											
Over last 3 months											
Percent		11		9		7		78		-41	
		2.7		0.4		0.1		0.5		-0.7	
Over last 12 months											
Percent		18		69		115		170		-148	
		4.4		3.4		2.5		1.2		-2.3	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		118	0.8	375	2.7	630	4.5	7,477	53.8	5,289	38.1
1995		131	0.9	396	2.8	649	4.6	7,398	52.6	5,484	39.0
1996		127	0.9	413	2.9	715	5.1	7,304	51.8	5,551	39.3
1997		125	0.9	446	3.1	772	5.4	7,389	51.5	5,605	39.1
1998		112	0.8	448	3.1	786	5.4	7,557	52.2	5,575	38.5
1999		125	0.9	446	3.1	865	5.9	7,891	54.1	5,263	36.1
2000		112	0.8	469	3.2	866	5.8	7,965	53.9	5,370	36.4
2001		88	0.6	443	3.0	882	5.9	8,137	54.7	5,315	35.8
2002		96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
3-month averages											
Apr-Jun 2002											
May-Jul		96	0.6	483	3.2	927	6.2	8,316	55.8	5,080	34.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		98	0.7	480	3.2	931	6.3	8,319	55.9	5,063	34.0
		101	0.7	485	3.3	950	6.4	8,282	55.6	5,076	34.1
Jul-Sep		97	0.7	494	3.3	958	6.4	8,259	55.5	5,073	34.1
Aug-Oct		101	0.7	504	3.4	984	6.6	8,284	55.4	5,090	34.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)		98	0.7	502	3.4	998	6.7	8,295	55.4	5,083	33.9
Oct-Dec		98	0.7	505	3.4	1,005	6.7	8,337	55.5	5,073	33.8
Nov2002-Jan2003		97	0.6	490	3.3	1,014	6.8	8,365	55.7	5,042	33.6
Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)		101	0.7	485	3.2	1,017	6.8	8,332	55.6	5,048	33.7
Jan-Mar 2003											
Feb-Apr		105	0.7	496	3.3	1,029	6.9	8,353	55.7	5,012	33.4
Mar-May (Spr)		107	0.7	494	3.3	1,053	7.0	8,343	55.5	5,021	33.4
Mar-May (Spr)		117	0.8	483	3.2	1,082	7.2	8,365	55.6	5,007	33.3
Apr-Jun											
		114	0.8	476	3.2	1,075	7.1	8,406	55.7	5,010	33.2
Changes											
Over last 3 months											
Percent		9		-21		45		53		-2	
		8.6		-4.1		4.4		0.6		0.0	
Over last 12 months											
Percent		19		-7		148		90		-70	
		19.6		-1.4		15.9		1.1		-1.4	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1994		385	3.3	1,720	14.9	2,998	26.0	5,313	46.0	1,125	9.8
1995		396	3.4	1,678	14.4	3,005	25.8	5,418	46.6	1,134	9.7
1996		409	3.5	1,706	14.4	3,160	26.7	5,363	45.3	1,198	10.1
1997		372	3.1	1,706	14.2	3,248	27.0	5,439	45.2	1,264	10.5
1998		385	3.2	1,683	13.9	3,332	27.5	5,478	45.2	1,244	10.3
1999		363	2.9	1,675	13.6	3,389	27.5	5,619	45.6	1,270	10.3
2000		358	2.9	1,649	13.2	3,527	28.2	5,720	45.8	1,241	9.9
2001		334	2.6	1,584	12.5	3,631	28.7	5,803	45.9	1,290	10.2
2002		310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
3-month averages											
Apr-Jun 2002											
May-Jul		309	2.4	1,533	12.0	3,765	29.4	5,875	45.9	1,315	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)		305	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,734	29.3	5,872	46.0	1,302	10.2
		314	2.5	1,582	12.4	3,733	29.2	5,847	45.8	1,302	10.2
Jul-Sep		313	2.4	1,579	12.4	3,716	29.1	5,879	46.0	1,295	10.1
Aug-Oct		317	2.5	1,573	12.3	3,736	29.2	5,866	45.8	1,313	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)		325	2.5	1,537	12.0	3,738	29.2	5,897	46.1	1,306	10.2
Oct-Dec		313	2.4	1,516	11.9	3,744	29.3	5,899	46.1	1,320	10.3
Nov2002-Jan2003		314	2.4	1,531	12.0	3,731	29.1	5,921	46.2	1,310	10.2
Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)		303	2.4	1,562	12.2	3,755	29.3	5,912	46.1	1,297	10.1
Jan-Mar 2003											
Feb-Apr		306	2.4	1,580	12.3	3,771	29.3	5,929	46.1	1,276	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)		312	2.4	1,602	12.5	3,758	29.2	5,916	46.0	1,260	9.8
Mar-May (Spr)		306	2.4	1,608	12.5	3,763	29.3	5,938	46.2	1,243	9.7
Apr-Jun											
		308	2.4	1,609	12.5	3,732	29.1	5,954	46.4	1,237	9.6
Changes											
Over last 3 months											
Percent		2		29		-38		25		-39	
		0.6		1.9		-1.0		0.4		-3.1	
Over last 12 months											
Percent		-1		76		-32		80		-78	
		-0.3		5.0		-0.9		1.4		-5.9	

^a Main job only.

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

PRODUCTIVITY **B.32**

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

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	119.1	107.9	110.3	113.5	99.9	86.7	115.4	118.1	98.5	85.8	114.9	116.4	
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	118.0	108.2	109.1	112.2	99.8	88.2	113.1	115.6	98.8	87.3	113.2	114.5	
Q2	118.5	108.0	109.7	113.4	100.0	87.1	114.7	118.8	98.1	86.4	113.6	116.5	
Q3	119.6	107.8	110.9	113.9	100.4	86.1	116.6	119.7	99.1	85.1	116.4	118.2	
Q4	120.2	107.8	111.5	114.6	99.6	85.2	116.9	118.2	98.0	84.3	116.2	116.5	
2003 Q1	120.2	107.7	111.6	114.2	99.2	84.3	117.7	118.1	98.1	83.5	117.5	116.8	
Q2 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.2	82.3	119.2	..	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633812766

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

P Provisional

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBW X	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	2,748	9.8	1,063	459	1,227	44.6	720	2,721	9.9	1,055	455	1,212	44.5	711
1995	2,466	8.8	1,019	395	1,053	42.7	654	2,448	9.0	1,013	392	1,042	42.6	647
1996	2,338	8.3	1,037	394	907	38.8	570	2,317	8.4	1,030	391	896	38.7	563
1997	2,036	7.2	970	303	764	37.5	483	2,012	7.3	961	300	751	37.4	474
1998	1,772	6.2	961	246	565	31.9	353	1,752	6.4	953	244	554	31.6	346
1999	1,754	6.1	993	262	499	28.5	295	1,734	6.2	984	259	491	28.3	289
2000	1,633	5.7	959	238	436	26.7	244	1,616	5.8	951	235	430	26.6	240
2001	1,428	4.9	847	213	367	25.7	210	1,412	5.0	840	210	362	25.6	207
2002	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	1,497	5.1	968	212	316	21.1	170	1,476	5.2	957	210	309	20.9	165
May-Jul	1,513	5.2	980	215	318	21.0	173	1,491	5.3	968	212	311	20.9	169
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,520	5.2	981	216	323	21.3	177	1,498	5.3	970	213	315	21.1	172
Jul-Sep	1,541	5.3	1,000	214	327	21.2	171	1,519	5.4	988	211	319	21.0	166
Aug-Oct	1,532	5.2	987	220	325	21.2	168	1,509	5.3	975	217	317	21.0	164
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,515	5.2	970	229	316	20.9	163	1,496	5.3	960	226	309	20.7	159
Oct-Dec	1,506	5.1	964	233	309	20.5	159	1,486	5.2	954	230	302	20.3	155
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	1,459	5.0	944	215	300	20.6	152	1,442	5.1	934	213	295	20.4	149
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	1,494	5.1	964	215	314	21.1	156	1,475	5.2	955	212	308	20.9	152
Jan-Mar 2003	1,500	5.1	968	208	324	21.6	161	1,484	5.2	960	206	318	21.5	158
Feb-Apr	1,495	5.1	978	201	316	21.1	156	1,475	5.2	968	198	309	20.9	152
Mar-May (Spr)	1,474	5.0	959	200	315	21.4	154	1,456	5.1	950	197	309	21.2	151
Apr-Jun	1,458	5.0	946	202	310	21.3	146	1,441	5.1	938	199	305	21.1	143
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-42	-0.1	-22	-7	-14	-0.3	-15	-43	-0.2	-22	-7	-14	-0.3	-15
Percent	-2.8		-2.2	-3.2	-4.2		-9.3	-2.9		-2.3	-3.3	-4.4		-9.4
Over last 12 months	-38	-0.2	-22	-11	-5	0.2	-23	-35	-0.1	-19	-11	-4	0.2	-22
Percent	-2.6		-2.3	-5.1	-1.7		-13.8	-2.3		-2.0	-5.2	-1.4		-13.3
Male	MGSD	MG SY	MG YK	MG YM	MG YO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	1,805	11.5	598	293	914	50.6	558	1,794	11.6	595	292	907	50.6	554
1995	1,588	10.2	561	249	778	49.0	503	1,580	10.3	558	248	773	48.9	500
1996	1,519	9.7	583	250	687	45.2	458	1,508	9.8	580	248	680	45.1	453
1997	1,277	8.2	531	183	563	44.1	374	1,265	8.2	527	181	557	44.0	369
1998	1,066	6.9	508	159	399	37.5	268	1,057	6.9	505	158	394	37.3	264
1999	1,068	6.8	548	161	358	33.5	223	1,059	6.9	545	160	354	33.4	220
2000	972	6.2	517	138	317	32.6	186	965	6.2	515	137	313	32.5	184
2001	846	5.4	455	129	263	31.1	158	839	5.4	452	128	260	30.9	156
2002	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	898	5.7	530	143	225	25.0	126	889	5.7	525	142	221	24.9	123
May-Jul	909	5.8	538	143	228	25.1	127	900	5.8	534	142	224	24.9	124
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906	5.7	536	140	230	25.4	131	897	5.8	533	139	226	25.2	128
Jul-Sep	928	5.9	560	139	229	24.6	125	918	5.9	556	138	224	24.4	122
Aug-Oct	912	5.7	549	135	228	25.0	125	902	5.8	544	134	224	24.8	122
Sep-Nov (Aut)	903	5.7	535	145	223	24.7	117	895	5.8	532	144	220	24.5	115
Oct-Dec	885	5.6	521	149	215	24.3	115	878	5.6	518	148	212	24.2	113
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	859	5.4	511	138	210	24.5	110	854	5.5	508	137	208	24.4	109
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	902	5.7	538	138	226	25.0	118	894	5.7	534	137	223	24.9	115
Jan-Mar 2003	909	5.7	548	126	234	25.8	120	902	5.8	545	125	231	25.7	118
Feb-Apr	903	5.7	551	127	224	24.9	117	893	5.7	547	125	220	24.7	114
Mar-May (Spr)	892	5.6	544	124	224	25.1	118	884	5.7	541	123	221	25.0	117
Apr-Jun	879	5.5	534	127	219	24.9	113	871	5.6	530	125	215	24.7	111
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-30	-0.2	-14	0	-16	-0.9	-7	-31	-0.2	-15	0	-16	-0.9	-7
Percent	-3.3		-2.6	0.3	-6.7		-5.5	-3.4		-2.7	0.0	-7.0		-5.8
Over last 12 months	-19	-0.2	4	-17	-6	-0.2	-12	-18	-0.2	5	-17	-6	-0.2	-12
Percent	-2.1		0.8	-11.6	-2.8		-9.9	-2.0		1.0	-12.0	-2.7		-9.7
Female	MGSE	MG SZ	MG YL	MG YN	MG YP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	943	7.6	465	165	313	33.2	162	927	7.8	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	878	7.0	458	146	274	31.2	151	868	7.2	455	144	269	31.0	147
1996	819	6.5	454	144	220	26.9	112	810	6.7	450	143	217	26.8	110
1997	759	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	108	747	6.1	434	118	195	26.1	105
1998	706	5.5	454	87	165	23.4	85	695	5.6	449	86	160	23.1	81
1999	687	5.3	445	100	141	20.5	72	676	5.4	440	99	137	20.3	69
2000	661	5.0	441	100	120	18.1	58	651	5.2	436	98	116	17.9	56
2001	581	4.4	393	84	104	18.0	52	573	4.5	389	82	102	17.8	51
2002	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	599	4.5	439	69	91	15.2	44	587	4.6	432	67	88	15.0	42
May-Jul	604	4.5	441	72	91	15.0	46	592	4.6	434	71	87	14.7	44
Jun-Aug (Sum)	614	4.6	445	76	93	15.2	46	601	4.7	437	74	89	14.9	44
Jul-Sep	614	4.6	439	75	99	16.1	47	601	4.7	433	73	95	15.8	45
Aug-Oct	620	4.6	438	85	97	15.6	44	607	4.7	431	83	93	15.3	42
Sep-Nov (Aut)	612	4.6	435	84	93	15.2	46	600	4.7	428	82	90	14.9	44
Oct-Dec	621	4.6	443	84	94	15.1	45	608	4.7	436	82	90	14.8	43
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	600	4.5	433	77	90	15.0	42	588	4.6	426	76	86	14.7	40
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	592	4.4	426	77	89	15.0	38	581	4.5	420	75	85	14.7	37
Jan-Mar 2003	592	4.4	420	82	90	15.2	41	582	4.5	415	81	87	15.0	40
Feb-Apr	592	4.4	427	74	91	15.4	39	582	4.5	421	72	88	15.2	38
Mar-May (Spr)	582	4.3	415	76	92	15.7	35	572	4.5	409	74	89	15.5	34
Apr-Jun	579	4.3	412	75	92	15.9	33	571	4.5	408	74	89	15.7	32
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-12	-0.1	-7	-7	2	0.7	-8	-12	-0.1	-7	-7	2	0.7	-8
Percent	-2.1		-1.7	-8.5	2.1		-20.4	-2.0		-1.8	-8.4	2.5		-20.3
Over last 12 months	-20	-0.2	-26	6	1	0.7	-11	-17	-0.1	-24	6	2	0.7	-10
Percent	-3.3		-6.0	8.5	1.0		-25.0	-2.8		-5.6	9.2	1.7		-23.8

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	144	19.9	109	19	16	11.1	*	666	16.3	304	129	233	35.0	116
1995	143	19.3	109	23	11	8.0	*	603	15.4	312	111	179	29.7	91
1996	163	20.1	125	26	12	7.2	*	554	14.5	304	91	159	28.8	74
1997	166	19.5	127	23	16	9.9	*	484	13.1	283	79	121	25.1	57
1998	155	18.6	128	18	*	*	*	432	12.0	281	68	83	19.3	35
1999	165	20.1	133	23	10	5.8	*	423	11.7	288	71	64	15.2	26
2000	174	20.9	141	24	10	5.5	*	401	11.0	282	55	65	16.2	28
2001	146	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	373	10.2	266	52	54	14.5	18
2002	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	160	19.9	130	20	10	6.1	*	382	10.2	281	57	44	11.4	12
May-Jul	155	19.2	127	19	*	*	*	402	10.8	301	59	42	10.6	13
Jun-Aug (Sum)	158	19.5	132	18	*	*	*	403	10.8	304	55	43	10.8	17
Jul-Sep	162	19.9	133	20	*	*	*	398	10.7	297	53	47	11.9	17
Aug-Oct	164	20.0	130	25	*	*	*	393	10.4	294	51	48	12.1	16
Sep-Nov (Aut)	167	20.2	132	26	*	*	*	394	10.5	293	49	52	13.2	15
Oct-Dec	177	21.0	143	26	*	*	*	384	10.2	289	48	47	12.2	14
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	175	20.9	142	24	*	*	*	372	9.9	283	41	48	12.9	16
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	179	21.1	142	26	11	6.0	*	393	10.5	300	46	48	12.1	19
Jan-Mar 2003	173	20.5	133	29	11	6.5	*	405	10.8	309	45	51	12.7	19
Feb-Apr	177	21.1	138	28	11	6.2	*	400	10.7	312	40	48	12.1	19
Mar-May (Spr)	177	21.2	138	24	14	8.1	*	402	10.7	306	47	50	12.3	22
Apr-Jun	173	20.9	140	19	14	7.9	*	399	10.7	300	47	52	13.0	25
Changes														
Over last 3 months	0	0.3	7	-9	2	1.4	*	-6	-0.1	-8	2	0	0.2	6
Percent	0.2		5.4	-32.5	21.2		*	-1.5		-2.7	4.9	0.4		29.4
Over last 12 months	13	1.0	10	-1	4	1.8	*	17	0.5	19	-10	8	1.5	13
Percent	8.2		7.8	-4.5	40.2		*	4.5		6.8	-17.3	18.4		101.3
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	76	20.7	59	*	10	12.5	*	430	19.4	173	84	174	40.4	89
1995	79	20.9	60	11	*	*	*	380	18.0	179	72	129	33.9	67
1996	95	22.7	71	16	*	*	*	357	17.4	177	62	117	32.9	59
1997	88	21.0	67	13	*	*	*	300	15.2	163	48	89	29.7	45
1998	82	19.9	67	*	*	*	*	257	13.5	154	48	55	21.5	26
1999	98	23.4	77	13	*	*	*	250	13.1	160	47	43	17.3	19
2000	94	22.3	76	13	*	*	*	239	12.3	160	32	47	19.7	21
2001	84	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	222	11.4	147	35	39	17.8	12
2002	90	22.0	67	17	*	*	*	244	12.2	166	47	31	12.8	*
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	91	22.0	70	15	*	*	*	236	11.9	163	41	32	13.7	*
May-Jul	90	21.8	69	15	*	*	*	248	12.5	176	40	32	12.9	10
Jun-Aug (Sum)	91	22.2	74	11	*	*	*	239	12.1	168	40	32	13.5	13
Jul-Sep	93	22.9	75	13	*	*	*	243	12.3	170	37	35	14.6	14
Aug-Oct	96	23.1	76	14	*	*	*	237	11.8	165	37	36	15.0	12
Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	23.9	78	15	*	*	*	239	11.9	164	36	39	16.5	12
Oct-Dec	102	24.2	82	15	*	*	*	236	11.7	164	37	34	14.5	10
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	101	24.2	84	12	*	*	*	224	11.2	155	32	36	16.2	13
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	106	25.0	87	12	*	*	*	244	12.1	171	37	35	14.4	14
Jan-Mar 2003	102	24.1	81	14	*	*	*	246	12.3	174	33	39	16.0	15
Feb-Apr	103	24.5	80	16	*	*	*	245	12.2	180	30	35	14.3	15
Mar-May (Spr)	101	23.9	77	15	*	*	*	243	12.2	178	30	36	14.7	17
Apr-Jun	98	23.4	78	12	*	*	*	240	12.0	174	29	37	15.3	18
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-5	-0.7	-3	-2	*	*	*	-6	-0.3	0	-4	-3	-0.7	3
Percent	-4.5		-3.4	-11.7	*	*	*	-2.4		0.1	-11.0	-6.4		21.3
Over last 12 months	7	1.4	8	-3	*	*	*	3	0.1	11	-12	4	1.7	*
Percent	7.4		11.8	-19.5	*	*	*	1.4		6.4	-28.4	13.7		*
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	236	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	65	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	197	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	16
1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	183	10.6	121	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	60	*	*	*	*	175	10.3	127	20	28	16.1	*
1999	68	16.8	55	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	129	24	21	12.1	*
2000	81	19.5	65	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	121	23	18	10.9	*
2001	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
2002	73	18.3	63	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2002	69	17.7	60	*	*	*	*	145	8.3	118	16	11	7.8	*
May-Jul	66	16.5	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	125	18	11	6.9	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67	16.7	58	*	*	*	*	163	9.3	137	16	11	6.8	*
Jul-Sep	70	16.9	58	*	*	*	*	155	8.8	127	16	12	7.6	*
Aug-Oct	69	16.9	55	11	*	*	*	156	8.9	129	15	12	7.8	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67	16.4	53	10	*	*	*	155	8.8	129	13	12	8.0	*
Oct-Dec	75	17.8	61	11	*	*	*	148	8.5	125	10	13	8.6	*
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	74	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	147	8.5	127	*	11	7.7	*
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	73	17.1	56	14	*	*	*	149	8.6	129	*	12	8.3	*
Jan-Mar 2003	71	16.9	52	15	*	*	*	159	9.1	135	12	12	7.7	*
Feb-Apr	73	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	155	8.9	132	10	14	8.7	*
Mar-May (Spr)	76	18.4	61	*	*	*	*	159	9.1	128	17	14	8.7	*
Apr-Jun	76	18.4	62	*	*	*	*	159	9.1	126	18	15	9.4	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	1.4	10	*	*	*	*	0	0.1	-9	6	3	1.7	*
Percent	6.9		19.0	*	*	*	*	0.0		-6.3	47.8	22.3		*
Over last 12 months	6	0.7	2	*	*	*	*	14	0.9	9	2	4	1.6	*
Percent	9.2		3.1	*	*	*	*	9.5		7.2	10.8	31.9		*

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.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
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														
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	667	3.8	404	94	169	25.3	83	228	3.1	111	35	83	36.1	48
Apr-Jun	656	3.8	396	98	162	24.8	75	230	3.1	110	38	82	35.8	46
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-23	-0.1	-15	1	-9	-0.5	-14	-13	-0.2	-5	-1	-7	-1.1	-7
Percent	-3.4		-3.7	1.3	-5.2		-15.4	-5.5		-4.5	-1.9	-8.3		-13.0
Over last 12 months	-60	-0.3	-36	-10	-14	0.1	-26	-9	-0.2	-16	10	-3	0.1	-10
Percent	-8.4		-8.3	-9.2	-8.2		-25.8	-3.7		-12.5	34.9	-3.5		-18.1
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
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														
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	392	4.2	219	56	118	30.0	62	156	3.7	70	24	62	39.7	39
Apr-Jun	386	4.1	214	59	114	29.5	57	155	3.7	68	26	61	39.0	37
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-6	-0.1	-4	5	-7	-1.3	-5	-13	-0.4	-8	0	-6	-0.5	-5
Percent	-1.5		-1.9	10.0	-5.7		-7.9	-8.0		-10.1	0.9	-9.1		-11.5
Over last 12 months	-26	-0.3	-5	-12	-9	-0.4	-18	-3	-0.3	-10	10	-3	-1.2	-5
Percent	-6.2		-2.2	-16.7	-7.3		-23.8	-2.2		-12.6	58.1	-5.2		-12.3
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
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														
Apr-Jun 2002	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	*
Mar-May (Spr)	275	3.4	185	38	51	18.7	21	72	2.3	40	12	21	28.4	*
Apr-Jun	269	3.3	182	39	49	18.1	18	75	2.3	42	11	22	29.2	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-17	-0.2	-11	-4	-2	0.4	-9	0	0.0	3	-1	-1	-1.9	*
Percent	-6.0		-5.8	-9.5	-4.0		-32.6	0.2		6.4	-7.7	-6.1		*
Over last 12 months	-34	-0.4	-31	2	-5	0.3	-8	-5	-0.2	-6	0	0	2.3	*
Percent	-11.3		-14.5	5.3	-10.0		-31.6	-6.8		-12.3	0.9	1.4		*

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		9.8	9.9	19.9	16.3	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									
Apr-Jun 2002		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
Mar-May (Spr)		5.0	5.1	21.2	10.7	4.6	3.3	3.3	1.9
Apr-Jun		5.0	5.1	20.9	10.7	4.6	3.2	3.3	1.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		11.5	11.6	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
1995		10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	*
1996		9.7	9.8	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3
1997		8.2	8.2	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3
1998		6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	*
1999		6.8	6.9	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	*
2000		6.2	6.2	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	*
2001		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
2002		5.8	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2002		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
Mar-May (Spr)		5.6	5.7	23.9	12.2	5.1	3.6	3.9	2.2
Apr-Jun		5.5	5.6	23.4	12.0	4.9	3.7	3.8	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	*
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	1.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		7.6	7.8	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
1995		7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
1996		6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	*
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									
Apr-Jun 2002		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
Mar-May (Spr)		4.3	4.5	18.4	9.1	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.7
Apr-Jun		4.3	4.5	18.4	9.1	4.3	2.7	2.6	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.0	*
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-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.

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	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 Jun	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.4	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.4	9.1	8.8	8.7
Jul	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.5	9.1	8.8	8.6
Aug	7.7	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.9	8.6
Sep	7.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.7	9.0	8.9	8.7
Oct	7.8	6.6	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.7
Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	7.5	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.8
Dec	7.9	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.6	7.5	4.8	9.0	9.1	8.9
2003 Jan	7.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.4	7.7	7.4	4.9	9.0	9.1	9.0
Feb	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	4.2	7.8	7.4	5.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	5.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
Apr	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.5	5.0	9.2	9.3	9.4
May	8.0	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.8	5.2	9.2	9.3	9.4
Jun	8.1	6.8	..	6.1	4.4	8.0	7.7	..	9.3	9.4	9.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.1	7.2	12.5	7.7	6.2	9.3	9.5	10.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2002 Jul	..	..	949	614	239	499	1,270	143	238	2,274	..
Aug	..	..	943	620	242	488	1,262	144	237	2,278	..
Sep	..	..	945	620	241	492	1,290	149	236	2,279	..
Oct	..	..	942	597	235	499	1,279	150	234	2,276	..
Nov	..	..	939	614	230	508	1,271	152	234	2,289	..
Dec	..	..	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	234	2,307	..
2003 Jan	..	..	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	236	2,324	..
Feb	..	..	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	237	2,343	..
Mar	..	..	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	239	2,368	..
Apr	..	..	941	623	232	534	1,281	162	240	2,370	..
May	..	..	950	613	241	536	1,335	169	241	2,371	..
Jun	..	..	948	620	247	545	1,309	173	242	2,404	..
Jul	..	..	939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.1	7.2	12.5	7.7	6.2	9.3	9.5	10.6
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 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	164	272	2,291	4,495
May	..	..	958	621	215	501	1,379	157	306	2,243	4,342
Jun	..	..	939	602	201	507	1,245	157	264	2,236	4,257
Jul	..	..	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.1	5.9	11.6	7.2	5.6	9.6	..	10.2
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 May for Netherlands, and June for Germany.										

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.2	3.5	4.5
1999	11.8	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 Jun	9.9	4.3	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	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	11.3	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	2.9	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	4.1	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	3.2	4.1	6.1	11.5	5.1	..	5.9
2003 Jan	9.4	4.5	8.9	5.5	3.3	3.4	4.2	6.1	11.4	5.4	..	5.7
Feb	9.4	4.5	8.9	5.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	6.3	11.5	5.2	..	5.8
Mar	9.4	4.5	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.8	4.3	6.5	11.5	5.3	..	5.8
Apr	..	4.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.5	6.8	11.4	5.3	..	6.0
May	..	4.6	..	5.4	3.6	4.1	..	7.0	11.4	5.4	..	6.2
Jun	..	4.7	..	5.3	3.7	..	..	7.3	11.4	5.4	..	6.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2002 Jul	..	165	2,158	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	2,141	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
2003 Jan	..	167	2,160	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	2,128	3,620	7.3	..	94	..	1,627	157	141	8,786
May	..	173	..	3,610	7.6	..	96	..	1,634	165	147	8,998
Jun	..	177	..	3,560	7.7	..	100	..	1,655	151	153	9,358
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.7	8.8	5.3	..	3.5	..	..	..	4.5	3.8	6.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
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 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
2003 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	2,147	3,850	7.2	241	92	424	1,658	138	142	8,501
May	..	166	..	3,750	7.2	239	87	419	1,608	144	141	8,500
Jun	..	178	..	3,610	7.0	..	98	..	1,601	179	141	9,649
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	8.9	5.3	..	3.2	..	..	..	4.8	3.6	6.5

Enquiries: 02075336119

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	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	5,469	822
	1998	28,373	27,582	835	3,603	7,385	10,098	5,662	791
	1999	28,661	27,826	821	3,608	7,291	10,260	5,845	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,387	28,435	835	3,752	6,585	10,833	6,431	951
	Apr-Jun	29,380	28,434	830	3,744	6,577	10,833	6,450	946
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	21	12	-13	-14	-57	27	68	10
	Percent	0.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.4	-0.9	0.3	1.1	1.1
	Over last 12 months	186	146	24	-7	-196	106	220	40
	Percent	0.6	0.5	2.9	-0.2	-2.9	1.0	3.5	4.4
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	4,163	5,480	3,243	277
	1997	15,614	15,335	421	1,979	4,133	5,451	3,351	280
	1998	15,545	15,264	415	1,909	4,071	5,434	3,434	281
	1999	15,658	15,362	418	1,911	3,973	5,521	3,540	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	15,947	15,600	421	1,997	3,570	5,784	3,829	346
	Apr-Jun	15,960	15,620	419	2,000	3,563	5,789	3,849	340
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	55	49	-7	-2	-22	34	46	6
	Percent	0.3	0.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.7
	Over last 12 months	161	123	4	6	-103	70	146	38
	Percent	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	-2.8	1.2	3.9	12.4
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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,440	12,835	414	1,755	3,015	5,049	2,602	605
	Apr-Jun	13,420	12,814	412	1,744	3,014	5,044	2,601	606
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-33	-37	-6	-12	-35	-7	22	4
	Percent	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-0.7	-1.1	-0.1	0.9	0.7
	Over last 12 months	25	23	20	-14	-93	36	74	2
	Percent	0.2	0.2	5.0	-0.8	-3.0	0.7	2.9	0.4

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	62.6	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	63.0	78.7	54.9	74.3	83.2	84.9	72.2	9.1
	Apr-Jun	63.0	78.7	54.6	74.0	83.3	84.9	72.4	9.0
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	1.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	0.3
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	9.2
	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	71.0	84.1	54.2	79.1	92.5	92.0	74.9	8.9
	Apr-Jun	71.1	84.1	53.9	79.1	92.5	92.0	75.2	8.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	0.0	-1.4	-0.3	0.1	2.2	0.9
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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.6	73.0	55.7	69.5	74.4	78.1	68.7	9.2
	Apr-Jun	55.5	72.9	55.4	68.9	74.5	77.9	68.6	9.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	2.1	-2.0	-0.6	-0.4	1.4	0.0

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start	
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking						All	Students	Other
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	16,846	7,518	5,268	2,250	2,023	919	1,105	137	498	790	228	371	227	99	127	
1995	16,958	7,620	5,357	2,263	2,026	919	1,108	108	518	770	237	393	237	119	117	
1996	16,961	7,580	5,284	2,296	2,113	888	1,225	103	572	774	259	407	182	85	98	
1997	16,957	7,588	5,217	2,370	2,166	775	1,390	88	681	743	264	389	205	91	114	
1998	17,112	7,675	5,305	2,370	2,153	726	1,427	70	737	739	245	362	217	92	125	
1999	16,982	7,560	5,261	2,299	2,087	679	1,408	67	737	675	238	370	211	90	121	
2000	16,948	7,502	5,205	2,296	2,108	663	1,445	62	755	651	237	403	188	78	110	
2001	17,184	7,675	5,497	2,179	1,985	614	1,370	33	717	632	248	354	194	72	122	
2002	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
3-month averages																
Apr-Jun 2002	17,209	7,705	5,470	2,234	2,039	627	1,413	32	731	630	251	396	195	79	116	
May-Jul	17,258	7,746	5,507	2,240	2,042	619	1,423	32	731	632	263	385	197	79	118	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	5,500	2,231	2,027	627	1,400	36	699	638	261	392	204	84	120	
Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	5,495	2,249	2,053	628	1,426	39	714	655	256	389	196	81	115	
Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	5,376	2,300	2,110	649	1,461	38	745	668	255	404	190	87	103	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	5,375	2,307	2,115	621	1,494	38	767	644	270	397	192	82	110	
Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	5,417	2,250	2,050	606	1,444	38	748	623	270	371	201	91	110	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,267	7,733	5,495	2,238	2,036	584	1,452	35	752	625	263	359	202	84	118	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	17,255	7,722	5,532	2,190	1,999	571	1,427	30	737	609	264	358	192	83	109	
Jan-Mar 2003	17,221	7,687	5,532	2,155	1,955	569	1,386	32	709	596	253	366	200	85	115	
Feb-Apr	17,238	7,712	5,591	2,122	1,924	573	1,351	36	692	567	256	373	198	84	114	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,231	7,699	5,576	2,123	1,926	581	1,345	35	692	577	246	377	196	81	116	
Apr-Jun	17,256	7,712	5,566	2,146	1,957	596	1,362	39	705	572	256	385	188	80	108	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	36	25	34	-9	2	26	-24	7	-4	-23	4	19	-12	-5	-6	
Per cent	0.2	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.1	4.6	-1.7	22.9	-0.5	-3.9	1.4	5.1	-6.0	-6.4	-5.6	
Over last 12 months	47	8	96	-89	-82	-31	-51	7	-26	-57	5	-11	-7	1	-8	
Per cent	0.3	0.1	1.8	-4.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.6	21.9	-3.6	-9.1	2.1	-2.7	-3.5	0.9	-6.5	
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFs	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	5,926	2,614	1,780	834	724	320	404	82	319	49	119	155	110	56	53	
1995	6,013	2,697	1,866	831	723	315	408	63	321	50	126	163	108	57	51	
1996	6,088	2,724	1,843	881	798	333	465	59	354	68	138	179	84	40	44	
1997	6,161	2,773	1,854	919	826	266	560	50	409	68	134	164	94	52	42	
1998	6,286	2,873	1,912	962	856	271	585	43	459	73	127	154	105	54	52	
1999	6,255	2,833	1,912	921	831	266	565	39	449	70	119	155	90	43	46	
2000	6,273	2,820	1,899	921	843	256	586	33	455	63	113	179	78	40	38	
2001	6,459	2,942	2,035	907	815	249	566	22	435	65	124	169	92	41	51	
2002	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
3-month averages																
Apr-Jun 2002	6,534	2,993	2,059	933	849	263	587	21	449	62	131	186	84	37	47	
May-Jul	6,545	2,997	2,059	938	852	259	593	21	448	63	136	184	86	38	48	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	2,079	927	835	258	577	22	421	63	138	190	93	39	53	
Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	2,079	932	843	257	586	23	433	65	133	190	89	37	53	
Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	2,009	950	866	269	598	24	451	66	134	192	84	37	47	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	1,991	967	884	263	621	25	466	66	143	184	83	37	46	
Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	1,995	946	858	256	602	24	453	65	144	171	88	42	46	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,541	2,982	2,044	938	849	250	599	23	453	67	133	173	89	40	49	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	6,534	2,982	2,066	916	832	237	595	18	450	67	124	172	85	38	46	
Jan-Mar 2003	6,523	2,976	2,078	898	811	238	574	19	441	66	116	170	87	38	49	
Feb-Apr	6,517	2,975	2,086	889	800	239	561	20	426	61	119	173	89	38	51	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,502	2,959	2,072	887	795	236	559	20	419	65	122	170	91	40	51	
Apr-Jun	6,498	2,945	2,037	908	820	246	574	21	423	67	131	179	88	41	48	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-25	-31	-41	10	9	9	0	2	-18	1	15	9	2	3	-1	
Per cent	-0.4	-1.0	-2.0	1.1	1.1	3.7	0.0	8.4	-4.0	1.2	13.2	5.2	1.8	7.3	-2.5	
Over last 12 months	-36	-48	-22	-25	-29	-16	-13	-1	-26	5	0	-7	4	4	0	
Per cent	-0.6	-1.6	-1.1	-2.7	-3.4	-6.2	-2.2	-2.8	-5.8	7.2	0.3	-4.0	4.8	10.4	0.4	
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFt	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	10,920	4,904	3,488	1,416	1,299	599	701	55	179	742	109	215	127	63	74	
1995	10,945	4,924	3,492	1,432	1,303	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	128	62	67	
1996	10,873	4,855	3,441	1,414	1,316	556	760	44	218	706	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,796	4,815	3,364	1,451	1,340	509	831	38	272	675	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,825	4,802	3,393	1,408	1,297	455	842	27	278	666	118	208	111	39	73	
1999	10,727	4,727	3,349	1,378	1,256	413	843	28	288	605	119	216	122	47	75	
2000	10,675	4,682	3,307	1,375	1,265	406	859	29	300	588	124	224	110	38	72	
2001	10,725	4,733	3,461	1,272	1,170	365	805	12	282	567	124	185	102	31	71	
2002	10,673	4,718	3,418	1,300	1,199	363	836	13	293	568	123	202	100	38	62	
3-month averages																
Apr-Jun 2002	10,675	4,712	3,411	1,301	1,190	364	826	11	282	567	120	210	111	42	69	
May-Jul	10,713	4,749	3,447	1,301	1,190	360	831	11	283	569	126	200	111	41	70	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,697	4,724	3,420	1,303	1,192	370	823	14	277	575	123	202	111	44	67	
Jul-Sep	10,701	4,734	3													

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

D.3

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	YCAI	YCBF	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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,231	7,699	685	1,298	1,325	1,921	2,471	9,532
Apr-Jun	17,256	7,712	690	1,315	1,317	1,932	2,457	9,544
Changes								
Over last 3 months	36	25	15	41	10	9	-50	11
Per cent	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.3	0.8	0.5	-2.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	47	8	-8	112	4	42	-143	40
Per cent	0.3	0.1	-1.2	9.3	0.3	2.2	-5.5	0.4
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBF	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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	6,502	2,959	356	527	289	501	1,286	3,543
Apr-Jun	6,498	2,945	359	528	288	500	1,269	3,553
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-25	-31	8	15	-2	-18	-34	6
Per cent	-0.4	-1.0	2.2	3.0	-0.6	-3.5	-2.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	-36	-48	3	46	5	-3	-99	11
Per cent	-0.6	-1.6	0.8	9.6	1.8	-0.6	-7.3	0.3
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAI	YCBF	YCBF	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	10,920	4,904	280	808	1,314	1,358	1,144	6,016
1995	10,945	4,924	291	783	1,295	1,392	1,163	6,021
1996	10,873	4,855	301	719	1,264	1,377	1,195	6,017
1997	10,796	4,815	279	713	1,204	1,391	1,228	5,981
1998	10,825	4,802	287	712	1,178	1,386	1,238	6,024
1999	10,727	4,727	289	716	1,099	1,375	1,248	6,000
2000	10,675	4,682	280	710	1,072	1,394	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								
Apr-Jun 2002	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
Mar-May (Spr)	10,729	4,740	329	771	1,036	1,420	1,185	5,989
Apr-Jun	10,758	4,767	331	787	1,029	1,432	1,188	5,991
Changes								
Over last 3 months	61	56	7	26	12	27	-16	5
Per cent	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.9	-1.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	84	55	-11	66	-1	45	-43	29
Per cent	0.8	1.2	-3.3	9.1	-0.1	3.3	-3.5	0.5

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity 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	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFG	LWFG	LWFG
	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	37.0	21.3	45.1	25.7	16.8	15.1	27.8	90.9
	Apr-Jun	37.0	21.3	45.4	26.0	16.7	15.1	27.6	91.0
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	-1.9	-0.3
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFK	LWFK
	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	29.0	15.9	45.8	20.9	7.5	8.0	25.1	91.1
	Apr-Jun	28.9	15.9	46.1	20.9	7.5	8.0	24.8	91.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	-0.1	-2.2	-0.9
Female	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	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								
	Apr-Jun 2002	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
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.4	27.0	44.3	30.5	25.6	21.9	31.3	90.8
	Apr-Jun	44.5	27.1	44.6	31.1	25.5	22.1	31.4	90.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.2	-2.1	2.0	0.6	0.4	-1.4	0.0

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

April to June 2003

D.4

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	830	338	492	657	245	412	173	93	81	690	98	591
	18-24	3,744	3,112	631	3,345	2,787	558	399	325	74	1,315	550	765
	All under 25	4,574	3,451	1,123	4,002	3,032	970	572	417	155	2,005	648	1,357
Male	16-17	419	202	216	321	147	174	98	56	42	359	50	309
	18-24	2,000	1,714	287	1,760	1,513	247	240	200	40	528	135	394
	All under 25	2,419	1,916	503	2,081	1,660	422	338	256	81	887	185	702
Female	16-17	412	136	276	336	98	238	76	37	39	331	48	283
	18-24	1,744	1,399	345	1,584	1,274	311	159	125	35	787	415	372
	All under 25	2,155	1,535	620	1,921	1,372	549	235	161	74	1,118	463	655
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	54.6	77.5	45.4	43.2	56.0	38.1	20.9	27.4	16.4	45.4	22.5	54.6
	18-24	74.0	85.0	45.2	66.1	76.1	39.9	10.7	10.4	11.8	26.0	15.0	54.8
	All under 25	69.5	84.2	45.3	60.8	74.0	39.1	12.5	12.1	13.8	30.5	15.8	54.7
Male	16-17	53.9	80.1	41.2	41.3	58.0	33.2	23.4	27.8	19.2	46.1	19.9	58.8
	18-24	79.1	92.7	42.1	69.6	81.9	36.3	12.0	11.7	13.8	20.9	7.3	57.9
	All under 25	73.2	91.2	41.7	63.0	79.0	35.0	14.0	13.4	16.2	26.8	8.8	58.3
Female	16-17	55.4	73.8	49.4	45.2	53.3	42.6	18.4	26.9	14.2	44.6	26.2	50.6
	18-24	68.9	77.1	48.1	62.6	70.2	43.3	9.1	8.9	10.1	31.1	22.9	51.9
	All under 25	65.8	76.8	48.7	58.7	68.7	43.0	10.9	10.5	11.9	34.2	23.2	51.3
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-13	4	-16	-13	6	-19	0	-2	2	15	5	10
	18-24	-14	-13	-1	-8	0	-8	-6	-10	5	41	14	27
	All under 25	-27	-9	-17	-21	6	-27	-6	-12	7	57	19	37
Male	16-17	-7	-2	-5	-2	4	-6	-5	-6	1	8	2	5
	18-24	-2	10	-12	4	18	-14	-6	-8	2	15	-2	17
	All under 25	-9	8	-16	2	23	-21	-11	-14	4	23	0	23
Female	16-17	-6	5	-11	-11	2	-12	5	4	1	7	3	5
	18-24	-12	-23	10	-12	-19	6	0	-2	2	26	16	10
	All under 25	-18	-17	-1	-23	-17	-6	5	2	3	33	19	14
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-0.9	-0.7	-1.2	-0.9	0.2	-1.5	0.3	-0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2
	18-24	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9
	All under 25	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6	0.0	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1
Male	16-17	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.3	1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-2.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
	18-24	-0.5	0.1	-2.1	-0.2	0.7	-2.4	-0.3	-0.5	1.3	0.5	-0.1	2.1
	All under 25	-0.6	0.0	-1.6	-0.2	0.8	-1.9	-0.4	-0.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.6
Female	16-17	-0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.4
	18-24	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	-0.1
	All under 25	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6

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

^a Full-time education.

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

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

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		
		LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate
				LNMU	LNNC			LNKW
								LNNE
1995	Annual averages	100.0				100.0		
1996		103.6				103.0		
1997		108.0				106.3		
1998		113.5				108.6		
1999		119.0				113.0		
2000		124.4				117.3		
2001	Jun	129.8				123.3		
2002		134.5				128.6		
2001	Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.7	5.3
	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.2	5.8
	Aug	127.8	130.5	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9
	Sep	127.6	130.9	4.4	4.4	124.5	124.7	5.6
	Oct	128.2	131.3	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.2	5.6
	Nov	128.6	131.3	3.6	4.1	124.2	125.2	4.9
	Dec	134.1	131.7	2.3	3.4	126.4	125.6	4.9
2002	Jan	132.4	132.3	3.0	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.6
	Feb	137.8	133.9	3.1	2.8	124.4	126.1	4.8
	Mar	138.8	132.5	2.9	3.0	124.9	126.8	4.3
	Apr	133.4	134.0	4.1	3.4	127.7	127.3	3.4
	May	132.5	134.0	3.9	3.6	128.0	127.8	3.6
	Jun	134.1	134.4	3.7	3.9	128.8	128.0	3.4
	Jul	133.9	134.9	4.1	3.9	129.4	129.0	3.9
	Aug	132.2	135.2	3.6	3.8	128.5	128.4	3.0
	Sep	132.2	135.7	3.7	3.8	129.1	129.5	3.9
	Oct	133.5	136.1	3.7	3.7	131.6	130.4	4.1
	Nov	134.5	136.5	4.0	3.8	132.9	131.3	4.8
	Dec	138.4	136.1	3.4	3.7	132.8	131.8	4.9
2003	Jan	136.6	136.7	3.3	3.6	130.9	132.2	5.1
	Feb	141.6	137.3	2.5	3.1	131.0	132.7	5.2
	Mar	145.3	138.4	4.4	3.4	131.6	133.2	5.0
	Apr	136.8	137.7	2.7	3.2	134.5	133.8	5.1
	May R	136.8	138.4	3.3	3.5	134.3	133.8	4.6
	Jun P	138.5	138.7	3.3	3.1	135.9	135.0	5.5
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.5 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services			
Private sector								
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate
				LNKZ	LNND			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	Jun	131.5				132.4		
2002		135.9				136.8		
2001	Jun	130.6	131.1	4.8	4.7	131.1	131.9	4.6
	Jul	129.9	131.1	4.1	4.5	130.0	131.8	3.7
	Aug	128.4	131.9	4.0	4.3	128.6	132.7	3.4
	Sep	128.4	132.5	4.1	4.1	128.2	133.4	3.9
	Oct	129.1	132.9	4.0	4.0	129.1	134.0	3.9
	Nov	129.7	132.8	3.4	3.8	129.6	133.7	3.3
	Dec	136.0	133.1	1.8	3.1	137.3	134.1	1.4
2002	Jan	134.3	133.9	2.7	2.6	136.3	134.9	2.4
	Feb	141.2	135.9	2.9	2.5	145.6	137.8	2.8
	Mar	142.3	134.0	2.6	2.8	144.1	134.4	2.0
	Apr	134.8	135.8	4.2	3.2	135.2	136.8	4.4
	May	133.7	135.6	3.9	3.6	134.0	136.5	4.2
	June	135.4	136.0	3.7	3.9	136.1	137.0	3.9
	Jul	135.0	136.5	4.1	3.9	135.2	137.5	4.4
	Aug	133.1	136.8	3.7	3.9	133.4	137.8	3.8
	Sep	133.0	137.3	3.6	3.8	132.9	138.4	3.7
	Oct	133.9	137.6	3.5	3.6	133.9	138.6	3.5
	Nov	134.9	137.9	3.8	3.7	134.8	138.8	3.8
	Dec	139.8	137.1	3.0	3.4	140.2	137.4	2.4
2003	Jan	138.1	137.8	2.9	3.2	139.4	138.1	2.4
	Feb	144.2	138.5	1.9	2.6	147.5	139.0	0.9
	Mar	148.7	139.7	4.3	3.0	149.5	139.5	3.8
	Apr	137.4	138.6	2.1	2.8	137.7	139.5	1.9
	May R	137.5	139.5	2.9	3.1	138.1	140.5	3.0
	Jun P	139.2	139.7	2.7	2.6	139.9	140.7	2.7
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A			± 2.2 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 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	130.9		2.9	2.9	136.7	131.6	2.7	2.9
Apr	132.3	131.7		3.3	2.8	133.4	132.9	3.4	2.9
May	131.6	132.2		3.5	3.3	132.8	133.3	3.5	3.2
June	132.3	132.6		3.7	3.5	132.9	133.8	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	3.7	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	145.3	139.0		6.2	4.8	145.9	140.4	6.6	5.0
Apr	136.0	135.4		2.8	4.5	136.8	136.4	2.6	4.6
May R	135.7	136.4		3.2	4.1	136.9	137.5	3.2	4.1
Jun P	136.5	136.8		3.1	3.1	136.8	137.8	3.0	2.9
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
				LNMW	LNNF			LNMV	LNNG
1995	100.0					100.0			
1996	103.3					103.3			
1997	107.9					107.9			
1998	113.4					113.4			
1999	119.2					119.2			
2000	124.5					124.5			
2001	130.0					130.0			
2002	134.6					134.6			
2001 Jun	129.3	129.6		4.8	4.7	129.3	129.6	4.8	4.7
Jul	128.7	129.6		4.2	4.5	128.7	129.6	4.2	4.5
Aug	127.7	130.6		4.0	4.3	127.7	130.6	4.0	4.3
Sep	127.2	131.1		4.3	4.2	127.2	131.1	4.3	4.2
Oct	127.8	131.6		4.3	4.2	127.8	131.6	4.3	4.2
Nov	128.1	131.4		3.7	4.1	128.1	131.4	3.7	4.1
Dec	134.3	131.9		2.2	3.4	134.3	131.9	2.2	3.4
2002 Jan	133.1	132.5		2.9	2.9	133.1	132.5	2.9	2.9
Feb	139.9	134.6		3.1	2.7	139.9	134.6	3.1	2.7
Mar	138.9	132.3		2.5	2.8	138.9	132.3	2.5	2.8
Apr	133.2	134.2		4.1	3.3	133.2	134.2	4.1	3.3
May	132.4	134.2		4.1	3.6	132.4	134.2	4.1	3.6
June	134.1	134.5		3.8	4.0	134.1	134.5	3.8	4.0
Jul	133.6	135.1		4.2	4.0	133.6	135.1	4.2	4.0
Aug	132.1	135.3		3.6	3.9	132.1	135.3	3.6	3.9
Sep	131.9	136.0		3.7	3.9	131.9	136.0	3.7	3.9
Oct	133.3	136.4		3.6	3.7	133.3	136.4	3.6	3.7
Nov	134.3	136.8		4.1	3.8	134.3	136.8	4.1	3.8
Dec	138.2	135.9		3.1	3.6	138.2	135.9	3.1	3.6
2003 Jan	137.1	136.6		3.1	3.4	137.1	136.6	3.1	3.4
Feb	143.1	137.3		2.0	2.7	143.1	137.3	2.0	2.7
Mar	144.8	137.8		4.1	3.1	144.8	137.8	4.1	3.1
Apr	136.8	137.9		2.8	3.0	136.8	137.9	2.8	3.0
May R	137.0	138.8		3.4	3.4	137.0	138.8	3.4	3.4
June P	138.8	139.1		3.4	3.2	138.8	139.1	3.4	3.2
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A				

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) Annual 2001) averages 2002)		104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
		110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	99.2	104.9
		117.4	110.1	113.2	108.4	112.7	108.5	114.6	114.1	102.6	116.9
2000	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
	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
2001	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
	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
2002	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
	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	124.8	115.5	115.5	111.4	115.2	110.8	117.9	115.6	105.4	120.0
	Apr	121.1	113.9	118.8	111.7	115.9	111.2	118.4	115.6	104.1	118.8
	May R	120.5	115.8	118.4	111.4	115.8	113.1	118.8	116.3	106.2	118.4
	Jun P	124.3	115.4	116.9	112.4	117.5	113.2	119.0	117.1	105.2	120.6
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	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
	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
2002	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
	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	5.8	8.2	3.2	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.3
	Apr	5.2	3.9	5.7	3.2	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.8	1.8
	May R	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.2	2.4	4.4	3.8	1.2	5.4	1.3
	Jun P	8.0	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3
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)	
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5	2000	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
112.6	113.0	122.1	114.8	116.6	117.1	117.2	118.1	123.5	112.4		Apr
113.0	115.7	122.0	115.2	117.9	118.1	117.3	117.3	123.8	112.5		May R
113.6	114.3	121.7	116.1	117.7	118.6	117.5	118.3	124.9	112.9		Jun P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.4	3.5	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6	2001	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	3.1	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
2.6	3.5	6.0	4.2	3.1	1.3	4.3	6.8	4.5	1.7		Apr
2.7	5.9	4.6	4.2	4.3	1.7	4.9	5.9	4.6	1.1		May R
3.7	2.1	3.3	4.0	4.3	2.0	4.8	6.2	4.5	0.6		Jun 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
	2001) 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	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	124.9	141.7	125.8	114.1	151.2	112.7	124.1	118.0	112.4	126.8
	Apr	118.1	134.8	115.5	109.9	125.8	111.1	117.6	111.9	101.2	116.7
	May R	117.1	117.3	113.6	110.4	120.1	110.9	118.7	113.1	103.5	115.3
	Jun P	121.1	116.6	112.8	110.0	121.1	111.1	118.1	113.6	120.4	118.4
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.8	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.9	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.1	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.0	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	5.0
	May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	2.9
	Jun	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	1.0
	Jul	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
	Aug	2.9	10.2	3.0	2.4	7.6	0.1	4.6	3.6	0.9	2.5
	Sep	4.4	9.0	3.3	2.2	4.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.8
	Oct	2.8	6.1	5.5	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
	Nov	4.7	8.2	5.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.3
	Dec	8.0	11.8	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.9	-1.3	3.6
2003	Jan	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	7.1	9.1	6.5	2.1	14.5	5.4	8.4	3.4	1.7	4.4
	Apr	4.2	17.2	5.9	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2
	May R	4.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	0.3	3.6	0.3
	Jun P	7.9	1.7	1.8	0.7	5.4	4.1	3.9	1.3	9.2	1.6
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 2001) 2002)	
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.7	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2		
108.3	109.9	120.0	111.4	115.6	111.2	112.5	111.8	118.6	113.6		
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	2000	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
111.2	112.8	124.4	112.3	112.0	110.3	116.5	117.7	123.8	115.4		Apr
111.7	114.6	126.2	114.5	103.4	112.5	116.7	116.8	124.0	115.7		May R
114.0	115.1	124.2	122.2	101.5	114.4	116.9	118.0	125.1	116.6		Jun P
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8	2001	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
4.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	4.2	6.8	4.5	4.2		Apr
3.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1		May R
7.1	0.4	3.4	4.9	1.5	1.5	4.5	6.1	4.5	3.6		Jun 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	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
2000	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.1	4.6	0.5	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.5	4.9	5.4	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.4	5.2	-0.8	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.3	-1.0	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.2	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.8	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
	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
2003	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	145.3	4.7	3.7	1.0	131.6	5.4	5.5	-0.1
	Apr	136.8	2.6	3.4	-0.8	134.5	5.3	5.4	-0.1
	May R	136.8	3.3	3.6	-0.3	134.3	4.9	5.2	-0.3
	June P	138.5	3.3	3.4	-0.1	135.9	5.5	5.0	0.5

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^a

		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
2000	Jun	LNKX 124.7	LOUN 3.8	LOJL 4.7	LOUQ -0.9	JJGF 125.5	JJGG 3.2	JJGK 4.8	JJGN -1.6
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Dec	134.0	5.3	4.8	0.5	136.1	5.5	5.1	0.4
	2001	Jan	131.0	4.7	3.9	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
Feb		137.5	7.8	4.4	3.4	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6
Mar		138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7	141.2	3.8	5.0	-1.2
Apr		129.7	4.7	5.2	-0.5	130.0	4.4	5.2	-0.8
May		128.8	4.1	5.1	-1.0	128.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2
Jun		130.6	4.7	5.1	-0.4	131.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
Jul		129.9	3.8	4.9	-1.1	130.0	3.3	4.8	-1.5
Aug		128.4	3.9	5.0	-1.1	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7
Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8	128.2	3.8	4.9	-1.1	
Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7	129.1	4.1	4.9	-0.8	
Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.8	-1.1	
Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8	137.3	0.9	4.3	-3.4	
2002	Jan	134.3	2.5	4.0	-1.5	136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0
	Feb	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
	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	
2003	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	148.7	4.5	3.3	1.2	149.5	3.8	3.0	0.8
	Apr	137.4	1.9	2.9	-1.0	137.7	1.8	2.9	-1.1
	May R	137.5	2.9	3.2	-0.3	138.1	3.0	3.4	-0.4
	June P	139.2	2.8	3.0	-0.2	139.9	2.8	3.0	-0.2

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

R Revised
P Provisional

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

EARNINGS

E.4

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect	
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	
2000	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2	
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4	
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	
2001	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6	
	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6	
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5	
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3	
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4	
2002	Nov	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1	
	Dec	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5	
	Jan	129.1	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	
	Feb	130.5	2.0	3.6	-1.6	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1	
	Mar	136.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4	
	Apr	132.3	3.3	3.7	-0.4	133.4	3.4	3.8	-0.4	
	May	131.6	3.4	3.7	-0.3	132.8	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
	Jun	132.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	132.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
	Jul	133.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	134.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
	Aug	131.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	132.2	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
	Sep	131.3	3.5	3.7	-0.2	132.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	
	Oct	132.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	133.8	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
2003	Nov	133.4	4.2	3.9	0.3	134.7	4.1	4.0	0.1	
	Dec	137.3	4.3	4.2	0.1	138.7	4.3	4.4	-0.1	
	Jan	133.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	135.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	
	Feb	136.0	4.2	3.8	0.4	137.4	4.4	4.0	0.4	
	Mar	145.3	6.5	4.0	2.5	145.9	6.7	3.8	2.9	
	Apr	136.0	2.8	3.0	-0.2	136.8	2.5	3.1	-0.6	
	May R	135.7	3.1	3.3	-0.2	136.9	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
	June P	136.5	3.2	3.1	0.1	136.8	2.9	3.1	-0.2	
	Services (Divisions 50-93)									
			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)						
				Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect				
			LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
2000	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0					
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7					
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2					
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3					
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8					
2001	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9					
	Dec	131.8	5.3	4.7	0.6					
	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2					
	Feb	136.0	7.5	4.0	3.5					
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8					
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8					
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0					
	Jun	129.3	4.7	5.2	-0.5					
	Jul	128.7	4.1	5.3	-1.2					
	Aug	127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3					
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8					
	Oct	127.8	4.5	5.1	-0.6					
2002	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.8	-0.9					
	Dec	134.3	1.9	4.5	-2.6					
	Jan	133.1	2.8	4.3	-1.5					
	Feb	139.9	2.9	4.3	-1.4					
	Mar	138.9	2.5	4.5	-2.0					
	Apr	133.2	3.9	4.0	-0.1					
	May	132.4	3.9	3.9	0.0					
	Jun	134.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3					
	Jul	133.6	3.9	3.8	0.1					
	Aug	132.1	3.4	3.3	0.1					
	Sep	131.9	3.7	3.5	0.2					
	Oct	133.3	4.3	4.3	0.0					
2003	Nov	134.3	4.8	4.7	0.1					
	Dec	138.2	2.9	4.0	-1.1					
	Jan	137.1	3.0	4.1	-1.1					
	Feb	143.1	2.3	3.8	-1.5					
	Mar	144.8	4.2	3.7	0.5					
	Apr	136.8	2.7	3.6	-0.9					
	May R	137.0	3.5	3.9	-0.4					
	June P	138.8	3.5	3.5	0.0					

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

Table E.11

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

E.12

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chemi- cals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	322.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	225.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	322.2	274.0	398.4	337.9	296.9	406.0	395.2	336.7	353.1	368.6	381.1
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	418.6	417.1	348.2	360.8	380.7	395.4
2002	368.2	391.6	388.0	344.3	310.6	427.1	358.4	313.6	424.6	433.2	365.6	383.1	386.0	396.9
Hours worked														
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
2000	44.3	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6
2001	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.4	45.6	49.4	44.5	42.7	42.8	41.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.8
2002	43.9	43.1	43.1	44.0	47.3	47.4	44.2	42.8	42.5	42.1	43.7	43.5	43.8	43.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	7.54	6.89	9.42	9.58	7.71	7.96	8.24	8.73
2001	8.14	8.79	8.71	7.61	6.30	8.43	7.78	6.97	9.78	9.97	8.00	8.23	8.56	9.01
2002	8.39	9.08	9.01	7.83	6.58	9.04	8.13	7.33	10.00	10.30	8.37	8.80	8.80	9.18
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	182.4	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	195.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.5	176.8	191.0	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9	202.9
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.1	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	218.5	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	216.0
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	213.9	216.3	237.7	237.7
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1	236.1
2000	229.1	241.3	241.0	222.1	225.6	254.4	203.3	262.6	281.4	234.5	246.6	225.3	254.6	254.6
2001	241.8	251.9	251.4	236.8	227.8	258.2	205.0	300.3	296.6	240.9	259.1	230.7	260.5	260.5
2002	251.0	260.9	260.5	246.0	..	267.2	219.3	275.1	303.4	254.2	258.0	241.0	276.0	276.0
Hours worked														
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	..	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	..	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	..	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	..	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.0	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9
2000	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.5	42.0	..	41.5	39.3	40.3	39.8	42.0	41.0	41.6	40.3
2001	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.6	41.1	..	41.4	38.9	41.1	40.2	41.5	40.4	41.1	39.9
2002	39.7	40.2	40.2	39.4	..	..	41.4	39.2	39.8	39.5	41.4	40.0	41.1	39.5
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	..	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	..	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	..	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	..	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	..	5.49	4.56	5.86	6.32	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	..	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92
2000	5.74	5.97	5.96	5.62	5.38	..	6.14	5.17	6.53	7.08	5.59	6.02	5.42	6.31
2001	6.06	6.23	6.21	5.98	5.54	..	6.24	5.28	7.24	7.39	5.81	6.42	5.61	6.53
2002	6.34	6.50	6.48	6.25	..	..	6.46	5.59	6.91	7.68	6.14	6.45	5.86	6.98
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	238.8	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	258.1	259.4	274.8	276.6
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.											

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

E.12

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

Manu- facture of elec- trical & opti- cal equipment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
272.9	308.5	264.2	334.7	274.7	233.1	189.2	282.6	322.7	257.5	234.0	218.4	217.4	239.5	1992
283.1	314.8	262.9	352.5	275.0	241.7	190.7	292.7	321.4	258.6	256.4	227.9	225.3	246.1	1993
280.7	330.6	265.2	369.0	279.4	249.1	188.2	299.6	321.5	260.1	259.6	232.2	228.1	250.2	1994
290.7	349.6	274.7	373.9	295.1	255.9	199.2	305.3	347.2	270.7	257.6	231.5	230.6	259.4	1995
306.0	362.9	286.1	399.7	308.2	264.1	203.3	314.9	373.8	277.5	275.4	243.5	242.2	264.4	1996
314.1	378.7	290.5	401.2	324.8	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	292.4	281.2	268.7	250.7	280.2	1997
327.4	406.0	304.2	418.6	342.3	292.2	227.0	344.0	394.8	302.7	289.0	277.9	264.4	289.0	1998
329.3	401.8	308.2	440.5	351.3	299.4	230.5	359.6	377.9	312.3	307.5	285.2	267.7	300.8	1999
343.9	417.6	322.9	453.8	371.5	305.7	242.2	368.8	394.3	322.0	310.7	293.5	284.9	301.9	2000
359.0	433.4	333.9	464.1	393.9	318.8	249.3	386.7	417.1	340.8	329.8	305.1	295.3	315.9	2001
363.6	440.1	351.8	489.1	411.1	335.5	262.1	381.5	420.1	346.6	333.5	324.4	308.2	340.8	2002
Hours worked														
43.0	43.0	44.1	42.0	45.0	43.7	41.9	47.1	42.6	46.3	42.1	43.1	42.4	43.2	1992
42.8	42.2	43.4	42.0	44.7	43.9	42.0	46.8	41.8	46.4	41.7	42.6	42.2	43.2	1993
42.8	42.9	44.5	41.9	45.3	44.1	41.9	47.3	42.9	46.9	42.0	42.5	42.0	44.2	1994
43.4	44.0	44.6	42.5	46.1	44.4	42.2	47.8	42.2	46.8	41.4	41.9	42.0	44.2	1995
43.5	43.0	44.4	42.6	45.8	44.4	42.1	47.6	42.5	46.4	42.4	41.7	41.7	44.0	1996
43.5	43.4	44.7	42.1	46.9	44.0	41.9	48.5	42.1	46.7	42.3	41.5	42.4	44.3	1997
42.6	44.3	44.5	42.5	46.9	44.3	42.5	48.0	42.5	46.4	41.9	41.7	42.1	44.8	1998
41.7	42.8	44.2	42.8	46.4	43.9	42.1	47.5	39.9	45.5	42.2	40.8	41.8	44.8	1999
42.1	43.0	44.4	41.4	46.6	43.8	41.8	47.4	39.5	45.1	41.3	40.2	42.0	43.5	2000
42.0	42.8	44.2	42.3	46.6	43.7	42.0	46.9	41.2	45.6	41.2	40.3	42.4	43.4	2001
41.2	42.2	44.1	42.6	45.7	43.9	42.3	45.8	41.6	45.5	40.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
6.36	7.18	5.97	7.98	6.08	5.36	4.52	6.01	7.51	5.61	5.58	5.04	5.15	5.61	1992
6.58	7.47	6.07	8.42	6.15	5.52	4.56	6.28	7.71	5.64	6.15	5.35	5.38	5.73	1993
6.56	7.71	5.94	8.90	6.16	5.65	4.67	6.35	7.55	5.64	6.19	5.47	5.45	5.74	1994
6.70	7.95	6.16	8.81	6.39	5.76	4.71	6.38	8.25	5.79	6.23	5.52	5.50	5.89	1995
7.04	8.28	6.44	9.38	6.71	5.91	4.83	6.60	8.76	5.99	6.50	5.83	5.81	6.03	1996
7.22	8.73	6.50	9.45	6.92	6.26	5.10	6.77	9.07	6.27	6.66	6.48	5.92	6.33	1997
7.68	9.17	6.83	9.85	7.29	6.59	5.34	7.17	9.28	6.53	6.90	6.67	6.26	6.47	1998
7.89	9.39	6.97	10.30	7.56	6.84	5.48	7.56	9.46	6.86	7.30	7.00	6.41	6.72	1999
8.17	9.71	7.28	10.96	7.97	6.98	5.78	7.78	9.98	7.15	7.54	7.30	6.80	6.94	2000
8.55	10.12	7.55	10.96	8.46	7.29	5.97	8.25	10.13	7.50	8.01	7.59	6.96	7.29	2001
8.82	10.44	7.98	11.49	8.97	7.63	6.25	8.34	10.10	7.63	8.18	8.06	7.31	7.81	2002
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
181.6	207.7	174.1	201.3	174.0	156.8	138.1	246.3	215.7	169.6	192.3	153.5	164.3	141.7	1992
185.5	223.0	182.4	214.0	187.6	169.0	139.5	274.6	197.1	175.4	195.9	157.3	168.1	153.8	1993
191.1	235.8	183.5	..	..	170.6	145.6	278.0	..	178.6	195.7	158.0	173.4	159.5	1994
197.4	251.4	195.2	..	..	169.8	148.8	284.8	..	185.5	204.4	167.7	172.7	161.2	1995
207.5	257.5	209.2	..	..	185.4	156.7	286.7	..	199.8	214.6	167.3	177.1	166.6	1996
207.9	276.8	207.7	..	..	194.1	160.5	278.3	..	205.3	218.5	197.1	178.5	176.0	1997
224.9	284.1	218.6	..	..	203.6	170.8	292.7	..	211.9	232.2	203.7	187.2	178.1	1998
231.6	283.8	224.8	..	..	215.3	180.5	311.5	..	221.5	232.3	223.0	199.5	197.4	1999
238.6	281.4	234.3	..	..	216.2	187.5	323.9	..	234.5	240.1	228.4	204.5	207.8	2000
247.9	291.1	250.1	..	..	230.3	196.5	336.9	..	250.7	246.9	235.5	221.5	215.5	2001
250.1	319.7	258.6	..	..	238.2	209.1	340.0	..	252.7	275.3	250.7	230.1	228.4	2002
Hours worked														
40.4	40.6	40.3	38.0	40.7	39.7	39.1	42.5	38.0	40.6	40.3	38.1	38.8	38.9	1992
40.4	40.1	40.3	37.0	40.0	40.3	38.8	42.0	39.2	40.4	39.1	37.9	38.5	39.5	1993
40.7	41.8	41.1	38.7	40.5	40.1	39.1	42.3	38.2	40.7	38.9	37.5	39.0	39.6	1994
40.9	42.0	41.0	..	41.5	39.5	39.4	42.0	37.8	40.6	39.5	38.8	39.5	39.6	1995
40.5	41.4	41.0	..	41.7	40.0	39.4	42.4	37.9	41.5	39.6	38.6	39.2	40.0	1996
40.5	42.1	40.9	..	43.8	40.3	39.2	42.2	37.5	41.8	39.4	38.8	39.1	39.7	1997
40.7	41.4	40.8	..	..	40.3	39.4	42.0	..	41.4	39.6	38.3	39.3	39.6	1998
40.2	40.1	40.5	..	..	39.9	39.3	41.5	..	40.4	38.6	38.0	39.1	39.8	1999
40.1	40.4	40.5	..	..	39.2	39.4	41.8	..	40.6	38.5	38.0	39.3	39.4	2000
40.2	40.3	40.6	..	..	39.5	39.4	41.5	..	40.9	38.6	37.6	39.6	39.3	2001
39.6	40.1	40.3	..	..	39.7	39.7	40.5	..	40.5	38.2	37.8	39.3	39.2	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
4.50	5.13	4.34	5.30	..	3.97	3.61	5.48	..	4.35	4.78	3.99	4.32	3.69	1992
4.58	5.57	4.53	..	..	4.20	3.66	5.81	..	4.42	5.02	4.18	4.41	3.89	1993
4.71	5.60	4.46	..	..	4.27	3.79	5.92	..	4.60	5.04	4.21	4.52	4.04	1994
4.83	5.99	4.78	..	..	4.30	3.79	6.25	..	4.60	5.18	4.31	4.39	4.07	1995
5.13	6.18	5.12	..	..	4.63	3.98	6.29	..	4.82	5.43	4.35	4.52	4.17	1996
5.13	6.58	5.10	..	..	4.81	4.07	6.52	..	4.92	5.57	5.05	4.56	4.45	1997
5.52	6.87	5.35	..	5.57	5.06	4.30	6.98	..	5.08	5.89	5.32	4.75	4.50	1998
5.76	7.07	5.55	..	..	5.44	4.55	7.52	..	5.48	6.09	5.86	5.10	4.94	1999
5.96	6.97	5.78	..	..	5.51	4.77	7.72	..	5.79	6.29	6.01	5.20	5.29	2000
6.17	7.23	6.16	..	..	5.84	4.99	8.10	..	6.17	6.40	6.29	5.57	5.48	2001
6.31	7.98	6.45	..	..	5.99	5.29	8.39	..	6.27	7.20	6.64	5.84	5.83	2002
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
245.1	302.1	251.4	332.4	273.7	223.4	165.5	280.0	305.2	247.7	226.6	197.2	186.6	216.8	1992
255.0	309.3	251.8	350.2	273.9	232.2	167.5	291.3	301.5	249.1	246.5	205.4	191.9	223.7	1993
254.3	324.6	252.1	367.2	278.4	238.1	169.9	297.9	307.1	249.5	249.7	208.4	195.9	227.6	1994
262.5	343.4	263.2	372.5	293.9	244.5	177.1	303.8	323.8	258.5	247.4	210.8	204.3	237.0	1995
274.5	366.4	275.4	398.5	307.0	253.5	182.4	312.5	349.7	266.2	264.7	220.0	191.5	241.8	1996
282.3	372.5	280.7	399.6	323.4	264.3	190.6	324.6	355.6	278.2	271.4	224.3	208.1	249.1	1997
297.3	399.2	293.7	416.2	340.9	280.3	203.6	340.0	367.3	289.1	280.7	254.8	218.9	258.3	1998
301.2	394.5	298.1	439.5	350.9	287.7	210.3	355.7	353.6	298.2	296.9	266.0	227.8	273.8	1999
313.7	409.4	312.9	453.3	371.0	293.6	219.2	365.2	369.8	308.0	301.1	273.4	237.7	275.3	2

E.13 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indus- tries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabricat- ed metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	400.8		412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	375.0
1993	418.9		431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	475.2	475.2	383.6	373.6	391.0
1994	430.1		443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	497.8	497.8	400.4	365.4	410.2
1995	445.4		461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	438.5
1996	464.0		487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	..	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	456.5
1997	483.5		497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	483.8
1998	506.1		532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	508.4
1999	525.5		547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	..	505.4
2000	550.9		569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	586.3	642.3	521.3	516.9	523.5
2001	582.4		598.1	592.4	579.3	415.5	790.7	606.2	..	622.8	690.0	544.0	..	541.9
2002	610.4		621.0	615.5	608.2	446.2	852.9	642.3	513.0	625.8	697.8	566.9	..	566.2
Hours worked														
1992	38.7		39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.8
1993	38.6		39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.6
1994	38.8		39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	..	38.5	38.7	40.2	40.0	40.1
1995	39.1		39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.3
1996	39.1		39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.1
1997	39.1		39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.2
1998	39.1		39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	..	39.9	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.1
1999	39.0		39.5	39.6	38.7	..	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	..	39.9
2000	38.9		39.5	39.6	38.6	42.0	..	39.6	40.0	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	39.7
2001	39.0		39.6	39.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	..	38.5	38.3	40.4	..	40.0
2002	38.9		39.5	39.5	38.7	43.5	..	40.3	39.6	38.6	38.3	40.2	..	39.9
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	10.21		10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	9.19
1993	10.68		10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.77
1994	10.94		11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	10.13
1995	11.37		11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	..	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.85
1996	11.83		12.16	11.89	11.80	8.62	..	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	11.34
1997	12.33		12.50	12.28	12.40	..	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	11.98
1998	12.90		13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	..	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.66
1999	13.49		13.85	13.68	13.40	..	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	12.67	12.63
2000	14.14		14.39	14.19	14.14	9.40	..	15.15	11.98	15.40	16.75	12.97	12.95	13.16
2001	14.95		15.08	14.92	14.99	9.42	19.18	15.02	..	16.12	17.94	13.45	..	13.58
2002	15.62		15.68	15.54	15.68	9.88	..	15.81	12.84	16.10	18.16	14.15	..	14.17
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	..	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.2
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	..	..	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	258.3	227.8	230.9	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	..	..	297.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	..	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	225.4	226.8	260.8	276.6
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	..	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	255.0	269.5	298.4
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	..	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4
2000	364.5	360.8	358.4	365.8	262.2	..	370.9	301.0	382.0	441.9	286.7	284.6	301.2	328.9
2001	388.8	380.6	389.5	389.5	280.4	..	396.3	..	419.7	459.8	319.3	305.7	324.6	348.3
2002	405.2	408.3	408.1	406.0	293.7	..	394.2	324.5	..	483.4	336.2	309.0	337.0	355.5
Hours worked														
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	36.9	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.5
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.1	..	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	..	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
2000	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.7	..	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.5	37.8	38.2
2001	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	..	38.0	..	37.1	37.6	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.4
2002	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.0	38.8	..	37.9	37.9	..	37.5	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	..	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.57	5.54	5.80
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	6.15	..	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	..	..	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	..	..	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	..	..	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	..	6.25	6.94	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	..	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.15	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.75
1999	9.37	9.09	9.02	9.42	6.78	..	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
2000	9.83	9.56	9.49	9.89	6.70	..	9.82	7.90	10.39	11.79	7.80	7.38	7.98	8.61
2001	10.48	10.30	10.27	10.53	7.10	..	10.43	..	11.24	12.24	8.33	7.94	8.59	9.09
2002	10.92	10.79	10.78	10.96	7.45	..	10.42	8.57	..	12.91	8.83	8.08	8.79	9.30
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	353.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	368.2	351.5	380.4	397.7
1996	389.3	430.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	..	464.8	332.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	384.9	373.9	399.3	437.8
1998	425.2	468.2	463.2	416.9	348.2	607								

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

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

E.13

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip- ment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and resta- urants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
418.7	400.3	427.4	441.5	389.9	324.8	302.0	408.1	485.5	449.3	370.8	418.5	397.4	369.5	1992
438.3	428.3	448.4	464.9	401.7	342.0	308.8	427.8	506.6	464.1	394.9	432.5	412.2	379.9	1993
445.3	436.3	449.3	490.8	409.8	356.7	307.1	448.0	535.3	478.4	395.6	438.3	420.2	389.9	1994
446.4	460.3	462.5	522.0	424.3	368.4	328.8	451.9	562.7	501.4	404.3	444.4	424.5	397.2	1995
466.0	492.9	478.4	538.5	445.8	383.2	357.8	461.1	592.5	515.4	420.3	457.3	453.5	410.0	1996
476.1	526.7	438.7	571.9	460.0	404.1	369.4	483.7	644.2	540.9	441.9	458.4	480.8	440.5	1997
515.7	558.3	463.7	567.1	474.1	424.8	395.5	501.9	664.9	570.6	444.8	465.8	509.6	474.1	1998
532.4	575.7	472.9	603.5	508.5	444.7	404.5	530.0	686.1	577.7	460.8	485.3	535.4	497.2	1999
556.5	597.2	514.6	620.0	549.4	461.1	436.7	559.8	732.3	615.6	470.5	500.5	561.7	539.7	2000
619.2	612.7	518.5	626.5	578.9	479.3	445.0	574.3	764.0	673.0	493.7	528.7	600.9	553.3	2001
641.4	636.6	556.9	643.9	611.3	505.4	448.5	583.6	833.5	709.2	508.8	549.4	625.7	606.5	2002
Hours worked														
39.3	40.1	39.7	38.5	40.4	40.1	42.5	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.7	31.9	38.6	39.3	1992
39.2	39.8	39.6	38.4	40.1	40.4	41.6	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.3	32.7	38.5	39.1	1993
39.4	39.9	39.8	38.7	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.1	36.3	38.5	38.1	33.4	38.5	39.6	1994
39.8	40.7	40.5	38.8	40.9	40.6	42.7	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	33.6	38.9	40.0	1995
39.6	41.0	40.4	39.2	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.8	36.6	38.9	38.5	33.8	39.1	39.9	1996
39.6	40.3	40.4	38.8	41.3	40.7	40.5	42.3	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	38.9	39.6	1997
39.6	40.9	40.4	38.9	41.6	40.7	41.3	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	39.1	40.0	1998
39.3	40.4	40.3	38.6	41.4	40.6	40.9	41.2	36.4	39.0	38.3	35.1	38.8	39.8	1999
39.2	40.0	40.5	38.6	41.7	40.4	41.2	41.0	36.2	38.8	38.2	35.1	38.7	39.5	2000
39.2	40.1	41.1	38.5	41.8	40.4	41.4	41.0	36.3	38.7	38.4	35.2	38.9	39.6	2001
38.8	39.7	40.5	38.6	41.4	40.6	41.4	40.9	36.3	38.7	38.6	35.6	39.0	39.5	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
10.54	9.93	10.81	11.39	9.61	7.86	7.07	9.86	13.29	11.51	9.58	12.70	10.17	9.50	1992
11.09	10.70	11.30	12.05	9.82	8.22	7.40	10.29	13.99	11.96	10.29	12.73	10.54	9.69	1993
11.26	10.94	11.15	12.51	10.05	8.55	7.52	10.61	14.60	12.35	10.36	12.59	10.78	9.93	1994
11.18	11.22	11.46	13.47	10.27	9.07	7.70	10.66	15.51	12.81	10.54	13.10	10.86	10.13	1995
11.74	11.98	11.82	13.76	10.84	9.37	8.70	10.76	16.34	13.21	11.01	13.36	11.52	10.44	1996
12.04	13.06	10.83	14.76	11.13	9.91	9.09	11.12	17.74	13.78	11.58	13.01	12.31	11.26	1997
13.03	13.58	11.47	14.54	11.40	10.44	9.59	11.65	18.34	14.58	11.61	13.26	12.99	11.92	1998
13.57	14.27	11.75	15.61	12.28	11.03	9.91	12.50	18.95	14.79	12.03	13.81	13.76	12.83	1999
14.19	14.93	12.59	16.05	13.14	11.40	10.55	13.20	20.26	15.81	12.30	14.25	14.39	13.93	2000
15.79	15.30	12.63	16.27	13.83	11.85	10.74	13.85	21.05	17.38	12.92	14.98	15.32	14.02	2001
16.54	16.04	13.77	16.69	14.76	12.35	10.85	14.14	23.00	18.14	13.34	15.41	15.88	14.99	2002
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
248.4	239.3	245.0	266.0	209.5	197.9	205.3	249.9	257.8	264.8	251.5	329.8	269.0	252.2	1992
265.1	248.4	244.3	288.8	217.4	211.1	216.3	263.5	274.6	276.6	265.0	338.9	277.8	268.2	1993
276.7	265.0	244.8	298.2	228.5	221.5	228.0	282.8	284.2	284.5	275.2	347.9	287.2	276.7	1994
279.8	259.9	281.2	321.8	236.9	227.3	235.6	288.9	303.0	293.6	281.7	351.8	294.4	297.7	1995
285.9	293.5	296.5	344.7	253.1	241.2	241.4	302.9	320.9	308.4	295.8	361.1	307.6	304.5	1996
304.8	302.4	262.8	357.2	273.2	255.8	269.3	313.5	351.1	326.4	324.8	362.4	319.0	315.1	1997
316.3	346.3	292.3	361.4	281.1	266.1	272.8	327.0	361.9	350.7	321.9	371.5	327.1	336.2	1998
354.4	361.3	311.8	366.4	306.5	276.5	278.6	352.0	378.0	369.0	332.7	386.3	344.1	359.7	1999
358.6	385.4	324.3	388.6	323.4	290.5	299.0	364.3	401.1	389.4	346.1	400.8	365.8	365.1	2000
415.7	401.7	330.5	397.1	348.0	306.7	310.3	388.6	433.2	422.8	361.5	422.5	388.2	380.1	2001
428.8	416.3	341.8	394.0	360.0	320.7	321.6	407.1	448.4	438.5	375.3	435.0	407.5	403.2	2002
Hours worked														
38.1	38.5	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.3	39.4	38.2	36.1	37.0	37.4	31.2	37.5	37.3	1992
38.2	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.4	38.4	39.2	38.3	36.2	37.2	37.3	31.9	37.4	37.4	1993
38.2	38.0	38.1	37.7	37.7	38.6	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.3	37.2	32.6	37.4	37.3	1994
38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.5	40.1	39.3	36.3	37.4	37.1	32.5	37.6	37.9	1995
38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.5	39.9	39.7	36.3	37.5	37.2	32.7	37.7	37.8	1996
38.4	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.6	38.7	39.0	40.3	36.5	37.4	36.8	33.7	37.5	37.6	1997
38.2	38.8	37.9	37.9	37.4	38.6	39.1	39.1	36.4	37.6	37.0	33.9	37.4	37.7	1998
38.2	38.4	38.3	37.8	37.8	38.5	39.4	39.4	36.4	37.5	37.0	33.8	37.7	37.7	1999
38.2	38.3	38.6	37.4	37.7	38.4	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.5	37.0	33.9	37.5	37.5	2000
38.2	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	39.4	39.0	36.3	37.5	37.2	34.1	37.7	37.8	2001
38.1	38.1	38.6	37.7	38.0	38.5	39.5	38.8	36.2	37.5	37.4	34.6	37.8	37.9	2002
Hourly earnings (£s)														
6.54	6.21	6.36	7.01	5.57	5.12	5.24	6.48	7.10	7.15	6.73	10.36	7.18	6.83	1992
6.93	6.53	6.43	7.63	5.81	5.47	5.54	6.79	7.57	7.46	7.10	10.41	7.40	7.19	1993
7.22	6.95	6.43	7.97	6.08	5.72	5.77	7.12	7.84	7.69	7.41	10.35	7.67	7.52	1994
7.29	6.76	7.37	8.49	6.25	5.88	5.86	7.29	8.35	7.85	7.57	10.82	7.82	7.88	1995
7.46	7.59	7.83	9.07	6.60	6.26	6.03	7.63	8.84	8.25	7.96	11.03	8.18	8.09	1996
7.95	7.82	6.80	9.42	7.24	6.60	6.80	7.74	9.61	8.72	8.81	10.74	8.51	8.43	1997
8.28	8.92	7.69	9.54	7.48	6.90	6.90	8.37	9.94	9.32	8.66	10.96	8.74	8.94	1998
9.28	9.40	8.14	9.68	8.11	7.24	7.08	8.86	10.40	9.82	8.96	11.41	9.13	9.55	1999
9.39	10.08	8.41	10.38	8.58	7.56	7.58	9.29	11.07	10.36	9.30	11.79	9.66	9.68	2000
10.88	10.41	8.66	10.42	9.16	7.99	7.91	9.91	11.94	11.29	9.76	12.36	10.20	10.06	2001
11.21	10.93	8.85	10.44	9.52	8.33	8.10	10.49	12.40	11.70	10.19	12.55	10.64	10.61	2002
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
373.7	369.6	375.4	377.4	348.8	269.7	252.8	352.1	371.0	367.2	347.0	365.6	300.7	315.3	1992
394.0	395.0	387.7	396.8	356.8	286.2	260.5	370.2	391.5	381.0	335.3	375.4	311.2	327.8	1993
401.0	405.3	386.2	415.9	366.8	298.4	266.2	389.7	409.9	392.1	341.3	383.5	320.7	336.5	1994
403.9	426.3	409.8	450.2	382.2	307.7	2><								

E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chemi- cals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabrica- ted metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
2000	464.1	448.5	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9
2001	490.5	469.9	463.9	504.7	314.7	591.6	432.4	377.2	523.3	582.1	413.2	412.0	421.9	458.7
2002	513.8	489.9	484.1	528.3	341.4	635.9	457.0	386.1	530.8	594.9	435.3	..	442.0	473.3
Hours worked														
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.0	45.1	43.2	42.0	40.9	39.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	42.0
2001	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.2	45.7	43.1	41.7	40.6	39.7	42.5	42.8	43.4	42.2
2002	40.9	41.6	41.6	40.3	46.5	44.2	42.8	41.6	40.5	39.8	42.5	..	42.7	41.7
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	..	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	6.62	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.26	9.18	9.40	10.49
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	6.92	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87
2002	12.50	11.75	11.62	13.06	7.25	..	10.63	9.23	13.06	14.93	10.25	..	10.32	11.32
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	..	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	..	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	..	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	..	275.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	..	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8
2000	343.7	312.1	307.9	349.5	244.9	..	303.7	231.0	354.6	399.3	262.0	269.1	275.4	307.8
2001	366.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	..	318.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	281.4	290.7	289.5	325.4
2002	383.4	355.0	351.8	388.2	281.2	..	325.8	257.0	430.8	438.5	303.1	290.4	306.0	334.0
Hours worked														
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	..	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	..	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	..	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	..	39.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8
2002	37.5	38.7	38.7	37.3	39.7	..	39.8	38.7	37.5	38.0	39.4	38.7	39.3	38.6
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	..	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	..	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.32	..	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.53	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	..	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	..	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	..	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	..	7.12	5.62	9.16	9.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.05	..	7.61	5.93	9.40	10.48	6.58	6.81	7.05	7.93
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	6.44	..	7.97	6.42	10.43	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
2002	10.22	9.17	9.08	10.40	7.01	..	8.19	6.63	11.47	11.55	7.69	7.46	7.79	8.66
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1	329.8	346.5
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	258.8	474.9	349.1	249.9	391.1	404.6	317.2			

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

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

E.14

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equipment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and resta- urants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
														MALE
														Weekly earnings (£s)
354.5	342.3	320.6	384.9	314.9	290.4	231.0	324.9	478.5	395.6	349.5	390.8	341.1	309.4	1992
369.1	354.9	325.5	405.3	320.7	304.6	233.2	340.4	498.8	405.8	375.5	403.2	354.0	319.9	1993
369.2	368.0	326.8	427.5	327.0	316.8	230.3	352.3	525.5	414.0	375.4	409.2	360.1	328.1	1994
369.0	387.2	335.3	444.6	341.3	327.4	245.0	356.9	554.5	434.6	383.7	415.3	364.4	336.5	1995
385.7	405.2	346.4	467.1	358.3	340.5	257.1	367.9	584.4	447.1	399.2	428.1	387.7	347.7	1996
393.9	426.5	335.6	485.1	373.2	358.1	272.0	386.2	634.8	469.8	416.5	416.8	409.4	389.3	1997
421.6	455.7	350.3	495.8	383.1	378.9	287.6	399.9	655.9	493.7	422.9	424.4	430.2	406.1	1998
428.5	460.8	354.6	526.6	400.6	395.1	297.1	423.3	678.1	504.3	438.5	448.7	448.7	422.2	1999
451.5	479.8	379.4	546.8	428.4	408.7	312.2	442.3	717.5	539.6	449.6	453.9	482.9	453.7	2000
499.1	495.8	388.3	547.2	455.1	426.0	323.6	459.0	754.1	588.9	474.9	477.8	513.6	470.4	2001
525.3	513.3	419.1	576.6	481.7	450.6	330.7	459.9	820.5	618.7	489.6	496.8	535.6	518.3	2002
														Hours worked
40.9	41.9	42.7	40.4	43.5	41.6	42.1	44.9	36.5	40.6	39.2	33.9	39.8	41.3	1992
40.9	41.4	42.2	40.3	43.2	41.8	41.9	44.6	36.5	40.6	38.8	34.5	39.7	41.2	1993
41.0	41.8	43.0	40.3	43.6	41.9	41.7	45.2	36.7	41.0	38.7	35.1	39.6	41.9	1994
41.6	42.9	43.3	40.8	44.3	42.0	42.4	45.6	36.7	41.3	38.8	34.8	39.8	42.0	1995
41.6	42.3	43.2	41.0	44.0	42.1	41.9	45.5	36.8	41.1	39.1	35.0	39.9	41.8	1996
41.6	42.4	43.4	40.4	44.9	41.9	41.4	46.2	36.7	41.2	38.9	36.5	40.0	41.2	1997
41.1	43.2	43.3	40.6	45.3	42.0	42.1	45.7	36.7	41.1	38.8	36.5	40.1	41.9	1998
40.5	42.0	43.1	40.6	44.8	41.7	41.7	45.2	36.5	40.8	38.8	36.4	39.8	41.8	1999
40.6	42.0	43.2	39.9	45.0	41.5	41.6	44.9	36.4	40.4	38.6	36.3	39.7	41.0	2000
40.5	41.9	43.3	40.4	45.0	41.5	41.8	44.7	36.5	40.5	38.8	36.4	39.9	41.0	2001
39.8	41.2	42.9	40.4	44.2	41.6	41.9	43.9	36.4	40.4	38.8	36.8	40.0	41.0	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
8.56	8.13	7.41	9.50	7.09	6.81	5.27	7.15	12.97	9.58	8.91	10.97	8.44	7.40	1992
8.96	8.55	7.61	10.04	7.26	7.11	5.39	7.51	13.66	9.89	9.67	11.09	8.81	7.61	1993
8.97	8.78	7.47	10.57	7.35	7.37	5.55	7.66	14.21	10.08	9.69	10.98	8.97	7.72	1994
8.85	9.00	7.73	10.92	7.65	7.79	5.72	7.72	15.18	10.50	9.89	11.77	9.11	8.03	1995
9.26	9.48	7.99	11.41	8.07	8.06	6.06	7.97	16.01	10.86	10.29	12.05	9.64	8.31	1996
9.48	10.06	7.71	12.09	8.28	8.52	6.52	8.23	17.38	11.34	10.72	11.33	10.19	9.46	1997
10.25	10.52	8.07	12.18	8.44	9.02	6.83	8.58	17.98	11.97	10.88	11.57	10.69	9.63	1998
10.58	10.98	8.22	12.97	8.92	9.52	7.14	9.23	18.68	12.33	11.28	12.09	11.26	10.16	1999
11.10	11.43	8.73	13.72	9.50	9.83	7.46	9.66	19.77	13.31	11.63	12.49	12.04	11.09	2000
12.32	11.84	8.97	13.56	10.09	10.25	7.75	10.21	20.70	14.58	12.31	13.09	12.71	11.38	2001
13.19	12.44	9.75	14.31	10.87	10.74	7.86	10.44	22.54	15.19	12.73	13.49	13.23	12.27	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
215.7	228.8	213.8	263.8	207.4	193.6	165.9	249.1	257.5	259.3	248.8	320.9	251.1	226.5	1992
226.3	239.8	217.9	286.6	215.4	206.6	172.2	265.9	274.0	270.5	262.5	330.3	258.7	241.9	1993
233.8	254.6	216.6	296.9	227.1	215.8	181.6	281.8	283.6	276.8	272.3	338.8	266.7	250.0	1994
234.0	256.6	241.3	320.2	234.2	221.4	183.1	288.1	302.3	284.6	278.4	343.3	270.1	268.8	1995
240.7	278.9	258.5	343.2	250.0	235.4	190.7	299.2	320.2	299.5	292.4	353.0	281.7	275.7	1996
249.7	291.6	240.4	355.3	270.6	249.2	207.6	306.9	350.2	315.1	320.2	348.3	294.3	286.4	1997
264.3	321.7	262.8	358.9	277.3	259.5	216.0	319.9	361.0	338.6	318.9	359.0	301.1	303.4	1998
286.4	331.6	277.6	366.1	304.9	270.2	228.3	343.7	377.2	356.2	329.2	374.1	317.5	327.7	1999
294.2	350.2	289.9	388.9	321.5	282.9	256.6	399.7	399.7	376.2	376.2	343.0	387.9	339.7	2000
333.9	364.0	301.6	397.0	344.7	298.9	248.1	377.6	432.8	408.3	358.2	408.3	361.5	346.0	2001
342.1	383.6	313.3	392.8	358.5	312.6	257.2	391.7	447.1	423.6	372.7	422.0	379.0	371.3	2002
														Hours worked
39.2	39.2	38.9	37.9	37.7	38.4	39.2	39.0	36.1	37.2	37.5	31.6	37.7	37.7	1992
39.3	38.8	38.9	37.8	37.6	38.6	38.9	38.9	36.2	37.4	37.3	32.3	37.6	37.9	1993
39.4	39.4	39.5	37.8	38.0	38.8	39.3	39.8	36.2	37.5	37.2	32.9	37.7	37.8	1994
39.8	39.9	39.5	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.6	39.8	36.3	37.7	37.2	32.8	38.0	38.2	1995
39.6	39.8	39.3	38.1	38.6	38.7	39.6	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.3	32.9	38.0	38.2	1996
39.6	40.1	39.5	37.9	38.0	38.8	39.1	40.7	36.5	37.8	36.9	34.1	37.8	38.0	1997
39.6	39.8	39.1	37.9	37.7	38.8	39.3	39.7	36.4	37.9	37.1	34.2	37.8	38.1	1998
39.3	39.1	39.2	37.8	37.9	38.6	39.4	39.8	36.4	37.8	37.0	34.1	38.0	38.2	1999
39.2	39.0	39.3	37.4	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.7	36.2	37.8	37.1	34.2	37.8	37.9	2000
39.1	39.2	39.1	38.1	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.6	36.3	37.8	37.2	34.4	38.0	38.1	2001
38.8	38.8	39.2	37.7	38.1	38.6	39.6	39.2	36.2	37.7	37.5	34.8	38.1	38.1	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
5.51	5.84	5.42	6.96	5.48	5.00	4.25	6.28	7.09	6.99	6.63	9.90	6.71	6.08	1992
5.74	6.20	5.56	7.58	5.73	5.32	4.40	6.60	7.55	7.26	7.02	10.02	6.91	6.44	1993
5.91	6.43	5.47	7.93	6.00	5.55	4.66	6.89	7.82	7.47	7.31	9.93	7.12	6.72	1994
5.88	6.44	6.13	8.46	6.14	5.71	4.60	7.09	8.33	7.57	7.47	10.44	7.11	7.03	1995
6.08	7.00	6.60	9.03	6.49	6.09	4.78	7.36	8.82	7.95	7.85	10.68	7.43	7.22	1996
6.31	7.27	6.09	9.36	7.10	6.40	5.22	7.51	9.59	8.33	8.66	10.18	7.79	7.57	1997
6.67	8.08	6.71	9.48	7.32	6.70	5.44	8.08	9.91	8.91	8.56	10.48	7.97	7.97	1998
7.29	8.49	7.09	9.68	8.04	7.05	5.78	8.58	10.37	9.42	8.85	10.95	8.36	8.59	1999
7.50	8.98	7.37	10.39	8.52	7.35	5.99	8.99	11.03	9.94	9.21	11.31	8.86	8.75	2000
8.52	9.29	7.72	10.42	9.04	7.76	6.31	9.51	11.92	10.83	9.66	11.85	9.37	9.07	2001
8.77	9.90	8.01	10.42	9.44	8.09	6.49	10.00	12.36	11.23	10.11	12.09	9.79	9.70	2002
														Hourly earnings (£s)
315.3	329.2	299.5	358.4	304.3	256.7	199.7	310.4	369.3	343.8	307.1	350.8	276.6	278.3	1992
330.5	342.5	304.1	377.6	309.1	271.0	203.9	325.7	389.1	354.7	326.8	360.6			

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	116.3	2.4	120.4	2.2
	2000 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	116.0	4.2	119.8	2.8
	Q2	117.4	3.5	120.6	2.8
	Q3	115.4	1.3	120.2	1.7
	Q4	116.5	0.6	121.0	1.7
	2003 Q1	117.3	1.1	121.8	1.6
	Q2 P	115.0	-2.0	..	..
	2001 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	116.6	5.1		
	Feb	115.7	3.8		
	Mar	115.9	3.7		
	Apr	116.0	2.6		
	May	115.0	0.9		
	Jun	121.1	7.0		
	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	116.2	-0.3		
	Feb	116.4	0.7		
	Mar	119.3	3.0		
	Apr P	114.4	-1.4		
	May P	115.5	0.4		
	Jun P	115.2	-4.9		
Three months ending	2001 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	116.3	4.8		
	Feb	116.2	4.7		
	Mar	116.0	4.2		
	Apr	115.8	3.3		
	May	115.6	2.4		
	Jun	117.4	3.5		
	Jul	117.3	3.0		
	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	116.3	0.0		
	Feb	116.4	0.2		
	Mar	117.3	1.1		
	Apr P	116.7	0.7		
	May P	116.4	0.7		
	Jun P	115.0	-2.0		

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.

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

EARNINGS E.31

	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	114.6	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	116.8	105.2	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
2002	133.6	120.0	114.9	131.6	125.3	116.4	..	144.3	120.0	103.8	124.8	127.8	129.2	124.0
Quarterly averages														
2001 Q3	129.6	117.0	112.0	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.5	105.2	121.2	123.5	124.7	126.0
2001 Q4	130.2	117.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.0	..	141.2	117.7	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	118.5	104.5	123.3	130.2	127.9	128.0
2002 Q2	133.3	120.0	114.7	130.8	125.0	115.8	..	141.5	120.0	104.9	124.7	124.1	130.6	129.0
2002 Q3	134.4	121.0	115.1	132.0	125.8	117.4	..	145.9	120.3	102.9	125.6	128.1	128.1	130.0
2002 Q4	135.5	121.0	115.5	133.9	126.5	117.8	..	149.5	121.0	104.8	125.7	128.8	130.0	131.0
2003 Q1	137.9	121.0	116.4	135.4	127.6	..	..	150.1	121.5	106.3	126.8	..	130.7	132.0
2003 Q2	138.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003 Q3	138.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Jun	129.0	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.3	125.0
2001 Jul	129.2	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.7	125.0
2001 Aug	129.6	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
2001 Sep	130.1	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
2001 Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Nov	130.1	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
2001 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
2002 Feb	131.3	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.2	123.2	..	127.6	128.0
2002 Mar	131.6	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	104.9	123.7	..	129.7	128.0
2002 Apr	132.9	..	114.6	..	..	115.8	..	..	119.7	105.6	124.6	..	129.8	128.0
2002 May	133.3	..	114.7	130.8	..	..	..	..	119.9	105.0	124.7	..	131.8	129.0
2002 Jun	133.8	120.0	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.3	104.2	124.8	..	130.2	129.0
2002 Jul	134.0	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	..	..	120.3	100.2	125.6	..	127.9	129.0
2002 Aug	134.5	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.3	101.9	125.6	..	127.3	130.0
2002 Sep	134.6	121.0	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.4	106.7	125.7	..	129.1	130.0
2002 Oct	135.2	..	115.4	..	..	117.8	..	..	121.0	106.1	125.9	..	128.6	130.0
2002 Nov	135.4	..	115.3	133.9	..	..	..	..	121.0	105.9	125.7	..	129.6	131.0
2002 Dec	136.0	121.0	115.8	..	..	..	..	..	121.0	102.2	125.4	..	131.9	131.0
2003 Jan	136.2	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.4	104.6	126.7	..	130.7	131.0
2003 Feb	137.2	..	116.8	135.4	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.0	126.7	..	130.4	132.0
2003 Mar	140.4	121.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.5	126.8	..	131.1	132.0
2003 Apr	136.4	..	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.2	..	..	132.7	132.0
2003 May R	137.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.4	..	..	..	..
2003 Jun P	137.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
2002	3	3	3	4	4	2	..	6	3	-1	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
2001 Q3	4	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
2001 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
2002 Q2	4	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	2	3	3
2002 Q3	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	2	-2	4	4	3	3
2002 Q4	4	3	2	4	3	2	..	6	3	0	3	3	4	3
2003 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	..	..	7	3	2	3	..	2	3
2003 Q2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003 Q3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
2001 Jun	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	4
2001 Jul	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	..	3	4
2001 Aug	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
2001 Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	4	4
2001 Oct	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
2001 Nov	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2001 Dec	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	3
2002 Jan	3	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	4
2002 Feb	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	-2	4	..	3	4
2002 Mar	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	5	..	5	3
2002 Apr	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	0	4	..	3	3
2002 May	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	-1	4	..	5	3
2002 Jun	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	4	..	3	3
2002 Jul	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-5	4	..	3	3
2002 Aug	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	3
2002 Sep	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	3	3
2002 Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
2002 Nov	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
2002 Dec	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	4	3
2003 Jan	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
2003 Feb	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	2	3
2003 Mar	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	3
2003 Apr	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	3
2003 May R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
2003 Jun 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

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	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998) Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.6	6.4	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.9	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,088.4	..	..	..	831.6	256.8	3.6	5.1	1.8
2001) Annual averages	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.2	4.6	1.7	970.1	..	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.6
2002) Annual averages	958.8	723.8	235.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	946.8	..	..	..	717.2	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	952.0	-10.9	-7.5	..	726.0	226.0	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	950.8	-1.2	-8.7	..	725.5	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	947.0	-3.8	-5.3	..	721.7	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.7	7.7	0.9	..	726.2	228.5	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.0	4.3	1.6	960.3	5.6	3.2	..	729.0	231.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
2001 Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4	..	733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2	..	724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4	..	721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2	..	719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2	..	723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1	..	719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4	..	720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1	..	718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6	..	715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4	..	715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1	..	712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002 Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4	..	710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2	..	705.3	229.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003 Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3	..	702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003 Feb 13	1,012.8	763.9	248.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	938.1	5.7	-0.2	..	706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003 Mar 13	992.3	747.9	244.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.0	0.9	1.3	..	705.7	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
2003 Apr 10	966.1	726.4	239.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	941.1	2.1	2.9	..	706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
2003 May 8	957.8	720.9	236.9	3.1	4.4	1.7	950.3	9.2	4.1	..	713.8	236.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
2003 Jun 12 R	939.2	705.3	233.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	948.0	-2.3	3.0	..	712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7
Jul 10 P	946.3	701.4	244.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	939.2	-8.8	-0.6	..	705.6	233.6	3.1	4.3	1.7
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ		
1998) Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.4	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.5	6.3	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.8	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.3	..	..	..	799.6	246.8	3.5	5.0	1.8
2001) Annual averages	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.1	4.5	1.6
2002) Annual averages	922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	910.4	..	..	..	689.4	221.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Jul 11	917.8	687.3	230.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	912.3	-2.6	-1.6	..	691.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Aug 8	924.4	687.1	237.3	3.1	4.3	1.7	907.5	-4.8	-2.0	..	687.9	219.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Sep 12	899.5	670.3	229.2	3.0	4.2	1.7	909.3	1.8	-1.9	..	688.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Oct 10	872.9	653.8	219.1	2.9	4.1	1.6	907.0	-2.3	-1.8	..	685.9	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Nov 14	872.1	657.3	214.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	903.5	-3.5	-1.3	..	683.2	220.3	3.0	4.3	1.6
2002 Dec 12	885.4	671.1	214.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	899.8	-3.7	-3.2	..	678.4	221.4	3.0	4.3	1.6
2003 Jan 9	962.5	728.1	234.5	3.2	4.6	1.7	897.4	-2.4	-3.2	..	675.9	221.5	3.0	4.2	1.6
2003 Feb 13	977.7	736.5	241.1	3.3	4.6	1.8	903.4	6.0	0.0	..	679.6	223.8	3.0	4.3	1.6
2003 Mar 13	957.7	721.0	236.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	904.4	1.0	1.5	..	679.4	225.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003 Apr 10	932.4	700.2	232.1	3.1	4.4	1.7	906.7	2.3	3.1	..	680.2	226.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
2003 May 8	924.0	694.6	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	915.2	8.5	3.9	..	687.1	228.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
2003 Jun 12 R	904.7	679.0	225.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	913.1	-2.1	2.9	..	685.8	227.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
Jul 10 P	910.0	674.7	235.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	905.4	-7.7	-0.4	..	679.7	225.7	3.1	4.3	1.6
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DDPM	ZMPJ	ZMPL
1998) Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.2	10.6	3.1	83.3	..	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.1	10.5	3.1
1999) Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.2	10.6	3.2	79.9	..	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.1	10.5	3.1
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.4	2.8	72.2	..	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.3	2.7
2001) Annual averages	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.8	8.8	2.5	62.8	..	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.7	8.7	2.4
2002) Annual averages	59.0	46.6	12.4	5.3	7.8	2.4	58.0	..	..	..	46.0	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
2002 Jul 11	58.7	45.8	13.0	5.3	7.7	2.5	58.3	-0.6	-0.3	..	46.2	12.1	5.3	7.8	2.4
2002 Aug 8	57.8	44.7	13.1	5.2	7.5	2.6	57.7	-0.6	-0.3	..	45.8	11.9	5.2	7.7	2.3
2002 Sep 12	55.6	43.0	12.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	57.1	-0.6	-0.6	..	45.2	11.9	5.2	7.6	2.3
2002 Oct 10	53.5	41.7	11.8	4.8	7.0	2.3	56.1	-1.0	-0.7	..	44.2	11.9	5.1	7.4	2.3
2002 Nov 14	53.7	42.4	11.3	4.8	7.1	2.2	55.2	-0.9	-0.8	..	43.5	11.7	5.0	7.3	2.3
2002 Dec 12	54.6	43.2	11.3	4.9	7.3	2.2	54.8	-0.4	-0.8	..	42.9	11.9	4.9	7.2	2.3
2003 Jan 9	60.3	47.7	12.6	5.4	8.0	2.5	54.5	-0.3	-0.5	..	42.8	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3
2003 Feb 13	59.6	46.9	12.7	5.4	7.9	2.5	54.3	-0.2	-0.3	..	42.6	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3
2003 Mar 13	57.9	45.4	12.5	5.2	7.6	2.4	54.0	-0.3	-0.3	..	42.3	11.7	4.9	7.1	2.3
2003 Apr 10	56.1	43.8	12.2	5.1	7.4	2.4	53.7	-0.3	-0.3	..	42.1	11.6	4.9	7.1	2.3
2003 May 8	55.5	43.7	11.8	5.0	7.3	2.3	54.3	0.6	0.0	..	42.7	11.6	4.9	7.2	2.3
2003 Jun 12 R	52.8														

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female								
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB
1998) Annual	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) 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)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.4	6.3	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1
2001)	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.8	2.0	96.0	..	..	74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	1.9
2002)	90.1	69.0	21.1	3.7	5.3	1.9	88.8	..	..	68.4	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
2002 Jul 11	89.3	67.9	21.4	3.7	5.2	1.9	89.0	-0.2	-0.1	68.6	20.4	3.7	5.3	1.8
Aug 8	89.8	67.6	22.2	3.7	5.2	2.0	88.2	-0.8	-0.2	67.9	20.3	3.6	5.2	1.8
Sep 12	87.4	66.1	21.3	3.6	5.1	1.9	88.5	0.3	-0.2	68.1	20.4	3.7	5.3	1.8
Oct 10	84.2	64.0	20.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	88.0	-0.5	-0.3	67.6	20.4	3.6	5.2	1.8
Nov 14	84.0	64.3	19.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	87.4	-0.6	-0.3	67.1	20.3	3.6	5.2	1.8
Dec 12	86.4	66.5	19.9	3.6	5.1	1.8	86.9	-0.5	-0.5	66.5	20.4	3.6	5.1	1.8
2003 Jan 9	93.5	71.8	21.7	3.9	5.6	1.9	86.2	-0.7	-0.6	65.9	20.3	3.6	5.1	1.8
Feb 13	93.9	71.9	22.0	3.9	5.6	2.0	86.0	-0.2	-0.5	65.8	20.2	3.6	5.1	1.8
Mar 13	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
Apr 10	87.4	66.7	20.7	3.6	5.2	1.8	84.7	-0.6	-0.5	64.5	20.2	3.5	5.0	1.8
May 8	86.4	65.9	20.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	86.0	1.3	0.0	65.6	20.4	3.6	5.1	1.8
Jun 12 R	84.4	64.2	20.2	3.5	5.0	1.8	85.6	-0.4	0.1	65.3	20.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
Jul 10 P	84.4	63.5	20.9	3.5	4.9	1.9	84.3	-1.3	-0.1	64.3	20.0	3.5	5.0	1.8
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD
1998) Annual	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) 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)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.4	4.9	1.8	69.4	..	..	52.3	17.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001)	64.4	47.9	16.5	3.1	4.5	1.7	63.7	..	..	47.5	16.2	3.1	4.4	1.7
2002)	59.4	44.2	15.2	2.9	4.1	1.6	58.7	..	..	43.8	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.5
2002 Jul 11	58.5	43.2	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	58.5	-0.3	-0.2	43.7	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Aug 8	59.1	43.4	15.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	58.2	-0.3	-0.2	43.6	14.6	2.9	4.1	1.5
Sep 12	57.3	42.1	15.2	2.8	3.9	1.6	58.5	0.3	-0.1	43.7	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Oct 10	55.0	40.6	14.4	2.7	3.8	1.5	58.4	-0.1	0.0	43.6	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Nov 14	54.5	40.7	13.9	2.7	3.8	1.4	58.2	-0.2	0.0	43.4	14.8	2.9	4.1	1.5
Dec 12	56.1	41.9	14.1	2.8	3.9	1.5	57.8	-0.4	-0.2	42.9	14.9	2.8	4.0	1.5
2003 Jan 9	61.9	46.0	15.9	3.0	4.3	1.6	57.2	-0.6	-0.4	42.3	14.9	2.8	4.0	1.5
Feb 13	63.7	47.2	16.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	57.9	0.7	-0.1	42.8	15.1	2.8	4.0	1.6
Mar 13	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
Apr 10	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
May 8	60.8	45.1	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	59.8	1.0	0.6	44.2	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6
Jun 12 R	59.6	44.1	15.5	2.9	4.1	1.6	60.1	0.3	0.6	44.5	15.6	3.0	4.2	1.6
Jul 10 P	59.9	43.8	16.2	2.9	4.1	1.7	59.8	-0.3	0.3	44.2	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
1998) Annual	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) 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)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.7	2.2	108.0	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2001)	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.8	5.3	2.0	99.0	..	..	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
2002)	94.6	71.9	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.7	..	..	71.4	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
2002 Jul 11	94.3	71.2	23.1	3.5	5.0	1.9	93.1	-0.2	-0.2	71.0	22.1	3.5	5.0	1.8
Aug 8	95.9	72.0	23.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	92.6	-0.5	-0.2	70.8	21.8	3.5	4.9	1.8
Sep 12	94.3	71.0	23.2	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.1	0.5	-0.1	71.1	22.0	3.5	5.0	1.8
Oct 10	90.9	68.8	22.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	93.7	0.6	0.2	71.5	22.2	3.5	5.0	1.8
Nov 14	90.0	68.6	21.4	3.4	4.8	1.7	93.9	0.2	0.4	71.7	22.2	3.5	5.0	1.8
Dec 12	91.1	69.7	21.4	3.4	4.9	1.8	94.0	0.1	0.3	71.6	22.4	3.5	5.0	1.8
2003 Jan 9	98.7	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.3	1.9	94.0	0.0	0.1	71.7	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8
Feb 13	100.5	76.7	23.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	95.2	1.2	0.4	72.5	22.7	3.6	5.1	1.9
Mar 13	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
Apr 10	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
May 8	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
Jun 12 R	95.1	72.2	22.9	3.6	5.0	1.9	95.7	-0.4	0.0	72.6	23.1	3.6	5.1	1.9
Jul 10 P	95.9	72.1	23.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	94.9	-0.8	-0.2	72.0	22.9	3.6	5.0	1.9
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
1998) Annual	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) 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)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.4	3.3	1.4
2001)	55.7	41.0	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	55.0	..	..	40.6	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002)	57.3	41.9	15.3	2.1	2.9	1.3	56.5	..	..	41.6	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002 Jul 11	57.0	41.5	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.4	0.1	0.3	42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Aug 8	57.7	41.8	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	57.4	0.0	0.2	42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Sep 12	56.4	40.9	15.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Oct 10	54.7	39.8	14.9	2.0	2.7	1.2	57.2	-0.2	-0.1	42.1	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2
Nov 14	54.2	39.7	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	56.7	-0.5	-0.2	41.8	14.9	2.1	2.9	1.2
Dec 12	55.3	40.8	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	56.6	-0.1	-0.3	41.5	15.1	2.1	2.8	1.2
2003 Jan 9	61.1	44.9	16.2	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.8	0.2	-0.1	41.4	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.3
Feb 13	63.7	46.4	17.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	57.8	1.0	0.4	42.1	15.7	2.2	2.9	1.3
Mar 13	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
Apr 10	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
May 8	60.2	43.8	16.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	59.5	0.8	0.6	43.3	16.2	2.2	3.0	1.3
Jun 12 R	58.6	42.6	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	59.4	-0.1	0.5	43.3	16.1	2.2	3.0	1.3
Jul 10 P	58.4	42.1	16.3	2.2	2.9	1.3	58.9	-0.5	0.1	42.9	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			Male	Female	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		All	Male			
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	225.4	..	..		165.9	59.5	5.2	6.8	3.1
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..		149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..		129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2
2001) Annual averages	155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	2.0	154.9	..	..		113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0
2002) Annual averages	167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..		120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Jul 11	168.2	121.3	46.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.2	0.7	0.2		121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Aug 8	169.1	121.2	47.9	3.6	4.7	2.3	166.8	-0.4	0.3		120.8	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Sep 12	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.2	0.4	0.2		121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Oct 10	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.5	0.3	0.1		121.2	46.3	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Nov 14	165.8	119.4	46.4	3.6	4.6	2.2	167.3	-0.2	0.2		121.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Dec 12	166.0	120.0	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.5	0.2	0.1		121.1	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2
2003 Jan 9	170.4	123.3	47.1	3.7	4.8	2.3	168.0	0.5	0.2		121.2	46.8	3.6	4.7	2.2
2003 Feb 13	174.2	125.7	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	169.9	1.9	0.9		122.4	47.5	3.6	4.8	2.3
2003 Mar 13	174.0	125.4	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	171.0	1.1	1.2		123.0	48.0	3.7	4.8	2.3
2003 Apr 10	173.5	124.8	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	172.3	1.3	1.4		123.7	48.6	3.7	4.8	2.3
2003 May 8	174.7	125.6	49.1	3.8	4.9	2.4	173.2	0.9	1.1		124.3	48.9	3.7	4.8	2.3
2003 Jun 12 R	173.6	124.9	48.7	3.7	4.9	2.3	172.9	-0.3	0.6		124.1	48.8	3.7	4.8	2.3
Jul 10 P	172.8	123.2	49.6	3.7	4.8	2.4	171.8	-1.1	-0.2		123.1	48.7	3.7	4.8	2.3
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..		80.8	25.3	2.6	3.8	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..		72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..		59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001) Annual averages	67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	..	..		50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
2002) Annual averages	72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..		53.2	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jul 11	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.0	0.2	0.3		53.9	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Aug 8	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	71.9	-0.1	0.1		53.8	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Sep 12	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.3	0.4	0.2		54.1	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Oct 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.2	-0.1	0.1		53.9	18.3	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Nov 14	70.5	52.3	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.3	0.2		54.1	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Dec 12	71.5	53.7	17.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.0	0.1		54.0	18.5	1.7	2.3	0.9
2003 Jan 9	78.1	58.4	19.6	1.8	2.5	1.0	72.4	-0.1	0.1		53.8	18.6	1.7	2.3	0.9
2003 Feb 13	81.0	60.2	20.7	1.9	2.6	1.0	73.9	1.5	0.5		54.9	19.0	1.7	2.4	1.0
2003 Mar 13	79.8	59.4	20.4	1.9	2.6	1.0	75.1	1.2	0.9		55.7	19.4	1.7	2.4	1.0
2003 Apr 10	78.6	58.3	20.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	75.9	0.8	1.2		56.2	19.7	1.8	2.4	1.0
2003 May 8	77.0	57.2	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	76.5	0.6	0.9		56.7	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0
2003 Jun 12 R	74.8	55.5	19.3	1.7	2.4	1.0	76.6	0.1	0.5		56.8	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0
Jul 10 P	75.2	55.4	19.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	76.3	-0.3	0.1		56.6	19.7	1.8	2.5	1.0
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	84.0	..	..		62.5	21.5	3.4	4.7	1.9
1999) Annual averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..		56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	61.8	..	..		45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4
2001) Annual averages	53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	3.0	1.2	52.7	..	..		39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.1
2002) Annual averages	50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.1	..	..		37.1	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1
2002 Jul 11	48.4	35.7	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	50.3	-0.5	-0.2		37.2	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1
2002 Aug 8	49.4	35.8	13.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	50.1	-0.2	-0.2		36.9	13.2	2.0	2.7	1.1
2002 Sep 12	47.9	34.7	13.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	49.6	-0.5	-0.4		36.5	13.1	1.9	2.7	1.1
2002 Oct 10	47.1	34.4	12.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	49.5	-0.1	-0.3		36.5	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.1
2002 Nov 14	47.4	34.8	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.8	-0.7	-0.4		36.0	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1
2002 Dec 12	48.5	35.9	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.4	-0.4	-0.4		35.7	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003 Jan 9	54.1	39.7	14.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.2	-0.2	-0.4		35.5	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003 Feb 13	55.3	40.6	14.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	48.6	0.4	-0.1		35.7	12.9	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003 Mar 13	53.2	39.0	14.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.7	0.1	0.1		35.7	13.0	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003 Apr 10	50.5	37.2	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	48.9	0.2	0.2		35.9	13.0	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003 May 8	49.2	36.4	12.8	1.9	2.7	1.1	49.7	0.8	0.4		36.5	13.2	1.9	2.7	1.1
2003 Jun 12 R	47.7	35.3	12.4	1.9	2.6	1.0	49.9	0.2	0.4		36.7	13.2	2.0	2.7	1.1
Jul 10 P	47.6	34.9	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	49.4	-0.5	0.2		36.4	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.1
England	VASR			VASS			BWK				ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN
1998) Annual averages	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,083.0	..	..		824.4	258.7	4.3	6.1	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,002.8	..	..		764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
2000) Annual averages	882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..		664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001) Annual averages	783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..		588.3	185.9	3.0	4.3	1.6
2002) Annual averages	770.1	578.5	191.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	761.3	..	..		573.7	187.6	3.0	4.1	1.6
2002 Jul 11	764.6	571.1	193.5	3.0	4.1	1.6	763.9	-1.5	-0.5		576.0	187.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
2002 Aug 8	770.3	570.6	199.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	759.7	-4.2	-1.2		573.1	186.6	3.0	4.1	1.6
2002 Sep 12	754.9	560.1	194.8	2.9	4.0	1.6	760.9	1.2	-1.5		573.4	187.5	3.0	4.1	1.6
2002 Oct 10	732.9	546.1	186.8	2.8	3.9	1.6	759.5	-1.4	-1.5		571.7	187.8	3.0	4.1	1.6
2002 Nov 14	730.6	548.0	182.6	2.8	3.9	1.5	756.5	-3.0	-1.1		569.5	187.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
2002 Dec 12	742.4	560.2	182.2	2.9	4.0	1.5	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	1.7	752.0	-2.2	-2.5		563.7	188.3	2.9	4.1	1.6
2003 Feb 13	816.4	612.3	204.1	3.2	4.4	1.7	758.1	6.1	0.5		567.6	190.5	2.9	4.1	1.6
2003 Mar 13	801.5	600.8	200.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	759.7	1.6	1.8		568.0	191.7	3.0	4.1	1.6
2003 Apr 10	782.5	585.2	197.3	3.0	4.2	1.7	761.6	1.9	3.2		568.6	193.0	3.0	4.1	1.6
2003 May 8	776.4	581.2	195.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	768.9	7.3	3.6		574.5	194.4	3.0	4.1	1.6
2003 Jun 12 R	759.4	567.6	191.8	3.0	4.1	1.6	766.7	-2.2	2.3		573.0	193.7	3.0	4.1	1.6
Jul 10 P	760.5	562.1	198.4	3.0	4.1	1.7	760.1	-6.6	-0.5		567.7	192.4	3.0	4.1	1.6

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

F.1

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a														
CLAIMANT COUNT															RATE ^b														
Government Office Regions			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													
1998)	Annual		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)	averages		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	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													
	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		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		45.2	34.7	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	45.9	0.4	0.1	35.1	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8													
	Jun 12 R		43.6	33.4	10.2	3.4	4.9	1.7	45.8	-0.1	0.1	35.0	10.8	3.5	5.2	1.8													
Jul 10 P			44.5	33.5	11.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	45.3	-0.5	-0.1	34.6	10.7	3.5	5.1	1.7													
Scotland			BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ													
1998)	Annual		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)	averages		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	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													
	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		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		102.4	78.7	23.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	100.5	0.8	0.3	77.5	23.0	3.8	5.6	1.8													
	Jun 12 R		101.7	78.0	23.8	3.9	5.6	1.9	100.7	0.2	0.5	77.9	22.8	3.8	5.6	1.8													
Jul 10 P			105.0	79.1	25.9	4.0	5.7	2.1	99.9	-0.8	0.1	77.3	22.6	3.8	5.6	1.8													
Northern Ireland			BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR													
1998)	Annual		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)	averages		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	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													
	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		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		33.8	26.3	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.0	0.7	0.1	26.7	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3													
	Jun 12 R		34.4	26.3	8.1	4.3	6.0	2.2	34.9	-0.1	0.1	26.8	8.1	4.3	6.1	2.2													
Jul 10 P			36.3	26.7	9.6	4.5	6.0	2.6	33.8	-1.1	-0.2	25.9	7.9	4.2	5.9	2.2													

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 national and regional rates are calculated using denominator = claimant count plus workforce jobs, with mid-2002 estimates used to calculate figures for January 2002 onward and earlier years based on the corresponding mid-year estimates. These rates are not consistent with the sub-regional percentages in Tables F.11, F.12, F.13 and F.14., which reflect the claimant count figures as proportions of the resident working age population.

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.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			All ages						18-24							
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA		GEZC				GEZE
2001	Jul 12		952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
	Aug 9		962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
	Sep 13		930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
	Oct 11		908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
	Nov 8		915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Dec 13		937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002	Jan 10		1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
	Feb 14		1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
	Mar 14		985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
	Apr 11		969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
	May 9		942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
	Jun 13		925.2	401.9	197.5	171.6	93.8	16.7	60.4	230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
	Jul 11		944.5	432.6	194.4	164.9	93.9	16.2	58.7	248.1	151.5	55.8	35.3	4.8	2.2	0.5
	Aug 8		951.1	448.5	186.6	165.3	93.5	15.9	57.3	255.0	161.4	52.5	35.7	4.9	2.1	0.5
	Sep 12		924.6	434.5	181.0	160.3	93.1	16.1	55.7	246.8	157.2	51.3	32.8	5.0	2.2	0.5
	Oct 10		895.9	415.9	182.5	151.4	92.2	16.3	54.0	231.9	143.6	53.8	29.2	4.9	2.3	0.5
	Nov 14		894.3	423.0	181.8	146.1	91.4	16.0	52.1	227.2	141.1	53.9	27.1	4.6	2.2	0.5
	Dec 12		908.0	431.0	188.7	145.7	91.7	15.7	50.9	229.4	140.9	56.5	27.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
2003	Jan 9		986.3	471.5	207.4	161.4	95.1	14.8	50.9	253.4	153.9	61.6	32.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
	Feb 13		1,001.1	474.5	220.0	162.2	95.1	14.4	49.3	266.1	162.2	65.0	33.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
	Mar 13		980.7	448.8	223.7	165.3	94.8	14.6	48.1	260.6	153.8	66.1	35.5	4.6	2.0	0.5
	Apr 10		955.8	435.9	210.0	168.8	94.0	14.8	47.1	249.1	145.3	62.5	36.3	4.5	2.0	0.5
	May 8		946.9	413.0	217.4	174.8	95.4	15.0	46.4	244.4	134.3	66.9	38.1	4.5	2.1	0.6
	Jun 12		928.6	405.0	206.5	176.4	95.4	15.2	45.3	241.2	134.3	63.5	38.2	4.6	2.1	0.6
Jul 10			936.5	420.9	204.8	170.3	95.9	15.0	44.6	254.4	150.5	61.8	36.6	4.7	2.1	0.7
Male			GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL		GEZN				GEZP
2001	Jul 12		717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Aug 9		719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Sep 13		698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Oct 11		685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
	Nov 8		693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
	Dec 13		716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002	Jan 10		769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
	Feb 14		769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
	Mar 14		749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
	Apr 11		736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
	May 9		715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
	Jun 13		701.0	292.9	148.0	133.6	75.8	18.1	50.7	159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	2.0	0.3
	Jul 11		706.7	308.2	145.2	128.4	75.7	17.7	49.2	168.3	101.2	38.8	24.9	3.1	2.1	0.3
	Aug 8		706.3	315.5	139.2	128.5	75.2	17.4	47.9	171.8	106.9	36.4	24.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
	Sep 12		688.7	307.7	134.7	125.0	74.8	17.6	46.5	166.7	104.9	35.3	22.9	3.2	2.1	0.3
	Oct 10		671.2	298.2	135.5	118.4	74.1	17.8	45.1	157.8	97.1	36.8	20.4	3.2	2.2	0.3
	Nov 14		674.5	307.5	135.5	114.3	73.7	17.4	43.4	156.9	97.5	37.1	18.9	3.0	2.1	0.3
	Dec 12		688.8	318.5	139.9	114.0	74.1	16.9	42.3	161.0	100.0	38.8	18.9	2.9	2.0	0.3
2003	Jan 9		746.5	347.4	154.2	125.5	76.9	16.0	42.4	177.6	108.7	42.7	22.8	3.1	1.9	0.3
	Feb 13		755.0	346.6	164.4	126.1	77.0	15.6	41.0	186.3	113.6	45.6	23.6	3.2	1.9	0.3
	Mar 13		739.0	326.1	168.4	127.8	76.8	15.8	39.9	182.3	107.1	47.1	24.7	3.1	1.9	0.3
	Apr 10		718.7	316.1	157.4	130.3	76.0	16.0	39.0	173.8	101.0	44.2	25.3	3.0	1.9	0.3
	May 8		712.8	300.6	161.8	135.0	77.1	16.2	38.3	171.1	94.0	47.1	26.7	3.0	2.0	0.4
	Jun 12		697.4	293.5	153.1	136.5	77.1	16.4	37.3	168.0	93.3	44.3	26.9	3.1	2.0	0.4
Jul 10			694.4	297.8	151.3	131.3	77.4	16.4	36.6	172.8	100.4	43.1	25.6	3.2	2.1	0.4
Female			GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW		GEZY				GEYU
2001	Jul 12		235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
	Aug 9		243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
	Sep 13		232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
	Oct 11		223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
	Nov 8		222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
	Dec 13		221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002	Jan 10		240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
	Feb 14		242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
	Mar 14		235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
	Apr 11		233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2
	May 9		226.7	109.3	50.6	39.0	17.9	12.3	9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	2.4	0.2
	Jun 13		224.2	109.0	49.5	38.0	17.9	12.3	9.7	70.4	39.9	17.5	11.2	1.5	2.4	0.2
	Jul 11		237.8	124.4	49.2	36.5	18.2	11.7	9.6	79.8	50.4	17.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	0.2
	Aug 8		244.8	133.0	47.3	36.8	18.3	11.3	9.4	83.3	54.5	16.1	10.8	1.7	2.3	0.2
	Sep 12		235.9	126.8	46.2	35.3	18.3	11.7	9.2	80.2	52.3	16.0	9.9	1.8	2.4	0.2
	Oct 10		224.7	117.7	47.0	33.0	18.1	12.0	9.0	74.2	46.5	16.9	8.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
	Nov 14		219.9	115.5	46.3	31.7	17.7	12.0	8.7	70.3	43.6	16.8	8.2	1.6	2.5	0.2
	Dec 12		219.1	112.5	48.8	31.7	17.6	11.9	8.5	68.4	40.9					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

F.2

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49						50 and over							
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEZF			IACM			IACS	IACY		IACB			IADH	
2001	Jul 12		544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
	Aug 9		547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
	Sep 13		529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
	Oct 11		519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
	Nov 8		524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
	Dec 13		537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002	Jan 10		575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
	Feb 14		569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
	Mar 14		553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
	Apr 11		547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
	May 9		535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
	Jun 13		526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
	Jul 11		527.9	218.0	107.8	101.8	67.9	19.0	32.4	156.3	54.1	28.3	27.0	21.1	30.0	25.9
	Aug 8		528.1	223.3	104.3	101.9	67.5	18.7	31.1	156.4	55.3	27.4	26.8	21.0	29.9	25.8
	Sep 12		514.5	216.0	101.5	100.4	67.1	18.8	29.5	152.6	53.3	26.3	26.3	20.9	30.6	25.7
	Oct 10		502.5	210.8	101.4	96.0	66.2	18.8	28.1	150.8	53.2	25.6	25.5	21.0	30.8	25.5
	Nov 14		503.9	217.0	101.1	93.9	65.6	18.3	26.3	152.6	56.5	25.3	24.4	21.1	30.4	25.3
	Dec 12		513.0	223.6	104.2	94.0	66.0	17.8	25.3	155.0	58.3	26.2	24.1	21.2	29.9	25.1
2003	Jan 9		554.1	244.8	113.9	101.8	68.5	16.9	25.1	167.5	64.4	29.7	26.3	21.9	28.2	25.3
	Feb 13		554.1	240.1	120.3	101.7	68.3	16.6	23.6	166.6	60.7	32.6	26.2	21.9	28.3	25.2
	Mar 13		542.6	226.8	122.5	102.7	68.1	16.7	22.5	163.0	56.5	33.0	26.5	21.9	28.8	25.1
	Apr 10		531.6	222.8	115.2	104.7	67.5	16.7	21.5	161.2	56.9	30.4	27.1	21.9	29.1	25.0
	May 8		529.2	214.0	117.7	107.9	68.7	16.9	20.9	159.5	54.6	29.9	28.0	22.1	29.5	25.0
	Jun 12		518.1	208.3	112.0	109.4	68.7	17.1	19.8	155.9	52.8	28.1	28.0	22.1	30.2	24.9
Jul 10			514.2	209.1	111.4	105.6	68.8	17.1	19.2	155.1	52.2	28.6	27.2	22.3	30.4	24.8
Male			IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW		IADC			IADI	
2001	Jul 12		432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
	Aug 9		431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
	Sep 13		419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
	Oct 11		412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
	Nov 8		416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
	Dec 13		428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002	Jan 10		458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
	Feb 14		452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
	Mar 14		441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
	Apr 11		435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
	May 9		425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
	Jun 13		417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
	Jul 11		415.4	163.9	84.5	82.8	56.4	20.3	27.8	116.3	38.2	20.6	20.4	16.1	31.9	21.0
	Aug 8		413.0	165.7	81.7	82.9	55.9	20.0	26.7	115.2	38.2	19.9	20.2	16.1	32.1	21.0
	Sep 12		403.5	161.4	79.5	81.8	55.5	20.0	25.3	112.9	37.2	19.0	19.8	16.1	32.7	20.9
	Oct 10		395.6	159.1	79.4	78.4	54.8	19.9	24.0	112.2	37.7	18.4	19.2	16.1	32.9	20.7
	Nov 14		398.2	165.1	79.4	76.7	54.5	19.3	22.6	113.8	40.5	18.3	18.3	16.2	32.3	20.5
	Dec 12		406.5	172.2	81.2	76.8	54.8	18.8	21.6	115.6	41.9	18.9	18.1	16.3	31.8	20.4
2003	Jan 9		437.8	187.7	88.9	82.8	56.9	17.9	21.5	125.0	46.5	21.5	19.5	16.9	30.0	20.6
	Feb 13		436.8	182.9	94.0	82.7	56.9	17.6	20.2	124.2	43.6	23.6	19.5	16.9	30.1	20.5
	Mar 13		427.5	172.2	96.3	83.2	56.7	17.7	19.2	121.4	40.4	24.0	19.7	16.9	30.7	20.4
	Apr 10		417.4	168.6	89.9	84.5	56.0	17.8	18.3	119.9	40.4	22.2	20.1	16.9	31.0	20.3
	May 8		415.5	162.1	91.5	87.2	57.0	18.0	17.7	118.7	39.0	21.7	20.8	17.0	31.4	20.3
	Jun 12		406.3	157.5	86.9	88.3	56.9	18.1	16.8	116.0	37.5	20.3	20.9	17.1	32.1	20.2
Jul 10			400.2	156.1	86.1	85.0	56.9	18.3	16.2	114.5	36.4	20.5	20.3	17.2	32.6	20.1
Female			IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX		IADD			IADJ	
2001	Jul 12		112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
	Aug 9		116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
	Sep 13		110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
	Oct 11		107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
	Nov 8		108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
	Dec 13		108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002	Jan 10		117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
	Feb 14		116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
	Mar 14		112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7
	Apr 11		112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8
	May 9		110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8
	Jun 13		108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8
	Jul 11		112.5	54.1	23.3	19.0	11.5	14.3	4.6	40.1	15.9	7.7	6.6	5.0	24.4	4.8
	Aug 8		115.1	57.6	22.6	18.9	11.6	13.9	4.4	41.2	17.2	7.6	6.7	4.9	23.7	4.8
	Sep 12		111.0	54.6	22.0	18.5	11.6	14.3	4.2	39.7	16.1	7.4	6.6	4.9	24.4	4.8
	Oct 10		106.9	51.7	22.1	17.6	11.5	14.5	4.1	38.6	15.5	7.1	6.3	4.9	24.9	4.7
	Nov 14		105.8	51.9	21.7	17.2	11.2	14.2	3.8	38.8	16.0	7.0	6.1	4.9	24.8	4.7
	Dec 12		106.4	51.4	23.0	17.2	11.2	14.0	3.7	39.4	16.5	7.3	6.0	4.9	24.3	4

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

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at July 10 2003

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	6,735	8,358	2,177	17,662	2,881	2,336	716	6,220	5,011	8,930	2,487	16,665	2,529	3,120	1,148	6,960
Over 13 and up to 26	2,855	4,466	1,085	8,548	1,101	1,123	352	2,690	1,766	4,238	1,330	7,402	797	1,345	521	2,728
26 and up to 52	1,876	4,469	1,058	7,433	666	911	298	1,898	1,044	3,820	1,218	6,108	445	944	395	1,807
52 and up to 104	158	2,993	1,021	4,176	58	500	245	804	116	2,108	856	3,081	79	432	247	758
Over 104	10	842	1,608	2,460	3	124	241	368	27	533	829	1,389	14	115	223	352
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	18.2	37.8	16.5	1.3	12.5	26.2	9.8	1.8	13.5	25.1	12.9	2.4	9.2	18.5	8.8
All	11,634	21,128	6,949	40,279	4,709	4,994	1,852	11,980	7,964	19,629	6,720	34,645	3,864	5,956	2,534	12,605
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	13,765	19,101	4,235	37,757	6,312	5,617	1,652	14,135	77,808	125,331	29,389	236,039	38,712	42,702	12,898	97,233
Over 13 and up to 26	5,802	9,830	2,207	18,069	2,301	2,371	762	5,603	34,375	70,525	16,743	122,827	15,266	21,228	6,774	44,270
26 and up to 52	3,872	9,950	2,209	16,080	1,464	1,999	657	4,165	20,575	68,649	16,198	105,721	9,060	17,383	5,709	32,444
52 and up to 104	536	6,854	1,859	9,250	241	1,154	467	1,863	2,734	45,850	13,610	62,209	1,328	9,995	4,188	15,520
Over 104	60	2,558	2,262	4,880	47	362	425	834	339	13,729	15,224	29,292	228	2,660	3,665	6,553
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.5	19.5	32.3	16.4	2.8	13.2	22.5	10.1	2.3	18.4	31.6	16.5	2.4	13.5	23.6	11.3
All	24,035	48,293	12,772	86,036	10,365	11,503	3,963	26,600	135,831	324,084	91,164	556,088	64,594	93,968	33,234	196,020
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	10,141	14,449	3,245	28,335	4,797	4,330	1,323	10,871	5,892	7,315	1,718	15,113	2,828	2,238	763	5,997
Over 13 and up to 26	4,089	7,773	1,641	13,637	1,741	2,050	647	4,561	2,290	3,667	983	6,973	900	958	344	2,238
26 and up to 52	254	7,429	1,738	11,442	963	1,695	557	3,250	1,348	3,775	982	6,116	531	781	307	1,627
52 and up to 104	218	4,684	1,521	6,425	96	899	431	1,427	91	2,286	763	3,140	51	435	204	690
Over 104	37	837	1,918	2,792	27	170	408	605	16	941	974	1,931	15	153	215	383
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	15.7	34.2	14.7	1.6	11.7	24.9	9.8	1.1	17.9	32.0	15.2	1.5	12.9	22.9	9.8
All	16,739	35,172	10,063	62,631	7,624	9,144	3,366	20,714	9,637	17,984	5,420	33,273	4,325	4,565	1,833	10,935
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,307	9,422	2,577	18,617	3,263	3,409	1,207	8,115	12,525	18,963	4,465	37,157	5,890	6,145	1,682	14,673
Over 13 and up to 26	2,920	5,407	1,517	9,927	1,227	1,713	670	3,684	4,656	9,064	2,250	16,308	1,849	2,419	794	5,376
26 and up to 52	1,686	5,083	1,315	8,103	723	1,306	530	2,582	2,482	8,970	2,351	13,890	917	1,827	653	3,478
52 and up to 104	213	3,114	1,023	4,350	100	673	307	1,081	149	5,655	2,016	7,834	94	962	481	1,543
Over 104	16	936	1,187	2,139	7	140	334	481	16	1,136	2,218	3,370	14	153	433	600
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	16.9	29.0	15.0	2.0	11.2	21.0	9.8	0.8	15.5	31.8	14.3	1.2	9.7	22.6	8.3
All	11,142	23,962	7,619	43,136	5,320	7,241	3,048	15,943	19,828	43,788	13,300	78,559	8,764	11,506	4,043	25,670
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	10,685	14,877	3,699	29,652	5,133	4,726	1,567	11,724	96,225	151,609	35,572	288,309	47,430	51,085	15,343	117,903
Over 13 and up to 26	4,800	8,790	2,221	15,951	2,084	2,404	832	5,432	41,321	83,256	19,976	146,108	18,015	24,605	7,912	51,884
26 and up to 52	2,592	8,553	2,141	13,315	1,124	1,962	683	3,798	24,405	81,394	19,531	125,727	10,508	19,991	6,669	37,549
52 and up to 104	288	5,675	1,690	7,656	133	1,104	480	1,718	2,974	53,791	16,389	73,183	1,473	11,392	4,873	17,753
Over 104	34	2,459	2,081	4,574	33	399	502	934	371	15,806	18,416	34,593	257	2,966	4,313	7,536
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	20.2	31.9	17.2	2.0	14.2	24.2	11.2	2	18	31.7	16.1	2.2	13	23.5	10.9
All	18,399	40,354	11,832	71,148	8,507	10,595	4,064	23,606	165,296	385,856	109,884	667,920	77,683	110,039	39,110	232,625
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,413	10,361	2,869	18,914	2,933	3,851	1,375	8,386	4,187	4,456	798	9,481	2,707	1,995	459	5,191
Over 13 and up to 26	2,368	5,434	1,605	9,494	1,142	1,860	730	3,812	1,814	2,837	557	5,224	677	715	198	1,598
26 and up to 52	1,334	4,861	1,432	7,647	596	1,281	570	2,477	1,244	3,587	753	5,587	481	674	247	1,405
52 and up to 104	217	2,733	1,106	4,057	97	587	356	1,040	224	3,149	813	4,186	77	503	229	809
Over 104	32	591	916	1,539	19	111	256	386	17	354	1,646	2,017	7	60	413	480
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.7	13.9	25.5	13.4	2.4	9.1	18.6	8.9	3.2	24.4	53.8	23.4	2.1	14.3	41.5	13.6
All	9,364	23,980	7,928	41,651	4,787	7,690	3,287	16,101	7,486	14,383	4,567	26,495	3,949	3,947	1,546	9,483
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	13,105	25,933	4,092	43,563	7,527	10,366	2,194	20,532	100,412	156,065	36,370	297,790	50,137	53,080	15,802	123,094
Over 13 and up to 26	7,010	17,147	2,761	27,113	3,656	6,017	1,320	11,166	43,135	86,093	20,533	151,332	18,692	25,320	8,110	53,482
26 and up to 52	4,483	17,886	3,064	25,493	2,442	5,586	1,366	9,450	25,649	84,981	20,284	131,314	10,989	20,665	6,916	38,954
52 and up to 104	804	13,895	3,029	17,729	415	3,836	1,223	5,476	3,198	56,940	17,202	77,369	1,550	11,895	5,102	18,562
Over 104	105	4,275	3,261	7,641	61	1,051	996	2,108	388	16,160	20,062	36,610	264	3,026	4,726	8,016
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.6	23.0	38.8	20.9	3.4	18.2	31.3	15.6	2.1	18.3	32.6	16.4	2.2	13.1	24.2	11.0
All	25,507	79,136	16,207	121,539	14,101	26,856	7,099	48,732	172,782	400,239	114,451	694,415	81,632	113,986	40,656	242,108
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,646	13,900	4,008	24,874	3,337	4,947	1,716	10,290								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,765	7,440	2,376	12,686	1,217	2,345	940	4,594								
26 and up to 52	1,434	6,598	2,023	10,100	637	1,699	653	3,017								
52 and up to 104	184	3,794	1,505	5,485	109	810	432	1,353								
Over 104	18	698	1,162	1,878	17	188	280	485								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	13.9	24.1	13.4	2.4	10.0	17.7	9.3								
All	11,047	32,430	11,074	55,023	5,317	9,989	4,021	19,739								

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

^a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

Note: Formerly Table C.13. Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table F.1. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.11

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
ENGLAND									
Alnwick and Amble	349	140	489	..	Holsworth	65	42	107	..
Andover	349	127	476	..	Horncastle	94	51	145	..
Appleby	40	26	66	..	Huddersfield	2,673	930	3,603	..
Ashford	722	222	944	..	Hull	7,713	2,588	10,301	..
Axminster	91	25	116	..	Huntingdon	784	368	1,152	..
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,581	917	3,498	..	Ilfracombe	180	54	234	..
Banbury	563	210	773	..	Ipswich	2,960	989	3,949	..
Barnard Castle	86	46	132	..	Isle of Wight	1,329	385	1,714	..
Barnsley	2,552	965	3,517	..	Keighley and Skipton	1,049	374	1,423	..
Barnstaple	451	180	631	..	Kendal	172	91	263	..
Barrow-in-Furness	1,145	324	1,469	..	Keswick	12	9	21	..
Basingstoke	841	295	1,136	..	Kettering and Corby	1,467	562	2,029	..
Bath	1,044	460	1,504	..	Kidderminster	840	327	1,167	..
Bedford	2,034	755	2,789	..	King's Lynn	863	367	1,230	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	218	94	312	..	Kingsbridge	76	38	114	..
Bideford	428	180	608	..	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,638	490	2,128	..
Birmingham	32,834	10,304	43,138	..	Launceston	154	82	236	..
Bishop Auckland	2,117	745	2,862	..	Leeds	9,628	3,062	12,690	..
Blackburn	3,131	1,027	4,158	..	Leek	221	112	333	..
Blackpool	2,751	781	3,532	..	Leicester	9,832	3,781	13,613	..
Bolton	3,502	1,097	4,599	..	Leominster	186	79	265	..
Boston	319	126	445	..	Lincoln	1,578	505	2,083	..
Bournemouth	1,815	593	2,408	..	Liskeard	265	116	381	..
Bradford	8,615	2,611	11,226	..	Liverpool	20,224	5,954	26,178	..
Bridgwater	616	243	859	..	London	121,078	48,724	169,802	..
Bridlington and Driffield	723	316	1,039	..	Loughborough	1,028	450	1,478	..
Bridport	105	41	146	..	Louth	294	97	391	..
Brighton	4,466	1,681	6,147	..	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,428	478	1,906	..
Bristol	6,192	2,058	8,250	..	Ludlow	162	48	210	..
Bude	168	61	229	..	Luton	3,663	1,309	4,972	..
Burnley	932	334	1,266	..	Maidstone and North Kent	6,209	2,283	8,492	..
Burton on Trent	1,236	489	1,725	..	Malton	94	57	151	..
Bury St Edmunds	410	155	565	..	Malvern	313	120	433	..
Buxton	331	125	456	..	Manchester	26,571	7,951	34,522	..
Calderdale	2,328	747	3,075	..	Mansfield	2,809	1,105	3,914	..
Cambridge	1,952	680	2,632	..	Matlock	296	117	413	..
Camelford	59	23	82	..	Melton Mowbray	204	75	279	..
Canterbury	1,058	409	1,467	..	Middlesbrough and Stockton	9,261	2,500	11,761	..
Carlisle	1,112	421	1,533	..	Mildenhall	198	95	293	..
Chard	141	64	205	..	Milton Keynes	2,350	869	3,219	..
Cheltenham	1,294	428	1,722	..	Minehead	163	69	232	..
Chesterfield	2,430	876	3,306	..	Morpeth and Ashington	2,025	725	2,750	..
Chichester	1,052	414	1,466	..	Nelson and Colne	879	308	1,187	..
Chippenham	413	169	582	..	Newark	456	232	688	..
Cinderford	478	230	708	..	Newbury	461	187	648	..
Cirencester	257	107	364	..	Newquay	254	118	372	..
Clacton	821	324	1,145	..	Newton Abbot	454	162	616	..
Colchester	1,975	866	2,841	..	Northallerton and Thirsk	260	93	353	..
Coventry	6,857	2,250	9,107	..	Northampton	2,751	1,001	3,752	..
Crawley	2,199	832	3,031	..	Norwich	3,080	1,098	4,178	..
Crewe	1,854	712	2,566	..	Nottingham	9,568	3,020	12,588	..
Cromer	400	153	553	..	Okehampton	130	48	178	..
Darlington	1,430	454	1,884	..	Oswestry	332	150	482	..
Dartmouth	45	23	68	..	Oxford	2,398	863	3,261	..
Derby	4,106	1,379	5,485	..	Paignton and Totnes	735	260	995	..
Devizes	192	74	266	..	Penrith	113	41	154	..
Diss	193	103	296	..	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	616	234	850	..
Doncaster	3,951	1,313	5,264	..	Peterborough	2,081	763	2,844	..
Dorchester and Weymouth	565	198	763	..	Pickering	81	45	126	..
Dover	868	277	1,145	..	Plymouth	3,548	1,182	4,730	..
Dudley and Sandwell	7,981	2,654	10,635	..	Poole	884	365	1,249	..
Eastbourne	1,332	422	1,754	..	Portsmouth	3,820	1,305	5,125	..
Evesham	260	91	351	..	Preston	3,040	986	4,026	..
Exeter	1,739	607	2,346	..	Reading	3,868	1,477	5,345	..
Fakenham	161	64	225	..	Redruth and Camborne	579	193	772	..
Falmouth	478	143	621	..	Retford	319	131	450	..
Folkestone	1,061	288	1,349	..	Richmond	194	95	289	..
Gainsborough	478	186	664	..	Rochdale	2,427	726	3,153	..
Gloucester	1,746	594	2,330	..	Rugby	826	273	1,099	..
Goole and Selby	819	347	1,166	..	Salisbury	356	139	495	..
Grantham	364	178	542	..	Scarborough	987	327	1,314	..
Great Yarmouth	1,568	466	2,034	..	Scunthorpe	1,551	638	2,189	..
Grimsby	2,722	919	3,641	..	Settle	63	31	94	..
Guildford and Aldershot	2,371	919	3,290	..	Shaftesbury	218	103	321	..
Haltwhistle	85	31	116	..	Sheffield and Rotherham	11,828	3,530	15,358	..
Harlow	1,484	654	2,138	..	Shrewsbury	908	336	1,244	..
Harrogate and Ripon	790	311	1,101	..	Skegness and Mablethorpe	403	125	528	..
Hartlepool	1,918	497	2,415	..	Sleaford	226	102	328	..
Harwich	255	72	327	..	Slough and Woking	13,703	5,642	19,345	..
Hastings	1,867	623	2,490	..	South Molton	65	39	104	..
Haverhill and Sudbury	435	204	639	..	Southampton and Winchester	3,991	1,278	5,269	..
Hawes and Leyburn	24	18	42	..	Southend	5,959	2,372	8,331	..
Helston	183	94	277	..	Spalding and Holbeach	324	171	495	..
Hereford	867	371	1,238	..	St Austell	439	174	613	..
Hexham	214	80	294	..	Stafford	1,110	409	1,519	..

F.11 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
SCOTLAND									
Stamford	289	125	414	..	Aberdeen	2,465	867	3,332	..
Stevenage	2,247	903	3,150	..	Annan	215	93	308	..
Stoke	4,642	1,549	6,191	..	Argyll Islands	70	35	105	..
Stroud	590	241	831	..	Ayr	1,592	581	2,173	..
Sunderland and Durham	6,561	2,030	8,591	..	Badenoch	115	31	146	..
Swindon	2,173	851	3,024	..	Banff	211	96	307	..
Taunton	590	221	811	..	Berwickshire	121	46	167	..
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,789	711	2,500	..	Brechin and Montrose	552	262	814	..
Thanet	1,887	655	2,542	..	Campbeltown	166	56	222	..
Thetford	354	150	504	..	Crieff	110	47	157	..
Tiverton	226	103	329	..	Dingwall	593	131	724	..
Torquay	838	265	1,103	..	Dufftown	51	13	64	..
Trowbridge and Warminster	602	249	851	..	Dumbarton	1,303	448	1,751	..
Truro	414	147	561	..	Dumfries	994	398	1,392	..
Tunbridge Wells	1,083	380	1,463	..	Dundee	4,470	1,442	5,912	..
Tyneside	16,365	4,788	21,153	..	Dunfermline	2,448	781	3,229	..
Wadebridge and Bodmin	246	91	337	..	Dunoon and Rothesay	383	105	488	..
Wakefield	3,453	1,221	4,674	..	East Ayrshire	2,652	913	3,565	..
Warrington	3,801	1,246	5,047	..	Edinburgh	9,291	3,054	12,345	..
Warwick	1,269	468	1,737	..	Elgin and Forres	465	250	715	..
Wellingborough	1,147	568	1,715	..	Falkirk	2,389	781	3,170	..
Wells	514	224	738	..	Forfar	408	202	610	..
Weston-super-Mare	658	191	849	..	Fraserburgh	145	74	219	..
Whitby	192	51	243	..	Galashiels and Peebles	412	153	565	..
Whitehaven	968	312	1,280	..	Girvan	201	62	263	..
Wigan and St. . Helens	5,330	1,725	7,055	..	Glasgow	25,291	7,462	32,753	..
Windermere	37	11	48	..	Greenock	2,396	606	3,002	..
Wirral and Chester	6,298	2,069	8,367	..	Hawick	212	78	290	..
Wisbech	592	283	875	..	Huntly	74	25	99	..
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,461	3,211	12,672	..	Inverness	1,026	331	1,357	..
Woodbridge	344	127	471	..	Keith and Buckie	233	89	322	..
Worcester	1,198	424	1,622	..	Kelso and Jedburgh	102	47	149	..
Workington	999	284	1,283	..	Kirkcaldy	3,676	1,297	4,973	..
Worksop	589	207	796	..	Kirkcudbright	163	57	220	..
Worthing	924	290	1,214	..	Lewis and Harris	379	88	467	..
Yeovil	488	184	672	..	Lochaber	176	53	229	..
York	1,529	521	2,050	..	Lochgilthead	88	26	114	..
WALES					Motherwell and Lanark	5,190	1,772	6,962	..
Aberystwyth	282	137	419	..	Newton Stewart	100	51	151	..
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,166	372	1,538	..	North Ayrshire	3,228	1,267	4,495	..
Betws-y-Coed	69	26	95	..	Oban	128	53	181	..
Brecon	145	51	196	..	Orkney Islands	115	50	165	..
Bridgend	1,402	485	1,887	..	Perth	789	310	1,099	..
Cardiff	6,221	1,787	8,008	..	Peterhead	283	109	392	..
Cardigan	225	104	329	..	Pitlochry	42	15	57	..
Carmarthen	446	182	628	..	Shetland Isles	206	50	256	..
Colwyn and Conwy	734	224	958	..	Skye and Ullapool	222	52	274	..
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,139	411	1,550	..	St Andrews	365	170	535	..
Dolgellau and Barmouth	131	37	168	..	Stirling	1,784	589	2,373	..
Fishguard and St David's	108	65	173	..	Stranraer	334	127	461	..
Flint	1,128	403	1,531	..	Sutherland	209	67	276	..
Haverfordwest	700	279	979	..	Thurso	182	53	235	..
Holyhead	361	113	474	..	Uists and Barra	90	24	114	..
Knighton and Radnor	55	23	78	..	Wick	209	61	270	..
Lampeter	168	69	237	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Llandeilo	100	31	131	..	Ballymena	824	396	1,220	..
Llandrindod Wells	191	100	291	..	Belfast	13,821	4,148	17,969	..
Llanelli	1,048	292	1,340	..	Coleraine	1,342	542	1,884	..
Llangefni and Amlwch	498	192	690	..	Craigavon	1,838	804	2,642	..
Machynlleth	87	41	128	..	Derry	3,594	1,189	4,783	..
Merthyr	917	302	1,219	..	Dungannon	401	241	642	..
Neath and Port Talbot	1,439	488	1,927	..	Enniskillen	1,259	550	1,809	..
Newport	2,542	789	3,331	..	Mid-Ulster	545	369	914	..
Newtown	137	47	184	..	Newry	1,465	616	2,081	..
Pembroke and Tenby	451	158	609	..	Omagh	811	419	1,230	..
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,627	909	3,536	..	Strabane	829	281	1,110	..
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	179	71	250	..					
Pwllheli	86	38	124	..					
Rhyl and Denbigh	877	275	1,152	..					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,560	806	3,366	..					
Ruthin and Bala	104	63	167	..					
Swansea	3,746	1,125	4,871	..					
Welshpool	156	87	243	..					
Wrexham	1,269	451	1,720	..					

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

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

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

Note: Formerly Table C.21.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	701,447	244,868	946,315	2.6	South Yorkshire (Met County)	17,928	5,639	23,567	3.0
NORTH EAST	40,477	12,077	52,554	3.4	Barnsley	2,354	904	3,258	2.5
Darlington UA	1,422	448	1,870	3.2	Doncaster	3,717	1,227	4,944	2.9
Hartlepool UA	1,918	497	2,415	4.6	Rotherham	3,162	980	4,142	2.7
Middlesbrough UA	3,541	894	4,435	5.4	Sheffield	8,695	2,528	11,223	3.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,488	647	3,135	3.8	West Yorkshire (Met County)	27,513	8,839	36,352	2.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,113	920	4,033	3.7	Bradford	7,937	2,426	10,363	3.7
County Durham	5,312	1,848	7,160	2.4	Calderdale	2,328	747	3,075	2.6
Chester-le-Street	507	179	686	2.0	Kirklees	4,251	1,427	5,678	2.4
Derwentside	902	316	1,218	2.4	Leeds	9,608	3,056	12,664	2.8
Durham	802	272	1,074	1.8	Wakefield	3,389	1,183	4,572	2.4
Easington	963	313	1,276	2.3	EAST MIDLANDS	43,769	16,168	59,937	2.3
Sedgfield	1,093	417	1,510	2.8	Derby UA	3,454	1,071	4,525	3.4
Teesdale	154	69	223	1.5	Leicester UA	7,559	2,755	10,314	5.9
Wear Valley	891	282	1,173	3.2	Nottingham UA	5,743	1,579	7,322	4.3
Northumberland	3,543	1,326	4,869	2.6	Rutland UA	94	32	126	0.6
Alnwick	294	116	410	2.2	Derbyshire	6,470	2,543	9,013	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	232	100	332	2.2	Amber Valley	855	418	1,273	1.8
Blyth Valley	1,148	413	1,561	3.0	Bolsover	773	297	1,070	2.5
Castle Morpeth	403	154	557	1.9	Chesterfield	1,464	552	2,016	3.4
Tynedale	429	179	608	1.7	Derbyshire Dales	330	124	454	1.1
Wansbeck	1,037	364	1,401	3.8	Erewash	1,040	396	1,436	2.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	19,140	5,497	24,637	3.7	High Peak	597	237	834	1.5
Gateshead	2,771	804	3,575	3.1	North East Derbyshire	934	332	1,266	2.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,137	1,339	6,476	4.0	South Derbyshire	477	187	664	1.3
North Tyneside	3,079	968	4,047	3.5	Leicestershire	4,206	1,872	6,078	1.6
South Tyneside	3,385	954	4,339	4.8	Blaby	590	251	841	1.5
Sunderland	4,768	1,432	6,200	3.6	Charnwood	1,339	620	1,959	2.0
NORTH WEST	86,839	26,861	113,700	2.8	Harborough	382	170	552	1.2
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,855	570	2,425	3.0	Hinckley and Bosworth	678	315	993	1.6
Blackpool UA	1,887	508	2,395	2.9	Melton	215	84	299	1.0
Halton UA	1,965	630	2,595	3.5	North West Leicestershire	514	229	743	1.4
Warrington UA	1,737	578	2,315	1.9	Oadby and Wigston	488	203	691	2.1
Cheshire	4,524	1,599	6,123	1.5	Lincolnshire	4,421	1,704	6,125	1.6
Chester	880	295	1,175	1.6	Boston	309	115	424	1.3
Congleton	476	208	684	1.2	East Lindsey	834	300	1,134	1.5
Crewe and Nantwich	771	309	1,080	1.6	Lincoln	1,164	333	1,497	2.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	633	203	836	1.7	North Kesteven	446	199	645	1.2
Macclesfield	788	247	1,035	1.1	South Holland	357	181	538	1.2
Vale Royal	976	337	1,313	1.8	South Kesteven	611	294	905	1.2
Cumbria	4,622	1,527	6,149	2.1	West Lindsey	700	282	982	2.1
Allerdale	1,052	333	1,385	2.5	Northamptonshire	5,573	2,218	7,791	2.0
Barrow-in-Furness	955	265	1,220	2.8	Corby	808	263	1,071	3.3
Carlisle	1,026	371	1,397	2.3	Daventry	468	193	661	1.5
Copeland	1,013	321	1,334	3.2	East Northamptonshire	478	250	728	1.5
Eden	173	73	246	0.8	Kettering	639	287	926	1.8
South Lakeland	403	164	567	0.9	Northampton	2,191	767	2,958	2.4
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,015	10,207	44,222	2.9	South Northamptonshire	304	126	430	0.9
Bolton	3,148	978	4,126	2.6	Wellingborough	685	332	1,017	2.3
Bury	1,632	560	2,192	2.0	Nottinghamshire	6,249	2,394	8,643	1.9
Manchester	10,535	2,941	13,476	5.4	Ashfield	1,130	435	1,565	2.3
Oldham	2,836	801	3,637	2.8	Bassettlaw	944	357	1,301	2.0
Rochdale	2,971	881	3,852	3.1	Broxtowe	852	315	1,167	1.7
Salford	2,869	760	3,629	2.8	Gedling	956	334	1,290	1.9
Stockport	2,251	731	2,982	1.7	Mansfield	1,052	403	1,455	2.5
Tameside	2,396	823	3,219	2.5	Newark and Sherwood	766	335	1,101	1.7
Trafford	1,974	616	2,590	2.0	Rushcliffe	549	215	764	1.2
Wigan	3,403	1,116	4,519	2.4	WEST MIDLANDS	72,068	23,874	95,942	3.0
Lancashire	9,949	3,359	13,308	1.9	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,118	475	1,593	1.6
Burnley	894	302	1,196	2.2	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,288	1,033	4,321	2.9
Chorley	679	259	938	1.5	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,494	589	2,083	2.1
Fylde	309	95	404	1.0	Shropshire	1,693	651	2,344	1.4
Hyndburn	779	269	1,048	2.2	Bridgnorth	266	113	379	1.2
Lancaster	1,597	478	2,075	2.5	North Shropshire	331	136	467	1.4
Pendle	905	332	1,237	2.3	North Shropshire	296	127	423	1.9
Preston	1,731	494	2,225	2.8	Oswestry	596	220	816	1.4
Ribble Valley	142	64	206	0.6	Shrewsbury and Atcham	596	220	816	1.4
Rossendale	476	191	667	1.7	South Shropshire	204	55	259	1.1
South Ribble	552	197	749	1.2	Staffordshire	6,154	2,433	8,587	1.7
West Lancashire	1,283	484	1,767	2.7	Cannock Chase	797	384	1,181	2.0
Wyre	602	194	796	1.3	East Staffordshire	755	315	1,070	1.7
Merseyside (Met County)	26,284	7,884	34,168	4.2	Lichfield	663	228	891	1.5
Knowsley	3,209	966	4,175	4.6	Newcastle-under-Lyme	933	339	1,272	1.7
Liverpool	11,673	3,295	14,968	5.5	South Staffordshire	911	331	1,242	1.9
Saint Helens	2,561	817	3,378	3.1	Stafford	979	337	1,316	1.8
Sefton	4,056	1,235	5,291	3.2	Staffordshire Moorlands	483	223	706	1.2
Wirral	4,785	1,571	6,356	3.5	Tamworth	633	276	909	1.9
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	63,450	20,943	84,393	2.8	Warwickshire	3,709	1,408	5,117	1.6
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,697	1,140	3,837	2.0	North Warwickshire	359	185	544	1.4
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,334	2,042	8,376	5.7	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,088	402	1,490	2.0
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,574	858	3,432	3.7	Rugby	848	287	1,135	2.1
North Lincolnshire UA	1,611	660	2,271	2.5	Stratford-on-Avon	486	240	726	1.1
York UA	1,335	440	1,775	1.6	Warwick	928	294	1,222	1.5
North Yorkshire	3,458	1,325	4,783	1.4	West Midlands (Met County)	50,560	15,772	66,332	4.3
Craven	202	86	288	0.9	Birmingham	24,530	7,191	31,721	5.4
Hambleton	438	158	596	1.2	Coventry	4,889	1,419	6,308	3.4
Harrogate	674	272	946	1.0	Dudley	4,313	1,491	5,804	3.1
Richmondshire	231	122	353	1.2	Sandwell	6,020	1,946	7,966	4.8
Ryedale	206	121	327	1.1	Solihull	1,754	628	2,382	2.0
Scarborough	1,164	363	1,527	2.5	Walsall	3,994	1,400	5,394	3.6
Selby	543	203	746	1.6	Wolverhampton	5,060	1,697	6,757	4.8

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	4,052	1,513	5,565	1.7	SOUTH EAST	55,358	19,882	75,240	1.5
Bromsgrove	770	277	1,047	2.0	Bracknell Forest UA	611	245	856	1.2
Malvern Hills	352	148	500	1.2	Brighton and Hove UA	3,582	1,349	4,931	3.1
Redditch	782	307	1,089	2.2	Isle of Wight UA	1,329	385	1,714	2.3
Worcester	808	248	1,056	1.8	Medway UA	2,713	975	3,688	2.4
Wychavon	563	233	796	1.2	Milton Keynes UA	1,955	730	2,685	2.0
Wyre Forest	777	300	1,077	1.8	Portsmouth UA	1,860	592	2,452	2.1
EAST	42,109	16,280	58,389	1.8	Reading UA	1,634	542	2,176	2.3
Luton UA	2,715	931	3,646	3.2	Slough UA	1,854	641	2,495	3.3
Peterborough UA	1,847	646	2,493	2.6	Southampton UA	2,470	675	3,145	2.2
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,059	675	2,734	2.9	West Berkshire UA	648	290	938	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,261	629	1,890	2.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	958	392	1,350	1.6
Bedfordshire	3,230	1,210	4,440	1.9	Wokingham UA	685	291	976	1.0
Bedford	1,741	588	2,329	2.5	Buckinghamshire	2,896	1,025	3,921	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire	609	292	901	1.2	Aylesbury Vale	767	264	1,031	1.0
South Bedfordshire	880	330	1,210	1.7	Chiltern	460	164	624	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,355	1,338	4,693	1.3	South Bucks	316	128	444	1.2
Cambridge	933	303	1,236	1.6	Wycombe	1,353	469	1,822	1.8
East Cambridgeshire	453	176	629	1.4	East Sussex	3,925	1,322	5,247	1.9
Fenland	559	268	827	1.7	Eastbourne	932	273	1,205	2.5
Huntingdonshire	846	402	1,248	1.3	Hastings	1,328	433	1,761	3.5
South Cambridgeshire	564	189	753	0.9	Lewes	597	228	825	1.6
Essex	8,614	3,640	12,254	1.5	Rother	561	199	760	1.7
Basildon	1,423	550	1,973	1.9	Wealden	507	189	696	0.9
Braintree	803	373	1,176	1.4	Hampshire	5,841	2,180	8,021	1.1
Brentwood	303	144	447	1.1	Basingstoke and Deane	721	258	979	1.0
Castle Point	497	224	721	1.4	East Hampshire	471	162	633	0.9
Chelmsford	941	403	1,344	1.4	Eastleigh	488	192	680	0.9
Colchester	916	382	1,298	1.3	Fareham	427	162	589	0.9
Epping Forest	773	368	1,141	1.6	Gosport	461	157	618	1.3
Harlow	760	311	1,071	2.2	Hart	343	108	451	0.8
Maldon	351	135	486	1.3	Havant	935	343	1,278	1.9
Rochford	430	171	601	1.3	New Forest	577	245	822	0.9
Tendring	1,210	456	1,666	2.3	Rushmoor	508	220	728	1.2
Uttlesford	207	103	310	0.7	Test Valley	481	171	652	1.0
Hertfordshire	6,497	2,680	9,177	1.4	Winchester	429	162	591	0.9
Broxbourne	541	287	828	1.5	Kent	11,062	3,943	15,005	1.9
Dacorum	1,022	432	1,454	1.7	Ashford	716	218	934	1.5
East Hertfordshire	455	224	679	0.8	Canterbury	974	372	1,346	1.7
Hertsmere	665	252	917	1.6	Dartford	686	311	997	1.9
North Hertfordshire	748	338	1,086	1.5	Dover	984	328	1,312	2.1
St. Albans	624	239	863	1.1	Gravesham	1,075	397	1,472	2.5
Stevenage	679	235	914	1.9	Maidstone	899	317	1,216	1.4
Three Rivers	470	178	648	1.3	Sevenoaks	536	204	740	1.1
Watford	699	258	957	1.9	Shepway	1,045	280	1,325	2.4
Welwyn Hatfield	594	237	831	1.4	Swale	1,185	471	1,656	2.2
Norfolk	6,741	2,444	9,185	2.0	Thanet	1,887	655	2,542	3.6
Breckland	653	290	943	1.3	Tonbridge and Malling	566	211	777	1.2
Broadland	540	210	750	1.1	Tunbridge Wells	509	179	688	1.1
Great Yarmouth	1,516	452	1,968	3.7	Oxfordshire	3,120	1,147	4,267	1.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	949	394	1,343	1.7	Cherwell	598	216	814	1.0
North Norfolk	603	237	840	1.6	Oxford	1,262	392	1,654	1.8
Norwich	1,977	635	2,612	3.4	South Oxfordshire	521	245	766	1.0
South Norfolk	503	226	729	1.1	Vale of White Horse	454	175	629	0.9
Suffolk	5,790	2,087	7,877	2.0	West Oxfordshire	285	119	404	0.7
Babergh	464	217	681	1.4	Surrey	4,411	1,815	6,226	1.0
Forest Heath	224	117	341	1.0	Elmbridge	547	222	769	1.0
Ipswich	2,069	617	2,686	3.8	Epsom and Ewell	261	104	365	0.9
Mid Suffolk	442	175	617	1.2	Guildford	600	245	845	1.0
St. Edmundsbury	513	216	729	1.2	Mole Valley	272	105	377	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	682	271	953	1.5	Reigate and Banstead	457	195	652	0.8
Waveney	1,396	474	1,870	3.0	Runnymede	362	137	499	1.0
LONDON	123,178	49,583	172,761	3.7	Spelthorne	442	211	653	1.2
Greater London	123,178	49,583	172,761	3.7	Surrey Heath	324	133	457	0.9
Barking and Dagenham	2,413	1,039	3,452	3.5	Tandridge	280	115	395	0.8
Barnet	4,130	1,728	5,858	2.9	Waverley	435	159	594	0.8
Bexley	1,988	908	2,876	2.2	Woking	431	189	620	1.1
Brent	6,155	2,448	8,603	4.9	West Sussex	3,804	1,343	5,147	1.2
Bromley	2,667	1,115	3,782	2.1	Adur	357	121	478	1.4
Camden	4,236	1,733	5,969	4.2	Arun	646	255	901	1.2
City of London	71	32	103	1.9	Chichester	493	189	682	1.1
Croydon	4,610	1,914	6,524	3.1	Crawley	680	253	933	1.5
Ealing	4,586	1,722	6,308	3.1	Horsham	545	186	731	1.0
Enfield	4,180	1,773	5,953	3.5	Mid Sussex	502	164	666	0.9
Greenwich	4,077	1,732	5,809	4.3	Worthing	581	175	756	1.4
Hackney	5,936	2,378	8,314	6.2	SOUTH WEST	34,863	12,709	47,572	1.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,336	1,334	4,670	4.0	Bath and North East Somerset UA	891	419	1,310	1.3
Haringey	5,630	2,126	7,756	5.3	Bournemouth UA	1,312	402	1,714	1.7
Harrow	2,219	923	3,142	2.4	Bristol, City of UA	4,596	1,464	6,060	2.5
Havering	1,746	800	2,546	1.9	North Somerset UA	970	314	1,284	1.2
Hillingdon	2,640	1,150	3,790	2.5	Plymouth UA	3,034	983	4,017	2.7
Hounslow	2,288	1,028	3,316	2.4	Poole UA	656	253	909	1.1
Islington	4,477	1,993	6,470	5.3	South Gloucestershire UA	1,154	399	1,553	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	2,058	1,001	3,059	2.8	Swindon UA	1,810	709	2,519	2.2
Kingston upon Thames	1,226	442	1,668	1.7	Torbay UA	1,452	460	1,912	2.6
Lambeth	7,950	3,060	11,010	5.9	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,075	1,559	5,634	1.9
Lewisham	5,792	2,315	8,107	4.9	Caradon	521	216	737	1.6
Merton	2,135	919	3,054	2.5	Carrick	806	250	1,056	2.1
Newham	5,869	1,983	7,852	5.1	Kerrier	861	329	1,190	2.2
Redbridge	2,888	1,244	4,132	2.8	North Cornwall	594	242	836	1.8
Richmond upon Thames	1,394	643	2,037	1.8	Penwith	613	232	845	2.3
Southwark	7,000	2,807	9,807	5.9	Restormel	677	288	965	1.7
Sutton	1,421	597	2,018	1.8	Isles of Scilly	3	2	5	0.4
Tower Hamlets	6,536	1,992	8,528	6.5					
Waltham Forest	4,532	1,653	6,185	4.4					
Wandsworth	4,018	1,700	5,718	3.1					
Westminster	2,994	1,351	4,345	3.3					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,370	1,686	6,056	1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	26,729	9,555	36,284	3.5
East Devon	522	198	720	1.1	Antrim	570	218	788	2.5
Exeter	975	301	1,276	1.8	Ards	944	318	1,262	2.8
Mid Devon	352	158	510	1.2	Armagh	678	284	962	2.9
North Devon	699	276	975	1.9	Ballymena	564	269	833	2.3
South Hams	380	180	560	1.2	Ballymoney	253	116	369	2.3
Teignbridge	697	249	946	1.4	Banbridge	301	165	466	1.8
Torridge	517	231	748	2.2	Belfast	6,886	1,809	8,695	5.2
West Devon	228	93	321	1.1	Carrickfergus	537	177	714	3.1
Dorset	1,415	560	1,975	0.9	Castlereagh	659	179	838	2.1
Christchurch	182	65	247	1.1	Coleraine	908	358	1,266	3.7
East Dorset	263	102	365	0.8	Cookstown	286	169	455	2.3
North Dorset	155	84	239	0.7	Craigavon	963	395	1,358	2.8
Purbeck	107	60	167	0.7	Derry	2,944	909	3,853	5.9
West Dorset	288	125	413	0.8	Down	895	312	1,207	3.1
Weymouth and Portland	420	124	544	1.4	Dungannon	378	253	631	2.2
Gloucestershire	4,472	1,624	6,096	1.8	Fermanagh	1,207	496	1,703	4.9
Cheltenham	990	313	1,303	1.9	Lame	399	166	565	3.0
Cotswold	324	128	452	1.0	Limavady	577	266	843	4.1
Forest of Dean	571	284	855	1.8	Lisburn	1,211	403	1,614	2.4
Gloucester	1,432	453	1,885	2.8	Magherafelt	294	221	515	2.1
Stroud	686	282	968	1.5	Moyle	258	109	367	3.9
Tewkesbury	469	164	633	1.4	Newry and Mourne	1,465	616	2,081	4.0
Somerset	2,705	1,080	3,785	1.3	Newtownabbey	938	309	1,247	2.5
Mendip	639	258	897	1.4	North Down	886	309	1,195	2.5
Sedgemoor	670	267	937	1.5	Omagh	826	434	1,260	4.3
South Somerset	659	268	927	1.1	Strabane	902	295	1,197	5.2
Taunton Deane	552	210	762	1.3					
West Somerset	185	77	262	1.4					
Wiltshire	1,951	797	2,748	1.0					
Kennet	317	133	450	1.0					
North Wiltshire	674	267	941	1.2					
Salisbury	351	147	498	0.7					
West Wiltshire	609	250	859	1.2					
WALES	33,494	11,035	44,529	2.6					
Blaenau Gwent	1,202	340	1,542	3.7					
Bridgend	1,365	470	1,835	2.4					
Caerphilly	2,100	668	2,768	2.7					
Cardiff	4,227	1,156	5,383	2.8					
Cardiganshire	1,863	631	2,494	2.5					
Ceredigion	564	255	819	1.8					
Conwy	1,044	326	1,370	2.3					
Denbighshire	786	265	1,051	2.0					
Flintshire	1,195	424	1,619	1.8					
Gwynedd	1,385	474	1,859	2.7					
Isle of Anglesey	1,054	370	1,424	3.6					
Merthyr Tydfil	844	277	1,121	3.4					
Monmouthshire	588	241	829	1.6					
Neath Port Talbot	1,774	565	2,339	2.9					
Newport	2,090	606	2,696	3.3					
Pembrokeshire	1,318	539	1,857	2.9					
Powys	883	397	1,280	1.8					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,627	909	3,536	2.5					
Swansea	3,067	882	3,949	2.9					
Torfaen	1,026	367	1,393	2.6					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,310	449	1,759	2.5					
Wrexham	1,182	424	1,606	2.0					
SCOTLAND	79,114	25,900	105,014	3.3					
Aberdeen City	1,984	651	2,635	1.9					
Aberdeenshire	1,286	573	1,859	1.3					
Angus	1,502	690	2,192	3.4					
Argyll and Bute	1,108	383	1,491	2.7					
Clackmannanshire	849	272	1,121	3.8					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,806	726	2,532	2.9					
Dundee City	3,588	1,069	4,657	5.2					
East Ayrshire	2,652	913	3,565	4.8					
East Dunbartonshire	1,013	331	1,344	2.0					
East Lothian	646	193	839	1.6					
East Renfrewshire	773	270	1,043	1.9					
Edinburgh, City of	5,800	1,856	7,656	2.6					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	469	112	581	3.8					
Falkirk	2,389	781	3,170	3.5					
Fife	6,511	2,255	8,766	4.1					
Glasgow City	14,305	3,975	18,280	5.0					
Highland	2,732	779	3,511	2.8					
Inverclyde	2,396	606	3,002	5.8					
Midlothian	714	239	953	1.9					
Moray	749	352	1,101	2.1					
North Ayrshire	3,228	1,267	4,495	5.4					
North Lanarkshire	5,852	1,909	7,761	3.8					
Orkney Islands	115	50	165	1.4					
Perth and Kinross	1,167	459	1,626	2.0					
Renfrewshire	3,101	915	4,016	3.7					
Scottish Borders	862	328	1,190	1.9					
Shetland Islands	206	50	256	1.9					
South Ayrshire	1,793	643	2,436	3.6					
South Lanarkshire	4,207	1,511	5,718	3.0					
Stirling	1,017	343	1,360	2.5					
West Dunbartonshire	2,178	637	2,815	4.9					
West Lothian	2,116	762	2,878	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 July 10 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	1,975	547	2,522	..
Hartlepool	1,918	497	2,415	..	Bootle	1,986	553	2,539	..
Middlesbrough	2,682	692	3,374	..	Crosby	881	298	1,179	..
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,552	414	1,966	..	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,554	497	2,051	..
Redcar	1,795	435	2,230	..	Knowsley South	2,009	601	2,610	..
Stockton North	1,708	514	2,222	..	Liverpool Garston	1,640	505	2,145	..
Stockton South	1,405	406	1,811	..	Liverpool Riverside	3,213	857	4,070	..
Durham					Liverpool Walton	2,370	649	3,019	..
Bishop Auckland	1,061	345	1,406	..	Liverpool Wavertree	2,207	628	2,835	..
Darlington	1,344	416	1,760	..	Liverpool West Derby	2,243	656	2,899	..
Durham, City of	802	272	1,074	..	Southport	835	252	1,087	..
Easington	860	283	1,143	..	St. . Helens North	1,124	385	1,509	..
North Durham	969	341	1,310	..	St. . Helens South	1,437	432	1,869	..
North West Durham	824	305	1,129	..	Wallasey	1,496	519	2,015	..
Sedgefield	874	334	1,208	..	Wirral South	597	229	826	..
Northumberland					Wirral West	717	276	993	..
Berwick-upon-Tweed	675	273	948	..	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Blyth Valley	1,148	413	1,561	..	Humberside (former county)				
Hexham	496	210	708	..	Beverley and Holderness	814	322	1,136	..
Wansbeck	1,222	430	1,652	..	Brigg and Goole	757	331	1,088	..
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					Cleethorpes	961	355	1,316	..
Blaydon	826	260	1,086	..	East Yorkshire	849	373	1,222	..
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,016	334	1,350	..	Great Grimsby	1,822	588	2,410	..
Houghton and Washington East	1,230	437	1,667	..	Haltemprice and Howden	530	225	755	..
Jarrow	1,470	431	1,901	..	Kingston upon Hull East	1,931	646	2,577	..
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,659	431	2,090	..	Kingston upon Hull North	2,240	779	3,019	..
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,683	500	2,183	..	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,275	668	2,943	..
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,053	283	1,336	..	Scunthorpe	1,037	413	1,450	..
North Tyneside	1,441	450	1,891	..	North Yorkshire				
South Shields	2,025	561	2,586	..	Harrogate and Knaresborough	451	164	615	..
Sunderland North	1,519	397	1,916	..	Richmond	522	207	729	..
Sunderland South	1,687	462	2,149	..	Ryedale	338	177	515	..
Tyne Bridge	2,288	569	2,857	..	Scarborough and Whitby	1,088	333	1,421	..
Tynemouth	1,243	382	1,625	..	Selby	613	226	839	..
NORTH WEST					Skipton and Ripon	365	162	527	..
Cheshire					Vale of York	331	150	481	..
Chester, City of	775	238	1,013	..	York, City of	1,085	346	1,431	..
Congleton	476	208	684	..	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Crewe and Nantwich	731	279	1,010	..	Barnsley Central	883	343	1,226	..
Eddisbury	509	222	731	..	Barnsley East and Mexborough	997	350	1,347	..
Ellesmere Port and Neston	663	214	877	..	Barnsley West and Penistone	809	329	1,138	..
Halton	1,250	403	1,653	..	Don Valley	847	303	1,150	..
Macclesfield	474	126	600	..	Doncaster Central	1,505	423	1,928	..
Tatton	449	162	611	..	Doncaster North	1,030	383	1,413	..
Warrington North	982	301	1,283	..	Rother Valley	908	323	1,231	..
Warrington South	755	277	1,032	..	Rotherham	1,256	367	1,623	..
Weaver Vale	1,162	377	1,539	..	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,247	372	1,619	..
Cumbria					Sheffield Brightside	1,682	500	2,182	..
Barrow and Furness	1,123	310	1,433	..	Sheffield Central	2,800	740	3,540	..
Carlisle	892	306	1,198	..	Sheffield Hallam	616	206	822	..
Copeland	1,013	321	1,334	..	Sheffield Heeley	1,438	433	1,871	..
Penrith and The Border	383	183	566	..	Sheffield Hillsborough	912	277	1,189	..
Westmorland and Lonsdale	235	119	354	..	Wentworth	998	290	1,288	..
Workington	976	288	1,264	..	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Batley and Spen	835	256	1,091	..
Altrincham and Sale West	565	221	786	..	Bradford North	2,102	604	2,706	..
Ashton under Lyne	1,230	374	1,604	..	Bradford South	1,465	496	1,961	..
Bolton North East	1,198	345	1,543	..	Bradford West	2,687	722	3,409	..
Bolton South East	1,337	402	1,739	..	Calder Valley	792	296	1,088	..
Bolton West	613	231	844	..	Colne Valley	943	336	1,279	..
Bury North	834	300	1,134	..	Dewsbury	812	272	1,084	..
Bury South	798	260	1,058	..	Elmet	600	196	796	..
Cheadle	434	144	578	..	Halifax	1,536	451	1,987	..
Denton and Reddish	911	321	1,232	..	Hemsworth	836	317	1,153	..
Eccles	996	236	1,232	..	Huddersfield	1,504	486	1,990	..
Hazel Grove	473	165	638	..	Keighley	900	312	1,212	..
Heywood and Middleton	1,139	369	1,508	..	Leeds Central	2,800	716	3,516	..
Leigh	1,082	379	1,461	..	Leeds East	1,647	472	2,119	..
Makerfield	894	261	1,155	..	Leeds North East	1,076	378	1,454	..
Manchester Blackley	2,117	559	2,676	..	Leeds North West	806	288	1,094	..
Manchester Central	3,189	862	4,051	..	Leeds West	1,347	469	1,816	..
Manchester Gorton	2,561	696	3,257	..	Morley and Rothwell	807	319	1,126	..
Manchester Withington	1,431	485	1,916	..	Normanton	553	220	773	..
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,093	298	1,391	..	Pontefract and Castleford	979	352	1,331	..
Oldham West and Royton	1,500	419	1,919	..	Pudsey	525	218	743	..
Rochdale	1,741	488	2,229	..	Shipley	783	292	1,075	..
Salford	1,357	344	1,701	..	Wakefield	1,178	371	1,549	..
Stalybridge and Hyde	960	348	1,308	..	EAST MIDLANDS				
Stockport	973	310	1,283	..	Derbyshire				
Stretford and Urmston	1,215	331	1,546	..	Amber Valley	744	351	1,095	..
Wigan	1,005	331	1,336	..	Bolsover	925	339	1,264	..
Worsley	938	325	1,263	..	Chesterfield	1,339	509	1,848	..
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,431	403	1,834	..	Derby North	1,117	379	1,496	..
Lancashire					Derby South	2,173	634	2,807	..
Blackburn	1,478	428	1,906	..	Erewash	1,011	382	1,393	..
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	915	270	1,185	..	High Peak	625	252	877	..
Blackpool South	1,383	365	1,748	..	North East Derbyshire	907	333	1,240	..
Burnley	894	302	1,196	..	South Derbyshire	641	245	886	..
Chorley	679	259	938	..	West Derbyshire	442	190	632	..
Fylde	476	156	632	..	Leicestershire				
Hyndburn	857	293	1,150	..	Blaby	568	229	797	..
Lancaster and Wyre	625	185	810	..	Bosworth	619	290	909	..
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,156	355	1,511	..	Charnwood	676	341	1,017	..
Pendle	905	332	1,237	..	Harborough	698	293	991	..
Preston	1,504	408	1,912	..	Leicester East	2,147	930	3,077	..
Ribble Valley	306	124	430	..	Leicester South	2,938	911	3,849	..
Rossendale and Darwen	775	309	1,084	..	Leicester West	2,474	914	3,388	..
South Ribble	548	210	758	..	Loughborough	858	375	1,233	..
West Lancashire	1,190	441	1,631	..	North West Leicestershire	514	229	743	..
					Rutland and Melton	367	147	514	..

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 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	513	182	695	..	Cambridge	846	281	1,127	..
Gainsborough	722	294	1,016	..	Huntingdon	616	296	912	..
Grantham and Stamford	503	239	742	..	North East Cambridgeshire	716	316	1,032	..
Lincoln	1,192	340	1,532	..	North West Cambridgeshire	680	269	949	..
Louth and Horncastle	608	221	829	..	Peterborough	1,352	468	1,820	..
Sleaford and North Hykeham	456	218	674	..	South Cambridgeshire	421	127	548	..
South Holland and The Deepings	427	210	637	..	South East Cambridgeshire	571	227	798	..
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	1,015	359	1,374	..	Basildon	895	368	1,263	..
Daventry	648	273	921	..	Billerica	682	274	956	..
Kettering	719	313	1,032	..	Braintree	662	313	975	..
Northampton North	1,182	409	1,591	..	Brentwood and Ongar	376	179	555	..
Northampton South	1,053	378	1,431	..	Castle Point	497	224	721	..
Wellingborough	956	486	1,442	..	Colchester	698	302	1,000	..
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	658	334	992	..
Ashfield	940	368	1,308	..	Harlow	802	330	1,132	..
Bassetlaw	833	297	1,130	..	Harwich	1,024	372	1,396	..
Broxtowe	746	268	1,014	..	Maldon and East Chelmsford	528	217	745	..
Gedling	801	268	1,069	..	North Essex	404	164	568	..
Mansfield	912	360	1,272	..	Rayleigh	453	190	643	..
Newark	710	333	1,043	..	Rochford and Southend East	1,420	475	1,895	..
Nottingham East	2,207	570	2,777	..	Saffron Walden	348	163	511	..
Nottingham North	1,824	557	2,381	..	Southend West	751	242	993	..
Nottingham South	1,712	452	2,164	..	Thurrock	1,107	537	1,644	..
Rushcliffe	549	215	764	..	West Chelmsford	629	260	889	..
Sherwood	758	285	1,043	..	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS					Broxbourne	555	295	850	..
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	845	343	1,188	..
Hereford	730	307	1,037	..	Hertford and Stortford	372	176	548	..
Leominster	428	191	619	..	Hertsmere	665	252	917	..
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	468	217	685	..
Ludlow	402	141	543	..	North East Hertfordshire	468	208	676	..
North Shropshire	627	263	890	..	South West Hertfordshire	514	224	738	..
Shrewsbury and Atcham	596	220	816	..	St. Albans	477	177	654	..
Telford	951	362	1,313	..	Stevenage	730	262	992	..
Wrekin, The	611	254	865	..	Watford	823	297	1,120	..
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	580	229	809	..
Burton	742	301	1,043	..	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	833	395	1,228	..	Great Yarmouth	1,516	452	1,968	..
Lichfield	555	204	759	..	Mid Norfolk	473	192	665	..
Newcastle-under-Lyme	695	238	933	..	North Norfolk	603	237	840	..
South Staffordshire	719	255	974	..	North West Norfolk	779	298	1,077	..
Stafford	922	317	1,239	..	Norwich North	919	319	1,238	..
Staffordshire Moorlands	537	237	774	..	Norwich South	1,340	425	1,765	..
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,383	382	1,765	..	South Norfolk	481	214	695	..
Stoke-on-Trent North	949	313	1,262	..	South West Norfolk	630	307	937	..
Stoke-on-Trent South	985	354	1,339	..	Suffolk				
Stone	368	156	524	..	Bury St Edmunds	558	196	754	..
Tamworth	754	314	1,068	..	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	652	255	907	..
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,712	503	2,215	..
North Warwickshire	697	313	1,010	..	South Suffolk	476	226	702	..
Nuneaton	802	297	1,099	..	Suffolk Coastal	647	235	882	..
Rugby and Kenilworth	922	302	1,224	..	Waveney	1,314	445	1,759	..
Stratford-on-Avon	454	231	685	..	West Suffolk	431	227	658	..
Warwick and Leamington	834	265	1,099	..	LONDON				
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	746	307	1,053	..	Barking	1,275	520	1,795	..
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,622	521	2,143	..	Battersea	1,544	668	2,212	..
Birmingham Erdington	1,961	633	2,594	..	Beckenham	1,141	450	1,591	..
Birmingham Hall Green	1,281	454	1,735	..	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,833	1,209	5,042	..
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,156	605	2,761	..	Bexleyheath and Crayford	636	348	984	..
Birmingham Ladywood	5,450	1,333	6,783	..	Brent East	2,393	888	3,281	..
Birmingham Northfield	1,274	414	1,688	..	Brent North	1,180	554	1,734	..
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,718	757	3,475	..	Brent South	2,582	1,006	3,588	..
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,693	540	2,233	..	Brentford and Isleworth	1,089	549	1,638	..
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,247	1,171	5,418	..	Brimsley and Chislehurst	784	317	1,101	..
Birmingham Yardley	1,431	479	1,910	..	Camberwell and Peckham	2,998	1,179	4,177	..
Coventry North East	2,012	567	2,579	..	Carshalton and Wallington	843	354	1,197	..
Coventry North West	1,297	423	1,720	..	Chingford and Woodford Green	839	349	1,188	..
Coventry South	1,580	429	2,009	..	Chipping Barnet	987	424	1,411	..
Dudley North	1,572	515	2,087	..	Cities of London and Westminster	1,435	741	2,176	..
Dudley South	1,242	410	1,652	..	Croydon Central	1,577	623	2,200	..
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,242	419	1,661	..	Croydon North	2,307	924	3,231	..
Meriden	1,190	414	1,604	..	Croydon South	726	367	1,093	..
Soilhill	564	214	778	..	Dagenham	1,138	519	1,657	..
Stourbridge	984	357	1,341	..	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,247	972	3,219	..
Sutton Coldfield	697	284	981	..	Ealing North	1,447	603	2,050	..
Walsall North	1,534	554	2,088	..	Ealing Southall	2,040	762	2,802	..
Walsall South	1,714	539	2,253	..	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,351	810	3,161	..
Warley	1,770	588	2,358	..	East Ham	2,442	784	3,226	..
West Bromwich East	1,629	533	2,162	..	Edmonton	1,666	708	2,374	..
West Bromwich West	1,894	615	2,509	..	Eltham	1,025	487	1,512	..
Wolverhampton North East	1,616	564	2,180	..	Enfield North	1,380	542	1,922	..
Wolverhampton South East	1,688	578	2,266	..	Enfield, Southgate	1,134	523	1,657	..
Wolverhampton South West	1,756	555	2,311	..	Erith and Thamesmead	1,756	696	2,452	..
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,199	479	1,678	..
Bromsgrove	770	277	1,047	..	Finchley and Golders Green	1,485	629	2,114	..
Mid Worcestershire	453	184	637	..	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,104	863	2,967	..
Redditch	795	315	1,110	..	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,750	1,083	3,833	..
West Worcestershire	414	175	589	..	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,186	1,295	4,481	..
Worcester	808	248	1,056	..	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,084	881	2,965	..
Wyre Forest	772	291	1,063	..	Hampstead and Highgate	1,710	707	2,417	..
EAST					Harrow East	1,234	489	1,723	..
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	985	434	1,419	..
Bedford	1,505	476	1,981	..	Hayes and Harlington	1,278	501	1,779	..
Luton North	1,108	430	1,538	..	Hendon	1,658	675	2,333	..
Luton South	1,650	521	2,171	..	Holborn and St Pancras	2,526	1,026	3,552	..
Mid Bedfordshire	434	185	619	..	Hornchurch	575	282	857	..
North East Bedfordshire	472	253	725	..	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,039	823	2,862	..
South West Bedfordshire	776	276	1,052	..	Ilford North	890	394	1,284	..
					Ilford South	1,732	729	2,461	..
					Islington North	2,483	1,088	3,571	..
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,994	905	2,899	..

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,067	603	1,670	..	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	955	337	1,292	..	Banbury	506	193	699	..
Lewisham East	1,493	609	2,102	..	Henley	328	134	462	..
Lewisham West	1,926	752	2,678	..	Oxford East	1,100	331	1,431	..
Lewisham, Deptford	2,373	954	3,327	..	Oxford West and Abingdon	474	153	627	..
Leyton and Wanstead	1,708	635	2,343	..	Wantage	403	210	613	..
Mitcham and Morden	1,417	595	2,012	..	Witney	309	126	435	..
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,946	1,142	4,088	..	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	524	246	770	..	East Surrey	349	149	498	..
Orpington	742	348	1,090	..	Epsom and Ewell	367	149	516	..
Poplar and Canning Town	3,683	1,088	4,771	..	Esher and Walton	440	188	628	..
Putney	914	401	1,315	..	Guildford	488	201	689	..
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,621	1,040	3,661	..	Mole Valley	321	96	417	..
Richmond Park	867	387	1,254	..	Reigate	319	144	463	..
Romford	599	270	869	..	Runnymede and Weybridge	469	171	640	..
Ruislip - Northwood	617	308	925	..	South West Surrey	367	141	508	..
Streatham	3,030	1,191	4,221	..	Surrey Heath	394	172	566	..
Sutton and Cheam	578	243	821	..	Woking	455	193	648	..
Tooting	1,560	631	2,191	..	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,591	1,303	4,894	..	Arundel and South Downs	344	108	452	..
Twickenham	798	361	1,159	..	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	475	200	675	..
Upminster	572	248	820	..	Chichester	473	179	652	..
Uxbridge	745	341	1,086	..	Crawley	680	253	933	..
Vauxhall	3,729	1,383	5,112	..	East Worthing and Shoreham	537	170	707	..
Walthamstow	2,251	790	3,041	..	Horsham	458	157	615	..
West Ham	2,447	894	3,341	..	Mid Sussex	365	123	488	..
Wimbledon	718	324	1,042	..	Worthing West	472	153	625	..
SOUTH EAST					Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,329	385	1,714	..
Bracknell	610	235	845	..	SOUTH WEST				
Maidenhead	618	246	864	..	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	451	178	629	..	Bath	683	297	980	..
Reading East	946	293	1,239	..	Bristol East	1,414	437	1,851	..
Reading West	944	384	1,328	..	Bristol North West	885	286	1,171	..
Slough	1,688	593	2,281	..	Bristol South	1,078	368	1,446	..
Spelthorne	478	221	699	..	Bristol West	1,249	378	1,627	..
Windsor	628	268	896	..	Kingswood	620	222	842	..
Wokingham	446	189	635	..	Northavon	454	155	609	..
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	258	139	397	..
Aylesbury	583	207	790	..	Weston-Super-Mare	660	197	857	..
Beaconsfield	471	192	663	..	Woodspring	310	117	427	..
Buckingham	310	119	429	..	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	455	160	615	..	Falmouth and Camborne	1,103	364	1,467	..
Milton Keynes South West	1,062	404	1,466	..	North Cornwall	825	348	1,173	..
North East Milton Keynes	893	326	1,219	..	South East Cornwall	664	270	934	..
Wycombe	1,100	352	1,452	..	St Ives	820	332	1,152	..
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	663	245	908	..
Bexhill and Battle	523	195	718	..	Devon				
Brighton, Kemptown	1,261	443	1,704	..	East Devon	363	135	498	..
Brighton, Pavilion	1,203	470	1,673	..	Exeter	975	301	1,276	..
Eastbourne	951	285	1,236	..	North Devon	726	285	1,011	..
Hastings and Rye	1,417	465	1,882	..	Plymouth, Devonport	1,197	410	1,607	..
Hove	1,254	482	1,736	..	Plymouth, Sutton	1,561	474	2,035	..
Lewes	506	198	704	..	South West Devon	430	157	587	..
Wealden	392	133	525	..	Teignbridge	623	229	852	..
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	484	212	696	..
Aldershot	622	259	881	..	Torbay	1,188	362	1,550	..
Basingstoke	569	198	767	..	Torridge and West Devon	725	317	1,042	..
East Hampshire	515	176	691	..	Totnes	584	247	831	..
Eastleigh	440	166	606	..	Dorset				
Fareham	379	142	521	..	Bournemouth East	643	211	854	..
Gosport	509	177	686	..	Bournemouth West	669	191	860	..
Havant	732	268	1,000	..	Christchurch	313	121	434	..
New Forest East	332	155	487	..	Mid Dorset and North Poole	304	149	453	..
New Forest West	245	90	335	..	North Dorset	255	114	369	..
North East Hampshire	388	130	518	..	Poole	441	157	598	..
North West Hampshire	423	150	573	..	South Dorset	482	153	635	..
Portsmouth North	650	235	885	..	West Dorset	276	119	395	..
Portsmouth South	1,210	357	1,567	..	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	370	132	502	..	Cheltenham	911	277	1,188	..
Southampton, Itchen	1,259	334	1,593	..	Cotswold	359	141	500	..
Southampton, Test	1,099	316	1,415	..	Forest of Dean	594	293	887	..
Winchester	429	162	591	..	Gloucester	1,432	453	1,885	..
Kent					Stroud	651	269	920	..
Ashford	716	218	934	..	Tewkesbury	525	191	716	..
Canterbury	707	275	982	..	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	921	329	1,250	..	Bridgwater	720	268	988	..
Dartford	739	329	1,068	..	Somerton and Frome	364	164	528	..
Dover	915	300	1,215	..	Taunton	573	220	793	..
Faversham and Mid Kent	548	200	748	..	Wells	550	245	795	..
Folkestone and Hythe	1,045	280	1,325	..	Yeovil	498	183	681	..
Gillingham	924	341	1,265	..	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,075	397	1,472	..	Devizes	493	224	717	..
Maidstone and The Weald	588	198	786	..	North Swindon	698	313	1,011	..
Medway	1,024	365	1,389	..	North Wiltshire	542	205	747	..
North Thanet	1,260	430	1,690	..	Salisbury	332	131	463	..
Sevenoaks	418	159	577	..	South Swindon	1,138	404	1,542	..
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	993	407	1,400	..	Westbury	558	229	787	..
South Thanet	963	350	1,313	..					
Tonbridge and Malling	475	178	653	..					
Tunbridge Wells	464	162	626	..					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES					Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,347	438	1,785	..
Aberavon	785	244	1,029	..	Hamilton South	1,024	353	1,377	..
Alyn and Deeside	695	233	928	..	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	887	272	1,159	..
Blaenau Gwent	1,202	340	1,542	..	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,677	596	2,273	..
Brecon and Radnorshire	547	240	787	..	Kirkcaldy	1,624	567	2,191	..
Bridgend	738	271	1,009	..	Linlithgow	957	334	1,291	..
Caermarfon	654	219	873	..	Livingston	1,159	428	1,587	..
Caerphilly	1,114	329	1,443	..	Midlothian	571	192	763	..
Cardiff Central	1,157	361	1,518	..	Moray	668	315	983	..
Cardiff North	492	153	645	..	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,304	404	1,708	..
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,466	372	1,838	..	North East Fife	616	288	904	..
Cardiff West	1,291	323	1,614	..	North Tayside	676	301	977	..
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	592	245	837	..	Ochil	1,147	381	1,528	..
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	716	264	980	..	Orkney and Shetland	321	100	421	..
Ceredigion	564	255	819	..	Paisley North	1,313	377	1,690	..
Clwyd South	609	249	858	..	Paisley South	1,391	398	1,789	..
Clwyd West	597	217	814	..	Perth	780	306	1,086	..
Conwy	841	255	1,096	..	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	973	257	1,230	..
Cynon Valley	727	260	987	..	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	466	191	657	..
Delyn	500	191	691	..	Stirling	819	277	1,096	..
Gower	743	192	935	..	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	819	260	1,079	..
Islwyn	729	269	998	..	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	539	184	723	..
Llanelli	1,037	294	1,331	..	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	350	161	511	..
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	386	138	524	..	West Renfrewshire	1,022	298	1,320	..
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,101	347	1,448	..	Western Isles	469	112	581	..
Monmouth	530	221	751	..	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Montgomeryshire	331	151	482	..	Belfast East	1,356	364	1,720	..
Neath	989	321	1,310	..	Belfast North	2,083	461	2,544	..
Newport East	962	285	1,247	..	Belfast South	1,474	583	2,057	..
Newport West	1,250	367	1,617	..	Belfast West	2,877	623	3,500	..
Ogmore	808	260	1,068	..	East Antrim	1,385	463	1,848	..
Pontypridd	901	310	1,211	..	East Londonderry	1,485	624	2,109	..
Preseli Pembrokeshire	836	367	1,203	..	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,474	674	2,148	..
Rhondda	886	306	1,192	..	Foyle	2,944	909	3,853	..
Swansea East	1,152	330	1,482	..	Lagan Valley	769	304	1,073	..
Swansea West	1,172	360	1,532	..	Mid Ulster	691	465	1,156	..
Torfaen	962	341	1,303	..	Newry and Armagh	1,612	658	2,270	..
Vale of Clwyd	655	203	858	..	North Antrim	1,075	494	1,569	..
Vale of Glamorgan	1,063	368	1,431	..	North Down	1,029	359	1,388	..
Wrexham	660	214	874	..	South Antrim	1,059	407	1,466	..
Ynys Mon	1,054	370	1,424	..	South Down	1,362	551	1,913	..
SCOTLAND					Strangford	1,178	387	1,565	..
Aberdeen Central	865	267	1,132	..	Upper Bann	1,148	500	1,648	..
Aberdeen North	491	158	649	..	West Tyrone	1,728	729	2,457	..
Aberdeen South	628	226	854	..					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,478	496	1,974	..					
Angus	1,113	499	1,612	..					
Argyll and Bute	835	275	1,110	..					
Ayr	1,161	394	1,555	..					
Banff and Buchan	580	252	832	..					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	872	250	1,122	..					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,607	566	2,173	..					
Central Fife	1,766	622	2,388	..					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,299	349	1,648	..					
Clydesdale	1,069	434	1,503	..					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,163	384	1,547	..					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	932	306	1,238	..					
Cunninghame North	1,443	509	1,952	..					
Cunninghame South	1,785	758	2,543	..					
Dumbarton	1,303	448	1,751	..					
Dumfries	963	381	1,344	..					
Dundee East	1,964	572	2,536	..					
Dundee West	1,624	497	2,121	..					
Dunfermline East	1,383	407	1,790	..					
Dunfermline West	1,122	371	1,493	..					
East Kilbride	1,064	405	1,469	..					
East Lothian	542	156	698	..					
Eastwood	773	270	1,043	..					
Edinburgh Central	1,110	386	1,496	..					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	998	285	1,283	..					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,408	458	1,866	..					
Edinburgh Pentlands	876	273	1,149	..					
Edinburgh South	753	245	998	..					
Edinburgh West	759	246	1,005	..					
Falkirk East	1,167	405	1,572	..					
Falkirk West	1,222	376	1,598	..					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	843	345	1,188	..					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,452	400	1,852	..					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,382	382	1,764	..					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,117	319	1,436	..					
Glasgow Govan	1,631	500	2,131	..					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,683	472	2,155	..					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,996	553	2,549	..					
Glasgow Pollok	1,473	405	1,878	..					
Glasgow Rutherglen	954	282	1,236	..					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,642	410	2,052	..					
Glasgow Springburn	1,696	471	2,167	..					
Gordon	437	197	634	..					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,771	448	2,219	..					

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 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.

F.14 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at July 10 2003

	Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	701,447	244,868	946,315	2.6	SOUTH EAST	55,358	19,882	75,240	1.5
NORTH EAST	40,477	12,077	52,554	3.4	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	14,361	5,303	19,664	1.5
Tees Valley and Durham	17,794	5,254	23,048	3.3	Berkshire	6,390	2,401	8,791	1.7
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,031	1,417	6,448	4.0	Milton Keynes	1,955	730	2,685	2.0
South Teeside	6,029	1,541	7,570	4.6	Buckinghamshire CC	2,896	1,025	3,921	1.3
Darlington	1,422	448	1,870	3.2	Oxfordshire	3,120	1,147	4,267	1.1
Durham CC	5,312	1,848	7,160	2.4	Surrey, East and West Sussex	15,722	5,829	21,551	1.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	22,683	6,823	29,506	3.5	Brighton and Hove	3,582	1,349	4,931	3.1
Northumberland	3,543	1,326	4,869	2.6	East Sussex CC	3,925	1,322	5,247	1.9
Tyneside	14,372	4,065	18,437	3.8	Surrey	4,411	1,815	6,226	1.0
Sunderland	4,768	1,432	6,200	3.6	West Sussex	3,804	1,343	5,147	1.2
NORTH WEST	86,839	26,861	113,700	2.8	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,500	3,832	15,332	1.4
Cumbria	4,622	1,527	6,149	2.1	Portsmouth	1,860	592	2,452	2.1
West Cumbria	3,020	919	3,939	2.8	Southampton	2,470	675	3,145	2.2
East Cumbria	1,602	608	2,210	1.5	Hampshire CC	5,841	2,180	8,021	1.1
Cheshire	8,226	2,807	11,033	1.8	Isle of Wight	1,329	385	1,714	2.3
Halton and Warrington	3,702	1,208	4,910	2.5	Kent	13,775	4,918	18,693	2.0
Cheshire CC	4,524	1,599	6,123	1.5	Medway Towns	2,713	975	3,688	2.4
Greater Manchester	34,015	10,207	44,222	2.9	Kent CC	11,062	3,943	15,005	1.9
Greater Manchester South	20,025	5,871	25,896	3.2	SOUTH WEST	34,863	12,709	47,572	1.6
Greater Manchester North	13,990	4,336	18,326	2.6	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,844	5,726	21,570	1.6
Lancashire	13,691	4,437	18,128	2.1	Bristol, City of	4,596	1,464	6,060	2.5
Blackburn with Darwen	1,855	570	2,425	3.0	North and North East Somerset,				
Blackpool	1,887	508	2,395	2.9	South Gloucestershire	3,015	1,132	4,147	1.1
Lancashire CC	9,949	3,359	13,308	1.9	Gloucestershire	4,472	1,624	6,096	1.8
Merseyside	26,284	7,884	34,168	4.2	Swindon	1,810	709	2,519	2.2
East Merseyside	5,770	1,783	7,553	3.8	Wiltshire CC	1,951	797	2,748	1.0
Liverpool	11,673	3,295	14,968	5.5	Dorset and Somerset	6,088	2,295	8,383	1.2
Sefton	4,056	1,235	5,291	3.2	Bournemouth and Poole	1,968	655	2,623	1.5
Wirral	4,785	1,571	6,356	3.5	Dorset CC	1,415	560	1,975	0.9
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	63,450	20,943	84,393	2.8	Somerset	2,705	1,080	3,785	1.3
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	13,216	4,700	17,916	3.4	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,075	1,559	5,634	1.9
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,334	2,042	8,376	5.7	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,075	1,559	5,634	1.9
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,697	1,140	3,837	2.0	Devon	8,856	3,129	11,985	1.9
North and North East Lincolnshire	4,185	1,518	5,703	3.1	Plymouth	3,034	983	4,017	2.7
North Yorkshire	4,793	1,765	6,558	1.4	Torbay	1,452	460	1,912	2.6
York	1,335	440	1,775	1.6	Devon CC	4,370	1,686	6,056	1.5
North Yorkshire CC	3,458	1,325	4,783	1.4	WALES	33,494	11,035	44,529	2.6
South Yorkshire	17,928	5,639	23,567	3.0	West Wales and The Valleys	22,019	7,338	29,357	2.7
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	9,233	3,111	12,344	2.7	Isle of Angelsey	1,054	370	1,424	3.6
Sheffield	8,695	2,528	11,223	3.5	Gwynedd	1,385	474	1,859	2.7
West Yorkshire	27,513	8,839	36,352	2.8	Conwy and Denbighshire	1,830	591	2,421	2.1
Bradford	7,937	2,426	10,363	3.7	South West Wales	3,745	1,425	5,170	2.4
Leeds	9,608	3,056	12,664	2.8	Central Valleys	3,471	1,186	4,657	2.7
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	9,968	3,357	13,325	2.4	Gwent Valleys	4,328	1,375	5,703	2.9
EAST MIDLANDS	43,769	16,168	59,937	2.3	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,139	1,035	4,174	2.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	21,916	7,587	29,503	2.4	Swansea	3,067	882	3,949	2.9
Derby	3,454	1,071	4,525	3.4	East Wales	11,475	3,697	15,172	2.4
East Derbyshire	3,171	1,181	4,352	2.7	Monmouthshire and Newport	2,678	847	3,525	2.7
South and West Derbyshire	3,299	1,362	4,661	1.6	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,537	1,605	7,142	2.7
Nottingham	5,743	1,579	7,322	4.3	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,377	848	3,225	1.9
North Nottinghamshire	3,892	1,530	5,422	2.1	Powys	883	397	1,280	1.8
South Nottinghamshire	2,357	864	3,221	1.6	SCOTLAND	79,114	25,900	105,014	3.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	17,432	6,877	24,309	2.5	North East Scotland^b	3,813	1,485	5,298	..
Leicester City	7,559	2,755	10,314	5.9	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray ^b	3,813	1,485	5,298	..
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,300	1,904	6,204	1.5	Eastern Scotland	27,161	9,247	36,408	3.1
Northamptonshire	5,573	2,218	7,791	2.0	Angus and Dundee City	5,090	1,759	6,849	4.4
Lincolnshire	4,421	1,704	6,125	1.6	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,360	2,527	9,887	4.0
Lincolnshire	4,421	1,704	6,125	1.6	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,360	432	1,792	1.7
WEST MIDLANDS	72,068	23,874	95,942	3.0	Scottish Borders, The	862	328	1,190	1.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,879	3,396	12,275	1.6	Edinburgh, City of	5,800	1,856	7,656	2.6
Herefordshire, County of	1,118	475	1,593	1.6	Falkirk	2,389	781	3,170	3.5
Worcestershire	4,052	1,513	5,565	1.7	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,184	802	2,986	2.2
Warwickshire	3,709	1,408	5,117	1.6	West Lothian	2,116	762	2,878	2.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	12,629	4,706	17,335	1.9	South Western Scotland^b	43,556	13,806	57,362	..
Telford and Wrekin	1,494	589	2,083	2.1	East and West Dumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond ^b	3,464	1,076	4,540	..
Shropshire CC	1,693	651	2,344	1.4	Dumfries and Galloway	1,806	726	2,532	2.9
Stoke-on-Trent	3,288	1,033	4,321	2.9	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland ^b	5,859	2,175	8,034	..
Staffordshire CC	6,154	2,433	8,587	1.7	Glasgow City	14,305	3,975	18,280	5.0
West Midlands	50,560	15,772	66,332	4.3	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,270	1,791	8,061	3.8
Birmingham	24,530	7,191	31,721	5.4	North Lanarkshire	5,852	1,909	7,761	3.8
Solihull	1,754	628	2,382	2.0	South Ayrshire	1,793	643	2,436	3.6
Coventry	4,889	1,419	6,308	3.4	South Lanarkshire	4,207	1,511	5,718	3.0
Dudley and Sandwell	10,333	3,437	13,770	3.9	Highlands and the Islands^b	4,584	1,362	5,946	..
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,054	3,097	12,151	4.2	Caitness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty ^b	1,346	365	1,711	..
EAST	42,109	16,280	58,389	1.8	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey ^b	1,248	413	1,661	..
East Anglia	17,733	6,515	24,248	1.8	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands ^b	1,200	372	1,572	..
Peterborough	1,847	646	2,493	2.6	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	469	112	581	3.8
Cambridgeshire CC	3,355	1,338	4,693	1.3	Orkney Islands	115	50	165	1.4
Norfolk	6,741	2,444	9,185	2.0	Shetland Islands	206	50	256	1.9
Suffolk	5,790	2,087	7,877	2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND	26,729	9,555	36,284	3.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	12,442	4,821	17,263	1.7	Northern Ireland	26,729	9,555	36,284	3.5
Luton	2,715	931	3,646	3.2	Belfast	6,886	1,809	8,695	5.2
Bedfordshire CC	3,230	1,210	4,440	1.9	Outer Belfast	4,231	1,377	5,608	2.5
Hertfordshire	6,497	2,680	9,177	1.4	East of Northern Ireland	4,636	1,843	6,479	2.6
Essex	11,934	4,944	16,878	1.7	North of Northern Ireland	5,842	2,053	7,895	4.7
Southend-on-Sea	2,059	675	2,734	2.9	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,134	2,473	7,607	3.4
Thurrock	1,261	629	1,890	2.1					
Essex CC	8,614	3,640	12,254	1.5					
LONDON	123,178	49,583	172,761	3.7					
Inner London	65,903	25,805	91,708	4.8					
Inner London - West	16,713	7,151	23,864	3.4					
Inner London - East	49,190	18,654	67,844	5.6					
Outer London	57,275	23,778	81,053	2.9					
Outer London - East and North East	21,804	9,149	30,953	3.2					
Outer London - South	12,059	4,987	17,046	2.4					
Outer London - West and North West	23,412	9,642	33,054	3.0					

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

CLAIMANT COUNT F.21

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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
2003	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
	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	204.2	147.3	56.9	225.3	-1.0	161.5	63.8
	Jun 12	216.6	155.1	61.5	228.1	2.8	163.6	64.5
	Jul 10	242.1	165.9	76.3	219.9	-8.2	157.2	62.7

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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
2003	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
	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	213.2	153.2	60.0	217.6	-11.3	155.6	62.0
	Jun 12	232.8	168.6	64.1	227.9	10.3	163.3	64.6
	Jul 10	234.4	170.0	64.3	228.2	0.3	164.4	63.8

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃-week month.

P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

Note: Formerly Table C.31. All the seasonally adjusted 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.

F.23 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	15.7	19.9	18.7	26.8	81.3	108.1
Over 4 and up to 13	10.7	16.4	14.7	18.2	67.2	85.5
Over 13 and up to 26	7.6	10.0	9.2	12.9	40.7	53.6
Over 26 and up to 39	5.1	5.8	5.6	8.7	23.8	32.4
Over 39 and up to 52	3.8	4.5	4.3	6.6	18.2	24.8
Over 52 and up to 104	6.4	7.9	7.4	10.9	32.3	43.2
Over 104	14.3	15.2	14.9	24.4	62.1	86.6
No previous claims	36.4	20.3	25.1	62.2	83.1	145.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	170.7	408.7	579.4

ONFLOWS GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less	23.0	19.0	20.4	18.1	19.1	16.6	15.4	17.4	17.8	18.0	21.1	18.7
Over 4 and up to 13	16.4	15.6	15.8	14.7	14.7	13.0	15.4	12.7	12.9	15.4	14.5	14.7
Over 13 and up to 26	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.7	8.4	9.6	7.7	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.2
Over 26 and up to 39	6.5	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.4	3.9	6.2	5.3	6.7	5.6
Over 39 and up to 52	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	4.2	5.0	6.5	4.3
Over 52 and up to 104	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.9	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.4
Over 104	12.4	14.8	13.4	15.2	14.5	17.6	15.6	17.8	17.0	14.3	12.8	14.9
No previous claims	21.8	24.7	23.3	27.1	25.3	28.2	27.0	30.3	23.9	23.8	21.0	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
THOUSANDS												
4 or less	8.3	14.5	11.6	7.0	11.1	6.4	13.0	8.8	6.3	5.5	15.6	108.1
Over 4 and up to 13	5.9	11.8	9.0	5.7	8.6	5.0	13.0	6.4	4.5	4.7	10.7	85.5
Over 13 and up to 26	3.1	7.3	5.5	3.6	5.7	3.3	8.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	7.0	53.6
Over 26 and up to 39	2.3	4.1	3.5	2.1	3.4	1.9	4.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	5.0	32.4
Over 39 and up to 52	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.3	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.8	24.8
Over 52 and up to 104	2.5	5.2	4.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.6	3.6	3.0	2.6	5.9	43.2
Over 104	4.5	11.2	7.6	5.9	8.4	6.8	13.2	9.0	6.0	4.3	9.5	86.6
No previous claims	7.9	18.8	13.3	10.5	14.7	10.9	22.8	15.3	8.4	7.2	15.5	145.3
Total	36.0	76.0	57.0	38.7	58.2	38.7	84.6	50.6	35.2	30.4	74.0	579.4

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

Note: Formerly Table C.33.
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.
'Latest' claims in this table started between 10 April 2003 and 10 July 2003 inclusive.
'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 8 April 1993.
The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±2.1 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.0 percentage points.
All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

An error has been identified in previous issues of this table, see note opposite.

F.24 CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 12 June and 9 July 2003

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	55.0	18.8	12.2	3.5	0.7	90.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Gone abroad	6.6	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	11.6
Claimed Income Support	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	4.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.4	9.4
Claimed another benefit	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.7
Full-time education	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Approved training	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Government-supported training	5.7	2.1	4.5	2.5	0.9	15.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	8.0	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.2	13.4
Failed to sign	33.5	10.4	7.5	1.8	0.4	53.6
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Total	122.7	42.2	33.4	11.5	3.3	213.0
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	67.8	63.8	51.1	39.0	26.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	
Gone abroad	8.1	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.9	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	4.5	4.5	5.8	8.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.3	7.2	8.9	13.5	16.5	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.1	
Full-time education	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Approved training	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	7.0	7.1	18.8	28.0	34.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.3	
Gone to prison	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.4	1.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	
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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Monthly estimates	Average for three months ending in month shown			
	Level	Level	Change on year	Percentage change	Vacancy ratio ^b
2001 Apr	659.2	..	..	..	..
May	681.8	..	..	..	..
Jun	689.2	676.7	..	..	2.6
Jul	666.8	679.3	..	..	2.7
Aug	646.5	667.5	..	..	2.6
Sep	716.9	676.7	..	..	2.6
Oct	641.6	668.4	..	..	2.6
Nov	595.9	651.5	..	..	2.5
Dec	553.2	596.9	..	..	2.3
2002 Jan	533.6	560.9	..	..	2.2
Feb	622.0	569.6	..	..	2.2
Mar	601.3	585.6	..	..	2.3
Apr	596.7	606.7	..	..	2.4
May	626.0	608.0	..	..	2.4
Jun	644.7	622.5	-54.2	-8.0	2.4
Jul	604.9	625.2	-54.1	-8.0	2.4
Aug	624.3	624.7	-42.8	-6.4	2.4
Sep	662.1	630.5	-46.2	-6.8	2.5
Oct	651.6	646.0	-22.4	-3.4	2.5
Nov	613.7	642.5	-9.0	-1.4	2.5
Dec	554.1	606.5	9.6	1.6	2.4
2003 Jan	528.1	565.3	4.4	0.8	2.2
Feb	600.4	560.9	-8.7	-1.5	2.2
Mar	592.1	573.6	-12.0	-2.0	2.2
Apr R	575.6	589.4	-17.3	-2.9	2.3
May R	623.2	597.0	-11.0	-1.8	2.3
Jun R	597.4	598.7	-23.8	-3.8	2.3
Jul R	594.8	605.1	-20.1	-3.2	2.4

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
b Ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs.

R Revised

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF VACANCY SURVEY RESULTS

The following are estimated 95 per cent confidence intervals for the Vacancy Survey results. These are approximate only, especially those for changes over the year which are more difficult to estimate than those for the levels of vacancies. They nevertheless provide useful guidelines as to the precision of the results.

	Level	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
May to July 2003 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	605.1	± 22	-20.1	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.4	± 0.1	-0.1	± 0.1
July 2003 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	594.8	± 38	-10.1	± 30

Error in Table F.23

Investigations have revealed an error in compiling Table F.23 (Claim history: interval between claims) in the March and June 2003 issues and the equivalent former Table C.33 in the September and December 2002 issues. Many claimants were wrongly classified as having 'no previous claims' when they should have been in the 'Over 104 week' category for the interval between the latest and previous claim. The total onflows and other duration categories for the intervals between claims were not affected. Also Table F.22 (formerly Table C.32), which analyses numbers of previous claims, was not affected.

The processing error has now been rectified and corrected versions of Tables F.23 for past quarters are available on request from Nimmy Vijayakumar, ONS, tel no 020 7533 5182.

G.2 VACANCIES

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			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
Average level for 3 months ending		All Vacancies ^a									
SIC 1992 SECTIONS		(C-O)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
Levels (thousands)											
2001	Jul	679.3	1.7	16.2	2.7	4.8	7.6	22.9	19.2	1.6	28.2
	Aug	667.5	1.6	16.6	3.3	5.5	7.3	22.3	17.0	2.2	25.0
	Sep	676.7	1.5	14.4	4.1	5.3	7.4	21.6	17.2	2.2	27.3
	Oct	668.4	1.4	13.5	4.4	5.1	6.5	20.8	17.8	2.1	25.5
	Nov	651.5	1.2	14.2	4.1	5.5	6.9	19.1	16.3	1.5	23.8
	Dec	596.9	1.0	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.3	17.6	13.5	1.4	18.9
2002	Jan	560.9	1.3	11.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	17.3	13.7	1.4	16.0
	Feb	569.6	1.3	10.1	2.4	5.3	5.0	17.2	15.7	1.3	17.8
	Mar	585.6	1.3	10.3	2.5	5.6	6.1	16.4	17.0	1.3	20.2
	Apr	606.7	1.2	11.6	3.1	5.4	7.5	15.8	17.3	1.3	21.8
	May	608.0	1.2	12.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	16.1	16.4	1.2	20.9
	Jun	622.5	1.2	13.9	4.2	5.4	6.8	16.3	16.9	1.3	24.9
	Jul	625.2	1.3	14.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	17.2	19.9	1.4	25.1
	Aug	624.7	1.2	13.2	3.8	5.7	5.4	15.7	20.3	1.4	24.7
	Sep	630.5	1.1	12.5	2.9	6.3	4.6	16.3	21.2	1.4	20.9
	Oct	646.0	0.9	13.4	3.2	6.3	5.3	16.4	20.3	1.2	19.7
	Nov	642.5	0.8	13.9	2.7	5.4	6.1	16.2	19.7	1.2	20.7
	Dec	606.5	0.8	12.9	2.9	4.9	6.7	14.9	16.6	1.2	19.7
2003	Jan	565.3	0.7	11.8	2.4	4.4	5.6	13.2	13.9	1.2	20.5
	Feb	560.9	0.8	11.8	2.2	4.2	4.6	13.0	14.7	1.2	20.4
	Mar	573.6	0.9	12.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	13.2	16.4	1.3	20.2
	Apr R	589.4	0.9	13.0	2.4	4.3	3.8	13.2	17.2	1.4	21.0
	May R	597.0	0.9	12.7	2.7	4.1	4.0	13.3	17.1	1.4	22.6
	Jun R	598.7	0.9	12.9	2.8	3.9	3.5	12.7	17.2	1.3	23.8
	Jul P	605.1	0.9	13.0	2.7	3.7	4.2	12.1	17.6	1.3	26.1
Change on year		-20.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-5.1	-2.3	-0.1	1.0
Percent		-3.2	-30.8	-7.8	-25.0	-36.2	-27.6	-29.7	-11.6	-7.1	4.0
Ratio per 100 employee jobs											
2001	Jul	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.4
	Aug	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1
	Sep	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3
	Oct	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2
	Nov	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.0
	Dec	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6
2002	Jan	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
	Feb	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6
	Mar	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8
	Apr	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.9
	May	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.8
	Jun	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.2
	Jul	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.2
	Aug	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.2
	Sep	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.8
	Oct	2.5	1.3	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.7
	Nov	2.5	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.8
	Dec	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.7
2003	Jan	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8
	Feb	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8
	Mar	2.2	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.8
	Apr R	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.9
	May R	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0
	Jun R	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.1
	Jul P	2.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
Change on year		-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.1

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
b Includes both public and private sectors

P Provisional
R Revised

VACANCIES G.2

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration ^b	Education ^b	Health and social work ^b	Other services	UNITED KINGDOM
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	Average level for 3 months ending
										SIC 1992 SECTIONS
										Levels (thousands)
27.3	99.1	62.1	49.6	31.0	116.0	17.4	38.1	90.7	43.3	2001 Jul
28.4	102.4	59.7	50.3	28.4	115.2	16.6	35.3	92.2	38.3	Aug
28.4	101.9	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2	94.5	40.1	Sep
27.8	108.0	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4	92.0	36.7	Oct
25.3	111.6	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8	Nov
23.5	104.2	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5	Dec
26.2	92.3	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4	30.5	2002 Jan
25.5	88.4	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	33.9	Feb
26.8	88.6	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	35.2	Mar
23.7	91.8	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5	39.8	Apr
22.4	89.2	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6	37.3	May
21.3	92.6	59.8	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.4	89.6	36.5	Jun
21.5	94.3	56.0	55.3	25.4	95.9	16.7	40.7	88.6	36.6	Jul
22.0	97.0	57.4	56.4	25.7	92.4	16.9	40.0	87.7	37.8	Aug
24.3	108.2	56.3	57.2	25.9	88.5	17.3	40.9	88.2	36.5	Sep
25.0	119.6	59.2	60.4	25.0	89.3	16.8	41.6	89.6	32.8	Oct
26.0	118.2	55.9	61.7	23.0	87.2	17.0	43.5	91.8	31.4	Nov
24.1	102.2	52.3	59.4	22.0	84.2	17.0	43.3	89.6	31.9	Dec
23.0	84.1	47.1	55.3	22.1	82.5	16.5	40.4	87.4	33.1	2003 Jan
24.2	77.6	46.2	54.5	22.1	83.9	16.9	41.8	85.9	34.7	Feb
26.0	77.3	47.1	54.9	23.5	87.6	16.9	43.1	84.0	37.4	Mar
25.8	79.6	52.7	56.0	23.6	87.6	17.8	46.7	86.3	36.1	Apr R
23.2	81.0	59.1	54.4	25.0	87.2	18.1	49.0	84.8	36.5	May R
23.0	83.0	64.4	53.4	24.8	83.7	18.9	50.8	84.6	33.1	Jun R
23.5	84.7	66.3	51.4	25.2	86.3	19.7	51.2	83.2	32.2	Jul P
2.0	-9.6	10.3	-3.9	-0.2	-9.6	3.0	10.5	-5.4	-4.4	Change on year
9.3	-10.2	18.4	-7.1	-0.8	-10.0	18.0	25.8	-6.1	-12.0	Percent
										Ratio per 100 employee jobs
2.4	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.8	3.3	3.3	2001 Jul
2.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.9	Aug
2.4	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.0	Sep
2.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.8	Oct
2.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.7	Nov
2.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.5	Dec
2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3	2002 Jan
2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.2	2.5	Feb
2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.6	Mar
2.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.0	Apr
2.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.8	May
1.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.7	Jun
1.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	Jul
1.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	2.8	Aug
2.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.7	Sep
2.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.4	Oct
2.3	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.3	2.3	Nov
2.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.4	Dec
2.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.5	2003 Jan
2.1	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.1	2.6	Feb
2.3	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	Mar
2.3	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.7	Apr R
2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	2.2	3.0	2.7	May R
2.0	2.4	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	3.0	2.5	Jun R
2.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.4	Jul P
0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	Change on year

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey
Labour Market Statistica Helpline: 020 7533 6094

G.11 VACANCIES

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

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

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

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

Note: Formerly Table H.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 4¹/₃ 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.

G.12 VACANCIES

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 H.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.

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

VACANCIES

G.13

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	17.7
2002	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	15.7
	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	17.5
	Jun	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.2	15.5	0.2	1.9	17.6	0.0	17.6
	Jul	0.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.1	2.8	17.2	0.2	1.7	19.2	0.0	19.2

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

- a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
- b 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 H.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	Jun	8	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	30	87.9	115.1	6.0
	Dec	19	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	2.2
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	5.6
	Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	8.9
	Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	1.7
	May	17	23	62.4	63.8	4.5
	Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	4.1
	Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	3.4
	Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	2.4
	Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	2.7
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	4.8
	Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	-
2002	Jan	17	22	10.1	34.1	4.1
	Feb	3	13	3.2	6.5	2.0
	Mar	15	23	54.8	58.5	2.2
	Apr	15	21	5.0	8.4	5.5
	May	7	10	62.8	64.1	-
	Jun	11	16	3.9	35.5	0.7
	Jul	14	20	620.1	622.0	0.5
	Aug	14	23	3.8	6.0	2.4
	Sep	11	20	3.3	10.4	1.4
	Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	1.0
	Nov	15	21	117.1	133.6	0.6
	Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	0.4
2003	Jan	6	8	1.9	29.5	1.1
	Feb	11	13	9.8	10.3	8.1
	Mar	6	9	4.5	5.1	1.9
	Apr	6	9	2.8	5.5	1.2
	May	7 R	15 R	5.7 R	9.3 R	1.3
	Jun	9	16	4.7	11.5	1.5

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	Thousands
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	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	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	
	Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6	
	Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-	
	May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	
	Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	
	Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	-	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1	
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	
2002	Jan	-	-	4.1	-	0.1	0.1	63.4	1.0	-	0.7	
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.1	16.6	0.8	-	0.2	
	Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	4.0	17.2	47.1	2.0	0.1	
	Apr	-	0.2	5.5	0.7	-	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	
	May	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	3.5	57.5	5.0	4.4	
	Jun	-	-	0.7	-	8.4	-	7.5	7.9	10.9	9.3	
	Jul	-	-	0.5	16.0	43.3	-	72.7	195.1	107.2	80.1	
	Aug	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	3.4	-	2.5	0.2	
	Sep	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.1	-	0.1	
	Oct	-	-	1.0	-	4.1	0.6	8.1	3.9	5.6	4.2	
	Nov	-	-	0.6	-	1.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2	7.0	
	Dec	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.2	1.4	-	4.9	0.1	
2003	Jan	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	86.2	2.2	-	0.1	
	Feb	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3	
	Mar	-	-	1.9	-	-	0.1	0.1	6.3	-	1.1	
	Apr	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	4.9	-	
	May	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	2.1	16.9 R	4.5	0.6	
	Jun	-	-	1.5	4.2	-	-	0.5	16.5	4.2	0.8	

^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 June 2002			12 months to June 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	2	300	600
textiles and textile products;	1	400	400	3	300	700
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	2	300	900	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	6	2,500	3,300	9	400	4,200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	200	1	800	800
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	1	100	100
other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	300	2	800	800
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	100	1,400	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; manufacturing n.e.c.	9	6,100	12,900	7	5,400	9,800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	2,500	10,400	-	-	-
Construction	4	1,200	1,400	3	17,200	20,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4	200	1,000	2	100	300
Hotels and restaurants	4	5,000	12,300	3	68,900	48,800
Transport, storage and communication	58	25,500	71,600	40	24,400	54,000
Financial intermediation	1	100	100	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,400	7,600	3	500	1,100
Public administration and defence	19	47,800	310,000	13	139,200	464,400
Education	12	86,200	120,100	16	313,800	307,300
Health and social work	11	8,600	28,500	14	139,700	142,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	8	6,300	15,100	10	97,600	94,600
All industries and services	151^a	197,200	623,400	124^a	811,000	1,154,500

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

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

++ Less than 50 working days lost.

Note: Formerly Table G.12.

Stoppages: June 2003

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	11,500	33,100
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	9	4,100 ^a	10,800
Continuing from earlier months	7	7,400 ^b	22,300

a Including 4,100 directly involved.

b Including 600 involved for the first time in the month.

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 June 2003		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	743,000	1,029,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	49,100	84,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	4,500	10,800
Redundancy questions	4	700	3,100
Trade union matters	3	700	1,100
Working conditions and supervision	9	6,300	14,500
Manning and work allocation	12	3,900	9,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	13	2,800	2,000
All causes	124	811,000	1,154,500

H.22

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 July - 8 August 2003

9,421^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.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS J.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output														
	GDP 1995 prices	GDP market prices		Index of output UK								Index of production OECD Countries			
				Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries		Construction output					
		1995=100	£ 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	120.0		863.3	1.9	99.9	-3.6	98.5	-4.1	128.2	2.6	122.2	7.5	118.0	-0.3	
2002	Q2	119.5	214.9	1.8	100.0	-4.1	98.1	-5.0	127.4	2.5	120.9	6.9	118.3 R	-0.6 R	
	Q3	120.6	216.9	2.3	100.4	-2.9	99.1	-2.9	128.7	2.8	123.1	7.9	119.1	1.2	
	Q4	121.2	217.9	2.3	99.6	-1.4	98.0	-1.8	129.7	2.5	125.4	8.0	118.8	2.4	
2003	Q1	121.3	218.1	2.1	99.2	-0.6	98.1	-0.7	130.2	2.6	123.0	2.8	119.3	2.1	
	Q2	121.7	218.8	1.8	99.3	-0.7	98.2	0.1	130.7	2.6	..	..	..	..
	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 (%)	£ 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	126.3	2.1	164.2	6.6	1.7	2.2	-3.2	0.3	-3.0	0.4	0.4				
2002	Q2	126.8	3.8	40.7	6.0	1.2	1.9	-5.8	0.1	-4.4	0.3	-1.6			
	Q3	126.9	3.0	42.0	9.3	1.5	2.0	-2.4	0.4	-1.8	0.5	-0.3			
	Q4	127.4	0.2	41.8	5.4	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	-1.5	0.7	1.9			
2003	Q1	127.9	3.1	41.8	5.5	3.0	2.9	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.3			
	Q2	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.9	1.2 R	1.3 R	2.0	1.3 R	..		
	Expenditure				Fixed investments										
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption		
	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices												
	£ 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	589.0	3.7	134.3	4.9	138.1	4.1	108.8	-6.1	14.7	-13.7	94.1	-4.8	161.6	3.3	
2002	Q2	146.7	4.2	133.8	5.5	132.4	3.9	27.7	-5.7	3.8	-13.2	23.9	-4.4	40.1	3.9
	Q3	147.8	3.6	135.0	4.8	133.3	4.0	26.9	-6.6	3.6	-9.9	23.3	-6.0	40.3	2.8
	Q4	149.3	3.4	137.2	5.4	160.3	3.4	27.1	-4.0	3.4	-15.4	23.6	-2.1	40.6	1.6
2003	Q1	149.6	3.1	137.2	4.0	131.0	3.1	27.1	0.0	3.7	-1.2	23.4	0.2	41.6	2.5
	Q2	139.4	4.2	138.7	4.8
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods						Balance of payments				
	Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share	Money supply growth		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			
	AGBG		AMIH	HSEL	VQMX	VQJW	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	142.4	8.6	-29.1	-19.7		
2000	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	6.6	137.5	11.5	160.3	12.6	-33.1	-19.1		
2001	105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	8.0	139.4	1.4	168.5	5.1	-40.6	-12.5		
2002	106.0	0.2	4.00	1,894	-25.0	7.9	5.9	137.0	-1.7	174.4	3.5	-46.3	-9.6		
2002	Q2	105.3	-1.0	4.00	2,263	-17.0	8.4	5.8	143.3	2.1	177.8	5.1	-10.3	-3.5	
	Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00	1,801	-23.0	8.4	5.5	138.8	1.3	173.4	4.6	-11.3	-1.3	
	Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00	1,894	-25.0	6.8	6.1	130.9	-3.2	173.9	3.2	-13.4	-1.8	
2003	Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.85	1,736	-32.1	6.0	6.7 R	135.9	0.6	173.5	0.6	-11.1	2.4	
	Q2	99.1	-5.9	3.75	1,971	-12.9	7.7	8.1	132.5	-7.5	172	-3.3	-11.1	..	

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

g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
h Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
i Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
j Average of daily rates.
k Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

R Revised

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

J.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	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
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2001	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
	Jun	181.3	2.9	180.0	2.8	171.7	2.7
	Jul	181.3	3.1	179.9	2.9	171.6	2.8

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

J.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area average ^b	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2001	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.1	2.7	109.0	2.5
	Jul	106.9	1.4	108.8	2.4	108.8	2.3
	Aug	107.3	1.8	108.8	2.3	108.7	2.1
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.1	2.1	109.0	1.9
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.2	2.1	109.1	2.0
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.0	1.8	109.0	1.6
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.5	1.9	109.5	2.0
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.5	2.5	109.6	2.6
	Feb	107.3	1.5	109.7	2.4	109.8	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.3	2.3	110.4	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	110.8	2.1	110.9	2.3
	May	108.4	0.8	111.0	1.8	111.1	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.0	1.7	111.1	1.9
	Jul	108.1	1.1	110.8	1.9	111.0	2.0
	Aug	108.4	1.0	110.9	1.9	111.0	2.1
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.2	1.9	111.3	2.1
	Oct	108.9	1.4	111.5	2.1	111.6	2.3
	Nov	108.9	1.6	111.4	2.2	111.5	2.3
	Dec	109.3	1.7	111.9	2.2	112.0	2.3
2003	Jan	108.6	1.4	111.7	2.0	111.9	2.1
	Feb	109.0	1.6	112.2	2.3	112.4	2.4
	Mar	109.4	1.6	112.8	2.3	113.1	2.4
	Apr	109.7	1.5	112.9	1.9	113.2	2.1
	May	109.7	1.2	113.0	1.8	113.2	1.9
	Jun	109.6	1.1	113.0 P	1.8 P	113.3 P	2.0 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. 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 812318 workforce.jobs@ons.gov.uk
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	
Vacancy Survey: total stocks of vacancies	020 7533 6162
Notified to Jobcentres	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 pS57. 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.