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incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS104.

Labour Market
trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 18 September 2003

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

Headlines

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

❷ **Unemployment rate** unchanged in the three months to July 2003 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in August 2003.

Survey data for the three months ending in July show a rise in the working age employment rate, no change in the unemployment rate and a higher growth rate in average earnings. In August, the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (the claimant count) decreased.

The working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 63,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 1,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count decreased by 6,900 to 930,800. There was an average monthly fall of 6,500 over the last three months.

The number of vacancies (three-month average ending August 2003) stood at 602,700, down 22,000 from a year ago.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings was 3.4 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous month.

New this month

May-July 2003 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August 2003 data: Claimant count and vacancies;

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

June 2003 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

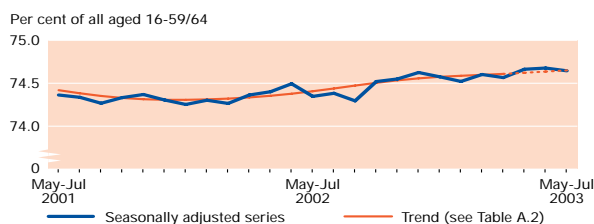


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

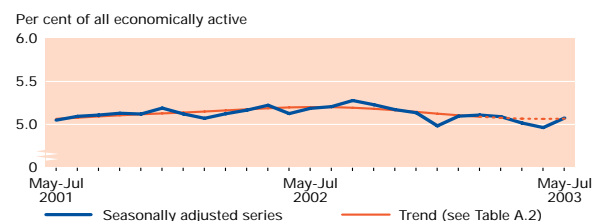
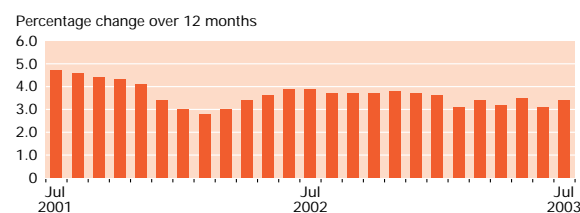


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

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

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

❸ **Employment** was 27.93 million in the three months to July 2003, up 276,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❹ **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.2 per cent (47,000) between March 2003 and June 2003, and rose by 0.7 per cent (203,000) over the year to 29.70 million in June 2003 (Table A.3).

❺ **Unemployment level** was 1.49 million in the three months to July 2003. This is 20,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❻ **Claimant count** down 6,900 on the month to August 2003 to 930,800. Claimant count rate in August 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the July 2003 rate (Table A.3).

❼ **Economic activity rate** was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in the three months to July 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to April 2003 and up 0.2 percentage points on the year (Table A.1).

❽ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the three months to July 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to April 2003 and down 0.2 percentage points on the year (Table A.1).

❾ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.4 per cent in July 2003, down 0.5 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.3 percentage points from the June 2003 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❿ There were 602,700 **job vacancies** (not seasonally adjusted) on average in the three months ending August 2003, down 22,000 from the same period a year earlier. There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs, down 0.1 from a year ago.

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 60,000 in the three months to July 2003 to 15.08 million, and women up 3,000 in the same period to 12.85 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 91,000 in the three months to July 2003 to 20.75 million. People in **part-time employment** down 28,000 over the same period to 7.18 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.5 per cent (125,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.50 million in the three months to July 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 901.6 million in the three months to July 2003, up 8.5 million from the three months to April 2003. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.2 per cent combined with an increase of 0.7 per cent in the average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 8,000 over the year to stand at 224,000 in the three months to July 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** increased 3,000 over the year to stand at 321,000 in the three months to July 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** increased by 15,000 over the year to stand at 417,000 in the three months to July 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in most regions over the year but up in the Eastern, East Midlands, London and South East regions. The highest rate was in London at 7.5 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.5 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 9,900 over the year to stand at 140,900 in August 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 262,500 in August 2003, a rise of 7,500 since August 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,700 in August 2003, a rise of 300 since August 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	44,683	+3,601
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,706	-281
25 and over, more than two years	43,497	-13,351
Total	117,886	-10,031

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.42 million in the three months to July 2003. Of this total, 15.97 million were men and 13.45 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was down 22,000 over the quarter to 7.69 million in the three months to July 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 56,000. The number not wanting a job was up 42,000 over the year to 5.55 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 98,000 over the year to 2.14 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 231,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) over the year, there was an increase in the number in employment of 276,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 20,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 25,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.2 per cent in the three months to July 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the three months to April 2003, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the three months to April 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 LFS Male employment

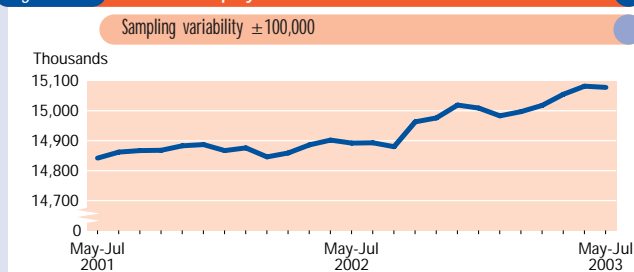


Figure 5 LFS Female employment

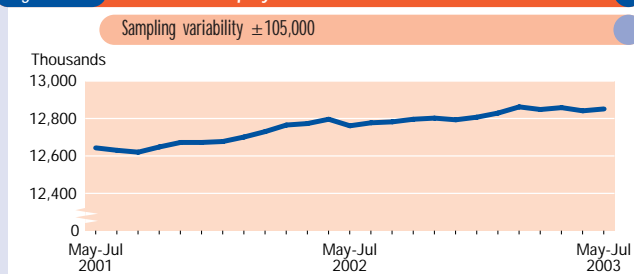


Figure 6 Unemployed aged 18-24

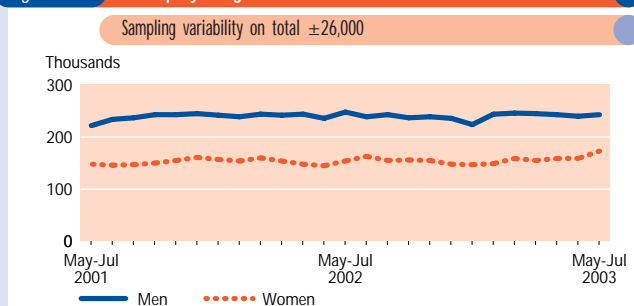


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

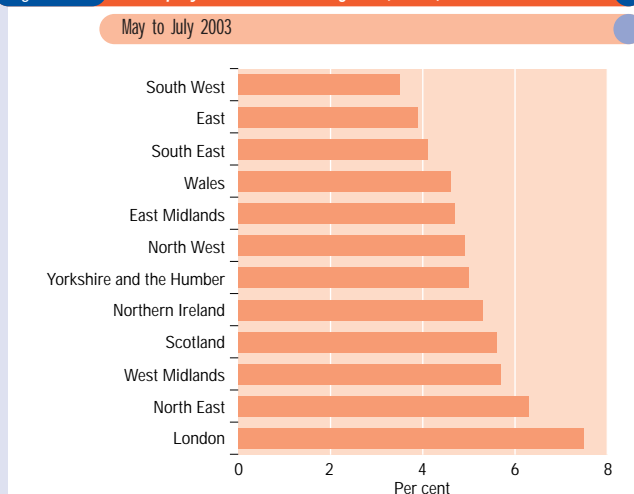


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

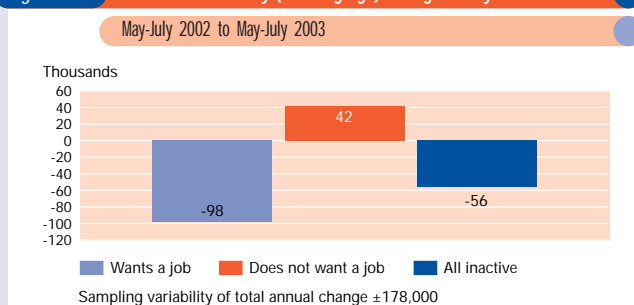


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

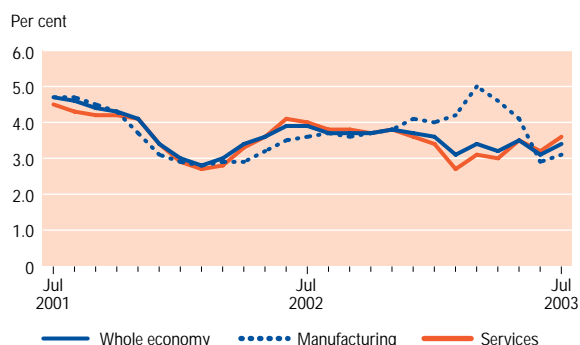


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

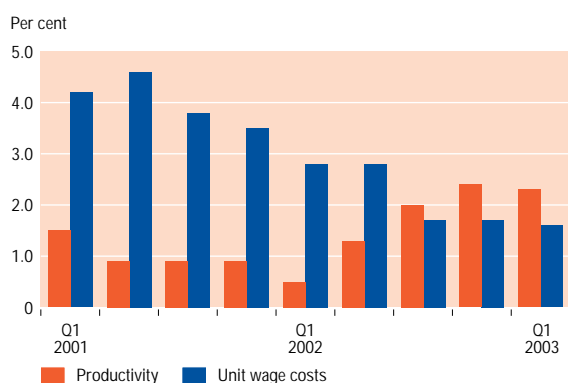
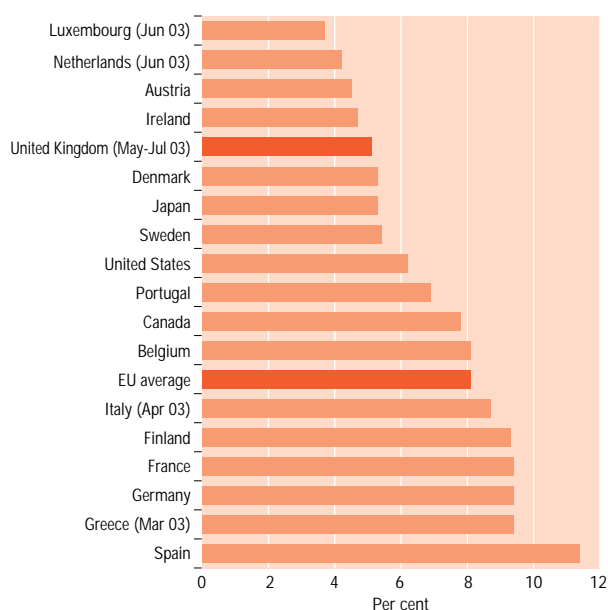


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, July 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 July 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.4 per cent. This is up 0.3 percentage points from the June 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase** in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 2003 was 3.9 per cent. This is up 0.7 from the June 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for July 2003 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the June 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services headline** (three-month average) increase was 3.1 per cent for July 2003, up 0.6 percentage points from the June 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.6 per cent in July 2003, up 0.4 percentage points from the June 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 5.1 per cent in July 2003, unchanged from the June 2003 rate. This is up 1.4 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 3.0 per cent in July 2003, up 0.4 percentage points from the June 2003 rate. This is down 0.9 percentage points compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.4 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2003 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 5.3 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 2.2 per cent lower in the three months ending July 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 July 2003 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 8.1 per cent in July 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 July 2003, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 1.9 per cent. Data for the Netherlands are in the process of being revised; consequently, the July 2003 EU average and the EU monetary union area average have been estimated.

VACANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① The average number of **vacancies** in the three months ending August 2003 was 602,700, down 22,000 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 August 2003, down 0.1 from a year earlier (*Table G.1*).
- 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 July 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 680,000 from 123 stoppages. Some 59 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 19 per cent were lost in education and 9 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- ① Number of working days lost in July 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 46,900 from 16 stoppages (*Figure 13, Tables H.11 and H.12*).

Figure 12 Total vacancies

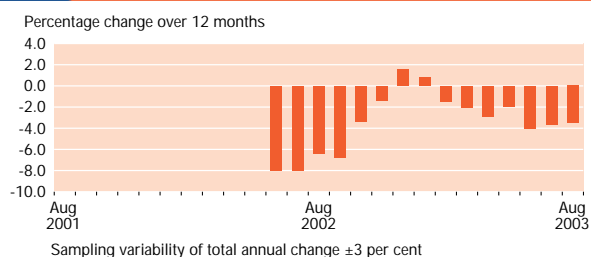
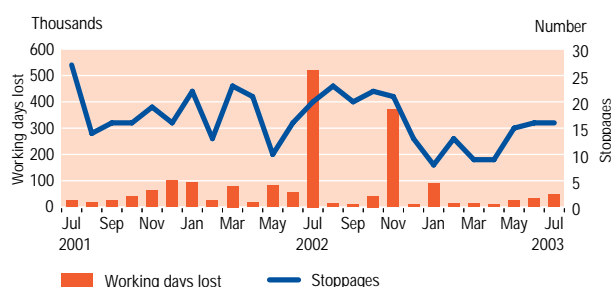


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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 999,600 18 to 24-year-olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of June 2003. Of these 908,200 had left, leaving 91,400 participants at the end of June 2003 (see pS100).
- 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.
- 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*).
- ① A further 265,400 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of June 2003.
- ① In all 77,900 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of June 2003, of which 60,900 were sustained jobs and 17,000 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (see pS100).

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 August the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 140.5. This was 0.2 per cent above the July figure of 140.2 and 3.8 per cent higher than the August 2002 level.
- ① In the three months to July 2003, **manufacturing output** rose by 0.2 per cent compared with the previous three months, and rose by 0.4 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 July 2003 was in deficit by £11.8 billion, compared with a deficit of £9.3 billion from the previous three months and up from a deficit of £10.4 billion a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to July 2003 were 6.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 10.3 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to July 2003 were 2.0 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 3.3 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ① The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 181.6 for August 2003, up from 181.3 July 2003.
- ① In the year to August 2003, the all items RPI rose by 2.9 per cent, down from 3.1 per cent in July 2003.
- ① Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.9 per cent, unchanged from July 2003.

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

Next month

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

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

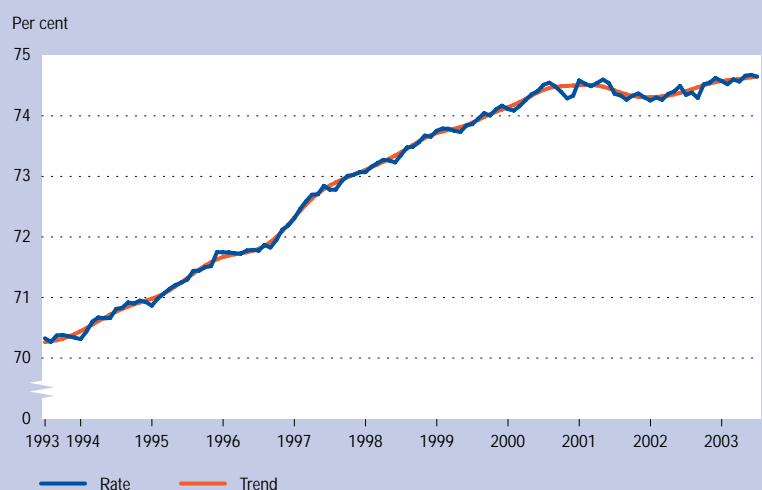
17 September 2003

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.

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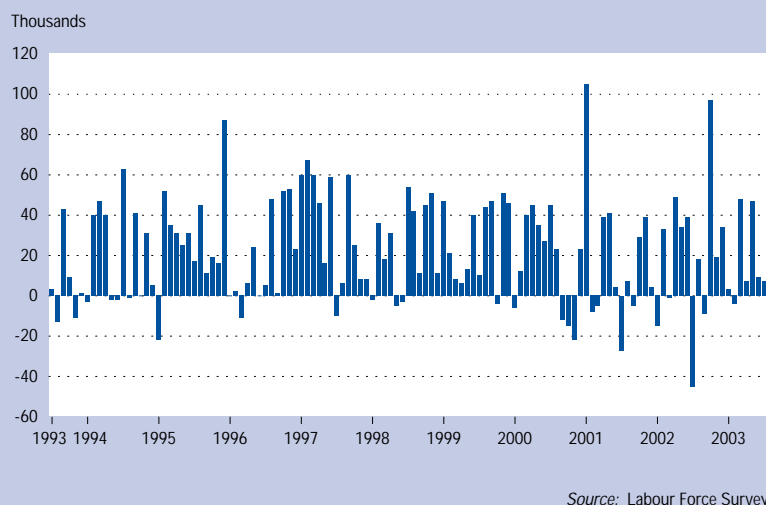
Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; July 1993 to July 2003



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 is rising slightly, and the employment level continues to rise, driven of late by self-employment and full-time male employees. Unemployment appears to be broadly flat and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance have decreased slightly. Overall, the unemployment picture appears flat. The level of vacancies is down slightly year-on-year and the rate of earnings growth is slightly up.

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



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 rate of employment growth may have slowed slightly following the weakening in GDP in quarter four and quarter one (2003), but it is on an upward trend. The latest employment figures for May to July show the working-age employment rate up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter at 74.6 per cent (see **Figure 1**). At 27.929 million, the 16 and over employment level is up 63,000 on the quarter (compared with a 276,000 increase on the year). This is the highest level on record.

Overlapping change

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

The overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment show that although the movements have generally been more erratic over the past three years, following the consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s, there have now been increases in nine of the past ten months (see **Figure 2**). The overall picture is of continuing growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 7,000 between April-June and May-July. Overall, the recent movements are consistent with the view that the employment level is continuing to increase. The latest workforce jobs figures (June) also show a rise of 47,000 on the quarter. Within this, there were increases in public administration, education and health (up 29,000), construction (up 23,000), and finance and business services (up 44,000); the biggest decrease came in manufacturing (down 34,000), and employment in the sector is also down on the year (down 133,000).

Looking at employment by type, growth this quarter has been driven by an increase in the self-employment category (up 62,000) and full-time employees (up 23,000). These are mainly the result of increases in full-time self-employed men (66,000) and full-time employed women (30,000). In total, full-time self-employment has increased by 61,000 and part-time self-employment has increased by 1,000 on the quarter (see **Figure 3**). Turning to employees, part-time workers decreased (down 29,000) this quarter with women accounting for the majority of this decrease (down 27,000).

The latest figure for output growth in the second quarter of 2003 is 0.3 per cent, unchanged from the preliminary estimate. Manufacturing output rose 0.1 per cent over the second quarter, following declines during most of the previous two years. Services have grown by 0.3 per cent, with strong growth of 1.1 per cent in distribution, hotels and catering. Looking ahead, outside indicators suggest the economy is improving. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing recorded an increase in August, the highest since May 2002. They reported an expansion in output backed by strong growth of new orders. In the service industries, CIPS reported the fastest growth since January 2001, led by significant gains in new business. This is the nineteenth month of growth in the past 20 months. Looking at construction, CIPS recorded the sector expanding at the fastest rate for 16 months in August, and reported business optimism hitting a nine-month high.

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

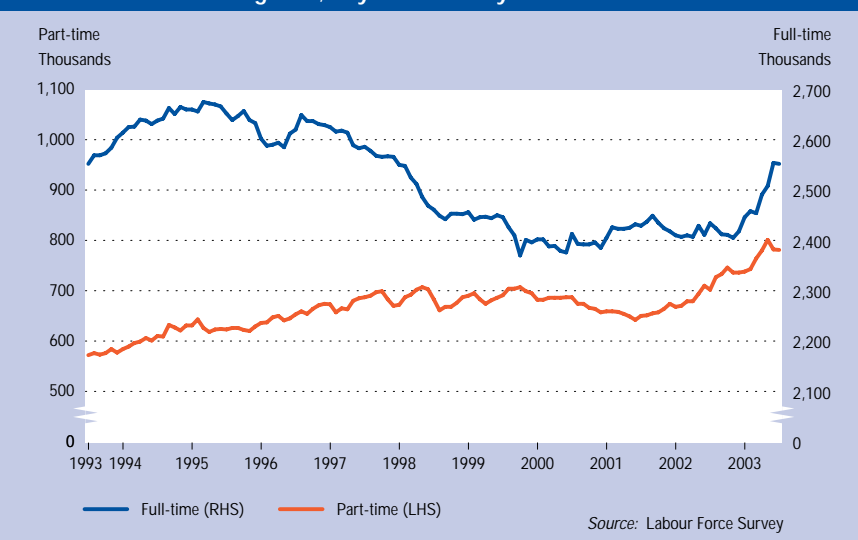


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; July 1993 to July 2003

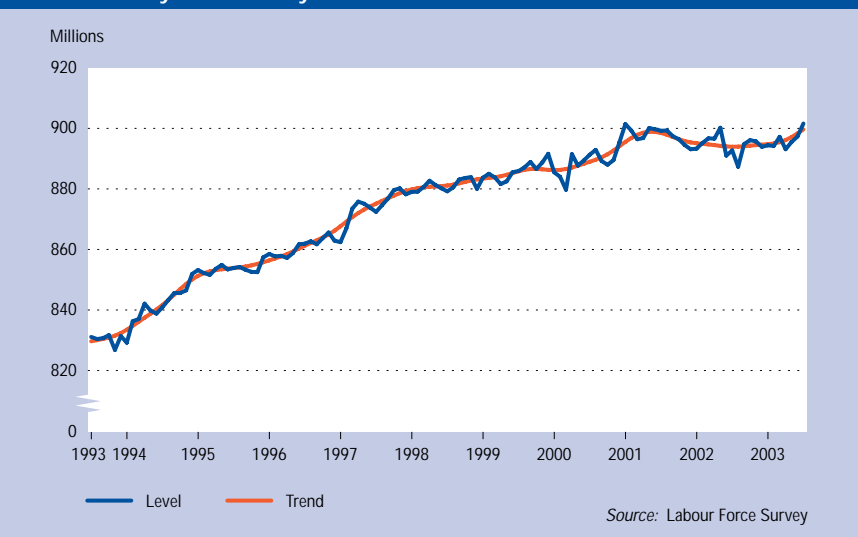
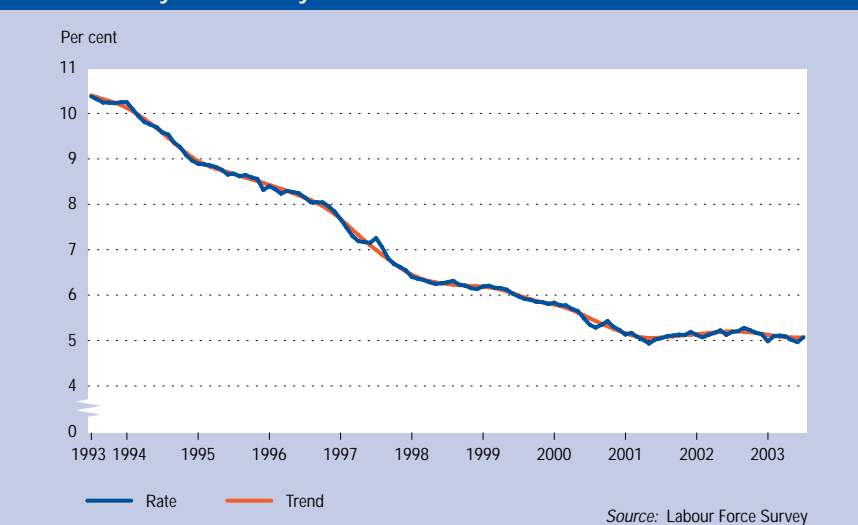


Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; July 1993 to July 2003



The signs of a slight pick-up can be seen in the hours worked data. Total weekly hours is the highest on record following growth over much of the past decade. Apart from a blip around the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the level had been flat at around 895 million for much of the past 18 months. However, it has started to increase again and in the latest quarter increased by 8.5 million hours to a total of 901.6 million hours with a rising trend (see **Figure 4**). Hours worked can be seen as a better indicator of the level of activity than the simple headcount of employment, given individuals can have different working patterns.

Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for May to July suggest that unemployment is broadly flat. The unemployment rate at 5.1

per cent remained unchanged on the quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 1,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.493 million. Overall, the assessment is that the trend in the unemployment rate is broadly flat.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 35,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the April-June and May-July quarters (see **Figure 6**). This is the first rise after three consecutive monthly falls. 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 those unemployed in the short term. The number of people unemployed for up to six months was the largest decrease, falling by 30,000 on the

quarter to stand at 948,000. 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 rose 23,000. Unemployment over 24 months for people aged 16 and over fell 5,000, and is at its lowest level since the series began. Also the working-age unemployment level is also near its lowest since the series began. Unemployment over 24 months and the working age unemployment level are particularly low for women.

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 6,900 in the latest month (August). The previous month's claimant count figure was revised downwards by 1,500, making a fall of 10,300 instead of a fall of 8,800. There have now been three consecutive monthly falls. The trend in the claimant count level is now slightly downward (see **Figure 7**). However, the changes remain small. Indeed, to illustrate the stability of the count of late, only the revised change in July has been more than 10,000, with all other monthly changes in the past 19 months being less than 10,000 either way. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent for the twentieth consecutive month, the lowest since August 1975. There was a continued fall in inflows (down 2,400) and the level of outflows also decreased (down 5,800).

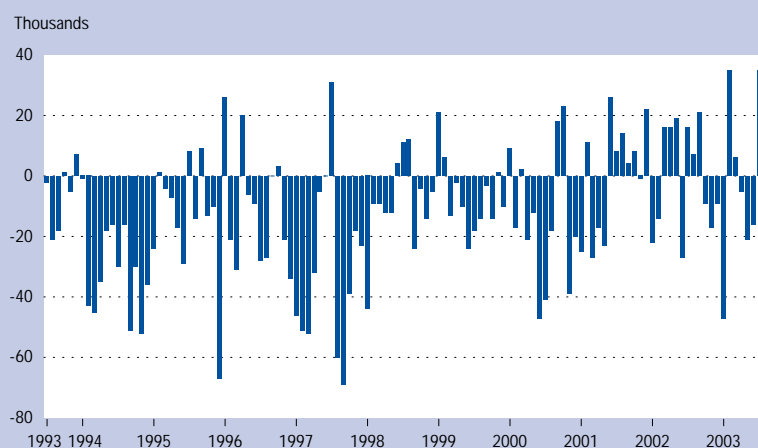
Vacancies

This is the third monthly release of the results of the ONS's national Vacancy Survey, as National Statistics. The level of vacancies for June to August 2003 was 602,700, a fall of 22,000 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, the main sector to see an increase in the number of vacancies, year-on-year, is public administration, education and health, where vacancies are up 4.2 per cent. The biggest falls have come in other services and energy and water (down 20.6 and 15.4 per cent respectively).

Economic inactivity

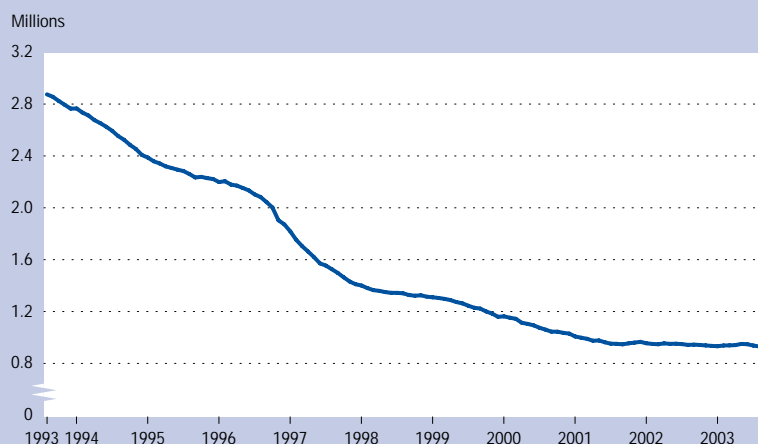
Looking at working-age inactivity, both the level and the rate rose throughout most of 2000 and 2001, with the level peaking at 7.777 million in January-March 2002, the

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Claimant count Jobseeker's Allowance; United Kingdom; August 1993 to August 2003



Source: Claimant count

highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back and now stand at 7.690 million. The level has decreased slightly on the quarter (down 22,000), and this decrease was entirely driven by men (down 35,000) while levels for women rose (up 13,000). The inactivity rate fell 0.1 percentage point on the quarter to stand at 21.3 per cent, and overall the trend appears to be falling (see **Figure 8**).

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (March-May 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.

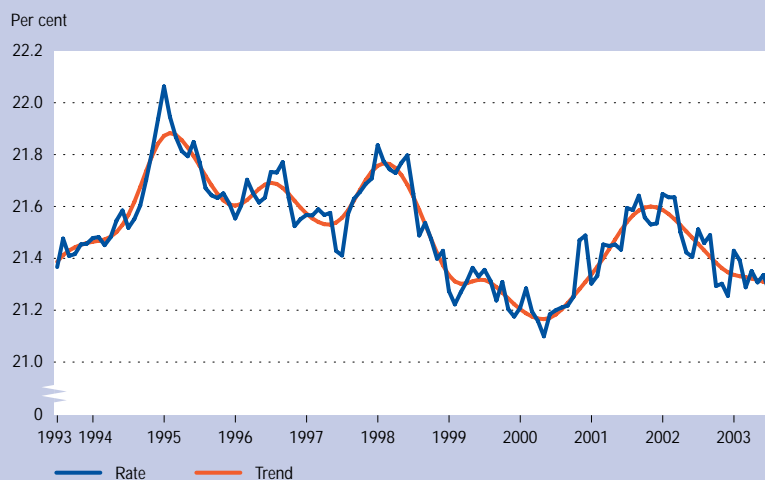
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was up 0.3 percentage points to 3.4 per cent in the three months to July. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonus series, annual growth increased 0.4 percentage points to 3.7 per cent in July (see **Figure 9**).

The overall picture is of subdued earnings growth, though there is a slight increase this month. The main stories within this month's data are the rise in private sector services and positive growth in manufacturing. Looking at the single month percentage change on a year earlier, private sector services saw growth rise to 3.5 per cent in July from 2.6 per cent in June. Pay growth rose as a result of additional overtime and employment in the real estate and business services, and retail trade and repairs sectors. Manufacturing growth rose by 0.1 percentage point in the latest month, largely due to the changes in the timing of some bonus payments and extra overtime when compared with last year.

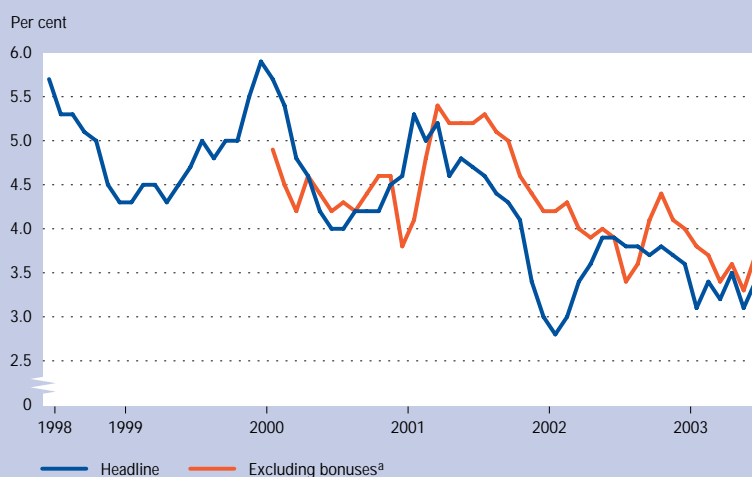
This contrasts with the public sector where earnings growth has fallen by 0.2 percentage points to 5.2 per cent in July. This reflects the effect of late bonuses paid in June 2003 coming out of the data. However, this was countered to an extent by a positive growth from pay rises in the health and social work and public administration sectors.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; July 1998 to July 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.

Small and medium enterprises

AT THE start of 2002 UK business enterprises employed 22.7 million people. Of these, nearly 44 per cent were in small businesses and 12 per cent in medium-sized enterprises. These are among the estimates released in August by the Department of Trade and Industry's Small Business Service.

Small and medium-sized enterprise statistics for the UK 2002 provides estimates of the number of enterprises in the private sector, public corporations and nationalised bodies, their employment and turnover. The figures exclude government and non-profit organisations. The estimates are based on the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), supplemented for the very small businesses that do not appear on the IDBR by the Labour Force Survey and Inland Revenue Survey of Personal Incomes.

There were an estimated 3.8 million businesses at the start of 2002, an increase of 1.4 per cent on 2001. This was the highest figure since the current series began in 1994. Almost all enterprises (99 per cent)

are small, with less than 50 employees. Some 27,000 were medium-sized (50 to 249 employees) and 7,000 had 250 or more employees. The contribution small businesses make to employment varies between industries from 95 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing to 15 per cent in financial intermediation. Employment in the construction industry is over 70 per cent in small businesses, and in real estate, renting and business activities the figure is over 50 per cent.

The number of businesses with employees, at 1.2 million, represented an increase of 1.5 per cent on 2001. However, the number of employees in these businesses barely changed. Almost 70 per cent of enterprises (2.6 million) trading at the start of 2002 had no employees. These are businesses consisting of sole proprietors, partnerships of self-employed owner-managers or companies with only an employee director. The number of these increased by 1.3 per cent between 2001 and 2002 and the employment they represented increased by 1.7 per cent. The proportion of

enterprises with no employees varied from 83 per cent in the construction industry to 15 per cent for hotels and restaurants.

Most of the increase in the number of enterprises between 2001 and 2002 was due to a 5 per cent rise in the number of incorporated businesses (companies). There was a rise of over 7 per cent in the number of companies with no employees. Recent changes to Inland Revenue legislation and Corporation Tax rates are thought to have encouraged both employees and self-employed people to incorporate. The real estate, renting and business activities and construction sectors saw the largest increases in the number of companies.

- *Small and medium-sized enterprise statistics for the UK 2002* is available at www.sbs.gov.uk. For further information, contact the Small Business Service Statistics and Analysis Team, Level 1, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel. 0114 279 4439, e-mail statistics@sbs.gsi.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS NEWS

The relationship between training and business performance

NEW RESEARCH has identified a significant link between the intensity of training by businesses and their performance. Firms with higher levels of training had greater growth ambitions and were more innovative. A statistically significant link was found between training spend and business growth in terms of employment and turnover. Half the businesses surveyed felt that training had increased their turnover and profit margin and three-quarters thought that it had improved labour productivity.

The study was commissioned for the Department for Education and Skills and conducted by the Centre for Business Research. It examined a number of subjects: the level of training provided by businesses; which employees were most likely to receive training; and which type of business was most likely to provide training. The researchers used regression analysis to identify the determinants of variations in firms' training expenditure and the impact

of training on business performance. Telephone interviews with 2,500 firms, stratified by size and sector, were supplemented by financial information on the firms participating in the research and case studies of 32 firms.

The research found that levels of training varied according to size of business and between employee groups. Smaller businesses were less likely to provide training, particularly off-the-job training. Some 38 per cent of firms employing less than 10 people provided off-the job training compared with over 90 per cent of firms employing 100 or more people. Smaller firms were also less likely to provide training for their managers and senior administrators than larger ones. Employees working in operative and assembly occupations were considerably less likely to receive off-the-job training than other employees, but more likely to receive on-the-job training. Employees in other manual occupations were the least likely to receive

either type of training. Just 44 per cent received off-the-job training and 61 per cent were trained on the job.

The regression analysis found that the most significant determinants of the level of businesses' training expenditure were: employment size; length of time taken to train an employee; growth ambitions of the firm; difficulties in recruiting managers and senior administrators; initiatives to involve employees in work design and practices; the use of more sophisticated management tools such as total quality management and job rotation; firms' being part of a larger group; and in smaller firms (employing less than 100), written training plans and a director responsible for employees.

The case studies confirmed that smaller firms tended to provide informal, on-the-job training. Generally, they used training intermittently to meet new needs such as a new employee or a new piece of equipment. Small businesses which used large amounts of technology, had rigorous health and

safety requirements, or employed professionals who were legally required to maintain their development were more likely to provide off-the-job training.

As firms grew in size there was a tendency for training to become more formal with more off-the-job training. Case study firms that were not performing well tended to concentrate on on-the-job and informal training, as they lacked the financial resources and were unable to lose the time from production to train off the job. However, there were also firms in a precarious state of survival that resorted to

formal off-the-job training in an attempt to survive.

Businesses that provided a higher level of training were more likely to have a business plan, a human resources plan and a written training plan. They were also more likely to have a specified budget for training, a senior manager with responsibility for training, separate training facilities and staff to design and teach courses.

- *The relationship between training and business performance*, by Andy Cosh and Alan Hughes with Anna Bullock and Margaret

Potton, ESRC Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge. Copies of the full report (RR454), priced £4.95, are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Copies of the Research Brief (RB454) are available free from the above address, or tel. 0845 60 22260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/. Further information about the research can be obtained from Rachel Youngs, N611, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail rachel.youngs@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

The economic effects of qualifications

DEGREES AND other higher level academic qualifications, and to a lesser extent lower level academic qualifications, are benefiting the economy. It is less clear whether there is a positive impact on productivity from vocational qualifications. Employers receive a productivity benefit over and above the increased earnings that individual employees with academic qualifications at level 2 and level 4 and above are likely to receive.

Research recently published for the Department for Education and Skills aimed to estimate the impact of changes in the level of educational qualifications in the workforce on productivity in different industry sectors. The project analysed longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey, New Earnings Survey, Census of Production and Annual Business Inquiry in order to determine whether the productivity effects of academic and vocational qualifications exceed the wage effects of such qualifications.

The researchers found that over the period 1992-2001 the variation in academic and vocational qualifications increased

across industries, and different sectors' use of skilled workers grew at very different rates. There was substantial variation in both the level and increase in qualification levels between regions, hence allowing for regional differences proved to be crucial in the modelling of productivity effects.

The research aimed to pick up additional productivity gains that are not evident in an individual's wage gain from education. The researchers hypothesised that education may boost the productivity of a firm or team, over and above any gain in productivity for the individual with the relevant qualification. For example, a more educated worker might make team members more productive by showing them 'best practice' techniques. They found that an increase of 1 percentage point in the proportion of the workforce with an academic level 4+ qualification (degree, higher degree, diploma in higher education or other higher education qualifications below degree level) compared with just A levels leads to an increase in productivity of 0.5 percentage points, of which less than half may go in earnings and the remainder to the sector and the employer. Increasing

the proportion with academic level 2 qualifications (GCSEs grade C and above) by 1 percentage point (from a base of no qualifications or a level 1 equivalent) increased productivity by around 0.25 per cent, of which about half was accrued in individuals' wages and the rest to the sector and the employer.

- *Sectoral and area analysis of the economic effects of qualifications and basic skills*, by Stephen Machin, Anna Vignoles and Fernando Galindo-Rueda, University College London and the Centre for the Economics of Education and the Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics. Copies of the full report (RR465), priced £4.95, are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Copies of the Research Brief (RB465) are available free from the above address, or tel. 0845 60 22260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/. Further information about the research can be obtained from Vikki Caulfield, e-mail vikki.caulfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk or tel. 0114 259 4309.

OTHER NEWS

Families and work

FATHERS AS well as mothers in typical 1.5 earner households view the family as more important than work. Many of these households cope with juggling work and family life, but an extensive research programme by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation found evidence of widespread dissatisfaction among working parents.

The report *Families and work in the twenty-first century* reviews the main findings from 19 separate research studies, concluding the Foundation's five-year research programme on work and family life.

Today's typical family with dependent children has one parent (usually the father) working full-time and the other (usually the

mother) working part-time. More than half of fathers and one in eight mothers worked more than 40 hours a week. This included 30 per cent of fathers and 6 per cent of mothers who routinely worked more than 48 hours a week. Research found that mothers would like fathers to cut down their long hours of work. Many working mothers stated a preference to work shorter

hours, with half preferring to stop working if they could afford it. Working when children were at home also created considerable dissatisfaction among parents. Parents were more likely than other workers to work outside normal 'nine to five' hours. Furthermore, more than half of fathers and over a third of mothers worked at least one Saturday a month; a quarter of mothers and nearly a third of fathers worked on Sundays. In total, over half of mothers and over three-quarters of fathers frequently worked 'atypical hours' including early mornings; evenings; nights; weekends; on-call working; and long hours working. The majority of such mothers said they would prefer different hours, although almost a quarter said they worked these hours because it was easier for childcare arrangements or because their partner could look after the children.

The researchers concluded that the strategy of having two earners in a family appeared to be effective in reducing the risk of financial hardship and providing the standard of living to which most low- and middle-income families aspire. The single most important reason for mothers working was to earn money. Mothers reported additional benefits from paid work, such as

the additional status it conferred and satisfaction from carrying out paid caring work in the local community. Family life affects fathers' as well as mothers' motivation for work and choices about work. Even when fathers worked long hours they felt they were doing this for the family. Some fathers (the extent of this was unquantified by the research) were prepared to stick at lower paid jobs or to move area in order to achieve a better work-life balance at the expense of their material standard of living.

Workplace studies found that a growing number of employers were offering a range of work-life policies. Surveys of employers and staff showed that flexible working arrangements could be associated with improved business performance through lower staff turnover and higher productivity. Employers were also aware that there could be costs to ignoring the problems faced by parents, and some had introduced changes in response to competition for talent. The latest research also found encouraging signs that career prospects were not penalised if employees made use of flexible working arrangements.

The research found that childcare provision was seen as a problem for

working parents of school-age children, especially during school holidays, and for some parents working atypical hours and at weekends. Coordinating different childcare provision was a problem for parents, especially those with more than one child. Considerable pressure was caused by getting children from care at one place to care in another, and for some one-parent families this made them feel that employment was not an option.

There is a shrinking group of families relying on one earner, usually male. This group is larger if considered over the life-cycle, since many mothers still stay at home for a period when children are very young. However, recent research has concentrated on the problems faced by dual-earner families and relatively little is known about the one-earner group.

- *Families and work in the twenty-first century*, by Shirley Dex is available for £16.95 (plus £2.00 postage) from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, fax 01904 430868. Orders can also be placed online at www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop. A free summary of the report (ref. F923) is available from the Joseph Rowntree website www.jrf.org.uk.

Young people and the minimum wage

YOUNG PEOPLE on formal training programmes are offered rates of pay below the minimum wage. However there is little evidence that employers limit jobs to 16 and 17-year-olds to avoid paying the minimum wage. These are the main findings from a new report on research carried out by the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit and commissioned by the Low Pay Commission. It is based on an analysis of over 3,000 job and training vacancies held by the Careers Service across the UK in early 2002.

A third of vacancies reported in the survey were exempt from the minimum wage because of their training status. Some 4 per cent were traditional apprenticeships, and 29 per cent were modern apprenticeships. A quarter were for trainees with no formal training status, making them subject to the minimum wage, and 42 per cent were 'normal' job opportunities. Some occupations were more likely to be exempt from the minimum wage than others. Almost two-thirds of motor trade jobs, over six in ten engineering jobs and half of hairdressing jobs were exempt. In comparison, around 5 to 10 per cent of cleaning, factory and sales jobs were exempt.

Half of the vacancies reported by responding Careers Offices were concentrated in three occupations – office work, skilled trades and hotel and catering – and 95 per cent were full-time. Over half the vacancies offered training to NVQ level two (42 per cent) or three (12 per cent).

Low pay rates were associated with exempt status at all ages covered by the survey, even for 16 and 17-year-olds where all jobs are exempt from the minimum wage. In the 16-year-old group, modern apprenticeships offered on average £2.27 an hour, whereas non-apprentice jobs earned on average £3.31. Among jobs offering the same level of training, exempt jobs (apprenticeships and modern apprenticeships) paid less than non-exempt jobs. Among the 16-year-old age group non-apprentice/trainee jobs offering training to NVQ level 2 paid on average £3.12 an hour, whereas modern apprenticeships offering the same level of training paid an average of £2.11.

Average pay rates varied by age, occupation, training status and level of training. Average hourly pay for 16-year-olds was £2.76, 79 per cent of the youth minimum wage at the time of the survey

(£3.50). For 17-year-olds the average was £2.86, equating to 82 per cent of the youth minimum wage. From the age of 18 the average for 'normal' job opportunities was above the adult minimum wage rate of £4.10.

Less than a quarter of vacancies were restricted to those aged under 18, compared with over a third in a similar survey in 2000. Four in ten hairdressing jobs were restricted to 16 and 17-year-olds. A survey of 17 Jobcentres in the north west of England found that only 4.3 per cent of all vacancies gave age-related pay rates. Two-thirds of these were in shop, hotel and catering work, which may reflect traditional practices in these sectors. Less than a third of jobs for 16-year-olds and just over a quarter of jobs for 17-year-olds giving age-related rates were quoting rates below £3.50.

- *The Youth Labour Market: the Impact of the Minimum Wage*, by Claire Faichnie is published by the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, price £10, available from the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, 23 New Mount Street, Manchester M4 4DE, tel. 0161 953 4078, e-mail gmlpu@gmlpu.org.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.

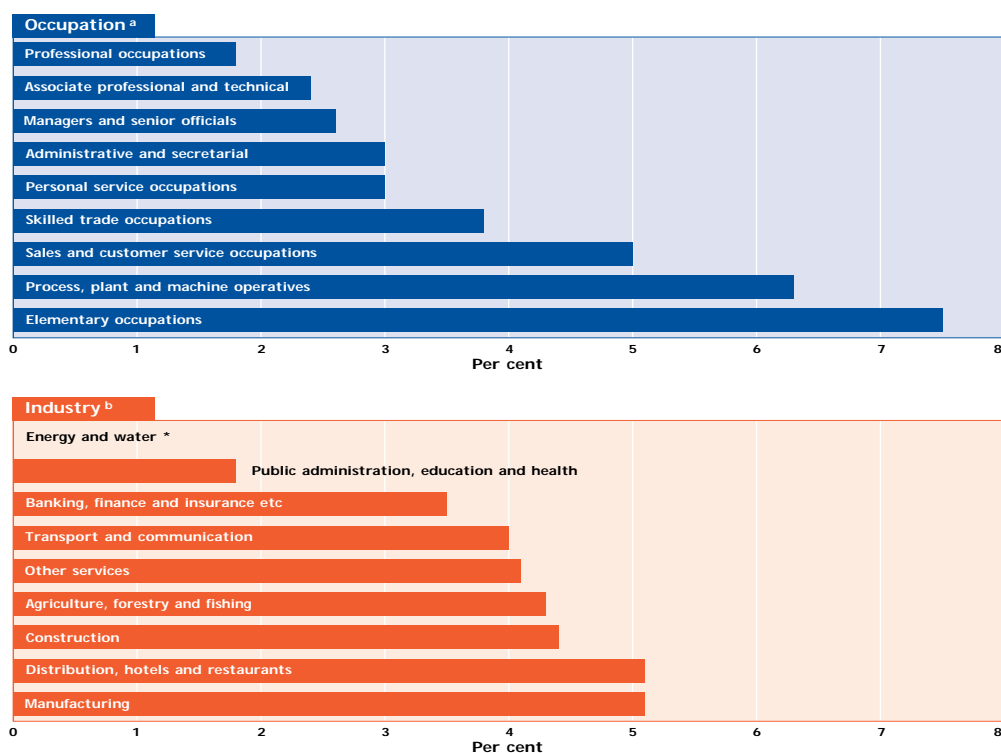
Contents for October 2003

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| 1 Previous occupation and industry of the unemployed (LFS) | 3 Employee jobs in the manufacturing industry (Employer Surveys) |
| 2 Older workers and the labour market (LFS) | 4 Index of topics |

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

1 Previous occupation and industry of the unemployed

Figure 1 Proportions of unemployed people by previous occupation^a and industry^b; United Kingdom, spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

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

The previous occupation and industry of the unemployed can be used to look at patterns of unemployment. **Figure 1** shows the unemployed as a proportion of the economically active by occupation and industry (see red box).

- ❶ In spring 2003, 8 per cent of people currently or previously employed in the elementary occupations were unemployed.
- ❶ People in the professional occupations had the lowest likelihood of being unemployed at 2 per cent.
- ❶ By industry, people who worked in manufacturing, along with the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry had the largest proportion of unemployment (5 per cent). People were least likely to be unemployed in public administration, education and health (2 per cent).
- ❶ Generally, unemployment was higher among men than women. The notable exception to this is the process, plant and machine operatives occupation where 8 per cent of women were unemployed compared with 6 per cent of men.

Basis of calculation

The unemployed includes people who are classified as unemployed and have worked in the last 8 years.

The base for calculating percentages includes both the unemployed as defined above and the employed by occupation and industry.

2 Older workers and the labour market

There is growing awareness that the number of people aged 50 and over in the UK will continue to increase over the coming years. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used to look at the labour market position of older workers in the UK.

Figure 2 shows the employment rates of people aged 50 to 70 for spring 2003.

- ❶ As people get older the employment rate decreases. Some 86 per cent of 50-year-old men were in employment compared with 7 per cent of 70-year-olds. For women the figures were 78 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.
- ❷ Men were more likely to be in employment than women at all age groups.

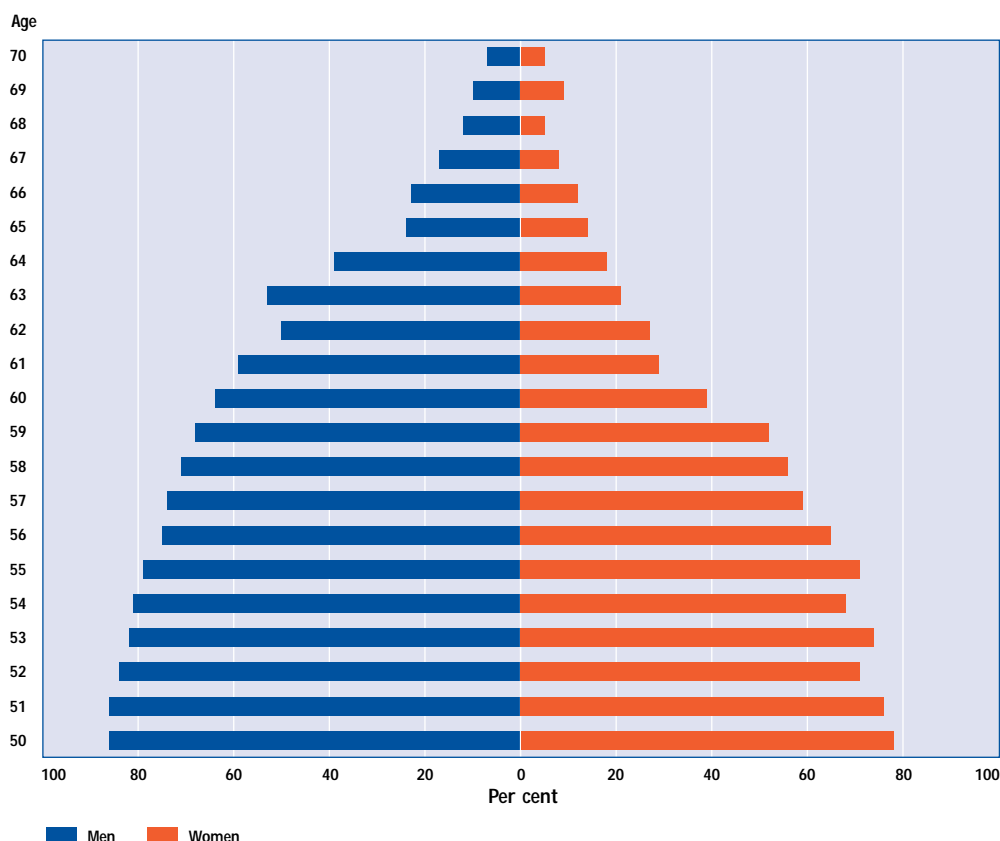
Table 1 shows the employment status of older workers and all those of working age in spring 2003.

- ❶ Both men and women aged 50 to state pension age were less likely to be working as employees than those of working age as a whole.
- ❷ Some 22 per cent of older working men were self-employed compared with 15 per cent for those of working-age. For women the figures were 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. After retirement age, the proportion self-employed almost doubled.
- ❸ Older workers were also more likely to be working part-time, especially those over state pension age.

Table 2 shows the reasons for working part time for all part-time workers and older workers by age group.

- ❶ Some 79 per cent of men over 50 were working part-time because they did not want a full-time job compared with 38 per cent for 16 to 64-year-olds; the corresponding figures for women were 93 per cent and 80 per cent.

Figure 2 Employment rates of people aged 50-70 by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table 1 Employment status^a of older workers and those of working age; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Men			Women		
	16-64	50-64	65+	16-59	50-59	60+
Employees	84	78	56	93	91	83
Self-employed	15	22	41	7	9	15
Full-time	91	88	35	57	53	25
Part-time	9	12	65	43	47	75

Source: Labour Force Survey

a As a proportion of all those in employment (includes those on government training schemes and unpaid family workers). Full-time and part-time rates exclude those who did not state whether they work full- or part-time.

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

Table 2 Reasons for working part-time as a proportion of those employees and self-employed who work part-time;^a United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

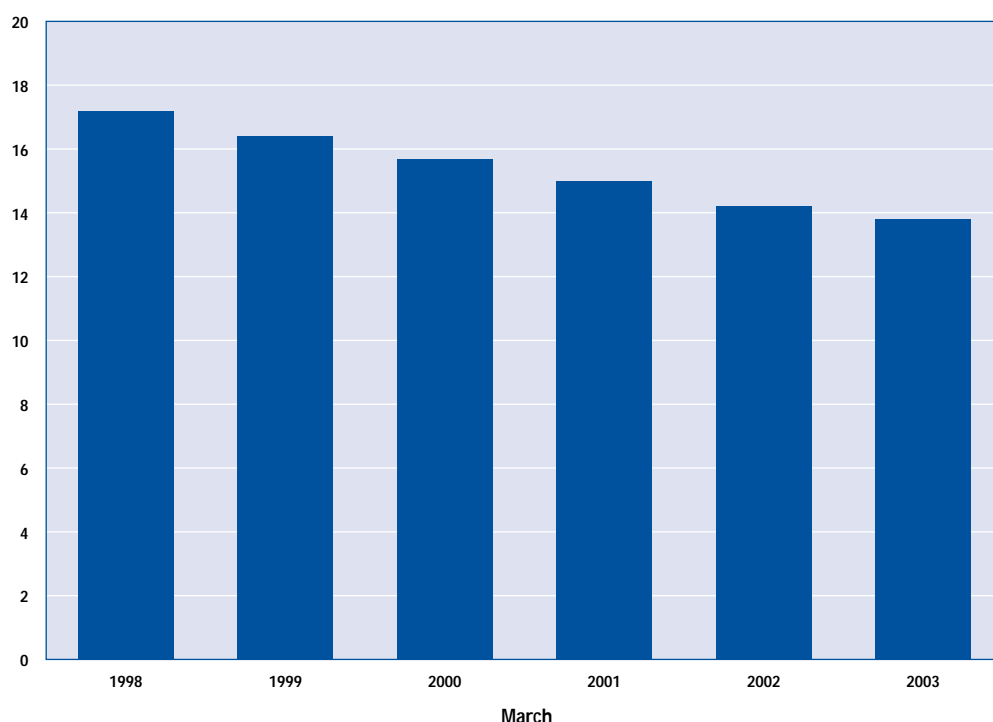
	Men			Women		
	16-64	50-64	65+	16-59	50-59	60+
Student or at school	39	*	*	13	*	*
Ill or disabled	5	8	*	1	2	*
Could not find full-time job	18	13	*	6	5	3
Did not want full-time job	38	79	97	80	93	96

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Totals used to calculate percentages exclude those who did not give a reason why they work part-time.
Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

3 Employee jobs in the manufacturing industry

Figure 3 Manufacturing jobs as a proportion of employee jobs; United Kingdom; March 1998-March 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Employer Surveys

Table 3 Employee jobs in the manufacturing industry; United Kingdom; March 1998 and March 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Employee jobs (000s)		Percentage change
	March 1998	March 2003	March 1998 to March 2003
Manufacturing	4,202	3,532	-16
Food products, beverages and tobacco	499	466	-7
Textiles and textile products	339	183	-46
Leather and leather products	35	17	-53
Wood and wood products	88	81	-7
Pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	468	440	-6
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	25	10
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	256	226	-12
Rubber and plastic	253	218	-14
Other non-metallic mineral products	148	127	-14
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	559	453	-19
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	390	330	-16
Electrical and optical equipment	524	397	-24
Transport equipment	406	367	-10
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	214	202	-5

Source: Employer Surveys

Workforce jobs

Workforce jobs comprises four main components: employee jobs; self-employment jobs; armed forces and government-supported trainees. Employee jobs is the largest of the four components. The main source of employee jobs is the Annual Business Inquiry, updated mainly by the Short-term Employment Survey and administrative sources.

There is a great deal of interest in the declining number of jobs in the manufacturing sector in the UK. The employee jobs data from workforce jobs (see red box) is a useful source for looking at employment in manufacturing.

Figure 3 shows the decline in the proportion of employee jobs in the manufacturing industry over a six-year period.

- ❶ In March 2003 the number of employee jobs in the manufacturing industry in the UK was 3.5 million, down from 4.2 million in March 1998.
- ❷ The proportion of employee jobs in manufacturing decreased from 17 per cent of all filled jobs in March 1998 to 14 per cent in March 2003.
- ❸ Men filled the majority of these jobs. In March 2003, 2.6 million men were working in the manufacturing industry compared with 963,000 women.

Table 3 shows a more detailed breakdown of the manufacturing industry for March 1998 and March 2003.

- ❶ Total jobs in manufacturing industry declined by 16 per cent between March 1998 and March 2003.
- ❷ The percentage change over the six years varied greatly between the sub-sectors of the manufacturing industry. Employment in the textile and leather products industries declined by 46 per cent.
- ❸ In March 2003, the food products industry was the subsector which employed the most people (466,000), whereas in March 1998 it was the basic metals and fabricated metal products subsector (559,000).
- ❹ Employee jobs in the food products industry declined by 7 per cent, from 499,000 in March 1998 to 466,000 in March 2003. The paper and printing industry declined by 6 per cent from 468,000 to 440,000.

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

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

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

Life stages of economic inactivity

By Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The economically inactive are a key source of potential labour supply.
- Reasons for inactivity are linked to key life stages: in spring 2003 84 per cent of inactive men aged 16-24 were students; 75 per cent of women aged 25-34 were inactive due to family responsibilities; and 42 per cent of inactive men aged 50-64 were long-term sick or disabled.
- Students were the least likely to want work, followed by people looking after the family and home (92 per cent of whom were women).
- Students and other groups of people who say that they are seeking work are the most likely to move into employment. People who have no need to work or who are retired are the least likely to make the transition into work.
- Qualitative work found that people did not answer the question about liking work in a predictable way given their assessment of 'need'.
- This suggests a need to improve the current information collected on subgroups of inactivity in order to measure potential labour supply more effectively.

Economically inactive people are an important source of potential labour supply, but in order to measure this more effectively information is needed about different subgroups' actual availability for work. These issues are discussed and suggestions made about improvements to the current classification.

Introduction

DESPITE UNEMPLOYMENT rates falling over the past decade, inactivity rates have remained relatively stable and high, at around 21-22 per cent for people of working age. At the same time, there has been increasing recognition of the need for macroeconomic analysis to consider the size and composition of the economically inactive group in assessing potential labour supply and making projections. In addition, there has been a greater policy focus on the scope for reducing inactivity, as well as unemployment, as a means of boosting economic performance. This article

aims to summarise the situations of the diverse group of people who make up the inactive into key life stages, and use these to look at the likelihood of future economic activity. It will then go on to consider the information we currently collect on reasons for economic inactivity, and make suggestions for improving this to enable us to evaluate potential labour supply more effectively.

The labour market status of individuals is commonly described as comprising three main states: employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. International

standard definitions have been agreed which differentiate between the unemployed and economically inactive groups by whether or not the individual is looking for and available for work. Those who do not satisfy these criteria are classified as economically inactive. It is this group which is the focus of this article. *Figure 1* gives a clearer indication of how the current classification works.

In order to see the full picture, trends in economic inactivity have to be considered within the context of falling unemployment rates, from around 10 per cent in the early 1990s to closer to 5 per cent in the early 2000s. In contrast, the proportion of the working-age population that is classified as economically inactive has remained fairly stable at around 21-22 per cent over the same period. This has led to claims by labour market commentators that the success in reducing levels of unemployment is tainted by the lack of reduction in the size of the economically inactive population (Britten, 2001).

Box 1 The economic inactivity articles series

'Economic inactivity and the labour market', Catherine Barham, pp69-77, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

'Patterns of economic inactivity among older men', Catherine Barham, pp301-10, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002.

'The economically inactive who look after the family or home', Guy Weir, pp577-87, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002.

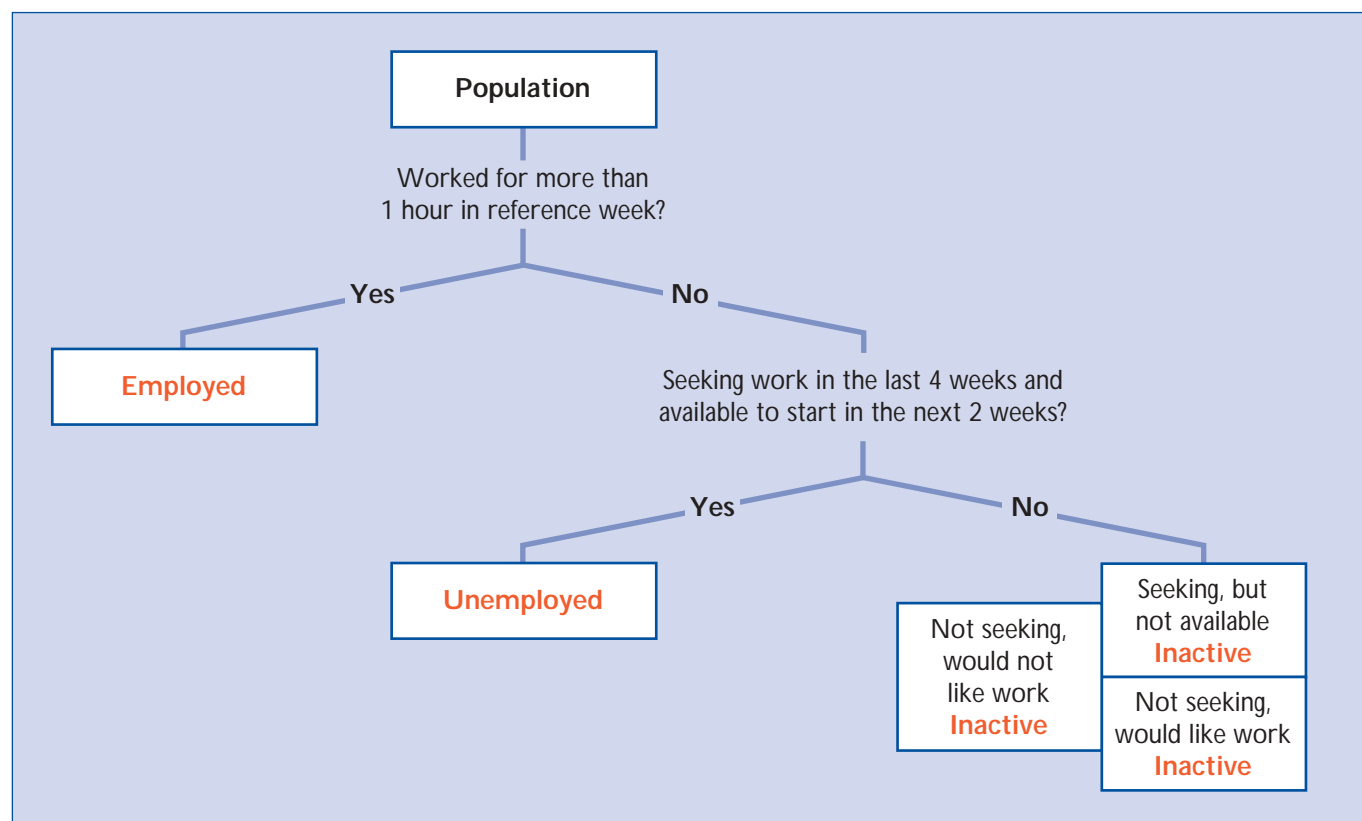
'Economic inactivity in selected countries', pp299-309, Guy Weir, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2003.

'Economic inactivity among students' (forthcoming in *Labour Market Trends*).

Other general trends in economic inactivity over the past decade or so include a large rise in inactivity among men, the concentration of male inactivity in the older age groups (above 50) and those with lower levels of education, and a decline in inactivity among women of child-rearing ages. The increase in economic inactivity among certain groups is a serious issue for many economic and social reasons. Gregg and Wadsworth found that 60 per cent of the economically inactive were

living in workless households in 1997, twice the number in the late 1970s. This polarisation indicates problems of poverty and social exclusion, as around 80 per cent of workless households are poor. In addition, the changing demographic composition of the UK alongside other changes, including the extended duration of full-time education and the increased popularity of early retirement, mean that there has been a shrinking in the size of the population available to work. In this context, the

Figure 1 Classification of employed, unemployed and economically inactive people in the Labour Force Survey



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1 Proportions of economically inactive people by main reason, age group and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2003

	16-24	25-34	35-49	Per cent 50-59/64 ^a
Men				
Long term sick or disabled	4	40	60	42
Looking after family/home	1	11	16	3
Students	84	24	5	0
Retired	0	0	1	23
Other	11	26	18	32
Total	100	100	100	100
Women				
Long term sick or disabled	3	8	25	35
Looking after family/home	23	75	59	24
Students	65	8	4	1
Retired	0	0	0	13
Other	9	9	12	27
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a 50-59 for women and 50-64 for men.

economically inactive population is increasingly important in supplying 'potential' workers into the labour market.

There have been a series of articles over the past 18 months in *Labour Market Trends* looking at various aspects of inactivity. These are listed in [Box 1](#).

These articles have looked at the overall pattern of inactivity and the various groups of people who are classified as economically inactive in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The main finding from these studies has been that these groups tend to correspond with key life stages. For example students are generally young and at the beginning of their working lives, those looking after the family and home tend to be female and of child-rearing ages, and a large proportion of older men have retired from work.

In looking at these groups it has become clear that, in labour supply terms, the reasons why people are currently out of work and not looking or available for work (that is, they are inactive), can give some indication of whether their circumstances are likely to change in the future. Take, for example, a woman who is not working as a result of looking after her young children. It is possible that, given a

change in circumstances (such as affordable childcare, children reaching school age), this person would decide to move back into the labour market in the future, although the timescale for these changes to occur is fairly long term. On the other hand, someone who is at the beginning of their working life and is currently studying is much more likely to move into work in the short term once their course has been completed. Both of these groups are of interest when trying to assess the potential for increasing labour supply in the future.

Interest in the concept of potential labour supply has increased in recent years in response to the changing structure of the labour market, particularly in demographic terms. The concept of 'labour market attachment', referring to a continuum with workers at one end and those who do not want a job at the other, is considered to be a more complete assessment of the labour market rather than focusing solely on the employed and unemployed. Although ONS does not specifically publish information on levels of labour market attachment, the principle has been that this information can be obtained from the subgroups within economic inactivity, that is, wanting/seeking/available for work. The 2002 Labour Market Framework

Review also specifically highlighted the importance of getting better information on 'potential' labour supply and labour market slack to improve our understanding of the labour market.

Thus, people have different reasons for economic inactivity depending on their life stage and these reasons have an impact on the extent of their future participation. The aim of this article is to look at the way in which people are currently classified as economically inactive and see whether this can be improved to measure more accurately the potential for these people to move back into the labour market at some point in the future.

The current state of knowledge about the economically inactive

Previous articles (see [Box 1](#)) highlighted the key stages of economic activity. Unsurprisingly, the largest group of economically inactive people among the youngest age groups is students who make up 84 per cent of this group for men and 65 per cent for women (see [Table 1](#)). The main differences by sex relate to family responsibilities. Among women aged 25-34, 75 per cent were economically inactive as a result of family/home responsibilities compared with only 11 per cent for men of the same age. Around three-fifths of economically inactive women aged 35-49 also gave this as their reason for inactivity. Among economically inactive males aged 25-34, 40 per cent were long-term sick or disabled. This proportion was higher for the 35-49 age group, at 60 per cent, than for the 50-64 age group, at 42 per cent. This is mainly due to the higher proportion of people in the latter group who were economically inactive due to early retirement.

Clearly these general reasons for economic inactivity do not enable life experiences or expectations to be accurately charted, but they do allow a rough picture of the present situation to be painted. There is also a suggestion that people's wishes and preferences about their working lives will be influenced by a starting point strongly determined by their age and sex.

Given these findings it seems sensible to look at the inactive population in terms of these key life stages, that is, students, people looking after the family/home, the sick and disabled and the retired. Table 2 gives a breakdown of the wanting/seeking/available categories by these stages and shows a number of interesting patterns. The group with the highest proportion of people who wanted a job was those who were temporarily sick. Almost half of this group said that they wanted a job but were not looking (presumably as a result of their illness). Within this group, men were slightly more likely than women to say they wanted a job, and the likelihood of wanting work decreased with increasing age so that, of those aged 50-59/64, exactly 50 per cent stated that they did not want work.

After students, perhaps unsurprisingly those people looking after the family and home (92 per cent of whom were women) were the least likely to want work. Only 23 per cent of females looking after the family/home said they wanted work but were not looking, and just over 1 per cent were looking for work but unable to start. Once again, the likelihood of wanting work decreased with age, so that a quarter of those aged 25-49 wanted work compared with only 14 per cent for those aged 50-59/64.

What is interesting to note from this is that very small numbers of people seem to say that they are looking for work but are unavailable to start (in the next two weeks). Either it is the case that the majority of people do not embark on job search until they are available for work or those people who are passively looking for work have significant obstacles to entering employment.

Transitions into employment

The assumption in the past has been that those people who wanted a job and were looking for work were the most likely to move into employment in the future. Using the longitudinal LFS, it is possible to look at transition rates into employment for the various wanting/seeking/available economic inactivity states. Schweitzer (in a Bank of England

Table 2 Proportions of economically inactive people by availability and main life stage group; United Kingdom; spring 2003

	Wants job, not seeking	Seeking, unavailable	Does not want job	Per cent Total
Students				
Men	15	7	79	100
Women	15	6	79	100
16-24	14	6	80	100
25-49	18	8	74	100
50-59/64	*	*	*	100
All§	15	6	79	100
Looking after family/home				
Men	35	*	61	100
Women	23	1	76	100
16-24	27	*	70	100
25-49	25	2	73	100
50-59/64	14	*	85	100
All	24	2	75	100
Temporarily sick				
Men	55	*	38	100
Women	42	*	53	100
16-24	56	*	36	100
25-49	48	*	47	100
50-59/64	44	*	50	100
All	48	6	46	100
Long-term sick or disabled				
Men	36	*	64	100
Women	28	*	71	100
16-24	35	*	63	100
25-49	38	*	62	100
50-59/64	29	*	71	100
All	33	*	67	100
Retired				
Men	*	*	100	100
Women	*	*	100	100
16-24	*	*	*	100
25-49	*	*	*	100
50-59/64	*	*	100	100
All	*	*	100	100
Other				
Men	39	9	51	100
Women	36	5	59	100
16-24	36	11	53	100
25-49	43	9	49	100
50-59/64	32	*	66	100
All	37	7	56	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 3 Likelihood of moving into employment by reason for inactivity

Likelihood of moving into employment			
Very likely			Less likely
Unemployed, 6 months or less	Unemployed, 7 months or more	Family, would like work	Long-term sick, seeking work
Student, seeking work	Family, seeking work	Short-term sick, would like work	Long-term sick, would like work
Other reasons, seeking work	Short-term sick, seeking work	Discouraged, would like work	Long-term sick, would not like work
No reason, seeking work	Student, would like work	Short-term sick, would not like work	Family, would not like work
Waiting for result, would like work	Not started looking, would like work	Other reasons, would not like work	No need, would not like work
Waiting for result, would not like work	Not looked, would like work		Retired, would not like work
No reason, would not like work	No reason, would like work		
	Student, would not like work		

Source: Bank of England

Working Paper) used this source to look at movements between two successive quarters on the LFS averaged over the period 1993-99. In terms of transition probabilities, the economically inactive group can be divided according to availability status, that is, their future employment probabilities (see [Table 3](#)). Note that the unemployed are included for comparison purposes only. The table indicates the heterogeneity of labour market attachment, and hence why there is not necessarily a logical correlation between wanting, seeking and being available to start work and the likelihood of moving into employment. There are, however, a number of interesting patterns. Students and other groups of people who say that they are seeking work are the most likely to move into employment. At the other end of the spectrum are those people who have no need to work or who are retired and say that they do not want to find work. In between are some curious findings, which do not appear to match the traditional assumptions made about wanting and seeking statuses. For example, although the group of people who said they were waiting for the results of a job application was fairly small, they were in the category of people more likely to move into employment, despite saying they did not want work. In addition, the desirability of work seemed to make little difference to the employment transitions of students, with those saying they would like work and those saying they would not like work equally as likely to find employment.

Barriers to employment appear to be more important in determining future

status than the individual's wants. One example is the long-term sick. The transition rate to employment for those who were long-term sick and who were not seeking work but who would like work was just over 1 per cent. This is about the same likelihood of moving into employment as those who were retired and stated that they did not want work in the future.

Qualitative work

ONS has carried out some qualitative work (cognitive testing) to shed light on the distinction between those people who would and would not like work at the moment (see pp513-19). For illustration, some findings are repeated here. People's expressions of whether they would or would not like work appeared to involve two dimensions: firstly, the need to work, whether financial or socio-psychological; the balance of these two elements resulted in the location of individuals along a continuum between 'no need' at one end and 'strong need' at the other. The second dimension was the ability to work given current constraints and barriers.

The research found that people did not answer the question about liking to work in a predictable way given their assessment of 'need'. Instead, respondents fell into two categories: those who answered the question realistically and those who answered in an idealistic way. People falling into the realistic group generally had no desire to work at all, or had varying degrees of desire to work but had constraints which prevented them from working (in which

case they said they would not like a job), or had constraints which they viewed as surmountable (in which case they said they would like a job). This included respondents who were studying, who had disabilities, or who were looking after children. People who answered idealistically included those with medium or strong desires to work but who, in answering 'yes' to the question, did not take into account some of the constraints which prevented them from working. This group included sick or disabled men. Other people who answered idealistically were men who had taken early retirement but had weak desires to work at some point in the future, and who answered 'yes', that is, in theory they would perhaps like a job at some point but not at the moment.

The research also highlighted a number of additional problems with how individuals are responding to these questions. For example, people seemed to answer the same question inconsistently over time, even though their situation had not changed dramatically. As the subgroups of economic inactivity are slightly different for those people answering 'yes' and 'no' to the question about whether they would like work, this could lead to some spurious classifications of individuals. Clearly the main problem exists with the division into liking and not liking work at present. This research indicated that respondents who answer 'yes' do not necessarily want work at that present moment, and those who answer 'no' can not be ruled out from finding work at some point in the future. In terms of classifying people according to the

reason for their inactivity, the research also highlighted a number of problems. As well as the routeing problem identified above, there were several other main issues.

- Some reasons for inactivity were ambiguous and only became obvious after discussions and probing. The decision to select the 'main' reason by the respondent was sometimes not obvious to the interviewer. This makes coding into one clear-cut category difficult.
- Reasons could be causal or symptomatic. This meant that respondents in similar situations could be classified in different ways according to how they rationalised their circumstances.
- People classified as 'retired' may well want to work again in the future, so this category should not be an explanation for inactivity in its own right.
- 'Looking after family' was the most straightforward, unambiguous reason.
- Some disabled people underestimated the barriers to work resulting from their condition.
- The categories covering injury, sickness and disability are not mutually exclusive and the terms are not clearly defined.

What becomes very clear when looking at the results of this work is that the subclassification of economic inactivity is, to a large extent, subjective and cannot in its current state be used to indicate future activity. In addition, the data currently collected do not measure intangibles such as the willingness of people to forgo current income to stay at home with children and people's assessment of the current state of the labour market. Although it may be practically impossible to get such a detailed understanding of labour supply decisions, an improved method of collecting indicators of future labour market activity must be a key aim.

Measuring labour reserve

As mentioned above, one of the key drivers for improving the subclassification of inactivity is the desire to get an accurate measure of potential labour market activity or

'labour reserve'. It is clear that using the unemployed to estimate this is insufficient, given the size of the inactive population and the flows into employment each quarter. Work carried out in the USA has shown that in numerical terms, one of the largest annual flows into employment actually comes from people who a year before reported themselves as 'inactive, does not want a job' (OECD). In the UK, Gregg and Wadsworth found that, using LFS data, the category of those searching but not currently available for work was largely equivalent to the medium-term unemployed (durations from 6-12 months). More recent information from the longitudinal LFS datasets suggests that around 30 per cent of those people moving into employment from one quarter to the next come from the inactive not seeking nor wanting a job.

There have been a number of attempts to develop an indicator of labour reserve. Green and Hasluck have looked at successively broader indicators, from including people on government training schemes to various categories of people defined as economically inactive who say they would like a job and those in part-time work because they could not find full-time employment. Work by the Bank of England has shown that it is possible to generate a measure of labour availability by modelling individual employment transitions, controlling for their initial inactivity status, that is, looking after the family/home etc. (forthcoming Bank Working Paper). Organisations such as Eurostat and the European Central Bank have been investigating measures of labour supply to include the 'potential' workers. Proposals so far have tended to look at composite measures which pick out particular groups of people within the inactive population who are deemed to have greater levels of labour market attachment. These composite measures do, however, rely on the fact that the wanting/seeking/available categories are an accurate proxy for future labour market activity. As shown above, this may not be quite the case, as some people have a tendency to answer questions about wanting work in

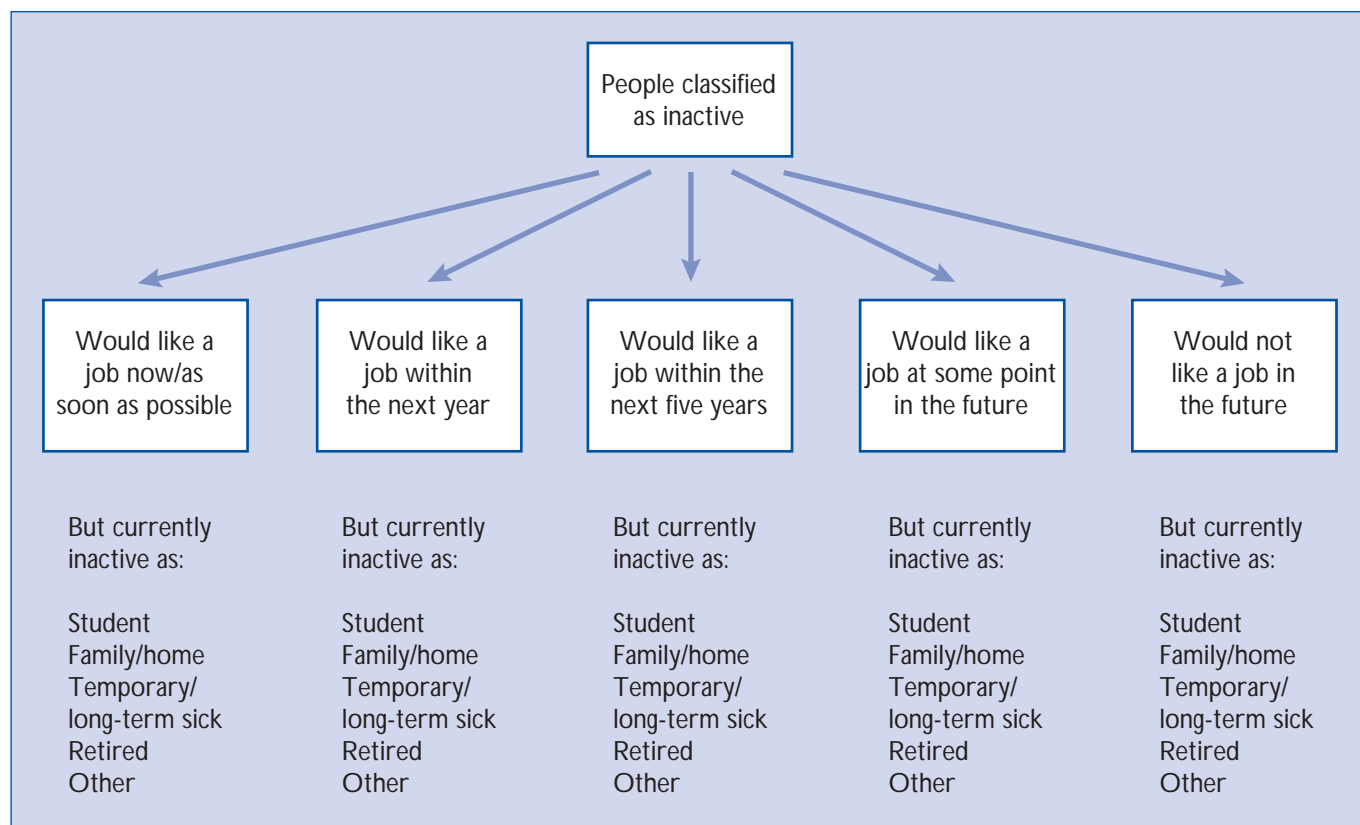
idealistic ways and others in realistic ways. At present there is no way of dividing out these people, in a large survey such as the LFS, without embarking on expensive and time consuming cognitive work.

Suggestions for using life stages to collect a new subclassification of inactivity

What is clear when examining these various indicators is that labour supply is a dynamic concept, and the transition from non-employment to employment is the key. What is not so clear is how to draw the line in terms of including or excluding people in the 'margins' of the labour supply. Ideally, we would like to know the approximate time scale for an individual returning or moving into employment in order to make an assessment about impact on labour supply in the short or long term. In 1998 the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions carried out a major survey on Employment Options for the Future across the 15 EU member states. The findings suggest that there is generally a widespread desire to work in the relatively short term. For comparison purposes, 82 per cent of the unemployed intended to take up paid work as soon as possible, 92 per cent within the year and 95 per cent within 5 years. People who were inactive but were under 30 years of age with little previous work experience showed relatively similar figures for the five-year period, but only 41 per cent intended to return within the year. Among women wanting to take up work again after a break in their careers, 38 per cent intended to go back within the year but the figures almost doubled to 71 per cent for those wanting to return in the next five years.

So what we need to know more about is people's intentions to work in the future, given their current life stage and related barriers. Introducing a new question or set of questions is a relatively complicated procedure involving cognitive testing and piloting to be carried out at a later stage, but at present specifying the subcategories

Figure 2 Suggested subgroupings of the economically inactive population



Source: Office for National Statistics

required to assemble the information needed about potential labour supply is of vital importance. This suggests that it would be appropriate to divide up the economically inactive population between those with the desire to work now/as soon as possible, within the next year, within the next five years, at some point in the future and those who would definitely not like a job (see [Figure 2](#)). The fixed time periods should eliminate some of the ambiguity around the concept of 'wanting' work. This information needs to be collected in the context of finding out about current life stage and barriers to work. This is in order that questions about barriers to current working and plans to work in the future can be tailored around the general life stage of each individual. Obviously there will have to be enough flexibility to encompass the wide variety of different situations. If, for example, a woman looking after her young children stated that she is prevented from working at present due to the cost of

childcare, questions about barriers would discover that in a couple of years, when her children reach school age, she would ideally like to work and will start looking.

Next steps

In order to determine whether this classification is feasible, the questions required to collect this information need to be developed. This is done through a process of further cognitive investigations and question testing. This work will be carried out by ONS over the next few months and users will be kept up to date with future developments.

Conclusion

This article has shown that previous work looking in more detail at the eclectic group of individuals classified as economically inactive has identified a number of common characteristics linked to life stages. These life stages

give an indication of the reasons for current inactivity and possibilities for entering employment in the future. The likelihood of moving from inactivity to employment can be looked at using the longitudinal LFS, although the results from this and additional cognitive work indicate that the current subclassification of inactivity does not enable an accurate assessment of future labour market potential.

In order to collect more useful information on the likelihood of an individual moving into work to be used on an aggregate level, a new subclassification has been suggested using the concept of time to quantify what people mean by 'wanting' a job. Clearly attitudinal questions such as this are difficult to collect in a large scale survey such as the LFS, but it is hoped that this will capture a greater proportion of the movements into employment than currently. Further research and testing will be carried out to see if this suggestion is accurate and feasible.

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Key indicators of women's position in Britain

By **Angelika Hibbett**, Women and Equality Unit, Department of Trade and Industry and **Nigel Meager**, Institute for Employment Studies

Key points

- A recent comprehensive review of statistics on women's and men's position in Britain finds that differences between men and women are getting smaller over a wide range of areas from employment to education and health.
- Women live longer than men on average, although the gap is expected to narrow slightly over the next 25 years. There are more older women in the population: over 60 per cent of those aged 70 or over are women.
- Women's labour market participation has increased over recent years and their employment rates have risen, whereas men's participation in the labour market has declined slightly.
- Flexible working patterns have increased for both men and women in recent years, and around six million people in employment now work flexibly.
- Girls now perform better than boys in education and in getting qualifications. Educational performance of both boys and girls improved in the late 1990s.

This article presents findings from a recent comprehensive study of women in Britain, which was commissioned by the Women and Equality Unit and carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies.

Introduction

IN 2001 there were around 30.2 million women in the UK, compared with 28.6 million men; women accounted for 51 per cent of the population.¹ It is projected that proportions of men and women in the population are moving gradually towards equalisation and will have effectively evened out by 2025.² Looking at the working-age population (defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women), 17.5 million women were of working age, compared with 18.6 million for men.¹ Women have a longer life expectancy and this is reflected in the average age which is 40.3 years for women and 37.8 years for men.³

Around 8 per cent of the UK population are from an ethnic minority and 19 per cent of all working-age

people have a long-term health problem or disability;⁴ these proportions are broadly similar for men and women. Older people from ethnic minorities and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people of all ages are more likely to be long-term disabled than Whites in these age groups.

This article outlines the aims of a project recently carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies for the Women and Equality Unit (WEU) (see [Box 1](#)) and gives an overview of its main findings. Where relevant, findings from the WEU Briefing Pack on *Ethnic Minority Women in the UK* (Hibbett, 2002) and the most recent statistics from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are added to provide a fuller appraisal.

Box 1 The Key Indicators of Women's Position in Britain project

The aim of this project, which was carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies for the Women and Equality Unit (WEU), was to identify a set of key statistics which accurately and meaningfully map women's position relative to that of men across a wide range of areas, and to draw together statistics from a wide range of sources and with a common reference date to provide a comprehensive overview and a reliable baseline against which future changes and improvements can be monitored.

In deciding on the key indicators, it was important to choose statistically robust measures which could ideally be broken down by age and/or ethnicity to allow a more differentiated appraisal, and which could also be given for different parts of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) to maximise comparability with other official sources and provide a cost-effective baseline against which devolved administrations could assess progress in gender equality in their area. The indicators cover the following areas:

- economic activity and employment;
- work-life balance;
- education and training;
- financial resources;
- participation in public life;
- health;
- crime; and
- transport.

It should be noted that a wide range of statistics was collected for each of these areas: only the most salient and robust were chosen as key indicators. The research report contains a large number of baseline statistics which provide added definition and detail to the key indicators. It is not possible here to present these in full and readers are referred to the full project report for further information (see [further information](#), p511). Key Indicators of Women's Position in Britain was published in November 2002 and

has been disseminated widely. A four-page research summary and a shorter 'key findings' summary have also been published.

Updating the key indicators

The study utilised a wide range of statistical sources, from regular large-scale surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey (LFS), to ad hoc surveys, for example on work-life balance initiatives and their impact. The proposed programme for updating this information is still being finalised, but will most likely consist of the following elements:

- quarterly updating of women's position in the labour market using the LFS. This is already available as the *WEU Gender Briefing*, published every February, May, August and November on the WEU website womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/research;
- a regular update census, which will look at all key indicators and collect the most up-to-date information. As outlined above, many key indicators are covered by regular official surveys, so it would be relatively straightforward to update them;
- a fuller appraisal (in a few years' time) which would aim for a more comprehensive update, and would also explore whether the key indicators should be revised and/or extended, in line with changes in women's lives and society in general.

The Women and Equality Unit

The 'Key Indicators of Women's Position in Britain' project underpins the Women and Equality Unit's (WEU) programme of monitoring gender equality in Britain. The aim of the WEU is to work across government and with others to reduce and remove barriers to opportunity for all and to bring about measurable improvements in the position of women which benefit society generally; and to promote equality for all, particularly in the development and delivery of government policy and services.

Economic activity and employment

Key indicators

- Women's economic activity rates.
- Proportion working full-time.
- Industrial breakdown of employment.
- Occupational breakdown of employment.

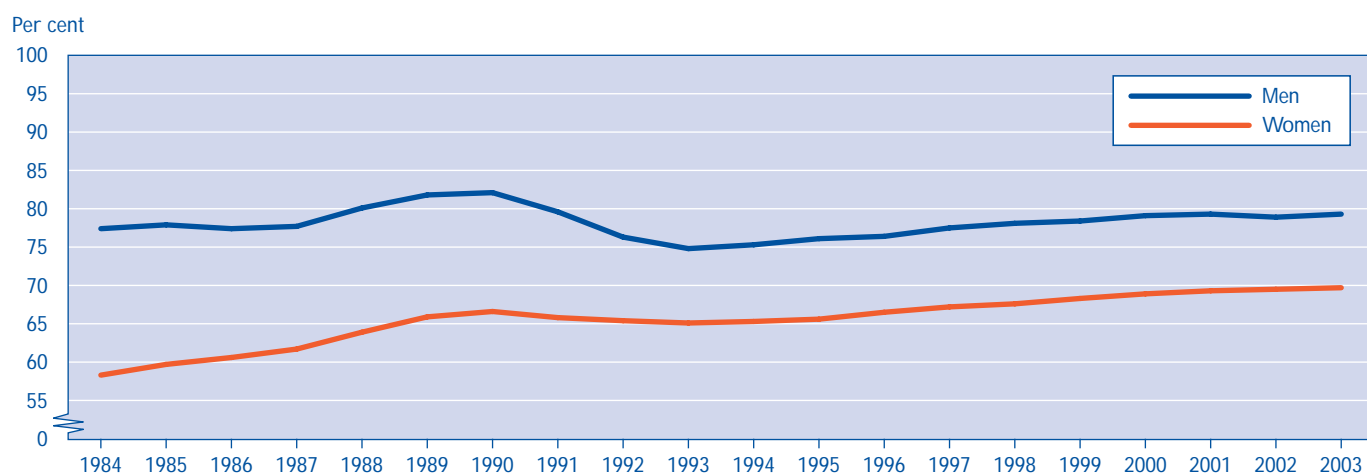
The gender gap in economic activity and employment rates has been narrowing over recent years: the proportion of women who are

economically active (that is, either in employment or actively seeking and available for work) rose from 66 per cent in 1984 to 73 per cent in 2003, while men's activity rates declined from 88 per cent to 84 per cent over the same period.⁵ The gender gap in economic activity therefore halved from 22 percentage points to 11 percentage points over this period. In the 1980s this reflected the increasing economic participation of women, whereas in the 1990s the declining economic participation of men has been the key factor.

There has been a similar narrowing of the gender gap in employment rates,

which fell from 19 percentage points in 1984 to nine percentage points in 2003. In 1984, 58 per cent of women were in employment compared with 77 per cent for men, whereas in 2003 the employment rate was 70 per cent for women and 79 per cent for men. While both men's and women's rates moved in line with the economic cycle, women's employment increased more rapidly than men's during the 1980s and fell less markedly during the early 1990s. [Figure 1](#) shows employment rates by gender over time.

Employment rates are lowest for women whose youngest child is under

Figure 1 Working-age^a employment rate by sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984 to 2003

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table 1 Employment rates by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990 and 2001

	1990	Per cent 2001
All women of working age^a	67	69
Youngest dependent child aged		
Under 5	41	54
5 to 10	66	70
11 to 15	74	75
16 to 18	77	80
No dependent children	73	72
All men of working age^a	82	79

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

five: 54 per cent of these women were in employment in 2001 compared with 72 per cent for those with no dependent children (see *Table 1*). However, the main growth in employment rates during the 1990s has been among women with very young children. The gap in employment rates between lone and partnered mothers increased between 1990 and 1997, then decreased in 2001.⁶

Employment rates also vary significantly by ethnic origin, with men and women from ethnic minorities being less likely than White men and women to be in employment. They are particularly low for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women. In spring 2003, only 22 per cent of working-age Pakistani/Bangladeshi women were in

employment, compared with 72 per cent for all White women in this age group.⁷

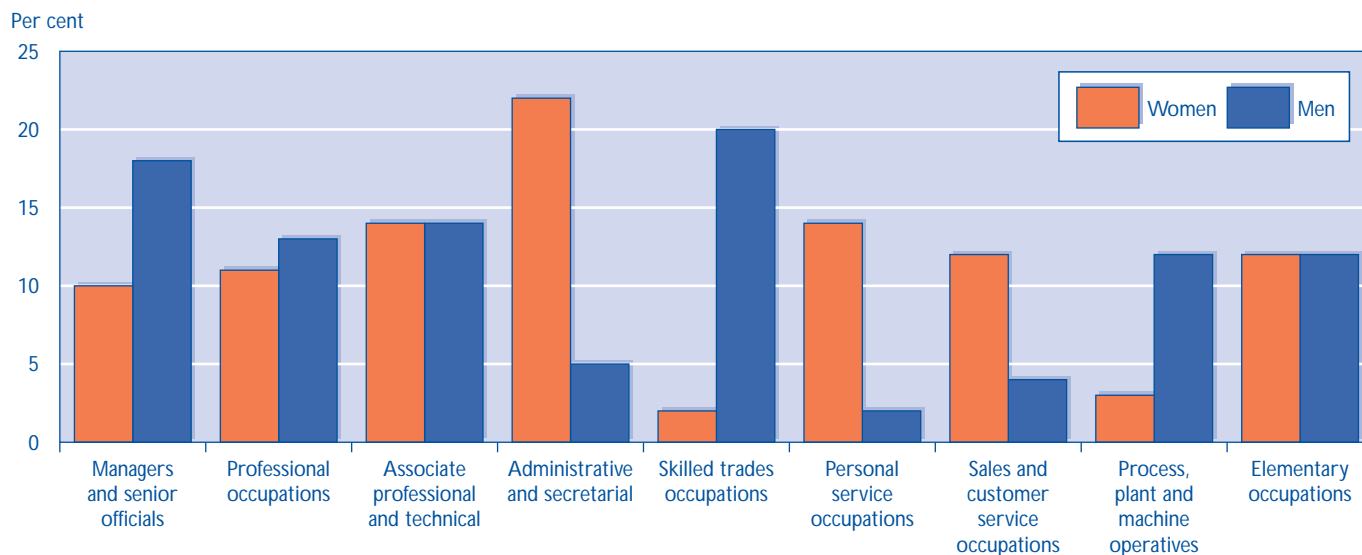
Some 57 per cent of women in employment worked full-time in 2003, the same proportion as in 1990. For men, the proportion working full-time fell from 95 per cent in 1990 to 91 per cent in 2003.⁸ Over the 1990s there has been a growth in part-time work, which has been more marked among men. There is little variation by age in the proportion of women working part-time, whereas the highest proportions of men working part-time are found in the younger and older age groups (under 25 or 50 and over) reflecting the fact that most men who work part-time are either students or approaching retirement.

Women's likelihood of working part-time is closely related to the age of their

youngest child and decreases as the age of their youngest child increases: 67 per cent of working mothers with a child aged under five worked part-time and this fell to 45 per cent for working mothers whose youngest child was aged 16-18 (Twomey, 2002). By comparison, only 32 per cent of women with no dependent children worked part-time. The proportion of ethnic minority women working part-time is slightly lower than that of White women: this indicates that, once in employment, although their employment rates are lower than those of White women they are more likely to work full-time (Hibbett, 2002).

The traditional gender split in the sectoral pattern of employment, with women being more likely to work in services and men more likely to work in manufacturing and production, has persisted throughout the 1990s.⁹ Women are much more likely than men to work in public administration, education and health, which account for 41 per cent of women's employment (and only 15 per cent of men's) and in distribution, hotels and catering, which account for another 23 per cent (and 18 per cent of men's employment). Service sector work has generally increased, and work in manufacturing and production decreased over the past decade; for women, the main growth in service sector jobs has been in public administration, education and health,

Figure 2 Proportions of employees of working age^a by occupation^b and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

whereas for men it has been in banking and financial services. Looking at the larger public/private sector split, women in employment are twice as likely to work in the public sector as men; and Black women and men and those from 'other' ethnic groups are more likely to do so than White and Asian women and men.

Figure 2 shows that there are consistent differences in the occupations entered by women and men: women are more likely to work in administrative and secretarial, personal services and sales occupations, whereas men predominate in skilled trades occupations, process, plant and machine operative occupations and managerial occupations. Around 10 per cent of women worked as managers or senior officials in 2003, compared with 18 per cent of men. Over the 1990s these occupations have been growing, and this growth has been experienced by both men and women. It is interesting to note that the structure of women's employment over different occupational groups has not changed much over recent years, that is, the increase in women's employment has been distributed fairly evenly across the whole range of occupations.

Where numbers are large enough to allow a comparison, findings from the

LFS show that ethnic minority women and men in employment are no less likely than Whites to work in managerial or professional occupations (Hibbett, 2002).

Work-life balance

Key indicators

- Women's likelihood of returning to work after childbirth.
- Proportion of women working full-time following return to work.
- Flexible working patterns.
- Availability of childcare places.

There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of women returning to work after childbirth over recent years. In 1979, 24 per cent of women were in work between eight and 11 months after having a baby and this rose to 67 per cent in 1996 (Callendar et al., 1997). There has been a relatively larger increase in women returning to full-time rather than part-time work; that is, women who worked full-time when pregnant were slightly more likely to return (69 per cent in 1996) than women who worked part-time (64 per cent in 1996). Older women and those in higher-level occupations with higher earnings and/or longer employment

with the same employer were more likely to return to work after childbirth than others.

The majority of women returning to work returned to the same employer and to the same job they had before giving birth, and this proportion has been increasing, from 75 per cent returning to the same employer in 1988 to 86 per cent returning to the same employer in 1996. Women working in the public sector were more likely to return to the same employer and job than were women working in the private sector before giving birth.

Evidence from the LFS shows that in 2003, around 27 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men worked some form of flexible working pattern, including flexitime, term-time working, annualised hours, job sharing, nine-day fortnights and zero hours (see Table 2). There has been an increase in a variety of flexible working arrangements for both men and women over the last three years, which may reflect a greater awareness of the importance of work-life balance. This means that there are now around six million people in the UK working flexibly.

Good quality, affordable and accessible childcare is often essential for combining work and family commitments. The majority of parents rate the quality of

Table 2 Flexible working patterns for employees; United Kingdom; spring quarters 2000 and 2003

	Women		Men	
	2000	2003	2000	2003
Working pattern				
Flexitime	11	12	8	9
Term-time working	7	8	1	1
Annualised hours	4	5	4	5
Job sharing	1	2	~	~
Nine-day fortnight/four and a half day week	1	1	2	2
Zero hours	1	1	1	1
None of the above	75	73	84	82

Source: Labour Force Survey

~ Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 3 GCSE results attained by sex; United Kingdom; 1999/2000

	Girls	Boys
5 or more grades A* to C	56	45
1 to 4 grades A* to C	24	25
Grades D to G only	16	24
No graded results	5	6
Total (thousands=100%)^a	346.0	357.7

Sources: Statistics of Education; Education and Training Statistics

a All pupils aged 15 at the start of the academic year; pupils in year S4 in Scotland.

Table 4 Proportions of working-age population^a by highest qualification and sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1993 and 2003

	Women		Men	
	1993	2003	1993	2003
Degree or equivalent	8	15	13	18
Higher education (sub-degree or partial degree)	9	10	7	8
A level or equivalent	15	18	31	30
GCSE grades A to C or equivalent	26	27	15	18
Other qualifications	15	14	14	13
No qualifications	26	17	19	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

childcare and nursery education places highly, with 91 per cent of parents in England saying that the provision of childcare places was 'very good' or 'fairly good' (La Valle et al., 2000). White and Asian parents were more likely to rate quality as good than Black parents were. The view of the adequacy of provision is much less positive, however, with a

majority of parents feeling that there are insufficient childcare places in their local area (La Valle et al., 2000; Hinds and Park, 2001). A quarter of families experienced some form of unmet demand with regard to childcare provision during the previous year, although such occurrences tended to be relatively infrequent (Woodland et al., 2002).

Education and training

Key indicators

- Qualification levels.
- Women's participation in higher education.
- Occupations of women graduates.
- Job-related training.
- Highest qualification levels.

Girls perform better than boys in education and in obtaining educational qualifications. A higher proportion of girls than boys reach or exceed the expected level at each 'key stage', although the gap is smaller for maths and science. Performance of both boys and girls improved in the late 1990s, but the gender gap has remained.¹⁰ This is reflected in the higher proportion of girls (56 per cent, compared with 45 per cent of boys), who obtained five or more GCSE grades A* to C (see [Table 3](#)). There is some variation by ethnic group in this, in that although girls generally outperform boys, Afro-Caribbean, Bangladeshi and Pakistani girls are not attaining the same level of qualifications as White or Indian girls. These differences may, however, be due in part to social class. The better performance of girls is maintained in post-16 education, with 39 per cent of girls achieving two or more passes at 'A'/Scottish Higher level, compared with just 31 per cent of boys, and this is consistent across most subjects.¹¹

It should be noted that women as a group are still more likely than men to have no qualifications, due to the fact that older women are much less likely than older men to have any qualifications. However, more equal attainment between younger women and men should filter through over time and progressively reduce the differential (see [Table 4](#)).

There are now more female than male undergraduates and equal numbers of postgraduates. The proportion of female students has increased in both undergraduate and postgraduate study during the 1990s. There are gender differences for the subjects studied, with more women studying arts and social science subjects (apart from business and administrative studies, and

also humanities at postgraduate level) and fewer studying science subjects.¹²

Looking at graduates' routes into the labour market, there are no substantial differences between men and women, apart from slightly larger proportions of men entering professional employment and relatively more women taking up clerical/secretarial employment.¹³

Women are slightly more likely than men to receive job-related training in employment, and this holds when controlling for type of occupations, that is, taking into account that women may be concentrated in occupations which receive more training than others. Young employees are most likely to receive training, but whereas the proportion of men aged over 35 who received training stayed stable or declined in the late 1990s, the proportion of women in this age group who received training increased.¹⁴

Women have a shorter average job tenure with the same employer than men and are also more likely to have re-entered the labour market, for example on returning from a career break. This may account for their larger share of training, as much of it will be for induction.

Financial resources

Key indicators

- Full-time hourly earnings.
- Part-time/full-time pay gap.
- Individual incomes.
- Proportion with low incomes.
- Pension take-up.

Gender differences in earnings can be analysed in a number of different ways, which has a bearing on the results obtained. Simply comparing hourly earnings is the approach taken for the *WEU Gender Briefing*. However, this also reflects gender differences in working hours, as women are much more likely to work part-time, which is associated with lower hourly earnings. The Key Indicators study therefore compared women working full-time with men working full-time. It should be noted, however, that the related comparison between part-time female workers and their male counterparts is

Table 5 Average hourly earnings of full-time employees by age group and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000

	Women (£)	Men (£)	Earnings ratio ^a (%)
Age group			
16-24	5.49	5.65	97.1
25-34	8.60	9.57	89.9
35-49	9.06	11.40	79.5
50-59/64	8.39	10.78	77.8
60/65 +	7.27	11.28	64.5
All ages	8.21	10.04	81.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a The ratio of women's to men's earnings expressed as a percentage.

hampered by the fact that part-time men constitute a very small and atypical group, which may impair the precision of any estimated differences.

Looking first at gross hourly earnings from full-time work, women earned 82 per cent of equivalent male earnings in 2000; subsequently this fell to 81 per cent in 2001,¹⁵ mainly because growth in men's earnings outstripped that of women at the top end of the earnings distribution. There are substantial differences between regions: average earnings in London and the South East are higher compared with the rest of the UK, and the pay differential between men and women is also greater.

The ratio between men and women for full-time earnings is affected by age, ethnicity and qualifications. *Table 5* shows that the earnings differential is narrowest for young people aged 16-24 years, where women earn 97 per cent of the equivalent for young men, and this widens to 78 per cent for those aged 50 to 59/64 and further widens to 64 per cent for people aged over state retirement age. Earnings of people from ethnic minority groups are generally lower than those of White people. The differential between men's and women's earnings is widest for Asian groups because of the low earnings of Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani women, which are considerably lower than those of all other groups (see *Table 6*).

Qualifications also have an impact on the earnings differential, with the gender pay gap being more marked the higher qualified people are. Women with no qualifications earn 85 per cent of male equivalent earnings for full-

time work, and this falls to 79 per cent for women with a degree or equivalent.¹⁶

While earnings in non-manual employment are higher on average than those for manual occupations, the gender pay differential is also higher for non-manual work, so male average earnings in these occupations are proportionately higher than women's, similar to the effect observed for region. Looking in more detail at different occupations, the gender pay gap is widest for sales occupations, personal and protective services and managers and administrators, and narrowest for clerical and secretarial occupations.¹⁷

The picture is very different for part-time work. Here, the earnings ratio is close to parity, with women earning 97 per cent of corresponding male earnings.¹⁸ This reflects the fact that men working part-time are a very atypical segment of the male workforce, with relatively low earnings. Their reasons for working part-time (for example, being disabled, or in full-time education) may also impact on their earnings potential. Part-time work is relatively more common for women, who need to command a higher wage to make this worthwhile (for example, while paying for childcare). This is confirmed by the fact that part-time working women aged 25-34 actually earn more per hour than men in that age group.

Earnings from work are an important part of women's incomes, but income also includes other sources, such as benefits and income from investments and occupational pensions. Women's gross median individual income is less

Table 6 Average hourly earnings of full-time employees by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000

	Women (£)	Men (£)	Earnings ratio ^a (%)
White	8.21	10.08	81.5
Black	8.88	9.62	92.3
Indian	6.93	9.45	73.4
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	6.56	8.63	76.1
Mixed/other ethnic group	9.06	9.11	99.4
All	8.21	10.04	81.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a The ratio of women's to men's earnings expressed as a percentage.

than half that of men (49 per cent).¹⁹ Gender differences in income are lowest for single pensioners and single people without children, and highest for pensioner couples and couples with children.

Looking at household incomes, women are more likely than men to live in low-income households, defined as households with below 50 per cent of mean income and 60 per cent of median income. Some 55 per cent of all people living in such households are women, although they constitute only 51 per cent of the UK population.²⁰

Participation in public life

Key indicators

- Women in the legislature.
- Women in the executive.
- Women in public appointments.
- Women's participation in voluntary and community work.

Women are less likely than men to be involved in government, and women's representation in UK politics is low by European standards. They represent around 18 per cent of Members of Parliament in England, 42 per cent of the Welsh assembly, 37 per cent of the Scottish Parliament and 13 per cent of the Northern Ireland Assembly. In local government, 29 per cent of councillors in England in 2001 were women, compared with 19 per cent in Wales and 23 per cent in Scotland. There are a higher proportion of women in the newly created Greater London Authority (44 per cent in 2002).

Following the 2001 general election, 33 per cent of Cabinet ministers were women.²¹

An important aspect of women's public life is their participation in public appointments. Women make up 34 per cent of all appointments to the boards of non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs) and this proportion has risen from 26 per cent in 1992.²² Some 4 per cent of all public appointments were from ethnic minority groups and 38 per cent of these appointees were women. This would indicate that ethnic minority people as a group are underrepresented on public bodies, but ethnic minority women are not less well represented within that group than women in public appointments generally. Looking at senior appointments to public bodies, the annual report by the Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments (OCPA) notes that women are now more highly represented among chairs of public bodies within the OCPA remit than ever before: 34 per cent in 2000/2001 compared with 20 per cent in 1996/1997.²³

The Time Use Survey 2000 found that women were slightly more likely than men to have participated in voluntary and community activities in the four weeks preceding the survey and this is consistent for all age groups. Older people were generally more likely to have been involved in this way, and the survey found that 17 per cent of women aged 50 to 64 (and 14 per cent of men in this age group) were involved in voluntary activities in the previous four weeks, compared with 8 per cent for women and 7 per cent for men aged 16 to 34.

Health

Key indicators

- Life expectancy.
- Death rates from selected causes.
- Smoking, drinking and exercise.

Women continue to live longer than men on average, although the gap is expected to narrow slightly over the next 25 years. The life expectancy of a girl born in 2000 is 80.6 years compared with 75.8 for a boy, a difference of 4.8 years, and this is expected to decrease to 4.3 years in 2024 (based on a life expectancy for girls of 83.2 years and 78.9 years for boys).²⁴

Among older people there are more women than men in the population: over 60 per cent of those aged 70 or over are women. Death rates per thousand of the population are higher for women, and this reflects the higher proportion of women in older age groups. When comparing within age segments (for example, women and men aged 75 to 79, or any other age group), women's death rates are consistently lower than men's in the same age group.²⁵

Looking at long-standing illness among women and men, the rate increases with age but is generally lower for women than men. Findings from the Health Survey for England show that long-standing illness rates were higher for Black Caribbean and Irish people and lower for those of Chinese ethnic origin.²⁶ Generally, differences between ethnic groups were larger than those between women and men within each ethnic group.

Concerning health-related behaviours, the study found that while men remain more likely than women to smoke, the differential has narrowed over time, that is, men's incidence of smoking has declined more than that for women.²⁷ While there has been a rising trend for women to give up smoking, men have become increasingly less likely to start smoking in the first place. For women, the fall in the overall rate of smoking due to smokers giving up has been partly offset by an increase in young women who have started to smoke: the proportion of younger women aged 16 to 24 doing so is

slightly higher than that of men in that age group.

A similar pattern is observed for alcohol consumption, in that although men remain more likely to drink above the recommended maximum daily amount, the male-female differential is much lower in the younger age groups.²⁸ Comparing data over time, there is evidence of a dramatic growth in alcohol consumption in the younger age groups, especially among young women, whose mean weekly alcohol consumption nearly doubled from 7.3 units in 1992 to 12.6 units in 2000.

Crime

Key indicators

- Women as victims.
- Women as perpetrators.
- Fear of crime.
- Confidence in the criminal justice system.

In looking at women as victims of crime, the study focused particularly on violent crimes, as these are the types of crimes in which gender differences are the most apparent. Women are slightly less likely to experience violent crimes than men, but the proportion of such crimes involving women increased slightly in the late 1990s to 43 per cent in 1999.²⁹ However, the British Crime Survey (BCS), which is the source of these data, is known to understate the extent of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking against women.

The majority of violent crimes against women are committed by people known to them, while men are much more likely than women to be the victim of a stranger (and this likelihood increased in the late 1990s).

As far as the perpetrators of crime are concerned, women are a minority of known offenders, although the proportion of offenders who are women has increased slightly during the 1990s (from 17 per cent to 19 per cent).

As is the case with men, criminality among women is highest in the youngest age ranges, although criminality among women aged 18 and over rose throughout the 1990s, and tended to fall among those aged under

18. Female offenders tend to commit less serious crimes than men, and are more likely than men to be convicted of theft and related offences, and much less likely to be convicted of violent offences. Women perpetrators are less likely than men to be sent to prison, even for the same categories of offence and even when they have similar criminal records.³⁰ The BCS shows that fear of crime appeared to have fallen slightly in England and Wales during the late 1990s (1996-2000). Women were, however, more worried about crime (of all types) than men were.

On the whole, women's confidence in the criminal justice system is very similar to that of men, with most aspects of the system being rated slightly higher by women than by men.

Transport

Key indicators

- Proportion with a full driving licence.
- Access to a car.
- Main mode of transport.
- Purpose of trips made.

Access to (public or private) transport is a key aspect of women's lives. The proportion of women holding a driving licence has increased dramatically, and doubled over the 25 years to 1999/2000 from 29 per cent to 60 per cent (National Travel Survey).³¹ Among both sexes, the highest proportions of licence holders are found in the 30-49 age groups. However, proportions of women licence holders have grown particularly fast in the older age groups (from 24 per cent to 68 per cent among 50-59 year olds and from 4 per cent to 22 per cent among those aged 70 and over in the 25-year period).

Men have traditionally been the main driver in two-adult households, and the National Travel Survey shows that this pattern continues. Nevertheless, over the period 1989/91 to 1998/2000 the proportion of all women who were the main driver in their household rose from 24 per cent to 33 per cent, whereas the figure for men hardly changed (48 per cent and 51 per cent respectively). This pattern can be explained by the reduction

in the number of households with no car, and the growing proportion of female heads of households. In 1998/2000 76 per cent of women and 83 per cent of men had access to a car (up from 72 per cent and 79 per cent respectively in 1989/91).

For 33 per cent of women, driving a car is their main mode of transport, compared with 48 per cent for men (National Travel Survey, 1998/2000). Women are somewhat more likely than men to cite walking as their main mode of transport (28 per cent and 24 per cent respectively), and similarly being a car passenger is more common as the main mode of transport among women than among men (27 per cent and 17 per cent). Although very small proportions of both sexes cite public transport as their main mode, the proportion of women doing so is higher than the proportion of men.

Finally, the National Travel Survey 1998/2000 shows that the most common purpose of trips is shopping for both women and men, although women report this most frequently (23 per cent compared with 19 per cent). In contrast a greater proportion of men's trips than women's involve commuting to work (18 per cent compared with 13 per cent) or business travel. Women report visiting friends at home more frequently than men, and are also twice as likely as men to be escorting children to education (7 per cent compared with 3 per cent).

Conclusion

This article has outlined the wealth and depth of information on women in Britain collected by the Key Indicators study and has explored current trends in gender equality. These baseline indicators have been disseminated widely and are available for public use and scrutiny, and they provide a basis for public debate and policy development.

The richness and diversity of the information presented here means that there is no single main conclusion, but looking at trends over time it would appear that gender differentials have been declining across a wide range of areas and that there is certainly an indication that women and men in Britain are becoming more equal.

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Copies of the report *Key Indicators of Women's Position in Britain* are available free of charge from the DTI Publications Orderline on 0870 150 2500 or from www.dti.gov.uk/publications, quoting reference number URN 02/1453. A short summary of the research has also been published in the March 2003 issue of *Horizons* www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/horizons/Horizons24_Mar03.pdf. Both the report and the summaries can be downloaded from the WEU website womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/research.

Notes

- 1 2001 mid-year population estimates, ONS; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.
- 2 2000-based population projections, Government Actuary Department (2000).
- 3 These population estimates are slightly different from those in the report, as they are based on the 2001 Census, estimates of which were not available when the report was finalised.
- 4 Labour Force Survey (LFS), spring 2001.
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- 6 Bartholomew et al. (1992), Moss et al. (1999) and Twomey (2002).
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How people answer Labour Force Survey questions about economic inactivity

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Key points

- Follow-up interviews to the Labour Force Survey showed that when respondents were asked if they were looking for work in the previous four weeks they interpreted this to mean: were they 'actively' looking for work? This implies that those who were 'passively' looking or 'keeping an eye open' answered 'no'.
- When those not looking for work were asked if they would like to have a regular paid job at the moment, some answered 'realistically' and some 'idealistically'. The realistic answered in terms of need and ability; the idealistic answered in terms of the ideal dimension implicit in the phrase 'would you like'.
- Some respondents interpreted 'at the moment' to mean 'at some point in the future', and gave a positive response to whether they would like to have a regular paid job at the moment. Therefore, they were asked why they were not looking for work, and were not given the option of the possible answers to the question on the reason for not wanting work at the moment that additionally include 'retired from paid work' and 'doesn't need employment'.
- People in similar situations might be classified differently concerning the main reason they were not looking for work, or did not want work; and the same person, in the same circumstances, could be classified differently from interview to interview.
- In-depth interviewing about economically inactive people's future intentions to work led to the development of five categories on a continuum of how likely people were to work in the future.

Main findings from a qualitative study exploring the answers given to Labour Force Survey questions on economic inactivity.

Introduction

BOTH NATIONALLY and internationally there is a strong interest in the potential supply of labour and in being able to identify a single group within the economically inactive, sometimes called the 'labour reserve'. The Labour Market Framework Review, completed in 2002, highlighted a need to look in more detail at issues concerning labour market attachment. Although the four questions asked in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to establish economic inactivity have been in use for many years, they do not allow analysts readily to distinguish between subgroups of the economically inactive in terms of their potential for becoming active suppliers of labour.

The qualitative study reported in this article involved cognitive testing of the four questions to explore respondents'

understanding of the questions and how they formulated their answers. The study also explored respondents' understanding of questions about their future intention to work.

The LFS derived variable of economic activity conforms to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) standard definitions of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. This derived variable further subdivides economic inactivity into three groups of people:

- those who had looked for work in the four weeks ending the Sunday before the LFS interview, but were unavailable to start in the next two weeks;
- those who had not looked for work, but said they would like a regular paid job at the moment; and

- those who had not looked for work and said they would not like a job at the moment.

Each of these groups is further divided into subgroups (24 in total across the three groups) according to the main reasons why survey respondents were not available to start work, were not looking for work, or did not want a job.

This research project aimed to provide some insight into the respondents' understanding of the concepts behind this classification by carrying out a cognitive test of the LFS questions relating to economic inactivity in order to identify potential sources of response error.¹ The extent to which those classified as economically inactive included people who never wanted to work, and those who would want work in the future, was explored in depth.

The research was also able to shed light on 'a range of unobserved, idiosyncratic factors, such as the motivation to seek work' that are difficult, if not impossible, to incorporate in statistical models (p14, Thomas and Joyce, autumn 2003).

Methodology

In March and April 2003, 20 respondents to the fifth wave of the 2002 LFS were purposively selected. The selection was based on people defined as 'economically inactive' and their socio-demographic characteristics: age, sex, area of residence and whether or not they had characteristics usually associated with people in work (see [Box 1](#)).

Respondents were interviewed face-to-face in their homes. The interviews were tape-recorded and included the following stages.

1. Survey questionnaire: respondents were asked the LFS questions on economic activity.
2. Retrospective cognitive testing: researchers went back to the main questions of interest. Respondents were asked what they understood each question to mean and how they formulated their answer. In addition, each question was broken down into its main component parts to see how respondents understood each term. For example, researchers asked: "in your own words, what does 'looking for work' mean?"

3. In-depth interviewing: researchers asked open questions about aspects of the respondents' lives that related to their current situation as 'economically inactive':

- their education, work and life history;
- their current circumstances;
- their beliefs about the labour market and their employability;
- constraints that would prevent them from working in the future; and
- their future intention to work.

Findings relating to the key survey variables

This section reports the findings relating to the four key questions used in the classification of economic inactivity: whether respondents were looking for work, whether they would like a job, and the reasons why they were not looking for or did not want work at the moment. They are illustrated by quotations from respondents.²

Looking for work

"Thinking of the four weeks ending Sunday the (date before interview), were you looking for any kind of paid work at any time in those four weeks?"

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

This question determines whether respondents are classified as 'unemployed' (those answering 'yes' – provided they were available to start work in the next two weeks) or 'economically inactive' (those answering 'yes' – but unavailable to start work within two weeks; and those answering 'no').

The interviews aimed to explore the basic issue at the core of this question, namely, the way the individual's subjective intention to work determined their answer, and hence their classification as either 'unemployed' or 'economically inactive'.

The statistical measurement of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates has evolved historically against the backdrop of the inherent ambiguity of individuals' intentionality or will. As Merllie, a French sociologist, wrote: 'unemployment is different from

inactivity in that the individual is actively looking for work, that is he or she has the will to work' (Merllie, 1989).

Cognitive probing of respondents' understanding of what was meant by 'looking for paid work' revealed a striking agreement among respondents that 'looking for' implicitly meant 'actively looking for'.

"The question would imply that someone was actually doing something about it, rather than just reading and sitting doing nothing, actually going out of your way to fill a form in or perhaps attend an interview, or go and speak to somebody about a job." (*Woman in her 30s, South East, looking after family.*)

"You have to, there's something you have to do, you have to plan, you have to ... make yourself do it. [Jobs] don't come to you. You go to them ..." (*Man in his 50s, South East, retired/other reason.*)

The adverb 'actively' implies having the intention to work. This transforms an apparently factual question into an attitudinal one.

"Interesting question. There are all shades of answer. I did pick up an application form for a particular job. So I suppose the answer is yes ... But ... did you, does [the question] use the word 'actively'? (...) I happened to be at the local library and there were jobs advertised. So I picked up an application form and read it. So, is that a 'yes' or a 'no'? I wasn't actively looking for [laughter]." (*Man in his 50s, South East, not started looking/other reason.*)

Respondents went through two cognitive steps when answering the question.

1. They determined whether or not they had the intention to look for work (either during the past four weeks, if the time frame of the question was taken into account, or simply during the recent past).
2. They determined whether or not they had actually done something in the last four weeks (or in the recent past) that could have resulted in obtaining paid work.

Only 'actively looking' leads to a positive response. People who

Box 1 The purposive sample

The aim of the sampling strategy described below was to help explore, understand and explain the range and diversity of ways in which people go about answering LFS survey questions with regard to economic inactivity. It is important to remember that this was a purposive, non-random sample. Thus, it is not possible to draw statistical inferences about the size or distribution of respondents' reactions and opinions reported in this article to the general population. In purposive sampling the number of people interviewed is less important than the criteria used to select them. These criteria are based on knowledge of the subject area under investigation, its literature and theory. In the case of this research respondents were:

- first, sorted according to their economic activity classification in their fifth and last wave of the 2002 LFS;
- then, economically inactive people who said they 'would like' and 'would not like' a job were selected; and
- then, people with the following reasons for inactivity were selected: 'retired', 'looking after family', 'long-term sick or disabled', 'temporarily sick or injured', 'not yet started looking', and 'any other reason'.

The following groups were excluded:

- those waiting for the results of a job application;
- those seeking work but unavailable to start in the next two weeks. Schweitzer's research shows that both these groups of people were likely to become economically active in the near future (p14, Schweitzer, 2003); and
- students. Most people classified as students are in the youngest age categories (p72, Barham, 2002). Schweitzer's research shows that students were likely to participate in the labour market once their studies were over (p15, Schweitzer, 2003).

Together with the above criteria based on the economic inactivity classification, respondents were selected on the basis of the following socio-demographic characteristics.

- Age. People in their thirties, forties and fifties. People older than state pension age, or retired from paid work and nearing state pension age (55 or older for women; 60 or over for men) were excluded. The assumption was that older people were least likely to re-enter the labour market. People in the youngest age groups were also excluded. The assumption was that the most frequent reason given for their inactivity was that they were studying – the same reasons given above for the exclusion of students.
- Sex. Analysis of LFS data shows that the respective rates of economic inactivity, and the reasons given for being economically inactive, were different for men and women of working age. For women the most common reason given for inactivity was family responsibilities, while for men the most common reason was long-term disability (p72, Barham, February 2002). Furthermore, over the past 20 years, among women aged 50 to 59, there has been a decrease in their inactivity rate, compared with an increase among men in the same age group (p301, Barham, June 2002). These facts justified

the equal split by sex of the purposive sample.

- Area of residence. Respondents to the purposive sample were distributed across the area of England with the highest inactivity rate (the North East) and the lowest (the South East). Respondents from the London area were also included; the capital was considered to be a mixed area, as it contains boroughs with high and low inactivity rates.
- Respondents with characteristics usually associated with those in work compared with those not in work. This variable was derived and is explained in detail below.

The derived variable describing people with 'high in-work' characteristics

This is a heuristic device that tries to account for the fact that people with an identical economic inactivity classification, living in the same area, and of the same age and sex, may live under different circumstances. For example, consider two economically inactive women who say they would like work and are currently 'looking after the family'. One is married and has a university degree. The other is single and has no qualifications. Their likelihood of obtaining work and their interpretation of 'would like work' may be completely different for each of these women in terms of the constraints they face to working and the choices they can make in this regard.

The derived variable was based on Burchardt's and Le Grand's research (2002), which identified the characteristics of those in the general population most likely to be in employment. The statistically significant predictors of being in employment that Burchardt and Le Grand identified were operationalised for the purposes of this qualitative research from the LFS variables presented below.

- Level of education: high-level qualifications – degree or equivalent, another higher education qualification, or GCEA level or equivalent.
- Former occupation: classified as professional or managerial – managers and senior officials, professional occupations, or associate professional and technical occupations.
- Tenure: not renting – accommodation owned outright or being bought with mortgage or loan.
- Marital status: married and living with husband/wife.

To be said to belong to the 'high in-work' category respondents had to fulfil all four conditions. In contrast, people who did not fulfil all of the conditions listed above are described as not having high in-work characteristics.

Burchardt and Le Grand assumed that people classified as economically inactive but with similar characteristics of those in employment faced fewer obstacles to working; for this reason, it can be hypothesised that such people were not working voluntarily. At the other extreme, it is hypothesised that people with no qualifications (renting and divorced for example) were closer to the 'involuntary' end of a 'voluntary/involuntary' spectrum.

answered 'no' were in one of the following situations:

- 'not looking at all', that is, not having the intention to work and not looking for work;
- 'keeping an eye open' on the employment situation. This consisted of the most passive activities related to job seeking, such as reading newspaper advertisements, but not having the intention to work (at least currently);

"Sometimes I look in the paper and see what jobs there are, but not because I want to go back to work at the moment, I don't. So I was looking but not actively looking, I suppose ... because I want to see what there is around, maybe." (*Woman in her 30s, South East, looking after family.*)

- 'passively looking'. This consisted of having a weak intention to work but not being proactive, for example by applying for jobs. In this situation people were seeing if the right job 'comes along'.³ One respondent had found a job through 'passively looking', since her LFS interview. She said she had always considered working once her children were old enough. She had read adverts in newspapers and asked friends and relatives but,

"I wasn't actively looking, just used to ... You ask about 'cos you never know when something is gonna come up, do you? (...) Finally, a friend just rang up and asked me if I was interested, basically." (*Woman in her 30s, London, looking after family/working.*)

Would like a paid job at the moment

"Even though you were not looking for work in the four weeks ending Sunday the (date before interview), would you like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full- or part-time job?"

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

This question aims to distinguish between those who 'would like to have

a regular paid job' and those who would not. People giving a positive response are generally thought to be more attached to the labour market than people giving a negative one (Laux, 1997).

The meaning of 'would you like (to have a regular paid job)'

Respondents gave either a realistic or an idealistic interpretation of 'would you like' based on their desire, need, and ability to work. The complexity of respondents' answers to the cognitive testing of the phrase 'would you like (to have a regular paid job)' reflects the complexity of the question itself. In the present conditional 'would you like' the dimension of desire is explicit, while the dimensions of need and ability are implicit. In other words, the question 'would you like to have a regular paid job' not only asks 'do you want ...', but also 'do you need ...' and 'can you have a regular paid job?' Some respondents considered all three aspects, while others considered only one or two of them.

The need to work was considered in terms of a financial need, a psychological need or a combination of both. The following quote illustrates what respondents meant by psychological need in this context:

"It's not really a need or ... I mean, if it is a need, it is not a need in financial terms. A need perhaps to bring a bit of routine, a bit of more social interaction into one's life. You see, I mean, the job for me would be almost you can treat it as a hobby (laughter). It's just bringing a little bit of extra money and providing me with some, what's the word I am going to use? Entertainment?" (*Man in his 50s, South East, not yet started looking (for work)/other reason.*)

The 'realistic'

People who gave realistic answers interpreted the question in terms of whether or not they needed work at the time of the interview, and whether they were able to work. They answered 'no' when they did not need to work at all, or when they realistically assessed that constraints prevented them from

working. If those who answered realistically believed they could overcome their constraints, they answered 'yes' when asked if they would like a job.

Disability was often considered an insurmountable constraint.

"I would like (a job) but I can't have one." (*Man in his 40s, North East, disabled.*)

"Because of the circumstances for myself, I know I couldn't have a job. I couldn't do a job anyway. So whether I would want to have one or not, I couldn't do it ..." (*Woman in her 40s, North East, disabled/retired.*)

'Looking after the family' could either be a surmountable or an insurmountable obstacle to working, mainly depending on whether the individual had 'high in-work' characteristics or not (see [Box 1](#)).

For those who did not have high in-work characteristics, often relying on state benefits, working would have to be financially beneficial for it to be considered a plausible option and to compensate them for the loss of state benefits and the cost of childcare. People in this situation sometimes felt a sense of guilt at not working.

"I should be bringing something into the house. But ... I have childcare to pay for, so even if it's a part-time job it's got to be bringing in good pay ... (if I were to work). I'd be out of pocket and she'd be without her Mam all day. So that's a big thing keeping me at home at the moment." (*Woman in her 30s, North East, looking after family.*)

On the other hand, people looking after the family, with high in-work characteristics, often felt no guilt at being economically inactive. Their state of economic inactivity was voluntary, not complicated by any other considerations. In this respect, they were similar to the retired people who were financially secure.

"... we decided to, well, I decided to stay at home with the children until they are all at school." (*Woman in her 30s, London, looking after family.*)

"... I've been looking after children. I can't fit any more things into any more hours in the day!" (*Woman in her 30s, South East, looking after family.*)

In summary, the common trait among realistic respondents was that they emphasised need and ability to work over desire. They answered this question in terms of its implicit dimensions of 'need' and 'ability'.

The 'idealistic'

The present conditional tense of the verb 'would like' used in this question, implies a hypothetical and ideal dimension.

"It's gentleness in the wording, 'would you like', it sounds as if it's trying to invite me – 'would you like a piece of cake?'" (*Woman in her 50s, South East, retired/other reason.*)

"I think 'want' is probably a better word given my situation. 'Like' tends to be a bit ... it doesn't, to me, stress the benefits. It's all, 'would you like to go down the pub today, would you like to have a different coloured car'. If you want something it tends to indicate that there's an active role on your part. 'Like' to me has a ... if it come along it comes along, if it doesn't it doesn't, I'm happy anyhow." (*Man in his 30s, aged 37, North East, disabled.*)

The word 'would' suggested to respondents who answered idealistically to imagine an 'if' clause implicit in the question: 'if things were different, or in an ideal world (for example, if you needed money, if you had no obstacles to working ...), would you like to have a regular paid job ...?' One respondent thought the question asked 'would you go out to work if you could?'

Some idealistic people, who had a weak financial or psychological need to work, and who were able to do so, answered 'yes'. These were people who said they were 'passively' looking for work.

"If I came across a job that I could do and it offered a decent wage I'd apply for it tomorrow." (*Man in his 30s, aged 37, North East, disabled.*)

"In my personal circumstances ... I don't have a financial need for working at this particular time. If I do some work it would probably be part time and for interest reasons – of course you get paid for it as well ..." (*Man in his 50s, South East, retired/other reason.*)

There were some people whose idealism in answering 'yes' did originate out of financial necessity. But they faced obstacles to working that were very difficult to overcome. This was the case for unskilled disabled men in their mid-50s without high in-work characteristics, who had been forced to leave their last job.

"Put yourself in my shoes. Could you live on £56 a week? That's all I'm saying. You can live on it, I'm not saying you can't, you can shop around. It's the bills that cripple you, when you suddenly get faced with £200 for water, I've got a bill here now £80 for gas, £50 for electric. They're not big bills by any means but they've still got to be paid. ... Something's got to be found one way or another." (*Man in his 50s, South East, temporarily sick/disabled.*)

Given their situation, this financial need surpassed the actual impediments they faced and resulted in an idealistic answer based more on desire than ability.

In summary, the common trait among all idealistic respondents was that they emphasised desire and need to work over their ability to do so.

The meaning of 'at the moment'

The interpretation of 'at the moment' varied. For some, it referred to the present, literally understood as 'right now, today'. For others it meant a broader range in time, ranging from next week to next year.

"I was thinking at this very moment about getting a job in ... possibly later this year (laughter) ... But not getting a job at this moment." (*Man in his 50s, South East, married, not started looking/retired.*)

The fact that some respondents answered 'yes' to the question, when in reality they wanted work in the future not 'at the moment', had consequences for their subsequent routeing through the LFS questionnaire.

Reasons for not looking for or not wanting work

Asked if respondents said they would like a job at the moment:

"May I just check, what was the main reason you did not look for work (in the last four weeks)?" (Do not prompt. Code one only.)

1. waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent;
2. student;
3. looking after the family/home;
4. temporarily sick or injured;
5. long-term sick or disabled;
6. believes no jobs available;
7. not yet started looking;
8. any other reason.

Asked if respondents said they would **not** like a job at the moment: "May I just check, what was the main reason that you did not want work (in the last four weeks)?" (Do not prompt. Code one only.)

1. waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent;
2. student;
3. looking after the family/home;
4. temporarily sick or injured;
5. long-term sick or disabled;
6. doesn't need employment;
7. retired from paid work;
8. any other reason.

The questions asking for the main reason why respondents were not looking for or did not want work each have eight response categories, six of which are common to both. Each question has two exclusive categories: 'believes no jobs available' and 'not yet started looking' when asked why they were not looking; and 'doesn't need employment' and 'retired from paid work' when asked why they did not want work.

Routeing to questions about not looking for or not wanting work

The questions are intended to determine the main reason why someone was economically inactive. Which question they were asked depended on their answer to the previous question about whether they would like a job. If they said they would like a job at the moment, they were asked to give their main reason for not

looking. If they said they would not like a job at the moment, they were asked why not. Both are open questions, that is, the interviewer assigns the response to an answer category without prompting or showing a card listing the possible responses.

People who said they would like a job, but who actually wanted work in the future and not at the moment, were asked to give their main reason for not looking. The wording assumes that work is wanted at the moment. The consequences of this routeing differed, depending on the main reason given for being economically inactive.

For some respondents, the answer categories corresponded to their situation, for example, people 'looking after the family/home'. Therefore, they could be coded accurately. However, for others, the answer categories did not correspond to their situation and could not be coded accurately. For example, when asked why they were not looking for work, the answer categories 'doesn't need employment' or 'retired from paid work' did not exist, so the interviewer had to code 'any other reason' instead. People said they had not looked for work in the last four weeks because they had either retired early (by choice or because of redundancy), or because they were financially secure.

"I didn't have to (look for work). I took early retirement and I'm taking it easy and seeing what happens in the future." (*Man in his 50s, South East, not started looking/other reason.*)

"Well the reason is ... to have time, a little bit of time to myself. I've worked since I was 15. I've never drawn dole money or anything. Always had work. And now it's my time to enjoy life a little bit. That is why I don't **want** work (emphasis added)." (*Man in his 50s, London, retired/other reason.*)

"(No need) is definitely the most important (reason) because I have no need at the moment ... So that's my motives for not having to look for work... 'cause I've got pension, and some pay-out, so until that goes ..." (*Man in his 50s, South East, not started looking/other reason.*)

These findings highlight the fact that the LFS questioning assumes that

someone who 'would like work' has not 'retired'. As a respondent said after answering, "this questionnaire is not catered for newly retired people, is it?"

Difficulty coding main reason

Sick or disabled respondents in the sample drew attention to a further issue. Some of the disabled downplayed their condition and the impact that it had on their lives. Others normalised their disability, because it was not the main focus of their lives. They had difficulty determining why they were not looking or did not want work and found it difficult to give just one reason.

Downplaying and normalising resulted in some disabled respondents mentioning other reasons for not wanting or not looking for work before they mentioned their physical condition. The reason they gave initially tended to be a consequence of their disability. Answers included 'lack of confidence' (which had to be coded as 'any other reason'), and 'retired', as one woman in her 40s said, given that her disability had forced her into retirement (for a more detailed discussion of this topic see pp198-9 in Bacon, 2002). As a consequence, not all of the disabled people interviewed were classified as such.

Respondents' subjective perceptions of the 'main reason' meant that: people in similar situations might be classified differently; and the same person, in the same circumstances, could be classified differently from wave to wave depending on how they expressed their answers and how interviewers interpreted them. Both of these are potential sources of response error.

Intention to work in the future

Respondents were asked about their intention to work in the future with a view to developing new LFS questions on this subject.⁴ The research question focused on whether economically inactive people who wanted to work in future could be distinguished from those who never wanted to work again.

A continuum of how likely people were to work in the future was developed. It was based on respondents'

own statements (where these were clearly articulated). Where statements were not so clear, or where fulfilment of intention was doubtful, analysis was based on a judgement of the respondent's likelihood of working in the future. Five main categories were identified.

1. People who definitely **did not** want to work in the future. People in this group made clear and unambiguous statements. They were all retired from work for good and did not have high in-work characteristics.
2. People who were unlikely to work in the future. People in this group gave the impression that they were unlikely to work in the future, but did not rule out the possibility. They included two types of respondents: retired people 'passively looking' for work; and disabled people who wanted work, but had a negative view of the job market and were limited in the types of job they could do.
3. People who were undecided. This group included two types of people:
 - those with high in-work characteristics, either retired or looking after children. These people had a clear idea of the type of work they might do and had freedom to choose whether or not they would work. However, they were undecided about whether or not they would do so; and
 - the long-term sick or disabled for whom it was not choice, but constraint that made uncertain their future work status. They expressed a need to work, but their circumstances meant they were doubtful of their success in finding it.⁵
4. People who were likely to work in the future. Some people had the intention to work in the future, once their circumstances allowed, but the likelihood of their actually doing so was qualified. In particular, they were pessimistic about their employability and the job market. They were also concerned about not being able to overcome their current obstacles to working, such as fitting work around childcare and finding a sufficiently well paid job that would enable them to come off benefits.

5. People who definitely **did** want to work in the future. People in this group were all women looking after their children. They were certain they would work in the future, at least part-time. In some cases they intended to work in the coming months; others intended to work in several years time.

The findings show that respondents' answers could not be reduced to a simple 'yes' or 'no' dichotomy. Furthermore, the previous findings at the question asking if people would like a job suggest that the verbs 'like' and 'want' should be avoided in the phrasing of a new question because they

could lead to idealistic expressions of intention. An alternative approach would be to ask a question such as, "Do you think you will work in the future?" A possible follow-up question could ask respondents who wanted work 'to rate their chances of finding (it) in the following (n) months' (p199, Bacon, 2002), as asked in the Jobseeker's Allowance Evaluation Survey (Ashworth, et al., 2001).

Further research

This article has presented findings based on qualitative research into the

LFS subclassification of the economically inactive. It has also suggested ways of asking about people's future intention to work. The results have highlighted areas of misapprehension in the LFS questionnaire. ONS recommends that any further questionnaire development be made as part of a full review. This review should take into account the effect that any changes would have on the output, particularly with respect to time-series.

Notes

- 1 Response error is a type of non-sampling error that 'arises because, for reasons such as misunderstanding or lack of knowledge, respondents may give incorrect answers to questions ... When individual responses are linked, such errors are far more likely to lead to an apparent change of state when the true situation is one of stability, than the reverse' (p195, McIntyre, April 2002).
- 2 Quotations of more than a few words are attributed to the respondents who said them. Respondents are identified by sex, age-group, area of residence and the reason for not looking for or not wanting work, as recorded by the LFS. Some respondents gave different reasons during the qualitative interviews compared with those given during their last LFS interview. In these cases the LFS reason is presented first, and the reason given during the qualitative interview is presented second (for example, 'woman in her 40s, North East, disabled/retired').
- 3 See Schweitzer (p12, 2003) for a discussion of the issue of 'people not actively looking for a job' from the perspective of the employer.
- 4 Such questions could serve as a proxy for 'individual's disposition to work', an omitted variable in some secondary analysis because it is 'unobservable' (p12, Burchardt and Le Grand, 2002).
- 5 This impression gathered in the qualitative interview was consistent with the statistical analysis of people moving from unemployment to inactivity due to ill health: these people have 'the greater labour market disadvantage' and 'are unlikely to move back into work' (p309, Barham, June 2002).

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Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators October - December

Labour market statistics

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

October	15 Wednesday
November	12 Wednesday
December	17 Wednesday

Productivity Q2

October	1 Wednesday
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Labour Force Survey

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 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 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Unemployment and the claimant count

The FLS 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 FLS estimates for some areas are suppressed due to small sample sizes.

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*.

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.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

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	Oct 2003	F.24
UK summary	M	Oct 2003	A.1	Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2003	F.25
Trends	M	Oct 2003	A.2	VACANCIES			
Other headline indicators	M	Oct 2003	A.3	Vacancies	M	Oct 2003	G.1
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2003	A.4	Vacancies by industry	M	Oct 2003	G.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 2003	A.11	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Oct 2003	G.11
Unitary authorities and local authority districts	M	Oct 2003	A.12	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Oct 2003	G.12
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Oct 2003	G.13
Employment by category	M	Oct 2003	B.1	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by age	M	Oct 2003	B.2	Labour disputes: summary	M	Oct 2003	H.11
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2003	B.3	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Oct 2003	H.12
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 2003	B.11	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2003	285
Employee jobs by industry	M	Oct 2003	B.12	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Oct 2003	B.13	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2003	338
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2003	B.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2003	393
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 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	Oct 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)	Oct 2003	B.18	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2003	394
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 2003	B.21	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2003	440
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 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)	Oct 2003	B.32	Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2003	H.32
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Oct 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	Oct 2003	H.41
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2003	B.41	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 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	Oct 2003	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Oct 2003	J.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Oct 2003	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 2003	J.11
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2003	C.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Oct 2003	J.12
International comparisons	M	Oct 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	Oct 2003	D.1	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q\$	May 2003	K.2
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 2003	D.2	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Oct 2003	K.3
Economic inactivity by age	M	Oct 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	Oct 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	Oct 2003	E.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Oct 2003	K.11
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 2003	E.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2003	K.12
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Oct 2003	E.4	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Oct 2003	K.13
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2003	E.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Oct 2003	K.14
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2002	643	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	Q	Oct 2003	K.15
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.12	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Oct 2003	K.16
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.13	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2003	K.17
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.14	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Oct 2003	K.18
Unit wage costs	M	Oct 2003	E.21	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q	Oct 2003	K.19
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Oct 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	Oct 2003	F.1	† Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table G.5 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Oct 2003	F.2	# Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table G.6 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Oct 2003	F.3	‡ Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table G.7 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4	\$ Suspended until February 2004. Last appeared as G.1 and G.2.			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 2003	F.11	Note: For changes to data tables see news item on p383.			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Oct 2003	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 2003	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Oct 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 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	46,656	29,422	27,929	1,493	17,234	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	61	63	-1	-4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0				
Over last 12 months	231	256	276	-20	-25	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.5	0.9	1.0	-1.3	-0.1				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	36,159	28,469	26,991	1,478	7,690	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	37	59	56	3	-22	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	150	206	219	-13	-56	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-0.9	-0.7				

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. 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	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	22,468	15,972	15,078	894	6,496	71.1	67.1	5.6	28.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	30	51	60	-9	-21	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.9	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	122	171	186	-15	-49	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.4
Per cent	0.5	1.1	1.2	-1.6	-0.7				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	18,571	15,631	14,743	887	2,940	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months	18	53	58	-5	-35	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-1.2				
Over last 12 months	74	131	143	-12	-57	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Per cent	0.4	0.8	1.0	-1.4	-1.9				

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 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1992	23,369	12,436	11,497	939	10,933	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,381	12,456	11,474	982	10,926	53.3	49.1	7.9	46.7
1994	23,406	12,485	11,542	943	10,920	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,453	12,508	11,630	878	10,945	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,517	12,644	11,825	819	10,873	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,585	12,789	12,030	759	10,796	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,653	12,827	12,121	706	10,825	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,730	13,004	12,317	687	10,727	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,831	13,155	12,495	661	10,675	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,949	13,224	12,643	581	10,725	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	24,187	13,450	12,851	599	10,737	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	10	3	7	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2				
Over last 12 months	109	85	90	-6	24	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.9	0.2				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1992	16,797	11,910	10,988	922	4,887	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,818	11,922	10,961	961	4,895	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,861	11,957	11,030	927	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,918	11,995	11,127	868	4,924	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,989	12,134	11,324	810	4,855	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,061	12,247	11,500	747	4,815	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,120	12,318	11,623	695	4,802	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,191	12,464	11,789	676	4,727	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,283	12,602	11,951	651	4,682	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,396	12,663	12,090	573	4,733	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
3-month averages									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	17,588	12,838	12,248	590	4,750	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	6	-2	8	13	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3				
Over last 12 months	76	75	76	-1	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.0				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over 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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	46,656	29,422	27,931	1,491	17,234	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Changes Over last 12 months	231	251	272	-21	-20	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.9	1.0	-1.4	-0.1				
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	36,159	28,461	26,984	1,477	7,697	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Changes Over last 12 months	150	200	214	-14	-50	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-0.9	-0.7				

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

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

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

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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	22,468	15,968	15,074	895	6,500	71.1	67.1	5.6	28.9
Changes									
Over last 12 months	122	170	183	-13	-47	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Per cent	0.5	1.1	1.2	-1.5	-0.7				
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									
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	18,571	15,624	14,737	887	2,947	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Changes									
Over last 12 months	74	131	142	-11	-57	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Per cent	0.4	0.8	1.0	-1.2	-1.9				

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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	24,187	13,454	12,857	597	10,734	55.6	53.2	4.4	44.4
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	109 0.5	81 0.6	89 0.7	-7 -1.2	28 0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
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									
May-Jul 2001	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
May-Jul	17,588	12,837	12,247	590	4,751	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	76 0.4	69 0.5	72 0.6	-3 -0.5	7 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1

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

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for May-Jul 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)	27,929	±168	63	±121	276	±214
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,493	±54	-1	±55	-20	±73
Unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,422	±165	61	±119	256	±210
Economic activity rate	78.7%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,690	±140	-22	±100	-56	±178
Economic inactivity rate	21.3%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,549	±63	-42	±45	42	±81
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,141	±63	19	±45	-98	±81

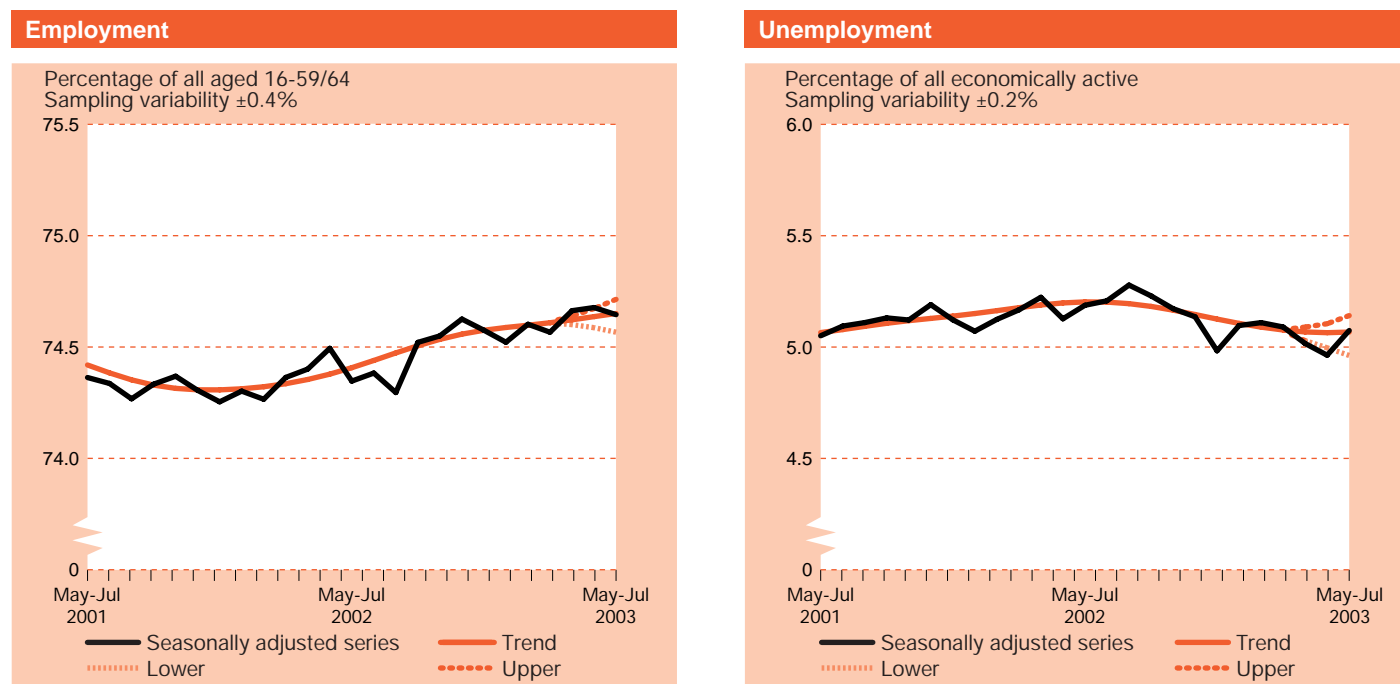
Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223, Labour Market Trends, May 2003).

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				
May-Jul 1995	25,740	71.3	2,444	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,769	71.4	2,435	8.6
Jul-Sep	25,797	71.5	2,426	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,824	71.5	2,415	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,847	71.6	2,404	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,867	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,883	71.7	2,380	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,895	71.7	2,368	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,905	71.7	2,356	8.3
Feb-Apr	25,914	71.7	2,343	8.3
Mar-May	25,924	71.7	2,329	8.2
Apr-Jun	25,938	71.8	2,316	8.2
May-Jul	25,956	71.8	2,302	8.1
Jun-Aug	25,980	71.9	2,287	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,010	71.9	2,271	8.0
Aug-Oct	26,047	72.0	2,253	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,090	72.1	2,231	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,137	72.2	2,206	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,187	72.3	2,177	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,237	72.4	2,146	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,285	72.5	2,114	7.4
Feb-Apr	26,330	72.6	2,083	7.3
Mar-May	26,371	72.7	2,052	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,407	72.8	2,023	7.1
May-Jul	26,438	72.9	1,994	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,463	72.9	1,965	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,484	72.9	1,936	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,500	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	1,831	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	26,555	73.2	1,813	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,571	73.2	1,800	6.3
Feb-Apr	26,590	73.2	1,790	6.3
Mar-May	26,611	73.3	1,783	6.3
Apr-Jun	26,635	73.3	1,779	6.3
May-Jul	26,662	73.4	1,776	6.2
Jun-Aug	26,692	73.5	1,774	6.2
Jul-Sep	26,724	73.5	1,773	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,757	73.6	1,772	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,789	73.6	1,771	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,818	73.7	1,770	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	26,843	73.7	1,768	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	26,865	73.7	1,766	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	26,884	73.8	1,762	6.2
Feb-Apr	26,902	73.8	1,754	6.1
Mar-May	26,921	73.8	1,745	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,943	73.8	1,733	6.0
May-Jul	26,968	73.9	1,720	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,996	73.9	1,708	5.9
Jul-Sep	27,027	74.0	1,697	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,057	74.0	1,689	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,087	74.1	1,682	5.8
Oct-Dec	27,116	74.1	1,676	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,144	74.1	1,669	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	27,230	74.3	1,638	5.7
Mar-May	27,260	74.3	1,622	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,288	74.4	1,604	5.6
May-Jul	27,314	74.4	1,586	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,335	74.5	1,568	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,352	74.5	1,551	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,367	74.5	1,535	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,381	74.5	1,519	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,395	74.5	1,504	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,410	74.5	1,490	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,426	74.5	1,478	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,443	74.5	1,468	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,459	74.5	1,461	5.1
Mar-May	27,473	74.5	1,459	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,484	74.5	1,459	5.1
May-Jul	27,494	74.4	1,463	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,504	74.4	1,468	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,514	74.4	1,474	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,525	74.3	1,479	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,538	74.3	1,483	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,552	74.3	1,486	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,566	74.3	1,490	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,580	74.3	1,495	5.2
Jan-Mar 2002	27,595	74.3	1,500	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,610	74.3	1,505	5.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.4	1,511	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,648	74.4	1,515	5.2
May-Jul	27,670	74.4	1,518	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,695	74.4	1,519	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,721	74.5	1,518	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,747	74.5	1,515	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,771	74.5	1,511	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,794	74.6	1,506	5.1
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	27,816	74.6	1,502	5.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003	27,836	74.6	1,498	5.1
Jan-Mar 2003	27,855	74.6	1,495	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,874	74.6	1,492	5.1
Mar-May	27,894	74.6	1,490	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,914	74.6	1,490	5.1
May-Jul	27,933	74.7	1,490	5.1

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

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

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

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

All figures are revised.

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2001	June R	29,495	15,664	13,831
	September R	29,459	15,695	13,764
	December R	29,509	15,701	13,808
2002	March R	29,525	15,691	13,834
	June R	29,492	15,661	13,831
	September R	29,518	15,660	13,858
	December R	29,565	15,670	13,894
2003	March R	29,648	15,717	13,930
	June	29,695	15,791	13,904
Change on quarter		47	74	-26
Percent		0.2	0.5	-0.2
Change on year		203	130	73
Percent		0.7	0.8	0.5

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	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	948.0	712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7
	July R	937.7	704.3	233.4	3.1	4.3	1.7
	August ^c P	930.8	698.5	232.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Change on month	-6.9	-5.8	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Percent	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5			
	Change on year	-11.9	-16.6	4.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	Percent	-1.3	-2.3	2.1			

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 ^e notified to Jobcentre Plus
							Level	Per cent
		LNMQ	LNNC					DRYW
2002	July R	134.6	3.9	2002	August	624.7	-42.8	-6.4
	August	135.2	3.7 R		September	630.5	-46.2	-6.8
	September	135.7	3.7 R		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
2003	December	136.1	3.7	2003	January	565.3	4.4	0.8
	January	136.7	3.6		February	560.9	-8.7	-1.5
	February	137.3	3.1		March	573.6	-12.0	-2.0
	March	138.4	3.4		April	589.4	-17.3	-2.9
	April	137.7	3.2		May R	596.4	-11.6	-1.9
	May	138.4	3.5		June R	597.5	-25.0	-4.0
	June R	138.8	3.1		July R	602.5	-22.7	-3.6
	July P	139.6	3.4		August P	602.7	-22.0	-3.5
	Change on month							
	Percent							

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 (May to July 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		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	1,992	1,144	73.4	626	518	1,072	68.7	578	72.8	494	64.4	72	6.3	48	7.7	24	4.6
North West	5,271	3,241	77.4	1,745	1,496	3,082	73.6	1,648	77.6	1,434	69.3	159	4.9	97	5.6	62	4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,914	2,433	78.4	1,324	1,110	2,313	74.5	1,246	78.9	1,066	69.8	121	5.0	77	5.8	43	3.9
East Midlands	3,326	2,115	79.6	1,163	953	2,016	75.7	1,107	81.2	910	69.9	99	4.7	56	4.8	43	4.5
West Midlands	4,136	2,578	78.7	1,415	1,163	2,432	74.1	1,327	78.9	1,105	68.8	146	5.7	88	6.2	58	5.0
East	4,310	2,808	81.9	1,532	1,276	2,698	78.6	1,471	83.9	1,227	72.9	110	3.9	61	4.0	49	3.8
London	5,737	3,684	75.5	2,023	1,661	3,409	69.7	1,858	76.4	1,551	62.9	275	7.5	165	8.2	110	6.6
South East	6,380	4,226	82.5	2,290	1,935	4,050	79.0	2,194	84.0	1,856	73.7	175	4.1	96	4.2	79	4.1
South West	3,960	2,508	81.7	1,347	1,161	2,420	78.7	1,300	82.4	1,119	74.8	89	3.5	47	3.5	42	3.6
England	39,025	24,738	79.1	13,465	11,273	23,492	75.0	12,728	80.0	10,764	69.7	1,245	5.0	736	5.5	509	4.5
Wales	2,303	1,371	76.4	726	645	1,308	72.8	685	75.1	623	70.2	63	4.6	41	5.6	22	3.4
Scotland	4,032	2,541	79.0	1,349	1,192	2,399	74.5	1,262	77.9	1,138	71.1	141	5.6	87	6.5	54	4.6
Great Britain	45,361	28,649	78.9	15,540	13,109	27,199	74.8	14,675	79.5	12,524	69.9	1,450	5.1	865	5.6	585	4.5
Northern Ireland	1,288	773	72.7	436	338	732	68.8	409	75.8	324	61.3	41	5.3	27	6.2	14	4.2
United Kingdom	46,656	29,422	78.7	15,972	13,450	27,929	74.6	15,078	79.4	12,851	69.6	1,493	5.1	894	5.6	599	4.5

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment							
		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	10	0.5	10	0	12	0.6	10	1.2	1	-0.1	-2	-0.2	0	-0.2	-1	-0.3		
North West	2	23	0.5	5	18	24	0.6	5	0.2	19	0.9	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	-1	-0.1		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	7	0.2	-1	8	15	0.5	7	0.5	8	0.6	-9	-0.4	-9	-0.6	0	-0.1		
East Midlands	5	7	0.0	6	0	-6	-0.6	2	0.1	-8	-1.3	13	0.6	4	0.3	9	0.9		
West Midlands	3	-4	0.1	0	-4	5	0.3	8	0.6	-3	-0.1	-9	-0.3	-8	-0.6	-1	-0.1		
East	9	17	0.3	11	6	32	0.8	18	0.9	14	0.6	-15	-0.6	-7	-0.5	-8	-0.7		
London	10	7	0.0	16	-9	-9	-0.3	6	0.1	-14	-0.8	16	0.4	10	0.4	6	0.4		
South East	13	3	0.0	8	-5	-13	-0.3	6	0.0	-19	-0.6	16	0.4	1	0.1	15	0.8		
South West	7	5	0.0	4	1	7	0.2	9	0.3	-1	0.0	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.4	3	0.2		
England	51	74	0.2	58	16	68	0.1	71	0.3	-3	-0.1	6	0.0	-13	-0.1	19	0.2		
Wales	2	11	0.5	4	7	13	0.6	5	0.5	8	0.8	-2	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-1	-0.2		
Scotland	1	-8	-0.5	-3	-5	-2	-0.3	-5	-0.4	2	-0.1	-6	-0.2	1	0.1	-7	-0.6		
Great Britain	55	77	0.1	58	19	79	0.1	71	0.3	8	-0.1	-2	0.0	-12	-0.1	10	0.1		
Northern Ireland	2	-20	-1.9	-7	-13	-20	-1.9	-11	-1.7	-10	-2.1	0	0.2	4	0.9	-3	-0.8		
United Kingdom	57	61	0.1	51	10	63	0.1	60	0.2	3	-0.1	-1	0.0	-9	-0.1	7	0.0		

Change on year

	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
Government Office Regions	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	1	4	0.1	17	-13	6	0.2	18	2.0	-12	-1.7	-2	-0.2	-1	-0.4	-1	-0.1
North West	8	61	1.3	54	8	77	1.7	63	2.8	14	0.6	-16	-0.6	-9	-0.7	-7	-0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	34	1.1	9	25	42	1.3	14	0.9	28	1.8	-8	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-3	-0.4
East Midlands	19	10	-0.4	14	-3	7	-0.7	12	0.1	-6	-1.5	4	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3
West Midlands	10	-15	-0.2	-15	0	-15	-0.3	-17	-0.8	3	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	-3	-0.2
East	34	14	-0.5	10	4	10	-0.5	9	-0.7	1	-0.4	4	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2
London	41	11	-0.5	21	-10	-18	-1.1	-1	-0.8	-18	-1.4	29	0.8	21	1.0	8	0.5
South East	53	7	-0.5	0	8	0	-0.6	-1	-0.8	1	-0.4	7	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.3
South West	29	5	-0.7	9	-4	11	-0.4	21	-0.1	-10	-0.8	-6	-0.3	-12	-0.9	6	0.5
England	207	132	0.0	118	14	120	-0.1	118	0.2	2	-0.3	12	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1
Wales	9	67	3.3	12	55	78	3.8	15	1.1	62	6.8	-10	-1.0	-3	-0.5	-7	-1.6
Scotland	5	35	0.8	24	11	55	1.4	35	2.1	20	0.8	-20	-0.9	-11	-1.0	-9	-0.8
Great Britain	221	234	0.2	154	81	252	0.2	168	0.4	85	0.1	-18	-0.1	-14	-0.1	-4	-0.1
Northern Ireland	10	14	1.1	15	-1	17	1.4	16	2.9	1	-0.3	-2	-0.4	0	-0.3	-2	-0.6
United Kingdom	231	256	0.2	171	85	276	0.3	186	0.5	90	0.1	-20	-0.1	-15	-0.2	-6	-0.1

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 (August 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (August 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	52.0	4.7	40.7	6.8	11.3	2.2			
North West	3,205	1,705	1,500	110.9	3.3	85.7	4.8	25.2	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,320	1,211	1,110	83.0	3.4	63.3	4.9	19.7	1.8			
East Midlands	1,943	995	949	59.5	2.9	43.9	4.1	15.6	1.6			
West Midlands	2,542	1,342	1,200	94.6	3.6	71.8	5.0	22.8	1.9			
East	2,587	1,379	1,208	58.1	2.2	42.3	2.9	15.8	1.3			
London	4,510	2,447	2,063	171.1	3.7	122.2	4.8	48.9	2.3			
South East	4,167	2,180	1,987	76.0	1.8	56.4	2.4	19.6	1.0			
South West	2,414	1,269	1,145	48.5	1.9	35.8	2.6	12.7	1.1			
England	24,752	13,090	11,661	753.6	2.9	562.1	4.1	191.5	1.6			
Wales	1,254	651	603	44.3	3.4	33.8	5.0	10.5	1.7			
Scotland	2,499	1,294	1,205	98.6	3.7	76.3	5.5	22.3	1.8			
Great Britain	28,505	15,036	13,469	896.5	3.0	672.2	4.2	224.3	1.6			
Northern Ireland	763	403	361	34.3	4.3	26.3	6.0	8.0	2.2			
United Kingdom	29,269	15,439	13,830	930.8	3.1	698.5	4.3	232.3	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 July 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (change on 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
North East	26	22	4	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
North West	24	10	15	-1.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	5	15	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	-23	-28	4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
West Midlands	-13	-16	4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	-11	-21	10	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
London	29	5	24	-0.7	0.0	-0.8	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	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
England	62	-25	86	-5.6	-0.1	-4.8	-0.1	-0.8	0.0			
Wales	32	28	5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-5	6	-11	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	89	9	80	-7.3	0.0	-6.2	0.0	-1.1	0.0			
Northern Ireland	0	-5	5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	89	4	85	-6.9	0.0	-5.8	0.0	-1.1	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.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: May to July 2003

Government Office Regions	Employment level(000s)	Unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level(000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 62	± 19	± 62	± 61	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 13	± 39	± 43	± 1.3%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 49	± 16	± 49	± 47	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 15	± 50	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 64	± 25	± 62	± 61	± 1.1%	± 0.7%
South East	± 58	± 18	± 57	± 53	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 48	± 13	± 48	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 38	± 11	± 38	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%

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

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	
	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
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		
	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
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	280	204	69.0	15	6.7	76	25.9	11,327	4.0	218	0.78
Calderdale	117	93	77.7	5	4.6	22	18.4	3,574	3.1	84	0.72
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	2,561	1,974	75.9	98	4.6	529	20.4	64,375	2.5	1,998	0.78
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	3,195	2,409	74.3	138	5.3	698	21.5	100,063	3.1	2,608	0.82
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)	JobsDensity 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											
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	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	
	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	Proportions (%)	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

A.12 LOCAL AREA DATA

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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
Carmarthenshire	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	Proportions (%)	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												
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	27,929	24,412	3,333	96	88	20,752	7,177	18,135	6,277	2,552	781	1,102
Changes												
Over last 3 months	63	-7	62	7	1	91	-28	23	-30	61	1	-32
Per cent	0.2	0.0	1.9	7.2	1.1	0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	2.5	0.1	-2.8
Over last 12 months	276	77	197	6	-5	139	137	20	58	118	79	-26
Per cent	1.0	0.3	6.3	7.2	-5.6	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.9	4.9	11.3	-2.3
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												
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	15,078	12,553	2,439	36	49	13,548	1,530	11,384	1,169	2,123	317	439
Changes												
Over last 3 months	60	-9	67	6	-4	60	0	-6	-3	66	1	-17
Per cent	0.4	-0.1	2.8	20.8	-7.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	3.2	0.3	-3.8
Over last 12 months	186	39	146	7	-6	77	109	-36	75	111	35	-26
Per cent	1.2	0.3	6.4	24.7	-11.5	0.6	7.7	-0.3	6.8	5.5	12.4	-5.5
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1994	11,542	10,514	816	96	116	6,394	5,148	5,904	4,611	421	395	638
1995	11,630	10,625	809	96	101	6,487	5,143	6,003	4,622	413	396	745
1996	11,825	10,823	826	84	93	6,525	5,300	6,035	4,788	416	410	743
1997	12,030	11,004	862	79	84	6,662	5,368	6,175	4,829	426	436	699
1998	12,121	11,119	869	72	62	6,715	5,407	6,244	4,875	422	447	661
1999	12,317	11,371	827	65	53	6,867	5,450	6,433	4,938	395	432	733
2000	12,495	11,513	853	72	57	6,956	5,538	6,484	5,029	428	424	681
2001	12,643	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												
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	12,851	11,858	894	60	39	7,205	5,646	6,751	5,107	430	464	662
Changes												
Over last 3 months	3	3	-5	0	5	31	-27	30	-27	-5	0	-15
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.4	14.9	0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.1	0.0	-2.2
Over last 12 months	90	38	52	-1	1	62	28	55	-17	8	44	0
Per cent	0.7	0.3	6.1	-1.2	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	-0.3	1.8	10.5	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	
1,475	6.8	618	41.9	399	97	361	5,933	834	14.1	4,342	89	667	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,609	7.3	694	43.1	453	90	372	6,024	826	13.7	4,381	91	726	1994
1,646	7.4	672	40.8	466	85	423	6,291	804	12.8	4,558	84	845	1995
1,759	7.7	672	38.2	535	97	456	6,460	806	12.5	4,633	89	932	1996
1,712	7.4	618	36.1	527	96	471	6,537	768	11.7	4,709	110	951	1997
1,673	7.1	586	35.0	532	112	443	6,621	687	10.4	4,847	115	971	1998
1,685	7.0	514	30.5	550	101	520	6,735	657	9.8	4,921	119	1,038	1999
1,684	7.0	467	27.8	508	91	617	6,801	619	9.1	5,001	138	1,043	2000
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	2001
													2002
1,537	6.3	417	27.2	444	79	596	6,921	580	8.4	5,132	136	1,073	3-month averages
1,556	6.4	417	26.8	440	75	624	6,976	576	8.3	5,182	132	1,086	May-Jul 2002
													Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,573	6.5	421	26.8	443	78	632	6,978	574	8.2	5,182	136	1,086	Jul-Sep
1,584	6.5	419	26.5	460	76	629	7,027	561	8.0	5,217	142	1,107	Aug-Oct
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
1,465	6.0	387	26.4	446	83	550	7,058	550	7.8	5,242	140	1,125	May-Jul
-45	-0.2	-8	0.2	-14	5	-28	-29	-16	-0.2	-13	1	-1	Changes
-3.0		-2.1		-3.0	6.4	-4.8	-0.4	-2.9		-0.2	0.9	-0.1	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-71	-0.3	-31	-0.8	2	4	-47	137	-30	-0.6	110	4	53	Over last 12 months
-4.6		-7.4		0.5	5.1	-7.9	2.0	-5.2		2.1	3.3	4.9	Percent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
649	5.8	312	48.1	128	45	164	927	260	28.0	342	30	295	1994
741	6.5	372	50.1	150	54	165	1,006	280	27.8	376	31	319	1995
730	6.3	346	47.4	153	49	181	1,093	285	26.1	407	28	372	1996
800	6.8	350	43.7	196	54	201	1,195	295	24.7	459	40	401	1997
757	6.3	322	42.5	185	51	200	1,215	291	23.9	471	44	409	1998
786	6.5	319	40.6	208	64	195	1,251	272	21.7	528	38	413	1999
767	6.2	278	36.3	211	55	222	1,283	258	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
706	5.6	231	32.8	170	42	263	1,376	233	17.0	616	58	469	3-month averages
700	5.6	228	32.5	165	42	266	1,388	232	16.7	631	55	470	May-Jul 2002
													Jun-Aug (Sum)
690	5.5	225	32.6	164	41	260	1,408	241	17.1	645	57	465	Jul-Sep
702	5.6	232	33.1	177	39	253	1,449	240	16.6	671	56	481	Aug-Oct
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
671	5.3	216	32.2	184	39	232	1,486	240	16.2	697	65	483	May-Jul
-9	-0.1	-5	-0.4	0	5	-9	-2	-3	-0.2	0	2	0	Changes
-1.3		-2.4		0.0	15.5	-3.5	-0.1	-1.1		-0.1	2.6	-0.1	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-35	-0.3	-15	-0.5	14	-3	-31	110	7	-0.8	81	7	14	Over last 12 months
-4.9		-6.5		8.2	-7.2	-11.7	8.0	3.1		13.1	12.9	3.1	Percent
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
831	7.0	186	22.4	274	37	334	5,545	347	6.3	4,516	78	604	3-month averages
856	7.2	190	22.1	274	33	359	5,588	344	6.2	4,551	77	616	May-Jul 2002
													Jun-Aug (Sum)
883	7.5	196	22.2	279	37	372	5,569	333	6.0	4,536	80	621	Jul-Sep
882	7.4	187	21.2	283	37	376	5,578	321	5.8	4,545	86	626	Aug-Oct
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	280	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
794	6.7	170	21.4	263	44	317	5,572	310	5.6	4,544	75	642	May-Jul
-36	-0.3	-3	0.6	-14	0	-19	-27	-14	-0.2	-12	0	-1	Changes
-4.4		-1.7		-5.0	-0.5	-5.7	-0.5	-4.2		-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-36	-0.3	-16	-1.0	-11	7	-16	27	-37	-0.7	29	-3	38	Over last 12 mont

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								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	27,929	26,991	653	3,358	6,262	10,474	6,244	938
Changes								
Over last 3 months	63	56	-8	6	-25	23	60	7
Per cent	0.2	0.2	-1.1	0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8
Over last 12 months	276	219	-1	24	-168	137	227	57
Per cent	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.7	-2.6	1.3	3.8	6.4
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								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	15,078	14,743	323	1,762	3,385	5,581	3,692	335
Changes								
Over last 3 months	60	58	5	8	-3	20	28	1
Per cent	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
Over last 12 months	186	143	1	22	-90	82	128	43
Per cent	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	-2.6	1.5	3.6	14.7
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								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	12,851	12,248	331	1,595	2,877	4,892	2,552	604
Changes								
Over last 3 months	3	-2	-12	-2	-22	3	32	6
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.1	1.2	1.0
Over last 12 months	90	76	-2	2	-78	55	99	14
Per cent	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.1	-2.6	1.1	4.1	2.3

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								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	59.9	74.6	43.0	66.3	79.5	82.0	70.1	8.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5
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								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	67.1	79.4	41.5	69.6	88.1	88.7	72.1	8.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.9	1.0
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	49.3	65.4	45.2	61.1	65.6	72.6	59.5	7.8
1995	49.6	65.8	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
1996	50.3	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	51.0	67.4	50.0	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	8.1
1998	51.2	67.9	49.1	63.1	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.6
1999	51.9	68.6	48.5	63.2	71.1	74.6	62.8	8.1
2000	52.4	69.1	47.9	63.9	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.3
2001	52.8	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
2002	53.1	69.6	44.8	64.8	71.6	75.6	65.1	9.1
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	53.1	69.6	44.5	62.9	71.3	75.5	67.3	9.1
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-0.1	2.1	0.2

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	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 R	12,999	1,779	12,847	6,085	25,846	3,327	204	96	29,473	
	Sep R	13,087	1,827	12,817	6,062	25,903	3,305	203	91	29,503	
	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 R	12,970	1,915	12,826	6,145	25,796	3,387	204	92	29,479	
	Sep R	12,987	1,922	12,853	6,177	25,840	3,412	204	98	29,554	
	Dec R	13,034	1,957	12,921	6,252	25,955	3,418	205	99	29,677	
2003	Mar R	12,885	1,896	12,793	6,156	25,678	3,519	207	101	29,505	
	Jun	12,956	1,920	12,838	6,182	25,794	3,591	206	97	29,689	
UNITED KINGDOM											
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC	
1999	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 R	12,991	1,779	12,825	6,075	25,816	3,299	205	110	29,429	
	Jun R	13,034	1,791	12,848	6,087	25,882	3,307	204	101	29,495	
	Sep R	13,063	1,819	12,801	6,063	25,864	3,301	204	89	29,459	
	Dec R	13,048	1,846	12,850	6,088	25,898	3,315	204	92	29,509	
2002	Mar R	13,058	1,910	12,861	6,137	25,919	3,311	204	90	29,525	
	Jun R	13,000	1,926	12,829	6,148	25,829	3,363	204	96	29,492	
	Sep R	12,964	1,914	12,843	6,180	25,807	3,410	205	97	29,518	
	Dec R	12,967	1,933	12,859	6,214	25,826	3,437	205	97	29,565	
2003	Mar R	12,952	1,918	12,864	6,188	25,816	3,526	206	100	29,648	
	Jun	12,984	1,930	12,842	6,186	25,825	3,563	207	101	29,695	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF	
1999	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 R	12,679	1,723	12,517	5,926	25,196	3,232	204	89	28,720	
	Sep R	12,766	1,772	12,485	5,902	25,252	3,210	203	81	28,746	
	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 R	12,647	1,857	12,488	5,979	25,134	3,298	204	85	28,722	
	Sep R	12,664	1,865	12,514	6,011	25,178	3,324	204	91	28,796	
	Dec R	12,708	1,897	12,574	6,080	25,282	3,329	205	91	28,907	
2003	Mar R	12,562	1,837	12,451	5,987	25,013	3,431	207	93	28,743	
	Jun	12,632	1,861	12,494	6,012	25,127	3,502	206	90	28,926	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH	
1999	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	1,690	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 R	12,670	1,724	12,495	5,916	25,165	3,205	205	101	28,676	
	Jun R	12,713	1,736	12,517	5,927	25,231	3,212	204	94	28,741	
	Sep R	12,743	1,764	12,469	5,903	25,211	3,206	204	79	28,701	
	Dec R	12,725	1,789	12,514	5,921	25,239	3,220	204	82	28,745	
2002	Mar R	12,734	1,853	12,523	5,972	25,257	3,216	204	83	28,760	
	Jun R	12,676	1,869	12,489	5,982	25,165	3,274	204	89	28,732	
	Sep R	12,640	1,857	12,502	6,015	25,142	3,321	205	90	28,757	
	Dec R	12,642	1,873	12,516	6,042	25,158	3,348	205	88	28,800	
2003	Mar R	12,628	1,859	12,520	6,018	25,148	3,437	206	93	28,883	
	Jun	12,659	1,871	12,497	6,016	25,156	3,474	207	94	28,931	

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

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

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

These figures incorporate two major sets of revisions:

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1992	Jun	23,198	23,178	4,141	4,155	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	5,280	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 R	25,846	25,882	3,805	3,808	4,013	4,017	5,184	5,192
2002	Jun R	25,796	25,829	3,627	3,628	3,834	3,836	4,960	4,966
2003	Jun R	25,794	25,825	3,501	3,502	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,854
2001	Apr			3,841	3,852	4,049	4,060		
	May R			3,819	3,828	4,027	4,037		
	Jun R	25,846	25,882	3,805	3,808	4,013	4,017	5,184	5,192
	Jul			3,798	3,792	4,007	4,001		
	Aug			3,782	3,770	3,991	3,979		
	Sep	25,903	25,864	3,761	3,755	3,971	3,965	5,162	5,148
	Oct			3,744	3,736	3,954	3,946		
	Nov			3,730	3,719	3,940	3,928		
	Dec	26,025	25,898	3,702	3,705	3,911	3,914	5,096	5,089
2002	Jan R			3,686	3,693	3,895	3,903		
	Feb R			3,673	3,679	3,883	3,889		
	Mar R	25,783	25,919	3,661	3,666	3,870	3,876	5,023	5,043
	Apr R			3,646	3,655	3,854	3,864		
	May R			3,632	3,640	3,840	3,848		
	Jun R	25,796	25,829	3,627	3,628	3,834	3,836	4,960	4,966
	Jul			3,623	3,616	3,830	3,823		
	Aug R			3,616	3,605	3,822	3,810		
	Sep R	25,840	25,807	3,597	3,593	3,802	3,797	4,929	4,916
	Oct R			3,591	3,584	3,796	3,789		
	Nov R			3,584	3,574	3,788	3,778		
	Dec R	25,955	25,826	3,557	3,561	3,761	3,765	4,902	4,896
2003	Jan R			3,547	3,554	3,748	3,756		
	Feb R			3,541	3,546	3,742	3,748		
	Mar R	25,678	25,816	3,532	3,536	3,733	3,738	4,854	4,873
	Apr R			3,515	3,523	3,717	3,725		
	May			3,507	3,515	3,709	3,717		
	Jun R	25,794	25,825	3,501	3,502	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,854
	Jul P			3,499	3,492	3,702	3,695		

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
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 R	20,383	20,420	271	209	482	244	81	450	235
2002	Jun R	20,578	20,614	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
2003	Jun R	20,712	20,747	224	203	470	194	82	437	224
2001	Apr R				208	486	251	82	455	234
	May R				209	484	247	82	452	235
	Jun R	20,383	20,420	271	209	482	244	81	450	235
	Jul R				208	480	240	82	450	236
	Aug R				209	479	237	81	449	235
	Sep R	20,468	20,456	260	209	479	233	82	449	234
	Oct R				209	476	230	82	448	235
	Nov R				210	474	227	83	446	235
	Dec R	20,673	20,537	272	209	475	225	82	446	234
2002	Jan R				210	475	223	82	447	234
	Feb				209	474	221	83	446	234
	Mar R	20,501	20,613	263	210	475	220	83	444	233
	Apr R				209	473	219	82	445	232
	May R				208	472	218	82	444	232
	Jun R	20,578	20,614	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
	Jul R				207	471	215	81	443	231
	Aug R				205	469	213	83	443	230
	Sep R	20,667	20,657	233	204	470	212	82	440	230
	Oct R				205	468	211	81	442	229
	Nov R				204	468	209	81	441	229
	Dec R	20,837	20,698	231	204	468	207	82	441	228
2003	Jan				202	470	204	81	440	228
	Feb				202	471	202	81	440	227
	Mar R	20,594	20,709	234	202	471	200	81	440	227
	Apr R				202	470	198	82	438	226
	May R				203	470	196	82	439	225
	Jun R	20,712	20747	224	203	470	194	82	437	224
	Jul P				203	468	192	82	436	223

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

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

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

										Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM	
1992 Jun	198	736	414	445	408	203	1,062	3,923	1,400	
1993 Jun	202	694	373	423	354	201	966	3,898	1,360	
1994 Jun	211	705	370	438	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	489	393	221	933	4,157	1,502	
1997 Jun	252	720	399	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 R	227	623	351	480	391	243	1,175	4,503	1,685	
2002 Jun R	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722	
2003 Jun R	216	576	327	388	362	226	1,148	4,483	1,804	
2001 Apr	229	633	355	489	394	243				
2001 May R	228	628	353	484	394	241				
2001 Jun R	227	623	351	480	391	243	1,175	4,503	1,685	
2001 Jul R	227	620	350	475	390	243				
2001 Aug R	226	617	348	467	390	242				
2001 Sep R	226	613	347	464	389	240	1,183	4,507	1,685	
2001 Oct R	225	610	347	459	387	237				
2001 Nov R	225	606	345	456	385	236				
2001 Dec R	225	604	344	452	383	235	1,175	4,518	1,702	
2002 Jan R	225	601	343	444	384	235				
2002 Feb R	225	598	342	439	383	235				
2002 Mar R	225	596	341	435	381	234	1,167	4,523	1,711	
2002 Apr R	225	593	340	432	380	233				
2002 May R	223	590	340	427	378	233				
2002 Jun R	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722	
2002 Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231				
2002 Aug R	223	588	333	417	375	231				
2002 Sep R	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,513	1,783	
2002 Oct	222	586	331	411	372	231				
2002 Nov R	221	586	331	407	370	231				
2002 Dec R	220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,528	1,786	
2003 Jan	218	584	329	401	369	228				
2003 Feb	218	582	329	399	367	228				
2003 Mar R	218	580	329	396	366	228	1,134	4,478	1,799	
2003 Apr	217	580	327	393	365	228				
2003 May R	217	578	327	391	363	227				
2003 Jun R	216	576	327	388	362	226	1,148	4,483	1,804	
2003 Jul P	216	573	327	387	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	
1993 Jun	925	437	1,017	256	2,546	1,467	1,796	2,511	1,069	
1994 Jun	921	439	1,024	270	2,546	1,449	1,817	2,522	1,061	
1995 Jun	920	440	1,044	281	2,710	1,411	1,826	2,559	1,073	
1996 Jun	915	457	1,024	275	2,878	1,417	1,850	2,563	1,126	
1997 Jun	933	459	1,039	291	3,040	1,369	1,859	2,591	1,150	
1998 Jun	954	467	1,048	292	3,159	1,401	1,841	2,593	1,154	
1999 Jun	982	480	1,075	313	3,287	1,401	2,036	2,609	1,240	
2000 Jun	1,008	516	1,070	349	3,426	1,409	2,120	2,704	1,287	
2001 Jun R	1,034	551	1,069	363	3,608	1,410	2,133	2,747	1,317	
2001 Jun R	1,034	551	1,069	363	3,608	1,410	2,133	2,747	1,317	
2001 Jul										
2001 Aug										
2001 Sep R	1,032	544	1,071	361	3,614	1,415	2,151	2,746	1,328	
2001 Oct										
2001 Nov										
2001 Dec R	1,035	545	1,064	361	3,626	1,424	2,164	2,764	1,340	
2002 Jan										
2002 Feb										
2002 Mar R	1,030	538	1,066	363	3,638	1,441	2,176	2,777	1,348	
2002 Apr										
2002 May										
2002 Jun R	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,783	1,345	
2002 Jul										
2002 Aug										
2002 Sep R	1,029	531	1,052	367	3,600	1,461	2,196	2,791	1,331	
2002 Oct										
2002 Nov										
2002 Dec R	1,026	523	1,048	362	3,593	1,468	2,215	2,812	1,343	
2003 Jan										
2003 Feb										
2003 Mar R	1,033	525	1,043	363	3,606	1,471	2,225	2,845	1,319	
2003 Apr										
2003 May										
2003 Jun	1,024	523	1,054	361	3,621	1,480	2,230	2,849	1,315	
2003 Jul										

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	June 2002 R			June 2003 R			2003					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,770.2	1,063.3	3,833.5	2,688.6	1,015.8	3,704.5	3,742.5	3,733.2	3,717.1	3,709.7	3,704.5	3,701.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.0	10.7	72.7	61.1	9.4	70.4	69.9	70.3	70.1	70.1	70.4	69.9
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	6.9	44.4	36.8	6.0	42.8	42.7	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.5	3.8	28.3	24.2	3.4	27.6	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.6	27.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,623.7	1,002.8	3,626.5	2,542.7	958.5	3,501.2	3,540.5	3,531.9	3,515.4	3,507.4	3,501.2	3,498.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	308.6	160.4	468.9	311.2	156.0	467.2	466.9	465.7	465.3	466.0	467.2	470.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	98.0	100.7	198.8	89.1	91.1	180.2	185.6	183.3	182.2	180.6	180.2	178.6
of textiles	17	62.7	57.6	120.3	57.8	53.9	111.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	111.7	111.8	111.1
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.3	43.1	78.4	31.3	37.2	68.4	71.3	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.4	67.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.9	7.9	17.8	7.9	6.6	14.5	16.4	16.6	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.7	22.4	83.2	59.0	23.2	82.2	80.4	81.4	81.8	82.2	82.2	82.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	270.8	172.3	443.1	270.0	166.7	436.7	440.6	439.6	437.2	438.5	436.7	437.4
	21	66.8	22.7	89.4	66.8	23.1	89.9	91.2	90.9	90.6	90.3	89.9	90.4
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	204.0	149.7	353.7	203.2	143.5	346.8	349.4	348.7	346.7	348.2	346.8	347.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.4	2.8	26.2	22.7	2.7	25.5	25.2	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	168.6	62.5	231.1	159.9	64.3	224.2	227.1	226.1	225.2	224.3	224.2	223.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.5	48.7	222.2	170.2	45.7	215.9	218.2	218.2	216.9	216.4	215.9	216.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	103.3	25.9	129.2	102.2	24.8	127.0	126.9	126.9	126.7	126.9	127.0	126.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	376.4	85.1	461.5	369.8	80.6	450.4	454.7	453.4	453.1	451.7	450.4	448.4
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	83.8	12.8	96.7	81.8	12.3	94.0	96.4	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.0	93.5
	28	292.6	72.3	364.8	288.1	68.3	356.4	358.3	357.8	357.7	356.5	356.4	354.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	275.0	62.6	337.6	261.8	65.5	327.3	329.6	329.6	326.9	325.9	327.3	326.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	300.9	124.0	424.8	278.6	110.9	389.4	398.6	396.9	392.4	391.2	389.4	388.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	30	29.1	12.7	41.9	26.8	11.3	38.2	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5	38.2	38.0
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	105.1	46.0	151.1	96.6	41.8	138.4	141.6	141.6	139.3	139.3	138.4	137.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	72.4	29.6	102.0	65.3	25.1	90.3	94.2	93.0	91.3	91.0	90.3	89.8
	33	94.2	35.7	129.9	89.9	32.7	122.5	123.2	122.9	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	307.4	68.5	375.9	296.5	64.2	360.7	368.3	366.5	365.2	362.5	360.7	361.1
	34	181.6	25.4	207.0	173.4	25.4	198.8	200.9	199.5	199.7	198.8	198.8	198.5
	35	125.8	43.1	168.9	123.1	38.8	161.8	167.4	167.0	165.5	163.7	161.8	162.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.2	58.9	206.1	143.8	56.3	200.1	201.9	202.1	201.9	201.1	200.1	200.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	84.5	49.9	134.4	84.9	48.0	132.8	132.0	131.1	131.6	132.1	132.8	132.9

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

R Revised
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.14 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2003

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 2002 R					March 2003 R			June 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time					Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
SIC 1992														
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,055.3	1,914.9	6,680.8	6,145.1	25,796.2	12,885.1	12,793.3	25,678.4	11,036.4	1,919.9	6,655.7	6,182.2	25,794.3
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	144.7	31.9	39.8	31.4	247.8	162.4	56.8	219.1	129.5	33.1	39.8	20.2	222.6
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	135.8	31.0	38.2	30.1	235.0	152.5	53.8	206.3	120.6	32.2	38.2	18.8	209.8
FISHING	B	8.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	10.4	8.8	1.6	10.4	8.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	10.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	61.2	0.8	9.0	1.6	72.7	60.8	9.5	70.3	60.5	0.5	8.3	1.1	70.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.8	0.7	6.2	0.7	44.4	36.9	6.2	43.0	36.5	0.3	5.6	0.5	42.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.3	0.2	2.9	0.9	28.3	23.9	3.3	27.2	24.0	0.2	2.7	0.6	27.6
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	142.3	4.2	46.4	14.1	207.0	144.8	56.5	201.3	141.9	4.0	47.3	10.0	203.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,522.3	101.5	778.7	224.1	3,626.5	2,568.5	963.3	3,531.9	2,450.5	92.2	740.0	218.5	3,501.2
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	293.2	15.4	118.9	41.4	468.9	310.5	155.3	465.7	296.4	14.8	116.8	39.2	467.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	93.3	4.7	80.8	20.0	198.8	90.4	92.9	183.3	83.0	6.1	71.6	19.5	180.2
of textiles	17	60.8	1.9	43.6	14.1	120.3	59.0	54.8	113.8	56.1	1.8	39.9	14.0	111.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	32.6	2.8	37.2	5.9	78.4	31.5	38.0	69.5	27.0	4.3	31.6	5.5	68.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.7	0.3	6.4	1.5	17.8	8.9	7.7	16.6	7.7	0.2	5.5	1.2	14.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.2	0.5	14.3	8.1	83.2	58.9	22.5	81.4	58.5	0.4	14.9	8.3	82.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	240.2	30.6	125.6	46.7	443.1	272.9	166.7	439.6	245.4	24.6	120.9	45.8	436.7
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	50.0	16.7	17.3	5.4	89.4	67.7	23.3	90.9	52.1	14.7	16.9	6.3	89.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	190.1	13.9	108.3	41.4	353.7	205.3	143.4	348.7	193.3	10.0	104.0	39.5	346.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	26.2	22.8	2.7	25.5	22.7	0.1	2.1	0.6	25.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	166.3	2.3	52.7	9.8	231.1	160.7	65.5	226.1	157.2	2.7	54.6	9.7	224.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	170.4	3.1	39.0	9.7	222.2	172.2	46.0	218.2	167.9	2.3	35.7	10.0	215.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	101.8	1.5	22.2	3.7	129.2	102.4	24.5	126.9	101.0	1.2	21.1	3.6	127.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	362.2	14.2	53.1	32.0	461.5	372.5	80.9	453.4	356.7	13.2	51.8	28.7	450.4
of basic metals	27	82.2	1.6	10.0	2.9	96.7	83.5	12.1	95.6	80.7	1.0	9.2	3.0	94.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	279.9	12.6	43.2	29.1	364.8	289.0	68.8	357.8	276.0	12.1	42.6	25.7	366.4
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	269.0	6.0	51.8	10.8	337.6	264.8	64.8	329.6	257.7	4.2	54.6	10.9	327.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	294.0	6.9	105.0	18.9	424.8	283.6	113.3	396.9	271.7	6.8	92.8	18.1	389.4
of office machinery and computers	30	25.5	0.8	11.4	1.3	41.9	27.7	11.6	39.3	26.3	0.5	9.7	1.6	38.2
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	102.1	3.0	37.3	8.7	151.1	98.8	42.8	141.6	93.6	3.0	33.7	8.1	138.4
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	70.5	1.9	26.6	3.0	102.0	66.8	26.2	93.0	63.7	1.6	22.2	2.9	90.3
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	92.8	1.4	29.7	6.0	129.9	90.2	32.7	122.9	88.2	1.7	27.2	5.5	122.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	305.4	2.0	61.6	6.9	375.9	301.6	65.0	366.5	294.7	1.8	57.1	7.1	360.7
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	180.5	1.1	21.5	3.9	207.0	174.4	25.1	199.5	172.3	1.2	21.5	3.9	198.8
of other transport eqpt.	35	124.8	1.0	40.1	3.0	168.9	127.2	39.8	167.0	122.4	0.6	35.6	3.1	161.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	133.4	13.8	44.9	14.0	206.1	146.5	55.7	202.1	129.8	14.0	40.5	15.8	200.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	81.1	3.4	37.3	12.5	134.4	84.1	47.0	131.1	81.4	3.5	39.0	8.9	132.8
CONSTRUCTION	F	939.9	25.0	90.4	71.1	1,126.4	964.8	156.6	1,121.3	953.6	25.0	95.0	71.0	1,144.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	7,298.2	1,751.6	5,724.8	5,803.4	20,578.0	9,035.8	11,558.6	20,594.4	7,352.9	1,764.8	5,732.9	5,861.6	20,712.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,718.2	454.0	922.4	1,408.5	4,503.0	2,152.4	2,287.2	4,439.6	1,702.2	457.0	889.5	1,402.0	4,450.6
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	410.9	28.1	88.7	52.7	580.3	446.6	140.6	587.1	410.9	30.2	87.3	55.6	584.0
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	708.5	44.9	277.2	101.4	1,132.0	732.5	368.8	1,101.3	697.9	38.4	270.8	100.5	1,107.6
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	598.8	380.9	556.6	1,254.4	2,790.7	973.3	1,777.8	2,751.1	593.4	388.4	531.3	1,245.9	2,759.0
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	380.9	319.6	357.1	679.1	1,736.8	715.2	1,055.3	1,770.5	396.0	338.5	383.9	699.8	1,818.2
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,000.1	105.0	327.9	136.3	1,569.3	1,098.1	449.9	1,548.1	990.6	108.5	311.8	138.1	1,549.1
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	396.6	24.2	74.1	42.2	537.1	424.7	120.6	545.3	397.2	28.6	78.8	42.4	547.0
Water transport	61	9.6	1.5	3.6	2.5	17.1	9.8	5.4	15.1	8.8	1.2	3.5	1.9	15.4
Air transport	62	38.5	9.3	27.7	12.4	87.9	45.0	37.4	82.4	39.5	8.5	27.5	11.4	86.9
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	206.5	23.8	123.6	37.4	391.3	230.7	148.3	378.9	206.9	22.8	109.6	37.6	376.9
Post and telecommunications	64	349.1	46.1	98.8	41.8	535.9	388.0	138.4	526.4	338.1	47.5	92.5	44.9	522.9
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	438.9	36.1	419.2	148.1	1,043.3	481.5	561.7	1,043.2	448.7	37.9	415.4	148.0	1,049.9
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	240.1	22.5	229.2	84.4	576.3	274.9	311.2	586.2	255.9	24.5	230.1	84.3	594.7
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	93.0	4.6	95.2	27.1	219.8	99.8	122.4	222.1	92.8	4.9	92.4	28.2	218.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	105.7	9.0	94.8	37.6	247.1	106.8	128.1	234.9	100.0	8.4	93.0	35.5	237.0
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,791.8	302.3	1,125.1	754.0	3,973.3	2,073.0	1,873.7	3,946.7	1,804.4	285.2	1,116.2	759.6	3,965.4
Real estate activities	70	161.4	17.8	111.3	75.0	365.5	175.5	188.2	363.7	155.5	19.0	110.5	77.2	362.2
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	93.8	12.5	34.6	23.2	164.2	103.5	61.2	164.7	93.2	12.1	35.5	26.4	167.2
Computer and related activities	72	273.6	24.8	153.1	51.1	502.6	293.2	211.9	505.1	268.3	23.8	162.5	53.1	507.7
Research and development	73	49.4	3.7	41.6	11.7	106.3	56.0	55.7	111.8	51.5	4.8	42.6	11.4	110.4
Other business activities	74	1,213.7	243.6	784.4	593.0	2,834.7	1,444.8	1,356.6	2,801.4	1,235.9	225.4	765.2	591.4	2,817.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY^a	L	681.9	52.9	506.8	201.2	1,442.8	750.0	723.6	1,473.5	697.5	54.2	519.3	206.2	1,477.1
EDUCATION	M	472.5	164.2	692.9	849.9	2,179.6	645.2	1,586.5	2,231.6	477.3	167.0	715.6	874.1	2,234.1
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	346.3	128.5	1,045.7	1,261.7	2,782.3	489.3	2,345.8	2,835.1	375.9	136.3	1,066.3	1,271.3	2,849.9
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	467.5	188.9	327.7	363.6	1,347.7	631.2	674.9	1,306.2	460.2	180.1	314.9	362.6	1,317.9
Sewage and refuse disposal	90	81.3	3.1	10.4	7.9	102.7	81.9	16.9	98.8	75.7	5.3	8.6	8.0	97.6
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	70.3	28.0	56.2	66.2	220.8	98.3	113.3	211.7	71.4	27.2	54.7	61.3	214.7
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	92	232.0	97.6	174.7	196.4	700.7	318.0	361.3	679.3	227.6	94.1	172.0	195.3	689.0
Other service activities n.e.c. ^b	93/95/99	84.0	60.2	86.3	93.0	323.5	133.1	183.4	316.4	85.6	53.5	79.6	98.0	316.7

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2003

B.15

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 2002 R					March 2003 R			June 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992	A-Q	10,789.2	1,857.3	6,508.7	5,978.9	25,134.2	12,561.9	12,450.6	25,012.5	10,771.5	1,860.8	6,481.9	6,012.4	25,126.7
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,789.2	1,857.3	6,508.7	5,978.9	25,134.2	12,561.9	12,450.6	25,012.5	10,771.5	1,860.8	6,481.9	6,012.4	25,126.7
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	141.9	22.4	39.4	30.0	233.7	150.1	54.9	205.0	126.8	23.7	39.3	18.7	208.5
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	133.4	21.5	37.8	28.7	221.4	140.6	52.0	192.7	118.2	22.7	37.8	17.4	196.1
FISHING	B	7.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	10.2	8.7	1.6	10.2	7.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	10.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	59.5	0.8	8.9	1.6	70.8	59.0	9.3	68.3	58.8	0.5	8.1	1.0	68.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.6	0.7	6.1	0.7	44.1	36.6	6.1	42.7	36.3	0.3	5.5	0.5	42.5
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	24.9	0.6	5.8	0.6	32.0	25.7	5.7	31.4	25.8	0.2	5.2	0.4	31.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	22.9	0.1	2.8	0.9	26.7	22.4	3.2	25.6	22.5	0.2	2.6	0.6	25.9
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	137.9	4.2	45.9	14.1	202.1	140.4	55.9	196.3	137.5	4.0	46.8	10.0	198.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,453.0	99.3	757.4	219.4	3,529.1	2,499.4	939.0	3,438.4	2,383.8	90.1	720.6	213.9	3,408.5
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	281.9	14.4	114.3	39.5	450.1	298.3	148.9	447.2	285.0	13.8	112.1	37.4	448.4
of food	15.1-15.8	244.3	14.1	101.8	35.5	395.7	260.7	132.5	393.2	247.8	13.4	100.1	33.0	394.3
Manufacture of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	37.6	0.4	12.5	4.0	54.4	37.5	16.4	54.0	37.3	0.4	12.1	4.4	54.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	88.4	4.5	75.0	19.1	187.0	85.7	87.2	172.9	78.6	5.9	67.0	18.7	170.3
of textiles	17	56.9	1.8	41.4	13.5	113.6	55.1	52.3	107.4	52.5	1.7	38.1	13.5	105.8
of made-up textile articles	17.4	12.7	0.6	12.8	6.3	32.4	13.0	18.6	31.6	12.1	0.6	12.6	5.7	31.1
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	44.2	1.2	28.6	7.2	81.2	42.1	33.7	75.9	40.3	1.0	25.6	7.7	74.7
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	31.5	2.7	33.6	5.6	73.4	30.6	34.8	65.4	26.2	4.3	28.9	5.2	64.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	9.5	0.3	6.3	1.5	17.6	8.7	7.6	16.3	7.6	0.2	5.4	1.2	14.4
of footwear	19.1/19.2	4.5	0.2	2.4	0.5	7.7	4.0	3.1	7.1	3.7	0.1	2.4	0.7	6.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	57.6	0.4	14.0	8.0	80.0	56.2	22.2	78.4	55.8	0.3	14.6	8.2	78.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	236.2	30.5	123.8	46.3	436.8	268.9	164.5	433.4	241.4	24.5	119.1	45.3	430.3
of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	48.6	16.7	16.9	5.3	87.6	66.3	22.9	89.1	50.7	14.7	16.5	6.3	88.1
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21.21	12.2	16.0	6.3	2.6	37.1	29.7	8.7	38.5	14.1	14.3	6.0	3.3	37.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	36.4	0.7	10.7	2.7	50.5	36.5	14.1	50.7	36.6	0.4	10.5	3.0	50.4
printing and service activities related to printing	22	187.6	13.7	106.9	41.0	349.2	202.7	141.6	344.3	190.7	9.8	102.6	39.0	342.2
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	22.2	113.6	8.4	40.0	23.9	185.9	123.3	60.0	183.3	116.9	4.8	35.3	23.5	180.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	Rest of 22	74.0	5.4	66.9	17.0	163.3	79.3	81.6	160.9	73.8	5.0	67.4	15.5	161.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DF (23)	23.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	26.2	22.7	2.7	25.4	22.6	0.1	2.1	0.6	25.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG (24)	163.9	2.2	51.7	9.7	227.6	158.3	64.4	222.7	154.9	2.6	53.6	9.7	220.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH (25)	164.7	3.0	38.0	9.6	215.2	166.3	44.9	211.2	162.1	2.2	34.7	9.8	208.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DI (26)	97.2	1.3	21.6	3.6	123.7	97.6	23.7	121.3	96.3	1.0	20.4	3.5	121.3
of basic metals	DJ	356.6	14.1	52.5	31.8	454.9	367.1	80.1	447.2	351.4	13.0	51.3	28.5	444.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	81.9	1.6	9.9	2.9	96.2	83.2	12.1	95.2	80.4	1.0	9.2	3.0	93.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	28	274.7	12.5	42.6	28.9	358.7	283.9	68.1	352.0	271.0	12.0	42.1	25.5	350.6
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DK (29)	263.4	5.9	51.1	10.6	331.0	259.2	63.9	323.2	252.1	4.1	53.9	10.7	320.8
of office machinery and computers	DL	286.2	6.9	102.0	18.7	413.7	276.1	110.4	386.5	264.4	6.8	90.2	17.8	379.2
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30	26.6	0.6	11.0	1.3	39.4	25.8	11.1	36.9	24.4	0.5	9.3	1.6	35.7
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31	99.4	3.0	36.9	8.6	147.9	96.2	42.3	138.5	91.0	3.0	33.3	8.0	135.3
of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	31.1-31.3	59.2	0.5	20.4	4.6	84.6	54.7	23.0	77.8	52.9	0.6	17.9	4.4	75.8
radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	31.4-31.6	40.3	2.5	16.5	4.0	63.3	41.5	19.3	60.8	38.1	2.4	15.3	3.6	59.4
medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32	68.2	1.9	25.0	2.9	98.1	64.9	25.0	89.8	61.9	1.6	21.0	2.8	87.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	32.1	21.9	0.8	10.1	1.7	34.5	22.2	10.6	32.8	20.8	0.9	8.5	1.7	31.9
of motor vehicles, trailers	32.2-32.3	46.4	1.1	14.9	1.2	63.5	42.7	14.4	57.0	41.1	0.7	12.5	1.1	55.4
of other transport eqpt.	33	91.9	1.4	29.2	5.9	128.3	89.3	32.0	121.3	87.2	1.7	26.6	5.4	120.9
of aircraft and spacecraft	D.M	294.2	2.0	60.5	6.8	363.5	291.0	63.9	354.9	284.9	1.8	56.1	7.0	349.7
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	34	176.5	1.0	21.0	3.8	202.4	170.3	24.6	194.9	168.4	1.1	21.0	3.9	194.4
aircraft and spacecraft	35	117.7	0.9	39.5	3.0	161.1	120.7	39.3	160.0	116.5	0.6	35.1	3.1	155.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	35.3	63.8	0.6	33.5	1.7	99.6	65.9	31.8	97.7	65.4	0.2	28.6	2.0	96.3
of furniture	Rest of 35	53.9	0.3	6.0	1.3	61.5	54.8	7.5	62.3	51.1	0.4	6.5	1.0	59.0
	DN	130.2	13.6	44.3	13.7	201.9	143.1	54.8	197.9	126.6	13.8	39.9	15.6	195.9
	36.1	77.9	8.9	27.8	8.4	123.0	84.7	34.9	119.7	73.8	8.8	24.7	10.3	117.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	78.4	3.4	37.0	12.5	131.3	81.4	46.7	128.0	78.7	3.5	38.7	8.9	129.9
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	65.2	0.9	27.9	4.0	98.0	64.2	31.3	95.5	64.3	0.4	28.1	4.0	96.9
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	13.1	2.5	9.1	8.6	33.3	17.2	15.4	32.5	14.4	3.1	10.6	4.9	33.0
CONSTRUCTION	F	909.1	23.5	88.1	69.8	1,090.4	933.4	153.0	1,086.4	923.4	23.5	92.7	69.8	1,109.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	7,139.4	1,707.1	5,577.2	5,644.8	20,068.6	8,830.0	11,246.2	20,076.1	7,192.1	1,718.8	5,581.7	5,699.2	20,191.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,679.2	440.5	899.4	1,371.2	4,390.3	2,098.9	2,225.5	4,324.5	1,663.1	443.2	866.5	1,363.8	4,336.6
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	401.9	26.3	86.4	50.1	564.7	435.7	135.7	571.3	401.7	28.4	85.0	53.0	568.2
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	242.3	16.1	56.3	24.7	339.4	256.5	81.8	338.3	239.7	13.9	55.5	26.5	335.7
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	129.2	5.9	20.4	17.6	173.2	140.9	38.3	179.2	130.6	8.9	20.6	20.1	180.3
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	30.3	4.3	9.6	7.8	52.1	38.3	15.6	53.8	31.4	5.6	8.9	6.3	52.2
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	692.8	43.8	272.7	99.7	1,109.0	715.6	362.6	1,078.2	682.5	37.2	266.4	98.8	1,085.0
on fee or contract basis	51.1	34.3	1.0	11.5	6.0	52.8	34.5	13.4	47.9	34.6	0.9	11.0	2.6	49.1
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	13.8	0.6	6.6	2.1	23.1	15.3	8.7	24.0	15.4	0.6	6.2	2.6	24.9

a Members of HM Forces are excluded.

b Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

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

R Revised

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2003

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub- section group or class	June 2002 R					March 2003 R			June 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	118.0	7.9	44.4	19.9	190.1	122.5	61.5	184.0	116.0	8.5	42.9	20.2	187.7
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.4	150.5	9.5	78.6	26.0	264.6	156.8	101.7	258.5	147.6	9.5	76.4	25.7	259.1
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	159.7	8.0	48.9	17.9	234.5	157.4	64.4	221.7	150.0	7.6	46.4	18.4	222.4
Other wholesale	51.6	157.9	7.9	57.9	18.3	242.0	166.3	75.2	241.5	160.4	5.1	56.9	17.7	240.0
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	51.7	58.6	9.0	24.8	9.5	101.9	62.9	37.6	100.5	58.5	5.1	26.5	11.6	101.7
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52	584.5	370.4	540.4	1,221.4	2,716.6	947.7	1,727.3	2,675.0	578.8	377.6	515.0	1,212.0	2,683.4
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	179.9	153.8	172.3	434.6	940.6	333.8	596.9	930.7	180.9	155.7	154.5	448.9	940.0
Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12	46.8	28.2	60.2	120.7	256.0	74.3	180.7	255.0	43.3	30.6	54.2	119.2	247.3
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21-52.24, 52.27	26.7	19.4	29.1	82.6	157.8	45.6	111.0	156.7	31.3	16.5	33.7	76.2	157.7
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25-52.26	9.0	12.7	5.3	37.0	64.0	19.1	40.2	59.3	7.4	11.5	5.3	33.2	57.4
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio and TV, paints, glass, hardware	52.21-52.24, 52.41, 52.44-52.46	17.2	11.4	19.0	50.4	98.0	27.2	66.8	93.9	14.2	12.5	16.6	51.3	94.6
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.42-52.43	59.0	34.9	70.3	180.6	344.8	93.9	242.0	335.9	59.6	35.9	67.1	176.5	339.1
Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	104.8	57.4	92.2	157.8	412.2	161.1	240.9	402.0	104.4	59.5	89.6	151.1	404.6
Second hand stores and sales not in stores	52.5-52.6	36.1	12.7	30.7	39.7	119.2	55.8	76.2	131.9	41.2	13.2	36.8	38.8	129.9
Repair of personal and household goods	52.7	7.3	1.8	4.2	11.9	25.2	10.3	13.5	23.8	7.9	2.5	4.4	9.1	23.9
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	373.5	310.6	349.5	663.3	1,696.8	698.6	1,032.2	1,730.7	388.6	329.4	376.5	684.2	1,778.7
Hotels	55.1	75.8	47.7	77.8	101.0	302.4	116.5	174.0	290.5	70.4	48.2	77.9	103.2	299.6
Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.2	15.4	11.2	12.4	23.5	62.5	20.4	31.4	51.8	16.2	10.4	13.3	23.9	63.9
Restaurants	55.3	130.1	112.2	93.0	195.2	530.5	243.3	282.8	526.0	134.7	111.2	91.1	200.7	537.6
Bars	55.4	97.4	92.4	100.6	249.7	540.1	194.1	335.7	529.8	102.9	97.6	105.6	238.4	544.5
Canteens and catering	55.5	54.8	47.0	65.7	93.8	261.3	124.3	208.4	332.7	64.4	62.0	88.6	118.0	333.0
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	981.8	102.4	323.0	133.9	1,541.1	1,077.4	442.6	1,520.0	972.6	106.2	307.1	135.6	1,521.5
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	387.4	23.3	73.2	41.4	525.3	414.6	118.8	533.3	388.0	27.7	77.8	41.5	535.0
Transport via railways	60.1	41.4	0.8	8.0	1.1	51.2	42.3	9.2	51.5	41.6	0.8	8.1	1.1	51.6
Other land transport, and via pipelines	60.2/60.3	346.0	22.5	65.2	40.3	474.0	372.3	109.6	481.9	346.4	26.8	69.7	40.4	483.4
Water transport	61	9.3	1.5	3.4	2.5	16.6	9.4	5.2	14.6	8.5	1.2	3.3	1.9	14.9
Air transport	62	38.2	9.3	27.4	12.3	87.2	44.8	36.9	81.7	39.3	8.5	27.2	11.3	86.2
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	203.7	23.4	121.8	36.9	385.9	227.6	146.0	373.6	204.2	22.4	107.9	37.1	371.5
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	43.8	5.8	60.4	14.6	124.6	48.0	62.7	110.7	40.6	5.2	48.2	13.6	107.5
Supporting and auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63	159.9	17.7	61.5	22.3	261.3	179.6	83.3	262.9	163.6	17.2	59.7	23.5	264.0
Post and telecommunications	64	343.2	44.9	97.2	40.9	526.2	381.0	135.8	516.8	332.6	46.4	91.0	43.9	513.9
National post activities	64.11	143.6	31.9	24.8	18.6	218.9	168.0	41.0	209.0	135.9	31.5	23.4	17.0	207.9
Courier activities	64.12	41.8	7.8	13.1	6.0	68.8	47.5	22.5	70.0	39.6	8.7	13.0	9.9	71.1
Telecommunications	64.20	157.8	5.2	59.3	16.2	238.5	165.5	72.2	237.7	157.1	6.2	54.5	17.0	234.9
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	433.6	35.9	411.4	146.1	1,026.9	476.1	551.1	1,027.2	443.4	37.6	407.7	144.8	1,033.4
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	236.7	22.4	223.9	82.1	565.2	271.4	303.9	575.3	252.4	24.4	224.8	81.8	583.3
Central banking and other banks	65.1	190.2	21.1	181.5	71.7	464.5	220.2	252.3	472.5	202.8	22.2	185.1	70.4	480.4
Building societies	65.122	15.4	0.5	16.2	6.1	38.2	15.0	20.8	35.8	15.2	0.5	15.1	5.9	36.7
Other financial intermediation	65.2	46.5	1.3	42.5	10.4	100.6	51.2	51.6	102.8	49.6	2.2	39.7	11.4	102.9
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	92.1	4.6	94.1	26.8	217.6	98.9	121.1	220.0	92.0	4.9	91.4	28.0	216.1
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	104.8	8.9	93.3	37.1	244.2	105.8	126.1	231.8	99.1	8.4	91.6	35.0	234.0
Except insurance and pension funding	67.1	51.7	1.3	37.5	17.2	107.7	47.7	52.1	99.8	47.4	1.4	37.2	16.4	102.3
Aux. to insurance and pension funding	67.2	53.1	7.6	55.9	20.0	136.5	58.1	74.0	132.0	51.7	7.0	54.4	18.6	131.7
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,769.4	297.8	1,109.8	742.0	3,919.0	2,045.9	1,845.9	3,891.8	1,781.2	280.1	1,100.3	747.2	3,908.7
Real estate activities	70	159.9	17.5	110.1	74.4	361.9	173.7	186.3	360.0	153.9	18.7	109.1	76.5	358.2
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	94.3	9.9	67.4	47.2	218.8	102.4	116.3	218.6	91.7	10.4	66.7	48.0	216.9
Activities on a fee/contract basis	70.3	65.6	7.6	42.7	27.2	143.1	71.3	70.0	141.3	62.2	8.3	42.4	28.5	141.4
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	92.6	12.3	34.3	22.8	162.0	102.1	60.4	162.6	92.1	11.8	35.1	26.0	165.1
Construction/civil engineering eqpt	71.32	32.1	1.7	8.3	3.8	45.9	32.5	12.5	45.0	31.2	1.6	8.0	4.2	45.1
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	60.5	10.6	26.0	19.0	116.1	69.7	47.9	117.6	60.8	10.2	27.2	21.7	120.0
Computer and related activities	72	269.8	24.7	151.7	50.9	497.2	289.5	210.4	499.9	264.7	23.7	161.2	52.9	502.6
Research and development	73	48.2	3.6	41.2	11.6	104.6	55.1	55.2	110.3	50.6	4.8	42.1	11.3	108.9
Other business activities	74	1,198.8	239.7	772.5	582.3	2,793.3	1,425.6	1,333.6	2,759.1	1,219.9	221.0	752.6	580.4	2,773.9
Legal activities	74.11	101.0	15.7	90.9	44.9	252.5	112.8	136.8	249.5	96.4	15.5	89.1	48.1	249.2
Accounting, auditing, tax consultancy	74.12	95.5	12.1	64.7	26.2	198.5	100.4	85.0	185.5	87.5	13.1	58.6	27.6	186.9
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	134.7	7.9	82.7	38.0	263.4	142.5	112.0	254.4	136.4	5.7	77.3	34.5	254.0
Management services of holding companies	74.15	12.4	1.2	11.9	4.1	29.6	15.7	14.7	30.3	12.9	2.8	10.2	4.1	30.1
Architectural and engineering services	74.2-74.3	183.6	13.7	95.7	41.2	334.2	191.6	130.3	321.9	171.7	16.8	86.6	46.4	321.6
related technical consultancy	74.4	44.1	2.4	29.4	14.5	90.5	47.3	40.3	87.6	44.2	4.4	25.7	14.4	88.6
Advertising	74.5	306.6	71.4	216.8	106.9	701.8	384.3	328.3	712.6	340.4	56.4	209.0	116.4	722.2
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.6	87.0	17.8	20.9	20.6	146.3	101.4	50.2	151.5	88.1	14.6	23.9	24.2	150.8
Investigation and security activities	74.7	61.7	75.7	52.5	210.5	400.3	128.7	251.0	379.7	61.8	67.2	59.4	191.6	379.9
Industrial cleaning	74.8	172.1	21.9	107.0	75.4	376.4	201.0	185.0	386.1	180.4	24.5	112.8	73.0	390.7
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.														
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY ^a	L	651.4	50.5	485.2	195.3	1,382.4	716.7	694.9	1,411.6	666.4	51.7	496.5	199.8	1,414.5
EDUCATION	M	459.2	160.0	670.7	822.7	2,112.5	627.2	1,535.0	2,162.2	463.9	162.6			

EMPLOYMENT B.18

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	Jun	28,179	570	230	4,493	1,734	6,548	1,626	4,988	6,404	1,586	21,152
	Jul	28,123	574	224	4,462	1,754	6,567	1,590	5,002	6,365	1,585	21,108
	Sep	28,238	572	221	4,489	1,799	6,574	1,583	5,040	6,357	1,604	21,158
	Dec											
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	28,660	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 R	29,429	462	215	4,103	1,836	6,788	1,799	5,655	6,825	1,746	22,813
	Jun R	29,495	461	218	4,053	1,856	6,793	1,815	5,702	6,861	1,736	22,907
	Sep R	29,459	450	219	4,001	1,864	6,785	1,800	5,705	6,869	1,766	22,925
	Dec R	29,509	461	218	3,956	1,892	6,802	1,804	5,701	6,904	1,770	22,981
2002	Mar R	29,525	447	222	3,905	1,882	6,811	1,800	5,735	6,936	1,787	23,069
	Jun R	29,492	423	216	3,881	1,867	6,856	1,806	5,672	6,966	1,805	23,105
	Sep R	29,518	411	213	3,836	1,884	6,879	1,808	5,664	7,027	1,796	23,174
	Dec R	29,565	411	212	3,801	1,897	6,899	1,804	5,686	7,066	1,789	23,244
2003	Mar R	29,648	415	209	3,782	1,942	6,868	1,810	5,721	7,118	1,783	23,300
	Jun	29,695	408	209	3,748	1,964	6,865	1,805	5,765	7,147	1,784	23,366
Change on quarter		47	-7	-0	-34	22	-3	-5	44	29	1	66
Percent		0.2	-1.7	0.0	-0.9	1.1	0	-0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3
Change on year		203	-15	-7	-133	97	9	-1	93	181	-21	261
Percent		0.7	-3.5	-3.2	-3.4	5.2	0.1	-0.1	1.6	2.6	-1.2	1.1
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1997	Jun	14,951	453	182	3,138	1,556	3,012	1,320	2,571	1,986	732	9,622
	Jul	14,909	437	175	3,117	1,553	3,053	1,291	2,583	1,962	739	9,628
	Sep	15,036	426	170	3,176	1,583	3,115	1,191	2,623	1,984	769	9,681
	Dec											
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 R	15,625	348	155	2,960	1,625	3,215	1,325	2,988	2,144	865	10,536
	Jun R	15,664	341	156	2,936	1,652	3,231	1,329	3,034	2,133	852	10,579
	Sep R	15,695	340	157	2,904	1,662	3,241	1,317	3,070	2,142	864	10,633
	Dec R	15,701	346	158	2,870	1,689	3,236	1,313	3,072	2,147	869	10,638
2002	Mar R	15,691	340	161	2,837	1,679	3,244	1,311	3,070	2,165	883	10,673
	Jun R	15,661	324	154	2,813	1,669	3,274	1,307	3,055	2,175	889	10,700
	Sep R	15,660	321	154	2,783	1,686	3,294	1,315	3,017	2,203	887	10,717
	Dec R	15,670	321	155	2,764	1,697	3,299	1,320	3,043	2,197	876	10,733
2003	Mar R	15,717	321	152	2,752	1,742	3,292	1,321	3,059	2,218	880	10,750
	Jun	15,791	319	151	2,728	1,754	3,291	1,323	3,105	2,250	869	10,838
Change on quarter		74	-2	-1	-24	12	-1	2	46	32	9	88
Percent		0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0	0.2	1.5	1.4	1	0.8
Change on year		130	-5	-3	-85	85	17	16	50	75	-20	138
Percent		0.8	-1.5	-1.9	-3	5.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	3.4	-2.2	1.3
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1997	Jun	13,228	117	48	1,355	178	2,416	306	2,416	4,419	854	11,530
	Jul	13,213	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,419	4,403	845	11,480
	Sep	13,203	146	51	1,313	217	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	835	11,476
	Dec											
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 R	13,804	114	60	1,143	210	3,573	474	2,667	4,682	881	12,276
	Jun R	13,831	120	62	1,117	204	3,561	485	2,668	4,728	885	12,328
	Sep R	13,764	110	62	1,097	202	3,544	483	2,635	4,728	902	12,291
	Dec R	13,808	115	61	1,086	203	3,566	491	2,630	4,756	900	12,343
2002	Mar R	13,834	107	61	1,068	203	3,567	488	2,664	4,771	904	12,396
	Jun R	13,831	98	63	1,068	198	3,581	499	2,617	4,791	916	12,405
	Sep R	13,858	90	59	1,054	199	3,584	493	2,647	4,823	909	12,456
	Dec R	13,894	90	57	1,037	199	3,600	484	2,644	4,870	913	12,510
2003	Mar R	13,930	94	57	1,030	200	3,576	489	2,662	4,900	923	12,549
	Jun	13,904	88	57	1,020	210	3,573	482	2,660	4,897	915	12,528
Change on quarter		-26	-6	0	-10	10	-3	-7	-2	-3	-8	-21
Percent		-0.2	-6.4	0.0	-1	5	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2
Change on year		73	-10	-6	-48	12	-8	-17	43	106	-1	123
Percent		0.5	-10.2	-9.5	-4.5	6.1	-0.2	-3.4	1.6	2.2	-0.1	1

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1994	839.8	33.2	38.5	15.0	8.9
1995	854.9	33.4	38.7	15.1	9.1
1996	858.8	33.2	38.7	15.1	8.8
1997	875.1	33.2	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	881.3	32.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
1999	882.5	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	887.7	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	900.1	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4
2002	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
3-month averages					
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	901.6	32.3	37.6	15.7	9.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	8.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	-1.1
Over last 12 months	8.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	-1.6
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					
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	561.6	37.3	39.4	15.5	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	7.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Per cent	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.5
Over last 12 months	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Per cent	1.3	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.3
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					
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	340.0	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-3.8
Over last 12 months	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Per cent	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-2.7

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

B.22

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	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											
May-Jul 2002		404	1.5	2,027	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,192	51.3	6,365	23.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		415	1.5	2,066	7.5	4,683	16.9	14,129	51.1	6,378	23.0
Jul-Sep		410	1.5	2,073	7.5	4,674	16.9	14,138	51.1	6,368	23.0
Aug-Oct		419	1.5	2,076	7.5	4,720	17.0	14,140	50.9	6,403	23.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)		423	1.5	2,039	7.3	4,735	17.0	14,192	51.1	6,389	23.0
Oct-Dec		412	1.5	2,022	7.3	4,749	17.1	14,237	51.2	6,393	23.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003		411	1.5	2,021	7.3	4,746	17.1	14,286	51.4	6,352	22.8
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)		404	1.5	2,047	7.4	4,773	17.2	14,243	51.2	6,345	22.8
Jan-Mar 2003		411	1.5	2,076	7.5	4,800	17.2	14,282	51.3	6,289	22.6
Feb-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
May-Jul		420	1.5	2,083	7.5	4,806	17.2	14,434	51.7	6,186	22.1
Changes											
Over last 3 months		1		-14		-5		175		-95	
Per cent		0.3		-0.7		-0.1		1.2		-1.5	
Over last 12 months		17		55		141		243		-180	
Per cent		4.1		2.7		3.0		1.7		-2.8	
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	856	5.8	7,965	53.9	5,370	36.4
2001		88	0.6	443	3.0	882	5.9	8,137	54.7	5,315	35.8
2002		96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
3-month averages											
May-Jul		98	0.7	480	3.2	931	6.3	8,319	55.9	5,063	34.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		101	0.7	485	3.3	950	6.4	8,282	55.6	5,076	34.1
Jul-Sep		97	0.7	494	3.3	958	6.4	8,259	55.5	5,073	34.1
Aug-Oct		101	0.7	504	3.4	984	6.6	8,284	55.4	5,090	34.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)		98	0.7	502	3.4	998	6.7	8,295	55.4	5,083	33.9
Oct-Dec		98	0.7	505	3.4	1,005	6.7	8,337	55.5	5,073	33.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003		97	0.6	490	3.3	1,014	6.8	8,365	55.7	5,042	33.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)		101	0.7	485	3.2	1,017	6.8	8,332	55.6	5,048	33.7
Jan-Mar 2003		105	0.7	496	3.3	1,029	6.9	8,353	55.7	5,012	33.4
Feb-Apr		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
May-Jul		113	0.7	489	3.2	1,062	7.0	8,450	56.0	4,964	32.9
Changes											
Over last 3 months		5		-5		9		107		-57	
Per cent		5.1		-1.0		0.8		1.3		-1.1	
Over last 12 months		14		9		131		131		-99	
Per cent		14.3		1.9		14.1		1.6		-2.0	
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	5,353	45.3	1,198	10.1
1997		372	3.1	1,706	14.2	3,248	27.0	5,439	45.2	1,264	10.5
1998		385	3.2	1,683	13.9	3,332	27.5	5,478	45.2	1,244	10.3
1999		363	2.9	1,675	13.6	3,389	27.5	5,619	45.6	1,270	10.3
2000		358	2.9	1,649	13.2	3,527	28.2	5,720	45.8	1,241	9.9
2001		334	2.6	1,584	12.5	3,631	28.7	5,803	45.9	1,290	10.2
2002		310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
3-month averages											
May-Jul 2002		305	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,734	29.3	5,872	46.0	1,302	10.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)		314	2.5	1,582	12.4	3,733	29.2	5,847	45.8	1,302	10.2
Jul-Sep		313	2.4	1,579	12.4	3,716	29.1	5,879	46.0	1,295	10.1
Aug-Oct		317	2.5	1,573	12.3	3,736	29.2	5,856	45.8	1,313	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)		325	2.5	1,537	12.0	3,738	29.2	5,897	46.1	1,306	10.2
Oct-Dec		313	2.4	1,516	11.9	3,744	29.3	5,899	46.1	1,320	10.3
Nov 2002-Jan 2003		314	2.4	1,531	12.0	3,731	29.1	5,921	46.2	1,310	10.2
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)		303	2.4	1,562	12.2	3,755	29.3	5,912	46.1	1,297	10.1
Jan-Mar 2003		306	2.4	1,580	12.3	3,771	29.3	5,929	46.1	1,276	9.9
Feb-Apr		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
May-Jul		308	2.4	1,594	12.4	3,744	29.1	5,984	46.6	1,222	9.5
Changes											
Over last 3 months		-4		-9		-14		68		-38	
Per cent		-1.4		-0.6		-0.4		1.2		-3.0	
Over last 12 months		2		46		10		112		-80	
Per cent		0.8		3.0		0.3		1.9		-6.2	

^a Main job only.

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

B.32 PRODUCTIVITY

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	99.7	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	85.2	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	82.2	119.4	..	

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

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

P Provisional

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.33
Millions

UNITED KINGDOM			Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^a	Total	
			Male		Female		All	Male	Female			All
			All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
Not seasonally adjusted												
1993	Jun	422.1	14.5	292.5	76.1	714.6	102.8	23.4	126.2	21.8	862.5	
	Sep	408.0	15.4	280.2	73.1	688.2	104.0	22.6	126.6	21.7	836.5	
	Dec	426.9	15.1	296.1	78.9	723.0	106.2	23.0	129.2	21.4	873.7	
1994	Mar	405.8	14.8	285.3	76.0	691.1	99.6	22.2	121.8	20.5	833.4	
	Jun	425.3	15.6	297.0	78.1	722.3	107.6	24.0	131.6	20.4	874.3	
	Sep	413.4	15.7	281.8	73.5	695.2	109.0	23.2	132.2	20.3	847.7	
	Dec	435.2	16.2	302.0	79.9	737.2	112.4	23.9	136.3	20.0	893.5	
1995	Mar	412.3	15.5	290.7	77.2	703.1	102.1	21.6	123.7	18.5	845.3	
	Jun	433.9	16.2	300.1	79.2	734.0	110.8	23.9	134.8	18.3	887.1	
	Sep	416.5	17.3	285.9	74.5	702.4	108.6	22.7	131.2	18.3	851.9	
	Dec	440.1	17.9	304.5	81.3	744.6	110.7	23.5	134.1	18.2	896.9	
1996	Mar	413.8	16.9	287.1	82.9	700.9	98.5	21.9	120.3	16.9	838.1	
	Jun	435.3	18.0	299.8	89.4	735.1	106.2	23.8	130.0	16.6	881.8	
	Sep	422.7	19.1	288.9	85.9	711.6	108.5	23.8	132.3	16.4	860.2	
	Dec	447.6	19.6	308.5	92.4	756.2	110.7	24.1	134.8	16.6	907.6	
1997	Mar	420.1	19.1	291.2	87.3	711.4	98.5	21.9	120.4	15.8	847.5	
	Jun	444.2	19.9	301.6	88.8	745.8	105.5	24.6	130.1	15.5	891.5	
	Sep	436.7	21.5	295.5	87.4	732.2	104.1	24.6	128.7	16.2	877.1	
	Dec	472.0	22.6	320.5	92.0	792.4	107.3	24.8	132.1	15.7	940.2	
1998	Mar	437.5	20.9	298.7	86.0	736.2	95.4	22.9	118.3	14.5	869.0	
	Jun	458.1	21.0	308.2	87.3	766.3	99.7	23.5	123.2	14.4	903.8	
	Sep	454.7	21.2	304.4	87.0	759.1	97.5	22.3	119.9	15.0	893.9	
	Dec	476.8	22.2	320.2	90.9	797.1	99.3	23.3	122.6	14.5	934.2	
1999	Mar	443.7	22.3	303.8	87.0	747.4	90.4	20.7	111.1	13.7	872.2	
	Jun	465.1	22.6	316.6	89.1	781.7	98.4	21.9	120.2	13.9	915.9	
	Sep	459.0	24.4	305.8	86.2	764.8	97.0	21.6	118.7	14.0	897.4	
	Dec	482.4	24.4	325.0	93.0	807.5	98.0	22.5	120.5	14.3	942.2	
2000	Mar	448.2	23.0	305.2	87.8	753.4	87.5	21.6	109.1	13.7	876.2	
	Jun	473.0	23.9	322.8	91.3	795.8	93.4	22.6	116.0	13.8	925.6	
	Sep	460.9	25.4	314.8	88.1	775.7	95.0	22.2	117.2	14.1	907.0	
	Dec	480.7	26.8	332.8	96.0	813.5	96.5	22.7	119.2	14.0	946.7	
2001	Mar	454.0	25.8	316.5	90.8	770.5	89.5	20.6	110.0	13.3	893.8	
	Jun	476.6	25.7	331.1	94.3	807.7	95.5	22.2	117.7	13.1	938.5	
	Sep	465.8	26.5	317.1	90.3	782.8	95.8	22.5	118.2	13.3	914.3	
	Dec	481.1	27.4	334.6	96.3	815.8	96.9	21.8	118.7	13.4	947.9	
2002	Mar	447.6	25.8	316.4	92.3	764.0	87.4	20.0	107.3	12.8	884.2	
	Jun	469.5	26.9	331.8	96.2	801.2	95.8	22.2	117.9	13.0	932.2	
	Sep	451.3	28.7	313.1	90.9	764.5	94.4	22.7	117.1	12.9	894.5	
	Dec	469.0	31.5	327.4	99.5	796.4	95.8	22.2	117.9	13.2	931.7	
2003	Mar	424.2	29.7	312.1	96.8	736.2	87.7	21.5	109.2	12.8	862.1	
	Jun	460.9	27.6	327.9	95.8	788.7	97.8	24.2	122.0	13.0	928.1	
Seasonally adjusted												
1993	Jun	415.4	14.7	287.8	75.0	703.1	101.6	22.6	124.2	21.9	849.3	
	Sep	415.0	15.1	288.4	76.1	703.4	102.4	22.5	124.9	21.6	849.9	
	Dec	414.4	14.7	287.6	76.5	701.9	102.6	22.6	125.2	21.0	848.1	
1994	Mar	417.9	15.3	290.4	76.6	708.3	106.0	23.5	129.5	20.8	858.6	
	Jun	418.6	15.8	292.5	77.0	711.1	106.4	23.2	129.6	20.6	861.4	
	Sep	420.7	15.3	289.9	76.5	710.6	107.5	23.1	130.7	20.2	861.5	
	Dec	421.9	15.8	293.0	77.5	714.8	108.6	23.4	132.0	19.6	866.4	
1995	Mar	425.0	16.1	296.0	77.9	721.0	108.5	22.9	131.4	18.9	871.3	
	Jun	427.7	16.4	296.0	78.1	723.7	109.7	23.2	133.0	18.5	875.2	
	Sep	423.9	17.0	293.8	77.5	717.6	107.1	22.6	129.8	18.1	865.5	
	Dec	425.5	17.4	294.8	78.7	720.3	106.8	22.9	129.7	17.8	867.8	
1996	Mar	427.2	17.4	293.1	83.9	720.3	104.8	23.1	128.0	17.2	865.5	
	Jun	429.9	18.3	296.0	88.3	725.9	105.1	23.2	128.3	16.8	871.0	
	Sep	429.6	18.8	296.3	88.7	725.9	107.2	23.7	130.9	16.3	873.1	
	Dec	431.8	19.1	298.2	89.6	730.0	106.8	23.5	130.3	16.2	876.5	
1997	Mar	434.6	19.6	298.0	88.5	732.6	104.8	23.1	127.9	16.1	876.7	
	Jun	439.4	20.2	298.1	87.8	737.5	104.5	24.1	128.5	15.7	881.7	
	Sep	442.8	21.2	302.4	90.0	745.2	102.8	24.5	127.3	16.1	888.6	
	Dec	455.7	21.9	309.8	88.9	765.5	103.5	24.1	127.6	15.3	908.4	
1998	Mar	452.7	21.6	305.2	87.0	757.9	101.6	24.1	125.7	14.8	898.4	
	Jun	453.6	21.3	305.6	86.9	759.1	98.6	23.1	121.6	14.5	895.3	
	Sep	459.9	20.9	311.0	89.5	770.9	96.3	22.2	118.5	14.8	904.2	
	Dec	460.7	21.4	309.5	87.6	770.2	95.7	22.6	118.3	14.2	902.7	
1999	Mar	459.7	22.8	312.0	88.6	771.6	96.3	21.9	118.2	14.0	903.9	
	Jun	460.1	23.1	312.3	88.3	772.5	97.3	21.5	118.8	14.1	905.3	
	Sep	463.5	24.2	312.4	88.8	775.9	95.7	21.4	117.2	13.8	906.9	
	Dec	467.0	23.6	314.6	89.7	781.7	94.6	21.8	116.4	14.0	912.0	
2000	Mar	464.5	23.6	313.6	89.4	778.1	93.3	22.8	116.1	14.0	908.2	
	Jun	467.3	24.5	317.7	90.3	785.0	92.3	22.3	114.5	13.9	913.5	
	Sep	465.3	25.2	321.6	91.0	786.9	93.8	21.9	115.6	13.9	916.5	
	Dec	466.0	25.8	322.9	92.6	788.9	93.2	22.1	115.3	13.7	917.9	
2001	Mar	470.5	26.4	325.1	92.4	795.7	95.1	21.8	116.9	13.6	926.2	
	Jun	470.0	26.2	325.1	93.1	795.2	94.3	21.9	116.2	13.2	924.6	
	Sep	470.2	26.3	324.1	93.3	794.3	94.5	22.1	116.5	13.2	924.1	
	Dec	467.0	26.3	325.2	92.9	792.3	93.8	21.3	115.0	13.2	920.4	
2002	Mar	465.4	26.5	317.6	93.5	783.0	89.8	20.4	110.2	13.1	906.3	
	Jun	462.1	27.7	324.9	95.1	787.0	91.0	21.2	112.2	13.1	912.4	
	Sep	456.1	28.5	320.4	94.1	776.4	93.1	22.2	115.3	12.9	904.6	
	Dec	452.8	30.4	324.2	96.3	777.0	92.4	21.7	114.1	12.9	904.0	
2003	Mar	445.6	30.0	319.8	97.1	765.4	90.7	22.2	112.9	13.0	891.3	
	Jun	450.1	28.7	321.6	95.7	771.7	92.5	22.8	115.3	13.1	900.1	
Changes												
Latest quarter												
Year												
		4.5	-1.3	1.8	-1.4	6.3	1.8	0.7	2.4	0.0	8.8	
		-12.0	1.0	-3.3	0.6	-15.4	1.5	1.6	3.1	0.0	-12.3	

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

a HMF - HM Forces; GST - government-supported trainees; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

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

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

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 2003					March 2003			June 2002				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	508.3	34.3	242.2	102.2	887.0	536.3	341.9	878.2	520.4	32.7	245.1	101.0	899.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	13.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	16.7	13.4	2.6	15.9	13.3	0.8	2.4	0.7	17.1
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	104.0	2.0	27.8	4.2	137.9	107.1	32.6	139.7	109.4	2.0	29.0	4.3	144.7
Construction	F	64.6	1.0	3.3	1.1	70.0	64.7	4.3	68.9	63.9	1.0	3.2	1.2	69.2
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G - I	145.0	15.5	60.0	35.8	256.2	159.3	95.2	254.5	148.3	14.4	61.2	35.8	259.8
Financial intermediation, real estate	J / K	101.5	6.6	55.1	15.5	178.6	106.6	69.9	176.6	101.8	6.4	56.3	14.7	179.2
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	57.2	5.3	78.7	38.1	179.3	60.0	115.8	175.8	59.0	4.9	77.5	37.3	178.8
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	23.0	3.2	15.0	7.1	48.3	25.2	21.7	46.9	24.6	3.2	15.5	7.1	50.4
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	528.0	34.2	249.6	103.4	915.1	515.0	334.3	849.3	532.9	32.3	251.6	102.3	919.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	13.9	0.8	2.5	0.5	17.8	12.2	2.3	14.5	13.9	0.8	2.5	0.7	17.8
Mining and quarrying	C	2.5	*	0.3	*	2.8	2.6	0.3	3.0	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.2
Manufacturing	D	101.8	1.9	27.0	4.1	134.8	96.6	29.5	126.1	106.5	1.9	28.3	4.2	140.8
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.9	0.3	4.2	0.6	17.0	11.5	4.5	16.0	12.0	0.3	4.4	0.8	17.4
textiles and textile products	DB	3.4	*	2.7	0.4	6.6	3.3	3.3	6.6	4.1	*	3.2	0.5	7.8
leather and leather products	DC	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.7
wood and wood products	DD	2.8	*	0.6	0.2	3.7	2.3	0.7	3.1	2.9	*	0.6	*	3.6
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.5	0.4	4.4	0.9	16.2	10.3	4.8	15.0	10.2	0.4	4.5	0.8	15.9
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	*	*	*	1.0	0.8	*	0.9	0.9	*	*	*	1.0
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.2	*	1.9	0.2	8.3	5.7	2.0	7.6	6.4	*	1.8	0.2	8.4
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.1	*	1.3	*	8.6	6.7	1.3	8.0	7.4	*	1.4	0.2	9.0
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3	4.0	0.9	4.9	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.4
basic metals	DJ	15.3	0.3	1.9	0.5	18.0	14.4	2.3	16.7	15.6	0.3	1.9	0.6	18.5
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	10.4	*	2.1	0.2	12.8	9.8	2.1	11.9	11.6	*	1.8	0.2	13.7
electrical and optical equipment	DL	11.3	0.2	3.4	0.4	15.2	11.0	3.6	14.6	12.1	*	3.7	0.4	16.3
transport equipment	DM	11.6	*	1.9	*	13.7	10.7	2.1	12.8	12.3	*	2.2	*	14.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	5.8	0.3	1.5	0.3	7.9	5.7	1.8	7.5	6.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	8.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.2	*	1.4	*	4.7	2.9	1.5	4.4	3.3	*	1.3	0.2	4.8
Construction	F	67.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	73.2	61.6	3.9	65.6	65.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	71.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	82.0	7.5	34.3	23.0	146.8	85.0	56.5	141.5	83.5	7.2	36.0	23.4	150.1
Hotels and restaurants	H	19.1	4.9	15.4	10.0	49.4	20.3	23.7	44.0	18.3	4.6	14.1	9.6	46.6
Transport, storage and communication	I	48.4	2.8	11.5	2.6	65.3	49.6	13.5	63.1	48.8	2.3	12.0	2.5	65.5
Financial intermediation	J	17.9	0.8	14.2	2.8	35.7	17.8	16.2	33.9	17.9	0.6	14.5	2.6	35.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	86.5	6.0	42.3	13.3	148.1	84.9	51.3	136.3	86.0	5.8	43.0	12.4	147.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	25.7	0.8	17.5	3.5	47.6	23.9	19.5	43.4	25.6	0.6	17.3	3.4	46.8
Education	M	19.0	2.2	25.0	11.9	58.0	18.0	34.6	52.6	19.0	2.1	24.4	11.8	57.4
Health and social work	N	16.0	2.3	39.1	23.1	80.4	15.8	60.7	76.5	16.3	2.2	38.8	23.3	80.6
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	24.5	3.1	15.6	7.3	50.5	23.6	20.7	44.3	25.4	3.1	15.9	7.1	51.5

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL		YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	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																
May-Jul 2002	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	
May-Jul	1,493	5.1	948	224	321	21.5	151		1,478	5.2	941	221	316	21.4	148	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-1	0.0	-30	23	6	0.4	-5		3	0.0	-27	23	7	0.4	-4	
Percent	-0.1		-3.1	11.3	1.8		-3.1		0.2		-2.8	11.8	2.3		-2.6	
Over last 12 months	-20	-0.1	-32	8	3	0.5	-22		-13	-0.1	-27	9	5	0.5	-20	
Percent	-1.3		-3.2	3.9	1.0		-12.8		-0.9		-2.8	4.1	1.6		-12.0	
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM		YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWY	YBXC	
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																
May-Jul 2002	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	
May-Jul	894	5.6	525	140	229	25.6	117		887	5.7	523	139	226	25.5	115	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-9	-0.1	-26	13	5	0.8	1		-5	-0.1	-24	13	6	0.8	1	
Percent	-0.9		-4.7	10.1	2.0		0.6		-0.6		-4.4	10.5	2.6		1.3	
Over last 12 months	-15	-0.2	-13	-3	1	0.6	-10		-12	-0.1	-11	-3	2	0.6	-9	
Percent	-1.6		-2.4	-2.2	0.6		-7.6		-1.4		-2.1	-2.3	1.1		-7.1	
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	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																
May-Jul 2002	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													

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

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														
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	173	21.0	138	22	13	7.4	*	417	11.0	310	57	51	12.2	24
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-3	-0.1	0	-5	2	1.2	*	17	0.4	-2	17	2	0.1	4
Percent	-1.9		0.1	-19.1	16.7		*	4.2		-0.7	41.9	4.7		22.7
Over last 12 months	18	1.8	11	4	*	*	*	15	0.3	8	-2	8	1.6	11
Percent	11.7		8.5	18.7	*	*	*	3.6		2.8	-3.5	19.6		84.6
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														
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	97	23.1	77	14	*	*	*	243	12.1	174	34	35	14.4	17
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-6	-1.4	-4	-2	*	*	*	-1	-0.1	-6	4	0	0.2	2
Percent	-5.9		-4.9	-12.3	*	*	*	-0.4		-3.1	14.5	0.6		12.0
Over last 12 months	7	1.3	7	-1	*	*	*	-5	-0.4	-2	-6	3	1.6	7
Percent	8.4		10.5	-7.0	*	*	*	-2.0		-1.0	-15.7	10.0		72.7
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														
May-Jul 2002	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	*
May-Jul	76	18.7	62	*	*	*	*	173	9.8	135	23	16	9.0	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	3	1.1	4	*	*	*	*	18	0.9	4	12	2	0.3	*
Percent	3.7		7.0	*	*	*	*	11.6		2.7	122.3	15.4		*
Over last 12 months	11	2.3	4	*	*	*	*	20	1.0	10	4	5	2.2	*
Percent	16.2		6.1	*	*	*	*	12.7		8.1	23.3	48.7		*

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		25-49							50 and over						
UNITED KINGDOM		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All															
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	1,451	8.3	522	237	692	47.7	416	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
	1995	1,316	7.5	481	207	628	47.7	405	404	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
	1996	1,243	7.1	490	219	534	42.9	348	378	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
	1997	1,044	5.9	441	160	444	42.5	286	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
	1998	897	5.1	449	130	318	35.4	205	288	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
	1999	877	5.0	449	133	294	33.6	169	289	4.3	123	35	131	45.3	100
	2000	779	4.4	416	117	246	31.6	141	278	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
	2001	703	4.0	370	112	221	31.4	137	206	3.0	90	33	83	40.1	55
	2002	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
	3-month averages														
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	672	3.9	395	106	171	25.4	78	231	3.1	105	39	87	37.9	48
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-6	0.0	-19	11	2	0.6	-7	-9	-0.1	-8	0	-1	1.0	-2
	Percent	-0.9		-4.6	11.3	1.3		-8.5	-3.6		-7.3	1.3	-0.8		-3.7
	Over last 12 months	-39	-0.2	-29	-2	-7	0.4	-24	-14	-0.3	-21	9	-2	1.3	-10
	Percent	-5.4		-6.9	-2.3	-3.9		-23.4	-5.6		-16.7	32.1	-2.3		-16.5
Male															
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	939	9.7	280	147	513	54.6	322	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
	1995	831	8.6	241	128	461	55.5	311	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
	1996	786	8.1	259	129	398	50.7	279	282	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
	1997	649	6.8	229	91	329	50.7	220	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
	1998	524	5.5	221	80	223	42.6	155	203	5.5	66	21	116	57.0	86
	1999	517	5.4	230	79	207	40.1	124	203	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
	2000	446	4.7	206	65	175	39.3	106	193	5.0	75	28	89	46.2	59
	2001	394	4.2	179	63	152	38.5	101	146	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	45
	2002	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
	3-month averages														
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	395	4.2	209	64	121	30.8	61	159	3.8	65	28	65	41.3	39
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	4	0.0	-10	8	6	1.1	1	-7	-0.2	-7	2	-2	0.9	-2
	Percent	1.1		-4.4	15.1	4.9		1.1	-4.4		-10.3	6.5	-2.4		-4.5
	Over last 12 months	-17	-0.2	-9	-6	-2	0.9	-12	-2	-0.2	-10	10	-2	-0.8	-5
	Percent	-4.1		-4.1	-9.0	-1.3		-17.0	-1.2		-13.5	59.3	-3.0		-11.4
Female															
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	511	6.6	242	90	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
	1995	486	6.2	239	79	167	34.4	93	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
	1996	457	5.8	231	91	135	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
	1997	395	5.0	212	68	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
	1998	373	4.7	228	50	95	25.4	50	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
	1999	360	4.5	218	54	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
	2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	85	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
	2001	309	3.8	191	49	69	22.3	36	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
	2002	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
	3-month averages														
	May-Jul 2002	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	*
	May-Jul	277	3.4	186	42	49	17.7	18	72	2.2	39	11	22	30.4	*
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-11	-0.1	-9	2	-3	-0.5	-8	-1	-0.1	-1	-1	1	1.7	*
	Percent	-3.7		-4.8	6.0	-6.6		-30.6	-1.6		-2.1	-9.8	4.1		*
	Over last 12 months	-22	-0.3	-20	4	-5	-0.5	-12	-12	-0.5	-11	-1	0	4.1	*
	Percent	-7.3		-9.9	10.2	-9.7		-39.2	-14.0		-21.5	-7.5	-0.4		*

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.

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
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									
May-Jul 2002		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
May-Jul		5.1	5.2	21.0	11.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	1.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	1.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9
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									
May-Jul 2002		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	*
May-Jul		5.6	5.7	23.1	12.1	5.0	3.7	4.0	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	*
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	*
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									
May-Jul 2002		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	*
May-Jul		4.5	4.6	18.7	9.8	4.4	2.9	2.4	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	*
Over last 12 months		-0.1	0.0	2.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	*

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 ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^a	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	8.9	6.9	9.8	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.4
1993	10.1	7.1	10.5	10.6	4.0	8.6	11.4	9.6	16.3	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	6.9	9.8	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.2
1995	10.1	6.7	8.8	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.0
1996	10.2	6.7	8.3	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.5	7.2	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.3	6.2	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.1
1999	8.7	6.1	6.1	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.4
2000	7.8	5.6	5.7	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
2001	7.4	5.9	4.9	6.7	3.6	6.7	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.8
2002	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.5	9.1	8.8	8.6
2002 Jul	7.7	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.5	9.1	8.8	8.6
2002 Aug	7.7	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.5	9.1	8.9	8.6
2002 Sep	7.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.7	9.0	8.9	8.7
2002 Oct	7.8	6.6	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.8
2002 Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	7.5	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.9
2002 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	9.1
2003 Feb	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	4.2	7.8	7.4	5.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
2003 Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	9.1	9.2	9.3
2003 Apr	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.5	5.0	9.2	9.3	9.4
2003 May	8.0	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.8	5.2	9.2	9.3	9.4
2003 Jun	8.0	6.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	8.0	7.7	5.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
2003 Jul	8.1	6.7	..	6.2	4.5	8.1	7.8	..	9.3	9.4	9.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2002 Aug	..	..	943	620	242	488	1,262	144	237	2,276	..
2002 Sep	..	..	945	620	241	492	1,290	149	236	2,279	..
2002 Oct	..	..	942	597	235	499	1,279	150	235	2,279	..
2002 Nov	..	..	939	614	230	508	1,271	152	234	2,293	..
2002 Dec	..	..	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	235	2,309	..
2003 Jan	..	..	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	236	2,322	..
2003 Feb	..	..	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	237	2,341	..
2003 Mar	..	..	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	239	2,364	..
2003 Apr	..	..	941	623	232	534	1,281	162	240	2,369	..
2003 May	..	..	950	613	241	536	1,335	168	240	2,378	..
2003 Jun	..	..	948	620	247	545	1,309	173	241	2,404	..
2003 Jul	..	..	938	627	249	549	1,322	168	240	2,399	..
2003 Aug	..	..	931	..	248	540	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.2	7.3	12.5	7.8	6.0	9.3	9.6	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 Aug	..	..	963	596	200	525	1,323	145	214	2,290	4,018
2002 Sep	..	..	936	629	200	523	1,177	138	207	2,324	3,942
2002 Oct	..	..	907	570	214	519	1,163	138	218	2,344	3,930
2002 Nov	..	..	906	577	237	509	1,197	137	210	2,366	4,026
2002 Dec	..	..	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003 Jan	..	..	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
2003 Feb	..	..	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,424	4,706
2003 Mar	..	..	992	657	253	510	1,319	173	257	2,363	4,608
2003 Apr	..	..	966	630	231	509	1,341	164	272	2,291	4,495
2003 May	..	..	958	621	215	501	1,379	157	306	2,243	4,342
2003 Jun	..	..	939	602	201	507	1,245	157	264	2,236	4,257
2003 Jul	..	..	946	568	200	569	1,375	164	213	2,295	4,352
2003 Aug	..	..	949	..	205	580	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	5.6	5.9	13.0	7.8	5.8	7.9	..	10.4

- 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 June for Netherlands, and July for Belgium and 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		7.8	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.5	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.0	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.5	5.6	18.6	9.1	3.9	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	6.0	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.9	6.1
1995		9.1	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.4	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.7	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.8	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.6	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.0	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		11.0	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.2	5.1	15.2	8.2	3.6	4.5
1999		11.8	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.5	12.8	6.7	3.0	4.2
2000		11.0	4.3	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.1	11.3	5.6	2.7	4.0
2001		10.4	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	2.6	4.8
2002		10.0	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.7	3.9	5.1	11.3	4.9	3.1	5.8
2002	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	5.1	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	3.3	5.7
	Oct	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.8	11.4	5.0	..	5.8
	Nov	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.3	3.1	3.1	4.1	6.0	11.5	5.1	..	5.9
	Dec	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	6.1	11.5	5.1	3.5	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	11.4	5.2	..	5.8
	Mar	9.4	4.5	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.8	4.3	6.3	11.5	5.3	3.7	5.8
	Apr	..	4.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.4	6.4	11.4	5.3	..	6.0
	May	..	4.6	..	5.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.5	11.4	5.4	..	6.2
	Jun	..	4.7	..	5.3	3.7	4.2	..	6.7	11.4	5.4	3.9	6.4
	Jul	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	11.4	5.4	..	6.2
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
2002	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	..	165	..	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	..	176	..	3,560	7.7	..	94	..	1,655	151	153	9,358
	Jul	..	179	..	3,520	7.8	..	92	..	1,651	149	155	9,062
	Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.8	8.8	5.3	..	3.6	..	..	..	4.4	3.8	6.2
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
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	5,692
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,801
2002		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	170	75	345	1,621	134	101	8,378
2002	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	244	92	414	1,601	179	141	9,649
	Jul	..	185	..	3,420	7.3	..	98	419	1,573	194	142	9,319
	Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	8.9	5.1	..	3.3	..	..	..	5	3.6	6.3

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	5,489	822
	1998	28,373	27,582	835	3,603	7,385	10,098	5,662	791
	1999	28,661	27,826	821	3,608	7,291	10,260	5,845	835
	2000	28,900	28,053	833	3,646	7,167	10,421	5,986	847
	2001	28,936	28,101	808	3,653	6,978	10,549	6,114	834
	2002	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	29,422	28,469	827	3,775	6,572	10,836	6,460	954
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	61	59	-11	23	-28	20	55	3
	Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.3	0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3
	Over last 12 months	256	206	17	39	-183	113	220	50
	Percent	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.0	-2.7	1.1	3.5	5.5
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	15,694	15,419	368	2,214	4,234	5,415	3,188	275
	1995	15,647	15,350	376	2,113	4,215	5,457	3,189	297
	1996	15,630	15,353	419	2,047	4,168	5,480	3,243	277
	1997	15,614	15,335	421	1,979	4,133	5,451	3,351	280
	1998	15,545	15,264	415	1,909	4,071	5,434	3,434	281
	1999	15,658	15,362	418	1,911	3,973	5,521	3,540	296
	2000	15,745	15,451	420	1,938	3,899	5,600	3,593	294
	2001	15,712	15,438	414	1,942	3,788	5,629	3,666	273
	2002	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	15,972	15,631	420	2,006	3,564	5,798	3,843	342
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	51	53	-1	7	-6	29	25	-2
	Percent	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.5
	Over last 12 months	171	131	8	17	-91	67	129	41
	Percent	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.9	-2.5	1.2	3.5	13.5
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								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	13,450	12,838	407	1,769	3,008	5,038	2,616	612
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	10	6	-10	16	-22	-9	31	4
	Percent	0.1	0.0	-2.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.2	1.2	0.7
	Over last 12 months	85	75	8	21	-91	46	91	9
	Percent	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.2	-3.0	0.9	3.6	1.6

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

D.1

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	62.6	78.5	56.2	76.1	82.8	85.0	68.5	7.9
	1995	62.4	78.2	55.9	75.8	82.8	84.8	68.1	8.0
	1996	62.5	78.4	58.0	76.9	82.7	84.8	68.1	7.7
	1997	62.6	78.4	59.5	76.5	83.4	84.4	68.5	8.1
	1998	62.4	78.2	58.7	75.5	83.6	84.2	68.7	7.7
	1999	62.8	78.6	58.7	75.4	84.1	84.8	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.0	78.9	59.1	75.9	84.4	85.0	69.7	8.2
	2001	62.7	78.5	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.9	70.2	8.1
	2002	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	63.1	78.7	54.4	74.5	83.4	84.8	72.5	9.1
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	1.9	0.4
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	72.6	85.5	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
	1995	72.2	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
	1996	72.0	84.9	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
	1997	71.7	84.7	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.2	84.2	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
	1999	71.5	84.4	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
	2000	71.5	84.6	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
	2001	70.9	84.0	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
	2002	70.8	83.8	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	71.1	84.2	54.0	79.2	92.7	92.1	75.0	8.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	0.7	-1.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	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								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	55.6	73.0	54.7	69.8	74.5	77.7	69.0	9.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	1.9	0.1

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																		
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking								All	Students	Other
								Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other						
1	2	3	4	5	Available	Not available	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	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	32	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																		
May-Jul 2002	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			
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (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			
May-Jul	17,234	7,690	5,549	2,141	1,949	598	1,350	37	685	590	254	382	193	85	107			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	-4	-22	-42	19	24	25	-1	1	-7	22	-2	9	-5	2	-7			
Per cent	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	0.9	1.3	4.4	0.0	3.7	-1.0	3.9	-0.7	2.5	-2.5	2.2	-6.0			
Over last 12 months	-25	-56	42	-98	-94	-21	-73	5	-46	-42	-9	-2	-5	6	-11			
Per cent	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	-4.4	-4.6	-3.4	-5.1	17.1	-6.3	-6.7	-3.3	-0.6	-2.3	7.7	-9.0			
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFB	YCFV	YCFY	YGBB	YGBE	YGBH	YGBK			
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																		
May-Jul 2002	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			
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (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			
May-Jul	6,496	2,940	2,030	910	816	244	572	20	418	69	136	174	94	45	49			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	-21	-35	-56	21	17	5	11	0	-8	7	17	1	5	7	-2			
Per cent	-0.3	-1.2	-2.7	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.6	-2.0	11.6	14.1	0.6	5.2	17.7	-4.2			
Over last 12 months	-49	-57	-29	-28	-35	-15	-20	0	-30	6	-1	-10	8	7	1			
Per cent	-0.7	-1.9	-1.4	-3.0	-4.2	-5.8	-3.4	-0.5	-6.8	9.4	-0.5	-5.5	9.1	18.3	1.8			
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFB	YCFW	YCFZ	YGBG	YGBF	YGBI	YGBL			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1994	10,920	4,904	3,488	1,416	1,299	599	701	55	179	742	109	215	117	43	74			
1995	10,945	4,924	3,492	1,432	1,303	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	128	62	67			
1996	10,873	4,855	3,441	1,414	1,316	556	760	44	218	706	121	228	99	45	54			
1997	10,796	4,815	3,364	1,451	1,340	509	831	38	272	675	131	225	111	39	72			
1998	10,825	4,802	3,393	1,408	1,297	455	842	27	278	666	118	208	111	39	73			
1999	10,727	4,727	3,349	1,378	1,256	413	843	28	288	605	119	216	122	47	75			
2000	10,675	4,682	3,307	1,375	1,265	406	859	29	300	588	124	224	110	38	72			
2001	10,735	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																		
May-Jul 2002	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	3,416	1,317	1,211	371	840	17	281	591	124	199	106	44	63			
Aug-Oct	10,691	4,717																

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	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	16,846	7,518	564	1,287	1,555	1,748	2,364	9,328
1995	16,958	7,620	584	1,252	1,555	1,794	2,434	9,338
1996	16,961	7,580	586	1,149	1,558	1,820	2,467	9,381
1997	16,957	7,588	581	1,137	1,486	1,866	2,518	9,369
1998	17,112	7,675	588	1,169	1,451	1,890	2,576	9,437
1999	16,982	7,560	578	1,178	1,376	1,843	2,584	9,422
2000	16,948	7,502	577	1,157	1,326	1,842	2,599	9,447
2001	17,184	7,675	649	1,213	1,331	1,881	2,601	9,509
2002	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	17,234	7,690	694	1,294	1,307	1,942	2,454	9,544
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-4	-22	13	4	-19	16	-37	18
Percent	0.0	-0.3	2.0	0.3	-1.4	0.8	-1.5	0.2
Over last 12 months	-25	-56	-4	68	-8	33	-145	31
Percent	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	5.6	-0.6	1.7	-5.6	0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	5,926	2,614	284	479	241	390	1,221	3,312
1995	6,013	2,697	293	470	260	402	1,271	3,316
1996	6,088	2,724	285	430	294	443	1,272	3,364
1997	6,161	2,773	303	424	282	474	1,290	3,388
1998	6,286	2,873	301	457	273	504	1,338	3,413
1999	6,255	2,833	290	462	277	468	1,335	3,422
2000	6,273	2,820	297	448	254	459	1,363	3,453
2001	6,459	2,942	331	484	271	506	1,351	3,517
2002	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	6,496	2,940	358	527	279	497	1,279	3,556
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-21	-35	2	6	-18	-13	-13	14
Percent	-0.3	-1.2	0.6	1.2	-6.0	-2.5	-1.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	-49	-57	-3	36	-6	-2	-82	8
Percent	-0.7	-1.9	-0.8	7.4	-2.2	-0.4	-6.0	0.2
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAx	YCBa	YCBd	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	10,920	4,904	280	808	1,314	1,358	1,144	6,016
1995	10,945	4,924	291	783	1,295	1,392	1,163	6,021
1996	10,873	4,855	301	719	1,264	1,377	1,195	6,017
1997	10,796	4,815	279	713	1,204	1,391	1,228	5,981
1998	10,825	4,802	287	712	1,178	1,386	1,238	6,024
1999	10,727	4,727	289	716	1,089	1,375	1,248	6,000
2000	10,675	4,682	280	710	1,072	1,384	1,236	5,994
2001	10,725	4,733	319	729	1,060	1,375	1,250	5,992
2002	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
3-month averages								
May-Jul 2002	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
May-Jul	10,737	4,750	336	766	1,028	1,444	1,175	5,988
Changes								
Over last 3 months	17	13	11	-2	-1	29	-24	4
Percent	0.2	0.3	3.5	-0.3	-0.1	2.0	-2.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	24	1	-1	32	-2	35	-63	23
Percent	0.2	0.0	-0.4	4.4	-0.2	2.5	-5.1	0.4

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	LWFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	37.4	21.5	43.8	23.9	17.2	15.0	31.5	92.1
	1995	37.6	21.8	44.1	24.2	17.2	15.2	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.5	21.6	42.0	23.1	17.3	15.2	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.4	21.6	40.5	23.5	16.6	15.6	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.6	21.8	41.3	24.5	16.4	15.8	31.3	92.3
	1999	37.2	21.4	41.3	24.6	15.9	15.2	30.7	91.9
	2000	37.0	21.1	40.9	24.1	15.6	15.0	30.3	91.8
	2001	37.3	21.5	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.1	29.8	91.9
	2002	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	36.9	21.3	45.6	25.5	16.6	15.2	27.5	90.9
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	-1.9	-0.4
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	27.4	14.5	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
	1995	27.8	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	28.0	15.1	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	28.3	15.3	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.8	15.8	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	28.5	15.6	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	28.5	15.4	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	29.1	16.0	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	2002	29.2	16.2	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	28.9	15.8	46.0	20.8	7.3	7.9	25.0	91.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	1.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.9
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.8	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.8	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.8	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	2002	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	3-month averages								
	May-Jul 2002	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
	May-Jul	44.4	27.0	45.3	30.2	25.5	22.3	31.0	90.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.4	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.7	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	-1.9	-0.1

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

May to July 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	827	345	482	653	253	401	173	92	81	694	108	586
	18-24	3,775	3,146	629	3,358	2,813	545	417	334	83	1,294	535	759
	All under 25	4,601	3,490	1,111	4,011	3,065	946	590	426	164	1,988	643	1,345
Male	16-17	420	210	209	323	153	170	97	58	39	358	54	304
	18-24	2,006	1,724	282	1,762	1,524	238	243	202	41	527	133	394
	All under 25	2,426	1,934	491	2,085	1,677	408	341	260	81	885	188	698
Female	16-17	407	134	273	331	100	231	76	35	41	336	54	282
	18-24	1,769	1,422	347	1,595	1,289	307	173	132	42	766	401	365
	All under 25	2,176	1,556	620	1,926	1,389	538	250	166	83	1,102	455	647
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	54.4	76.1	45.1	43.0	55.8	37.5	21.0	26.8	16.8	45.6	23.9	54.9
	18-24	74.5	85.5	45.3	66.3	76.4	39.3	11.0	10.6	13.2	25.5	14.5	54.7
	All under 25	69.8	84.4	45.2	60.9	74.2	38.5	12.8	12.2	14.8	30.2	15.6	54.8
Male	16-17	54.0	79.6	40.8	41.5	57.8	33.1	23.1	27.4	18.8	46.0	20.4	59.2
	18-24	79.2	92.8	41.7	69.6	82.0	35.3	12.1	11.7	14.7	20.8	7.2	58.3
	All under 25	73.3	91.2	41.3	63.0	79.0	34.3	14.0	13.4	16.4	26.7	8.8	58.7
Female	16-17	54.7	71.3	49.1	44.5	53.1	41.6	18.7	25.9	15.2	45.3	28.7	50.9
	18-24	69.8	78.0	48.8	62.9	70.7	43.1	9.8	9.3	12.0	30.2	22.0	51.2
	All under 25	66.4	77.4	48.9	58.8	69.0	42.4	11.5	10.7	13.4	33.6	22.6	51.1
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-11	1	-11	-8	7	-14	-3	-4	0	13	17	-4
	18-24	23	31	-8	6	29	-23	17	3	14	4	-1	6
	All under 25	12	32	-20	-1	36	-37	14	0	14	18	16	2
Male	16-17	-1	3	-4	5	6	-1	-6	-4	-2	2	7	-5
	18-24	7	20	-13	8	28	-19	-1	-5	4	6	0	6
	All under 25	6	23	-17	13	33	-20	-7	-9	2	9	7	1
Female	16-17	-10	-2	-8	-12	1	-13	3	0	2	11	10	1
	18-24	16	11	5	-2	1	-3	18	8	10	-2	-1	-1
	All under 25	6	9	-3	-15	2	-17	21	9	12	9	9	0
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	-0.8	-3.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.4
	18-24	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	-1.6	0.4	0.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.5
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Male	16-17	-0.2	-2.1	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.4	-1.4	-2.3	-0.6	0.2	2.1	0.0
	18-24	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	0.0	0.6	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4	2.0	0.1	-0.1	1.5
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.9
Female	16-17	-1.4	-4.3	-0.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	4.3	0.8
	18-24	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.9	0.5	2.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-1.3	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

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		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995	} Annual averages	100.0				100.0			
1996		103.6				103.0			
1997		108.0				105.3			
1998		113.5				108.6			
1999		119.0				113.0			
2000		124.4				117.3			
2001	}	129.8				123.3			
2002		134.5				128.6			
2001	Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.2	5.8	5.6
	Aug	127.8	130.5	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9	5.7
	Sep	127.6	130.9	4.4	4.4	124.5	124.7	5.6	5.8
	Oct	128.2	131.3	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.2	5.6	5.7
	Nov	128.6	131.3	3.6	4.1	124.2	125.2	4.9	5.4
	Dec	134.1	131.7	2.3	3.4	126.4	125.6	4.9	5.1
2002	Jan	132.4	132.3	3.0	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.6	4.8
	Feb	137.8	133.9	3.1	2.8	124.4	126.1	4.8	4.8
	Mar	138.8	132.5	2.9	3.0	124.9	126.8	4.3	4.6
	Apr	133.4	134.0	4.1	3.4	127.7	127.3	3.4	4.2
	May	132.5	134.0	3.9	3.6	128.0	127.9	3.6	3.8
	Jun	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	128.8	128.1	3.5	3.5
	Jul	133.9	134.6	3.9	3.9	129.4	128.9	3.8	3.7
	Aug	132.2	135.2	3.6	3.7	128.5	128.4	3.0	3.4
	Sep	132.2	135.7	3.7	3.7	129.1	129.5	3.9	3.6
	Oct	133.5	136.1	3.7	3.7	131.6	130.4	4.1	3.7
	Nov	134.5	136.5	4.0	3.8	132.9	131.3	4.8	4.3
	Dec	138.4	136.1	3.4	3.7	132.8	131.8	4.9	4.6
2003	Jan	136.6	136.7	3.3	3.6	130.9	132.2	5.1	5.0
	Feb	141.6	137.3	2.5	3.1	131.0	132.7	5.2	5.1
	Mar	145.3	138.4	4.4	3.4	131.6	133.2	5.0	5.1
	Apr	136.8	137.7	2.7	3.2	134.5	133.8	5.1	5.1
	May	136.8	138.4	3.3	3.5	134.3	133.8	4.6	4.9
	Jun R	138.3	138.8	3.2	3.1	135.8	135.0	5.4	5.1
	Jul P	139.1	139.6	3.7	3.4	136.7	135.6	5.2	5.1
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.5 A	± 0.4 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services				
Private sector									
Actual					Seasonally adjusted				
					Per cent change over previous 12 months				
					Monthly rate				
Headline rate ^a					Headline rate ^a				
1995=100									
LNKX					LNKY				
LNKZ					LNND				
JJGF					JJGH				
JJGI					JJGJ				
1995	Annual averages	100.0			100.0				
1996		103.7			103.5				
1997		108.7			108.8				
1998		114.7			115.2				
1999		120.4			121.4				
2000		126.1			127.2				
2001		131.5			132.4				
2002		135.9			136.8				
2001	Jul	129.9	131.1	4.1	4.5	130.0	131.8	3.7	4.2
	Aug	128.4	131.9	4.0	4.3	128.6	132.7	3.4	3.9
	Sep	128.4	132.5	4.1	4.1	128.2	133.4	3.9	3.7
	Oct	129.1	132.9	4.0	4.0	129.1	134.0	3.9	3.7
	Nov	129.7	132.8	3.4	3.8	129.6	133.7	3.3	3.7
	Dec	136.0	133.1	1.8	3.1	137.3	134.1	1.4	2.9
2002	Jan	134.3	133.9	2.7	2.6	136.3	134.9	2.4	2.4
	Feb	141.2	135.9	2.9	2.5	145.6	137.8	2.8	2.2
	Mar	142.3	134.0	2.6	2.8	144.1	134.4	2.0	2.4
	Apr	134.8	135.8	4.2	3.2	135.2	136.8	4.4	3.0
	May	133.7	135.6	4.0	3.6	134.0	136.6	4.2	3.5
	Jun	135.4	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.1	137.1	4.0	4.2
	Jul	135.0	136.1	3.8	3.9	135.2	137.0	4.0	4.1
	Aug	133.1	136.8	3.7	3.9	133.4	137.8	3.8	3.9
	Sep	133.0	137.3	3.6	3.7	132.9	138.4	3.7	3.8
	Oct	133.9	137.6	3.5	3.6	133.9	138.6	3.5	3.6
	Nov	134.9	137.9	3.8	3.7	134.8	138.8	3.8	3.6
	Dec	139.8	137.1	3.0	3.4	140.2	137.4	2.4	3.2
2003	Jan	138.1	137.8	2.9	3.2	139.4	138.1	2.4	2.9
	Feb	144.2	138.5	1.9	2.6	147.5	139.0	0.9	1.9
	Mar	148.7	139.7	4.3	3.0	149.5	139.5	3.8	2.4
	Apr	137.4	138.6	2.1	2.8	137.7	139.5	1.9	2.2
	May	137.5	139.5	2.9	3.1	138.1	140.6	3.0	2.9
	Jun R	139.0	139.7	2.7	2.6	139.7	140.8	2.6	2.5
	Jul P	139.7	140.6	3.3	3.0	140.3	141.8	3.5	3.1
Sampling variability ^b			± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A				± 2.2 B	± 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)	Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998)	averages	113.4				113.7			
1999)		117.8				118.3			
2000)		122.9				123.8			
2001)		128.0				129.1			
2002)		132.6				133.6			
2001 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	3.2	132.8	133.3	3.5	3.2
Jun		132.3	132.7	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		135.7	136.4	3.2	4.1	136.9	137.5	3.2	4.1
Jun R		136.3	136.7	3.0	3.0	136.7	137.7	3.0	2.9
Jul P		137.1	137.0	3.1	3.1	138.4	138.2	3.1	3.1
Sampling variability ^b				± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 1.7 A	± 1.6 A

SIC 1992					Services (Divisions 50-93)				
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMX	LNNH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995)		100.0							
1996)		103.3							
1997)	Annual	107.9							
1998)	averages	113.4							
1999)		119.2							
2000)		124.5							
2001)		130.0							
2002)		134.6							
2001 Jul		128.7	129.6	4.2	4.5				
Aug		127.7	130.6	4.0	4.3				
Sep		127.2	131.1	4.3	4.2				
Oct		127.8	131.6	4.3	4.2				
Nov		128.1	131.4	3.7	4.1				
Dec		134.3	131.9	2.2	3.4				
2002 Jan		133.1	132.5	2.9	2.9				
Feb		139.9	134.6	3.1	2.7				
Mar		138.9	132.3	2.5	2.8				
Apr		133.2	134.2	4.1	3.3				
May		132.4	134.2	4.1	3.6				
June		134.1	134.7	3.9	4.1				
Jul		133.6	134.8	4.0	4.0				
Aug		132.1	135.3	3.6	3.8				
Sep		131.9	136.0	3.7	3.8				
Oct		133.3	136.4	3.6	3.7				
Nov		134.3	136.8	4.1	3.8				
Dec		138.2	135.9	3.1	3.6				
2003 Jan		137.1	136.6	3.1	3.4				
Feb		143.1	137.3	2.0	2.7				
Mar		144.8	137.8	4.1	3.1				
Apr		136.8	137.9	2.8	3.0				
May		137.0	138.8	3.4	3.5				
Jun R		138.6	139.2	3.4	3.2				
Jul P		139.3	140.2	4.0	3.6				
Sampling variability ^b				± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A				

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manu- facturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000)	Annual	104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
	Averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
	2002)	117.4	110.1	113.2	108.4	112.7	108.5	114.6	114.1	102.6	116.9
2000	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	104.5	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.5	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	101.8	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.7	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.0	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	102.6	116.0
	Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.4	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.2	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	100.8	116.9
	Jun	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	102.5	117.8
	Jul	114.8	110.2	112.5	111.3	114.1	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.2	118.3
	Aug	119.6	111.1	113.8	108.1	112.8	107.7	114.9	114.0	103.0	115.7
	Sep	124.4	111.6	113.7	109.6	114.0	108.9	114.6	114.9	104.1	117.4
	Oct	118.6	110.1	114.4	110.9	113.6	109.9	115.6	115.8	103.5	117.7
	Nov	120.7	110.6	115.2	109.8	112.9	109.8	116.1	116.3	103.7	118.4
	Dec	123.7	115.4	117.1	110.8	115.5	109.9	116.8	115.9	102.9	118.1
2003	Jan	119.6	114.4	115.0	110.4	113.3	110.0	116.2	115.0	102.5	117.7
	Feb	123.1	111.9	115.1	109.5	113.8	111.7	116.5	115.8	102.9	118.8
	Mar	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	120.5	115.8	118.4	111.4	115.8	113.1	118.8	116.3	106.2	118.4
	Jun R	121.5	115.0	116.9	112.9	117.5	112.7	118.9	117.1	104.6	120.6
Jul P		123.7	117.9	116.8	115.4	117.0	113.4	118.9	117.1	106.5	120.6
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.1	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.5	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.2	3.9
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.9
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	4.5
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	5.0
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	-0.3	4.4
	Jun	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.0	3.7
	Jul	5.9	2.7	3.8	6.4	3.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	0.9	3.7
	Aug	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	4.4	4.1	-1.5	4.0
	Sep	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.6	3.9	2.6	3.5
	Oct	3.3	1.5	5.1	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.8
	Nov	5.6	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	1.3	3.0
	Dec	8.4	7.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	-1.7	3.6
2003	Jan	6.7	6.5	4.2	5.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	3.2
	Feb	9.4	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.6	3.8	0.3	2.4
	Mar	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	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.2	2.4	4.4	3.8	1.2	5.4	1.3
	Jun R	5.5	3.4	2.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3
Jul P		7.8	7.0	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.2	1.9
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)	
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4	2000	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
113.5	114.3	121.8	116.1	117.6	118.2	117.1	118.3	124.9	112.5		Jun R
113.3	114.9	123.9	116.1	117.4	118.5	117.5	119.5	127.7	113.5		Jul P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4	2001	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
3.7	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	1.7	4.3	6.2	4.5	0.2		Jun R
3.5	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	2.1	4.7	6.8	5.7	0.8		Jul 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	Engineering 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)	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	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	117.1	117.3	113.6	110.4	120.1	110.9	118.7	113.1	103.5	115.3
	Jun R	118.3	116.3	113.0	110.5	121.1	110.5	118.0	113.7	118.1	118.3
Jul P		120.9	117.7	115.1	113.7	121.4	115.1	118.6	114.3	104.2	119.1
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	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	4.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	0.3	3.6	0.3
	Jun R	5.4	1.4	1.9	1.2	5.4	3.5	3.8	1.4	7.1	1.5
Jul P		8.6	5.5	4.5	2.9	2.9	4.6	3.6	1.4	2.3	1.7
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		
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	2000	Jul Aug Sep
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9		
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2		
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0		Oct Nov Dec
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1		
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.1	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8		
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001	Jan Feb Mar
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.8	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5		
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5		
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0		Apr May Jun
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.4	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5		
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.7	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1		Jul Aug Sep
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.5	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2		
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7		
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	107.0	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5		Oct Nov Dec
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.3	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4		
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.6	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7		
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002	Jan Feb Mar
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	174.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		
120.0	110.3	118.6	111.5	146.6	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9		
106.3	110.9	117.9	110.4	111.7	110.5	111.9	110.3	118.5	110.8		Apr May Jun
108.1	110.0	120.6	111.8	100.2	111.1	111.2	110.5	118.4	111.1		
106.4	114.6	120.2	116.5	100.0	112.7	111.9	111.2	119.6	112.6		
106.5	110.2	121.6	110.5	104.6	111.9	111.8	111.8	120.9	114.1		Jul Aug Sep
105.5	110.7	122.2	109.3	98.8	109.3	111.2	113.4	119.2	112.8		
104.0	111.0	119.0	110.7	97.9	109.6	111.6	113.6	119.5	109.9		
107.5	109.2	120.5	110.9	98.6	110.3	115.5	115.7	120.4	113.3		Oct Nov Dec
107.7	108.4	123.6	111.7	100.7	110.8	118.9	115.6	120.8	115.7		
112.5	107.9	126.4	115.0	123.9	112.8	114.0	115.1	122.1	119.2		
110.1	109.7	122.1	111.4	124.2	111.8	113.6	114.0	122.5	118.3	2003	Jan Feb Mar
110.8	111.9	123.5	110.2	171.3	114.8	114.9	114.2	120.9	114.8		
125.0	114.7	123.3	116.1	158.1	116.5	115.8	114.4	122.0	116.6		
111.2	112.8	124.4	112.3	112.0	110.3	116.5	117.7	123.8	115.4		Apr May Jun R
111.7	114.6	126.2	114.5	103.4	112.5	116.7	116.8	124.0	115.7		
114.2	115.1	124.3	122.0	101.5	114.0	116.4	118.0	125.1	116.1		
112.9	115.0	126.9	115.5	107.4	114.2	116.9	119.2	127.9	118.5	Jul P	
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1	2001	Jul Aug Sep
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1		
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1		Oct Nov Dec
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan Feb Mar
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-2.8	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	-2.5	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5		Apr May Jun
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6		Jul Aug Sep
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7		Oct Nov Dec
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.4	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.8	1.0	2.5	5.7	7.3	4.9		
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.2	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2	2003	Jan Feb Mar
2.6	3.5	6.4	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.2	-0.1		
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.5	5.9	6.3	1.4		
4.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	4.2	6.8	4.5	4.2		Apr May Jun R
3.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1		
7.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	1.5	1.1	4.0	6.1	4.5	3.1		
6.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.7	2.1	4.6	6.7	5.8	3.8	Jul 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	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	136.8	3.3	3.6	-0.3	134.3	4.9	5.2	-0.3
	Jun R	138.3	3.2	3.3	-0.1	135.8	5.4	5.0	0.4
	Jul P	139.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	136.7	5.6	5.8	-0.2

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^a

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
2000	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	137.5	2.9	3.2	-0.3	138.1	3.0	3.4	-0.4
	Jun R	139.0	2.7	2.9	-0.2	139.7	2.6	2.8	-0.2
	Jul P	139.7	3.5	3.2	0.3	140.3	3.8	3.4	0.4

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 (%)		
				Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100			LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
2000	Jul		123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug		120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep		121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct		122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov		124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec		128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan		125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb		127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar		131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr		128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May		127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun		127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul		128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug		126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep		126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct		127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4
	Nov		128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1
	Dec		131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5
2002	Jan		129.1	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7
	Feb		130.5	2.0	3.6	-1.6	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1
	Mar		136.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4
	Apr		132.3	3.3	3.7	-0.4	133.4	3.4	3.8	-0.4
	May		131.6	3.4	3.7	-0.3	132.8	3.4	3.9	-0.5
	Jun		132.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	132.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1
	Jul		133.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	134.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3
	Aug		131.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	132.2	3.7	3.8	-0.1
	Sep		131.3	3.5	3.7	-0.2	132.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3
	Oct		132.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	133.8	3.8	4.1	-0.3
	Nov		133.4	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
2003	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		135.7	3.1	3.3	-0.2	136.9	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jun R		136.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	136.7	2.9	3.0	-0.1
	Jul P		137.1	3.1	2.9	0.2	138.4	3.1	2.8	0.3
Services (Divisions 50-93)										
			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)						
				Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect				
			LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
2000	Jul		123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7				
	Aug		122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2				
	Sep		122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3				
	Oct		122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8				
	Nov		123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9				
	Dec		131.8	5.3	4.7	0.6				
2001	Jan		129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2				
	Feb		136.0	7.5	4.0	3.5				
	Mar		135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8				
	Apr		128.2	4.7	5.5	-0.8				
	May		127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0				
	Jun		129.3	4.7	5.2	-0.5				
	Jul		128.7	4.1	5.3	-1.2				
	Aug		127.7	4.0	5.3	-1.3				
	Sep		127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8				
	Oct		127.8	4.5	5.1	-0.6				
	Nov		128.1	3.9	4.8	-0.9				
	Dec		134.3	1.9	4.5	-2.6				
2002	Jan		133.1	2.8	4.3	-1.5				
	Feb		139.9	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				
	Nov		134.3	4.8	4.7	0.1				
	Dec		138.2	2.9	4.0	-1.1				
2003	Jan		137.1	3.0	4.1	-1.1				
	Feb		143.1	2.3	3.8	-1.5				
	Mar		144.8	4.2	3.7	0.5				
	Apr		136.8	2.7	3.6	-0.9				
	May		137.0	3.5	3.9	-0.4				
	Jun R		138.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1				
	Jul P		139.3	4.3	4.0	0.3				

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1993	94.2	-0.3	99.6	0.2
	1994	95.0	0.9	98.5	-1.2
	1995	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.5
	1996	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3
	1997	108.0	2.9	104.5	3.1
	1998	111.7	3.4	107.6	2.9
	1999	112.3	0.5	110.6	2.8
	2000	111.3	-0.9	113.2	2.4
	2001	113.6	2.1	117.8	4.1
	2002	116.3	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	114.8	-2.2	..	..
	2001 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	115.8	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	116.3	-0.2		
	Feb	116.4	0.7		
	Mar	119.3	3.0		
	Apr P	114.4	-1.4		
	May P	115.4	0.3		
	Jun P	114.7	-5.3		
	Jul P	114.1	-1.5		
Three months ending	2001 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	116.4	0.1		
	Feb	116.5	0.2		
	Mar	117.3	1.1		
	Apr P	116.7	0.7		
	May P	116.4	0.6		
	Jun P	114.8	-2.2		
	Jul P	114.7	-2.2		

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	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	125.0
2001 Q4	130.2	117.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.0	..	141.1	117.7	104.6	122.1	124.6	125.5	126.0
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	127.0
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	128.0
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	129.0
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	130.0
2003 Q1	137.9	121.0	116.4	135.4	127.6	..	..	150.1	121.5	106.3	126.8	134.4	130.8	131.0
2003 Q2	138.0	122.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.2	..	..	..	132.0
2003 Q3	138.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	129.0
2002 Sep	134.6	121.0	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.4	106.7	125.7	..	129.1	129.0
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	..	129.7	130.0
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	131.0
2003 Mar	140.4	121.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.5	126.8	..	131.3	131.0
2003 Apr	136.4	..	116.8	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.2	..	..	133.1	131.0
2003 May	137.5	..	119.0	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.3	..	..	134.5	132.0
2003 Jun R	137.7	122.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.2	..	..	..	132.0
2003 Jul P	138.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	3
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	3	2	3
2003 Q2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
2003 Q3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
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	2
2002 Sep	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	3	2
2002 Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
2002 Nov	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	2
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	2
2003 Mar	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	2
2003 Apr	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2
2003 May	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
2003 Jun R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
2003 Jul P	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	DDAH	DDAI
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)		1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.9	2.1
2000)		1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,088.4	..	..	..	831.6	256.8	3.6	5.1	1.8
2001)		983.0	746.8	236.2	3.2	4.6	1.7	970.1	..	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.6
2002)		958.8	723.8	235.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	946.8	..	..	..	717.2	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001	Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	950.8	-1.2	-8.7	-8.7	725.5	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	947.0	-3.8	-5.3	-5.3	721.7	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.7	7.7	0.9	0.9	726.2	228.5	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.0	4.3	1.6	960.3	5.6	3.2	3.2	729.0	231.3	3.2	4.5	1.6
2002	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4	6.4	733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2	0.2	724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4	-3.4	721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2	-6.2	719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2	-0.2	723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1	0.1	719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1	-2.1	718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6	-2.6	715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4	-2.4	715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1	-2.1	712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4	-1.4	710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003	Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2	-3.2	705.3	228.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3	-3.3	702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Feb 13	1,012.8	763.9	248.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	938.1	5.7	-0.2	-0.2	706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Mar 13	992.3	747.9	244.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	705.7	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Apr 10	966.1	726.4	239.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	941.1	2.1	2.9	2.9	706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
	May 8	957.8	720.9	236.9	3.1	4.4	1.7	950.3	9.2	4.1	4.1	713.8	236.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
	Jun 12	939.2	705.3	233.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	948.0	-2.3	3.0	3.0	712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7
	Jul 10 R	946.3	701.4	244.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	937.7	-10.3	-1.1	-1.1	704.3	233.4	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Aug 14 P	948.6	696.9	251.6	3.1	4.3	1.8	930.8	-6.9	-6.5	-6.5	698.5	232.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DDAJ		
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)		1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.8	2.1
2000)		1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.3	..	..	..	799.6	246.8	3.5	5.0	1.8
2001)		943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.1	4.5	1.6
2002)		922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	910.4	..	..	..	689.4	221.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002	Aug 8	924.4	687.1	237.3	3.1	4.3	1.7	907.5	-4.8	-2.0	-2.0	687.9	219.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Sep 12	899.5	670.3	229.2	3.0	4.2	1.7	909.3	1.8	-1.9	-1.9	688.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Oct 10	872.9	653.8	219.1	2.9	4.1	1.6	907.0	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	685.9	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Nov 14	872.1	657.3	214.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	903.5	-3.5	-1.3	-1.3	683.2	220.3	3.0	4.3	1.6
2003	Dec 12	885.4	671.1	214.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	899.8	-3.7	-3.2	-3.2	678.4	221.4	3.0	4.3	1.6
	Jan 9	962.5	728.1	234.5	3.2	4.6	1.7	897.4	-2.4	-3.2	-3.2	675.9	221.5	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Feb 13	977.7	736.5	241.1	3.3	4.6	1.8	903.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	679.6	223.8	3.0	4.3	1.6
	Mar 13	957.7	721.0	236.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	904.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	679.4	225.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Apr 10	932.4	700.2	232.1	3.1	4.4	1.7	906.7	2.3	3.1	3.1	680.2	226.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
	May 8	924.0	694.6	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	915.2	8.5	3.9	3.9	687.1	228.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Jun 12	904.7	679.0	225.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	913.1	-2.1	2.9	2.9	685.8	227.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Jul 10 R	910.0	674.7	235.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	903.8	-9.3	-1.0	-1.0	678.4	225.4	3.0	4.3	1.6
	Aug 14 P	911.3	669.8	241.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	896.5	-7.3	-6.2	-6.2	672.2	224.3	3.0	4.2	1.6
North East		DDCF			DDPA			DDPG				DDPI	DDPW	DDPD	DDPJ	DDPL
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)		81.0	64.4	16.6	7.2	10.6	3.2	79.9	..	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.1	10.5	3.1
2000)		73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.4	2.8	72.2	..	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.3	2.7
2001)		63.9	50.9	12.9	5.8	8.8	2.5	62.8	..	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.7	8.7	2.4
2002)		59.0	46.6	12.4	5.3	7.8	2.4	58.0	..	..	..	46.0	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
2002	Aug 8	57.8	44.7	13.1	5.2	7.5	2.6	57.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	45.8	11.9	5.2	7.7	2.3
	Sep 12	55.6	43.0	12.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	57.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	45.2	11.9	5.2	7.6	2.3
	Oct 10	53.5	41.7	11.8	4.8	7.0	2.3	56.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	44.2	11.9	5.1	7.4	2.3
	Nov 14	53.7	42.4	11.3	4.8	7.1	2.2	55.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	43.5	11.7	5.0	7.3	2.3
2003	Dec 12	54.6	43.2	11.3	4.9	7.3	2.2	54.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	42.9	11.9	4.9	7.2	2.3
	Jan 9	60.3	47.7	12.6	5.4	8.0	2.5	54.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	42.8	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3
	Feb 13	59.6	46.9	12.7	5.4	7.9	2.5	54.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	42.6	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3
	Mar 13	57.9	45.4	12.5	5.2	7.6	2.4	54.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	42.3	11.7	4.9	7.1	2.3
	Apr 10	56.1	43.8	12.2	5.1	7.4	2.4	53.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	42.1	11.6	4.9	7.1	2.3
	May 8	55.5	43.7	11.8	5.0	7.3	2.3	54.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	42.7	11.6	4.8	7.2	2.3
	Jun 12	52.8	41.2	11.6	4.8	6.9	2.3	53.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	41.7	11.4	4.8	7.0	2.2
	Jul 10 R	52														

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

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						
Government Office Regions																								
Yorkshire and the Humber		BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI		ZMPZ	ZMQB							
1998) Annual averages		134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.8	2.7	133.2	..	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.8	2.6					
1999) Annual averages		124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.2	2.6	123.0	..	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5					
2000)		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	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	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 R	84.4	63.5	20.9	3.5	4.9	1.9	84.0	-1.6	-0.2		64.1	19.9	3.5	5.0	1.8								
	Aug14P	84.2	62.8	21.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	83.0	-1.0	-1.0		63.3	19.7	3.4	4.9	1.8								
East Midlands		BCKC			DPAN			DPAY				ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ		ZMPB	ZMPD							
1998) Annual averages		81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.7	2.1	80.3	..	..	..	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.7	2.0					
1999) Annual averages		77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	76.2	..	..	..	57.9	18.3	3.7	5.2	1.9					
2000)		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	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	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 R	59.9	43.8	16.2	2.9	4.1	1.7	59.7	-0.4	0.3		44.1	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6								
	Aug14P	60.3	43.7	16.6	3.0	4.1	1.7	59.5	-0.2	-0.1		43.9	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6								
West Midlands		BCKG			DPAR			DPBC				ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN		ZMPF	ZMPH							
1998) Annual averages		123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.2	2.5	122.5	..	..	..	92.8	29.6	4.5	6.2	2.5					
1999) Annual averages		120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..	..	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.3	2.3					
2000)		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	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	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 R	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								
	Aug14P	97.5	72.8	24.7	3.7	5.1	2.0	94.6	-0.3	-0.5		71.8	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9								
East		DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP		ZMOL	ZMON							
1998) Annual averages		85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.2	..	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.3	4.5	1.8					
1999) Annual averages		77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.6	76.5	..	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6					
2000)		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	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								

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	Female			
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)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2	
2001)		155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	
2002)		167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	
2002	Aug 8	169.1	121.2	47.9	3.6	4.7	2.3	166.8	-0.4	0.3	120.8	46.0	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Sep 12	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.2	0.4	0.2	121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Oct 10	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.5	0.3	0.1	121.2	46.3	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Nov 14	165.8	119.4	46.4	3.6	4.6	2.2	167.3	-0.2	0.2	121.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	
2003	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	
	Jan 9	170.4	123.3	47.1	3.7	4.8	2.3	168.0	0.5	0.2	121.2	46.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Feb 13	174.2	125.7	48.6	3.7	4.9	2.3	169.9	1.9	0.9	122.4	47.5	3.6	4.8	2.3	
	Mar 13	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	
	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	
	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	
	Jun 12	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 R	172.8	123.2	49.6	3.7	4.8	2.4	171.8	-1.1	-0.2	123.0	48.8	3.7	4.8	2.3	
Aug 14 P		173.2	122.4	50.9	3.7	4.8	2.4	171.1	-0.7	-0.7	122.2	48.9	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)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	
2001)		67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	
2002)		72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..	53.2	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	
2002	Aug 8	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	71.9	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Sep 12	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.3	0.4	0.2	54.1	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Oct 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.2	-0.1	0.1	53.9	18.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Nov 14	70.5	52.3	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.3	0.2	54.1	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	
2003	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	
	Jan 9	78.1	58.4	19.6	1.8	2.5	1.0	72.4	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.6	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Feb 13	81.0	60.2	20.7	1.9	2.6	1.0	73.9	1.5	0.5	54.9	19.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	
	Mar 13	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	
	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	
	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	
	Jun 12	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 R	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	
Aug 14 P		75.9	55.3	20.6	1.8	2.4	1.0	76.0	-0.3	-0.2	56.4	19.6	1.8	2.4	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)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	
2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	61.8	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	
2001)		53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	3.0	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.1	
2002)		50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.1	..	..	37.1	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1	
2002	Aug 8	49.4	35.8	13.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	50.1	-0.2	-0.2	36.9	13.2	2.0	2.7	1.1	
	Sep 12	47.9	34.7	13.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	49.6	-0.5	-0.4	36.5	13.1	1.9	2.7	1.1	
	Oct 10	47.1	34.4	12.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	49.5	-0.1	-0.3	36.5	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.1	
	Nov 14	47.4	34.8	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.8	-0.7	-0.4	36.0	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	
2003	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	
	Jan 9	54.1	39.7	14.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.2	-0.2	-0.4	35.5	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Feb 13	55.3	40.6	14.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	48.6	0.4	-0.1	35.7	12.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Mar 13	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	
	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	
	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	
	Jun 12	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 R	47.6	34.9	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	49.2	-0.7	0.1	36.3	12.9	1.9	2.7	1.1	
Aug 14 P		47.7	34.6	13.1	1.9	2.5	1.1	48.5	-0.7	-0.4	35.8	12.7	1.9	2.6	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)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001)		783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.3	1.6	
2002)		770.1	578.5	191.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	761.3	..	..	573.7	187.6	3.0	4.1	1.6	
2002	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
2003	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	Jun 12	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 R	760.5	562.1	198.4	3.0	4.1	1.7	759.2	-7.5	-0.8	566.9	192.3	3.0	4.1	1.6	
Aug 14 P		762.5	558.1	204.3	3.0	4.0	1.7	753.6	-5.6	-5.1	562.1	191.5	2.9	4.1	1.6	

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

F.1

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
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 Aug 8	47.2	35.7	11.5	3.7	5.3	1.9	46.7	-0.2	-0.2	36.2	10.5	3.6	5.4	1.7	
Sep 12	46.4	35.2	11.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	47.1	0.4	0.0	36.3	10.8	3.7	5.4	1.8	
Oct 10	44.4	33.9	10.5	3.4	5.0	1.7	46.7	-0.4	-0.1	35.9	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	
Nov 14	44.8	34.3	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	46.4	-0.3	-0.1	35.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	
Dec 12	45.5	35.0	10.5	3.5	5.2	1.7	45.9	-0.5	-0.4	35.0	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	
2003 Jan 9	50.5	38.8	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.8	-0.1	-0.3	35.0	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
Feb 13	50.6	38.8	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.6	-0.2	-0.3	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.8	
Mar 13	49.0	37.6	11.4	3.8	5.6	1.9	45.6	0.0	-0.1	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	
Apr 10	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	43.6	33.4	10.2	3.4	4.9	1.7	45.8	0.1	0.1	35.0	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
Jul 10 R	44.5	33.5	11.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	45.0	-0.8	-0.2	34.4	10.6	3.5	5.1	1.7	
Aug 14 P	44.6	33.3	11.4	3.5	4.9	1.9	44.3	-0.7	-0.5	33.8	10.5	3.4	5.0	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 Aug 8	106.9	80.7	26.1	4.1	5.8	2.1	101.1	-0.4	-0.5	78.6	22.5	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Sep 12	98.1	75.0	23.1	3.7	5.4	1.8	101.3	0.2	-0.4	78.5	22.8	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Oct 10	95.5	73.8	21.8	3.6	5.3	1.7	100.8	-0.5	-0.2	78.3	22.5	3.8	5.7	1.8	
Nov 14	96.6	75.0	21.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	100.6	-0.2	-0.2	78.1	22.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Dec 12	97.5	75.9	21.5	3.7	5.5	1.7	99.7	-0.9	-0.5	77.2	22.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	
2003 Jan 9	109.8	85.3	24.5	4.2	6.2	2.0	99.6	-0.1	-0.4	77.2	22.4	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Feb 13	110.7	85.4	25.2	4.2	6.2	2.0	99.7	0.1	-0.3	77.1	22.6	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Mar 13	107.2	82.5	24.6	4.1	6.0	2.0	99.1	-0.6	-0.2	76.5	22.6	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Apr 10	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	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 R	105.0	79.1	25.9	4.0	5.7	2.1	99.6	-1.1	0.0	77.1	22.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Aug 14 P	104.2	78.4	25.9	4.0	5.7	2.1	98.6	-1.0	-0.6	76.3	22.3	3.7	5.5	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 Aug 8	38.3	28.1	10.2	4.8	6.4	2.8	35.2	-1.0	-0.6	27.2	8.0	4.4	6.2	2.2	
Sep 12	36.7	27.3	9.4	4.6	6.2	2.6	35.3	0.1	-0.5	27.0	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Oct 10	34.4	26.1	8.3	4.3	5.9	2.3	35.2	-0.1	-0.3	26.9	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Nov 14	33.5	25.7	7.8	4.2	5.8	2.1	35.1	-0.1	0.0	26.8	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Dec 12	33.7	26.2	7.5	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	26.9	8.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	
2003 Jan 9	35.5	27.4	8.1	4.4	6.2	2.2	35.0	-0.3	-0.1	26.6	8.4	4.4	6.0	2.3	
Feb 13	35.2	27.4	7.8	4.4	6.2	2.2	34.7	-0.3	-0.1	26.5	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Mar 13	34.6	26.9	7.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	34.5	-0.2	-0.3	26.3	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Apr 10	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	6.0	2.3	
Jun 12	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 R	36.3	26.7	9.6	4.5	6.0	2.6	33.9	-1.0	-0.1	26.0	7.9	4.2	5.9	2.2	
Aug 14 P	37.2	27.2	10.1	4.6	6.1	2.8	34.3	0.4	-0.2	26.3	8.0	4.3	6.0	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	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC			GEZE				
2001	Aug	9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	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	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	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
2002	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
	Jan	10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	52.1	227.2	141.1	53.9	27.1	4.6	2.2	0.5	
2003	Dec	12	908.0	431.0	188.7	145.7	91.7	50.9	229.4	140.9	56.5	27.0	4.5	2.2	0.5	
	Jan	9	986.3	471.5	207.4	161.4	95.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	44.6	254.4	150.5	61.8	36.6	4.7	2.1	0.7	
Male	Aug	14	939.3	433.5	191.7	173.2	96.7	44.2	262.5	161.3	56.6	39.0	5.0	2.2	0.7	
	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL	GEZN			GEZP				
	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
2002	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
	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
2003	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
	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
	Aug	14	690.3	301.9	141.6	132.8	77.9	16.5	36.1	176.6	106.1	39.4	27.3	3.4	2.2	0.4
	Female			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW	GEZY			GEYU				
	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
2001	Sep	13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	68.4	40.9	17.7	8.1	1.5	2.5	0.2	
2003	Jan	9	239.8	124.0	53.2	35.8	18.2	11.1	8.5	75.8	45.2	19.0	9.9	1.6	2.3	0.2
	Feb	13	246.0	127.9	55.7	36.1	18.1	10.7	8.3	79.8	48.6	19.4	10.1	1.6	2.2	0.2
	Mar	13	241.6	122.7	55.3	37.5	18.0	10.8	8.2	78.3	46.7	19.0	10.9	1.5	2.2	0.2
	Apr	10	237.1	119.8	52.7	38.5	18.0	11.0	8.1	75.3	44.2	18.3	11.1	1.5	2.2	0.2
	May	8	234.1	112.4	55.6	39.8	18.3	11.3	8.1	73.3	40.3	19.9	11.5	1.5	2.4	0.2
	Jun	12	231.1	111.5	53.4	39.9	18.4	11.4	8.0	73.3	41.1	19.2	11.3	1.5	2.4	0.2
	Jul	10	242.1	123.1	53.5	39.0	18.6	11.0	8.0	81.6	50.1	18.7				

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	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
2002	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
	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
2003	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
	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
	Aug	14	510.5	211.2	105.2	106.2	69.3	17.2	18.7	154.1	52.6	27.3	27.0	22.3	30.6	24.8
Male	IACI				IACN			IACT	IACW			IADC			IADI	
2001	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
2002	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
	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
2003	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
	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
	Aug	14	394.6	155.3	81.2	85.0	57.3	18.5	15.7	112.6	35.9	19.5	19.9	17.2	33.1	20.0
Female	IACJ				IACO			IACU	IACX			IADD			IADJ	
2001	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
2002	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
	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
2003	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	4.7
	Jan	9	116.3	57.2	24.9	19.0	11.6	13.1								

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at August 14 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	7,006	8,273	2,073	17,708	3,191	2,579	802	6,823	5,325	8,992	2,486	16,995	2,796	3,325	1,207	7,497
Over 13 and up to 26	2,616	4,205	1,036	7,964	1,024	1,074	342	2,539	1,618	3,957	1,188	6,827	651	1,279	516	2,497
26 and up to 52	1,895	4,464	1,005	7,407	662	900	307	1,907	1,055	3,785	1,224	6,096	469	947	410	1,852
52 and up to 104	178	2,877	970	4,025	60	497	226	784	127	2,095	846	3,068	82	457	250	789
Over 104	10	747	1,580	2,337	2	122	243	367	28	510	822	1,360	16	117	219	352
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	17.6	38.3	16.1	1.3	12.0	24.4	9.3	1.9	13.5	25.4	12.9	2.4	9.4	18.0	8.8
All	11,705	20,566	6,664	39,441	4,939	5,172	1,920	12,420	8,153	19,339	6,566	34,346	4,014	6,125	2,602	12,987
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	14,574	18,888	4,017	38,084	7,062	5,993	1,856	15,437	82,666	125,048	29,083	239,971	43,182	45,112	13,782	104,799
Over 13 and up to 26	5,233	9,148	2,091	16,654	2,047	2,292	717	5,230	31,248	66,079	15,900	114,257	13,952	20,021	6,446	41,325
26 and up to 52	3,937	9,772	2,138	15,921	1,497	1,983	660	4,193	21,718	68,859	16,017	107,015	9,569	17,753	5,868	33,573
52 and up to 104	512	6,855	1,827	9,194	241	1,148	470	1,860	2,915	45,967	13,553	62,444	1,395	10,119	4,207	15,727
Over 104	68	2,446	2,275	4,789	47	341	425	813	358	13,347	15,227	28,932	236	2,653	3,719	6,608
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	19.7	33.2	16.5	2.6	12.7	21.7	9.7	2.4	18.6	32.1	16.5	2.4	13.4	23.3	11.1
All	24,324	47,109	12,348	84,642	10,894	11,757	4,128	27,533	138,905	319,300	89,780	552,619	68,334	95,658	34,022	202,032
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	10,663	14,566	3,303	28,975	5,181	4,641	1,448	11,623	6,288	7,442	1,712	15,639	3,081	2,499	808	6,538
Over 13 and up to 26	3,660	7,215	1,592	12,582	1,612	1,923	603	4,245	2,108	3,427	886	6,456	774	899	341	2,048
26 and up to 52	2,352	7,427	1,698	11,505	1,001	1,708	532	3,282	1,378	3,591	890	5,872	571	759	290	1,626
52 and up to 104	225	4,668	1,503	6,398	105	937	446	1,489	91	2,316	775	3,182	49	422	216	687
Over 104	36	778	1,893	2,707	25	167	409	601	16	908	966	1,890	15	149	215	379
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	15.7	34.0	14.6	1.6	11.8	24.9	9.8	1.1	18.2	33.3	15.4	1.4	12.1	23.0	9.5
All	16,936	34,654	9,989	62,167	7,924	9,376	3,438	21,240	9,881	17,684	5,229	33,039	4,490	4,728	1,870	11,278
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,660	9,548	2,513	18,987	3,497	3,644	1,346	8,689	12,738	18,470	4,368	36,719	6,104	5,997	1,657	14,667
Over 13 and up to 26	2,650	4,949	1,436	9,113	1,144	1,573	588	3,363	4,320	8,870	2,195	15,710	1,724	2,300	780	5,092
26 and up to 52	1,866	5,212	1,337	8,445	788	1,373	573	2,764	2,729	8,901	2,272	14,023	1,044	1,930	657	3,739
52 and up to 104	242	3,212	1,019	4,473	107	685	333	1,125	157	5,831	2,022	8,018	92	952	486	1,536
Over 104	18	932	1,203	2,153	12	145	338	495	15	1,065	2,222	3,302	16	146	445	607
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	17.4	29.6	15.3	2.1	11.2	21.1	9.9	0.9	16.0	32.4	14.6	1.2	9.7	23.1	8.4
All	11,436	23,853	7,508	43,171	5,548	7,420	3,178	16,436	19,959	43,137	13,079	77,772	8,980	11,325	4,025	25,641
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	11,315	15,162	3,941	30,759	5,706	5,018	1,672	12,688	101,692	150,960	35,163	292,329	52,367	53,608	16,247	126,004
Over 13 and up to 26	4,518	8,332	2,135	15,105	1,953	2,268	812	5,128	37,676	78,376	18,981	136,423	16,450	23,220	7,567	48,465
26 and up to 52	2,771	8,685	2,105	13,617	1,241	2,016	675	3,975	25,825	81,351	19,179	126,910	11,184	20,442	6,815	38,938
52 and up to 104	306	5,796	1,701	7,804	153	1,107	468	1,728	3,163	54,114	16,350	73,644	1,536	11,493	4,909	17,950
Over 104	39	2,431	2,062	4,532	31	395	506	932	389	15,320	18,415	34,124	267	2,948	4,379	7,594
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	20.4	31.5	17.2	2.0	13.9	23.6	10.9	2.1	18.3	32.2	16.2	2.2	12.9	23.3	10.7
All	18,949	40,406	11,944	71,817	9,084	10,804	4,133	24,451	168,745	380,121	108,088	663,430	81,804	111,711	39,917	238,951
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,756	10,383	2,874	19,244	3,320	3,951	1,397	8,891	4,401	4,387	737	9,568	2,836	2,221	475	5,567
Over 13 and up to 26	2,002	5,044	1,481	8,607	1,019	1,685	674	3,453	1,761	2,839	531	5,148	673	740	220	1,645
26 and up to 52	1,437	4,829	1,431	7,724	648	1,377	598	2,660	1,440	3,677	770	5,891	544	690	246	1,484
52 and up to 104	246	2,775	1,131	4,153	119	609	365	1,093	230	3,234	830	4,294	82	505	235	822
Over 104	30	558	928	1,516	20	105	258	383	18	342	1,629	1,989	5	60	404	469
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	14.1	26.2	13.7	2.7	9.2	18.9	9.0	3.2	24.7	54.7	23.4	2.1	13.4	40.4	12.9
All	9,471	23,589	7,845	41,244	5,126	7,727	3,292	16,480	7,850	14,479	4,497	26,890	4,140	4,216	1,580	9,987
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	14,135	25,439	3,938	43,954	8,578	10,791	2,262	22,054	106,093	155,347	35,900	301,897	55,203	55,829	16,722	131,571
Over 13 and up to 26	6,432	16,309	2,724	25,642	3,386	5,706	1,308	10,571	39,437	81,215	19,512	141,571	17,123	23,960	7,787	50,110
26 and up to 52	4,802	18,023	2,993	25,899	2,571	5,696	1,400	9,744	27,265	85,028	19,949	132,801	11,728	21,132	7,061	40,422
52 and up to 104	862	13,825	3,045	17,735	421	3,831	1,218	5,471	3,393	57,348	17,180	77,938	1,618	11,998	5,144	18,772
Over 104	106	4,257	3,295	7,658	62	1,073	1,031	2,166	407	15,662	20,044	36,113	272	3,008	4,783	8,063
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	23.2	39.6	21.0	3.2	18.1	31.2	15.3	2.2	18.5	33.1	16.5	2.2	12.9	23.9	10.8
All	26,337	77,853	15,995	120,888	15,018	27,097	7,219	50,006	176,595	394,600	112,585	690,320	85,944	115,927	41,497	248,938
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,232	13,797	3,938	25,265	3,851	5,170	1,792	11,097								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,519	6,920	2,217	11,763	1,116	2,221	886	4,299								
26 and up to 52	1,603	6,662	2,086	10,401	692	1,753	713	3,196								
52 and up to 104	217	3,864	1,511	5,594	107	848	431	1,388								
Over 104	23	688	1,169	1,880	21	188	290	499								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	14.3	24.5	13.6	2.2	10.2	17.5	9.2								
All	11,594	31,931	10,921	54,903	5,787	10,180	4,112	20,479								

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 August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
UNITED KINGDOM	696,925	251,628	948,553	2.6					
ENGLAND									
Alnwick and Amble	354	135	489	2.2	Holsworthly	64	38	102	1.6
Andover	372	164	536	1.0	Horncastle	82	52	134	0.9
Appleby	37	21	58	0.7	Huddersfield	2,679	955	3,634	2.5
Ashford	724	247	971	1.6	Hull	7,708	2,621	10,329	4.0
Axminster	88	27	115	0.9	Huntingdon	834	370	1,204	1.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,716	1,050	3,766	1.5	Ilfracombe	226	49	275	2.3
Banbury	536	213	749	1.0	Ipswich	2,935	1,018	3,953	2.5
Barnard Castle	88	40	128	1.2	Isle of Wight	1,296	366	1,662	2.2
Barnsley	2,400	982	3,382	2.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,040	384	1,424	1.9
Barnstaple	531	213	744	2.4	Kendal	185	110	295	0.9
Barrow-in-Furness	1,058	306	1,364	2.4	Keswick	20	8	28	0.5
Basingstoke	844	310	1,154	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,433	556	1,989	2.3
Bath	1,063	498	1,561	1.3	Kidderminster	880	354	1,234	1.8
Bedford	2,038	759	2,797	2.2	King's Lynn	860	362	1,222	1.8
Berwick-upon-Tweed	201	93	294	2.2	Kingsbridge	76	42	118	1.1
Bideford	452	173	625	2.5	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,558	514	2,072	2.3
Birmingham	32,905	10,632	43,537	4.0	Launceston	149	75	224	1.6
Bishop Auckland	2,145	795	2,940	3.0	Leeds	9,500	3,137	12,637	2.8
Blackburn	3,167	1,048	4,215	2.3	Leek	241	107	348	1.5
Blackpool	2,703	763	3,466	2.0	Leicester	9,990	3,860	13,850	3.6
Bolton	3,564	1,204	4,768	2.7	Leominster	182	77	259	1.7
Boston	324	119	443	1.2	Lincoln	1,566	512	2,078	1.9
Bournemouth	1,821	619	2,440	1.4	Liskeard	229	124	353	1.7
Bradford	8,491	2,658	11,149	3.5	Liverpool	19,776	6,043	25,819	4.4
Bridgwater	628	243	871	1.6	London	120,136	50,021	170,157	3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	724	323	1,047	2.9	Loughborough	1,051	463	1,514	1.9
Bridport	91	34	125	0.8	Louth	284	101	385	2.0
Brighton	4,469	1,778	6,247	2.5	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,417	477	1,894	2.9
Bristol	6,254	2,203	8,457	1.8	Ludlow	159	59	218	1.1
Bude	162	68	230	2.6	Luton	3,664	1,310	4,974	2.4
Burnley	916	336	1,252	2.1	Maidstone and North Kent	6,089	2,339	8,428	2.0
Burton on Trent	1,211	526	1,737	1.6	Malton	83	59	142	1.0
Bury St Edmunds	397	153	550	1.1	Malvern	341	130	471	1.2
Buxton	351	135	486	1.4	Manchester	26,290	8,353	34,643	2.8
Calderdale	2,224	742	2,966	2.5	Mansfield	2,787	1,106	3,893	2.2
Cambridge	1,932	743	2,675	1.3	Matlock	308	137	445	1.2
Camelford	60	21	81	1.4	Melton Mowbray	205	76	281	1.0
Canterbury	1,050	429	1,479	1.6	Middlesbrough and Stockton	9,024	2,590	11,614	4.1
Carlisle	1,077	438	1,515	2.2	Mildenhall	189	111	300	1.0
Chard	134	62	196	1.2	Milton Keynes	2,371	919	3,290	1.8
Cheltenham	1,274	442	1,716	1.7	Minehead	155	57	212	1.4
Chesterfield	2,425	892	3,317	3.1	Morpeth and Ashington	1,917	708	2,625	3.3
Chichester	1,095	429	1,524	1.2	Nelson and Colne	854	318	1,172	2.4
Chippenham	405	176	581	1.3	Newark	458	215	673	1.8
Cinderford	477	235	712	1.9	Newbury	423	188	611	0.9
Cirencester	283	125	408	1.1	Newquay	247	105	352	1.7
Clacton	825	305	1,130	2.6	Newton Abbot	435	182	617	1.4
Colchester	1,995	933	2,928	1.4	Northallerton and Thirsk	244	102	346	1.1
Coventry	7,039	2,281	9,320	2.8	Northampton	2,775	1,052	3,827	2.1
Crawley	2,121	845	2,966	1.0	Norwich	3,011	1,056	4,067	1.8
Crewe	1,776	736	2,512	1.6	Nottingham	9,383	3,089	12,472	2.7
Cromer	395	139	534	1.6	Okehampton	135	50	185	1.1
Darlington	1,404	455	1,859	3.1	Oswestry	334	162	496	1.9
Dartmouth	42	22	64	1.2	Oxford	2,383	870	3,253	1.1
Derby	4,171	1,437	5,608	2.7	Paignton and Totnes	728	261	989	2.2
Devizes	188	76	264	1.2	Penrith	111	46	157	0.8
Diss	190	108	298	1.2	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	628	244	872	2.3
Doncaster	3,948	1,366	5,314	2.8	Peterborough	2,055	791	2,846	2.2
Dorchester and Weymouth	580	214	794	1.2	Pickering	83	40	123	1.0
Dover	853	273	1,126	2.2	Plymouth	3,378	1,137	4,515	2.1
Dudley and Sandwell	8,077	2,719	10,796	3.7	Poole	903	370	1,273	1.0
Eastbourne	1,307	437	1,744	1.8	Portsmouth	3,727	1,323	5,050	1.6
Evesham	267	106	373	0.9	Preston	3,026	995	4,021	1.8
Exeter	1,688	613	2,301	1.4	Reading	3,910	1,490	5,400	1.5
Fakenham	168	61	229	1.2	Redruth and Camborne	567	168	735	2.5
Falmouth	445	168	613	2.9	Retford	316	138	454	1.8
Folkestone	1,040	331	1,371	2.5	Richmond	188	107	295	1.4
Gainsborough	484	204	688	3.3	Rochdale	2,418	765	3,183	3.1
Gloucester	1,644	595	2,239	2.3	Rugby	807	277	1,084	2.0
Goole and Selby	814	353	1,167	2.3	Salisbury	374	137	511	0.7
Grantham	344	183	527	1.4	Scarborough	967	329	1,296	2.8
Great Yarmouth	1,497	459	1,956	3.4	Scunthorpe	1,556	679	2,235	2.5
Grimsby	2,726	968	3,694	3.5	Settle	56	34	90	0.9
Guildford and Aldershot	2,448	959	3,407	1.0	Shaftesbury	212	105	317	0.8
Haltwhistle	93	29	122	2.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	11,859	3,632	15,491	3.2
Harlow	1,514	664	2,178	1.2	Shrewsbury	925	358	1,283	1.4
Harrogate and Ripon	783	353	1,136	1.1	Skegness and Mablethorpe	399	121	520	1.6
Hartlepool	1,853	506	2,359	4.5	Sleaford	194	114	308	1.2
Harwich	251	72	323	2.6	Slough and Woking	13,749	5,846	19,595	2.1
Hastings	1,889	643	2,532	2.8	South Molton	63	44	107	1.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	447	204	651	1.3	Southampton and Winchester	4,016	1,318	5,334	1.4
Hawes and Leyburn	25	15	40	0.6	Southend	5,813	2,371	8,184	2.0
Helston	182	108	290	1.7	Spalding and Holbeach	311	173	484	1.2
Hereford	882	372	1,254	1.7	St Austell	419	181	600	1.6
Hexham	211	86	297	1.6	Stafford	1,128	426	1,554	1.9

F.11 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^b
SCOTLAND									
Stamford	286	121	407	0.8	Aberdeen	2,549	939	3,488	1.6
Stevenage	2,220	950	3,170	1.5	Annan	206	93	299	2.0
Stoke	4,576	1,608	6,184	2.2	Argyll Islands	70	33	103	2.3
Stroud	612	267	879	1.7	Ayr	1,631	582	2,213	3.6
Sunderland and Durham	6,459	2,213	8,672	3.0	Badenoch	114	28	142	2.0
Swindon	2,156	871	3,027	1.9	Banff	215	98	313	1.9
Taunton	620	245	865	1.3	Berwickshire	106	48	154	1.3
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,833	713	2,546	1.9	Brechin and Montrose	581	252	833	3.5
Thanet	1,876	678	2,554	3.6	Campbeltown	166	57	223	3.9
Thetford	313	147	460	1.3	Crieff	98	45	143	1.3
Tiverton	238	123	361	1.3	Dingwall	554	144	698	3.4
Torquay	807	261	1,068	2.9	Dufftown	54	18	72	1.7
Trowbridge and Warminster	581	226	807	1.2	Dumbarton	1,288	454	1,742	3.6
Truro	394	146	540	1.5	Dumfries	987	389	1,376	3.1
Tunbridge Wells	1,109	403	1,512	1.1	Dundee	4,366	1,395	5,761	4.5
Tyneside	15,991	4,898	20,889	3.4	Dunfermline	2,427	751	3,178	3.6
Wadebridge and Bodmin	247	96	343	1.6	Dunoon and Rothesay	360	95	455	3.6
Wakefield	3,328	1,197	4,525	2.3	East Ayrshire	2,628	922	3,550	4.8
Warrington	3,665	1,275	4,940	2.4	Edinburgh	9,185	3,087	12,272	2.4
Warwick	1,278	491	1,769	1.4	Elgin and Forres	468	243	711	2.0
Wellingborough	1,183	603	1,786	2.1	Falkirk	2,389	826	3,215	3.6
Wells	536	234	770	1.6	Forfar	404	206	610	2.3
Weston-super-Mare	631	206	837	1.5	Fraserburgh	141	70	211	1.5
Whitby	186	59	245	1.6	Galashiels and Peebles	405	147	552	1.8
Whitehaven	948	306	1,254	3.1	Girvan	199	56	255	4.1
Wigan and St. Helens	5,186	1,775	6,961	2.6	Glasgow	25,105	7,507	32,612	3.9
Windermere	35	12	47	0.4	Greenock	2,412	625	3,037	5.9
Wirral and Chester	6,233	2,201	8,434	2.8	Hawick	211	74	285	2.5
Wisbech	577	299	876	1.8	Huntly	70	25	95	2.0
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,576	3,411	12,987	4.1	Inverness	988	333	1,321	2.4
Woodbridge	335	127	462	1.3	Keith and Buckie	205	81	286	2.1
Worcester	1,287	453	1,740	1.7	Kelso and Jedburgh	99	48	147	1.7
Workington	959	295	1,254	2.8	Kirkcaldy	3,590	1,297	4,887	5.0
Worksop	574	210	784	2.1	Kirkcudbright	144	58	202	2.1
Worthing	898	295	1,193	1.2	Lewis and Harris	387	84	471	4.0
Yeovil	474	185	659	1.0	Lochaber	176	47	223	1.9
York	1,526	551	2,077	1.4	Lochgilthead	80	32	112	2.4
WALES					Motherwell and Lanark	5,162	1,724	6,886	3.6
Aberystwyth	276	137	413	1.7	Newton Stewart	101	50	151	2.5
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,209	384	1,593	3.3	North Ayrshire	3,164	1,205	4,369	5.3
Betws-y-Coed	73	35	108	1.9	Oban	134	50	184	2.0
Brecon	130	56	186	1.3	Orkney Islands	124	48	172	1.5
Bridgend	1,337	502	1,839	2.3	Perth	772	304	1,076	2.3
Cardiff	6,178	1,864	8,042	2.8	Peterhead	294	113	407	1.9
Cardigan	235	113	348	2.4	Pitlochry	35	12	47	0.9
Carmarthen	448	186	634	1.8	Shetland Isles	192	42	234	1.7
Colwyn and Conwy	741	235	976	2.4	Skye and Ullapool	205	54	259	2.4
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,129	415	1,544	2.4	St Andrews	372	181	553	1.9
Dolgellau and Barmouth	124	38	162	2.3	Stirling	1,754	597	2,351	3.0
Fishguard and St David's	111	63	174	2.3	Stranraer	318	132	450	4.1
Flint	1,169	445	1,614	1.9	Sutherland	188	58	246	3.5
Haverfordwest	654	275	929	2.9	Thurso	187	46	233	2.6
Holyhead	358	114	472	3.9	Uists and Barra	95	25	120	3.4
Knighton and Radnor	56	23	79	1.8	Wick	210	52	262	3.9
Lampeter	181	85	266	1.8	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Llandello	109	30	139	1.6	Ballymena	841	411	1,252	2.4
Llandrindod Wells	193	96	289	2.5	Belfast	13,926	4,331	18,257	3.5
Llanelli	1,037	302	1,339	3.1	Coleraine	1,348	545	1,893	3.4
Llangefni and Amlwch	496	188	684	4.0	Craigavon	1,849	875	2,724	2.7
Machynlleth	92	39	131	2.0	Derry	3,745	1,292	5,037	5.7
Merthyr	904	292	1,196	3.2	Dungannon	397	259	656	2.3
Neath and Port Talbot	1,489	524	2,013	3.0	Enniskillen	1,247	582	1,829	4.9
Newport	2,451	784	3,235	2.8	Mid-Ulster	546	377	923	2.2
Newtown	141	52	193	1.2	Newry	1,562	677	2,239	4.3
Pembroke and Tenby	395	133	528	2.5	Omagh	820	421	1,241	4.2
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,566	923	3,489	2.5	Strabane	870	301	1,171	5.7
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	172	73	245	2.5					
Pwllheli	81	32	113	1.2					
Rhyl and Denbigh	872	266	1,138	2.1					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,604	887	3,491	3.1					
Ruthin and Bala	96	69	165	1.2					
Swansea	3,715	1,181	4,896	3.0					
Welshpool	164	76	240	1.5					
Wrexham	1,276	448	1,724	2.1					

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 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.21.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	696,925	251,628	948,553	2.6	South Yorkshire (Met County)	17,803	5,790	23,593	3.0
NORTH EAST	39,598	12,489	52,087	3.4	Barnsley	2,217	917	3,134	2.4
Darlington UA	1,392	450	1,842	3.1	Doncaster	3,730	1,273	5,003	2.9
Hartlepool UA	1,853	506	2,359	4.5	Rotherham	3,145	988	4,133	2.7
Middlesbrough UA	3,338	934	4,272	5.2	Sheffield	8,711	2,612	11,323	3.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,475	668	3,143	3.8	West Yorkshire (Met County)	27,018	8,976	35,994	2.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,101	944	4,045	3.7	Bradford	7,855	2,438	10,293	3.7
County Durham	5,264	1,908	7,172	2.4	Calderdale	2,224	742	2,966	2.5
Chester-le-Street	477	186	663	2.0	Kirklees	4,197	1,497	5,694	2.4
Derwentside	854	311	1,165	2.3	Leeds	9,488	3,138	12,626	2.8
Durham	807	297	1,104	1.9	Wakefield	3,254	1,161	4,415	2.3
Easington	965	314	1,279	2.3	EAST MIDLANDS	43,703	16,606	60,309	2.4
Sedgefield	1,134	433	1,567	3.0	Derby UA	3,496	1,117	4,613	3.4
Teesdale	165	64	229	1.6	Leicestershire UA	7,672	2,788	10,460	6.0
Wear Valley	862	303	1,165	3.2	Nottingham UA	5,637	1,593	7,230	4.2
Northumberland	3,403	1,311	4,714	2.5	Rutland UA	92	31	123	0.6
Alnwick	303	113	416	2.3	Derbyshire	6,517	2,630	9,147	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	214	100	314	2.1	Amber Valley	886	398	1,284	1.8
Blyth Valley	1,066	399	1,465	2.9	Bolsover	785	309	1,094	2.5
Castle Morpeth	423	158	581	2.0	Chesterfield	1,442	528	1,970	3.3
Tynedale	431	184	615	1.7	Derbyshire Dales	344	139	483	1.2
Wansbeck	966	357	1,323	3.5	Erewash	1,036	412	1,448	2.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	18,772	5,768	24,540	3.7	High Peak	620	274	894	1.6
Gateshead	2,760	856	3,616	3.1	North East Derbyshire	940	374	1,314	2.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,057	1,373	6,430	3.9	South Derbyshire	464	196	660	1.3
North Tyneside	2,972	945	3,917	3.4	Leicestershire	4,244	1,929	6,173	1.6
South Tyneside	3,310	1,000	4,310	4.8	Blaby	612	275	887	1.6
Sunderland	4,673	1,594	6,267	3.6	Charnwood	1,364	630	1,994	2.0
NORTH WEST	85,409	27,791	113,200	2.8	Harborough	390	183	573	1.2
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,885	601	2,486	3.0	Hinckley and Bosworth	645	302	947	1.5
Blackpool UA	1,834	483	2,317	2.8	Melton	217	87	304	1.0
Halton UA	1,852	633	2,485	3.4	North West Leicestershire	511	236	747	1.4
Warrington UA	1,718	602	2,320	1.9	Oadby and Wigston	505	216	721	2.1
Cheshire	4,429	1,706	6,135	1.5	Lincolnshire	4,311	1,746	6,057	1.6
Chester	856	316	1,172	1.6	Boston	316	109	425	1.3
Congleton	452	220	672	1.2	East Lindsey	801	302	1,103	1.5
Crewe and Nantwich	779	309	1,088	1.6	Lincoln	1,168	345	1,513	2.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	657	211	868	1.8	North Kesteven	405	202	607	1.1
Macclesfield	796	286	1,082	1.2	South Holland	332	183	515	1.2
Vale Royal	889	364	1,253	1.7	South Kesteven	600	302	902	1.2
Cumbria	4,449	1,551	6,000	2.1	West Lindsey	689	303	992	2.1
Allerdale	1,034	338	1,372	2.4	Northamptonshire	5,599	2,304	7,903	2.0
Barrow-in-Furness	904	251	1,155	2.7	Corby	785	252	1,037	3.2
Carlisle	979	389	1,368	2.2	Daventry	461	201	662	1.5
Copeland	989	319	1,308	3.1	East Northamptonshire	532	285	817	1.7
Eden	167	74	241	0.8	Kettering	628	294	922	1.8
South Lakeland	376	180	556	0.9	Northampton	2,232	814	3,046	2.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	33,634	10,682	44,316	2.9	South Northamptonshire	291	129	420	0.8
Bolton	3,189	1,089	4,278	2.7	Wellingborough	670	329	999	2.2
Bury	1,578	616	2,194	2.0	Nottinghamshire	6,135	2,468	8,603	1.9
Manchester	10,563	3,053	13,616	5.4	Ashfield	1,104	440	1,544	2.3
Oldham	2,735	807	3,542	2.7	Bassetlaw	931	374	1,305	2.0
Rochdale	2,924	916	3,840	3.1	Broxtowe	809	339	1,148	1.7
Salford	2,858	791	3,649	2.8	Gedling	923	360	1,283	1.9
Stockport	2,259	808	3,067	1.8	Mansfield	1,050	410	1,460	2.5
Tameside	2,365	860	3,225	2.5	Newark and Sherwood	765	328	1,093	1.7
Trafford	1,939	626	2,565	2.0	Rushcliffe	553	217	770	1.2
Wigan	3,224	1,116	4,340	2.3	WEST MIDLANDS	72,756	24,742	97,498	3.1
Lancashire	9,814	3,430	13,244	1.9	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,129	477	1,606	1.6
Burnley	871	299	1,170	2.2	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,237	1,065	4,302	2.9
Chorley	660	254	914	1.4	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,544	591	2,135	2.1
Fylde	314	108	422	1.0	Shropshire	1,713	697	2,410	1.4
Hyndburn	762	255	1,017	2.1	Bridgnorth	261	115	376	1.1
Lancaster	1,519	498	2,017	2.5	North Shropshire	336	144	480	1.4
Pendle	887	346	1,233	2.3	Oswestry	299	138	437	2.0
Preston	1,763	521	2,284	2.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	609	224	833	1.4
Ribble Valley	156	68	224	0.7	South Shropshire	208	76	284	1.2
Rossendale	481	188	669	1.7	Staffordshire	6,108	2,538	8,646	1.7
South Ribble	531	185	716	1.1	Cannock Chase	727	340	1,067	1.8
West Lancashire	1,270	515	1,785	2.7	East Staffordshire	742	333	1,075	1.7
Wyre	600	193	793	1.3	Lichfield	620	258	878	1.5
Merseyside (Met County)	25,794	8,103	33,897	4.1	Newcastle-under-Lyme	932	341	1,273	1.7
Knowsley	3,039	952	3,991	4.4	South Staffordshire	1,002	406	1,408	2.1
Liverpool	11,491	3,303	14,794	5.4	Stafford	971	345	1,316	1.8
Saint Helens	2,554	882	3,436	3.2	Staffordshire Moorlands	498	234	732	1.3
Sefton	3,990	1,292	5,282	3.2	Tamworth	616	281	897	1.9
Wirral	4,720	1,674	6,394	3.5	Warwickshire	3,755	1,444	5,199	1.7
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	62,770	21,459	84,229	2.8	North Warwickshire	362	194	556	1.4
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,724	1,168	3,892	2.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,153	406	1,559	2.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,306	2,043	8,349	5.6	Rugby	824	288	1,112	2.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,593	902	3,495	3.8	Stratford-on-Avon	498	231	729	1.1
North Lincolnshire UA	1,608	703	2,311	2.5	Warwick	918	325	1,243	1.6
York UA	1,324	470	1,794	1.6	West Midlands (Met County)	51,025	16,286	67,311	4.4
North Yorkshire	3,394	1,407	4,801	1.4	Birmingham	24,592	7,373	31,965	5.5
Craven	206	88	294	0.9	Coventry	5,042	1,469	6,511	3.5
Hambleton	410	171	581	1.1	Dudley	4,387	1,535	5,922	3.2
Harrogate	672	307	979	1.1	Sandwell	6,074	1,969	8,043	4.8
Richmondshire	228	131	359	1.2	Solihull	1,786	678	2,464	2.1
Ryedale	190	118	308	1.0	Walsall	4,074	1,510	5,584	3.7
Scarborough	1,143	372	1,515	2.5	Wolverhampton	5,070	1,752	6,822	4.8
Selby	545	220	765	1.6					

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	4,245	1,644	5,889	1.8	SOUTH EAST	55,261	20,592	75,853	1.5
Bromsgrove	800	302	1,102	2.1	Bracknell Forest UA	616	274	890	1.2
Malvern Hills	384	157	541	1.3	Brighton and Hove UA	3,580	1,435	5,015	3.1
Redditch	785	337	1,122	2.2	Isle of Wight UA	1,296	366	1,662	2.2
Worcester	852	266	1,118	1.9	Medway UA	2,662	1,022	3,684	2.4
Wychavon	618	259	877	1.3	Milton Keynes UA	1,958	749	2,707	2.0
Wyre Forest	806	323	1,129	1.9	Portsmouth UA	1,825	589	2,414	2.0
EAST	41,678	16,666	58,344	1.8	Reading UA	1,674	545	2,219	2.3
Luton UA	2,708	937	3,645	3.2	Slough UA	1,817	669	2,486	3.2
Peterborough UA	1,821	673	2,494	2.6	Southampton UA	2,447	701	3,148	2.2
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,040	681	2,721	2.9	West Berkshire UA	595	295	890	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,230	627	1,857	2.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	949	386	1,335	1.6
Bedfordshire	3,251	1,250	4,501	1.9	Wokingham UA	684	291	975	1.0
Bedford	1,730	592	2,322	2.5	Buckinghamshire	3,045	1,175	4,220	1.4
Mid Bedfordshire	646	304	950	1.2	Aylesbury Vale	736	270	1,006	1.0
South Bedfordshire	875	354	1,229	1.8	Chiltern	469	190	659	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,377	1,423	4,800	1.4	South Bucks	329	143	472	1.3
Cambridge	948	336	1,284	1.7	Wycombe	1,451	572	2,023	2.0
East Cambridgeshire	451	171	622	1.4	East Sussex	3,960	1,384	5,344	2.0
Fenland	543	282	825	1.7	Eastbourne	913	279	1,192	2.4
Huntingdonshire	891	398	1,289	1.3	Hastings	1,335	449	1,784	3.6
South Cambridgeshire	544	236	780	1.0	Lewes	613	246	859	1.7
Essex	8,512	3,766	12,278	1.5	Rother	582	202	784	1.8
Basildon	1,360	554	1,914	1.9	Wealden	517	208	725	0.9
Braintree	795	383	1,178	1.4	Hampshire	5,873	2,251	8,124	1.1
Brentwood	285	162	447	1.1	Basingstoke and Deane	726	266	992	1.0
Castle Point	485	211	696	1.3	East Hampshire	466	174	640	1.0
Chelmsford	944	456	1,400	1.4	Eastleigh	490	200	690	1.0
Colchester	939	436	1,375	1.4	Fareham	420	182	602	0.9
Epping Forest	756	394	1,150	1.6	Gosport	411	147	558	1.2
Harlow	762	301	1,063	2.2	Hart	328	112	440	0.8
Maldon	368	137	505	1.4	Havant	951	346	1,297	1.9
Rochford	396	168	564	1.2	New Forest	635	232	867	0.9
Tendring	1,201	441	1,642	2.2	Rushmoor	534	217	751	1.3
Uttlesford	221	123	344	0.8	Test Valley	485	206	691	1.0
Hertfordshire	6,443	2,802	9,245	1.4	Winchester	427	169	596	0.9
Broxbourne	524	302	826	1.5	Kent	10,935	4,096	15,031	1.9
Dacorum	1,019	452	1,471	1.7	Ashford	718	244	962	1.6
East Hertfordshire	472	215	687	0.8	Canterbury	966	390	1,356	1.7
Hertsmere	642	269	911	1.6	Dartford	671	330	1,001	1.9
North Hertfordshire	717	337	1,054	1.5	Dover	962	328	1,290	2.1
St. Albans	629	256	885	1.1	Gravesham	1,050	401	1,451	2.5
Stevenage	683	254	937	1.9	Maidstone	900	339	1,239	1.4
Three Rivers	480	196	676	1.4	Sevenoaks	534	217	751	1.2
Watford	685	270	955	1.9	Shepway	1,036	321	1,357	2.4
Welwyn Hatfield	592	251	843	1.4	Swale	1,143	438	1,581	2.1
Norfolk	6,562	2,369	8,931	1.9	Thanet	1,876	678	2,554	3.6
Breckland	618	276	894	1.3	Tonbridge and Malling	567	230	797	1.2
Broadland	506	219	725	1.0	Tunbridge Wells	512	180	692	1.1
Great Yarmouth	1,448	444	1,892	3.6	Oxfordshire	3,083	1,137	4,220	1.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	946	395	1,341	1.7	Cherwell	560	227	787	0.9
North Norfolk	589	218	807	1.5	Oxford	1,291	404	1,695	1.8
Norwich	1,962	593	2,555	3.3	South Oxfordshire	530	227	757	1.0
South Norfolk	493	224	717	1.1	Vale of White Horse	439	169	608	0.9
Suffolk	5,734	2,138	7,872	2.0	West Oxfordshire	263	110	373	0.6
Babergh	463	215	678	1.4	Surrey	4,548	1,855	6,403	1.0
Forest Heath	205	136	341	1.0	Elmbridge	587	226	813	1.1
Ipswich	2,054	635	2,689	3.8	Epsom and Ewell	259	98	357	0.9
Mid Suffolk	420	188	608	1.2	Guildford	629	276	905	1.1
St. Edmundsbury	512	219	731	1.2	Mole Valley	264	104	368	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	688	274	962	1.5	Reigate and Banstead	462	196	658	0.8
Waveney	1,392	471	1,863	2.9	Runnymede	340	137	477	1.0
LONDON	122,354	50,851	173,205	3.7	Spelthorne	450	206	656	1.2
Greater London	122,354	50,851	173,205	3.7	Surrey Heath	328	132	460	0.9
Barking and Dagenham	2,404	1,063	3,467	3.5	Tandridge	293	111	404	0.8
Barnet	4,122	1,794	5,916	3.0	Waverley	456	173	629	0.9
Bexley	1,932	937	2,869	2.2	Woking	480	196	676	1.2
Brent	6,045	2,531	8,576	4.9	West Sussex	3,714	1,372	5,086	1.2
Bromley	2,667	1,198	3,865	2.1	Adur	358	119	477	1.4
Camden	4,164	1,765	5,929	4.2	Arun	661	264	925	1.2
City of London	72	30	102	1.9	Chichester	512	189	701	1.2
Croydon	4,588	1,943	6,531	3.1	Crawley	638	258	896	1.4
Ealing	4,495	1,724	6,219	3.1	Horsham	520	193	713	1.0
Enfield	4,115	1,793	5,908	3.4	Mid Sussex	459	163	622	0.8
Greenwich	4,135	1,834	5,969	4.4	Worthing	566	186	752	1.4
Hackney	5,757	2,385	8,142	6.1	SOUTH WEST	34,618	13,114	47,732	1.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,263	1,338	4,601	3.9	Bath and North East Somerset UA	925	448	1,373	1.3
Haringey	5,566	2,151	7,717	5.2	Bournemouth UA	1,280	426	1,706	1.7
Harrow	2,268	997	3,265	2.5	Bristol, City of UA	4,651	1,546	6,197	2.5
Havering	1,721	807	2,528	1.9	North Somerset UA	948	334	1,282	1.2
Hillingdon	2,671	1,198	3,869	2.5	Plymouth UA	2,855	946	3,801	2.5
Hounslow	2,355	1,091	3,446	2.5	Poole UA	646	253	899	1.1
Islington	4,509	2,000	6,509	5.3	South Gloucestershire UA	1,146	456	1,602	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	2,045	1,020	3,065	2.8	Swindon UA	1,802	723	2,525	2.2
Kingston upon Thames	1,207	455	1,662	1.7	Torbay UA	1,413	461	1,874	2.6
Lambeth	7,990	3,129	11,119	6.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,958	1,585	5,543	1.9
Lewisham	5,733	2,412	8,145	4.9	Caradon	489	222	711	1.5
Merton	2,123	946	3,069	2.5	Carrick	747	279	1,026	2.0
Newham	5,773	2,015	7,788	5.0	Kerrier	854	314	1,168	2.1
Redbridge	2,849	1,251	4,100	2.7	North Cornwall	589	244	833	1.8
Richmond upon Thames	1,358	685	2,043	1.8	Penwith	624	243	867	2.4
Southwark	7,074	2,933	10,007	6.0	Restormel	651	282	933	1.7
Sutton	1,404	623	2,027	1.8	Isles of Scilly	4	1	5	0.4
Tower Hamlets	6,476	2,020	8,496	6.5					
Waltham Forest	4,547	1,703	6,250	4.4					
Wandsworth	4,003	1,715	5,718	3.1					
Westminster	2,923	1,365	4,288	3.3					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,463	1,752	6,215	1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	27,151	10,071	37,222	3.6
East Devon	498	202	700	1.0	Antrim	575	241	816	2.6
Exeter	959	296	1,255	1.7	Ards	966	345	1,311	2.9
Mid Devon	351	181	532	1.3	Armagh	656	305	961	2.9
North Devon	825	311	1,136	2.2	Ballymena	579	279	858	2.4
South Hams	368	183	551	1.2	Ballymoney	252	107	359	2.2
Teignbridge	684	278	962	1.4	Banbridge	291	171	462	1.8
Torridge	538	222	760	2.2	Belfast	6,948	1,823	8,771	5.2
West Devon	240	79	319	1.1	Carrickfergus	541	185	726	3.1
Dorset	1,483	583	2,066	0.9	Castlereagh	662	199	861	2.2
Christchurch	204	75	279	1.2	Coleraine	926	369	1,295	3.8
East Dorset	279	102	381	0.8	Cookstown	283	173	456	2.3
North Dorset	167	91	258	0.7	Craigavon	1,002	440	1,442	2.9
Purbeck	122	52	174	0.7	Derry	3,089	986	4,075	6.3
West Dorset	282	110	392	0.8	Down	893	330	1,223	3.2
Weymouth and Portland	429	153	582	1.5	Dungannon	378	273	651	2.3
Gloucestershire	4,402	1,702	6,104	1.8	Fermanagh	1,189	531	1,720	5.0
Cheltenham	969	325	1,294	1.9	Lame	417	185	602	3.2
Cotswold	356	153	509	1.1	Limavady	583	293	876	4.3
Forest of Dean	561	290	851	1.8	Lisburn	1,243	432	1,675	2.5
Gloucester	1,351	462	1,813	2.7	Magherafelt	296	226	522	2.2
Stroud	710	305	1,015	1.6	Moyle	252	105	357	3.8
Tewkesbury	455	167	622	1.4	Newry and Mourne	1,562	677	2,239	4.3
Somerset	2,717	1,108	3,825	1.3	Newtownabbey	902	318	1,220	2.5
Mendip	648	285	933	1.5	North Down	883	332	1,215	2.6
Sedgemoor	679	259	938	1.5	Omagh	840	432	1,272	4.3
South Somerset	627	265	892	1.0	Strabane	943	314	1,257	5.4
Taunton Deane	578	232	810	1.3					
West Somerset	185	67	252	1.3					
Wiltshire	1,929	791	2,720	1.0					
Kennet	320	146	466	1.0					
North Wiltshire	653	277	930	1.2					
Salisbury	369	141	510	0.7					
West Wiltshire	587	227	814	1.2					
WALES	33,262	11,365	44,627	2.6					
Blaenau Gwent	1,213	376	1,589	3.8					
Bridgend	1,304	482	1,786	2.3					
Caerphilly	2,119	731	2,850	2.8					
Cardiff	4,175	1,216	5,391	2.8					
Carmarthenshire	1,866	648	2,514	2.5					
Ceredigion	579	280	859	1.9					
Conwy	1,046	352	1,398	2.3					
Denbighshire	785	255	1,040	2.0					
Flintshire	1,228	466	1,694	1.8					
Gwynedd	1,412	474	1,886	2.8					
Isle of Anglesey	1,043	375	1,418	3.6					
Merthyr Tydfil	824	259	1,083	3.2					
Monmouthshire	606	243	849	1.7					
Neath Port Talbot	1,796	613	2,409	3.0					
Newport	2,009	600	2,609	3.2					
Pembrokeshire	1,222	506	1,728	2.7					
Powys	901	392	1,293	1.8					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,566	923	3,489	2.5					
Swansea	3,052	926	3,978	3.0					
Torfaen	1,021	379	1,400	2.6					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,299	449	1,748	2.5					
Wrexham	1,196	420	1,616	2.0					
SCOTLAND	78,365	25,882	104,247	3.3					
Aberdeen City	2,049	713	2,762	2.0					
Aberdeenshire	1,321	585	1,906	1.3					
Angus	1,543	668	2,211	3.4					
Argyll and Bute	1,081	376	1,457	2.7					
Clackmannanshire	851	274	1,125	3.8					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,756	722	2,478	2.9					
Dundee City	3,462	1,035	4,497	5.0					
East Ayrshire	2,628	922	3,550	4.8					
East Dunbartonshire	1,049	331	1,380	2.1					
East Lothian	634	227	861	1.6					
East Renfrewshire	767	261	1,028	1.9					
Edinburgh, City of	5,792	1,893	7,685	2.6					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	482	109	591	3.8					
Falkirk	2,389	826	3,215	3.6					
Fife	6,424	2,240	8,664	4.0					
Glasgow City	14,182	4,061	18,243	5.0					
Highland	2,622	762	3,384	2.7					
Inverclyde	2,412	625	3,037	5.9					
Midlothian	716	248	964	1.9					
Moray	727	342	1,069	2.0					
North Ayrshire	3,164	1,205	4,369	5.3					
North Lanarkshire	5,772	1,859	7,631	3.8					
Orkney Islands	124	48	172	1.5					
Perth and Kinross	1,115	447	1,562	1.9					
Renfrewshire	3,079	901	3,980	3.7					
Scottish Borders	835	320	1,155	1.8					
Shetland Islands	192	42	234	1.7					
South Ayrshire	1,830	638	2,468	3.7					
South Lanarkshire	4,202	1,506	5,708	3.0					
Stirling	979	345	1,324	2.5					
West Dunbartonshire	2,157	635	2,792	4.9					
West Lothian	2,029	716	2,745	2.7					

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 August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	696,925	251,628	948,553	2.6	Merseyside (Met County)				
NORTH EAST	39,598	12,489	52,087	3.4	Birkenhead	1,943	584	2,527	5.5
Cleveland (former county)					Bootle	1,917	565	2,482	5.5
Hartlepool	1,853	506	2,359	4.5	Crosby	896	311	1,207	2.8
Middlesbrough	2,524	703	3,227	5.9	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,489	497	1,986	3.5
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,505	448	1,953	3.4	Knowsley South	1,890	603	2,493	4.3
Redcar	1,784	451	2,235	4.2	Liverpool Garston	1,589	494	2,083	4.2
Stockton North	1,717	511	2,228	4.3	Liverpool Riverside	3,195	851	4,046	6.5
Stockton South	1,384	433	1,817	3.1	Liverpool Walton	2,325	657	2,982	5.7
Durham					Liverpool Wavertree	2,186	632	2,818	5.0
Bishop Auckland	1,072	360	1,432	2.8	Liverpool West Derby	2,196	669	2,865	5.3
Darlington	1,313	421	1,734	3.4	Southport	837	268	1,105	2.2
Durham, City of	807	297	1,104	1.9	St. Helens North	1,130	412	1,542	2.8
Easington	867	288	1,155	2.4	St. Helens South	1,424	470	1,894	3.7
North Durham	906	343	1,249	2.4	Wallasey	1,448	524	1,972	4.0
North West Durham	794	316	1,110	2.2	Wirral South	596	265	861	2.0
Sedgefield	897	333	1,230	2.4	Wirral West	733	301	1,034	2.4
Northumberland					YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	62,770	21,459	84,229	2.8
Berwick-upon-Tweed	658	265	923	2.2	Humberside (former county)				
Blyth Valley	1,066	399	1,465	2.9	Beverley and Holderness	822	349	1,171	2.0
Hexham	518	217	735	1.6	Brigg and Goole	740	345	1,085	2.2
Wansbeck	1,161	430	1,591	3.3	Cleethorpes	973	408	1,381	2.6
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					East Yorkshire	859	379	1,238	2.3
Blaydon	865	283	1,148	2.4	Great Grimsby	1,834	594	2,428	4.7
Gateshead East and Washington West	986	362	1,348	2.7	Haltemprice and Howden	527	227	754	1.5
Houghton and Washington East	1,241	465	1,706	3.1	Kingston upon Hull East	1,974	647	2,621	5.0
Jarrow	1,455	457	1,912	3.9	Kingston upon Hull North	2,190	764	2,954	5.2
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,583	431	2,014	3.4	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,269	676	2,945	6.1
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,685	497	2,182	4.3	Scunthorpe	1,043	427	1,470	3.1
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,043	309	1,352	2.8	North Yorkshire				
North Tyneside	1,432	425	1,857	3.5	Harrogate and Knaresborough	455	191	646	1.3
South Shields	1,964	583	2,547	5.3	Richmond	500	227	727	1.3
Sunderland North	1,452	448	1,900	3.9	Ryedale	336	183	519	1.1
Sunderland South	1,652	538	2,190	4.4	Scarborough and Whitby	1,064	344	1,408	2.6
Tyne Bridge	2,258	586	2,844	5.9	Selby	623	251	874	1.4
Tynemouth	1,156	384	1,540	3.1	Skipton and Ripon	369	170	539	0.9
NORTH WEST					Vale of York	310	159	469	0.8
Cheshire					York, City of	1,061	352	1,413	2.1
Chester, City of	763	256	1,019	1.8	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Congleton	452	220	672	1.2	Barnsley Central	855	336	1,191	2.5
Crewe and Nantwich	730	279	1,009	1.8	Barnsley East and Mexborough	960	370	1,330	2.6
Eddisbury	478	232	710	1.3	Barnsley West and Penistone	735	332	1,067	2.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston	678	226	904	1.7	Don Valley	862	325	1,187	2.2
Halton	1,185	407	1,592	3.2	Doncaster Central	1,504	464	1,968	3.8
Macclesfield	482	160	642	1.2	Doncaster North	1,031	363	1,394	2.8
Tatton	432	171	603	1.3	Rother Valley	867	336	1,203	2.2
Warrington North	991	310	1,301	2.2	Rotherham	1,319	353	1,672	3.6
Warrington South	727	292	1,019	1.7	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,228	374	1,602	2.9
Weaver Vale	1,081	388	1,469	2.7	Sheffield Brightside	1,642	518	2,160	4.7
Cumbria					Sheffield Central	2,879	781	3,660	6.0
Barrow and Furness	1,042	296	1,338	2.6	Sheffield Hallam	636	214	850	1.8
Carlisle	858	316	1,174	2.5	Sheffield Heeley	1,423	441	1,864	3.8
Copeland	989	319	1,308	3.1	Sheffield Hillsborough	903	284	1,187	2.0
Penrith and The Border	374	189	563	1.1	Wentworth	959	299	1,258	2.5
Westmorland and Lonsdale	238	135	373	0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	948	296	1,244	2.5	Batley and Spen	807	285	1,092	2.1
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Bradford North	2,092	582	2,674	4.9
Altrincham and Sale West	539	220	759	1.4	Bradford South	1,449	496	1,945	3.4
Ashton under Lyne	1,217	381	1,598	2.7	Bradford West	2,639	727	3,366	5.4
Bolton North East	1,225	394	1,619	3.1	Calder Valley	788	293	1,081	1.8
Bolton South East	1,361	449	1,810	3.3	Colne Valley	942	340	1,282	2.2
Bolton West	603	246	849	1.6	Dewsbury	787	293	1,080	2.1
Bury North	829	315	1,144	2.0	Elmet	596	204	800	1.4
Bury South	749	301	1,050	1.9	Halifax	1,436	449	1,885	3.3
Cheadle	441	183	624	1.2	Hemsworth	841	324	1,165	2.2
Denton and Reddish	878	335	1,213	2.2	Huddersfield	1,502	504	2,006	3.8
Eccles	998	258	1,256	2.3	Keighley	882	322	1,204	2.3
Hazel Grove	459	168	627	1.3	Leeds Central	2,757	721	3,478	5.9
Heywood and Middleton	1,073	366	1,439	2.4	Leeds East	1,589	479	2,068	4.4
Leigh	1,021	372	1,393	2.4	Leeds North East	1,112	407	1,519	3.0
Makerfield	821	277	1,098	2.0	Leeds North West	818	312	1,130	1.8
Manchester Blackley	2,031	599	2,630	5.8	Leeds West	1,290	461	1,751	3.2
Manchester Central	3,253	911	4,164	7.6	Morley and Rothwell	794	327	1,121	1.9
Manchester Gorton	2,555	723	3,278	6.1	Normanton	528	220	748	1.4
Manchester Withington	1,489	496	1,985	3.4	Pontefract and Castleford	919	335	1,254	2.5
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,048	323	1,371	2.2	Pudsey	532	227	759	1.3
Oldham West and Royton	1,449	422	1,871	3.2	Shipley	793	311	1,104	2.0
Rochdale	1,760	514	2,274	3.9	Wakefield	1,125	357	1,482	2.4
Salford	1,320	350	1,670	3.7	EAST MIDLANDS	43,703	16,606	60,309	2.4
Stalybridge and Hyde	970	368	1,338	2.5	Derbyshire				
Stockport	988	331	1,319	2.5	Amber Valley	744	332	1,076	1.9
Stretford and Urmston	1,206	331	1,537	2.8	Bolsover	940	357	1,297	2.5
Wigan	966	313	1,279	2.6	Chesterfield	1,312	481	1,793	3.2
Worsley	966	337	1,293	2.3	Derby North	1,139	393	1,532	2.6
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,429	399	1,828	3.2	Derby South	2,188	668	2,856	4.7
Lancashire					Erewash	1,007	392	1,399	2.2
Blackburn	1,518	454	1,972	3.4	High Peak	656	288	944	1.6
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	914	260	1,174	2.2	North East Derbyshire	915	373	1,288	2.4
Blackpool South	1,330	340	1,670	2.9	South Derbyshire	633	252	885	1.4
Burnley	871	299	1,170	2.2	West Derbyshire	479	211	690	1.2
Chorley	660	254	914	1.4	Leicestershire				
Fylde	478	182	660	1.2	Blaby	582	257	839	1.4
Hyndburn	849	276	1,125	2.1	Bosworth	582	277	859	1.5
Lancaster and Wyre	624	208	832	1.3	Charnwood	702	340	1,042	1.8
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,074	362	1,436	2.8	Harborough	721	315	1,036	1.8
Pendle	887	346	1,233	2.3	Leicester East	2,163	947	3,110	5.8
Preston	1,538	404	1,942	3.2	Leicester South	2,960	919	3,879	6.0
Ribble Valley	320	142	462	0.8	Leicester West	2,549	922	3,471	6.3
Rossendale and Darwen	761	314	1,075	1.9	Loughborough	869	386	1,255	2.1
South Ribble	524	203	727	1.3	North West Leicestershire	511	236	747	1.4
West Lancashire	1,185	470	1,655	2.9	Rutland and Melton	369	149	518	0.9

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 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	518	176	694	1.3	Cambridge	855	312	1,167	1.8
Gainsborough	711	313	1,024	2.1	Huntingdon	667	294	961	1.4
Grantham and Stamford	493	241	734	1.2	North East Cambridgeshire	687	343	1,030	1.6
Lincoln	1,195	352	1,547	2.8	North West Cambridgeshire	667	282	949	1.5
Louth and Horncastle	577	225	802	1.5	Peterborough	1,334	470	1,804	3.1
Sleaford and North Hykeham	412	220	632	1.1	South Cambridgeshire	408	165	573	1.0
South Holland and The Deepings	405	219	624	1.1	South East Cambridgeshire	580	230	810	1.2
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	996	349	1,345	2.3	Basildon	839	369	1,208	2.0
Daventry	640	284	924	1.3	Billericay	670	279	949	1.5
Kettering	702	320	1,022	1.6	Braintree	651	313	964	1.5
Northampton North	1,198	448	1,646	2.7	Brentwood and Ongar	341	197	538	1.1
Northampton South	1,072	386	1,458	2.0	Castle Point	485	211	696	1.3
Wellingborough	991	517	1,508	2.3	Colchester	730	337	1,067	1.6
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	658	342	1,000	1.7
Ashfield	921	376	1,297	2.2	Harlow	804	318	1,122	2.0
Bassetlaw	823	304	1,127	2.0	Harwich	1,028	359	1,387	2.7
Broxtowe	697	285	982	1.7	Maldon and East Chelmsford	536	221	757	1.4
Gedling	773	289	1,062	1.9	North Essex	382	181	563	1.0
Mansfield	906	367	1,273	2.4	Rayleigh	430	194	624	1.1
Newark	712	327	1,039	1.9	Rochford and Southend East	1,392	467	1,859	3.4
Nottingham East	2,195	573	2,768	4.9	Saffron Walden	365	193	558	0.9
Nottingham North	1,761	568	2,329	4.6	Southend West	750	254	1,004	2.1
Nottingham South	1,681	452	2,133	3.4	Thurrock	1,081	533	1,614	2.4
Rushcliffe	553	217	770	1.2	West Chelmsford	640	306	946	1.5
Sherwood	750	303	1,053	1.8	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS	72,756	24,742	97,498	3.1	Broxbourne	538	312	850	1.5
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	842	369	1,211	2.0
Hereford	741	302	1,043	1.9	Hertford and Stortford	384	168	552	0.9
Leominster	427	201	628	1.2	Hertsmere	642	269	911	1.6
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	472	218	690	1.3
Ludlow	405	171	576	1.3	North East Hertfordshire	450	215	665	1.2
North Shropshire	635	282	917	1.6	South West Hertfordshire	522	235	757	1.3
Shrewsbury and Atcham	609	224	833	1.4	St. Albans	474	195	669	1.2
Telford	980	362	1,342	2.6	Stevenage	731	272	1,003	1.8
Wrekin, The	628	249	877	1.5	Watford	810	318	1,128	1.7
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	578	241	819	1.5
Burton	728	322	1,050	1.7	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	781	360	1,141	1.9	Great Yarmouth	1,448	444	1,892	3.6
Lichfield	516	227	743	1.5	Mid Norfolk	458	193	651	1.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	694	246	940	1.8	North Norfolk	589	218	807	1.5
South Staffordshire	778	307	1,085	2.0	North West Norfolk	776	293	1,069	1.9
Stafford	931	336	1,267	2.3	Norwich North	905	317	1,222	2.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	564	235	799	1.5	Norwich South	1,320	392	1,712	3.0
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,332	383	1,715	3.5	South Norfolk	470	214	684	1.1
Stoke-on-Trent North	945	319	1,264	2.8	South West Norfolk	596	298	894	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent South	984	379	1,363	2.4	Suffolk				
Stone	358	166	524	1.0	Bury St Edmunds	541	201	742	1.2
Tamworth	734	323	1,057	1.8	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	638	278	916	1.6
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,698	511	2,209	4.1
North Warwickshire	721	318	1,039	1.8	South Suffolk	476	222	698	1.4
Nuneaton	848	309	1,157	2.0	Suffolk Coastal	648	235	883	1.6
Rugby and Kenilworth	891	306	1,197	1.9	Waveney	1,313	442	1,755	3.1
Stratford-on-Avon	469	221	690	1.1	West Suffolk	420	249	669	1.0
Warwick and Leamington	826	290	1,116	1.7	LONDON	122,354	50,851	173,205	3.7
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	827	357	1,184	2.5	Barking	1,282	530	1,812	3.6
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,666	539	2,205	4.0	Battersea	1,511	655	2,166	3.3
Birmingham Erdington	1,997	657	2,654	5.1	Beckenham	1,134	495	1,629	2.6
Birmingham Hall Green	1,257	451	1,708	3.8	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,856	1,233	5,089	6.8
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,141	617	2,758	6.5	Bexleyheath and Crayford	647	357	1,004	2.0
Birmingham Ladywood	5,444	1,361	6,805	10.6	Brent East	2,328	930	3,258	5.1
Birmingham Northfield	1,289	435	1,724	3.8	Brent North	1,164	565	1,729	3.1
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,712	771	3,483	5.9	Brent South	2,553	1,036	3,589	6.5
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,704	565	2,269	3.8	Brentford and Isleworth	1,142	562	1,704	2.2
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,231	1,199	5,430	8.1	Bromley and Chislehurst	765	348	1,113	2.0
Birmingham Yardley	1,449	494	1,943	4.8	Camberwell and Peckham	3,032	1,236	4,268	8.3
Coventry North East	2,050	597	2,647	4.3	Carshalton and Wallington	825	375	1,200	2.1
Coventry North West	1,368	425	1,793	2.9	Chingford and Woodford Green	857	358	1,215	2.5
Coventry South	1,624	447	2,071	3.4	Chipping Barnet	987	460	1,447	2.4
Dudley North	1,585	536	2,121	4.0	Cities of London and Westminster	1,432	750	2,182	2.7
Dudley South	1,254	425	1,679	3.2	Croydon Central	1,549	636	2,185	3.0
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,237	427	1,664	3.3	Croydon North	2,306	932	3,238	4.3
Meriden	1,205	423	1,628	2.7	Croydon South	733	375	1,108	1.8
Solihull	581	255	836	1.5	Dagenham	1,122	533	1,655	3.4
Stourbridge	1,015	357	1,372	2.7	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,295	992	3,287	4.9
Sutton Coldfield	702	284	986	1.9	Ealing North	1,414	607	2,021	2.8
Walsall North	1,533	596	2,129	4.0	Ealing Southall	2,025	777	2,802	3.5
Walsall South	1,714	557	2,271	4.5	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,291	798	3,089	4.0
Warley	1,794	590	2,384	5.2	East Ham	2,433	796	3,229	4.5
West Bromwich East	1,653	539	2,192	4.7	Edmonton	1,629	731	2,360	4.1
West Bromwich West	1,923	630	2,553	4.8	Eltham	1,046	519	1,565	3.2
Wolverhampton North East	1,601	564	2,165	4.6	Enfield North	1,367	536	1,903	3.2
Wolverhampton South East	1,715	611	2,326	5.7	Enfield, Southgate	1,119	526	1,645	2.9
Wolverhampton South West	1,754	577	2,331	4.4	Erith and Thamesmead	1,743	704	2,447	4.1
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,213	529	1,742	2.7
Bromsgrove	800	302	1,102	2.1	Finchley and Golders Green	1,484	647	2,131	3.0
Mid Worcestershire	484	207	691	1.2	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,124	920	3,044	5.2
Redditch	798	346	1,144	2.2	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,632	1,092	3,724	5.7
West Worcestershire	470	186	656	1.4	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,125	1,293	4,418	6.5
Worcester	852	266	1,118	1.9	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,028	880	2,908	3.3
Wyre Forest	802	311	1,113	1.9	Hampstead and Highgate	1,701	722	2,423	3.4
EAST	41,678	16,666	58,344	1.8	Harrow East	1,285	539	1,824	2.7
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	1,003	458	1,461	2.3
Bedford	1,482	487	1,969	3.2	Hayes and Harlington	1,273	546	1,819	3.5
Luton North	1,086	436	1,522	2.7	Hendon	1,651	687	2,338	3.4
Luton South	1,663	517	2,180	3.5	Holborn and St Pancras	2,463	1,043	3,506	5.1
Mid Bedfordshire	463	192	655	1.1	Hornchurch	564	281	845	1.8
North East Bedfordshire	501	251	752	1.3	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,043	864	2,907	3.9
South West Bedfordshire	764	304	1,068	1.8	Ilford North	893	414	1,307	2.3
					Ilford South	1,689	714	2,403	3.5
					Islington North	2,516	1,104	3,620	5.6
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,993	886	2,879	4.9

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,080	616	1,696	2.0	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	936	340	1,276	1.8	Banbury	474	202	676	0.9
Lewisham East	1,454	644	2,098	4.3	Henley	343	126	469	0.9
Lewisham West	1,885	787	2,672	4.8	Oxford East	1,117	337	1,454	2.2
Lewisham, Deptford	2,394	981	3,375	5.6	Oxford West and Abingdon	469	161	630	0.9
Leyton and Wanstead	1,675	661	2,336	4.0	Wantage	394	194	588	0.9
Mitcham and Morden	1,422	609	2,031	3.3	Witney	286	117	403	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,964	1,208	4,172	5.3	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	507	271	778	1.5	East Surrey	359	140	499	0.8
Orpington	768	355	1,123	1.8	Epsom and Ewell	366	139	505	0.9
Poplar and Canning Town	3,535	1,112	4,647	6.1	Esher and Walton	485	189	674	1.1
Putney	952	406	1,358	2.4	Guildford	522	219	741	1.2
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,528	1,049	3,577	4.5	Mole Valley	295	110	405	0.8
Richmond Park	871	422	1,293	1.8	Reigate	334	151	485	0.9
Romford	597	277	874	1.9	Runnymede and Weybridge	442	174	616	1.0
Ruislip - Northwood	634	323	957	1.9	South West Surrey	383	155	538	0.9
Streatham	3,084	1,218	4,302	5.5	Surrey Heath	411	172	583	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	579	248	827	1.5	Woking	501	200	701	1.1
Tooting	1,540	654	2,194	3.4	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,523	1,287	4,810	6.7	Arundel and South Downs	316	110	426	0.8
Twickenham	758	378	1,136	1.7	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	503	213	716	1.5
Upminster	560	249	809	1.9	Chichester	494	180	674	1.2
Uxbridge	764	329	1,093	2.2	Crawley	638	258	896	1.4
Vauxhall	3,689	1,408	5,097	6.6	East Worthing and Shoreham	536	181	717	1.4
Walthamstow	2,282	807	3,089	5.1	Horsham	435	168	603	0.9
West Ham	2,425	894	3,319	5.4	Mid Sussex	337	118	455	0.8
Wimbledon	701	337	1,038	1.6	Worthing West	455	144	599	1.3
SOUTH EAST	55,261	20,592	75,853	1.5	Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,296	366	1,662	2.2
Bracknell	612	260	872	1.2	SOUTH WEST	34,618	13,114	47,732	1.6
Maidenhead	629	244	873	1.6	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	415	191	606	1.0	Bath	700	310	1,010	1.7
Reading East	980	315	1,295	1.9	Bristol East	1,421	465	1,886	3.3
Reading West	936	356	1,292	2.1	Bristol North West	899	303	1,202	1.8
Slough	1,652	614	2,266	3.3	Bristol South	1,095	382	1,477	2.5
Spelthorne	479	217	696	1.2	Bristol West	1,268	410	1,678	2.1
Windsor	615	273	888	1.4	Kingswood	631	255	886	1.4
Wokingham	445	191	636	1.0	Northavon	426	164	590	0.9
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	282	161	443	0.8
Aylesbury	631	237	868	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	634	211	845	1.5
Beaconsfield	493	216	709	1.3	Woodspring	314	123	437	0.8
Buckingham	306	108	414	0.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	468	193	661	1.2	Falmouth and Camborne	1,062	361	1,423	2.6
Milton Keynes South West	1,076	417	1,493	2.2	North Cornwall	809	335	1,144	1.8
North East Milton Keynes	882	332	1,214	1.8	South East Cornwall	624	278	902	1.5
Wycombe	1,169	426	1,595	2.5	St Ives	832	355	1,187	2.1
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	631	256	887	1.5
Bexhill and Battle	538	193	731	1.6	Devon				
Brighton Kemptown	1,276	479	1,755	3.3	East Devon	331	129	460	1.0
Brighton Pavilion	1,206	494	1,700	2.8	Exeter	959	296	1,255	1.7
Eastbourne	935	293	1,228	2.3	North Devon	852	322	1,174	2.2
Hastings and Rye	1,430	484	1,914	3.4	Plymouth, Devonport	1,108	400	1,508	2.6
Hove	1,233	511	1,744	3.0	Plymouth, Sutton	1,489	448	1,937	3.3
Lewes	517	214	731	1.6	South West Devon	411	160	571	1.0
Wealden	405	151	556	0.9	Teignbridge	610	252	862	1.4
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	491	243	734	1.2
Aldershot	639	254	893	1.2	Torbay	1,150	356	1,506	2.7
Basingstoke	571	209	780	1.2	Torridge and West Devon	757	296	1,053	1.7
East Hampshire	487	189	676	1.1	Totnes	573	257	830	1.6
Eastleigh	445	176	621	1.0	Dorset				
Fareham	378	156	534	0.9	Bournemouth East	646	225	871	1.8
Gosport	453	173	626	1.1	Bournemouth West	634	201	835	1.7
Havant	756	270	1,026	2.0	Christchurch	346	123	469	1.0
New Forest East	382	145	527	1.0	Mid Dorset and North Poole	328	141	469	0.9
New Forest West	253	87	340	0.8	North Dorset	267	126	393	0.7
North East Hampshire	397	136	533	0.9	Poole	420	164	584	1.2
North West Hampshire	440	173	613	1.0	South Dorset	500	180	680	1.3
Portsmouth North	645	215	860	1.6	West Dorset	268	102	370	0.8
Portsmouth South	1,180	374	1,554	2.4	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	358	136	494	0.9	Cheltenham	890	286	1,176	2.0
Southampton, Itchen	1,234	352	1,586	2.5	Cotswold	392	166	558	1.1
Southampton, Test	1,100	327	1,427	2.1	Forest of Dean	584	298	882	1.7
Winchester	427	169	596	0.9	Gloucester	1,351	462	1,813	2.7
Kent					Stroud	674	292	966	1.6
Ashford	718	244	962	1.6	Tewkesbury	511	198	709	1.3
Canterbury	713	285	998	1.6	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	881	353	1,234	2.1	Bridgwater	717	254	971	1.7
Dartford	720	349	1,069	1.8	Somerton and Frome	346	180	526	0.9
Dover	893	294	1,187	2.2	Taunton	596	237	833	1.3
Faversham and Mid Kent	536	195	731	1.4	Wells	578	255	833	1.5
Folkestone and Hythe	1,036	321	1,357	2.4	Yeovil	480	182	662	1.2
Gillingham	925	342	1,267	2.0	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,050	401	1,451	2.5	Devizes	491	229	720	1.1
Maidstone and The Weald	600	213	813	1.4	North Swindon	692	316	1,008	1.8
Medway	1,006	391	1,397	2.5	North Wiltshire	531	217	748	1.2
North Thanet	1,237	431	1,668	3.2	Salisbury	350	130	480	0.7
Sevenoaks	422	173	595	1.1	South Swindon	1,128	416	1,544	2.6
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	957	385	1,342	2.4	Westbury	539	206	745	1.2
South Thanet	961	386	1,347	2.9					
Tonbridge and Malling	480	191	671	1.3					
Tunbridge Wells	462	164	626	1.2					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES	33,262	11,365	44,627	2.6	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,334	412	1,746	3.9
Aberavon	806	263	1,069	2.9	Hamilton South	1,006	343	1,349	3.5
Alyn and Deeside	692	256	948	1.9	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	874	263	1,137	2.2
Blaenau Gwent	1,213	376	1,589	3.8	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,690	626	2,316	4.7
Brecon and Radnorshire	547	240	787	2.0	Kirkcaldy	1,592	571	2,163	5.6
Bridgend	722	300	1,022	2.2	Linlithgow	947	323	1,270	2.8
Caernarfon	652	203	855	2.5	Livingston	1,082	393	1,475	2.6
Caerphilly	1,156	382	1,538	2.8	Midlothian	576	211	787	2.0
Cardiff Central	1,173	369	1,542	3.0	Moray	658	311	969	2.0
Cardiff North	500	185	685	1.4	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,307	388	1,695	4.2
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,427	391	1,818	3.5	North East Fife	640	293	933	2.0
Cardiff West	1,265	328	1,593	3.4	North Tayside	676	301	977	2.2
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	623	257	880	2.2	Ochil	1,143	376	1,519	3.2
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	670	241	911	2.2	Orkney and Shetland	316	90	406	1.6
Ceredigion	579	280	859	1.9	Paisley North	1,278	374	1,652	4.4
Clwyd South	610	236	846	1.9	Paisley South	1,389	386	1,775	4.4
Clwyd West	582	227	809	2.1	Perth	739	299	1,038	2.2
Conwy	882	287	1,169	2.8	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	911	276	1,187	2.7
Cynon Valley	724	261	985	2.6	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	456	192	648	1.9
Delyn	536	210	746	1.7	Stirling	782	281	1,063	2.5
Gower	765	212	977	2.2	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	851	256	1,107	2.2
Islwyn	717	278	995	2.5	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	519	165	684	1.7
Llanelli	1,000	302	1,302	3.0	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	379	176	555	1.1
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	385	145	530	2.3	West Renfrewshire	1,038	303	1,341	3.1
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,070	330	1,400	3.3	Western Isles	482	109	591	3.8
Monmouth	564	229	793	1.8					
Montgomeryshire	348	144	492	1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	27,151	10,071	37,222	3.6
Neath	990	350	1,340	3.1	Belfast East	1,372	386	1,758	3.8
Newport East	931	271	1,202	2.7	Belfast North	2,095	497	2,592	5.3
Newport West	1,194	372	1,566	3.3	Belfast South	1,518	545	2,063	3.3
Ogmore	734	249	983	2.4	Belfast West	2,870	640	3,510	6.9
Pontypridd	897	302	1,199	2.1	East Antrim	1,400	491	1,891	3.6
Preseli Pembrokeshire	795	354	1,149	2.9	East Londonderry	1,509	662	2,171	4.0
Rhondda	849	320	1,169	2.8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,463	724	2,187	4.0
Swansea East	1,170	337	1,507	3.3	Foyle	3,089	986	4,075	6.3
Swansea West	1,117	377	1,494	3.3	Lagan Valley	795	333	1,128	1.8
Torfaen	947	350	1,297	2.7	Mid Ulster	683	479	1,162	2.2
Vale of Clwyd	667	191	858	2.2	Newry and Armagh	1,674	722	2,396	3.9
Vale of Glamorgan	1,053	365	1,418	2.5	North Antrim	1,083	491	1,574	2.5
Wrexham	667	220	887	2.1	North Down	1,030	391	1,421	2.7
Ynys Mon	1,043	375	1,418	3.6	South Antrim	1,035	438	1,473	2.3
					South Down	1,378	592	1,970	3.1
SCOTLAND	78,365	25,882	104,247	3.3	Strangford	1,195	401	1,596	2.6
Aberdeen Central	898	292	1,190	2.5	Upper Bann	1,179	547	1,726	2.8
Aberdeen North	508	171	679	1.5	West Tyrone	1,783	746	2,529	4.8
Aberdeen South	643	250	893	1.8					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,444	512	1,956	4.1					
Angus	1,148	477	1,625	3.5					
Argyll and Bute	810	267	1,077	2.9					
Ayr	1,204	400	1,604	3.9					
Banff and Buchan	589	251	840	1.8					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	837	223	1,060	3.4					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,564	534	2,098	4.2					
Central Fife	1,707	619	2,326	5.0					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,295	347	1,642	4.1					
Clydesdale	1,057	427	1,484	2.9					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,130	359	1,489	3.5					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	918	301	1,219	2.9					
Cunninghame North	1,432	483	1,915	4.6					
Cunninghame South	1,732	722	2,454	5.9					
Dumbarton	1,288	454	1,742	3.6					
Dumfries	956	376	1,332	2.7					
Dundee East	1,917	563	2,480	5.7					
Dundee West	1,545	472	2,017	4.4					
Dunfermline East	1,388	417	1,805	4.4					
Dunfermline West	1,097	340	1,437	3.4					
East Kilbride	1,086	416	1,502	2.8					
East Lothian	535	188	723	1.6					
Eastwood	767	261	1,028	1.9					
Edinburgh Central	1,089	404	1,493	2.6					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	992	311	1,303	2.8					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,394	433	1,827	3.5					
Edinburgh Pentlands	879	286	1,165	2.4					
Edinburgh South	734	251	985	1.9					
Edinburgh West	803	247	1,050	2.2					
Falkirk East	1,151	434	1,585	3.3					
Falkirk West	1,238	392	1,630	3.8					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	800	346	1,146	3.0					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,455	401	1,856	4.9					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,341	400	1,741	4.5					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,083	327	1,410	3.6					
Glasgow Govan	1,552	500	2,052	5.2					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,685	510	2,195	4.5					
Glasgow Maryhill	2,022	571	2,593	6.4					
Glasgow Pollok	1,425	409	1,834	4.9					
Glasgow Rutherglen	972	283	1,255	3.2					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,626	399	2,025	5.6					
Glasgow Springburn	1,756	486	2,242	5.3					
Gordon	422	189	611	1.2					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,786	463	2,249	5.9					

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.23.

F.14 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at August 14 2003

	Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Proportion of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	696,925	251,628	948,553	2.6	SOUTH EAST	55,261	20,592	75,853	1.5
NORTH EAST	39,598	12,489	52,087	3.4	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	14,421	5,521	19,942	1.5
Tees Valley and Durham	17,423	5,410	22,833	3.3	Berkshire	6,335	2,460	8,795	1.7
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	4,954	1,450	6,404	3.9	Milton Keynes	1,958	749	2,707	2.0
South Teeside	5,813	1,602	7,415	4.5	Buckinghamshire CC	3,045	1,175	4,220	1.4
Darlington	1,392	450	1,842	3.1	Oxfordshire	3,083	1,137	4,220	1.1
Durham CC	5,264	1,908	7,172	2.4	Surrey, East and West Sussex	15,802	6,046	21,848	1.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	22,175	7,079	29,254	3.5	Brighton and Hove	3,580	1,435	5,015	3.1
Northumberland	3,403	1,311	4,714	2.5	East Sussex CC	3,960	1,384	5,344	2.0
Tyneside	14,099	4,174	18,273	3.8	Surrey	4,548	1,855	6,403	1.0
Sunderland	4,673	1,594	6,267	3.6	West Sussex	3,714	1,372	5,086	1.2
NORTH WEST	85,409	27,791	113,200	2.8	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,441	3,907	15,348	1.4
Cumbria	4,449	1,551	6,000	2.1	Portsmouth	1,825	589	2,414	2.0
West Cumbria	2,927	908	3,835	2.7	Southampton	2,447	701	3,148	2.2
East Cumbria	1,522	643	2,165	1.4	Hampshire CC	5,873	2,251	8,124	1.1
Cheshire	7,999	2,941	10,940	1.8	Isle of Wight	1,296	366	1,662	2.2
Halton and Warrington	3,570	1,235	4,805	2.5	Kent	13,597	5,118	18,715	2.0
Cheshire CC	4,429	1,706	6,135	1.5	Medway Towns	2,662	1,022	3,684	2.4
Greater Manchester	33,634	10,682	44,316	2.9	Kent CC	10,935	4,096	15,031	1.9
Greater Manchester South	19,984	6,138	26,122	3.2	SOUTH WEST	34,618	13,114	47,732	1.6
Greater Manchester North	13,650	4,544	18,194	2.5	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,803	6,000	21,803	1.6
Lancashire	13,533	4,514	18,047	2.1	Bristol, City of	4,651	1,546	6,197	2.5
Blackburn with Darwen	1,885	601	2,486	3.0	North and North East Somerset				
Blackpool	1,834	483	2,317	2.8	South Gloucestershire	3,019	1,238	4,257	1.2
Lancashire CC	9,814	3,430	13,244	1.9	Gloucestershire	4,402	1,702	6,104	1.8
Merseyside	25,794	8,103	33,897	4.1	Swindon	1,802	723	2,525	2.2
East Merseyside	5,593	1,834	7,427	3.8	Wiltshire CC	1,929	791	2,720	1.0
Liverpool	11,491	3,303	14,794	5.4	Dorset and Somerset	6,126	2,370	8,496	1.2
Sefton	3,990	1,292	5,282	3.2	Bournemouth and Poole	1,926	679	2,605	1.5
Wirral	4,720	1,674	6,394	3.5	Dorset CC	1,483	583	2,066	0.9
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	62,770	21,459	84,229	2.8	Somerset	2,717	1,108	3,825	1.3
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	13,231	4,816	18,047	3.5	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3,958	1,585	5,543	1.9
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,306	2,043	8,349	5.6	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3,958	1,585	5,543	1.9
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,724	1,168	3,892	2.1	Devon	8,731	3,159	11,890	1.9
North and North East Lincolnshire	4,201	1,605	5,806	3.1	Plymouth	2,855	946	3,801	2.5
North Yorkshire	4,718	1,877	6,595	1.5	Torbay	1,413	461	1,874	2.6
York	1,324	470	1,794	1.6	Devon CC	4,463	1,752	6,215	1.5
North Yorkshire CC	3,394	1,407	4,801	1.4	WALES	33,262	11,365	44,627	2.6
South Yorkshire	17,803	5,790	23,593	3.0	West Wales and The Valleys	21,848	7,579	29,427	2.7
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	9,092	3,178	12,270	2.7	Isle of Anglesey	1,043	375	1,418	3.6
Sheffield	8,711	2,612	11,323	3.6	Gwynedd	1,412	474	1,886	2.8
West Yorkshire	27,018	8,976	35,994	2.8	Conwy and Denbighshire	1,831	607	2,438	2.1
Bradford	7,855	2,438	10,293	3.7	South West Wales	3,667	1,434	5,101	2.4
Leeds	9,488	3,138	12,626	2.8	Central Valleys	3,390	1,182	4,572	2.6
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	9,675	3,400	13,075	2.4	Gwent Valleys	4,353	1,486	5,839	2.9
EAST MIDLANDS	43,703	16,606	60,309	2.4	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,100	1,095	4,195	2.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	21,785	7,808	29,593	2.4	Swansea	3,052	926	3,978	3.0
Derby	3,496	1,117	4,613	3.4	East Wales	11,414	3,786	15,200	2.4
East Derbyshire	3,167	1,211	4,378	2.7	Monmouthshire and Newport	2,615	843	3,458	2.6
South and West Derbyshire	3,350	1,419	4,769	1.7	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,474	1,665	7,139	2.7
Nottingham	5,637	1,593	7,230	4.2	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,424	886	3,310	1.9
North Nottinghamshire	3,850	1,552	5,402	2.1	Powys	901	392	1,293	1.8
South Nottinghamshire	2,285	916	3,201	1.6	SCOTLAND	78,365	25,882	104,247	3.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	17,607	7,052	24,659	2.5	North East Scotland	3,902	1,546	5,448	1.7
Leicester City	7,672	2,788	10,460	6.0	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and NorthEast Moray	3,902	1,546	5,448	1.7
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,336	1,960	6,296	1.6	Eastern Scotland	26,769	9,239	36,008	3.0
Northamptonshire	5,599	2,304	7,903	2.0	Angus and Dundee City	5,005	1,703	6,708	4.3
Lincolnshire	4,311	1,746	6,057	1.6	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,275	2,514	9,789	4.0
Lincolnshire	4,311	1,746	6,057	1.6	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,350	475	1,825	1.8
WEST MIDLANDS	72,756	24,742	97,498	3.1	Scottish Borders, The	835	320	1,155	1.8
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	9,129	3,565	12,694	1.7	Edinburgh, City of	5,792	1,893	7,685	2.6
Herefordshire, County of	1,129	477	1,606	1.6	Falkirk	2,389	826	3,215	3.6
Worcestershire	4,245	1,644	5,889	1.8	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,094	792	2,886	2.2
Warwickshire	3,755	1,444	5,199	1.7	West Lothian	2,029	716	2,745	2.7
Shropshire and Staffordshire	12,602	4,891	17,493	1.9	South Western Scotland	43,251	13,771	57,022	4.0
Telford and Wrekin	1,544	591	2,135	2.1	East and WestDumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond	3,477	1,075	4,552	3.2
Shropshire CC	1,713	697	2,410	1.4	Dumfries and Galloway	1,756	722	2,478	2.9
Stoke-on-Trent	3,237	1,065	4,302	2.9	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	5,774	2,123	7,897	5.2
Staffordshire CC	6,108	2,538	8,646	1.7	Glasgow City	14,182	4,061	18,243	5.0
West Midlands	51,025	16,286	67,311	4.4	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,258	1,787	8,045	3.8
Birmingham	24,592	7,373	31,965	5.5	North Lanarkshire	5,772	1,859	7,631	3.8
Solihull	1,786	678	2,464	2.1	South Ayrshire	1,830	638	2,468	3.7
Coventry	5,042	1,469	6,511	3.5	South Lanarkshire	4,202	1,506	5,708	3.0
Dudley and Sandwell	10,461	3,504	13,965	4.0	Highlands and the Islands	4,443	1,326	5,769	2.6
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,144	3,262	12,406	4.3	Caitness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty	1,276	356	1,632	3.1
EAST	41,678	16,666	58,344	1.8	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,210	409	1,619	2.3
East Anglia	17,494	6,603	24,097	1.8	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands	1,159	362	1,521	2.6
Peterborough	1,821	673	2,494	2.6	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	482	109	591	3.8
Cambridgeshire CC	3,377	1,423	4,800	1.4	Orkney Islands	124	48	172	1.5
Norfolk	6,562	2,369	8,931	1.9	Shetland Islands	192	42	234	1.7
Suffolk	5,734	2,138	7,872	2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND	27,151	10,071	37,222	3.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	12,402	4,989	17,391	1.8	Northern Ireland	27,151	10,071	37,222	3.6
Luton	2,708	937	3,645	3.2	Belfast	6,948	1,823	8,771	5.2
Bedfordshire CC	3,251	1,250	4,501	1.9	Outer Belfast	4,231	1,466	5,697	2.5
Hertfordshire	6,443	2,802	9,245	1.4	East of Northern Ireland	4,723	1,991	6,714	2.7
Essex	11,782	5,074	16,856	1.7	North of Northern Ireland	6,045	2,174	8,219	4.9
Southend-on-Sea	2,040	681	2,721	2.9	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,204	2,617	7,821	3.5
Thurrock	1,230	627	1,857	2.1					
Essex CC	8,512	3,766	12,278	1.5					
LONDON	122,354	50,851	173,205	3.7					
Inner London	65,348	26,278	91,626	4.8					
Inner London - West	16,470	7,233	23,703	3.4					
Inner London - East	48,878	19,045	67,923	5.6					
Outer London	57,006	24,573	81,579	2.9					
Outer London - East and North East	21,703	9,388	31,091	3.2					
Outer London - South	11,989	5,165	17,154	2.4					
Outer London - West and North West	23,314	10,020	33,334	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.
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.

F.21 CLAIMANT COUNT

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	Aug 8	246.8	170.5	76.2	228.8	-0.5	165.1	63.7
	Sep 12	232.5	162.6	69.9	228.9	0.1	164.7	64.2
	Oct 10	236.0	167.6	68.3	225.3	-3.6	161.6	63.7
	Nov 14	233.8	169.2	64.6	225.8	0.5	161.8	64.0
	Dec 12	224.3	165.6	58.8	227.9	2.1	162.8	65.1
2003	Jan 9	232.9	167.5	65.5	225.9	-2.0	161.8	64.1
	Feb 13	256.4	183.9	72.6	228.1	2.2	163.2	64.9
	Mar 13	228.3	164.5	63.8	227.1	-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	218.1	-10.0	156.1	62.0
	Aug14P	229.1	157.8	71.4	215.7	-2.4	154.8	60.9

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	Aug 8	239.9	171.2	68.8	233.7	2.5	168.9	64.8
	Sep 12	255.5	177.8	77.7	228.8	-4.9	165.3	63.5
	Oct 10	267.4	186.9	80.5	228.7	-0.1	164.8	63.9
	Nov 14	235.3	166.4	68.8	228.0	-0.7	164.1	63.9
	Dec 12	209.7	150.0	59.6	228.5	0.5	164.6	63.9
2003	Jan 9	147.4	104.5	42.9	215.1	-13.4	153.4	61.7
	Feb 13	243.6	176.6	67.0	222.7	7.6	159.8	62.9
	Mar 13	250.5	181.8	68.7	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	227.5	-0.4	164.0	63.5
	Aug14P	227.2	161.7	65.5	221.7	-5.8	159.6	62.1

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.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration
Leavers between 10 July and 13 August 2003

F.24

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	69.6	20.5	14.2	4.2	0.8	109.4
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.4
Gone abroad	9.8	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.1	16.1
Claimed Income Support	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	5.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.4	2.5	1.3	0.5	10.8
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.1
Full-time education	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	6.2	2.1	5.1	2.9	1.0	17.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	4.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	9.4	2.5	2.4	0.8	0.2	15.2
Failed to sign	42.8	12.3	9.2	2.3	0.4	67.0
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	154.4	47.2	39.6	13.7	3.7	258.6
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	68.1	63.2	50.8	39.7	27.0	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	
Gone abroad	9.6	10.3	8.1	6.1	3.2	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	4.2	4.5	6.1	8.0	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	7.3	8.9	12.2	15.1	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	5.2	
Full-time education	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Approved training	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.1	6.4	18.1	27.1	33.9	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.4	
Automatic credits	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	
Gone to prison	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.1	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.3	
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	
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.

F.25 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2003

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	6.8	8.8	15.5	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	27.7	48.8	76.5	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	41.6	108.1	149.7	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	21.5	69.9	91.4	15	18	17	9	10	10
30-34	17.5	61.4	78.9	17	23	22	9	12	11
35-39	15.2	50.6	65.8	19	26	24	10	12	12
40-44	15.0	41.1	56.1	19	27	25	10	12	11
45-49	14.5	33.2	47.8	20	28	25	10	12	11
50-54	13.7	29.5	43.2	18	26	24	9	11	10
55-59	12.4	26.2	38.6	25	29	27	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	9.8	9.8	n/a	30	31	n/a	12	12
All ages	186.0	487.3	673.3	16	21	19	9	10	10
North East									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	1.9	3.7	5.6	15	14	14	10	9	9
20-24	2.3	7.6	9.9	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	0.9	4.1	5.0	15	18	18	8	10	9
30-34	0.8	3.6	4.4	17	25	24	8	11	11
35-39	0.7	3.0	3.7	20	29	27	9	12	11
40-44	0.8	2.7	3.5	19	31	28	9	10	10
45-49	0.8	2.4	3.1	22	32	30	9	10	10
50-54	0.6	2.0	2.7	19	28	26	10	10	10
55-59	0.6	1.8	2.4	31	34	33	14	10	11
60 and over	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	37	37	n/a	9	9
All ages	9.8	32.2	42.0	17	22	21	9	10	9
North West									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.2	8	8	8	7	7	7
18-19	3.9	7.1	11.0	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	5.3	15.1	20.4	13	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	2.3	9.2	11.5	15	19	18	8	11	10
30-34	1.8	7.7	9.5	18	24	23	9	12	11
35-39	1.6	6.3	7.9	19	27	25	9	12	11
40-44	1.6	5.0	6.6	19	27	25	9	12	11
45-49	1.6	4.0	5.6	20	30	27	9	11	11
50-54	1.5	3.7	5.2	19	26	24	9	10	10
55-59	1.3	3.1	4.4	24	28	27	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	29	29	n/a	11	11
All ages	21.8	63.6	85.3	16	21	19	8	10	10
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.8	1.1	1.9	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.9	5.1	8.0	14	13	13	10	8	9
20-24	3.9	11.1	14.9	13	13	13	8	9	9
25-29	1.7	6.9	8.7	17	18	17	10	10	10
30-34	1.4	5.9	7.3	18	21	21	10	11	11
35-39	1.2	4.6	5.8	20	24	23	10	12	11
40-44	1.2	3.7	4.9	20	26	24	9	11	11
45-49	1.2	3.1	4.3	18	26	24	9	11	11
50-54	1.2	2.8	3.9	18	26	23	9	10	10
55-59	1.1	2.5	3.5	24	31	29	13	12	12
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	32	32	n/a	12	12
All ages	16.5	47.5	64.0	16	20	19	9	10	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.4	0.5	1.0	8	8	8	6	5	6
18-19	1.8	3.1	4.9	13	12	13	9	9	9
20-24	2.7	6.7	9.4	13	14	13	8	9	9
25-29	1.3	4.3	5.5	14	17	16	8	10	10
30-34	1.1	3.7	4.8	16	22	20	9	11	11
35-39	1.0	3.0	4.0	19	23	22	10	11	11
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.7	16	23	21	8	11	10
45-49	1.1	2.0	3.1	16	27	23	9	12	10
50-54	1.1	1.9	3.0	17	24	22	9	11	10
55-59	1.0	1.9	2.9	24	28	26	11	10	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	27	27	n/a	12	12
All ages	12.5	30.5	43.0	15	19	18	9	10	10
West Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	9	9	6	7	7
18-19	2.9	5.1	8.0	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	4.1	11.2	15.3	13	14	14	9	9	9
25-29	1.9	6.7	8.6	16	19	19	9	11	10
30-34	1.6	5.8	7.3	18	25	23	9	12	11
35-39	1.3	4.6	5.9	18	28	26	10	13	12
40-44	1.4	3.7	5.0	18	31	27	9	12	11
45-49	1.3	3.0	4.4	19	30	27	9	12	11
50-54	1.4	2.8	4.2	20	27	25	9	11	11
55-59	1.3	2.5	3.8	27	27	27	11	10	11
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	34	34	n/a	13	13
All ages	17.5	47.1	64.7	17	22	20	9	11	10
East									
16-17	0.5	0.4	0.9	10	8	9	9	7	8
18-19	1.8	3.0	4.7	13	12	12	9	8	9
20-24	2.8	6.1	8.9	12	13	13	8	9	9
25-29	1.5	4.4	5.9	13	16	15	8	10	9
30-34	1.4	4.0	5.4	15	20	18	9	11	10
35-39	1.1	3.3	4.5	16	20	19	10	11	11
40-44	1.2	2.8	4.0	16	23	21	9	12	11
45-49	1.1	2.4	3.5	17	23	21	9	11	11
50-54	1.2	2.1	3.3	17	21	20	9	11	10
55-59	1.2	2.1	3.3	21	24	23	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	24	24	n/a	13	13
All ages	13.7	31.6	45.3	15	18	17	9	10	10
London									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	10	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.2	5.2	8.4	15	15	15	11	11	11
20-24	6.6	13.2	19.7	17	17	17	11	12	12
25-29	4.7	10.4	15.1	18	22	21	10	13	12
30-34	3.8	10.2	14.0	20	28	26	11	15	14
35-39	2.9	8.4	11.3	23	32	29	13	17	16
40-44	2.4	6.0	8.3	25	34	32	14	17	16
45-49	2.0	4.1	6.2	27	37	34	15	18	17
50-54	1.7	2.8	4.5	26	34	31	14	16	15
55-59	1.5	2.3	3.8	31	37	35	16	17	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	43	43	n/a	17	17
All ages	29.2	64.2	93.3	20	26	24	12	14	13

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2003

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	9	7	6	7
18-19	2.2	3.6	5.7	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	3.3	8.1	11.4	12	13	12	8	8	8
25-29	2.0	6.0	8.0	13	16	15	7	10	9
30-34	1.8	5.5	7.3	14	19	17	8	10	10
35-39	1.6	4.8	6.3	16	20	19	10	11	11
40-44	1.6	4.0	5.6	18	21	20	10	12	11
45-49	1.6	3.3	5.0	16	22	20	9	12	11
50-54	1.5	3.1	4.6	15	22	19	8	11	10
55-59	1.4	2.8	4.2	17	22	20	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	24	24	n/a	11	11
All ages	17.5	42.9	60.4	14	18	17	8	10	9
South West									
16-17	0.3	0.5	0.8	10	9	9	8	6	7
18-19	1.6	2.7	4.4	12	11	11	8	7	8
20-24	2.4	6.2	8.5	11	12	12	7	8	7
25-29	1.5	4.2	5.7	13	15	14	8	9	9
30-34	1.1	3.8	4.9	15	18	17	9	9	9
35-39	1.0	3.2	4.2	16	18	18	8	11	10
40-44	1.0	2.6	3.6	16	21	20	8	11	10
45-49	1.1	2.2	3.3	17	20	19	8	10	10
50-54	1.2	2.1	3.3	15	23	20	8	10	9
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.1	20	21	21	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	19	19	n/a	10	10
All ages	12.3	30.2	42.5	14	17	16	8	9	9
England									
16-17	5.0	6.2	11.2	9	8	8	7	6	7
18-19	22.2	38.5	60.7	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	33.2	85.3	118.5	13	14	14	9	9	9
25-29	17.7	56.3	74.0	15	18	17	9	11	10
30-34	14.6	50.2	64.8	17	23	22	9	12	11
35-39	12.5	41.1	53.5	19	25	24	10	13	12
40-44	12.2	33.1	45.3	19	27	25	10	12	12
45-49	11.8	26.5	38.3	20	28	26	10	12	11
50-54	11.3	23.4	34.7	19	26	23	9	11	10
55-59	10.3	21.1	31.4	24	28	27	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	30	30	n/a	12	12
All ages	150.7	389.8	540.5	16	21	19	9	11	10
Wales									
16-17	0.3	0.5	0.8	7	6	6	5	4	5
18-19	1.6	3.0	4.6	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	2.2	6.3	8.5	12	14	13	8	9	9
25-29	1.0	3.8	4.8	13	17	16	8	10	9
30-34	0.7	2.9	3.7	17	22	21	9	11	10
35-39	0.7	2.5	3.2	19	25	24	9	11	11
40-44	0.7	2.0	2.7	17	26	24	9	11	10
45-49	0.7	1.7	2.4	18	30	27	9	11	11
50-54	0.7	1.7	2.4	18	26	24	9	11	10
55-59	0.6	1.4	2.0	28	29	29	12	12	12
60 and over	n/a	0.4	0.4	n/a	34	35	n/a	12	12
All ages	9.2	26.2	35.5	16	20	19	8	10	10
Scotland									
16-17	1.4	2.0	3.4	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.1	5.6	8.7	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	4.5	12.8	17.3	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	2.1	8.0	10.1	13	17	16	8	10	9
30-34	1.8	6.9	8.6	16	22	21	9	11	10
35-39	1.7	5.8	7.5	18	25	23	8	11	10
40-44	1.8	5.0	6.8	17	24	22	9	11	10
45-49	1.7	4.3	6.0	18	25	23	9	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.8	5.3	17	23	21	9	10	10
55-59	1.3	3.2	4.5	26	29	28	12	12	12
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	28	28	n/a	12	12
All ages	20.8	58.5	79.3	15	19	18	8	9	9
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.0	0.1	0.1	9	8	8	8	5	7
18-19	0.9	1.7	2.5	16	15	15	12	11	11
20-24	1.6	3.7	5.3	13	17	15	6	10	9
25-29	0.7	1.9	2.6	14	24	21	7	12	10
30-34	0.4	1.4	1.9	19	29	27	9	15	14
35-39	0.4	1.2	1.6	19	34	30	8	18	15
40-44	0.4	0.9	1.3	24	35	32	11	17	15
45-49	0.3	0.8	1.1	33	31	32	12	15	14
50-54	0.3	0.6	0.9	21	48	40	10	17	15
55-59	0.3	0.5	0.8	44	56	51	17	19	18
60 and over	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	61	61	n/a	18	18
All ages	5.2	12.8	18.1	18	26	24	9	13	12

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

n/a Not applicable

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

G.1 VACANCIES

Vacancies^a

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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	575.6	589.4	-17.3	-2.9	2.3
May R	621.6	596.4	-11.6	-1.9	2.3
Jun R	595.3	597.5	-25.0	-4.0	2.3
Jul R	590.5	602.5	-22.7	-3.6	2.4
Aug P	622.4	602.7	-22.0	-3.5	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
P Provisional

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
June to August 2003 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	602.7	± 22	-22.0	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.4	± 0.1	-0.1	± 0.1
August 2003 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	622.4	± 38	-1.9	± 30

G.2 VACANCIES

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All Vacancies ^a	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
Average level for 3 months ending		(C-O)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
SIC 1992 SECTIONS											
Levels (thousands)											
2001	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
2002	Dec	596.9	1.0	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.3	17.6	13.5	1.4	18.9
	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
2003	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
2004	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
2005	Dec	606.5	0.8	12.9	2.9	4.9	6.7	14.9	16.6	1.2	19.7
	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
2006	Apr	589.4	0.9	13.0	2.4	4.3	3.8	13.2	17.2	1.4	21.0
	May R	596.4	0.9	12.7	2.7	4.1	4.0	13.4	17.1	1.4	23.4
	Jun R	597.5	0.9	12.8	2.8	3.9	3.5	12.7	17.6	1.3	24.5
	Jul R	602.5	0.9	12.9	2.7	3.7	4.1	12.2	18.0	1.3	26.5
2007	Aug P	602.7	0.9	12.2	2.9	3.6	5.4	12.2	18.0	1.3	25.6
Change on year		-22.0	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-2.1	0.0	-3.5	-2.3	-0.1	0.9
Percent		-3.5	-25.0	-7.6	-23.7	-36.8	0.0	-22.3	-11.3	-7.1	3.6
Ratio per 100 employee jobs											
2001	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
2002	Dec	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6
	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
2003	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
2004	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
2005	Dec	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.7
	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
2006	Apr	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	2.1
	Jun R	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.2
	Jul R	2.4	1.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
2007	Aug P	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.3
Change on year		-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	-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	Educa-tion ^b	Health and social work ^b	Other services	UNITED KINGDOM	
										Average level for 3 months ending	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	SIC 1992 SECTIONS	
Levels (thousands)											
28.4	102.4	59.7	50.3	28.4	115.2	16.6	35.3	92.2	38.3	2001	Aug Sep
28.4	101.9	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2	94.5	40.1		
27.8	108.0	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4	92.0	36.7		Oct Nov Dec
25.3	111.6	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8		
23.5	104.2	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5	2002	Jan Feb Mar
26.2	92.3	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4	30.5		
25.5	88.4	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	33.9		
26.8	88.6	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	35.2		Apr May Jun
23.7	91.8	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5	39.8		
22.4	89.2	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6	37.3		
21.3	92.6	59.8	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.4	89.6	36.5		Jul Aug Sep
21.5	94.3	56.0	55.3	25.4	95.9	16.7	40.7	88.6	36.6		
22.0	97.0	57.4	56.4	25.7	92.4	16.9	40.0	87.7	37.8		
24.3	108.2	56.3	57.2	25.9	88.5	17.3	40.9	88.2	36.5		Oct Nov Dec
25.0	119.6	59.2	60.4	25.0	89.3	16.8	41.6	89.6	32.8		
26.0	118.2	55.9	61.7	23.0	87.2	17.0	43.5	91.8	31.4		
24.1	102.2	52.3	59.4	22.0	84.2	17.0	43.3	89.6	31.9	2003	Jan Feb Mar
23.0	84.1	47.1	55.3	22.1	82.5	16.5	40.4	87.4	33.1		
24.2	77.6	46.2	54.5	22.1	83.9	16.9	41.8	85.9	34.7		
26.0	77.3	47.1	54.9	23.5	87.6	16.9	43.1	84.0	37.4		Apr May R Jun R
25.8	79.6	52.7	56.0	23.6	87.6	17.8	46.7	86.3	36.1		
23.2	81.0	58.9	54.4	24.9	87.2	18.1	48.6	85.2	35.3		
23.0	83.0	64.0	53.4	24.6	83.1	18.9	50.7	85.0	32.0		Jul R Aug P
23.6	84.4	66.1	51.5	24.8	85.4	19.7	51.1	82.7	31.0		
27.4	87.7	60.8	52.7	25.6	85.8	19.2	49.7	81.8	30.0		
5.4	-9.3	3.4	-3.7	-0.1	-6.6	2.3	9.7	-5.9	-7.8	Change on year	
24.5	-9.6	5.9	-6.6	-0.4	-7.1	13.6	24.3	-6.7	-20.6	Percent	
Ratio per 100 employee jobs											
2.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.9	2001	Aug Sep
2.4	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.0		
2.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.8		Oct Nov Dec
2.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.7		
2.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.5	2002	Jan Feb Mar
2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3		
2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.2	2.5		
2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.6		Apr May Jun
2.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.0		
2.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.8		
1.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.7		Jul Aug Sep
1.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.2	2.7		
1.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	2.8		
2.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.7		Oct Nov Dec
2.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.4		
2.3	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.3	2.3		
2.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.4	2003	Jan Feb Mar
2.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.5		
2.1	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.1	2.6		
2.3	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.8		Apr May R Jun R
2.3	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.7		
2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	2.2	3.1	2.6		
2.0	2.4	3.7	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.3	3.0	2.4		Jul R Aug P
2.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.3		
2.4	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.2		
0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	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 G.13.

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 G.13.

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 G.13.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.13.

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

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		.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	Aug	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	1.7	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	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	1.4	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	3.1	2.0	15.7	0.4	1.0	17.1	0.0	17.1	
2003	Dec	0.3	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	3.1	2.8	17.2	0.2	1.7	19.2	..	..
	Aug	0.3	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.6	16.2	0.3	1.7	18.3	..	..

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 pp 159-62, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^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						
Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001						
Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002						
Jan	17	22	10.1	34.1	93.6	4.1
Feb	3	13	3.2	6.5	23.9	2.0
Mar	15	23	54.8	58.5	79.8	2.2
Apr	15	21	5.0	8.4	19.4	5.5
May	7	10	62.8	64.1	81.4	-
Jun	11	16	3.9	35.5	57.3	0.7
Jul	14	20	620.1	622.0	521.4	0.5
Aug	14	23	3.8	6.0	13.1	2.4
Sep	11	20	3.3	10.4	9.9	1.4
Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	41.6	1.0
Nov	15	21	117.1	133.6	371.4	0.6
Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	10.5	0.4
2003						
Jan	6	8	1.9	29.5	91.2	1.1
Feb	11	13	9.8	10.3	13.4	8.1
Mar	6	9	4.5	5.1	14.0	1.9
Apr	6	9	2.8	5.5	9.2	1.2
May	7	15	5.7	9.3	25.6	1.3
Jun	9	16	4.7	11.5	33.1	1.5
Jul	10	16	6.3	10.5	46.9	1.1

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4
2002	-	-	21	17	62	96	9	488	376	148	107
2000											
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001											
Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-
Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8
Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-
Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-
Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1
Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1
2002											
Jan	-	-	4.1	-	0.1	24.1	0.1	63.4	1.0	-	0.7
Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.2	2.1	16.6	0.8	-	0.2
Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.2	47.1	2.0	0.1
Apr	-	0.2	5.5	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1
May	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0	4.4
Jun	-	-	0.7	-	8.4	12.6	-	7.5	7.9	10.9	9.3
Jul	-	-	0.5	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7	195.1	107.2	80.1
Aug	-	-	2.4	-	-	4.7	-	3.4	-	2.5	0.2
Sep	-	-	1.4	-	-	7.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	-	0.1
Oct	-	-	1.0	-	4.1	14.0	0.6	8.1	3.9	5.6	4.2
Nov	-	-	0.6	-	1.7	2.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2	7.0
Dec	-	-	0.4	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.4	-	4.9	0.1
2003											
Jan	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.5	-	86.2	2.2	-	0.1
Feb	-	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3
Mar	-	-	1.9	-	-	4.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	-	1.1
Apr	-	-	1.2	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.4	4.9	-
May	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	2.1	16.9	4.5	0.6
Jun	-	-	1.5	4.2	-	5.4	-	0.5	16.5	4.2	0.8
Jul	-	-	1.1	4.2	-	12.9	-	8.9	16.8	1.5	1.7

^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 July 2002			12 months to July 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;	2	500	5,300	1	200	400
textiles and textile products;	2	500	400	3	300	600
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	2	300	700	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	7	2,600	3,300	9	500	4,200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	800	800
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	1	600	600
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	1	100	100
other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	300	2	800	800
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	+	++	5	900	3,900
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	1	300	2,500	1	400	400
electrical and optical equipment;	4	500	2,000	3	300	500
transport equipment;	10	6,200	12,900	7	5,400	9,900
manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	2,500	10,400	-	-	-
Construction	3	17,000	17,000	2	1,200	8,500
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4	200	1,200	1	+	100
Hotels and restaurants	5	69,100	55,400	1	4,800	5,700
Transport, storage and communication	52	27,100	74,700	38	27,600	60,300
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,400	7,600	3	500	1,100
Public administration and defence	18	126,100	366,500	12	59,400	400,600
Education	13	320,300	315,200	17	80,200	129,000
Health and social work	12	136,700	135,700	14	12,200	36,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	98,400	95,200	9	5,600	16,100
All industries and services	143^a	809,900	1,121,300	123^a	201,800	680,000

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: July 2003

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	10,500	46,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	5,400 ^a	14,100
Continuing from earlier months	6	5,100 ^b	32,900

a Including 3,700 directly involved.

b Including 800 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 July 2003		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	129,700	531,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	50,600	108,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	7,700	16,000
Redundancy questions	6	800	2,800
Trade union matters	3	700	1,100
Working conditions and supervision	8	6,000	10,100
Manning and work allocation	10	3,600	8,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	2,700	1,700
All causes	123	201,800	680,000

H.22

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

11 August - 5 September 2003

8,112^a

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

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

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

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 2003^a

H.41

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	1	2	0	8	11	0	0	3	6	31	15	26	72
Value of offers (£000)	250	882	0	8,442	2,115	0	0	295	1,205	13,189	15,929	5,966	35,084

a Date of first payment.

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

Note: Formerly Table G.31

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

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

H.42

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Mitec Telecom Ltd	Luton	250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Total		250,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Philpotts Acoutics Ltd	Worksop	132,000	A	Insulation work activities
Robinson Healthcare Ltd	Worksop	750,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Total		882,000		
NORTH EAST				
Avecia Ltd	Middlesborough and Stockton	6,500,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Histogram Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	237,000	B	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
Electrolux Plc	Sunderland and Durham	250,000	B	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances
Amec Group Ltd	Tyneside	240,000	B	Building and repairing of ships
D Collard Ltd	Tyneside	100,000	A	Freight transport by road
Turbo Genset Co Ltd	Tyneside	240,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Twenty4help Knowledge Service Ltd	Tyneside	750,000	A	Other services activities n.e.s.
Washington Metalworks Ltd	Tyneside	125,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
Total		8,442,000		
NORTH WEST				
Coordination Group Publication Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	245,000	A	Publishing of books
Diamould Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	150,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Invotec Circuits Blackburn Ltd	Blackburn	200,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Precision Polymer Eng Ltd	Blackburn	150,000	B	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.s.
BHL (Contracts) Ltd	Bolton	195,000	B	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
Trak Conveyor Systems Ltd	Liverpool	180,000	B	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco
Process Plastics Ltd	Rochdale	230,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Wok Express Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	85,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Epichem Group Ltd	Wirral and Chester	240,000	A	Management acts of holding cos
Camtex Corporation	Workington	200,000	B	Manufacture nonwovens and nonwoven articles
Pechiney Aviatube Ltd	Workington	240,000	B	Aluminium production
Total		2,115,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Advanced Architectural Power Coatings	Dudley at Sandwell	200,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Total		200,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Cutting Technologies	Barnsley	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Haddonstone Ltd	Doncaster	500,000	A	Cutting/shaping/finishing of stone
George Hill Holdings Ltd	Hull	100,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Oriel Printing Co Ltd	Hull	95,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Omar Homes Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	400,000	A	General construction, civil engineering
Total		1,175,000		
SCOTLAND				
CXR Biosciences Ltd	Dundee	548,000	A	RandD on nat sciences and engineering
Lexmark International (Scotland) Ltd	Dunfermline	900,000	B	Manufacture computers and oth inf proc
Carron Phoenix Ltd	Falkirk	800,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Intrasys Design Ltd	Galashiels and Peebles	80,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
John Watson and Co Ltd	Glasgow	240,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Motorola Ltd	Glasgow	9,000,000	A	Manufacture telegraph/telephone equip
Scottish Milk Laboratories Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	B	Technical testing and analysis
Thomas Johnstone (Holdings) Ltd	Glasgow	240,000	A	Joinery installation
Jacobs Eng Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	500,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
Pasquill Roof Trusses Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	195,000	A	Manufacture builders' carpentry and joinery
Provis Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	1,300,000	A	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equip
British Polythene Ltd	North Ayrshire	450,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Fullarton Computer Industries Ltd	North Ayrshire	1,500,000	B	Manufacture computers and other inf proc
Total		15,873,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
WALES				
Aberystwyth Bakery Ltd	Aberystwyth	245,000	B	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Draig Technology Ltd	Bangor and Carnarfon	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Silverminds Direct (UK) Ltd	Bridgend	80,000	A	Publishing of books
Eurobonds Laminates Ltd	Cardiff	910,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Fis-Eu Ltd	Cardiff	1,000,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Fisher Containers and Pallets Ltd	Cardiff	75,000	B	Sawmilling/planing/impregnation of wood
Robin Jones and Sons Ltd	Colwyn and Conwy	200,000	B	Freight transport by road
Celtic Spirit Co Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	120,000	A	Manufacture distilled alcoholic beverages
LP Design Carpentry Contractors Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	128,000	A	Joinery installation
Atlantic Digital Ltd	Flint	190,000	A	Manufacture misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s.
Equipment Building Systems Ltd	Llanelli	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Spencer Davies Handling Ltd	Llanelli	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Excel (Electronic) Assemblies Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	120,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Matrix Drug Development Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	80,000	A	Research and Development on nat sciences and engineering
Platinum Controls Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	93,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Unico System International Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	130,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Western Board Division	Pontypridd and Aberdare	200,000	B	Manufacture of veneer, plywood, boards
Leader Optec Ltd	Rhyland Denbigh	100,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Cambrook Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	225,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
Excel Industries Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	180,000	B	Manufacture misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s.
General Dynamics UK Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	800,000	A	Other services activities n.e.s.
New England Wood Products Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	250,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Total		5,726,000		

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

b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Formerly Table G.32

Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 391, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS 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	119.2 R	1.4 R				
	Q3	120.6		216.9	2.3	100.4	-2.9	99.1	-2.9	128.7	2.8	123.1	7.9	118.8 R	2.5 R				
	Q4	121.2		217.9	2.3	99.6	-1.4	98.0	-1.8	129.7	2.5	125.4	8.0	119.3 R	2.1 R				
2003	Q1	121.3		218.1	2.1	99.2	-0.6	98.1	-0.7	130.2	2.6	123.0	2.8	118.5 R	0.2 R				
	Q2	121.7		218.9 R	1.8	99.4 R	-0.6 R	98.2	0.1	130.6 R	2.5 R	124.0	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 (%)	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		1.2 R		2.0		1.3		1.1 R	
		Expenditure				Fixed investments													
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption					
		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices							
		£ 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 R	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 R	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 R	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 R	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 R	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	135.1 R	4.9	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	151.6	3.3	139.3 R	4.1	138.6 R	4.7 R	26.8	-3.5	3.3	-13.3	23.4	-1.9	42.1	4.9				
		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 (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion				
		AGBG		AMIH		HSEL		VQMX		VQJW		BQKV		BOKI		HBOP			
1998		103.9	3.3	7.24		2,674	10.9	6.1		9.8		86.4 R	1.2 R	85.7 R	8.5 R	-21.8	-4.8		
1999		103.8	-0.1	5.34		3,242	21.2	7.3 R		5.5		89.2 R	3.2 R	91.5 R	6.8 R	-29.1	-19.7		
2000		107.5	3.6	5.97		2,984	-8.0	8.0		6.6		100.0 R	12.1 R	100.0 R	9.3 R	-33.0 R	-19.1		
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13		2,524	-15.4	7.1		8.0		102.7 R	2.7 R	105.4 R	5.4 R	-40.6	-12.5		
2002		106.0	0.2	4.00		1,894	-25.0	7.9		5.9		100.8 R	-1.9 R	109.5 R	3.9 R	-46.5 R	-9.6		
2002	Q2	105.3	-1.0	4.00		2,263	-17.0	8.6 R		5.7 R		106.3 R	3.6 R	111.8 R	5.8 R	-10.5 R	-3.5		
	Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00		1,801	-23.0	8.3 R		5.6 R		101.4 R	-0.3 R	110.4 R	5.7 R	-11.5 R	-1.3		
	Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00		1,894	-25.0	6.8		6.1		96.2 R	-4.8 R	109.6 R	3.2 R	-13.3 R	-1.8		
2003	Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.85		1,736	-32.1	6.0		6.7		101.5 R	2.2 R	110.5 R	4.1 R	-10.8 R	2.4		
	Q2	99.1	-5.9	3.75		1,971	-12.9	7.8 R		7.9 R		98.8 R	-7.1 R	108.4 R	-3.0 R	-10.9 R	..		

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.1.1.

J.11

RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2001	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
	Aug	181.6	2.9	180.4	2.9	172.2	2.7

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

J.12

RETAIL PRICES

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

United Kingdom			European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area average ^b			
Index 1996=100			Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	
CHVJ			CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS	
2001	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 P	1.7 P	111.1 P	1.9 P	
	Jul	108.1	1.1	110.8 P	1.9 P	111.0 P	2.0 P	
	Aug	108.4	1.0	110.9 P	1.9 P	111.0 P	2.1 P	
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.2 P	1.9 P	111.3 P	2.1 P	
	Oct	108.9	1.4	111.5 P	2.1 P	111.6 P	2.3 P	
	Nov	108.9	1.6	111.4 P	2.2 P	111.5 P	2.3 P	
	Dec	109.3	1.7	111.9 P	2.2 P	112.0 P	2.3 P	
2003	Jan	108.6	1.4	111.7 P	2.0 P	111.9 P	2.1 P	
	Feb	109.0	1.6	112.2 P	2.3 P	112.4 P	2.4 P	
	Mar	109.4	1.6	112.8 P	2.3 P	113.1 P	2.4 P	
	Apr	109.7	1.5	112.9 P	1.9 P	113.2 P	2.1 P	
	May	109.7	1.2	113.0 P	1.8 P	113.2 P	1.9 P	
	Jun	109.6	1.1	113.0 P	1.8 P	113.3 P	2.0 P	
	Jul	109.5	1.3	112.8 E	1.8 E	113.1 E	1.9 E	

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

E Estimate - The HICP data for the Netherlands is in process of being revised due to errors discovered by the Dutch Statistical Office. Since no Dutch HICP is available, the July 2003 monetary union average and EU 15 average HICPs have been estimated.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for adults

K.3
Thousands

ENGLAND		Number participating on WBLA			Starts to WBLA ^a			Leavers from WBLA ^a		
Month		Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b
2001	Apr	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	May	2.5	0.9	3.4	2.6	0.9	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.0
	Jun	4.8	1.8	6.6	4.2	1.5	5.7	1.9	0.6	2.5
	Jul	6.4	2.4	8.8	3.8	1.3	5.1	2.1	0.7	2.9
	Aug	7.7	2.7	10.5	4.5	1.3	5.8	3.2	1.0	4.2
	Sep	8.9	3.4	12.2	3.9	1.6	5.5	2.8	1.0	3.7
	Oct	9.4	3.6	13.0	3.7	1.3	5.0	3.1	1.1	4.2
	Nov	10.3	4.0	14.4	5.1	1.9	6.9	4.2	1.5	5.6
	Dec	9.9	3.8	13.7	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.6	1.0	3.7
	Jan	10.6	4.0	14.6	3.8	1.3	5.1	3.1	1.0	4.1
	Feb	11.1	4.4	15.5	4.3	1.7	6.0	3.8	1.3	5.1
	Mar	11.7	4.7	16.3	5.4	2.0	7.4	4.8	1.7	6.6
Total 2001-2002					44.3	15.8	60.1	32.6	11.2	43.8
2002	Apr	11.7	4.7	16.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	3.8	1.3	5.1
	May	12.0	5.0	17.0	5.2	2.0	7.2	4.8	1.7	6.5
	Jun	12.1	4.9	17.0	3.7	1.3	5.0	3.6	1.4	5.0
	Jul	12.2	4.8	17.0	4.1	1.4	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5
	Aug	12.2	4.7	16.9	4.8	1.6	6.4	4.8	1.7	6.5
	Sep	12.6	5.2	17.8	4.3	1.9	6.2	3.9	1.4	5.4
	Oct	12.9	5.4	18.2	4.3	1.6	5.9	4.0	1.4	5.4
	Nov	13.4	5.6	18.9	5.3	2.1	7.3	4.8	1.8	6.6
	Dec	12.9	5.3	18.2	2.7	0.9	3.6	3.1	1.2	4.3
	Jan	13.4	5.6	19.1	4.9	1.9	6.9	4.4	1.6	6.1
	Feb	14.1	5.9	20.1	4.8	1.9	6.7	4.1	1.5	5.6
	Mar	14.6	6.2	20.8	4.7	1.9	6.6	4.3	1.7	5.9
Total 2002-2003					52.5	19.9	72.4	49.6	18.3	67.9
2003	Apr	14.7	6.2	20.9	4.1	1.5	5.6	3.9	1.5	5.5
	May	15.4	6.6	22.1	5.4	2.2	7.6	4.7	1.8	6.5
	Jun	16.6	7.1	23.8	4.1	1.6	5.7	2.8	1.1	4.0
Total since Apr 2001					110.3	41.1	151.3	93.6	34.0	127.6

Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

Note: Formerly Table G.3.

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

K.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

Statistical tables containing New Deal data to June 2003 have been redesigned. However, publishing schedules have not allowed these tables to be published within Labour Market Trends (Tables K.11 to K.19) for this edition, but they will be available from the next edition. In the meantime, updated New Deal statistics to June 2003 are available on the DWP website at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/ndyp.asp> or by contacting Iain Bradley on 0114 209 8228/ian.bradley@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

K.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

K.13
Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142098227

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

K.14
Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142098227

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

K.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

K.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

K.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ enhanced programme end-March 2003 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

K.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal				Return to JSA
		Left JSA	Employer subsidy	Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d	
Quarter/month of leaving			IAP ^b					
All								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	51.0	3.26	14.31	10.72	8.60	4.24	4.56	5.31
2002	112.2	5.05	39.10	19.34	15.34	8.50	9.07	15.85
Jan 2003	11.7	0.31	3.79	1.81	1.72	0.97	1.05	2.09
Feb 2003	10.9	0.33	3.88	1.84	1.53	0.90	0.99	1.40
Mar 2003	11.5	0.30	3.51	2.17	1.50	1.17	1.18	1.65
Male								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	41.1	2.67	11.91	8.62	6.72	3.30	3.72	4.20
2002	92.0	4.20	32.96	15.88	12.22	6.66	7.49	12.59
Jan 2003	9.8	0.26	3.24	1.51	1.41	0.78	0.87	1.69
Feb 2003	8.9	0.27	3.27	1.55	1.21	0.69	0.85	1.11
Mar 2003	9.5	0.25	2.95	1.84	1.18	0.96	1.01	1.32
Female								
2001 (Apr-Dec)	8.8	0.51	2.11	1.85	1.72	0.86	0.73	1.06
2002	18.9	0.79	5.65	3.21	2.94	1.73	1.44	3.13
Jan 2003	1.9	0.06	0.51	0.28	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.37
Feb 2003	1.9	0.06	0.59	0.28	0.31	0.20	0.14	0.28
Mar 2003	1.9	0.05	0.54	0.32	0.32	0.21	0.16	0.32

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

K.19

Thousands

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

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 209 8227

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

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

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 pS45.

National Statistics Time Series Data service.

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.

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