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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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Labour Market
trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 October 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** down in the three months to August 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

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

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

The working age employment rate was 74.5 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of people in employment fell by 9,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people rose by 5,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count decreased by 1,900 to 929,800. There was an average monthly fall of 6,100 over the last three months.

The number of vacancies (three-month average ending September 2003) stood at 626,300, down 4,200 from a year ago.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings was 3.4 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the previous month.

New this month

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

September 2003 data: Claimant count and vacancies;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

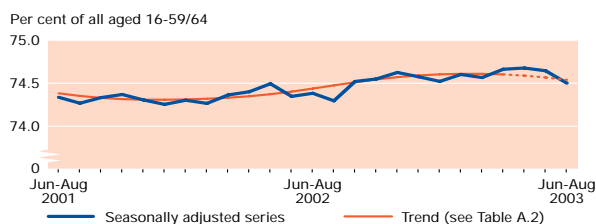


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

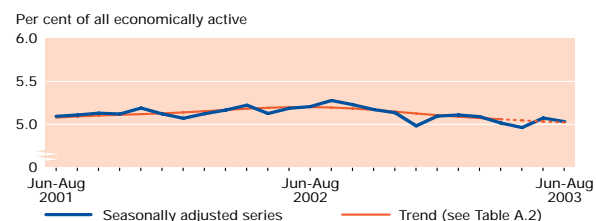
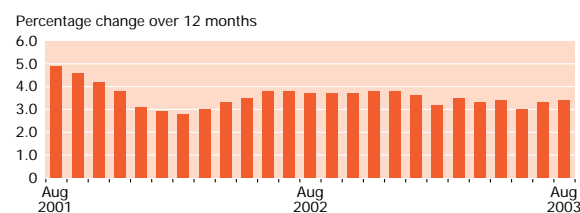


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

❶ **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the three months to August 2003, down 0.2 percentage point from the three months to May 2003 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

❷ **Unemployment rate** was 5.0 per cent in the three months to August 2003, unchanged from the three months to May 2003 but down 0.2 percentage points from the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

❸ **Employment** was 27.90 million in the three months to August 2003, up 233,000 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 1.48 million in the three months to August 2003. This is 41,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❻ **Claimant count** down 1,900 on the month to September 2003 to 929,800. Claimant count rate in September 2003 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the August 2003 rate (Table A.3).

❼ **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to August 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to May 2003 but unchanged on the year (Table A.1).

❽ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the three months to August 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to May 2003 but unchanged on the year (Table A.1).

❾ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.4 per cent in August 2003, 0.3 percentage points lower than the corresponding figure for a year earlier, but is up 0.1 percentage point from the July 2003 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❿ There were 626,300 **job vacancies** (not seasonally adjusted) on average in the three months ending September 2003, down 4,200 from the same period a year earlier. There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs, unchanged 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 4,000 in the three months to August 2003 to 15.06 million, and women down 12,000 in the same period to 12.85 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 13,000 in the three months to August 2003 to 20.70 million. People in **part-time employment** down 21,000 over the same period to 7.20 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.4 per cent (125,000), compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.49 million in the three months to August 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 899.6 million in the three months to August 2003, up 4.1 million from the three months to May 2003. This is mainly due to an increase of 0.2 hours in the average actual weekly hours of work (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** unchanged over the year at 216,000 in the three months to August 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** decreased 8,000 over the year to stand at 315,000 in the three months to August 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** increased by 7,000 over the year to stand at 410,000 in the three months to August 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in most regions over the year but up in the Eastern, East Midlands, London, North East and South East regions. The highest rate was in London at 7.3 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.4 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 8,300 over the year to stand at 140,500 in September 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 254,000 in September 2003, a rise of 7,200 since September 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,900 in September 2003, a rise of 500 since September 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	September 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	42,656	+4,362
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,774	-55
25 and over, more than two years	43,154	-12,059
Total	115,584	-7,752

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.38 million in the three months to August 2003. Of this total, 15.94 million were men and 13.44 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 59,000 over the quarter to 7.76 million in the three months to August 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 27,000. The number not wanting a job was up 116,000 over the year to 5.62 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 89,000 over the year to 2.14 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 229,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) over the year, there was an increase in the number in employment of 233,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 41,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 37,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in the three months to August 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to May 2003, while the rate for women was 72.8 per cent for the same period, down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to May 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 LFS Male employment

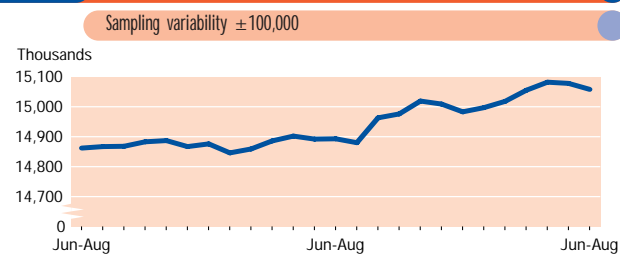


Figure 5 LFS Female employment

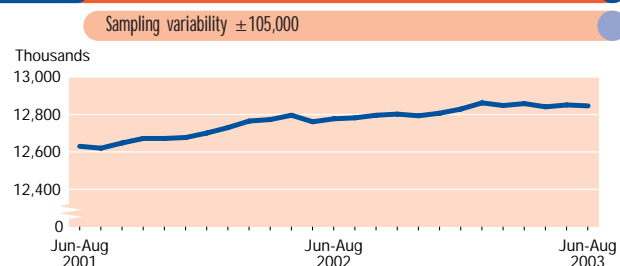


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

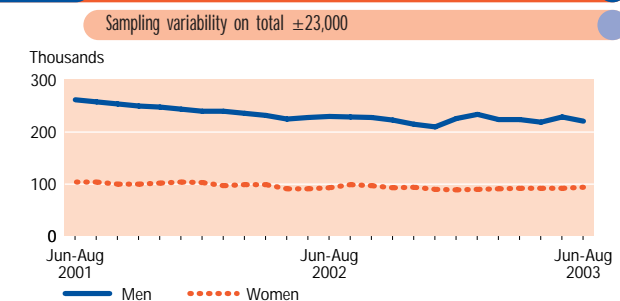


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

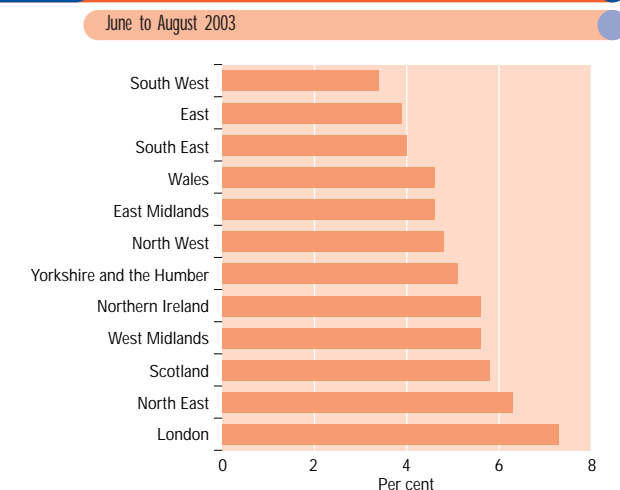


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

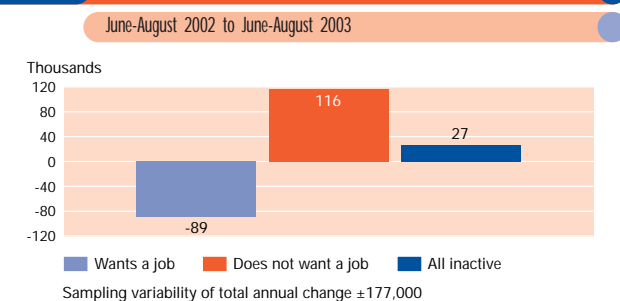


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

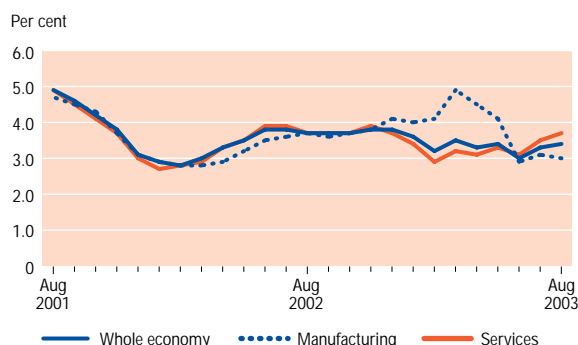


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

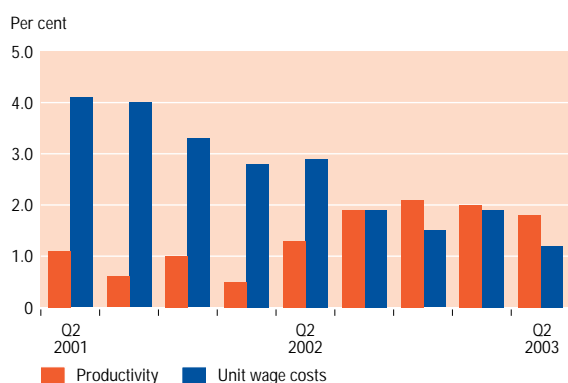
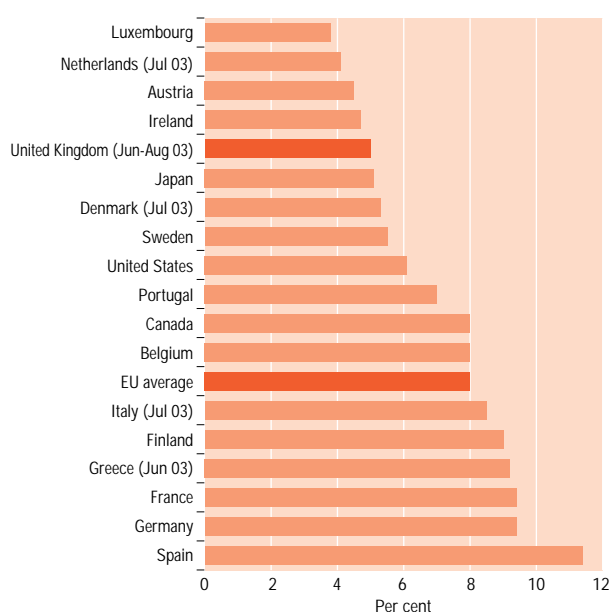


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, August 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 August 2003 show that 6.3 per thousand employees had been made **redundant** in the three months prior to interview. 8.1 per thousand male employees and 4.3 per thousand female employees had been made redundant in the three months before interview. Of those made redundant, 50.1 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.31).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.4 per cent. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the July 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase** in whole economy average earnings in the year to August 2003 was 3.9 per cent. This is up 0.2 from the July 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for August 2003 was 3.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the July 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services headline** (three-month average) increase was 3.0 per cent for August 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the July 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.7 per cent in August 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the July 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 5.6 per cent in August 2003, up 0.5 percentage points from the July 2003 rate. This is up 2.1 percentage points when compared with the rate for a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase was 2.9 per cent in August 2003, unchanged from the July 2003 rate. This is down 0.8 percentage points compared with the rate for a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 1.4 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2003, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 6.5 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2003, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 3.4 per cent lower in the three months ending August 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 1.2 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK unemployment rate** in the three-months to August 2003 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 8.0 per cent in August 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 estimate average increase in consumer prices of 2.0 per cent over the 12 months to August 2003, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by an estimated 2.1 per cent. Data for the Netherlands are in the process of being revised; consequently, the August 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 September 2003 was 626,300, down 4,200 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 September 2003, unchanged 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 August 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 678,800 from 117 stoppages. Some 60 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 19 per cent were lost in education and 8 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- ① Number of working days lost in August 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 11,700 from 10 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables H.11 and H.12).

Figure 12 Total vacancies

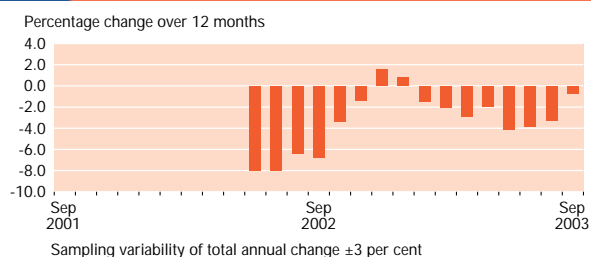
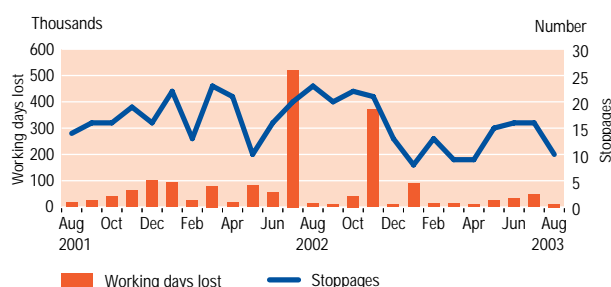


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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.
- 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.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ① The chained volume measure of **gross domestic product (GDP)** rose by 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2003 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2002, GDP has risen by 2.0 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 August 2003, **manufacturing output** rose by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and rose by 1.4 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- ① The revised estimate of total **business investment** for Q2, measured in chained volume terms seasonally adjusted, is £28,537m, down by £551m over the previous quarter. This revised estimate is 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent lower than the second quarter of 2002.
- ① The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to August 2003 was in deficit by £11.1 billion, compared with a deficit of £10.1 billion from the previous three months and down from a deficit of £11.6 billion a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to August 2003 were 3.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 5.3 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to August 2003 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 1.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ① The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 182.5 for September, up from 181.6 for August.
- ① In the year to September, the all items RPI rose by 2.8 per cent, down from 2.9 per cent in August.
- ① Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.8 per cent, down from 2.9 per cent in August.

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 will contain the usual labour market statistics.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

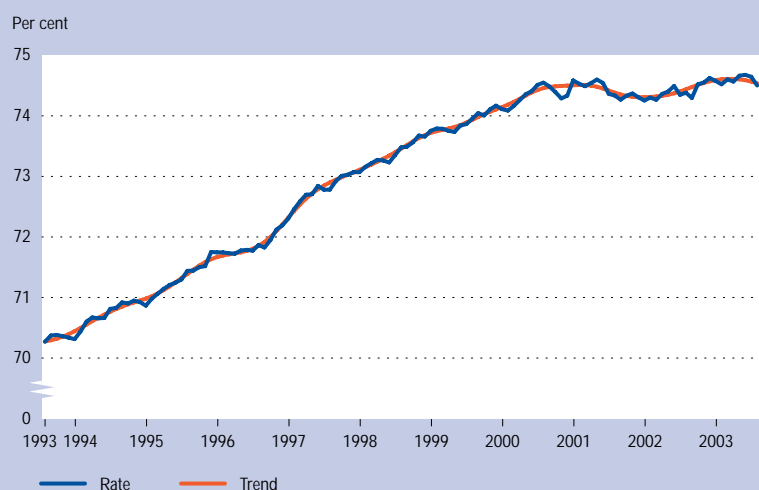
15 October 2003

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

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

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

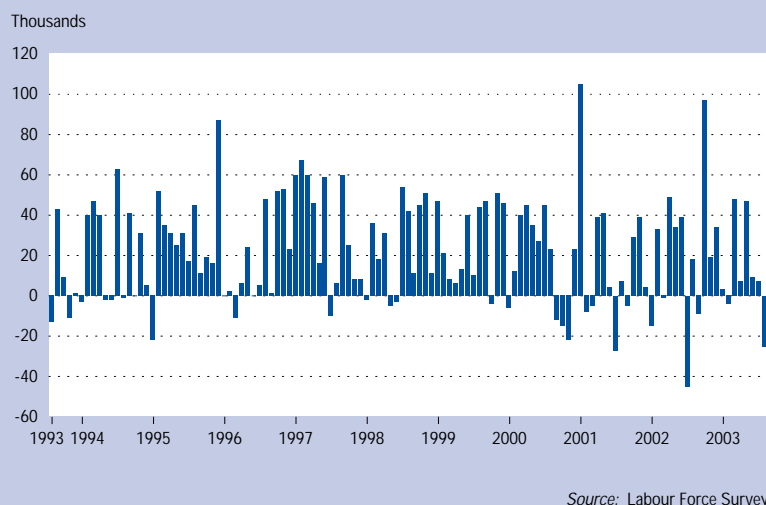
Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; August 1993 to August 2003



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 be strong. The employment rate has levelled off, but the employment level continues to rise. Unemployment appears to be falling slightly, and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance have also 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; August 1993 to August 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), and the latest employment figures for June to August show the working-age employment rate down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter at 74.5 per cent (see *Figure 1*). At 27.904 million, the 16 and over employment level is down 9,000 on the quarter (compared with a 233,000 increase on the year).

Overlapping change

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

The overlapping changes (see red box) for employment 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, this month has been the first fall in six months (see **Figure 2**). The overall picture is of continuing growth. The latest figure shows a decrease of 25,000 between May-July and June-August. However, 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). The Recruitment and Employment Confederation and Deloitte and Touche Report on Jobs states that the growth of staff appointments hit a two-and-a-half year high in September. This result is drawn from original survey data provided by recruitment consultancies and employers, as well as data on national newspaper recruitment advertising.

Looking at employment categories by type, the decrease in employment this quarter was driven by a decline in the number of full-time employees (down 73,000), with both men and women accounting for this change. The number of self-employed workers (up 73,000) drove the increase in full-time workers this quarter. Men accounted for the majority of this increase (up 62,000). Although there has been a decline in the number of part-time self-employed workers, they are still following an upward trend (see **Figure 3**). The number of self-employed workers stands at 3.37 million, the highest level since March-May 1991.

The latest figure for output growth in the second quarter of 2003 is 0.6 per cent, revised up from 0.3 per cent in the previous estimate. Manufacturing output rose 0.5 per cent over the second quarter, following declines during most of the previous two years. Services have grown by 0.2 per cent, with strong growth of 1.3 per cent in hotels and catering. Looking ahead, outside indicators suggest the economy is improving. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing reported its highest increase in September, the highest since May 2002, the third consecutive monthly increase. They reported a significant expansion in new business spurring marginal employment growth. In the service industries, CIPS reported the fastest growth since April 2000 led by faster growth rates in

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

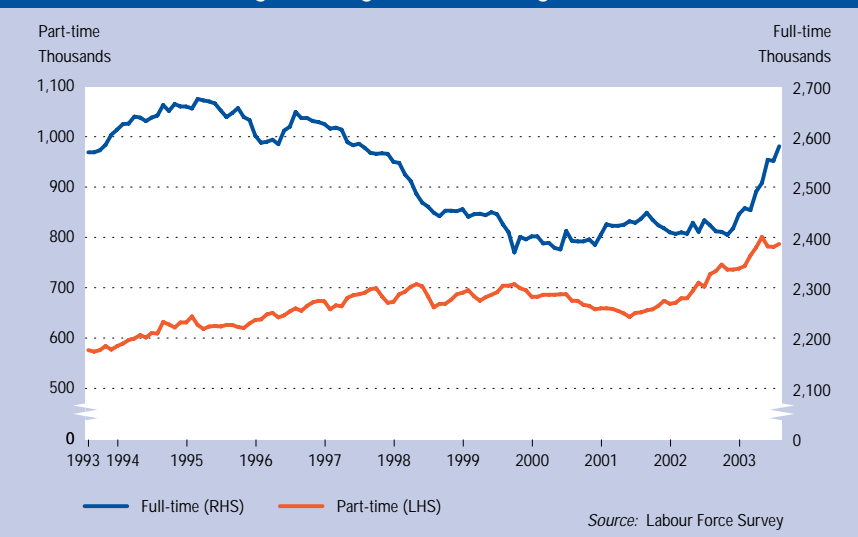


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; August 1993 to August 2003

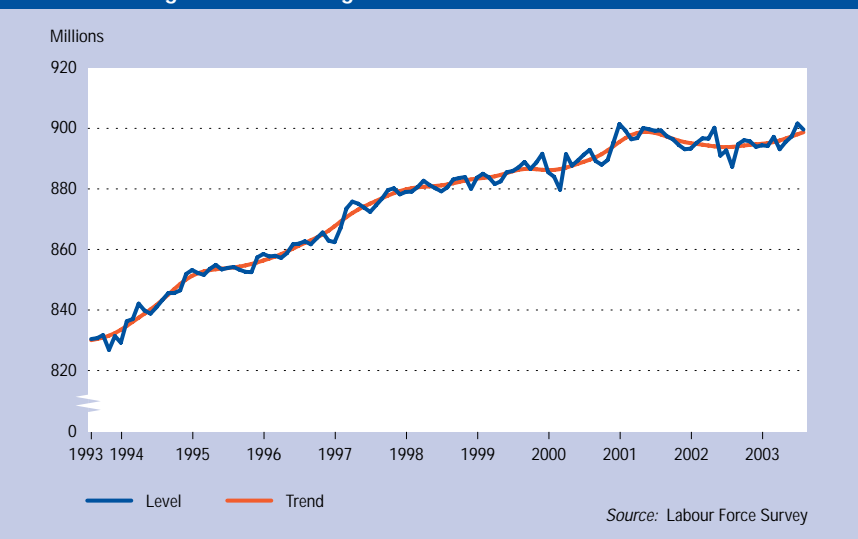
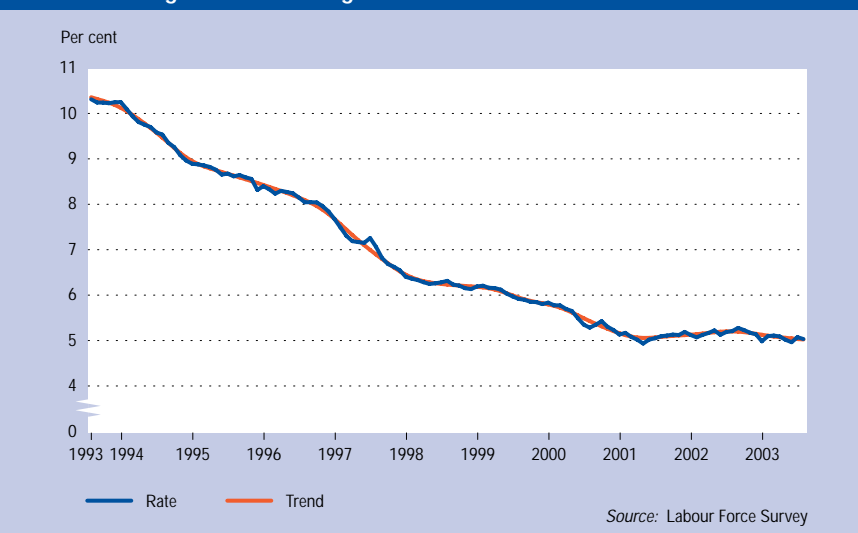


Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; August 1993 to August 2003



incoming new work and business activity, with employment growing modestly. This is the twentieth month of growth in the past 21 months. CIPS recorded the construction sector business activity rises at the fastest rate for 26 months in September.

The signs of a slight pick-up can be seen in the hours worked data. Apart from a blip around the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the level had been flat at around 895 million for much of the past 19 months. However, it has started to increase again and the total for the latest quarter increased by 4.1 million hours to a total of 899.6 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.

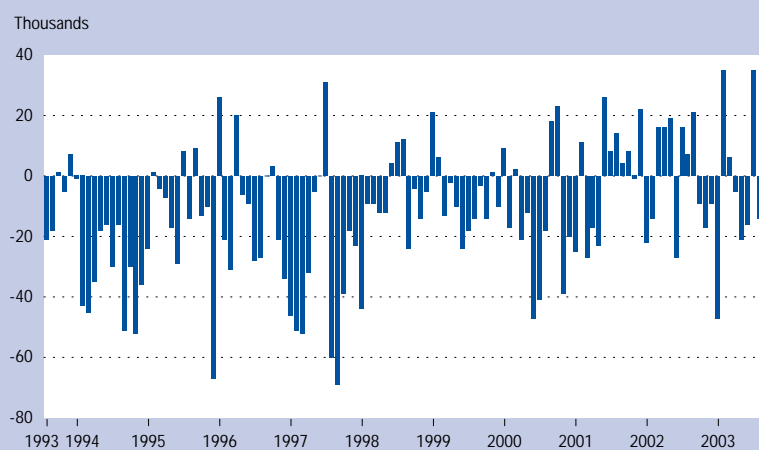
Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for June to August suggest that unemployment may be falling slightly. The unemployment rate at 5.0 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 5,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.479 million. Overall, the assessment is that the trend in the unemployment rate is falling slightly.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 14,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the May-July and June-August quarters (see **Figure 6**). This is the fourth fall in the past five months. However, given the volatility, one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one or two small changes.

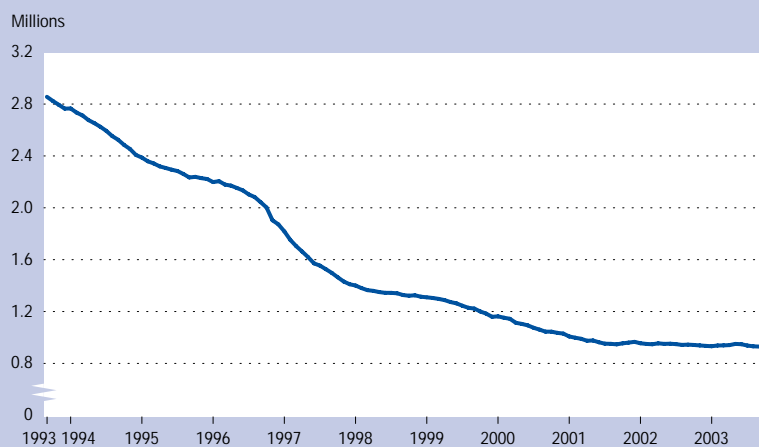
The decrease in unemployment over the quarter was reflected in those unemployed in the short term. The number of people unemployed for up to six months was the largest decrease, falling by 11,000 on the quarter to stand at 948,000. Short-term unemployment (six months and under) has been the main driver 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 16,000. The number of people unemployed for over 12 months and over 24 months remain unchanged and are at their lowest levels since the series began for both men and women.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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



Source: Claimant count

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 1,900 in the latest month (September). There have now been four consecutive monthly falls. The trend in the claimant count level appears to be falling slightly (see **Figure 7**). However, the changes remain small. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent for the twenty-first consecutive month, the lowest since August 1975. There was an increase in both inflows (up 4,500) and outflows (up 3,800) between August and September, following falls in both last month.

Vacancies

This is the fourth monthly release of the results of the ONS's national Vacancy Survey, as National Statistics. The level of vacancies for July to September 2003 was 626,300, a fall of 4,200 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 sectors to see an increase in the number of vacancies, year-on-year, are public administration, education and health, and construction, where vacancies are up 4.6 and 19.1 per cent respectively. The biggest falls have come in manufacturing and other services (both down 11.8 per cent).

Economic inactivity

Looking at working-age inactivity, both the level and the rate rose throughout most of 2000 and 2001, with the level peaking at 7.777 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back followed by an increase and now stand at 7.758m. The level has increased on the

quarter (up 59,000), and men (up 22,000) and women (up 37,000) equally drove this increase. The inactivity rate increased 0.1 percentage point on the quarter to stand at 21.4 per cent, and overall the trend appears to be increasing. (see **Figure 8**).

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (June-August 2003, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a fall on the quarter. The redundancy rate was 6.3 per 1,000 employees, down 0.1 on the previous quarter and 0.8 per 1,000 employees on the year. The re-employment rate rose this quarter, increasing from 41.5 to 50.1 per cent. This is up 2.6 percentage points on the year. However, the figures are not seasonally adjusted.

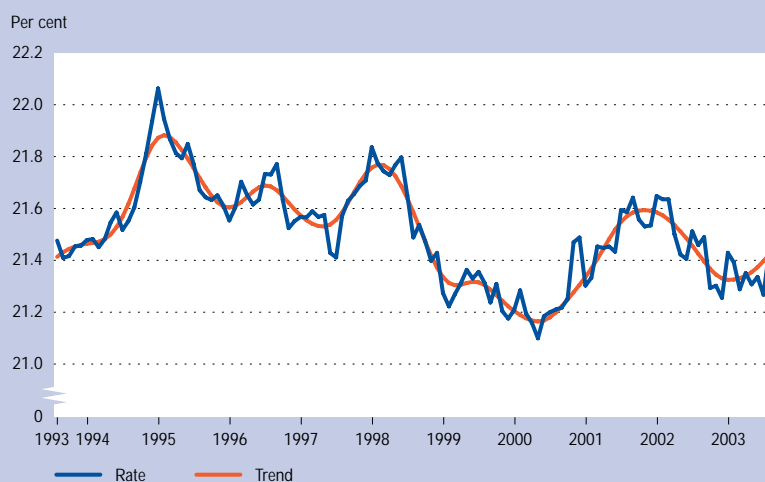
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was up 0.1 percentage points to 3.4 per cent in the three months to August. Looking at underlying growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth increased to 4.0 per cent in August from 3.7 per cent in July (see **Figure 9**).

The overall picture is of subdued earnings growth, although there is a slight increase this month. The main stories within this month's data are the rise in public sector, and a fall in private sector services and manufacturing. Looking at the single-month percentage change on a year earlier, the largest rise came in the public sector, where earnings growth is up 0.8 percentage points to 6.1 per cent in August. This was driven by positive growth from pay rises in the health and social work, and public administration sectors being paid at a different time than in 2002.

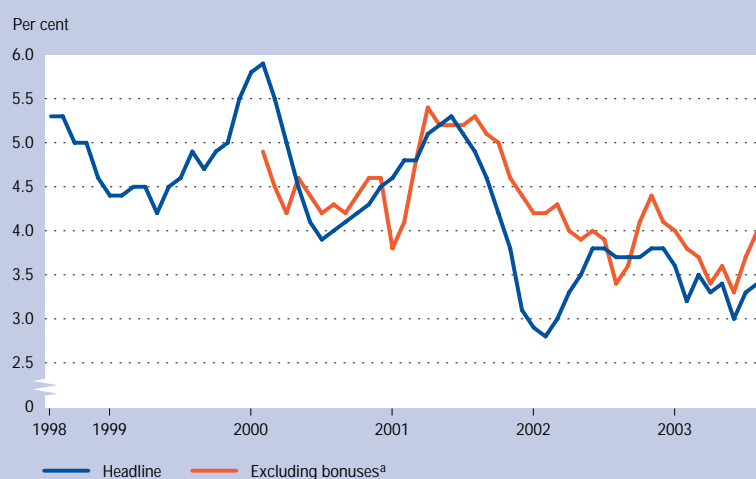
In contrast, the private sector services saw growth fall to 2.8 per cent in August from 3.5 per cent in July. Pay growth fell as the effect of higher bonuses and later payment of bonuses in July came out of the data. This was mainly in the real estate and business services, financial intermediation, and transport and communication sectors. Manufacturing also fell by 0.4 percentage points in the latest month, largely due to the changes in the timing of some bonus payments and less overtime when compared with last year.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; August 1998 to August 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
Report on Jobs - NTC Research	400 recruitment and employment consultancies	Monthly	Since October 1997

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

Productivity, national accounts and the Average Earnings Index

ALONG WITH the rest of the UK national accounts, productivity data have moved to using chain-linked estimates of gross value added. This change coincides with the five-yearly re-referencing of national accounts indices. This month also sees the annual updating of index weights and annual seasonal adjustment for the Average Earnings Index (AEI).

Gross value added measures are based on annually weighted and chain-linked estimates of volume measures, as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993. An article explaining the effects of annual chain-linking on the Blue Book 2002 national accounts dataset was published in the April 2003 edition of *Economic Trends*. The output indices used

in the calculation of productivity estimates published in October 2003 are the first to be calculated using chain-linking. This, along with other revisions to the data, has changed the profile of the output series. As a result, the figures for output per filled job and output per hour worked (Table B.32) are not directly comparable with previously published figures. Revisions to the AEI (see below) have also changed estimates of unit wage costs (Table E.21).

In addition to this change, productivity and other national accounts indices, as well as the AEI, are now referenced to 2000=100 instead of 1995=100. This does not affect previously published growth rates.

The annual benchmarking of the AEI has updated the weights used in the calculation of the index. The new weights for July 2003

are being applied to the indices for August 2003 onwards; previous data have not been revised. Furthermore, the annual updating of seasonal adjustment weights for the AEI has also taken place. The models used to calculate the seasonal factors have been updated for the whole economy, private sector, services and private sector services series. The models used for the public sector and manufacturing series remain the same. To take account of the new models and/or the latest available data, all seasonally adjusted series have been revised back to January 1998.

• For further information contact productivity@ons.gov.uk (productivity) or earnings@ons.gov.uk (AEI).

Keeping LFS and population estimates consistent

ONS WILL publish revised interim Labour Force Survey (LFS) time series incorporating the population estimates published on 26 September in the November national and regional labour market statistics First Releases, and subsequently in December's *Labour Market Trends*. These series will also incorporate the revised population estimates for 1992 to 2000 published by ONS on 23 October.

In April ONS announced its programme of work for the next three years to ensure that LFS series are quickly brought into line with the latest population estimates (see p223, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2003). It was expected that in both 2003 and 2004 ONS would issue interim revised LFS time

series in September each year incorporating the latest mid-year population estimate (MYE) published in August each year. The delayed publication of the mid-2002 population estimates for England and Wales from 7 August until 26 September has meant that alternative plans have had to be developed for 2003.

To be consistent with the interim reweighting of LFS data, the population-based denominators for the claimant count and jobs densities (for local areas, Tables F.12 and F.13, and A.12 respectively) will be updated at the same time, based on the new population estimates published on 26 September.

New plans for revising the LFS microdata, taking into account post-2001

Census population estimates, are being developed and will be announced as soon as possible. It currently appears that the earliest achievable date is March 2004. Furthermore, as a result of the exceptional circumstances outlined above, the results of the next LFS seasonal adjustment review are likely to be included in the March 2004 labour market statistics First Releases (and in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*).

• For further information, contact Alex Clifton-Fearnside, e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk or tel. 020 7533 6140.

Changes in work-based learning and New Deal tables

THE LEARNING and Skills Council (LSC) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) have changed their statistical First Releases, and this is reflected in the tables that will appear in *Labour Market Trends* from this month. In July the LSC published, for the first time, data on the outcomes of work-based learning for young people based on information supplied by learning providers, and this now appears in *Labour Market Trends*. New Deal tables from DWP have been revised to enhance their ease of use.

The new work-based learning series are based on data from individualised learner records (ILR), which form the basis of funding arrangements for learning providers. This new data source provides a significantly different view of learner

outcomes compared with the learner follow-up survey run up to 2000/01 by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) and continued in 2001/02 by the LSC. DfES and LSC see these new learner success rates as being the starting point of a new time series based on audited outcomes. The qualification rates previously published in *Labour Market Trends* (see Tables F.5-F.7, December 2002) and based on learner follow-up survey data are not comparable with these newly published figures.

The new information from the LSC appears in Table K.3 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*, but in future it will appear every August. Tables K.1 and K.2 respectively will present information from the LSC on participation and starts on work-based learning for young people, replacing Tables G.1 and G.2 which last

appeared in May 2003. They will next appear in January 2004 and thereafter every April and January.

As a result of the reintroduction of a table on outcomes for work-based learning for young people, the table on work-based learning for adults (Table K.3, October 2003) will be renumbered K.4 when it next appears in January 2004.

The tables in DWP's First Release on New Deal for young people and long-term unemployed people aged 25+ were redesigned in the August 2003 release. This is now reflected in Tables K.11 to K.16; Tables K.17 to K.19 are discontinued.

• LSC and DWP statistical First Releases can be found on their respective websites, www.lsc.gov.uk and www.dwp.gov.uk.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

TOPICS COVERED

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

Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on: 0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

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

You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

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

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

Reports published since 1 August

W164	New Deal for Young People: Introducing a more 'tailored' approach Contact: Mandy Langdon, tel. 0114 2098 251	W168	Jobcentre Plus National Customer Satisfaction Survey 2003 Contact: Mark Langdon, tel. 0114 2098 267
W165	Adviser Discretion Fund (ADF) Evaluation: New Deal for Lone Parents Contact: James Holland, tel. 0114 2098 280	W169	New Deal for Disabled People National Extension: Findings from the First Wave of Qualitative Research with Clients, Job Brokers and Jobcentre Plus Staff Contact: Martin Hill, tel. 0114 2098 242
W166	Evaluation of the First 18 Months of Lone Parent Personal Adviser Meetings: Findings from the Qualitative Research Contact: Vicki Brown, tel. 0114 2098 392	W170	New Deal for Disabled People Evaluation Eligible Population Survey Wave One Interim Report Contact: Antony Billingham, tel. 0114 2098 243

For details of specific DWP projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of DWP JAD reports, please telephone 0114 2098 299 or e-mail research-management@dwpgsi.gov.uk

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS – SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Projects started since 1 August

Jobcentre Plus Housing Benefit Pilot Evaluation* Delivering labour market policies through local and regional partnerships** Review of single room rent regulations Characteristics of households in debt and the nature of indebtedness** Lone parents in London: analysis of regional employment differences Lone parents – cycling in and out of work and benefits	Qualitative study on the impact of health problems on lone parents decisions about work (Part 2) Review of the DWP sanctions regime and policies on the deterrence of benefit fraud Evaluation of Standard Local Housing Allowance pathfinders
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* projects started in June 2003

** projects started July 2003

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Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183

E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Reports published since 1 August

RR 189	Medical evidence and incapacity benefit: Evaluation of a pilot study	In-house Report 122	Literature review for risk factors for job loss following sickness absence
RR 190	Families and Children 2001: Living standards and the children	In-house Report 123	Local area characteristics and individual behaviour
RR 191	Families and Children 2001: Work and childcare	In-house Report 124	Evaluating labour market policies aimed at reducing the number of benefit recipients
RR 192	Low income families and household spending		
RR 193	Pensions 2002: Public attitudes to pensions and saving for retirement	In-house Report 125	The characteristics of lone and coupled mothers working fewer than 16 hours per week
RR 194	Savings and life events		
In-house Report 116	The Pension Service's interactive digital television pilot: A qualitative evaluation	Working Paper 10	Low income and deprivation in British families
In-house Report 117	Attitudes towards electronic service delivery	Working Paper 11	Doing the right thing: Outlining the DWP's approach to ethical and legal issues in social research
In-house Report 118	Characteristics of large families	Working Paper 12	Determining children's life chances: Methodological challenges and strategies
In-house Report 119	Evidence gathering pilot: Quantitative analysis		

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY- EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Ongoing projects

Effectiveness of the US and Canadian statutory regimes for regulating unfair labour practices	Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer
Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers	Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey
Employers survey on support for working parents	Survey of employment tribunal applications
Evaluation of the work-life balance challenge fund	Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home
The fifth workplace employment relations survey (WERS5)	Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary data analysis and international case study research
How employers manage absences	

Future projects

The age dimension in employers' recruitment and promotion decisions	The impact of age discrimination legislation on employers' recruitment practices: a longitudinal study
Employers' awareness, perceptions and practices on age discrimination in employment	Take-up the new rights for working parents

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

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS – RESEARCH PROGRAMME TEAM

Projects started since 1 August

2003057	Using ICT in schools: addressing teacher workload issues	2003111	Evaluation of FEMA (Further Education Maintenance Allowance)
2003043	What works for children with difficulties in mathematics? The effectiveness of intervention strategies	2003117	Two-year key stage three project
2003046	A systematic mapping exercise to show how existing qualifications fit with the proposed career progression framework	2003134	Evaluation of golden hellos
2003091	Survey of qualifications of staff in LSC-funded provision	2003133	Alternative educational provision survey (APS)
2003090	Survey of parents' attitudes towards school attendance	2003141	PE and school sport activity monitoring
2003064	Improving children's behaviour and attendance through the use of parenting classes: an examination of best practice	2003156	Playing for success external evaluation
2003078	Reintegration of children who have been absent or excluded from school	2003140	Research into understanding of value added measures in performance tables
2003174	What works in promoting children's mental health?	2003155	Review of pilot drug education standards
		2003165	Understanding the educational needs of mixed heritage pupils
		2003139	The provision of guidance and support to individual connexions partnerships undertaking local evaluation studies

Projects completed since 1 August

2002067	Wraparound Care Pilots	2003048	A study of pay and reward systems and structures and their potential application to schools
2002123	Implementation report of the second phase of the EU SOCRATES programme in the United Kingdom	2003163	Cards and scanners – a market investigation
2002118	Childcare and Early Education Work Force Surveys 2002	1962000	Teachers' career patterns: The impact of gender, ethnicity, age and disability
2002140	The Socrates Programme	2002166	Securing effective and appropriate opportunities for students with disabilities to take part in the dance and drama awards
22620001	Evaluation of CMF-funded UK Online Centres		

Reports published since 1 August

RR461	Customer Satisfaction with HE Financial Support Arrangements	RR471	Education Maintenance Allowance Transport Pilots – Quantitative Findings from Year 1 and 2 (2000-2001/2001-2002)
RR462	Connexions Service: Consulting Phase 1 Stakeholders	RR472	Econometric Analysis of the Demand for Higher Education
RR463	Connexions Customer Satisfaction Survey: Phase 1 Partnerships	RR473	On Track: A Qualitative Study of the Early Impacts of Services
RR464	Evaluation of Connexions Direct Pilot	RR474	On Track Thematic Report: Community and Schools Engagement
RR465	Sectoral and Area Analysis of the Economic Effects of Qualifications and Skills	RR475	On Track Thematic Report: Assessment, Referral and hard-to-reach Groups
RR466	Evaluation of the Small Firm Development Account	RR476	Targeting Initiatives: Diverting Children and Young People from Crime and Anti-social Behaviour
RR467	An Economic Review and Analysis of the Implications of Occupational Licensing	RR478	Survey of LEA Music Services 2002
RR468	Evaluation of the Teaching Pay Initiative in Further Education Sector Colleges	RR489	The Effects of the Peers Early Education Partnership (PEEP) on Children's Developmental Progress
RR469	Study of Learners in Further Education.		
RR470	Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots for Vulnerable Young People and Childcare Pilots: Implementation and Reported Impacts in the First Two Years (2000-2001/2001-2002)	RBX18-03	Extended Schools Pathfinder Evaluation: Issues for Schools and Local Education Authorities

DfES research publications are available from DfES Publications Centre, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Full reports are priced at £4.95. A Research Brief presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge by quoting RB and the relevant number. For details on projects in the DfES research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593444 or e-mail dfes.research@dfes.gsi.gov.uk. Research reports and briefs are also available free of charge on DfES's website at www.dfes.gov.uk/research.



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 November 2003

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 3 Sickness absence (LFS) |
| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 4 Teleworking (LFS) |

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 The educational and economic activity status of young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)					Per cent
	All persons			All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	16-18	16-18	16-18
In full-time education						
Economically active	54	56	59	56	55	57
of which:						
unemployed	8	6	11	8	8	7
employed	47	50	48	48	46	50
Economically inactive	46	44	41	44	45	43
Not in FTE						
Economically active	84	84	83	83	87	79
of which:						
unemployed	23	17	12	16	18	15
employed	61	67	71	67	70	64
Economically inactive	16	16	17	17	13	21
All						
Economically active	65	71	74	70	73	67
of which:						
unemployed	13	12	12	12	14	11
employed	52	59	62	58	59	56
Economically inactive	35	29	26	30	27	33

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Age on previous 31 August

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

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE), although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and educational status in summer 2003 of people who were aged between 16 and 18 on the previous 31 August.

- ❶ Of the young people in FTE, 56 per cent were economically active.
- ❷ Women in FTE were more likely to be economically active compared with men (57 per cent and 55 per cent respectively).
- ❸ Of young people not in FTE, 83 per cent were economically active.
- ❹ Some 70 per cent of all 16 to 18-year-olds were economically active.

2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of women and the different occupations and industries in which they work. **Table 2** shows the labour market status of women with different family responsibilities.

- ❶ The employment rate for working-age women was 70 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for working-age men).
- ❷ Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was aged between 0 and 4 years had the highest rate of unemployment (5 per cent).

Figure 1 shows the proportion of men and women in employment by occupation and industry.

- ❸ Some 22 per cent of employed women were working in administrative and secretarial posts compared with only 5 per cent of men.
- ❹ There were also marked differences between industries. The proportions of men working in agriculture and fishing, energy and water, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication were more than double those for women.
- ❺ Over one third of employed women were working in public administration, education and health.

Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; summer 2003, United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

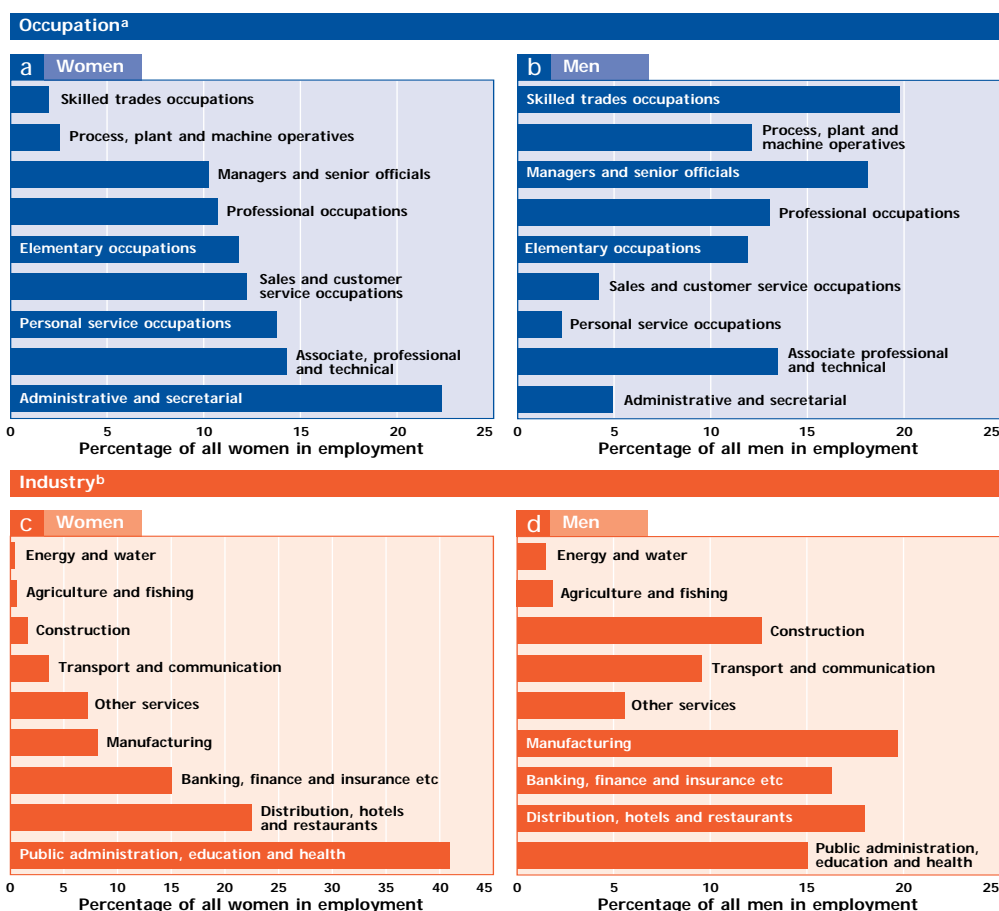
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	Per cent All men
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		16-64
In employment	69.7 ^a	64.8	52.2	69.1	75.9	78.7	73.3	79.6 ^a
of which:								
Full-time	57.6	40.5	34.2	36.7	48.7	53.2	68.6	91.1
Part-time	42.4	59.5	65.8	63.3	51.3	46.8	31.4	8.9
of which:								
Employees	92.4	91.0	90.5	90.8	91.9	90.9	93.3	83.7
Self-employed	6.8	8.2	8.4	8.6	7.3	8.7	5.9	15.7
Government employment and training programmes	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.4
Unpaid family workers	0.4	0.6	0.9	*	*	*	0.3	0.2
Unemployed	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	4.0	4.9
Economically active	73.2 ^a	67.6	54.9	72.5	78.6	81.2	77.3	84.5 ^a
Economically inactive	26.8 ^a	32.4	45.1	27.5	21.4	18.8	22.7	15.5 ^a
Unemployment rate	4.8 ^a	4.3	5.0	4.6	3.4	3.0	5.2	5.8 ^a

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

^a Employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity rates for all working age men and women have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. The remaining data have not been adjusted.

Figure 1 Proportions of men and women employed by occupation^a and industry^b; United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted



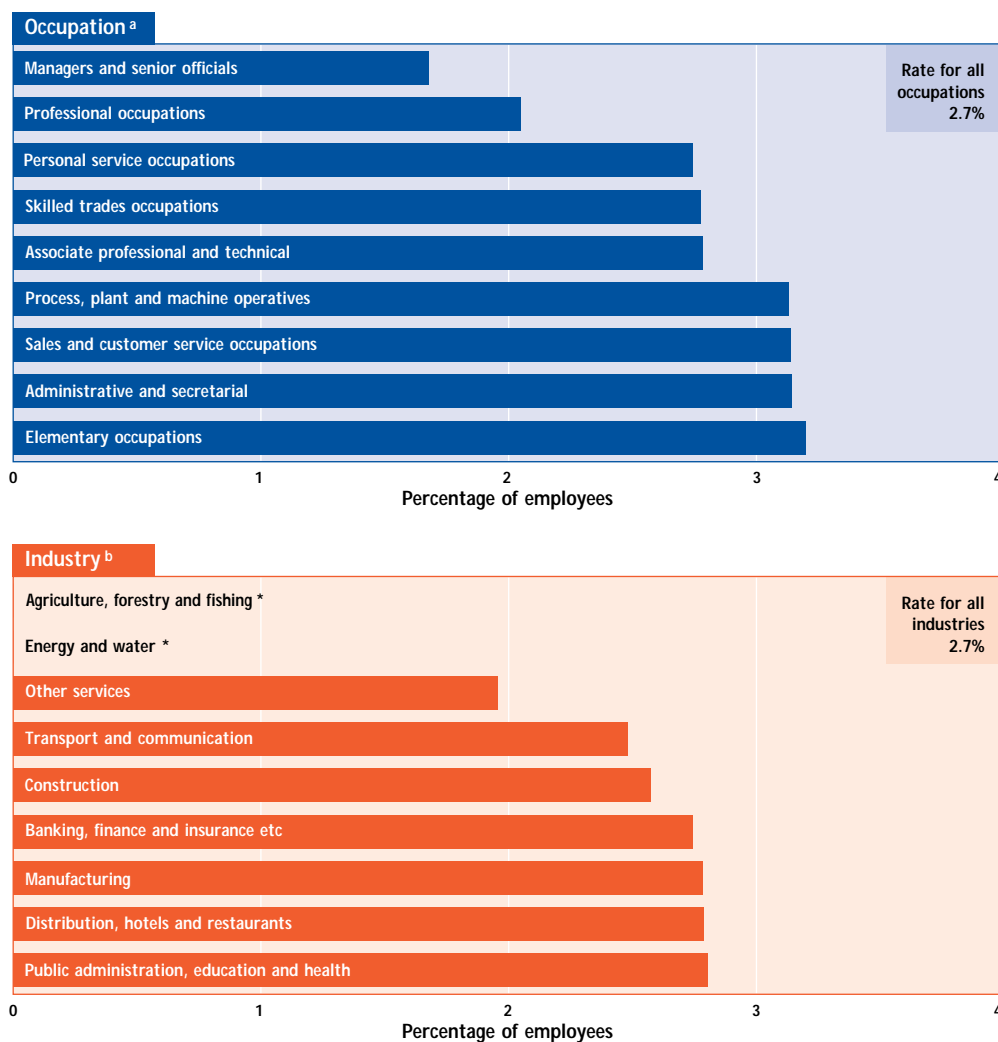
^a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

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

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

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Proportions of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; summer 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 have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002.

Table 3 Employees unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by number of days unable to work and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
One day	42	40	44
Two days	17	16	18
Three days	10	11	9
Four days	5	5	6
All week ^b	26	30	23
Total	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many enquiries from companies interested in comparing sickness levels in their own companies with those nationally. The Labour Force Survey collects information on the numbers of people absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 2 shows the sickness absence in different occupations and industries in summer 2003.

- Some 3 per cent of all employees reported at least one day's absence during the reference week.
- The sickness absence rate ranged from 2 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3 per cent for elementary occupations.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 2 per cent for the other services industry to 3 per cent for public administration, education and health.

Table 3 gives the proportion of those employees who were unable to work in the reference week by the number of days unable to work. (It should be noted that part-time and full-time days off may not be equivalent in terms of lost output).

- In summer 2003, 3 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence compared with 2.4 per cent of men.
- Two-fifths of those who reported taking sickness absence did so for only one day.

4 Employees and self-employed teleworking in their main job

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). **Table 4** shows the distribution of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job by different job characteristics) in spring 2003.

- ❶ Teleworker homeworkers were more likely to be the self-employed than employees (56 per cent and 44 per cent respectively).
- ❷ More than half of teleworker homeworkers (53 per cent) were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly men (78 per cent of home-based and 65 per cent of occasional teleworkers were men).
- ❸ Whereas women teleworker homeworkers were more likely to be part-time than full-time (66 per cent and 34 per cent respectively), men were more likely to be full-time (74 per cent compared with 26 per cent).
- ❹ Women teleworker homeworkers were most likely to be in the administrative and secretarial occupations at 40 per cent. Only 5 per cent of equivalent men were in this occupation.
- ❺ Over a quarter (29 per cent) of male home-based teleworkers worked in the skilled trades occupations. Women were most likely to work in the associate professional and technical occupation at 34 per cent.
- ❻ Unlike the other teleworking groups, occasional teleworkers were predominantly employees (84 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time (90 per cent).
- ❼ Nearly nine out of ten occasional teleworkers were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers and senior officials, professionals, and associate professional and technical occupations).

Table 4 Employees and self-employed whose work from home^a required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom; spring 2003, not seasonally adjusted

A: Teleworker homeworkers ^b	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Employees	44	43	45
Self-employed	56	57	55
Full-time	52	74	34
Part-time	47	26	66
Managers and Senior Officials	22	28	16
Professional occupations	19	30	10
Associate Professional and Technical	27	31	23
Administrative and Secretarial	24	5	40
Skilled Trades	3	*	*
Sales and Customer Service	*	*	*
Other ^e	5	*	7
B: Home-based teleworkers^c			
	All	Men	Women
Employees	41	40	46
Self-employed	59	60	54
Full-time	81	88	57
Part-time	19	12	43
Managers and Senior Officials	21	22	20
Professional occupations	20	19	24
Associate Professional and Technical	24	21	34
Administrative and Secretarial	3	*	9
Skilled Trades	23	29	*
Sales and Customer Service	3	2	5
Other ^e	6	6	6
C: Occasional teleworkers^d			
	All	Men	Women
Employees	84	82	88
Self-employed	16	18	12
Full-time	90	96	78
Part-time	10	4	22
Managers and Senior Officials	37	42	28
Professional occupations	33	31	35
Associate Professional and Technical	17	15	20
Administrative and Secretarial	5	*	11
Skilled Trades	5	7	*
Sales and Customer Service	*	*	*
Other ^e	3	3	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a In main job.
b Work mainly in their own home in their main job.
Percentages are a proportion of all/men/women teleworker homeworkers.
c Work in various locations in their main job using their home as a base.
Percentages are a proportion of all/men/women home-based teleworkers.
d Do not usually work at home or use home as a base but spend at least one day in the reference week teleworking in these locations.
Percentages are a proportion of all/men/women occasional teleworkers.
e Includes personal services occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification.
Note: The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

Definitions of teleworkers

The LFS defines as teleworkers people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and could not do so without using a telephone and a computer. Information on teleworkers from the LFS identifies three distinct types.

- ❶ **Teleworker homeworkers** work mainly in their own home in their main job.
- ❷ **Home-based teleworkers** work in various locations in their main job using home as a base.
- ❸ **Occasional teleworkers** do not usually work at home or use home as a base but spend at least one day in the reference week teleworking in these locations

Job mobility and job tenure in the UK

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

Key points

- In 1996 half of all employees had been working for the same firm for five years or less. This had fallen to four years by 2001.
- In 1996 90 per cent of employees worked for the same firm as 12 months ago compared with 87 per cent in 2001.
- In 2001 51 per cent of those in the 18-24 age group were in the same job as 12 months ago compared with 86 per cent for those aged 50 and over.
- In 2001 there was a 6 percentage point difference (in those in the same firm as 12 months ago) between those married or living as a couple and those not living as a couple.
- Some 79 per cent of those working full time, compared with 71 per cent of those working part time, were in the same job as 12 months ago in 2001.
- In 2001 public sector workers were least mobile, with 83 per cent in the same job as 12 months ago compared with 74 per cent for the private sector.

The ease with which people can change jobs is one aspect of labour market flexibility. The factors influencing job mobility and tenure in the UK are examined here.

Introduction

IT IS often argued that labour market flexibility is an important factor in economic performance. If labour can adjust efficiently to changes or shocks in the market, theory suggests that market forces will tend to lead to optimal economic (and social) outcomes. Driven by this belief, there have been a number of moves to deregulate the labour market and to increase flexibility. Examples include the trade union reforms of the 1980s and, more recently, the New Deal policies aimed at getting marginal workers back in employment. This article, which is one of a series looking at different aspects of flexibility within the UK labour market, focuses on job mobility and job tenure, and the demographic and economic factors which influence them.

Background

The term job mobility is used to mean the ability of people to move between different jobs, and in the statistics this is essentially measured as job change. Job tenure is the length of time someone remains in post. This article also focuses on job retention, in this case measured by the number of people who remain in post for over a year.

The data presented here are for 1996 to 2001. However, there has been other research in this area, some of which has attempted to look at longer-term trends. For example, Burgess and Rees¹ used the General Household Survey to estimate job tenure back to 1975. Their findings suggest that although there was a slight decline in tenure, the change

between 1975 and 1992 was minor. A similar conclusion was reached by Gregg and Wadsworth using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for 1975-2000.² However, Gregg and Wadsworth also found that although there had been no overall change, this was masking some significant variations for particular groups. For example, they found that job tenure for women with dependent children had increased – in particular, more women were returning to their job after childbirth, something which seems likely to be linked to the introduction of maternity leave legislation in 1979. By comparison, job tenure for men and women without dependent children had fallen; indeed, they suggested that, for men, median job tenure had fallen by around 20 per cent since 1975, and that this was concentrated in men aged over 50. Gregg and Wadsworth also found that job survival chances rose sharply with duration, to the extent that it was equally as accurate to say that “the typical worker today can expect ten years completed job tenure” as that “the typical job will last 15 months”.

In discussing tenure in this article, the main aim is to examine the different groups to see how tenure differs according to personal and industrial characteristics. However, in doing so the article may cast more light on how job tenure has changed recently, though in looking at this one needs to bear in

mind another finding of Burgess and Rees and others: job tenure tends to be counter-cyclical; that is, it tends to decrease during the upswing or growth period of the cycle, and increase during the contractionary phase.

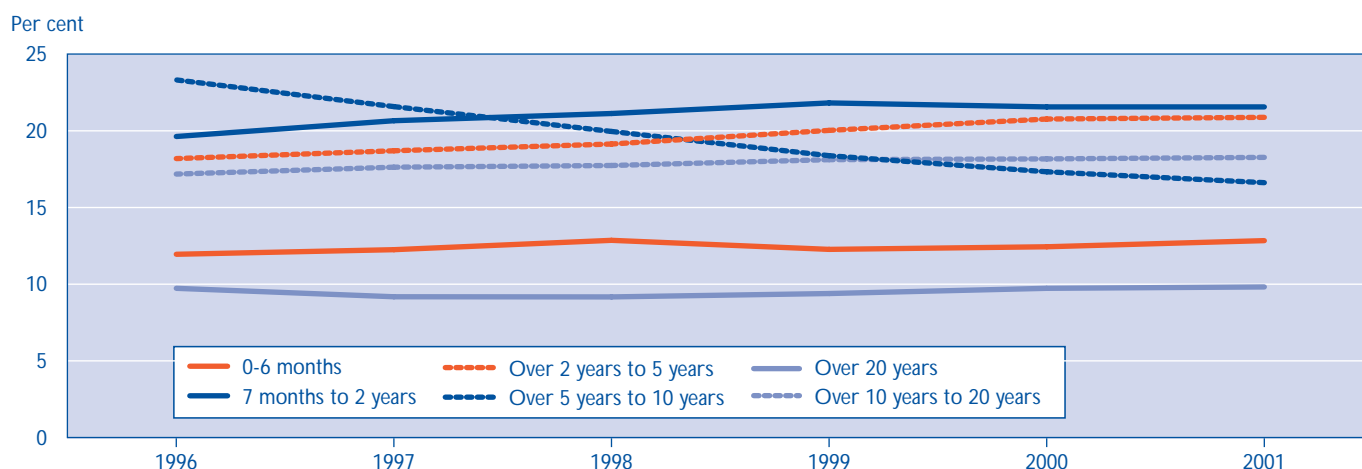
As well as using LFS data, the article uses New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPDP) data, which may add further evidence to the issue of whether job tenure has changed. The NESPDP is the New Earnings Survey (NES) in panel form, allowing individuals to be tracked over time. The NES sample each year comprises all those whose National Insurance (NI) numbers end with a specified pair of digits. The same pair of digits has been used since 1975 and hence the NESPDP comprises data on employees' earnings linked by NI number over time.

This article uses both the NESPDP and the LFS to add further evidence by exploiting the benefits of each survey. The NESPDP is useful, as the firm responds rather than the individual, which leads to more accurate data in many areas. For example, the firm will respond with greater accuracy than the individual employee to questions about the number of employees working for them. Since the NESPDP is a panel dataset, the individuals in question are constant throughout the time period used, which allows their characteristics to be tracked over time. The main benefit of the LFS is the range of data

collected, which enables many personal variables to be explored in this article. Another advantage of using the LFS is that no group is excluded. On the other hand, only those contributing tax on the PAYE system will be included in the NESPDP: those earning below the tax boundary are not covered. Also, with the NESPDP, people may fall out of the system when changing jobs if the tax records are not updated quickly enough. Another difference between the surveys is that the NESPDP covers Great Britain, and the LFS covers the United Kingdom. Most of the variables tackled in this article relate to personal characteristics. This is a strength of the LFS, and they are not generally covered in the NESPDP. As a consequence, all results have been determined using the LFS unless otherwise stated.

The method of testing for mobility used in this article is whether the job held in the year of interest is the same as 12 months ago. This allows job retention in particular to be analysed, but it also has implications for job tenure. If more people have moved job in the past 12 months this suggests, other things being equal, that the labour market is more flexible as people are changing jobs. Both the LFS and the NESPDP address this, but with a slight difference in detail. The NESPDP asks whether the individual has changed job; this covers those who have changed firm and those who have been promoted

Figure 1 Proportions of people employed by length of time in job; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

within the same firm, whereas the LFS asks whether the individual has moved firm in the past 12 months. This could produce a difference in results, as this article shows. In the LFS the question is asked in the spring quarter, and so this is the point used for each year's data. The NES is an annual survey which takes place in April and therefore has comparable timing to the LFS. In this article, only employees will be considered. This is to keep the results constant between surveys and control for any difference of behaviour between the self-employed and the employed.

The aspects explored include that of general movement, and then more detailed study into personal characteristics, type of work and the industry and environment the employee encounters in everyday work. Previous work looking at such characteristics, such as by Mumford and Smith,³ has found that differences in tenure are generally as much explained by workplace effects as individual characteristics, although women and non-White employees do tend to have lower tenure.

General movement

Figure 1 shows that there appears to have been a reduction in job tenure over the period 1996-2001. This may suggest that labour is more flexible. The proportion of people employed in the

same firm for 5-10 years has fallen approximately 5 percentage points, from the highest group in 1996 to the fourth group in 2001. The proportion of people employed for 2-5 years has moved in the opposite direction, increasing over the years.

The most common length of time for employment in the same firm in 2001 was 7-24 months, closely followed by 2-5 years; 20 years and over was the least common period. Looking at the gender split, the behaviour of men and women was similar apart from the fact that the proportion of women remaining in the same firm for 20 years and over was very low. However, this is to be expected, as women are more likely to have career breaks for family reasons.

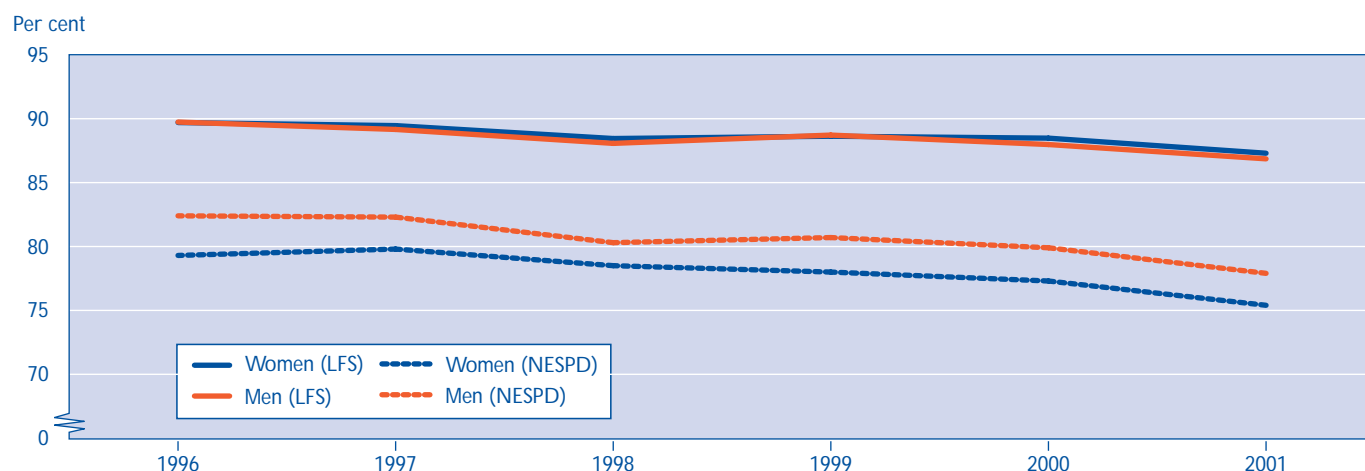
The mean and median averages for number of months employed both show a downward trend. However, it is insightful to compare them. In 1996 the mean average job tenure was 93.5 months and gradually fell to 90.0 months in 2001. This seems high compared with the results for groups (see below). However, the median job tenure was 61 months in 1996, which fell to 48 months in 2001. This shows the distorting effect of a few employees working in the same job for a very long time.

Figure 2 shows the pattern for men and women between 1996 and 2001 according to the LFS and the NESPD. LFS data show that in 1996 men and

women were similar, with 90 per cent in the same firm as 12 months ago. Since 1999, they have both decreased to 87 per cent. The NESPD shows women move more frequently than men, with 79 per cent in the same job as 12 months ago in 1996 compared with 82 per cent for men. In 1997 the proportion of women in the same job increased to 80 per cent before falling steadily to 75 per cent in 2001. Over the period, NESPD data followed a similar path to the LFS for men, with a larger decrease in 1998 for men than women, before picking up in 1999 and then continuing the downward movement to 78 per cent in 2001. Both sources in Figure 2 show a downward trend overall: short-term job retention for both sexes has decreased. The difference between the NESPD and the LFS results is because of a difference in definition, and is clearly shown in the chart – the LFS asks about change of firm, whereas the NESPD refers to change of job. Consequently, the NESPD records lower figures than the LFS, as many people change job within the same firm. The NESPD would count that as a change in the past 12 months, whereas the LFS would not.

The potential effect of the economic cycle on job tenure can also be seen in Figure 2. At the end of 1998 there was a slight slow-down in gross domestic product (GDP) with growth falling to just 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1999, the lowest rate of growth since

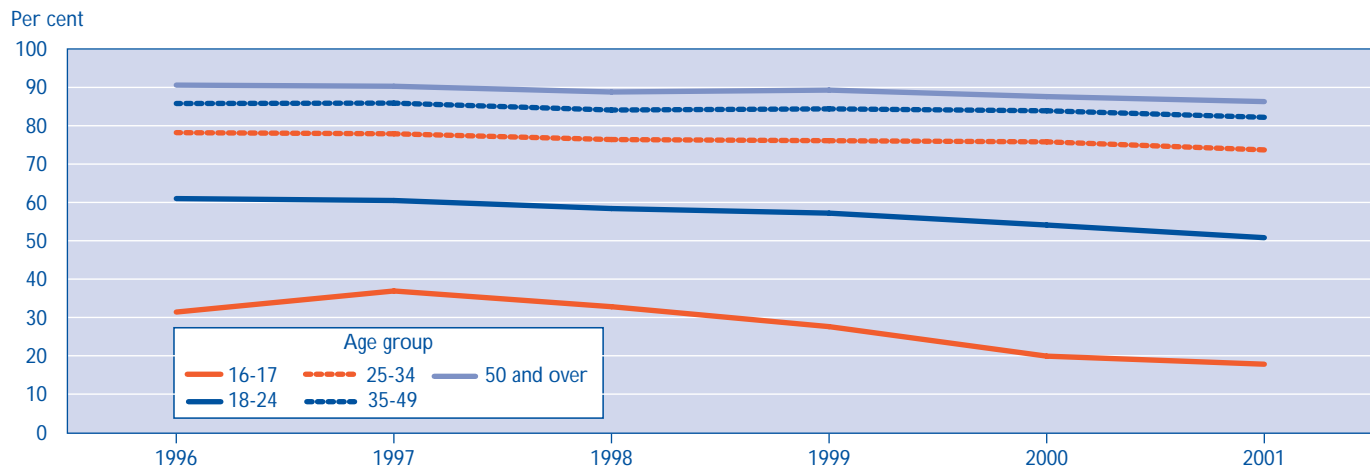
Figure 2 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago; United Kingdom/Great Britain;^a 1996 to 2001



Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

^a LFS data are for UK and NES data are for Great Britain.

Figure 3 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by age group; Great Britain; 1996 to 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

1992. Confidence in the economy fell; for example, the MORI indicator of consumer confidence fell to -46 in October 1998, the lowest reading since October 1992, and well below its long-run average of -14. This may have had a deterring effect on people's changing jobs, and there may also have been fewer jobs on offer. Looking at job tenure, it can be seen that for 1999 the downward trend ends and the proportions of those in the same occupation as 12 months ago were relatively high.

Looking at job mobility from another angle, the number of times that people changed jobs in a given period can be extracted from the NESPD. Only those individuals that were present in every year of the dataset (1996-2001) have been included here. However, there will be a bias, and the figures will tend to understate mobility since those who have moved firms are more likely to be missed by the NES. Looking at the data as it stands, 66 per cent of these individuals have not moved over the six-year period; 24 per cent moved job once; 8 per cent moved twice; 2 per cent moved three times; and 0.6 per cent moved more than three times. Caution is needed here, as the NES is an annual survey and the question asked is whether the employee has spent more or less than 12 months in the same job. It is possible that the employee has moved more than once in a year; however this

cannot be recorded as each employer is only asked once a year. Therefore, the maximum possible moves in this dataset are six, and the figures above record the minimum number of moves; for example, the 24 per cent of people who moved once, moved at least once.

Personal characteristics

Age

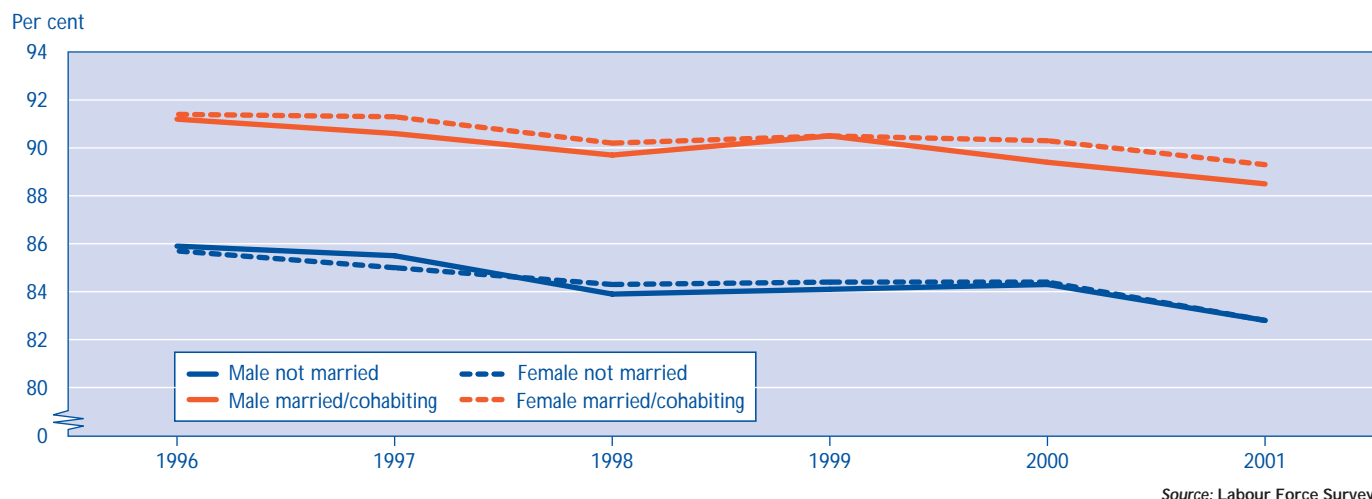
As mentioned above, many variables may affect an individual's movement in the labour market. Personal characteristics can have an important effect. Looking at age groups using the NESPD, the proportion of those in the same job as 12 months ago increases as age increases (see Figure 3). This is in line with Mumford and Smith's findings. In 2001, 18 per cent of 16 to 17-year-olds were in the same job compared with 86 per cent for those aged 50 and over. The figure for 16 to 17-year-olds is likely to be lower, partly because they have just entered the job market and are unlikely to have been employed in the same job for more than a year, and also because of the prevalence of short-term holiday jobs in this age group. Looking at trends, each age group seems to show a slight downward trend: for the 16 to 17-year-old group this is more pronounced. There seems little difference between males and females.

Job mobility could be expected to decrease with age as people become settled in careers, and with increasing responsibilities. Also, when approaching the end of their working lives, people are less likely to change jobs, as it is harder for older workers to get a new job. The young are likely to have fewer responsibilities, will not have settled in a career and have different priorities such as study, travel and finding a job they enjoy. Given the ageing population and the tendency for older workers to change jobs less frequently, the likely impact on the labour market will be to reduce flexibility.⁴

Family circumstances

Married people, or those living as a couple, are clearly less likely to move firms (see Figure 4). The difference in job retention rates between those married or living as a couple and those not is around 6 percentage points, and remained constant in the reference period. There was a downward trend in the proportion of people in the same firm as 12 months ago for both categories of 2.5 to 3.0 percentage points from 1996 to 2001. The blip of 1998-99 is shown in this data, and more so for those married/cohabiting. Of those married/cohabiting, 91 per cent were in the same firm in 1996 as 12 months before, while of those not married 86 per cent were in the same

Figure 4 Proportions of people in the same job as 12 months ago by marital status and sex; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2001



firm as 12 months ago. Five years on, the figures had fallen to 89 per cent and 83 per cent. The data by sex shows similar results.

Those with children and those without both showed downward trends in job tenure and the blip for 1998-99. However, individuals with children appear to be less mobile than those without. The final 2001 job retention rates of those in the same firm as 12 months ago are 89 per cent for parents (down from 91 per cent in 1996), and 86 per cent for those without children (down from 89 per cent). This seems to contradict the findings of Mumford and

Smith that the presence of dependent children significantly reduces tenure (although they approached the question from a slightly different angle).

Interestingly, the age of the youngest child in the family unit affects the results in a more unexpected way. The expectation was that the older the children get the more likely they will be able to look after themselves, and hence flexibility will increase. However, the result is actually the opposite: the older the youngest child gets the less mobile the parents are in the labour market. The 2001 figures show that the most mobile group is those with children aged 0-4,

with 88 per cent in the same firm as 12 months ago (down from 89 per cent in 1996). Those least likely to have moved firm in 2001 were those with children aged 16-18, with 93 per cent in the same firm as 12 months ago (down from 94 per cent in 1996, see Figure 5). There are some possible explanations for this: the children getting older suggests that the parents are moving up the age groups, and age has a stronger influence and so flexibility decreases with age; the parents are more likely to move location or job when the children are younger so as not to unsettle them during schooling years; and it is perhaps

Figure 5 Proportions of parents in the same job as 12 months ago by age of youngest child; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2001

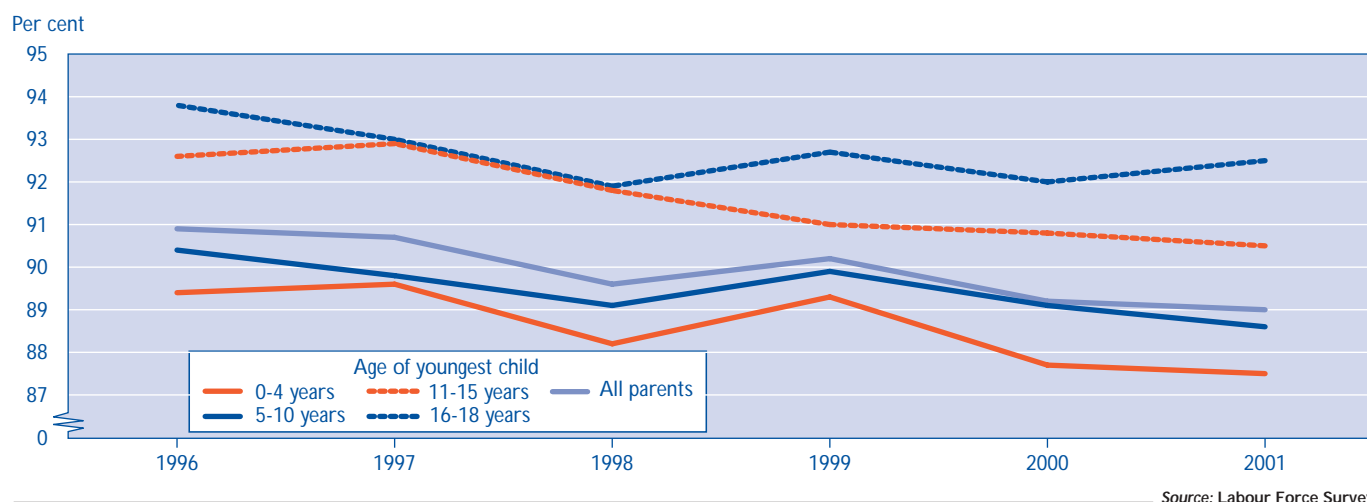
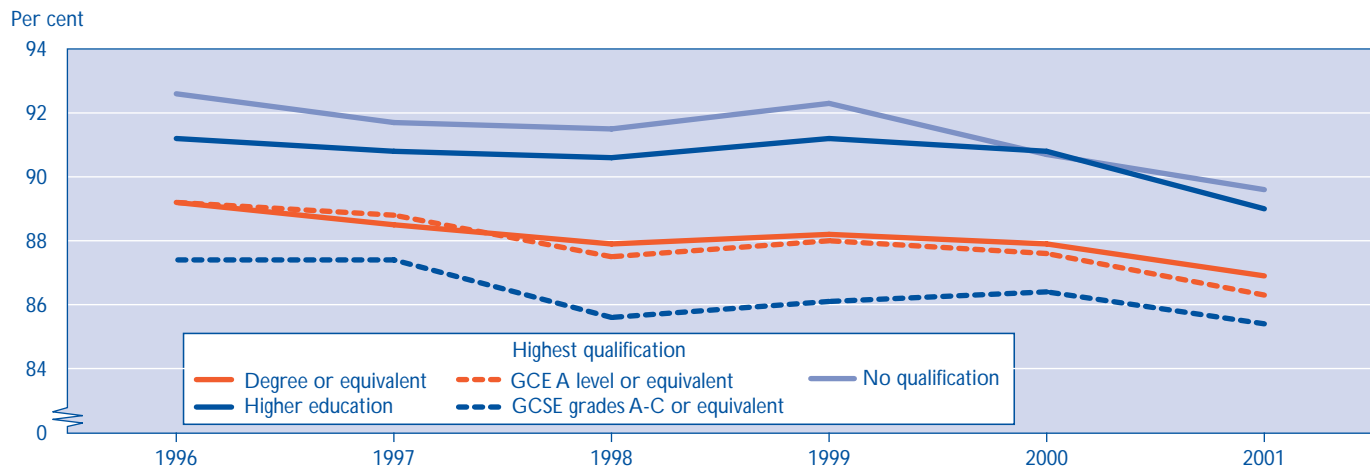


Figure 6 Proportions of people in the same job as 12 months ago by highest qualification; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

more expensive to keep children as they get older, making continuity of income an important factor.

Qualifications

It seems probable that an individual's qualifications and skills are likely to have an impact on job mobility. Both Burgess and Rees and Mumford and Smith found that educational attainment had a broadly negative impact on tenure, suggesting that more educated workers are more mobile. Although it is the case that people with no qualifications are the least mobile, *Figure 6* shows that the most mobile individuals are those with GCSE grades A-C or equivalent. Above this level, mobility appears to reduce with education. Slightly more mobile than those with no qualifications are those with A levels or equivalent, but slightly more mobile than those with GCSEs, but slightly more mobile than those with degrees. The results actually suggest that the higher the qualification gained the more inflexible the worker is, unless they have no qualifications at all. A possible explanation for this could be due to the nature of higher education, which is more vocational and more directly aimed at certain careers. Also, it is perhaps the case that degree-educated workers are less likely to move into part-time working or temporary working.

Personal living choices

This section looks at how an individual's decision on living arrangements may affect their movement in the labour market. For example, does the government region in which one chooses to live have an effect? An earlier article looked at movement between the regions.⁵ Here the focus is on the number of people by region working in the same firm as 12 months ago.

All regions apart from Northern Ireland showed a general downward trend in job retention, with an average decrease of 2 percentage points. For Northern Ireland the trend was slightly upwards, with a higher proportion of people remaining in their firms for over 12 months. In general, the further north the region, the higher the proportion of people staying in the same firm. This could be interpreted as showing that employees are less mobile in the north, and on this basis London and the South East appeared most mobile, closely followed by the South West. However, movement also occurs between regions. On the whole, there is a net migration of people from the north to the south, and particularly to London. This migration may cause the south to appear more mobile than the north, when in fact the mobility comes from northerners moving south.

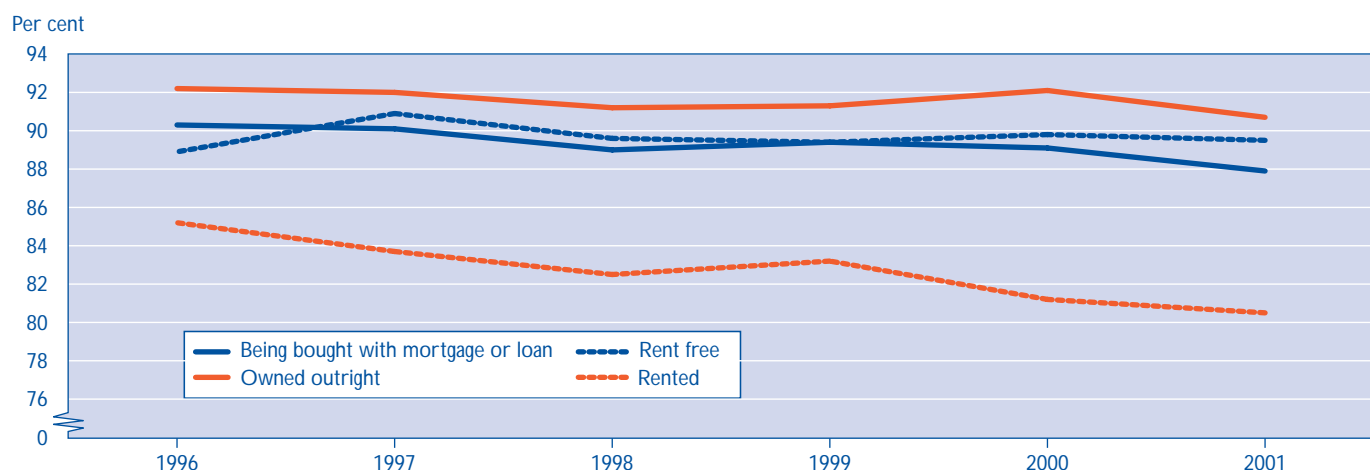
Another choice individuals make about their living arrangement is what

type of accommodation to live in (see *Figure 7*). Those who rented accommodation were the least likely to have stayed in their firm for over a year; nevertheless, 81 per cent had done so in 2001. Of course, there is an issue of causality here: it cannot be stated whether workers who rent are more mobile because they rent, or whether they rent because they are more inclined to move firm. Those with the highest proportion remaining in the same firm for 12 months were those who own their accommodation outright. This might be expected, as it is less easy to move areas when selling a house is involved. Those who live rent-free were also less mobile in the labour market – again unsurprising – since if someone were living rent free they would be less likely to want to move to somewhere where they had to pay rent or a mortgage. Those who are living in accommodation that they are presently buying with a mortgage or loan were slightly more mobile than those who own their accommodation outright. However, as with the age of children, those who own their home outright were more likely to be older, and so their age may have an effect as well as the accommodation status.

Type of employment

The type of employment an individual chooses can affect mobility, since some areas of the labour force are

Figure 7 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by type of accommodation; United Kingdom; 1996 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

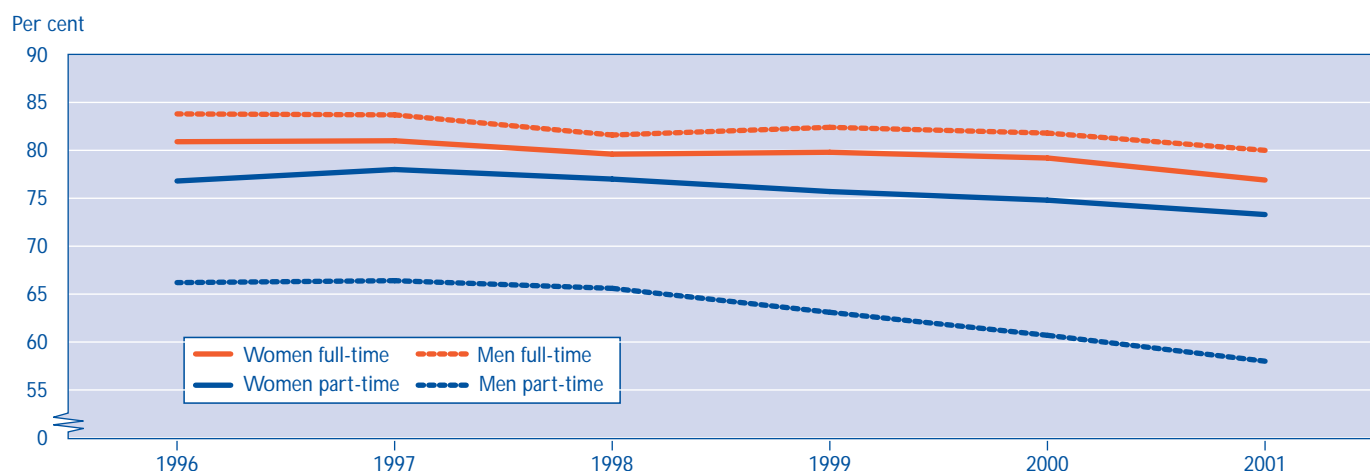
less flexible than others. The choice of full-time or part-time work, for example, can have a considerable effect on job tenure. The NESPD shows that the proportion of full-time workers staying in the same job as 12 months ago was approximately 8 percentage points higher during 1996-2001 than for part-time workers. In 2001 of those in full-time work 79 per cent were in the same job as 12 months ago, whereas of those in part-time work 71 per cent were in the same job. There was a downward trend for both categories over the six-year period, with the full-time proportion falling by 3.9 percentage

points and the part-time by 4.5 percentage points.

There is also a clear difference between men and women (see Figure 8). Men are largely affected by whether they are carrying out full- or part-time work. The NESPD shows the gap between work patterns was approximately 20 percentage points and appears to have been diverging from 1998 onwards. In 2001 of male full-time workers 80 per cent were in the same job as 12 months ago, whereas 58 per cent of part-time workers were in the same job. Again, both show a slight downward trend. For women there was

less of a difference between full-time and part-time at just 3-4 percentage points, but once again both show a downward trend. In 2001 of women working full time 77 per cent were in the same job as 12 months ago, and of those working part time 73 per cent. It should be noted that only those on the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system are included in the NESPD. Therefore people earning less than the tax boundary will not be included. Since these people earn a low annual wage, they are more likely to work fewer hours and so this may affect the part-time more than the full-time results.

Figure 8 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by full-time/part-time status and sex; Great Britain; 1996 to 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

Table 1 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by earnings quartile and full-time/part-time status; Great Britain; 1996 to 2001

	Lowest quartile	Second quartile	Third quartile	Highest quartile	Per cent
Full time					
1996	75	83	86	88	
1997	76	83	86	87	
1998	74	81	85	86	
1999	73	81	85	87	
2000	70	81	86	88	
2001	71	79	84	85	
Part time					
1996	67	74	80	84	
1997	69	77	80	83	
1998	67	74	81	83	
1999	64	73	79	83	
2000	61	73	80	85	
2001	63	71	78	83	

Source: New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

Pay

A large incentive for someone to move jobs is the gross pay received, so it is potentially interesting to look at how mobility varies by earnings using NESPD data. When exploring this area, only those without loss of pay during the period were included. The difference in movement of the lowest and highest 5 per cent of earners and the quartiles has been explored, separating for full- and part-time work. Generally, job retention rates increase as pay increases. The highest 5 per cent of earners vary around the 85 per cent mark, both for full-time and part-time. The pattern followed is similar over the years, although it is more distinct in part-time workers. The lowest 5 per cent group has larger movements: both part-time and full-time start near 67 per cent, show a downward trend with a dip in 2000, and then bounce up. The difference here is the bounce for part-time is from 51 per cent to 69 per cent, and for full-time from 56 to 66 per cent. Looking at pay quartiles (*see Table 1*) there is a similar story, although the time series are somewhat smoother – all showing a very slight downward trend. As earnings increase a higher proportion are seen to have been in the same job for over 12 months. This seems likely to be explained by the fact that many of the low paid jobs are short-term, for example student holiday jobs.

Occupation

Occupations vary in mobility. To look at this, the following groups were examined with the NESPD: managers and administrators; professional; associated professional and technical; clerical and secretarial; craft and related; personal and protective services; sales, plant and machine operatives; and other. The proportion of those in the same job as 12 months ago decreased for all groups over the six-year period. The most mobile occupation group was sales at 68 per cent in 2001; however, the change in job retention rates between 1996 and 2001 was only 1 percentage point. The group which experienced the greatest change in job tenure was personal and protective services, with those in the same firm falling from 79 per cent to 73 per cent over 1996-2001. The least mobile was plant and machine operatives at 82 per cent; craft and related jobs follow closely, and then managers and professional groups have high proportions in the same job as 12 months ago.

Industry and environment

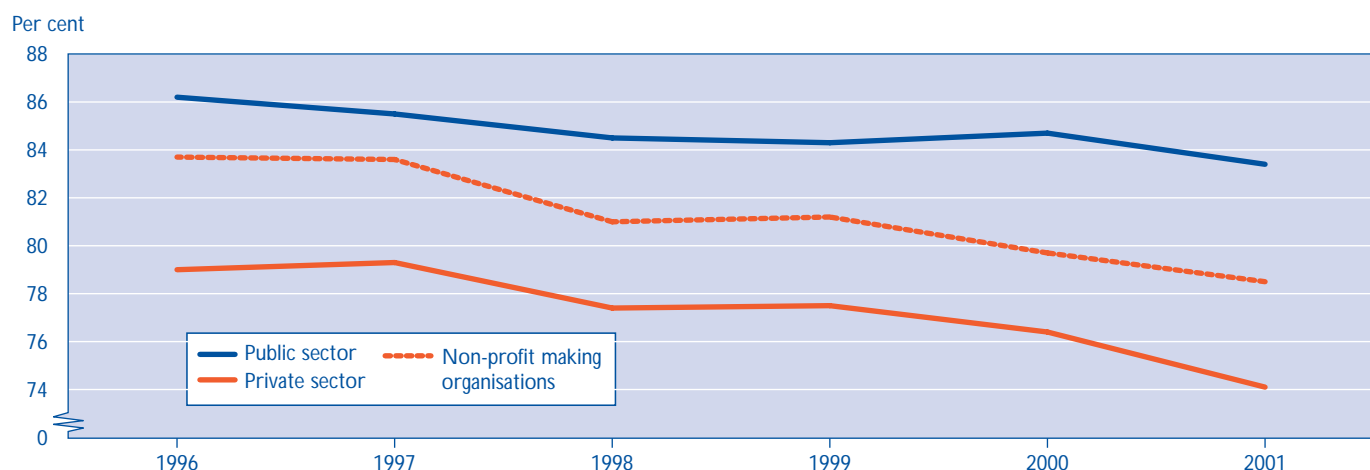
Mumford and Smith found that the industry of the workplace can have a significant effect on job tenure. They suggest that the wholesale and retail sector has the highest tenure, whereas the electrical and health sectors have the

lowest. By comparison, the findings using the NESPD indicate that by far the most mobile industry is hotels and restaurants. This sector also experienced the greatest change in job tenure, with those working in the same job as 12 months ago falling from 69 per cent in 1996 to 54 per cent in 2001. This fits with an industry which is well known for high turnover and the employment of a large number of casual workers – for example students and foreign travellers. Contrary to Mumford and Smith, the LFS figures actually suggest that the next most mobile industries are real estate, and wholesale and retail trade (based on the 2001 figures), although this could be due to the different data source (Mumford and Smith used the Workplace Employee Relations Survey 1998). The least mobile industry, which has actually shown a slight increase in job retention, is public administration and defence, including compulsory social services.

The NESPD was also used to explore job mobility in non-profit-making organisations. The results showed that private sector workers were most mobile, followed by non-profit-making organisations; the public sector was least mobile (*see Figure 9*). Each category shows a downward trend, with an approximate difference of 7 percentage points between public and private. The falls over the five years were: 4.9 percentage points for the private sector to end at 74 per cent, 5.2 percentage points for the non-profit-making organisations to 79 per cent, and 2.8 percentage points for the public sector to 83 per cent. This shows that not only are those who work for the public sector most likely to be in the same job as 12 months ago but they also have the slowest decline in job retention.

The size of the firm that an individual works for appears to have little impact on job mobility. Grouping firms by number of employees, the NESPD shows that in 1996 the percentage of those working in the same job as 12 months ago ranged from 80.7 per cent to 81.4 per cent (*see Figure 10*). By 2001 the range according to size of establishment had increased slightly to 75-78 per cent. The 2001 results showed that employees working for larger

Figure 9 Proportions of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by industry sector; Great Britain; 1996 to 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

establishments were slightly more likely to have stayed in the same job as 12 months ago than those in smaller firms. It was also found that people in establishments with 0-24 employees went from being the least mobile in 1996 to the most mobile in 2001 (from 81 per cent working in the same job as 12 months ago to 75 per cent).

International comparisons

According to analysis based on Eurostat figures for the year 2000, 78 per cent of employees in the UK

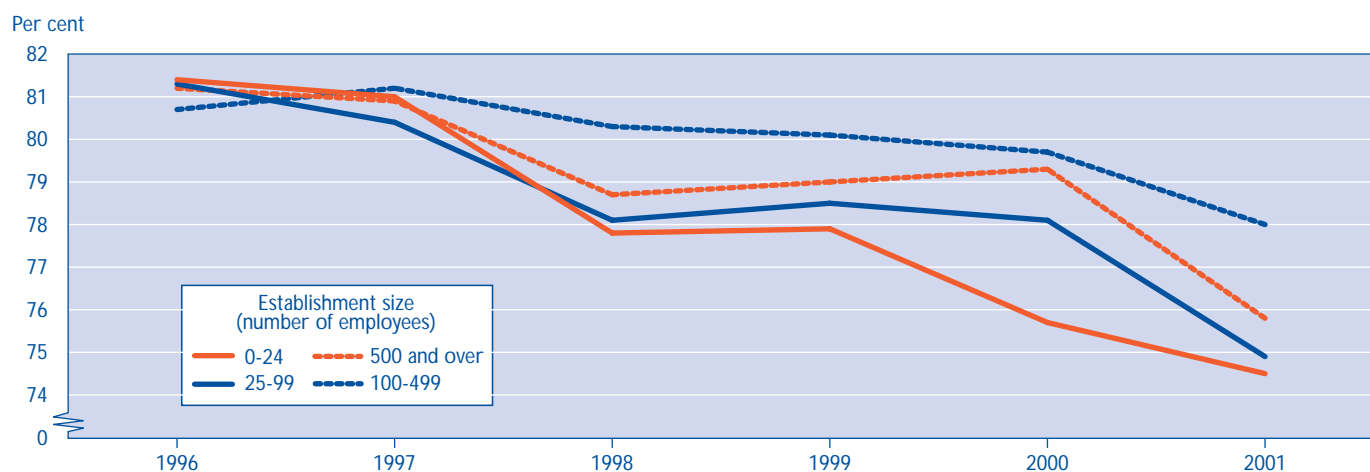
were in the same job as 12 months ago.⁶ This compared with 82 per cent for the European Union as a whole. The USA had the highest levels of mobility at 67 per cent.

Conclusion

Flexibility in the labour market is better for the economy as a whole if it allows adjustments for any shock or structural change imposed on the market to be made more efficiently. As discussed, individual flexibility is affected by a number of factors, with

some having more impact than others. Personal characteristics of sex, age, marital and family status and the highest qualification achieved each have an effect, sometimes unexpected. Age is an important variable for occupational mobility, with marital status influential as well. An individual's living choices have an effect, with those renting accommodation being much more mobile than homeowners. Various regions have quite different labour markets, for example the difference between London and Northern Ireland in 2001 was 9.5 percentage points (for proportion of people in the same firm as

Figure 10 Proportion of employees in the same job as 12 months ago by size of establishment; Great Britain; 1996 to 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

12 months ago) which suggests greater flexibility in London.

Summarising the effect of an individual's choice over work, the full-time or part-time decision creates a difference of 8 percentage points in the proportion in the same job as 12 months ago. When comparing the lowest and highest 5 per cent of earners, the difference is 16 and 17 percentage points for full-time and part-time

workers respectively. Occupation also affects mobility: sales occupations are highly mobile, whereas plant and machine operatives are more likely to stay in one job over 12 months. The different industries range from 54 to 89 per cent of people staying in the same job for 12 months. The larger the firm the less likely a person is to move, and those who work in the public sector seem to stay put.

Year-on-year job retention has fallen over the five-year period under review. This could be interpreted as suggestive of evidence of increased mobility within the UK's labour market. If so, it is an encouraging sign that the trend continued into 2001 despite the slow-down in GDP growth. However, it needs to be borne in mind that job tenure is counter-cyclical, and we may only be seeing the effects of the current growth cycle.

Notes

- 1 Burgess, S. and Rees, H., 'A Disaggregate Analysis of the Evolution of Job Tenure in Britain, 1975-1993', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Blackwells, 1998.
- 2 Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., 'Job Tenure in Britain 1975-2000. Is a job for life or just for Christmas?', *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 64, no. 2, Blackwells, 2002.
- 3 Mumford, K. and Smith, P. N., *Job Tenure in Britain: Employee Characteristics versus Workplace Effects*, Department of Economics, University of York, 2002.
- 4 Dixon, S., 'Implications of population ageing for the labour market', *Labour Market Trends*, February 2003.
- 5 Dixon, S., 'Migration within Britain for job reasons', *Labour Market Trends*, April 2003.
- 6 The figures for the UK differ from the data quoted above as they are based on a different LFS variable.

Further information

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Labour market turning points

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

Key points

- The UK economy and the labour market have recently been going through the most stable period since the 1960s. The last quarter of negative GDP growth was in the second quarter of 1992. This is the longest period of unbroken growth since current GDP figures began in 1955.
- The usefulness of an economic indicator depends on a number of factors: most notably, its accuracy – and the extent to which it is prone to revisions – its timeliness, and its relationship to the economic cycle.
- On this basis, the claimant count fares best as a leading indicator. It is the most timely labour market indicator, less prone to revision than others, and it has a reasonable record as a cyclical indicator.
- Workforce jobs is less timely and more prone to revision. Although less useful as a leading indicator, there is a reasonable relationship between workforce jobs and the state of the economy.
- The LFS appears to fall somewhere between workforce jobs and the claimant count, both in timeliness and in accuracy. It may become a leading indicator, but is currently more difficult to use as it has only been a quarterly series since 1992 – after the last UK turning point.
- All of the indicators suggest that the labour market reacts fastest to slow-downs in output. When GDP has peaked, the labour market has also peaked within two quarters. By comparison, the labour market has been slower to react to recoveries in output, taking up to two years to show signs of recovery.
- Using any of the indicators to predict a turning point is not an exact science, but the one which seems to provide the best possibility is the claimant count. Leaving aside one false signal in 2001, a run of three consecutive monthly changes away from the established trend in the claimant count has always signalled a turning point.

Analysis of historical labour market data suggests that some measures are closely linked to the economic cycle and can be used to establish an early indication of turning points in the labour market. If so, which provides the earliest and most reliable evidence of such turning points?

Introduction

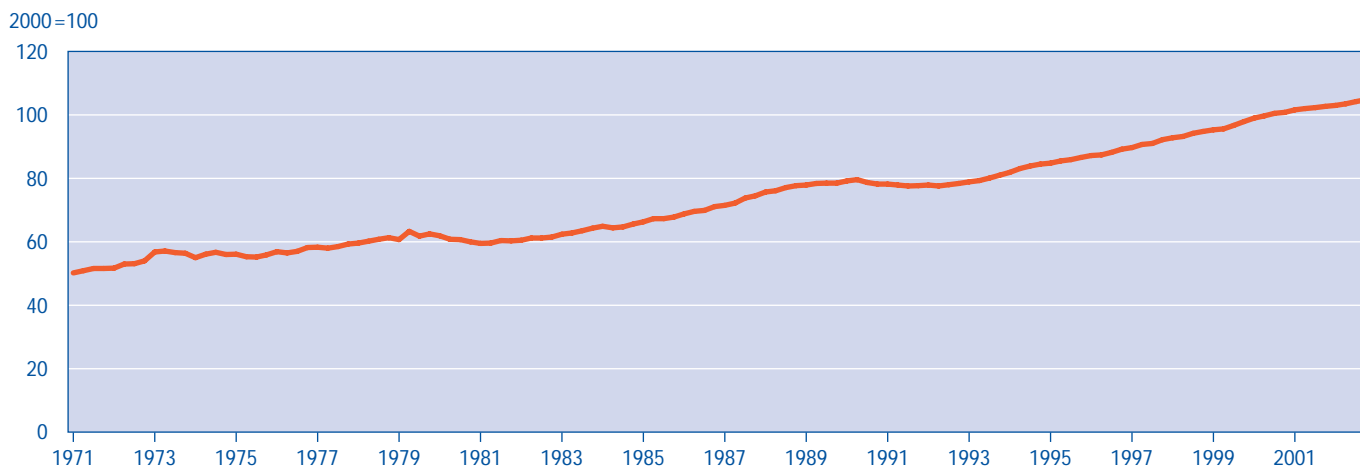
THIS ARTICLE examines labour market data over the past 30 years from the point of view of investigating what measures provide the earliest and most reliable evidence of 'turning points'. This is largely based on past historical performance within the labour market. A turning point is a change in trend, either from a downward trend to an upward trend, or vice versa. The economy tends to go through phases of growth and slow-down, reflecting what is referred to as the business cycle. In analysing the labour market, or the economy, one is often trying to judge the prospects for future growth, and attempting to evaluate where in the cycle the economy is placed.

The UK economy and the labour market have recently been going

through a remarkable period of stable, continuing growth. Up to the first quarter of 2003 gross domestic product (GDP) growth had been positive for 42 consecutive quarters (the last negative quarter was the second quarter 1992). This is the longest period of unbroken growth since current GDP figures began in 1955. Nor is the UK unique in having such a period of growth; the US National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) estimates that the last expansionary phase of the cycle in the USA lasted for 120 months from March 1991 to March 2001, making it the longest expansionary phase since records began in 1854.¹

However, the business cycle is still present, and there remains a key interest in monitoring its impact on the labour

Figure 1 Gross domestic product at constant prices; United Kingdom 1971 to 2002



Source: National accounts

market. It is always possible that there could be a turning point in the labour market; indeed, there have been a number of false alarms over recent years. Nevertheless, the current economic position is remarkably stable. Inflation, as measured by year-on-year growth in the retail prices index (RPI) at March 2003, was at 3.1 per cent having been at or below 3 per cent for 26 months up to January 2003. Inflation has been within 2 percentage points of 2.5 per cent since September 1991. This is the most stable period for inflation since the 1960s. At the same time, this stable position is also apparent in the labour market. As of December-February 2003, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) working-age employment rate had been within 0.3 percentage points of 74.4 per cent for 36 consecutive months. Similarly, the 16 and over unemployment rate had been within 0.2 percentage points of 5.1 per cent for 28 consecutive months, and the working age inactivity rate had been within 0.3 percentage points of 21.5 per cent for 32 months.

That is not to say that there are no signs of imbalance in the economy. For example, the trade deficit was large at £2.4 billion in February 2003. Both consumer and corporate debt levels are high, and numerous commentators, including the Bank of England and the International Monetary Fund, have noted that growth in the UK housing market appears excessively high.

However, this does not detract from the fact that, in many ways, the economy has been through its most stable period since the 1960s.

Business cycles

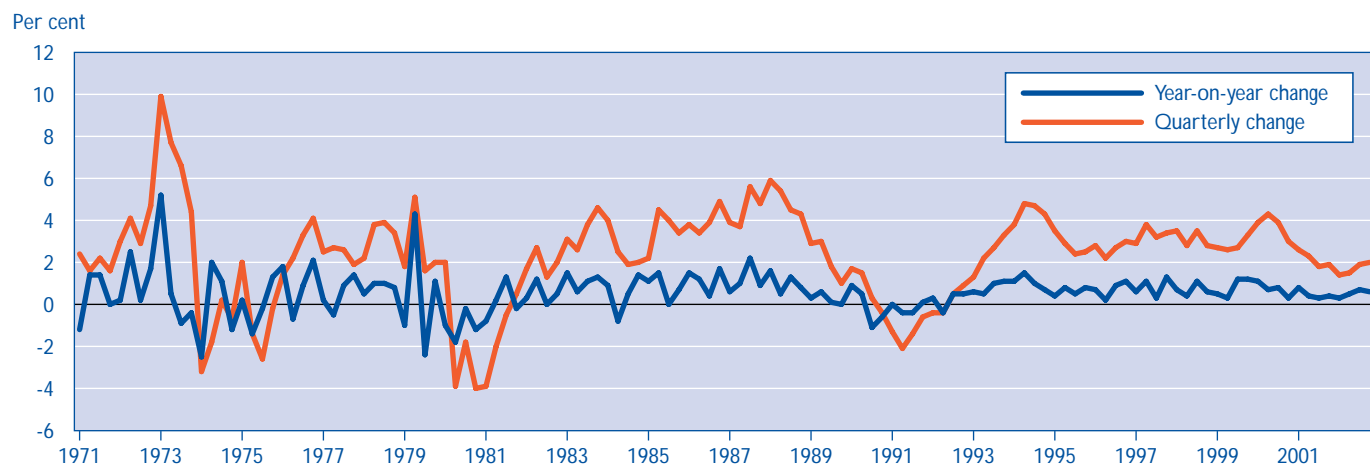
At the outset it is important to get definitions clear. At a whole economy level, business cycles consist of "expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by similarly general recessions, contractions and revivals which merge into the expansion phase of the next cycle".² Business cycles vary in length, and stages of the cycle are inferred primarily from the level of activity in the economy, with turning points being referred to as peaks or troughs. Generally, business cycles are often defined in terms of these turning points; that is, the length of the cycle will be measured peak to peak, or trough to trough. The main indicator of output growth is GDP, but other indicators will be taken into account. For example, in the UK, HM Treasury dates the cycle according to 'on-trend points', where the output of the economy is estimated to be at its sustainable level which does not put upward or downward pressure on inflation. In assessing on-trend points HM Treasury looks at a wide range of official data, as well as information from surveys of capacity utilisation from sources such as the Confederation

of British Industry and the British Chambers of Commerce; in the USA the NBER focuses more on employment, personal income, the volume of sales, and industrial production.

This article focuses on the labour market, but adopts a similar approach. It looks at cycles in general labour market activity, and will attempt to draw out lessons for the LFS measures, for example in terms of the sort of movements that should be expected to be seen around a turning point. However, given that the LFS went quarterly as recently as 1992 (after the last economic turning point), the main sources of available data are the claimant count and workforce jobs. Consequently, this article examines the claimant count and workforce jobs for evidence of their 'leading indicator' ability and/or usefulness at dating turning points. A leading indicator is a measure which provides early indications of change; for example, it could be a particular measurable economic factor that normally changes before the economy starts to follow a particular pattern or trend. Leading indicators are used to predict changes in the economy, but need to be treated with caution as they are not necessarily always accurate.

Most forecasting of future turning points has been centred on a whole economy level. More to the point, it is a fraught business where there has been a general lack of success, even among

Figure 2 Gross domestic product growth rates; United Kingdom; 1971 to 2002



Source: National accounts

more specialised researchers (Kling, 1987). Even where more successful indicators have been developed based on leading indicators, there is a problem that the approach generally fails to provide two important pieces of information: the timing of the turning point and the probability of the turning point occurring. For example, Zarnowitz and Moore developed a leading indicator approach in 1982 which was capable of predicting every business cycle peak and trough between 1953 and 1980. However, the warning signal leads ranged from 1 to 19 months for the peaks. Attempts have been made, for example by Wecker and by Kling, to develop more sophisticated modelling techniques but these are beyond the scope of this article.

By comparison, the retrospective dating of turning points is a relatively more straightforward process, if also not without difficulty. Similarly, one can identify leading indicators.

Measurement issues

However, there are complications. Most or all of the data looked at in this article are currently published best estimates. However, these may not be the figures that were first published. Data can be revised for a number of reasons; often first estimates are based on incomplete data, and as more information becomes available (for example, additional survey returns) so

the estimate is refined. Data may be revised due to methodological changes, such as revisions to seasonal adjustment as seasonal patterns evolve. Some series are revised because they are annually benchmarked to an annual data source. All of these factors can lead to data changing. This is less of an issue when attempting to date historical points in the cycle: there may always be extreme examples, but it is expected that all of the revisions affecting the 1980s should have been made by now. However, when looking for a measure which will provide a leading indicator of market behaviour it is a crucial issue. The accuracy of the initial estimate and the extent of subsequent revisions matter more; if measures are still being significantly revised months or years after the event, then they become less reliable as predictors.

This leads to another key issue: timeliness. Leading indicators, by definition, need to be timely. Data published six months after the reference period are more likely to have been overtaken by events than to predict them.

Date of the cycle

Figure 1 shows GDP since 1971. Three troughs can be seen in the data, in quarter one 1974 and 1981 and quarter two 1992.

Figure 2 shows quarterly GDP growth since 1971 and the last two recessions show up fairly clearly in the

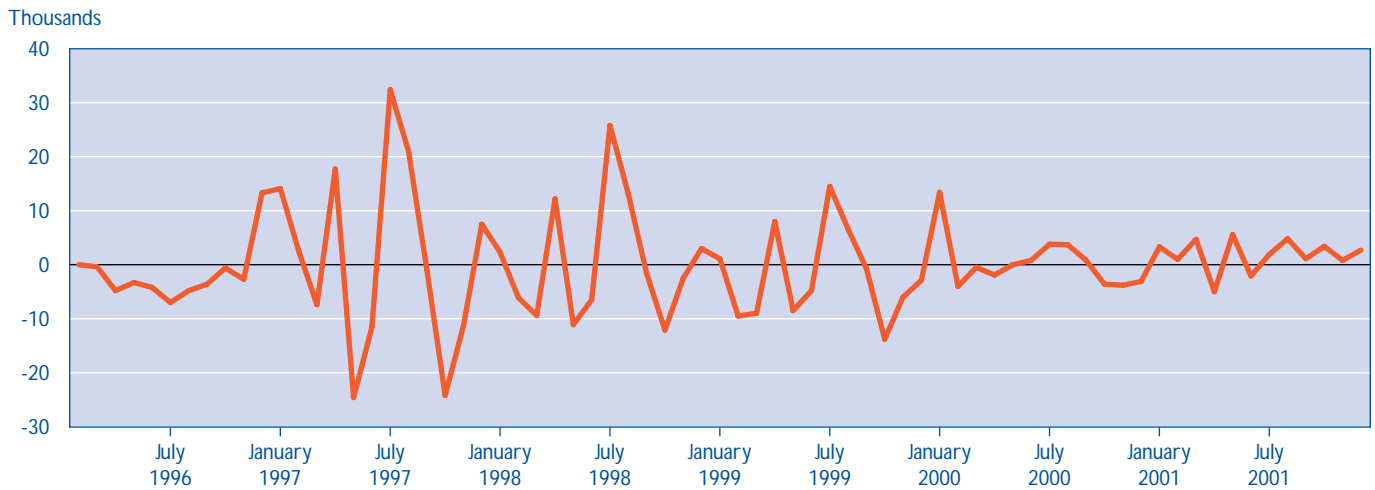
negative growth seen between the first quarters of 1979 and 1981 and from the third quarter 1990 to the third quarter 1991. The picture is less clear in the 1970s. Between 1973 quarter two and 1975 quarter three the UK had quarters of marked contraction and quarters of growth. GDP in the third quarter of 1975 was 3.3 per cent lower than in quarter two 1973. The 1970s slowdown shows up more noticeably in annual, rather than quarterly, growth rates and therefore they are used for the comparisons later in this article. In terms of annual growth, the UK economy was contracting from 1974 quarter one to 1975 quarter three; 1980 quarter two to 1981 quarter three; and 1990 quarter four to 1992 quarter two. However, this also illustrates the problem with annual growth rates: they are less timely and tend to lag.

Timeliness of indicators

The claimant count is the most timely labour market indicator. Data on the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance are available the month after the period they refer to; for example, December data are available in January. As well as the level, figures are available for inflows and outflows. The count is also one of the more frequent measures, as it provides monthly data.

Workforce jobs data are less timely. They are published three months after the reference period; for example, December data are published in March.

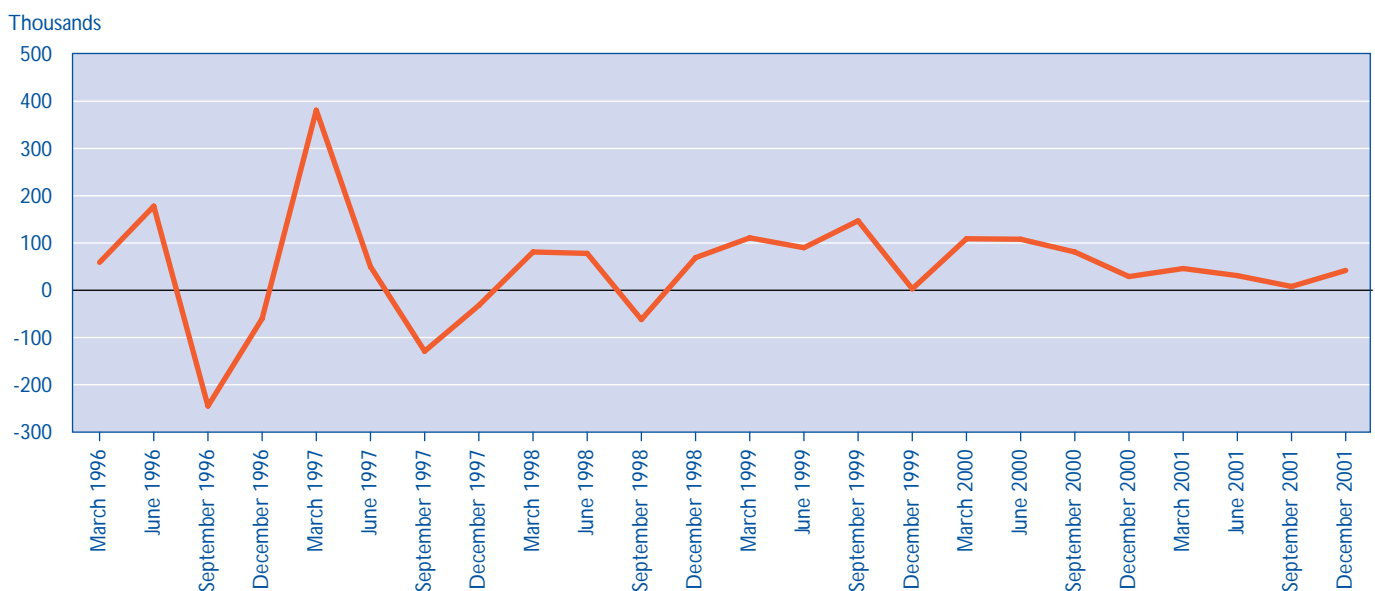
Figure 3 Revisions to the monthly claimant count;^a United Kingdom; February 1996 to December 2001



Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

a Comparison between the originally published data and the current series.

Figure 4 Revisions to the quarterly workforce jobs series;^a United Kingdom; March 1996 to December 2001



Source: Employer Surveys

a Comparison between the originally published data and the current series.

The data are also published less frequently, being available only quarterly.

The LFS lies somewhere in between workforce jobs and the claimant count. It is more timely, with data being published within two months of collection (December data available in February) and data are published each month. However, there is a slight complication as the figures published

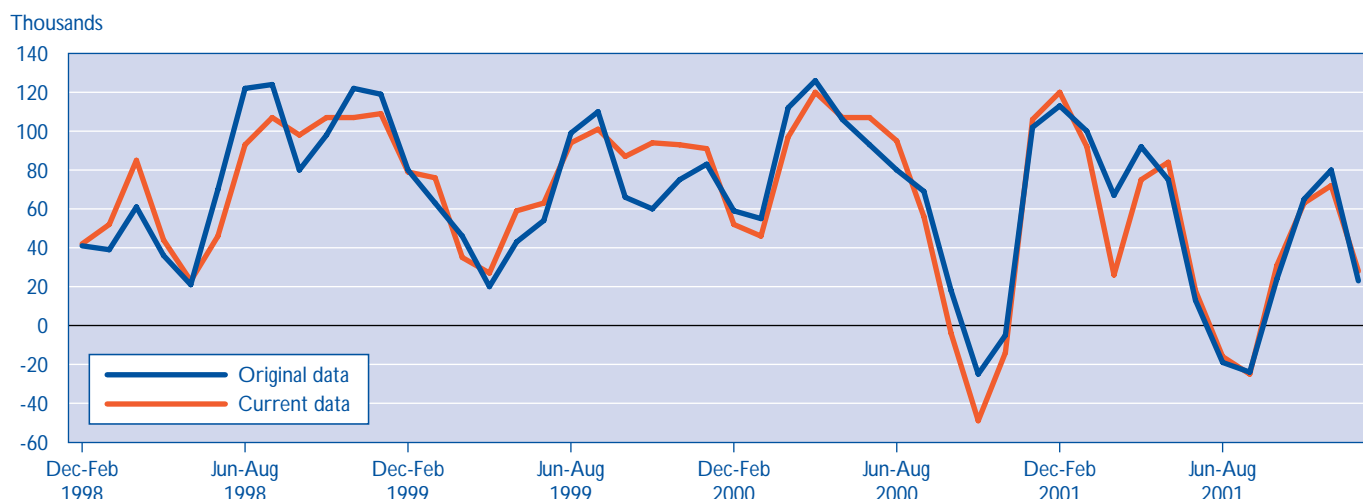
are rolling quarterly estimates; that is, in February an estimate of the average for October-December is published; then in March, it is the average for November-January, and so on. This may change in the future: the Labour Market Framework Review proposed producing provisional LFS estimates a month earlier than currently. Clearly, the timeliness of the LFS would be improved if this was taken forward,

although it might also increase the extent of revisions, given that the initial figures will be provisional. The benefit of the move will depend on being able to bring forward the LFS without reducing its accuracy unduly.

Revisions to initial estimates

As already noted, revisions matter because the accuracy of initial estimates will affect a measure's usefulness as a

Figure 5 Current and original estimates of quarterly changes in the number of people employed: United Kingdom; December 1997-February 1998 to November 2001-January 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

leading indicator. Perhaps the best example is the claimant count, which is an administrative measure. The rules for claiming benefit do change, and this can lead to discontinuities. Most notably, in the late 1980s and early 1990s the benefit rules changed around 30 times, largely reducing the level of the count. Rightly or wrongly, this was seen by commentators as political massaging of the figures, and the move to measuring unemployment on the ILO definition was partly driven by a desire to find a more credible measure of unemployment based on international guidelines.

The claimant count has thus had its problems. However, a comparison between the claimant count figures for 1996-2001 as originally published, and as currently estimated, shows that there has been little overall change. The largest revisions to the levels are around 30,000, but most are considerably less. Over 60 per cent of revisions are of less than 10,000, and change the level by less than 1 per cent. However, perhaps a more interesting indicator of change in the labour market is growth rates. The impact of revisions on growth rates is shown in *Figure 3*.

Revisions to the level of change in the claimant count follow a reasonably random pattern, although they have been getting smaller over time. This is likely to be due to the greater economic

stability of recent times. For the period 1996-2001, so far the revisions have changed the direction of the monthly change on eight occasions out of 72 observations – 11 per cent of the time.

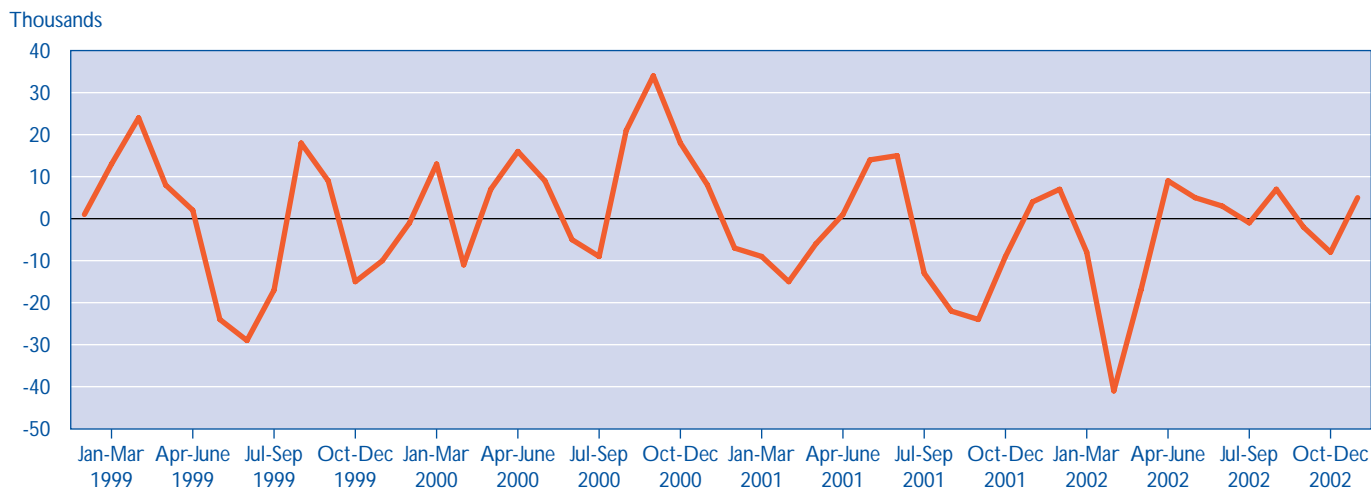
Workforce jobs is somewhat more prone to sizeable revisions. The workforce jobs series is based on short-term employer surveys which are benchmarked each December to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), and this benchmarking has been known to change the path of workforce jobs. The main revision changes came with the rebenchmarking of workforce jobs to the ABI (previously it had been benchmarked to the Annual Employment Survey, which ran until 1998). This markedly increased the level of the series before 2001. For the period 1996-2000, most levels have been revised by 4 per cent or more. However, this is a clear levels revision, and in terms of dating the cycle and turning points, the revisions to changes matter more. The effect of revisions on growth rates is shown in *Figure 4*. It is noticeable that revisions do have a tendency to be positive, especially for the period 1998 to 2001 where only one revision out of 16 has been negative. This does seem to suggest that there is a bias in the initial estimate of workforce jobs, such that it understates growth (this is being examined by ONS as part of the Employment and Jobs Quality

Review). This in turn means that workforce jobs is more prone to revisions to the direction of change: out of 25 observations for quarterly change between March 1996 and March 2002, nine have seen the direction of change revised (36 per cent, with the majority going from negative to positive).

The LFS has also been prone to revision, particularly of levels. There have been occasional reweighting or grossing exercises which have altered estimates and, for example, cause a step change which can be seen in the originally published levels series in early 2000. However, the biggest effect has come from reweighting LFS estimates following the 2001 Census; the reductions in population estimates have fed through into lower estimates of employment, with some estimates revised downwards by up to 3 per cent.

As with workforce jobs, however, what matters more is the effect on change estimates, and although this reweighting has affected levels it does not appear to have affected the general trends. This shows up in the revisions to the published quarterly change. *Figure 5* shows LFS employment quarterly changes 1998-2001 as originally published and as currently estimated. The differences are minor: out of 48 observations for quarterly change, the direction of change has been revised only once (2 per cent).

Figure 6 Revisions to quarterly change in numbers employed;^a United Kingdom; December 1997-February 1998 to November 2001-January 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Comparison between the originally published data and the current series.

In terms of the pattern of revisions, revisions to the level of change in LFS employment follow a reasonably random pattern (see [Figure 6](#)). Out of 48 revisions, 25 were positive and 23 negative. The same properties are also shared by revisions to both LFS unemployment and LFS total weekly hours, although both are slightly more prone to alterations to direction of change. The direction of change has been revised five times out of 48 for unemployment (10 per cent), and seven times out of 38 for LFS hours (18 per cent).

Effectiveness of indicators in identifying turning points

Looking at the claimant count's performance as a cyclical indicator and as an indicator of turning points, it has a reasonable record. The peaks in GDP can be seen to coincide with the lower levels for the claimant count in 1973, 1979, and 1990. The relationship between the troughs is less marked, with the claimant count continuing to rise for some time after GDP has started to pick up: for example, between 1975-77 and particularly 1982-86.

The relationship becomes clearer with growth rates. [Figure 7](#) shows

quarterly percentage growth rates for the claimant count plotted against annual GDP growth rates. The chart shows quite clearly that there has generally been a convincing inverse relationship between changes in GDP and the claimant count; in particular, the large increases in claimant count growth rates have coincided with negative GDP growth. However, the one main exception was the period 1982-86 when the count continued to rise despite stagnation in output.

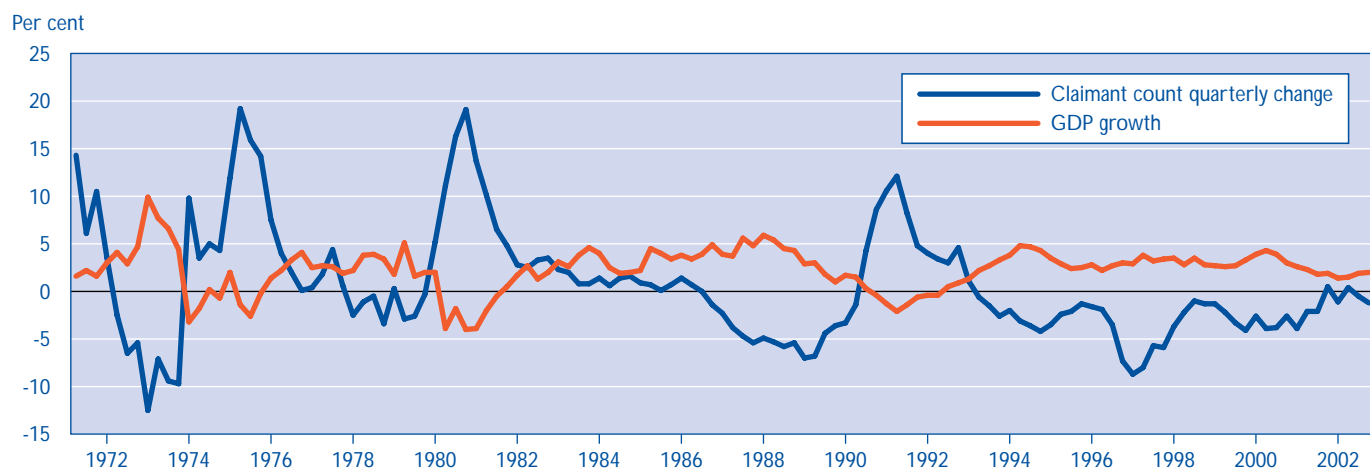
In terms of use as a leading indicator, one might expect growth rates to peak before the peak in the actual level series; in other words, one would expect the rate at which unemployment was falling to slow down before it reached the point where it started to rise again, for example. This can be seen in the data – for example in 1990. This is not a revelatory observation. The question is whether one can use trends in the changes to predict turning points.

Alongside this, there is the question of whether flows to and from the count can be used. It is difficult to read too much into the data as the flows figures are only available for the period from 1988; that is, covering just one cycle. However, the data show that the level of inflows sharply increased in 1990, linked to the recession, and then declined consistently from 1993

onwards, reflecting the growth in the economy. This suggests that the movements in the inflow may be another useful indicator. However, it is difficult to read too much into the monthly changes as they are reasonably erratic. Even the quarterly changes are a little variable: as [Figure 8](#) shows, the start of the early 1990s recession in 1990 Q3 was accompanied by a 6.5 per cent rise in inflows. This was a sharp rise, which was followed by further increases, and the quarterly increase peaked at over 14 per cent in early 1991. However, while such increases do seem to be associated with weaker output performance, increases in inflows are not unique to recessions. As [Figure 8](#) shows, there have been increases in 1992, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 2001 with the largest increase being 5.2 per cent in 1998. While some of these have coincided with weaker GDP growth, none has been linked to recessions. While care needs to be taken in interpreting the data, it does suggest that strong increases in inflows are rare enough that they may provide another indicator of a turning economy, particularly of a downturn. However, they are erratic and need to be considered alongside other available data.

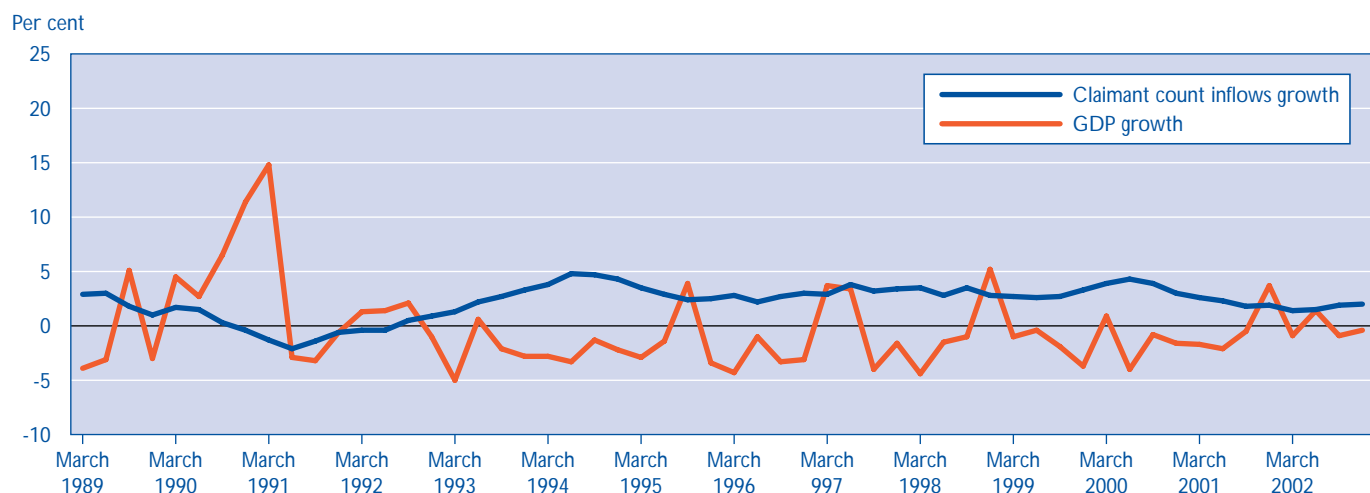
Outflows follow a similar pattern to inflows, rising with the level of the

Figure 7 Claimant count rate quarterly change compared with gross domestic product annual growth rate; United Kingdom; quarter two 1971 to quarter 4 2002



Sources: National accounts; Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Figure 8 Comparison of inflows to the claimant count quarterly growth rate and gross domestic product annual growth rate; United Kingdom; March 1989 to December 2002



Sources: Jobcentre Plus administrative system; national accounts

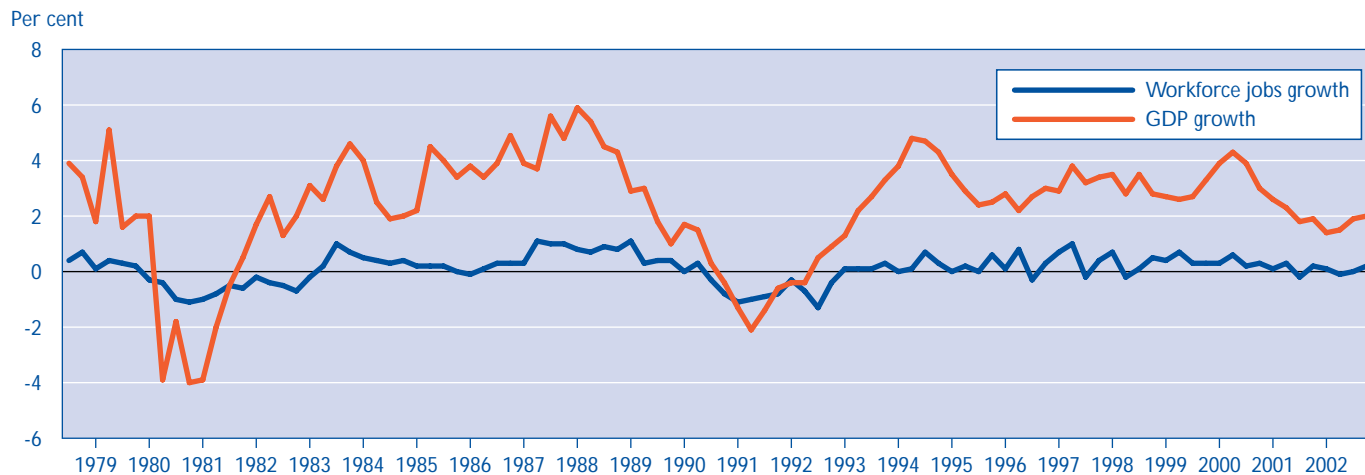
claimant count in 1990, and falling back in the growth period since.

Workforce jobs also performs reasonably well as cyclical indicator, post-revisions. The data show that periods of marked falls in workforce jobs do tend to coincide with the slow-down in GDP growth (that is, 1980 and 1990). As with the claimant count, there is also a suggestion that workforce jobs is quicker to respond to downturns than upswings, with the level of jobs continuing to fall after GDP had started to recover both in 1981-82 and to a lesser extent in 1992.

Looking at growth rates draws this out more. As *Figure 9* shows, there has generally been a clear relationship between changes in GDP and workforce jobs; in particular, the spells of prolonged negative jobs growth have coincided with negative GDP growth. And as already noted, jobs growth seems quicker to respond to downturns in GDP than upswings. However, the other noticeable fact is that workforce jobs growth is somewhat more erratic, particularly since 1990. There have been a number of quarters of negative jobs growth, none of which has signalled negative GDP growth.

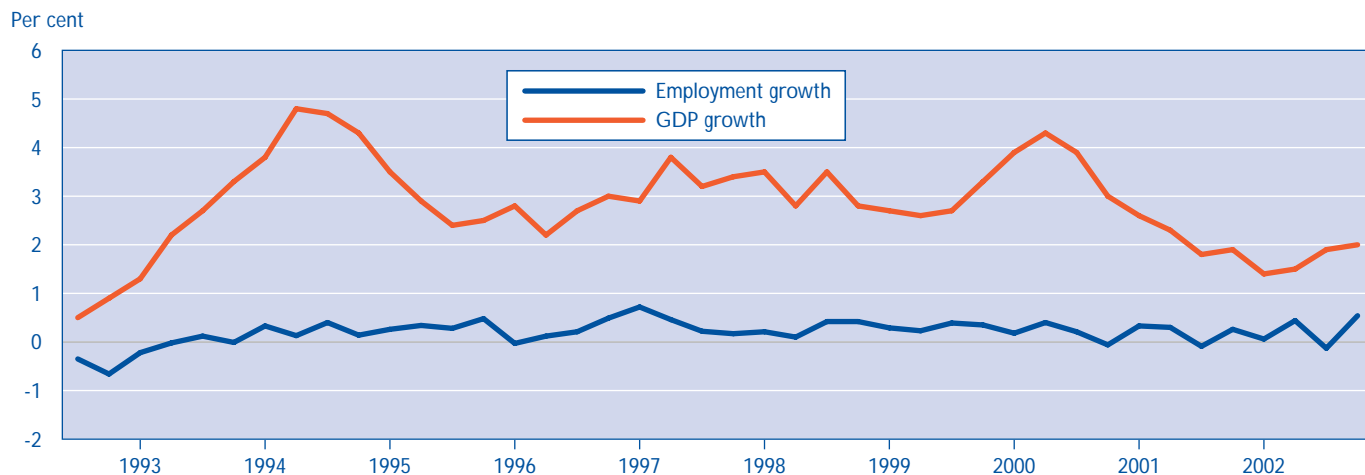
The LFS performs reasonably well as cyclical indicator, post-revisions. As with workforce jobs, the marked fall in employment coincides with the slow-down in GDP growth in 1990. However, the problem in judging the LFS as an indicator is the fact that it has only been quarterly since 1992. As a result, it is impossible to say how good the quarterly change really is as an indicator of turning points. From 1984 to 1992 the LFS figures clearly reflect the effects of the cycle, but data are only available annually. Since 1992 there has not been a turning point. The best one can say is that LFS employment growth

Figure 9 Comparison of workforce jobs quarterly growth rate and gross domestic product annual growth rate; United Kingdom; quarter three 1978 to quarter four 2002



Sources: Employer Surveys; national accounts

Figure 10 Comparison of employment quarterly growth rate and gross domestic product annual growth rate; United Kingdom; quarter three 1992 to quarter four 2002



Sources: Labour Force Survey; national accounts

rates (see *Figure 10*) seem to follow a similar general pattern to workforce jobs rates, with growth being fairly erratic, and with occasional negative growth which has not reflected negative GDP growth. However, it could be argued that these periods of negative LFS employment growth have been better correlated to the slow-downs in GDP growth than the equivalent falls in workforce jobs. For example, both LFS employment and workforce jobs saw falls in 1996 and 2001 which seem to reflect slow-downs in GDP. However, workforce jobs also saw falls in 1997 and 1998, neither of

which particularly fit with output, and neither of which show up in the LFS data.

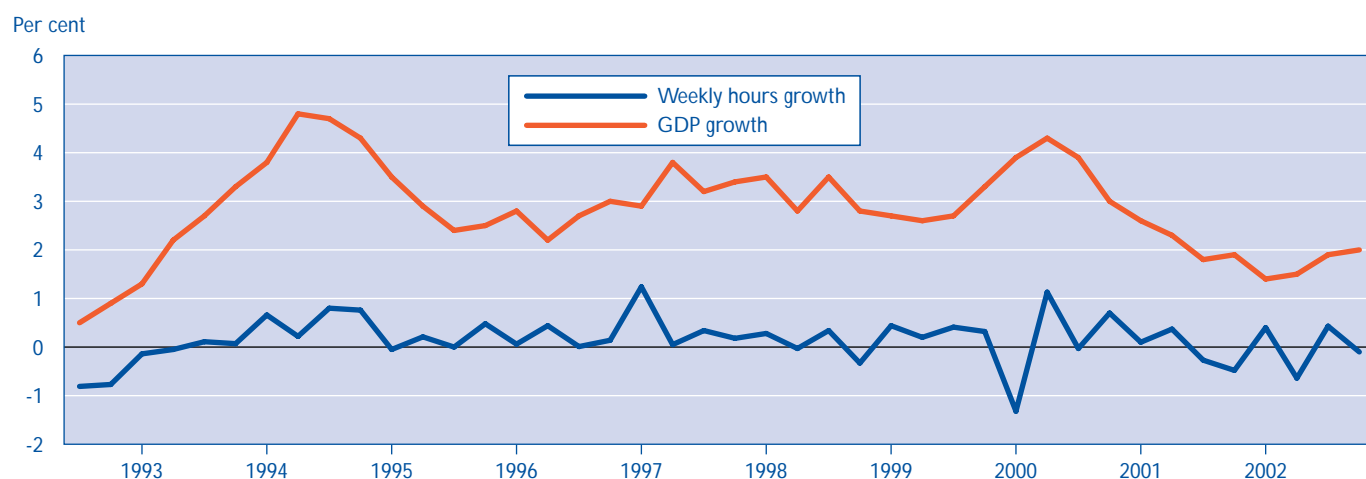
The LFS unemployment data show a strong relationship, with increases in unemployment tending to coincide with periods where annual GDP growth has fallen to around 2 per cent or lower. By comparison, looking at quarterly growth rates, the most marked falls in unemployment have coincided with the peaks in annual GDP growth in 1994, 1997, and 2000. Given that annual GDP growth lags actual changes in output slightly, this fits with the view that the labour market lags output.

The LFS hours worked quarterly growth rates work less well as an indicator. Pre-1992 data are unavailable, making it more difficult to see how the series performs over the cycle. And as shown in *Figure 11*, growth rates since 1992 tend to be erratic, as seen in both workforce jobs and LFS employment.

Labour market cycle dating

The implication of the analysis so far is that the best leading indicator is likely to

Figure 11 Comparison of total weekly hours worked quarterly growth rate and gross domestic product annual growth rate: United Kingdom; 1992 to 2002



Sources: Labour Force Survey; national accounts

Table 1 Comparison of leading indicators in the economic cycle; United Kingdom; 1973 to 1993

	GDP	Claimant count		Workforce jobs	
		Date	Lag (quarters)	Date	Lag (quarters)
Indicator					
First economic peak	1973 Q2	1973 Q4	2	1974 Q2	4
First economic trough	1974 Q1	1977 Q4	15	1976 Q2	9
Second economic peak	1979 Q2	1979 Q4	2	1979 Q4	2
Second economic trough	1981 Q1	1986 Q3	22	1983 Q1	8
Third economic peak	1990 Q2	1990 Q2	0	1990 Q2	0
Third economic trough	1992 Q2	1993 Q1	3	1992 Q4	2

Source: Office for National Statistics

be the claimant count, both in terms of timeliness and its initial accuracy. However, it is not entirely clear-cut. [Table 1](#) shows economic peaks and troughs of the past 20 years, dated by when the actual level of the indicator peaked or troughed. [Box 1](#) discusses how these turning points have developed in more detail, and how they have emerged in the statistics.

This shows that, generally, there is a fairly quick feed through from the output side to the labour market when the economy hits a peak. For example, on every occasion in the past 20 years when GDP has peaked, the labour market has peaked within two quarters. By comparison, there is a more sluggish response on the recovery side: when GDP has hit a trough and started to pick up, it has taken from two to nine further quarters for the labour market similarly to start to recover. Indeed, coming out of the trough, workforce jobs consistently responds before the claimant count.

Why is there this discrepancy in the labour market response to peaks and troughs? It seems likely that the answer lies in employer response. When faced by a downturn in output growth, they are quick first to cut recruitment, and then to lay off workers; this shows up in the claimant count and then workforce jobs. By comparison, faced with a pick-up in output, firms are less inclined to recruit. In part this may be caution, and a desire to make sure that the recovery is genuine. However, it may also have been exacerbated by employment legislation, and a perception that, once recruited, staff are difficult to get rid of should the upturn be revealed to be a false dawn. This interpretation may be supported by the much quicker response to the start of the upturn in 1992: rather than a lag of two years between GDP and workforce jobs, the lag was just two quarters. This greater responsiveness might be indicative of the employment

and trade union reforms of the 1980s.

Alongside this, there may be an increased lag due to hysteresis effects. Literally, hysteresis means lagging or slow to respond. In the labour market context, it has been suggested that some unemployed people, especially the long-term jobless, can display hysteresis. They find it hard, perhaps impossible, to return to work, even when jobs become available. Those made unemployed during the downturn may become less employable due to loss of marketable skills; others may become discouraged and move into inactivity. When the economy picks up it then takes longer for these workers to be drawn back into the active labour market. This in particular could be a possible contributing factor in the 1980s following the major structural changes in the labour market.

Looking for a leading indicator, the rate of change shows similar results to

Box 1 Turning point case studies

1974 to 1977

The beginning of 1974 was a difficult period. A three-day working week had been introduced to curb demand for power following power engineers' industrial action. In February, a miners strike began, eventually ending in March following a 35 per cent pay rise. And there was still the backdrop of the oil crisis that followed the Arab-Israeli war of 1973, with Arab oil supplies to the West cut by over 25 per cent and petrol rationing introduced.

Against this background, GDP had been weakening throughout 1973. From quarterly growth of 5.2 per cent in the first quarter, output had slumped to show a quarterly fall of 0.9 per cent in the third quarter, followed by a fall of 0.4 per cent in the final quarter. With two quarters of negative growth, the economy was both technically and actually in recession. This decline accelerated into the first quarter of 1974 as growth contracted by 2.5 per cent. Indeed, year-on-year output growth went negative for the first time since 1947.

The first quarter of 1974 was the low point of the cycle. Growth only really started to pick up properly from the end of 1975. However, growth in the second quarter of 1974 was 2 per cent and though growth remained weak, and erratic, for most of the next two years it did not again hit the low of 1974.

Looking at the labour market, the claimant count had been falling throughout 1973, despite the weakening economic position. In the final quarter of 1973, the count fell by almost 10 per cent. However, this sharply turned round in the first quarter of 1974, with the count rising by almost 10 per cent. Indeed, using the guide suggested in this article of three consecutive monthly increases totalling over 60,000, one would have decided that this was definitely a turning point in March 1974. Whereas the first quarter of 1974 was the low point for GDP, the claimant count was to keep increasing until 1978. Clearly, this was partly due to the weak growth; indeed between the first quarter of 1974 and the final quarter of 1975, the count increased by 484,000 or 100 per cent. However, even after stronger GDP growth resumed, the count

continued to rise, increasing 218,000 or 22 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1975 and 1977.

Assessing when workforce jobs turned is a little more difficult, as only annual data are available for the period. However, the level of jobs had been increasing, and in spring 1973 was up 2.4 per cent year on year. This slowed into spring 1974, but remained positive at 0.3 per cent before turning negative in 1975 (-0.3 per cent). There was a further fall in 1976 (-0.9 per cent) before workforce jobs started to recover in spring 1977.

The general picture is of a very sharp turnaround in the claimant count in response to the economy moving into recession. Similarly, workforce jobs started to fall reasonably quickly, if not as immediately. By comparison, their response to the recovery in output was more sluggish. Even allowing for the weak growth seen in 1974-75, annual output growth was back above 2 per cent by 1976, whereas the labour market did not start to turn around until 1977.

1979 to 1982

As with 1974, 1979 started with the UK economy in difficulty. The 'winter of discontent' was in full swing, and, as in 1974, oil prices were increasing sharply following action by OPEC. GDP peaked in the second quarter of 1979 before moving into contraction. The economy then continued to contract for almost two years, hitting its trough in the first quarter of 1981. As before, growth was a little erratic over the next couple of years, though less so than in the 1975-77 period. Indeed, annual growth was back at 2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Looking at the labour market, the claimant count continued to fall through much of 1979, although the rate of decline was slowing. It reached a low of 1,039,900 in the fourth quarter before the economic slow-down really started to bite. Moving into 1980, the count started to rise quickly, and between the second quarter of 1980 and the second quarter of 1981 there were 5 consecutive quarterly increases of 10 per cent or more. Indeed, by the second quarter of 1981 the count had risen by 1,065,000

the level, with a quick feed through from peaks, and a more sluggish response from the ending of troughs. However, given that the rate of change peaks or troughs earlier than the level, it might be expected to be better for trying to forecast turning points.

In principle, one might expect an employment measure such as workforce jobs to be more directly related to GDP than an 'unemployment' measure, and as such to be a better indicator. Both unemployment itself, and a proxy unemployment measure such as the claimant count, are likely to be more

affected by movements in inactivity; for example, inactivity may be affected by the cycle. In a slow-down, individuals may become discouraged and rather than seeking employment, may move into inactivity. If so, then unemployment will not increase to the same extent. Similarly, the unemployment measure may be affected by relative benefit incentives – for example, the large shift from the claimant count to Invalidity Benefit in the 1980s.

However, all the factors outlined earlier (timeliness, accuracy, frequency) come into play, and for most of its

history the claimant count monthly change has been a very good indicator of turning points. For the period 1970-93, there were occasional monthly blips away from trend but a run of three consecutive monthly changes away from the established trend always signalled a turning point. This pattern appears to have been broken in 2001: the claimant count rose for three consecutive months between October and December. However, this does not appear to have been a turning point; in fact, the claimant count has fallen marginally since, and was down around

or 100 per cent since 1979. Using the guide, one would have decided that this was definitely a turning point in February 1980. As before, although the count had been reasonably swift to respond to the downturn, it took longer to respond to the recovery in output. The count continued to rise until the third quarter of 1986, increasing by a further 978,000.

Workforce jobs showed a similar pattern, continuing to increase throughout 1979 and peaking at 27.155 million in the final quarter. As with the count, workforce jobs then turned going into 1980, with the period from the third quarter of 1980 to the second quarter showing particularly strong falls. Again, as with the count, this fall was lengthy, though not as prolonged. Workforce jobs continued to fall until the second quarter of 1983, and between 1980 and the first quarter of 1983 the level of jobs fell by just over 2 million.

On the whole, the story is similar to the 1970s cycle. Both the claimant count and workforce jobs responded quickly to the downturn in output. However, both – and particularly the count – were slower to react to the subsequent recovery.

1990 to 1992

Turning to 1990, output growth had slowed in 1989, but was still around 1 per cent year-on-year. Unemployment was falling, but inflation was nudging up to 7.5 per cent and there was a substantial trade deficit. Moving into 1990, the oil price initially fell, but then between June and December the oil price doubled to US\$30 a barrel in response to fears of war in the Gulf. Output peaked in the second quarter of 1990. The next five quarters saw four quarters of contraction and then the economy stagnated. Output only really started to pick up from the third quarter of 1992.

Turning to the labour market, the claimant count was falling at the start of 1990, hitting a trough of 1.574 million in the second quarter. However, as output started to fall in the third quarter, so the count began to rise. Using the 'three month' guide, one would have confirmed a definite

turning point in the claimant count in August 1990. Between the second quarter of 1990 and the third quarter of 1992, when output started to recover, the count had increased by 1.199 million or 76 per cent. The count continued to rise beyond the recovery in output, but whereas in the 1970s and 1980s there had been a lag of at least 15 quarters between GDP recovering and the count starting to fall, this time the turnaround was sharper. The count peaked in the first quarter of 1993, and then fell quarter-on-quarter for every quarter until 2001.

Workforce jobs also peaked in the second quarter of 1990. The change in the level went from an increase of 89,000 in the second quarter to a fall of 101,000 in the third. The level then fell for ten quarters, troughing in the fourth quarter of 1992 having fallen 2.138 million. Again, as with the count, the recovery in jobs showed less of a lag than in previous recoveries. Also, as with previous cycles, jobs started to recover before the claimant count.

Turning to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), quarterly data become available from spring 1992. Before that, there are annual data for spring quarters 1984-91. As a consequence, it is difficult to judge exactly when the labour market turned using LFS data. However, as with the claimant count, unemployment seems to have troughed in spring 1990, having reached 1.990 million. It then started to increase, peaking at 3.024 million in December-February 1993. Similarly, LFS employment peaked at 26.833 million in 1990 before declining to a low of 25.251 million in February-April 1993. The turnaround in the LFS measure of unemployment was less marked compared with the claimant count, which turned around sharply in January 1993: the LFS measure fell 25,000; by comparison, having risen 70,000 in December 1992, the claimant count then fell 20,000 in January. However, part of this will be due to the three-month average structure of the LFS smoothing results. Indeed, if one looks at moving three-month claimant count averages, the turnaround is much less marked, going from +14,000 in December-February to -12,000 in January to March 1993.

20,000 by March 2003. What can be said is that the magnitude of the rise in 2001 was historically small; in the past, the upward quarterly change over the three 'turning point' months has always been over 60,000 (up 72,000 in January-March 1974, up 63,000 in December-February 1980 and up 67,000 in June-August 1990). By comparison, the increase in October-December 2001 was just 19,000. Nor is this small just in volume terms; it is also low in percentage terms. However, it is difficult to draw too many conclusions as to what a significant rise would be in

percentage terms: the one consistent factor has been that the magnitude of the initial percentage changes at the start of the turning point has been declining. The rise in 1974 represented an increase of 17 per cent. The increases in 1980 and 1990 were lower at 6 and 4 per cent respectively. By comparison, the increase in 2001 was just 2 per cent. Also, while one can see a consistency in the magnitude of the rises linked to upward turning points, it is difficult to see any similar threshold for downward turning points. The downward quarterly change over the three 'turning point'

months was over 35,000 in 1972, 1986, and 1993, but only 12,000 in 1977.

The recent false signal may reflect more fundamental structural changes in the economy or in the operation of the claimant count (for example, since the introduction of New Deal); however, it seems likely that the count will continue to be an early indicator of labour market change, but that attention also needs to be paid to the magnitude of the change. This is particularly the case at the moment, when the count is extraordinarily flat and any movements tend to be very small and insignificant.

Workforce jobs has a more mixed record as an indicator of turning points. It suffers firstly because of the extent to which revisions have changed its history, in particular altering the direction of quarterly movements in the series. Moreover, even after revision, throughout the series there have been odd quarters where the change has gone against trend, without indicating a turning point. On the whole, a run of two consecutive quarterly changes away from the established trend has signalled a turning point. Clearly this adds quite a lag – six months from the reference period for the first quarter to publication of the second quarter – and makes the series poor as a leading indicator. In addition, it is not completely reliable: in 1985/86 there were two consecutive quarters of negative growth without a turning point appearing.

It is difficult to judge the LFS as a cyclical indicator, given the relatively short period for which quarterly growth rates are available. At the moment, it appears to have performed marginally better than workforce jobs during the 1990s, giving fewer false signals. It too has been more prone to revision than the claimant count, but the focus has been very much on levels revisions, and there has been less impact on the estimates of change than in the case of workforce jobs. A move to publishing proper monthly LFS data, as opposed to rolling three-monthly data each month, would, dependent on the quality of the first estimate, potentially improve the measure further. Nor is that the only way in which the timeliness of employment data could be improved. Inland Revenue collects data on payroll employment as part of its PAYE systems. It does not cover all

employment, and at the moment data are not available until two years after the period to which they refer. However, just as the claimant count provides a timely administrative source of unemployment-related data, Inland Revenue data, if systems were improved, could provide a leading indicator on employment.

Conclusion

All available data needs to be considered in trying to get a rounded picture of the labour market. However, the evidence currently suggests that the best leading indicator appears to be the monthly change in the claimant count: a run of three consecutive monthly changes away from the established trend will tend to signal a turning point, although the magnitude of the change also needs to be taken into account.

Notes

- 1 *Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions*, National Bureau of Economic Research.
- 2 Burns, A. F. and Mitchell, W., *Measuring Business Cycles*, National Bureau of Economic Research, (1946).

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Work permits and foreign labour in the UK: a statistical review

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Key points

- Numbers of work permits issued in 2002 totalled 129,041 and are likely to exceed this in 2003.
- Most applications are approved.
- The work permits system has been extended to incorporate the existing Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme and the new Sectors Based Scheme and Highly Skilled Migrant Programme.
- The top three industries in 2002 for which work permits were issued were health and medical services, computer services and administration, business and managerial services.
- The top three occupation groups in 2002 were: IT related occupations; health associate professionals and other health/medical occupations; and managers and administrators.
- The top three origin countries in 2002 were India, the USA and South Africa.
- Intra-company transfers made up around 30 to 40 per cent of the main scheme work permit issues.
- Numbers of applications to the new Highly Skilled Migrant Programme and Sectors Based Scheme are relatively low.

An analysis of the numbers and characteristics of work permit issues including occupations and countries of origin.

Introduction

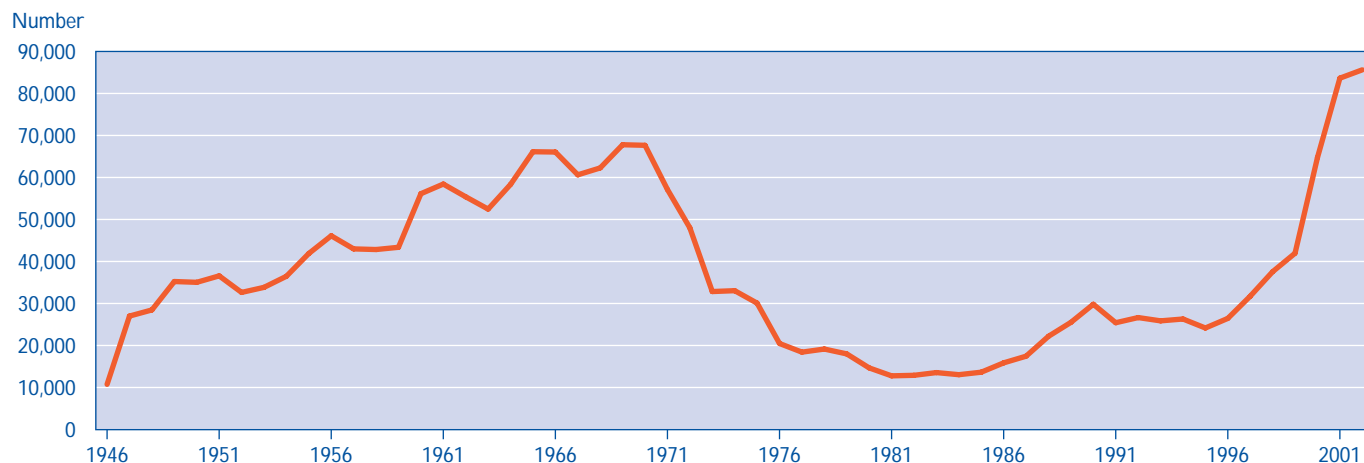
THE MAIN mechanism for managing labour immigration to the UK is the work permits system. In recent years this has expanded considerably with several new schemes introduced. This article presents an analysis of statistical information on the scale and characteristics of work permit issues. To place the data in context, it first provides a brief review of the development of the system and then focuses on the main elements of its current operation.

Restrictions on foreigners seeking work in the UK were first introduced during the First World War. In 1919-20 a system of work permits was brought in which laid down conditions to regulate the employment of non-Commonwealth foreigners. Not until the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 was labour immigration from the Commonwealth

brought under some kind of control; that from Ireland never has been.

The need to rebuild Europe's shattered economy after 1945 led to labour shortages in a number of countries, including the UK. Between 1945 and 1950 about 170,000 displaced citizens from Eastern Europe were placed into employment; in addition, another 136,000 foreigners with work permits, mostly from Western Europe, came in during this time.¹

The story of work permit issues between the Second World War and the present has been something of a roller-coaster (see [Figure 1](#)). Until the late 1960s there was a fluctuating upward trend. Most work permits went to unskilled and semi-skilled workers: during the 1950s the largest category was domestic service, 44 per cent of the

Figure 1 Number of work permits and first permissions issued,^a United Kingdom; 1946^b to 2002

Source: Department of Employment (1977); Overseas Labour Service; Work Permits (UK)

^a Excludes trainees.^b 31 March – 31 December only.

total in 1955. In a foretaste of things to come, a growing number of permits was granted for nurses, doubling to 2,400 between 1950 and 1955, although thereafter the trend levelled off.

From 1 January 1972 work permits were not issued for unskilled and semi-skilled foreign labour from outside the European Economic Community (EEC).² The 1971 Immigration Act further tightened controls by putting the issue of work permits for Commonwealth citizens on the same basis as for non-EEC foreign nationals. For a permit to be issued, an overseas worker now had to have both a specific job to come to and a skill or qualification that was needed.

There followed a prolonged period of decline in work permit issues to around 15,000 in the early 1980s. In 1982 the number of long-term work permits granted was only 5,700. From the middle 1980s issues began to rise significantly, peaking in 1990 at around 30,000. After 1994 there was a further sharp rise so that 2002 saw the highest level since the Second World War, at 129,041 applications approved.

The work permits system today

The work permits system currently in operation is more comprehensive than it has ever been. After the 2001 general

election, Work Permits (UK) (WP(UK)) was transferred from the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) to the Home Office. This was seen as a move to integrate the work permits system more closely with other migration systems, such as immigration control and UK Visas. However, there are limitations to the links between systems: for example, where there is a work permit application for someone who has already made an asylum claim.

Government policy seeks to promote economic migration in order to meet the shortfall in the domestic supply of certain skills and to increase the competitiveness of the UK economy. The work permits system is an instrument to enable this. In addition to the two-tier main scheme, new programmes have been introduced at both ends of the skills spectrum. Developing the system in this way is viewed by the government as a way of increasing the national skills base and reducing the amount of irregular migration and illegal working through the expansion of legitimate entry routes.

There are now four main elements in the work permits system:

- the main scheme (which includes work permits, first permissions and the Training and Work Experience Scheme (TWES));
- the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS);

- the Sectors Based Scheme (SBS); and
- the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP).

The following sections will consider each of these schemes in turn, describing the scheme, then identifying patterns and trends in the data.

The main scheme

Under the 1971 Immigration Act, a work permit is granted to a specific employer for a named person for a specific job through the main scheme. Over the past two decades or so, there have been three major reviews of the scheme. With the aim of improving efficiency, the 1981 review led to minor amendments in its operation. It took place against a background of economic recession and high and rising unemployment. An improving economy during the 1980s saw policy shifting from one of employment protection towards encouragement of an enterprise economy. There were both political and economic reasons for this. Poor investment in training led to more competition for available skills and greater mobility of labour, both internally and internationally. At the same time there was a sectoral shift towards the service sector, much of which functioned globally. This was accelerated by financial deregulation,

which led to a surge in applications for work permits in financial occupations. With increased international competition for skills, the need for flexibility and greater mobility in the labour market became apparent. The work permit system was seen as imposing barriers and costs on some companies for which it was advantageous to employ foreign labour. Government policy to deregulate the labour market and to give employers more flexibility, combined with pressure from employers, led to calls for a quicker, more responsive work permit system.

The review of the system in 1989 led to substantial changes to the main scheme from October 1991. A two-tier system for processing applications was introduced. Those clearly meriting approval and satisfying existing occupational skills criteria were to be dealt with under a simplified procedure

in tier 1. The occupations involved were largely senior management roles and those suffering skills shortages. Other applications, in tier 2, continued to need fuller justification for appointing an overseas candidate. Among other changes, a new category of 'keyworker' was introduced to allow for high-level, specialised, language and cultural skills. The general thrust of these changes was to simplify entry for highly skilled and senior people, particularly corporate transferees.

Growing international competition for skills, particularly from North America, Australasia and elsewhere in Europe, led to further consideration of the competitiveness of the UK economy. An internal review in 2000, involving discussion with a range of stakeholders, resulted in the implementation of a simpler, more transparent, more cost-efficient system which was more flexible and responsive

to employers' needs and requirements. In addition, keyworkers were incorporated into the main scheme. A major consequence of these changes was that the turnaround time for applications became a matter of days rather than weeks, thus giving the UK a competitive edge over other countries in this regard. Another significant development from the review was the establishment of 'sector panels', run by WP(UK) and including employer and trade union representatives. The task of these panels is to review the labour market conditions in their respective economic sectors, and to monitor the degree and nature of skill shortages and make appropriate recommendations.

The main work permits scheme has expanded rapidly in the past few years. Unfortunately there are major incompatibilities in statistics relating to the scheme pre-1995, resulting from changes in methods and techniques in data collection and presentation.³ Therefore, the analysis that follows focuses on the period from 1995 onwards with detailed information for the years 2000 to 2002.

Total applications

Data on work permits from the current statistical systems⁴ are available from 1995 onwards. Over the period 1995 to 2002 total applications (including work permits, first permissions, extensions, changes of employment, supplementary employment – see *Box 1*) rose steadily every year from 38,617 to 155,216, an increase of over 300 per cent (see *Table 1*). The largest annual increase was between 1999 and 2000 when applications rose by almost 42 per cent. The following year saw a similarly large increase, falling to around 20 per cent in 2001-02. These increases in part reflect the boom in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector at the end of the 1990s and beginning of the new millennium, which has subsequently subsided in the past two years. During those boom years, ICT occupations were on the WP(UK) shortage list and were given priority. The increases also reflect skill shortages in the medical and other sectors.

Box 1 Glossary

- **Work permit** – a permit granted to an employer on behalf of a non-EEA foreign worker, living outside the UK at the time of application, whom the employer wishes to employ. Assuming the employer and worker meet the requirements set out by Work Permits (UK), the work permit is granted for that worker to enter the country to work for that employer, in the particular job specified in the application for a set period of time. If there are any changes to the job, the employer must notify Work Permits (UK).
- **First permission** – this is similar to the work permit, but is granted for foreign workers who are already living in the UK who do not already have a permit to work.
- **In country extension** – application from an employer who wishes to extend the employment of an individual currently working for them in the UK.
- **In country change of employment** – application from an employer who wishes to employ an individual already in the UK who originally entered with a work permit for a different employer.
- **In country technical change** – applications from employers who wish to engage an individual in other work for the same employer.
- **In country supplementary employment** – applications from employers who wish to employ an individual during a period covered by another employer's work permit. The agreement of the current employer is first sought by Work Permits (UK).
- **Work permit extension** – extension applications from employers to extend the employment of an individual who is out of the UK at the time the application is considered.

Table 1 Analysis of work permit applications; United Kingdom; 1995 to 2002

	Number	Per cent	Work permits	First permissions	Extensions	Changes of employment	Supplementary employment	Other ^b
Total applications^a								
1995	38,617	100	24,918	3,929	7,745	2,024	1	-
1996	41,711	100	26,747	4,215	7,977	2,772	-	-
1997	48,828	100	32,212	4,473	9,161	2,973	9	-
1998	58,600	100	37,970	5,490	11,180	3,697	263	-
1999	65,959	100	41,922	6,514	12,728	4,591	204	-
2000	93,552	100	60,848	10,625	14,121	7,863	95	-
2001	129,588	100	75,839	19,986	18,745	12,987	5	2,026
2002	155,216	100	80,105	27,843	19,827	25,042	-	2,399
Applications approved								
1995	32,704	84.7	21,688	2,473	6,841	1,701	1	-
1996	36,132	86.6	23,596	2,849	7,297	2,390	-	-
1997	42,844	87.7	28,675	3,059	8,471	2,630	9	-
1998	51,613	88.1	33,659	3,906	10,441	3,359	248	-
1999	58,245	88.3	37,269	4,696	11,937	4,161	182	-
2000	85,638	91.5	56,484	8,257	13,469	7,350	78	-
2001	115,760	89.3	67,872	15,765	17,960	12,232	2	1,929
2002	129,041	83.1	65,579	20,046	17,808	23,408	-	2,200
Applications refused								
1995	4,811	12.5	2,610	1,280	667	254	-	-
1996	4,575	11.0	2,562	1,217	503	293	-	-
1997	4,206	8.6	2,528	1,115	378	185	-	-
1998	4,601	7.9	2,799	1,213	422	162	5	-
1999	5,215	7.9	3,051	1,467	454	233	10	-
2000	5,075	5.4	2,741	1,843	317	168	6	-
2001	7,485	5.8	4,490	2,518	211	249	2	15
2002	13,773	8.9	7,914	4,602	855	352	-	50

Source: Overseas Labour Service; Work Permits (UK)

a Includes withdrawn and transferred, and therefore is greater than the sum of approved and refused alone.

b Includes 'self certification' and 'in country technical change'.

The trend in approvals over the period largely matches that of total applications. The annual approval rate has been between 83 (in 2002) and 92 (in 2000) per cent of total applications every year. The number of approvals has grown every year (from 32,704 in 1995), peaking at 129,041 in 2002, an increase of 295 per cent. The largest annual increase in approvals was in 2000, with a rise of 47 per cent, falling to 12 per cent in 2002.

The number of refusals has grown too, from 4,811 in 1995 to 13,773 in 2002, an increase of over 185 per cent, which is significantly lower than those in total applications and approvals. The refusal rate has seen an overall downward trend, with the exception of 2002, from 13 per cent of applications in 1995 to 6 per cent in 2001, then rising to 9 per cent in 2002. The nationality groups most likely to be refused are Indians (22 per cent of total refusals), followed by Pakistanis, South Africans, Filipinos, and Chinese; these

five account for about half of all refusals. In terms of occupations refused, the largest groups were health, ICT, and managerial. Of total applications approved in 2002, 71 per cent were long-term (over 1 year), 29 per cent short-term (up to 1 year).

At the time of writing, the most recent data available are totals for January to August 2003. During this eight-month period there were 112,462 applications, of which 92,401 (82 per cent) were approved and 16,362 (15 per cent) refused. If these figures are annualised, this would give a figure for 2003 of around 168,700 applications and 135,400 approvals. This is roughly a 9 per cent increase in applications and a 7 per cent increase in approvals on the 2002 figures. The annualised refusals figure of 24,500 represents a 78 per cent increase on 2002, continuing the upward trend from the previous year.

The monthly trend from January through to August shows a significant

increase in applications in March, and then a sudden decline in April. This would seem to be the result of the introduction of charging employers for work permits. Clearly, a number of employers hurried their applications in during March to avoid the charge, and this meant there were fewer in April. However, the effects of the introduction of charging appear to be short-lived, as figures for June and July are even higher than those for March.

Work permits and first permissions by industry

Among the categories of applications (see Table 1) work permits and first permissions are of particular interest, as they are sought for foreign workers newly entering the labour market, and they can be used as an indicator of international labour migration.⁵

Table 2 shows a breakdown of work permits and first permissions by industry group.⁶ Over the period 2000-

Table 2 Analysis of work permits and first permissions granted by industry; United Kingdom; 1995 and 2000 to 2002

	1995		2000		2001		2002		All 2000-2002	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Administration, business and management services	4,041	16.7	9,026	14.0	10,132	11.9	11,209	12.6	30,367	12.7
Agriculture activities	952	3.9	267	0.4	748	0.9	954	1.1	1,969	0.8
Computer services	1,827	7.6	12,726	19.7	15,875	18.6	12,453	14.1	41,054	17.2
Construction and land services	182	0.8	751	1.2	1,515	1.8	2,108	2.4	4,374	1.8
Education and cultural activities	1,901	7.9	3,832	5.9	8,003	9.4	8,142	9.2	19,977	8.4
Entertainment and leisure services	2,919	12.1	4,235	6.6	4,725	5.5	4,471	5.0	13,431	5.6
Extraction industries	424	1.8	1,044	1.6	1,223	1.4	1,024	1.2	3,291	1.4
Financial services	3,194	13.2	6,997	10.8	7,026	8.3	5,019	5.7	19,042	8.0
Government	46	0.2	228	0.4	552	0.6	570	0.6	1,350	0.6
Health and medical services	1,774	7.3	14,516	22.5	20,592	24.2	22,271	25.1	57,379	24.1
Hospitality, hotels, catering and other services	320	1.3	1,751	2.7	4,659	5.5	10,087	11.4	16,497	6.9
Law related services	258	1.1	881	1.4	1,170	1.4	833	0.9	2,884	1.2
Manufacturing	1,987	8.2	2,747	4.3	3,222	3.8	3,070	3.5	9,039	3.8
Real estate and property services	5	0.0	94	0.1	147	0.2	194	0.2	435	0.2
Retail and related services	2,826	11.7	927	1.4	874	1.0	1,265	1.4	3,066	1.3
Security and protective services	2	0.0	58	0.1	84	0.1	78	0.1	220	0.1
Sporting activities	544	2.3	989	1.5	1,267	1.5	1,585	1.8	3,841	1.6
Telecommunications	458	1.9	2,228	3.5	1,621	1.9	1,660	1.9	5,509	2.3
Transport	333	1.4	780	1.2	1,207	1.4	1,005	1.1	2,992	1.3
Utilities: gas, electricity, water	168	0.7	498	0.8	502	0.6	624	0.7	1,624	0.7
Total	24,161	100.0	64,575	100.0	85,144	100.0	88,622	100.0	238,341	100.0

Source: Overseas Labour Service; Work Permits (UK)

Note: Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

2002 as a whole the total number issued was 238,341. The top five industry groups were: health and medical services (24 per cent); computer services (17 per cent); administration, business and managerial services (13 per cent); education and cultural activities (8 per cent); and financial services (8 per cent). This is quite a different picture from that of 1995: administration, business and managerial services (17 per cent); financial services (13 per cent); entertainment and leisure services (12 per cent); retail and related services (12 per cent); and manufacturing (8 per cent).

There has been a shift from the traditional domination of commercial-oriented services to the health and ICT sectors. This is a response to the skills shortages in the UK over the past few years. Both the administration, business and managerial services and the financial services sectors have seen an overall decline in percentage share over

the period 2000 to 2002: from 14 to 13 per cent and 11 to 6 respectively. On the other hand, both the health and medical services and the education and cultural services sectors have grown: from 23 to 25 per cent and 6 to 9 per cent. Although they grew in the 1990s, both computer services and telecommunications have declined recently. These changes reflect general trends in the ICT sector, where labour shortages have eased or even been reversed – one consequence of which was the removal of ICT occupations from the shortage list in September 2002.

Work permits and first permissions by occupation

Applications list the occupation title of the worker for whom the permit is sought. This information has been used by the authors to classify the approvals data into the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC90) (see [Table 3](#)). For the three years 2000-02 consistently

the largest occupational category was associate professional and technical occupations, with at least half of the issues each year. Its share declined from 58 per cent in 2000 to 50 per cent in 2002, although there was an increase in total numbers from 37,193 to 44,319. The three main occupational groups in this category are health associate professionals and other health/medical occupations (21,458, 24 per cent of all issues in 2002) which include nurses and medical occupations such as radiographers and physiotherapists; computer analysts/programmers and other IT-related occupations (10,004, 11 per cent); and literary, artistic, sports and entertainment professionals with their related occupations (5,435, 6 per cent). Among these three, the computer/ICT group has declined slightly in number and percentage share.

Professional occupations is the next largest category with around 24 per cent

Table 3 Work permits and first permissions granted by occupation; United Kingdom; 2000 to 2002

	2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All occupations	64,571	100.0	85,144	100.0	88,622	100.0
Managers and administrators	13,484	20.9	13,034	15.3	11,603	13.1
General managers and administrators	511	0.8	743	0.9	394	0.4
Specialist managers of which:	1,038	1.6	1,850	2.2	1,362	1.5
Computer systems and data processing managers	0	0.0	287	0.3	240	0.3
Financial institution and office managers, Civil Service executive officers	23	0.0	52	0.1	31	0.0
Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	1	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
Managers and proprietors in service industries	107	0.2	238	0.3	395	0.4
Managers and administrators n.e.c.	11,804	18.3	10,149	11.9	9,414	10.6
Professional occupations	11,410	17.7	21,027	24.7	21,508	24.3
Natural scientists	51	0.1	106	0.1	128	0.1
Engineers and technologists of which:	6,687	10.4	9,094	10.7	9,587	10.8
Software engineers	2,418	3.7	4,093	4.8	4,347	4.9
Electronic engineers (including computer engineers)	532	0.8	602	0.7	589	0.7
Other engineering occupations	3,550	5.5	0	0.0	4,042	4.6
Health professionals	949	1.5	2,054	2.4	2,520	2.8
Teaching professionals	1,464	2.3	5,353	6.3	5,814	6.6
Legal professionals	621	1.0	751	0.9	498	0.6
Business and financial professionals	1,238	1.9	2,893	3.4	2,189	2.5
Architects, town planners and surveyors	295	0.5	622	0.7	624	0.7
Professional occupations n.e.c.	105	0.2	154	0.2	148	0.2
Associate professional and technical occupations	37,193	57.6	45,399	53.3	44,319	50.0
Scientific technicians	14	0.0	50	0.1	67	0.1
Computer analysts/programmers	3,098	4.8	6,154	7.2	5,867	6.6
Other IT related occupations	7,371	11.4	6,166	7.2	4,137	4.7
Ship and aircraft officers, air traffic planners and controllers	32	0.0	46	0.1	25	0.0
Health associate professionals	12,432	19.3	17,314	20.3	16,316	18.4
Other health/medical occupations	2,038	3.2	2,367	2.8	5,142	5.8
Legal associate professionals	23	0.0	46	0.1	28	0.0
Other legal occupations	445	0.7	372	0.4	421	0.5
Business and financial associate professionals	264	0.4	384	0.5	227	0.3
Other financial occupations	3,554	5.5	3,391	4.0	2,793	3.2
Social welfare associate professionals	178	0.3	326	0.4	520	0.6
Other educational/cultural occupations	844	1.3	925	1.1	876	1.0
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	4,493	7.0	4,927	5.8	5,004	5.6
Other entertainment related occupations	282	0.4	272	0.3	303	0.3
Other sports related occupations	47	0.1	73	0.1	128	0.1
Associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.	2,078	3.2	2,586	3.0	2,465	2.8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	53	0.1	79	0.1	125	0.1
Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor operators	45	0.1	64	0.1	97	0.1
Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	8	0.0	15	0.0	28	0.0
Craft and related occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1
Personal and protective service occupations	611	0.9	2,836	3.3	6,617	7.5
Catering occupations	611	0.9	2,836	3.3	6,617	7.5
Plant and machine operatives	19	0.0	36	0.0	57	0.1
Other occupations	1,801	2.8	2,733	3.2	4,329	4.9
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	158	0.2	885	1.0	614	0.7
Other occupations in construction	279	0.4	366	0.4	527	0.6
Other occupations in sales and services	0	0.0	1,261	1.5	2,102	2.4
Other occupations n.e.c. of which:	1,364	2.1	221	0.3	1,086	1.2
Other agricultural occupations	239	0.4	0	0.0	809	0.9
Other hospitality and catering occupations	976	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other transport related occupations	149	0.2	221	0.3	277	0.3

Source: Work Permits (UK)

Note: Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

in 2002 (21,508). The main occupations here are: engineers and technologists (9,587, 11 per cent of total issues in 2002), which includes software engineers, computer and electronic

engineers and other engineering occupations; teaching professionals (5,814, 7 per cent); and health professionals, mainly doctors (2,520, 3 per cent). All three groups have increased

in number over the three years, the most dramatic being among the teaching occupations, rising from 1,464 to 5,814.

Professional occupations rose to nearly a quarter of issues in 2002, in

Table 4 Work permits issued by nationality; United Kingdom; 1995 to 2002

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All nationalities	24,161	100.0	26,432	100.0	31,720	100.0	37,528	100.0	41,950	100.0	64,571	100.0	85,144	100.0	88,622	100.0
Australia and New Zealand	1,575	6.5	1,894	7.2	2,640	8.3	3,448	9.2	3,790	9.0	5,669	8.8	7,906	9.3	7,819	8.8
Canada	923	3.8	1,109	4.2	1,387	4.4	1,484	4.0	1,530	3.6	1,921	3.0	2,089	2.5	2,080	2.3
South Africa	659	2.7	883	3.3	1,367	4.3	2,159	5.8	3,306	7.9	4,437	6.9	7,098	8.3	7,971	9.0
United States	7,876	32.6	8,673	32.8	9,583	30.2	10,160	27.1	9,731	23.2	12,654	19.6	11,140	13.1	9,537	10.8
Japan	2,423	10.0	2,593	9.8	2,521	7.9	2,700	7.2	2,461	5.9	2,645	4.1	2,866	3.4	2,661	3.0
Czech Republic	199	0.8	169	0.6	184	0.6	234	0.6	265	0.6	429	0.7	571	0.7	551	0.6
Poland	615	2.5	342	1.3	453	1.4	525	1.4	471	1.1	687	1.1	979	1.1	1,609	1.8
Russia	735	3.0	642	2.4	776	2.4	880	2.3	787	1.9	1,054	1.6	1,112	1.3	997	1.1
India	1,997	8.3	2,679	10.1	4,013	12.7	5,678	15.1	5,663	13.5	12,292	19.0	16,918	19.9	18,999	21.4
Philippines	66	0.3	76	0.3	104	0.3	273	0.7	2,254	5.4	6,772	10.5	8,481	10.0	6,831	7.7
China	657	2.7	688	2.6	789	2.5	901	2.4	1,064	2.5	1,541	2.4	2,259	2.7	2,567	2.9
Malaysia	296	1.2	373	1.4	412	1.3	742	2.0	755	1.8	866	1.3	1,949	2.3	3,353	3.8

Source: Overseas Labour Service; Work Permits (UK)

contrast to the managers and administrators group, whose share fell from 21 per cent in 2000 to 13 per cent in 2002, its numbers also declining. Despite the relative and absolute decrease in the managers and administrators group as a whole, the number of specialist managers increased from 1,038 in 2000 to 1,362 in 2002 with a peak of 1,850 in 2001.

The remaining categories make up around 4 to 12 per cent depending on the year, the variation in part due to fluctuations in the number of work

permit and first permission issues that are not elsewhere classified and are put in the residual 'other occupations' category. Among these are likely to be some that properly belong to one of the other categories identified.

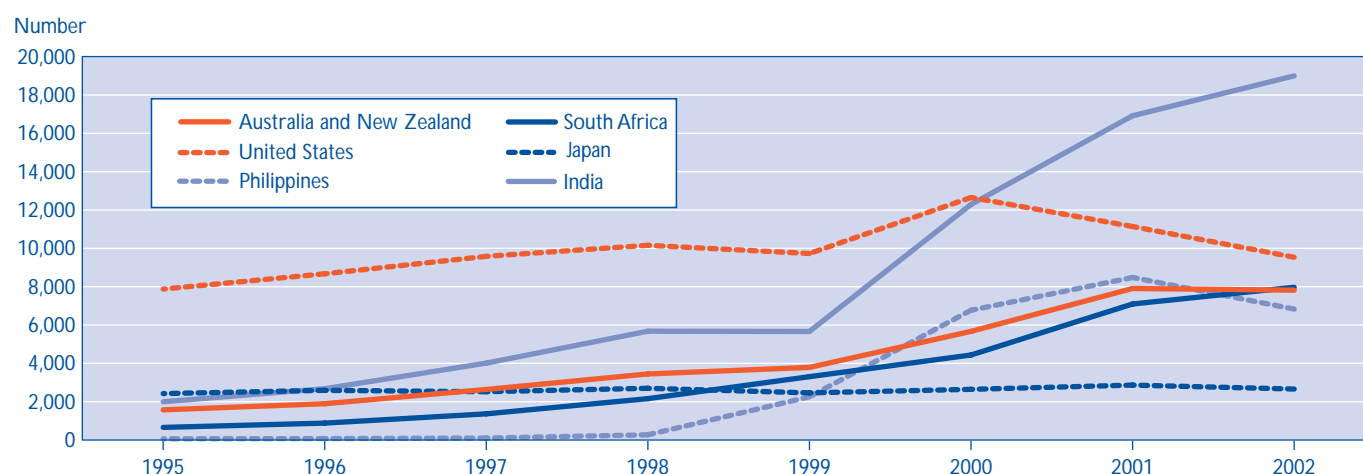
The bulk of issues, in fact, is to a relatively restricted set of occupations. Of the subgroups listed in *Table 3* only eight received over 5,000 work permits or first permissions, accounting for 63,176 issues, 71 per cent of the total. This indicates the degree to which the work permit system is focused on a

small number of specific occupational types.

Work permits and first permissions by nationality

Table 4 and *Figure 2* show the breakdown of work permits and first permissions issued for 1995 to 2002 for the main nationalities. They account for over 75 per cent of all issues over the whole period. The importance of individual nationalities has changed. In 1995 Americans were by far the largest group, with a third of all issues. This

Figure 2 Work permits issued by nationality; United Kingdom; 1995-2002



Sources: Overseas Labour service; Work Permits (UK)

Table 5 Work permits and first permissions by occupation for selected nationalities; United Kingdom; 2002

	Australia	Canada	China	India	Japan	Malaysia	New Zealand	Nigeria
Numbers of permits								
Managers and administrators	1,101	455	378	1,236	1,173	263	347	63
Professional occupations, of which:	1,864	584	344	5,080	311	354	896	213
Engineers and technologists	138	50	115	3,903	192	44	57	31
Health professionals	152	9	98	530	5	83	70	76
Teaching professionals	1,099	411	44	273	53	20	572	57
Business and financial professionals	275	62	56	270	34	97	123	24
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	2,471	978	1,097	11,771	1,057	507	835	1,175
Computer analysts/programmers	199	37	30	4,591	34	20	96	27
Health associate professionals	563	47	80	2,523	43	54	216	898
Business and financial associate professionals	18	9	13	11	5	2	2	1
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	279	291	29	209	89	14	84	29
Clerical and secretarial occupations	11	1	7	2	7	3	2	0
Craft and related occupations	5	2	0	10	4	3	3	0
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	53	37	1,475	827	58	1,415	27	7
Catering occupations	36	31	1,379	604	37	1,368	17	4
Sales occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operatives	1	0	4	5	3	1	0	5
Other occupations	114	29	144	291	69	68	99	31
All occupations	5,620	2,086	3,449	19,222	2,682	2,614	2,209	1,494
Proportions of occupations by nationality (per cent)								
Managers and administrators	19.6	21.8	11.0	6.4	43.7	10.1	15.7	4.2
Professional occupations, of which:	33.2	28.0	10.0	26.4	11.6	13.5	40.6	14.3
Engineers and technologists	2.5	2.4	3.3	20.3	7.2	1.7	2.6	2.1
Health professionals	2.7	0.4	2.8	2.8	0.2	3.2	3.2	5.1
Teaching professionals	19.6	19.7	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.8	25.9	3.8
Business and financial professionals	4.9	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.7	5.6	1.6
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	44.0	46.9	31.8	61.2	39.4	19.4	37.8	78.6
Computer analysts/programmers	3.5	1.8	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.8	4.3	1.8
Health associate professionals	10.0	2.3	2.3	13.1	1.6	2.1	9.8	60.1
Business and financial associate professionals	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	5.0	14.0	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.5	3.8	1.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Craft and related occupations	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	0.9	1.8	42.8	4.3	2.2	54.1	1.2	0.5
Catering occupations	0.6	1.5	40.0	3.1	1.4	52.3	0.8	0.3
Sales occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plant and machine operatives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other occupations	2.0	1.4	4.2	1.5	2.6	2.6	4.5	2.1
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions of nationalities by occupation (per cent)								
Managers and administrators	9.5	3.9	3.3	10.7	10.1	2.3	3.0	0.5
Professional occupations, of which:	8.7	2.7	1.6	23.6	1.4	1.6	4.2	1.0
Engineers and technologists	2.5	0.9	2.1	70.4	3.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
Health professionals	6.0	0.4	3.9	21.0	0.2	3.3	2.8	3.0
Teaching professionals	18.9	7.1	0.8	4.7	0.9	0.3	9.8	1.0
Business and financial professionals	12.6	2.8	2.6	12.3	1.6	4.4	5.6	1.1
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	5.6	2.2	2.5	26.6	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.7
Computer analysts/programmers	3.4	0.6	0.5	78.3	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.5
Health associate professionals	3.5	0.3	0.5	15.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	5.5
Business and financial associate professionals	7.9	4.0	5.7	4.8	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.4
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	5.6	5.8	0.6	4.2	1.8	0.3	1.7	0.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	8.8	0.8	5.6	1.6	5.6	2.4	1.6	0.0
Craft and related occupations	7.8	3.1	0.0	15.6	6.3	4.7	4.7	0.0
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	0.8	0.6	22.3	12.5	0.9	21.4	0.4	0.1
Catering occupations	0.5	0.5	20.8	9.1	0.6	20.7	0.3	0.1
Sales occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operatives	1.8	0.0	7.0	8.8	5.3	1.8	0.0	8.8
Other occupations	2.6	0.7	3.3	6.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.7
All occupations	6.3	2.4	3.9	21.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.7

Source: Work Permits (UK)

Note: Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

Table 5 Work permits and first permissions by occupation for selected nationalities; United Kingdom; 2002

	Pakistan	Philippines	Poland	Russia	South Africa	USA	Zimbabwe	Total
Numbers of permits								
Managers and administrators	198	80	161	144	714	3,031	35	11,603
Professional occupations, of which:	411	49	119	120	2,835	1,367	336	21,508
Engineers and technologists	119	10	46	32	129	226	42	5,545
Health professionals	118	3	6	1	858	26	46	2,520
Teaching professionals	47	21	26	43	1,397	643	215	5,814
Business and financial professionals	110	4	17	28	264	282	7	2,189
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	1,112	6,456	546	562	4,207	4,909	1,985	44,319
Computer analysts/programmers	160	25	20	14	168	175	7	5,867
Health associate professionals	221	5,580	59	4	2,021	98	1,690	16,316
Business and financial associate professionals	0	1	1	5	9	104	1	227
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	369	7	88	255	203	1,703	26	5,004
Clerical and secretarial occupations	2	4	12	1	2	25	0	125
Craft and related occupations	5	0	13	0	4	2	1	64
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	439	237	620	153	100	72	6	6,617
Catering occupations	397	208	34	8	68	46	1	6,617
Sales occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operatives	1	1	8	5	0	9	0	57
Other occupations	86	33	716	157	141	148	30	4,329
All occupations	2,254	6,860	2,195	1,142	8,003	9,563	2,393	88,622
Proportions of occupations by nationality (per cent)								
Managers and administrators	8.8	1.2	7.3	12.6	8.9	31.7	1.5	13.1
Professional occupations, of which:	18.2	0.7	5.4	10.5	35.4	14.3	14.0	24.3
Engineers and technologists	5.3	0.1	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	6.3
Health professionals	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	10.7	0.3	1.9	2.8
Teaching professionals	2.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	17.5	6.7	9.0	6.6
Business and financial professionals	4.9	0.1	0.8	2.5	3.3	2.9	0.3	2.5
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	49.3	94.1	24.9	49.2	52.6	51.3	83.0	50.0
Computer analysts/programmers	7.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.3	6.6
Health associate professionals	9.8	81.3	2.7	0.4	25.3	1.0	70.6	18.4
Business and financial associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	16.4	0.1	4.0	22.3	2.5	17.8	1.1	5.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Craft and related occupations	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	19.5	3.5	28.2	13.4	1.2	0.8	0.3	7.5
Catering occupations	17.6	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	7.5
Sales occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plant and machine operatives	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other occupations	3.8	0.5	32.6	13.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	4.9
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions of nationalities by occupation (per cent)								
Managers and administrators	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	6.2	26.1	0.3	100.0
Professional occupations, of which:	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	13.2	6.4	1.6	100.0
Engineers and technologists	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.3	4.1	0.8	100.0
Health professionals	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	34.0	1.0	1.8	100.0
Teaching professionals	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	24.0	11.1	3.7	100.0
Business and financial professionals	5.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	12.1	12.9	0.3	100.0
Associate professional and technical occupations, of which:	2.5	14.6	1.2	1.3	9.5	11.1	4.5	100.0
Computer analysts/programmers	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.1	100.0
Health associate professionals	1.4	34.2	0.4	0.0	12.4	0.6	10.4	100.0
Business and financial associate professionals	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	4.0	45.8	0.4	100.0
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	7.4	0.1	1.8	5.1	4.1	34.0	0.5	100.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	1.6	3.2	9.6	0.8	1.6	20.0	0.0	100.0
Craft and related occupations	7.8	0.0	20.3	0.0	6.3	3.1	1.6	100.0
Personal and protective service occupations, of which:	6.6	3.6	9.4	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	100.0
Catering occupations	6.0	3.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Sales occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operatives	1.8	1.8	14.0	8.8	0.0	15.8	0.0	100.0
Other occupations	2.0	0.8	16.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	0.7	100.0
All occupations	2.5	7.7	2.5	1.3	9.0	10.8	2.7	100.0

Source: Work Permits (UK)

Note: Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

dominance declined to only 11 per cent in 2002, although absolute numbers rose. Similarly, there was a decline in the share of Japanese people, second in 1995 with 10 per cent, dropping to seventh in 2002 with only 3 per cent, although absolute numbers were fairly stable over the period.

By 2002 the largest national group was Indians with 18,999 issues (21 per cent), their numbers having risen from only 1,997 (8 per cent) in 1995. Other nationalities notable for large increases in their numbers were Filipinos, South Africans and Malaysians. *Table 4* also shows that significant annual fluctuations can occur. Between 2001 and 2002, for example, numbers of South Africans, Poles, Indians and Malaysians rose, while those of Americans and Filipinos went down.

Work permits and first permissions by nationality and occupation

Aggregate figures for occupations and nationalities hide links between the two. *Table 5* combines occupation and nationality data to demonstrate that particular origins are associated with particular occupations. For example, flows from the Philippines, Zimbabwe and Nigeria are dominated by health associate professionals; engineers and

technologists and computer occupations are the main ones for Indians; while managers and administrators dominate the US and Japan streams. From the perspective of occupations, the Philippines accounts for around a third of health associate professionals, India 70 per cent of engineers and technologists and 78 per cent of computer analysts/programmers. The US is dominant for business and financial associate professionals and managers and administrators.

Changes are occurring, however. Similar data for 2000 show that 14 per cent of issues to Chinese were for catering occupations, rising to 21 per cent in 2002. The importance of both Japan and the US in the provision of managers and administrators fell. There was a broadening of the provision of health associate professionals (mainly nurses), the proportion accounted for by the Philippines falling from half to around a third.

Intra-company transfers

A long-standing feature of the work permit system has been the number of intra-company transfers. These are people seconded by international companies to work in their operations in other countries for varying periods. During the 1980s these commonly

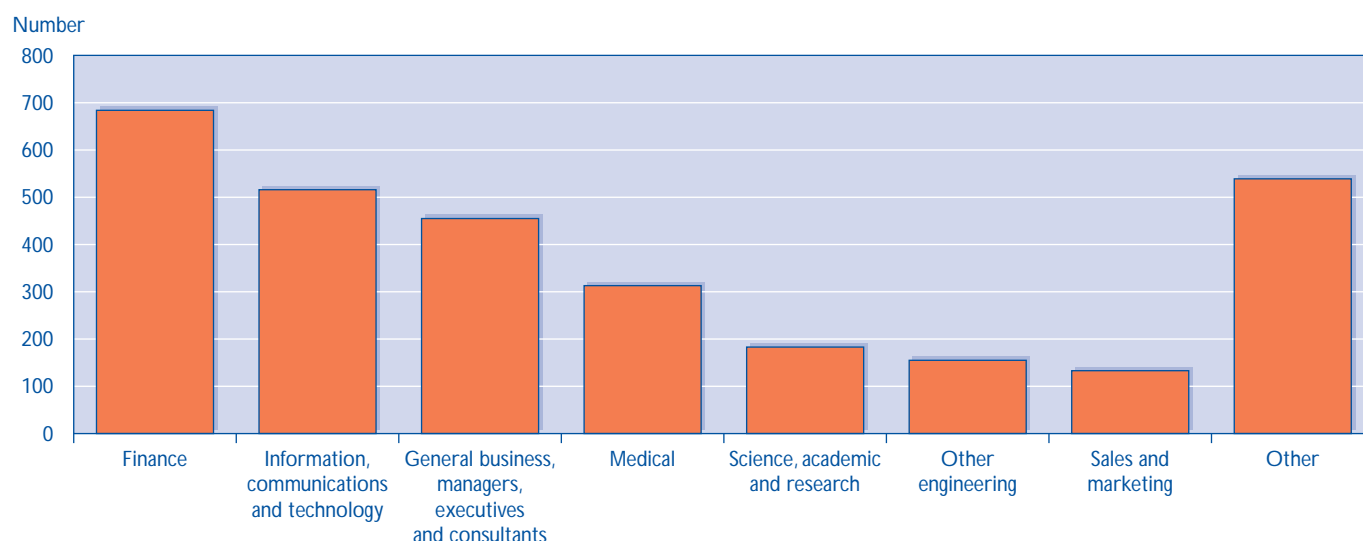
accounted for around half of all work permit issues, but their share has since declined to 41 per cent (26,155) in 2000 and 30 per cent (26,100) in 2002. Thus it appears that in recent years the number of corporate transfers requiring work permits has stagnated, while liberalisation of the work permit system has meant they have become a much smaller element in permit issues.

The Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP)

This was launched in January 2002 as a new initiative to allow individuals with exceptional personal skills and experience to come to the UK to seek and to take work or self-employment. The initial period of residence is one year, with the expectation of permission to remain for a further three years, after which right of settlement may be granted. Successful applicants may bring their families with them. Begun as a pilot scheme for one year, it has now been made permanent.

The HSMP breaks new ground in economic immigration by non-EEA nationals. Unlike the main work permit scheme, no prior offer of employment is necessary, permission being granted to the individual worker and not tied to a post offered by an employer.

Figure 3 Highly skilled migrant programme applications approved by occupation group; United Kingdom; February 2002 to July 2003



Source: Work Permits (UK)

a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

Furthermore, for the first time, a UK scheme uses a point score system similar to those in Australia and Canada. To make a successful application, individuals need to demonstrate that they will be able to continue their chosen career in the UK and also provide evidence that they score 75 points or more in five areas: educational qualifications; work experience; past earnings; achievement in the chosen field; and HSMP priority applications (at the moment this is only available to qualified GPs).

So far, over the period 1 February 2002 to 31 July 2003, 4,861 applications under the HSMP have been made, of which 2,978 (61 per cent) have been accepted. Four main groups dominate these acceptances (see *Figure 3*): finance (including accountancy, banking, investment, etc.); business managers (including consultants, directors and executives); ICT (including software engineers, computer specialists and telecommunications specialists); and medical occupations. Other important categories are: science, academic and research; other engineering; and sales and marketing. To a considerable extent, these occupations are similar to those coming through the main work permits scheme.

The relatively small numbers have little quantitative impact on the UK labour market. The main significance of the scheme is its deliberate policy of encouraging entrepreneurs to make the UK their home and the message that conveys about the UK's attitude towards skill acquisition and global competition in a broad sense.

The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS)

SAWS originated immediately after the Second World War to facilitate the movement of young people from across Europe to work in agriculture, in particular as an additional source of labour in peak seasons. Although the numbers of people participating in the scheme have increased over the years, its principles and features have largely remained the same.

Participants are mainly students aged between 18 and 25. The scheme uses

'operators' (currently seven in number) who recruit participants, allocate them to farms and ensure they receive the appropriate wages and conditions, including suitable accommodation. Quotas are used to manage the numbers of people that may participate in the scheme. Throughout the 1990s the quota was 10,000, rose to 15,200 in 2001 and has been set at 25,000 for 2003.

This scheme was administered by the Home Office but has now been taken over by WP(UK). A review of the scheme in 2002 made a series of recommendations to come into operation in January 2004. The main changes relate to the role of operators. Quotas will be determined from bids submitted by operators, based on estimates from the farmers and growers they represent and the extent to which they have used their allocation over previous years. In addition, operators will be required to submit three-yearly forecasts of their expected demand for SAWS participants to enable longer term planning to take place. Operators and/or their members are not permitted to place participants with or under the supervision of gangmasters or other intermediaries.

In 2002, 19,372 came to work in the UK under SAWS. Poland accounted for 25 per cent, the Ukraine 20 per cent and the three Baltic States 18 per cent. In total, just over 10,000 (51 per cent of all participants) came from the next round of EU accession states from which there will be free movement into the UK from May 2004.

It is not clear what the consequences of accession will be. If the nationals of acceding countries continue to come and the gap they leave in the quota is filled from other sources, then the additional seasonal workforce may be 35,000 rather than 25,000. At the other extreme, if nationals from accession countries cease to come and the quota is not filled, the seasonal workforce available to farmers would be reduced.

The Sectors Based Scheme (SBS)

The main work permit scheme has been developed to manage the entry of high level skills into the UK. The new

SBS was introduced in May 2003 to address shortages in lower skilled occupations, initially in two sectors of the economy: food processing and hospitality (hotels and catering). It operates on a quota system of 10,000 for each, running to January 2004. Employers are invited to apply for permits on a first come, first served basis. Permits are available where there are shortages of resident workers in certain posts which are below NVQ level 3, and will be issued for overseas employees aged 18 to 30 to work for up to 12 months. Permit holders are not allowed to bring their spouses or dependants and must leave the country when the permit expires.

It is possible that the scheme could be extended to other sectors following current consultation with stakeholders. The two chosen so far are characterised by a high level of short-term contract working, which enables them to satisfy the criteria of the scheme. What is not yet clear is whether shortages in low skilled occupations are better satisfied by an extension of SBS into other sectors or the incorporation of SBS into the main scheme, with appropriate occupations being added to the shortage list.

At the time of writing, few statistics are available on the uptake of SBS permits. However, between 30 May and 6 August 2003, there were 2,559 applications. Of these, 2,108 (82 per cent) were in the food processing sector and 451 (18 per cent) in the hospitality sector. Within the food processing sector, the most significant industry was meat processing, which accounted for about two-thirds of applications. The top four nationalities accounted for 65 per cent of total SBS applications: Ukrainians (24 per cent); Poles (18 per cent); Slovaks (13 per cent); and Czechs (11 per cent). Workers from EU accession countries were the largest group overall with just under 55 per cent of all applications compared with 37 per cent from other Central and Eastern European countries and 9 per cent from the rest of the world.

As with SAWS, it is not clear what will be the consequences of EU enlargement, but these initial data suggest a willingness among some

acceding nationalities to come to the UK to undertake less-skilled jobs. A further consideration is a low take-up of the scheme by employers, although only in the first two months so far. Three reasons for this may be hypothesised. First, the demand may not actually be there, although this is unlikely. Second, employers may either not have known about the scheme or been slow to respond because of uncertainties about the conditions relating to applications and subsequent employment, including the provision of accommodation. Third, it might indicate a preference among some employers for continuing to use irregular workers for lower pay and poorer conditions.

Conclusion

As international migration as a whole has become more complex, so all governments have been looking to develop better and more comprehensive selection mechanisms. The work permit system today is a major migration management tool for the UK government and it shows both continuity and change compared with its past operation. In recent years it has expanded considerably in scale, breadth and complexity. It is now a much larger volume operation and embraces a wider range of countries as major suppliers of labour to the UK economy.

The underlying rationale behind the main scheme remains one of bringing in those skills in short supply. It cooperates with employers to evaluate the state of the labour market for different occupations. Traditionally, the incoming skills have been managerial, professional and technological. Large international companies are frequently involved, where movement is associated with career development and training as well as the promotion of global business. In the past, employees came predominantly from a relatively small number of developed countries.

Over the past decade or so the pattern has changed. There has been a shift in emphasis on the occupations dealt with through the system, with greater numbers of those in ICT, health and education. This shift has been accompanied by a move towards new sources of labour from less economically developed countries, including India, the Philippines, Malaysia and China. The share of traditional suppliers such as the USA, Australia, Canada and Japan has declined, although absolute numbers have held up – as might be expected in a globalised economy.

The desire to compete in the global economy is the main reason behind the HSMP. This represents a major departure because the individual worker rather than the employer is the applicant. Numbers

so far are relatively modest, but are concentrated in a limited range of occupations. The introduction of the SBS, together with SAWS, is a major extension of the work permit system. It provides a means of tackling shortages at the lower end of the skill spectrum and, by broadening routes of entry for low-skilled workers, is designed to combat irregular migration and employment. These two schemes already have substantial quotas which, if filled, will significantly increase the low skill element in the work permit system as a whole.

These developments have come at a time of falling unemployment and widespread skill shortages. In an increasingly integrated global economy international labour migration is bound to continue, although it is difficult to forecast the level. As seen in the ICT sector, shortages may evaporate in the face of fundamental shifts in the global economy as well as changes in company operations. What can reasonably be expected is that the volume of movement through the work permits system will fluctuate, and restructuring of the system is key in confronting change.

Acknowledgement

The help of Steve Lamb, Shaun Flaherty and Tony Venables of Work Permits (UK) in preparing this article is gratefully acknowledged.

Notes

- 1 *The Role of Immigrants in the Labour Markets*, Department of Employment, London: HMSO (1977).
- 2 The only exception was the hotel and catering industry where a reduction was brought about in stages by means of a quota system.
- 3 Dobson, J., Koser, K., McLaughlan, G., and Salt, J., 2001, *International Migration and the United Kingdom: Recent Patterns and Trends*, RDS Occasional Paper 75, London: Home Office.
- 4 Work permits data are not part of National Statistics.
- 5 Although this is limited to non-EEA labour migrants as EEA nationals do not require a work permit and so their movements are not captured in the data. The EEA comprises all 15 EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
- 6 Total numbers may differ slightly from those in Table 1 in this and other subsequent tables. These minor differences reflect occasional inconsistencies in the Work Permits (UK) database.

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Seasonally adjusting the Average Earnings Index excluding bonuses series

By **Helen Spyrou**, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- From November 2003 a seasonally adjusted Average Earnings Index (AEI) series excluding bonus payments and arrears of pay will be published monthly in the labour markets statistics First Release.
- Seasonally adjusting the excluding bonuses AEI series removes effects such as the timing of annual pay settlements, seasonal patterns of part-time work and overtime payments.
- Over the period July 2002 to June 2003 average whole economy pay growth including bonuses was 3.5 per cent compared with 3.7 per cent excluding bonuses.
- The gap between average pay growth including and excluding bonuses between July 2002 and June 2003 was greatest in private sector services. In this sector, growth including bonuses was 3.0 per cent compared with 3.5 per cent excluding bonuses.

A new seasonally adjusted Average Earnings Index series which excludes bonus payments will give a better indication of trends in pay growth.

Introduction

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) is National Statistics' key short-term indicator of how levels of pay are changing within the economy of Great Britain. There has been considerable interest from users of the AEI in a seasonally adjusted series that excludes both bonus payments and arrears of pay, and can be used as a measure of growth in 'basic pay'. An unadjusted AEI series excluding bonus payments and arrears of pay has been available since March 1996 – the first month in which data on bonuses became available. However, until now there has not been a long enough data span (that is, without any discontinuities in data excluding bonus payments) for the series to be suitable for seasonal adjustment. This article

looks at the benefits of excluding bonus payments, and of seasonally adjusting data, and explores the impact of bonuses on the seasonally adjusted AEI series.

Background

The interest in a seasonally adjusted series that excludes both bonus payments and arrears of pay was reflected in the recommendation of the National Statistics Quality Review of the Distribution of Earnings that stated:

“Using the current monthly wages and salaries survey, from which the AEI is produced, the ONS will develop a new indicator of growth in pay excluding bonuses and arrears, which

will ultimately form the basis of the 'headline rate' of growth."

Further information on the National Statistics Quality Review of the Distribution of Earnings can be found on the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk and in an earlier article (see pp617-23, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002).

At present the AEI is published on a monthly basis in the labour market statistics First Release in the following forms:

- an unadjusted series including bonus payments and arrears of pay;
- an unadjusted series excluding bonus payments only; and
- a seasonally adjusted series based on an unadjusted series excluding arrears of pay, but including bonus payments.

The current headline earnings growth rate (that is, the annual change in the index values for the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago) is produced from a seasonally adjusted AEI series excluding arrears of pay, but including bonus payments. Arrears are excluded from the series because they have no regular pattern, and can cause erratic changes in the series; hence they can distort the seasonal pattern of the data. However, because of changes in the level or timing of large bonuses, the series can still be volatile. The series can also be influenced by a small number of companies that pay high bonuses. Therefore, by the removal of bonus payments the series produced will be more stable and give a better indication of trends in pay growth.

Seasonally adjusting the AEI

Data that are collected at regular intervals form a time series. Those analysing a time series will usually be assessing the general pattern of the data, what the long-term movements are, and whether any unusual occurrences, such as strikes or bad weather, have had any major effect on the series. This type of analysis is not easy using raw data time series because there will normally be short-term effects associated with the time of year, which will obscure other movements. The

Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-12 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing the variations associated with the time of year, or the arrangement of the calendar, from a time series.

The program used for seasonal adjustment throughout ONS and most of the Government Statistical Service is X-12 ARIMA. The major aim of the X-12 ARIMA program is the identification and estimation of the seasonal component in order to produce a seasonally adjusted series. The program splits the series into trend, seasonal and irregular components. If the series is modelled additively, then summing these three parts will give the unadjusted data. If the series is modelled multiplicatively (as is the case with the AEI), then the raw data is the product of the three components. A good estimate of the seasonality cannot be made until the trend is removed, and likewise a reliable estimate of the trend cannot be made until the seasonality is removed. Hence, to overcome this problem, the program performs a series of iterations which are used to obtain successively better estimations of these components. However, estimation of the trend and seasonality will be distorted by any outliers in the data. To overcome this problem, outliers are identified and removed during each iteration.

The program fits an autoregressive integrated moving average model (ARIMA) to the raw data using forecasts of one year to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors at the beginning and end of the series.

purpose of seasonal adjustment is to remove the variations associated with the time of year or the arrangement of the calendar thus allowing consecutive months of data to be compared and a clearer picture of the short-term trend within the data to be obtained.

There are a number of reasons why the AEI series excluding bonus payments and arrears of pay might be regarded as seasonal:

- companies paying out annual settlements – these are particularly seasonal in the public sector, where a large number of employees receive their settlements at the same time;
- a seasonal pattern to part-time work; and
- overtime payments.

Hence seasonally adjusting the excluding bonuses, excluding arrears series is considered appropriate.

It has not been possible to introduce a seasonally adjusted excluding bonus payments and arrears of pay AEI series until now owing to a number of discontinuities in the collection of bonus data.

The way in which bonuses were previously recorded

When the excluding bonuses series started in March 1996 the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS),

which is used as the basis for the AEI, requested information on 'significant' bonuses only, with the contributor determining what was significant. In February 1999 the questionnaire was revised so that information on all bonus payments was collected. Although this discontinuity did not affect the headline AEI series, which included bonuses, it did produce a discontinuity in the excluding bonuses series at that point.

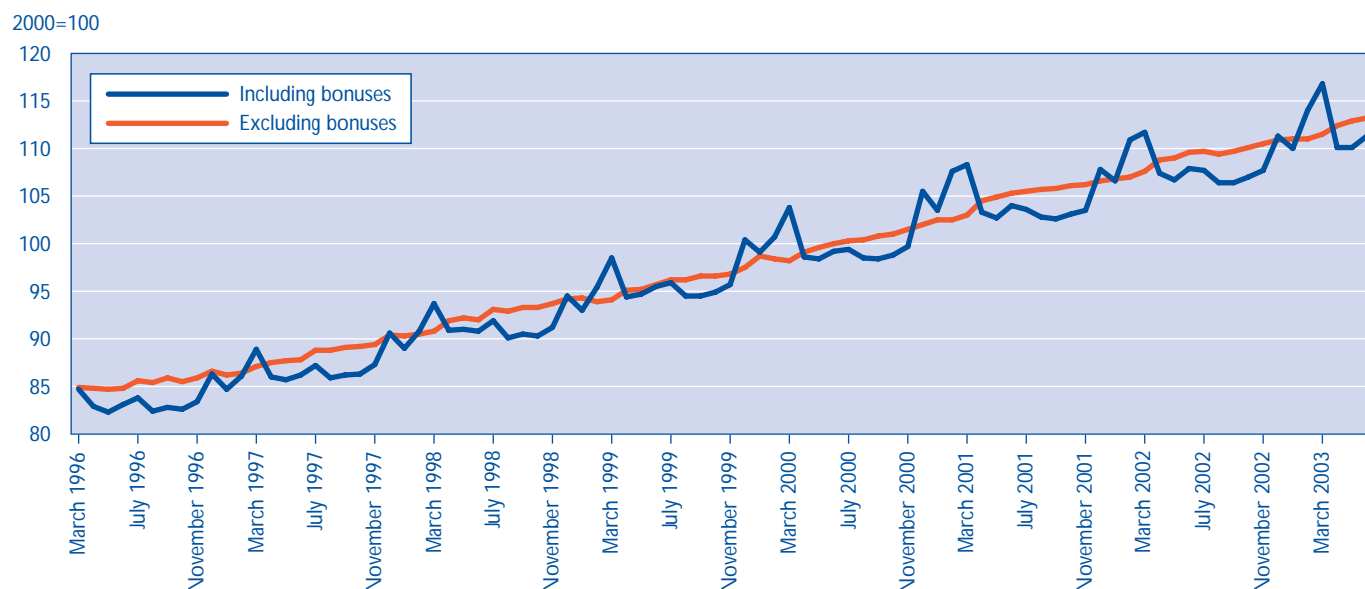
The millennium period

Payments made around this time which included special bonuses or higher rates of pay for those prepared to work introduced instability in all the earnings series during the millennium period. The X-12 ARIMA program (used to perform seasonal adjustment on the data) identified each month from November 1999 to April 2000 as an outlier in the whole economy index. As a result, this weakened the quality and interpretability of the seasonally adjusted series around this period.

New sample introduced

Contributors to the MWSS were originally selected via a panel sample which was drawn in the early 1980s from businesses on the Employment Department's SIC80-based alphabetically coded frame. In 1996-97 ONS

Figure 1 Whole economy Average Earnings Index;^a Great Britain; March 1996 to June 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Average Earnings Index

a Excluding arrears.

carried out a review of the methodology used in the MWSS. A key recommendation of the review was that the sample design of the MWSS be modified to reflect the current distribution of business by industry and a new randomly selected sample introduced. Hence, in July 1999 the MWSS moved over to a randomly selected, stratified sample (stratified by industry and employment) drawn from the ONS business frame, the interdepartmental business register (IDBR). This gave more prominence to the service sector industries, particularly those which paid significant bonuses, and thus changed the seasonal effects of the data. Further information on the introduction of the new AEI sample can be found in earlier articles (see pp595-99, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1999 and pp553-62, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000).

Due to the discontinuities in the data at particular points in time and the weakness and instability of the seasonality in the excluding bonuses and arrears of pay AEI series, seasonal adjustment was not recommended on this series until now. Because seasonal adjustment helps users to interpret short-term movements in the data,

indices will be published from July 2000 only in order to avoid all discontinuities.

The effect of bonus payments

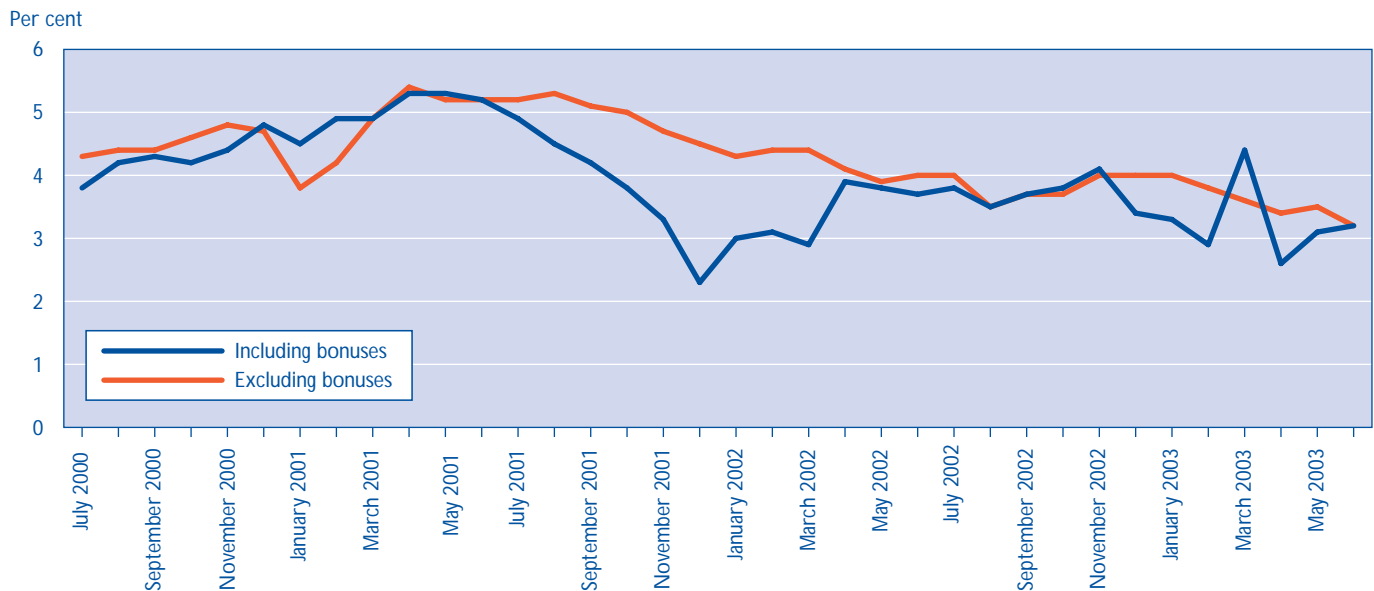
Many companies, as part of pay, award employees some form of bonus payment, which can be given in a number of forms: for example, as profit-related pay or by paying a large annual bonus. For the majority of companies, the payment of bonuses has little effect on the AEI. However, a certain number of companies can have a significant effect on the AEI because of the amount of the bonus and/or the number of employees in the company. *Figure 1* illustrates how volatile the unadjusted AEI series can be when bonus payments are included. By removing bonus payments the series becomes smoother, with fewer peaks and troughs, and hence provides a more stable measure of earnings growth that will not be affected by changes in the level or month of payment of bonuses.

By removing all the seasonal effects from the data a clearer trend line will be produced, which will eradicate many of

the peaks and troughs that are evident in the unadjusted series. The trend lines for both the unadjusted series and the seasonally adjusted series will be considerably more irregular during the period March 1996 to July 1999 owing to the data discontinuities previously mentioned.

The amount of bonuses that are paid and the timing of payments can vary from year to year, which can make the AEI including bonuses series volatile. *Figure 2* compares the seasonally adjusted single-month growth rates for the whole economy for both the including and the excluding bonuses AEI series and illustrates some effects that bonuses can have. Between December 2000 and April 2001, bonus payments were approximately £1 billion higher than in the same period during 1999 and 2000. The effect of this was that pay growth including bonuses was significantly greater than pay growth excluding bonuses during this period. For example, for the whole economy series in February 2001, the including bonuses series single-month growth rate was 4.9 per cent compared with 4.2 per cent for the excluding bonuses series. However, between December 2001 and April 2002 bonus

Figure 2 Whole economy average earnings growth;^a Great Britain; July 2000 to June 2003, seasonally adjusted



Source: Average Earnings Index

a Excluding arrears.

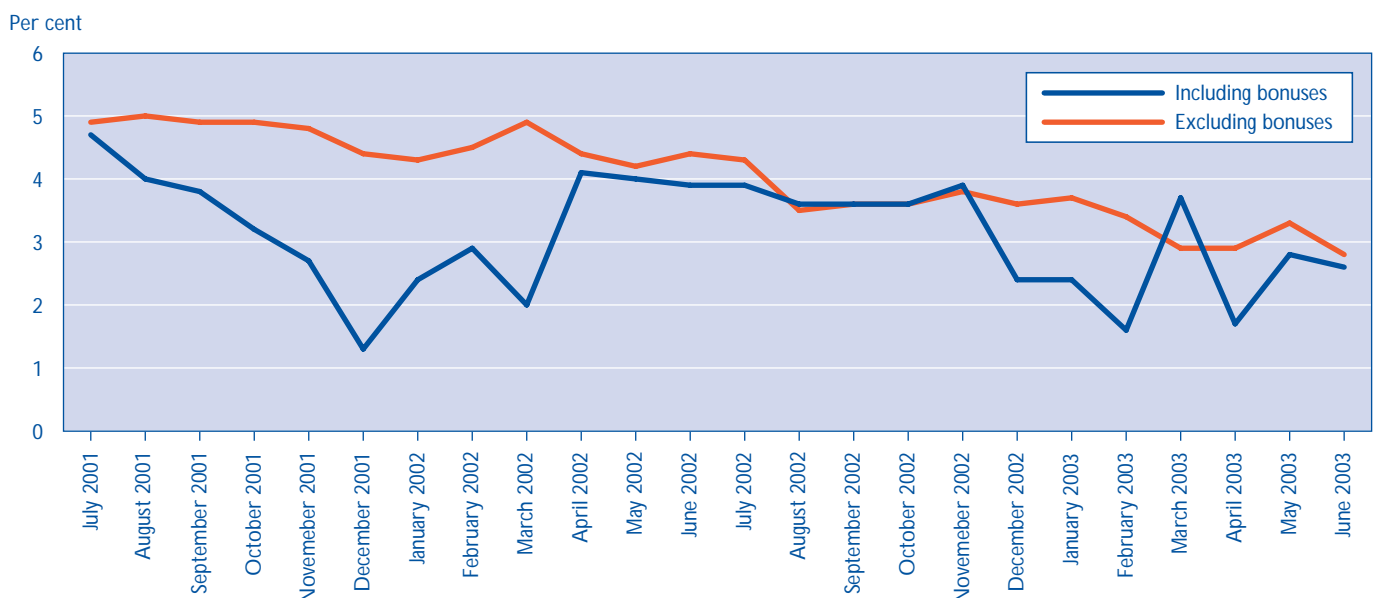
payments were £1 billion less compared with the previous year causing another shift in growth rates.

Over the past few years there have also been some significant bonus payment timing changes causing further fluctuations in the growth rates. An

example of how this has affected growth rates can be seen in [Figure 2](#). During 2003 the majority of bonuses were paid out in March rather than during the period April to June as in the previous year. The effect of this was that the annual growth rates were reduced in

April, May and June of 2003, but significantly increased during March. The seasonally adjusted excluding bonuses AEI series produces a measure of how levels of pay are changing that is smoother over time, and is not affected by issues such as the timing of bonus

Figure 3 Private sector services average earnings growth;^a Great Britain; July 2001 to June 2003, seasonally adjusted



Source: Average Earnings Index

a Excluding arrears.

Table 1 Average single-month earnings growth rate^a by main industrial sector; Great Britain; July 2002 to June 2003, seasonally adjusted

	Including bonuses	Per cent Excluding bonuses
Whole economy	3.5	3.7
Manufacturing	3.9	3.7
Services	3.4	3.8
Private services	3.0	3.5
Public sector	4.6	4.6
Private sector	3.2	3.5

Source: Average Earnings Index

a Excluding arrears.

payments or the amounts paid out in the way of bonuses.

More information on the effect of bonus payments on the AEI can be found in a previous article (see pp667-71, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002) also available from the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk.

Bonus payments over the past year

By comparing single-month growth rates for the current seasonally adjusted AEI series (including bonus payments, excluding arrears of pay) with the new

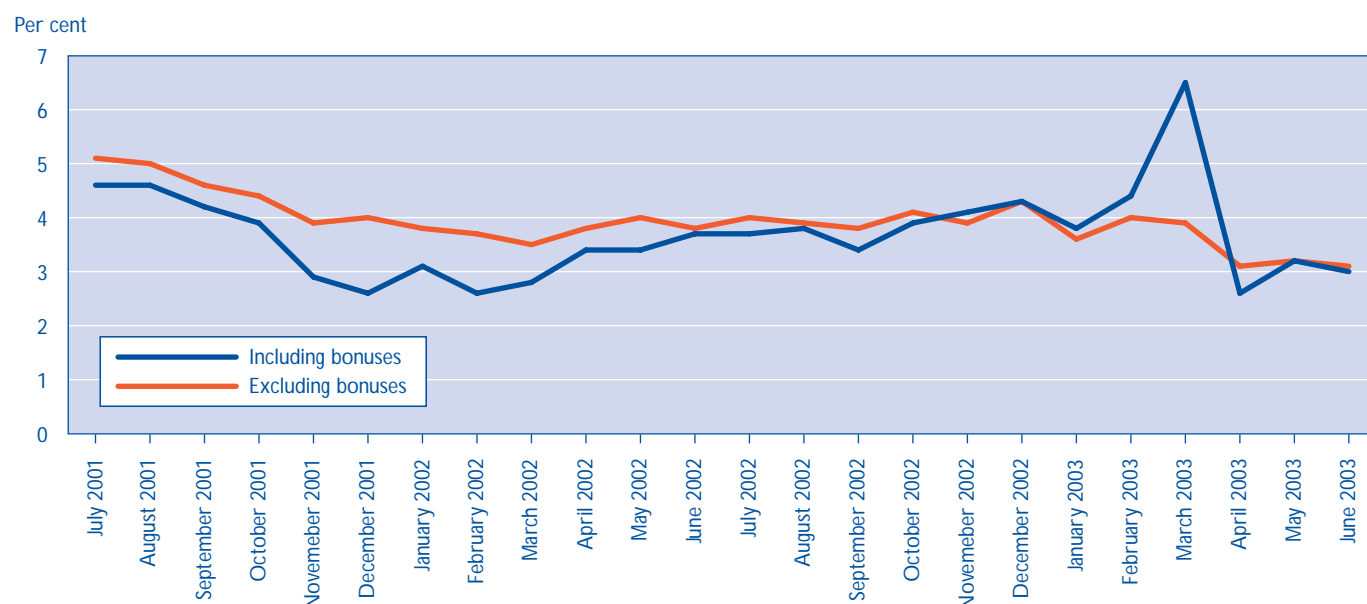
seasonally adjusted AEI series (excluding both bonus payments and arrears of pay) over the past year the effects of removing bonus payments from the series can be illustrated further. It can be seen from *Table 1* that, in general, average growth rates for the period July 2002 to June 2003 are very similar across all of the main industrial sectors, with the excluding bonus payments and arrears of pay series producing, on average, slightly higher growth rates. The table shows that the average single-month growth rate for the public sector is unaffected by the removal of bonus payments from the series because this sector paid out very

little in the way of bonuses throughout the year.

Figure 2 illustrates a number of occurrences over the past two years where the including bonuses series and the excluding bonuses series differ substantially. By looking at each of the main industrial sectors the reasons behind the differences become more apparent. The first of these differences can be seen around the end of the financial year (the December to April period), when the majority of large annual bonuses are paid out. If a month in which a company pays a bonus changes from the previous year then this can impact on the growth rates. This effect has been prevalent in private sector services, where changes in the month in which bonuses are paid can be observed in *Figure 3*. In March 2002 the single-month growth rate for the current AEI series, which includes bonus payments, was 2.0 per cent compared with 4.9 per cent for the new excluding bonuses series. This was due to lower bonuses being paid in this particular month compared with the previous year. In April 2002 the growth rates were similar for both series.

From *Table 1* it can be seen that manufacturing for the period July 2002 to June 2003 is slightly different to the

Figure 4 Manufacturing industry average earnings growth;^a Great Britain, seasonally adjusted



Source: Average Earnings Index

a Excluding arrears.

other sectors in that the average growth rate for the current series is 0.2 percentage points higher than the new series. *Figure 4*, which compares the single-month growth rates for the new and current series for the manufacturing sector, indicates which months are causing this difference in the growth rates. The chart illustrates that for the period November 2002 to March 2003 the current seasonally adjusted including bonuses series produces higher single-month growth rates compared with the new seasonally adjusted excluding bonuses series. A significant difference of 2.6 percentage points in March 2003

illustrates the effect of larger than usual bonuses being paid in the chemical sector. Removing the bonus payment and seasonal effect reduces the single-month growth rate from 6.5 per cent to 3.9 per cent. This again highlights how the presence of bonuses can significantly impact on the growth rates, and how seasonally adjusting the data and removing bonus payments can produce less volatile growth rates.

Conclusion

From November 2003 the seasonally adjusted excluding bonus payments and

arrears of pay series will be incorporated into the labour market statistics First Release, and will also be available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. Series data will only be published from July 2000 because of the data discontinuities and the quality of the seasonal adjustment itself being weak before this period. Data before July 2000 will also be made available through the National Statistics website. However, these data will be for information only, and will not be classed as National Statistics.

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Labour Market Data

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
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Publication dates of main economic indicators November - January

Labour market statistics

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

November	12 Wednesday
December	17 Wednesday
January	14 Wednesday

Productivity Q3

December	23 Tuesday
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Labour Force Survey

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.

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

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.

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*.

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	K.3	Work-based learning for adults	K.4
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				VACANCIES			
UK summary	M	Nov 2003	A.1	Vacancies	M	Nov 2003	G.1
Trends	M	Nov 2003	A.2	Vacancies by industry	M	Nov 2003	G.2
Other headline indicators	M	Nov 2003	A.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Nov 2003	G.11
Working-age households	Q	Nov 2003	A.4	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Nov 2003	G.12
Regional labour market summary	M	Nov 2003	A.11	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Nov 2003	G.13
Unitary authorities and local authority districts	M	Nov 2003	A.12				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	Nov 2003	B.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Nov 2003	H.11
Employment by age	M	Nov 2003	B.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Nov 2003	H.12
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 2003	B.3	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2003	285
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Nov 2003	B.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Employee jobs by industry	M	Nov 2003	B.12	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2003	338
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Nov 2003	B.13	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 2003	537
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2003	B.14	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2003	437
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2003	B.15	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Nov 2003	H.22
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 2003	B.16	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2003	439
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 2003	B.17	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 2003	538
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Nov 2003	B.18	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2003	440
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 2003	B.21	Redundancies	Q	Nov 2003	H.31
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 2003	B.22	Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 2003	H.32
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Nov 2003	B.32	Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2003	H.33
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Oct 2003	B.33	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 2003	H.41
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	Nov 2003	B.34	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 2003	H.42
Job-related training	Q	Nov 2003	B.41	Sickness absence	Q	Nov 2003	539
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 2003	B.51				
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Unemployment by age and duration	M	Nov 2003	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Nov 2003	J.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Nov 2003	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Nov 2003	J.11
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 2003	C.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Nov 2003	J.12
International comparisons	M	Nov 2003	C.5				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES			
Economic activity by age	M	Nov 2003	D.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	B\$	May 2003	K.1
Economic inactivity	M	Nov 2003	D.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	B\$	May 2003	K.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Nov 2003	D.3	Success rates in Learning and Skills Funded			
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Nov 2003	D.4	Work-based Learning provision	A	Nov 2003	K.3
				Work-based learning for adults	Q	Oct 2003	K.4
				Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.5
				Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.6
				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.7
				Summary of New Deal for Young People and New Deal 25 plus	Q	Nov 2003	K.11
				Numbers participating in New Deal for young people	Q	Nov 2003	K.12
				Numbers participating in New Deal 25 plus	Q	Nov 2003	K.13
				Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal for Young People	Q	Nov 2003	K.14
				Immediate destinations on leaving enhanced New Deal 25 plus	Q	Nov 2003	K.15
				Summary of people into jobs through New Deal	Q	Nov 2003	K.16
				Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q††	Oct 2003	K.17
				Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q††	Oct 2003	K.18
				Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q††	Oct 2003	K.19
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual B – Biannually Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Nov 2003	E.1	* Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table C.14 (see pS4.)			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Nov 2003	E.2	\$ Suspended until January 2004. Last appeared as G.1 and G.2.			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Nov 2003	E.4	† Tables discontinued. See Labour Market Trends, August 2003 p383 for more information.			
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2003	E.11	†† Discontinued.			
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2002	643				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2003	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Nov 2003	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Nov 2003	E.31				
CLAIMANT COUNT							
Claimant count by region	M	Nov 2003	F.1				
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Nov 2003	F.2				
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Nov 2003	F.3				
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4				
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.11				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 2003	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 2003	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Nov 2003	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2003	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Nov 2003	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2003	F.25				

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 Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,675	29,383	27,904	1,479	17,292	63.0	59.8	5.0	37.0
Changes Over last 3 months	57	-4	-9	5	61	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4				
Over last 12 months	229	192	233	-41	37	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.7	0.8	-2.7	0.2				
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 Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,171	28,413	26,948	1,465	7,758	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Changes Over last 3 months	37	-22	-31	9	59	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.8				
Over last 12 months	146	119	152	-33	27	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.6	-2.2	0.4				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1992	21,618	15,987	14,132	1,856	5,631	74.0	65.4	11.6	26.0
1993	21,619	15,772	13,803	1,969	5,848	73.0	63.8	12.5	27.0
1994	21,620	15,694	13,889	1,805	5,926	72.6	64.2	11.5	27.4
1995	21,660	15,647	14,058	1,588	6,013	72.2	64.9	10.2	27.8
1996	21,718	15,630	14,110	1,519	6,088	72.0	65.0	9.7	28.0
1997	21,775	15,614	14,337	1,277	6,161	71.7	65.8	8.2	28.3
1998	21,832	15,545	14,479	1,066	6,286	71.2	66.3	6.9	28.8
1999	21,913	15,658	14,590	1,068	6,255	71.5	66.6	6.8	28.5
2000	22,018	15,745	14,773	972	6,273	71.5	67.1	6.2	28.5
2001	22,171	15,712	14,865	846	6,459	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
2002	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,478	15,942	15,058	884	6,536	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Changes Over last 3 months	30	-4	4	-8	34	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.5				
Over last 12 months	120	142	165	-23	-22	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Per cent	0.5	0.9	1.1	-2.5	-0.3				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1992	18,077	15,671	13,831	1,840	2,406	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,053	15,504	13,549	1,956	2,548	85.9	75.1	12.6	14.1
1994	18,033	15,419	13,625	1,794	2,614	85.5	75.6	11.6	14.5
1995	18,047	15,350	13,770	1,580	2,697	85.1	76.3	10.3	14.9
1996	18,077	15,353	13,845	1,508	2,724	84.9	76.6	9.8	15.1
1997	18,108	15,335	14,070	1,265	2,773	84.7	77.7	8.2	15.3
1998	18,137	15,264	14,207	1,057	2,873	84.2	78.3	6.9	15.8
1999	18,195	15,362	14,303	1,059	2,833	84.4	78.6	6.9	15.6
2000	18,271	15,451	14,486	965	2,820	84.6	79.3	6.2	15.4
2001	18,380	15,438	14,599	839	2,942	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
2002	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,577	15,596	14,719	877	2,981	84.0	79.2	5.6	16.0
Changes Over last 3 months	18	-4	3	-7	22	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.7				
Over last 12 months	72	98	118	-20	-26	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.6	0.8	-2.2	-0.9				

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		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
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,369	12,436	11,497	939	10,933	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,381	12,456	11,474	982	10,926	53.3	49.1	7.9	46.7
1994	23,406	12,485	11,542	943	10,920	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,453	12,508	11,630	878	10,945	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,517	12,644	11,825	819	10,873	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,585	12,789	12,030	759	10,796	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,653	12,827	12,121	706	10,825	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,730	13,004	12,317	687	10,727	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,831	13,155	12,495	661	10,675	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,949	13,224	12,643	581	10,725	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
3-month averages									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,197	13,441	12,846	595	10,756	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	0	-12	12	27	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	-0.1	2.1	0.2				
Over last 12 months	109	49	68	-19	59	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Percent	0.5	0.4	0.5	-3.1	0.6				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,797	11,910	10,988	922	4,887	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,818	11,922	10,961	961	4,895	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,861	11,957	11,030	927	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,918	11,995	11,127	868	4,924	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,989	12,134	11,324	810	4,855	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,061	12,247	11,500	747	4,815	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,120	12,318	11,623	695	4,802	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,191	12,464	11,789	676	4,727	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,283	12,602	11,951	651	4,682	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,396	12,663	12,090	573	4,733	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,496	12,778	12,175	603	4,718	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
3-month averages									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,594	12,817	12,229	588	4,777	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	-18	-34	16	37	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	0.8				
Over last 12 months	74	21	34	-13	53	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.4	0.2	0.3	-2.2	1.1				

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. 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									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,675	29,557	28,008	1,548	17,118	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Changes									
Over last 12 months	229	177	215	-38	52	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.6	0.8	-2.4	0.3				
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									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,171	28,582	27,046	1,536	7,589	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Changes									
Over last 12 months	146	102	132	-30	44	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.4	0.4	0.5	-1.9	0.6				

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

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

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

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	MGTD	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 Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,478	16,046	15,128	918	6,432	71.4	67.3	5.7	28.6
Changes Over last 12 months	120	130	152	-23	-10	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.8	1.0	-2.4	-0.1				
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 Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,577	15,701	14,789	912	2,876	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Changes Over last 12 months	72	87	107	-20	-16	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.4	0.6	0.7	-2.2	-0.5				

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									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,197	13,510	12,880	630	10,686	55.8	53.2	4.7	44.2
Changes Over last 12 months	109	47	62	-16	62	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-2.4	0.6				
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									
Jun-Aug 2001 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,594	12,880	12,257	624	4,714	73.2	69.7	4.8	26.8
Changes Over last 12 months	74	15	24	-9	60	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2
Per cent	0.4	0.1	0.2	-1.5	1.3				

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

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

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 Jun-Aug 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)	27,904	±168	-9	±122	233	±214
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	-0.2%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,479	±55	5	±55	-41	±74
Unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,383	±165	-4	±120	192	±211
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,758	±140	59	±100	27	±177
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,616	±62	39	±45	116	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,142	±62	20	±46	-89	±80

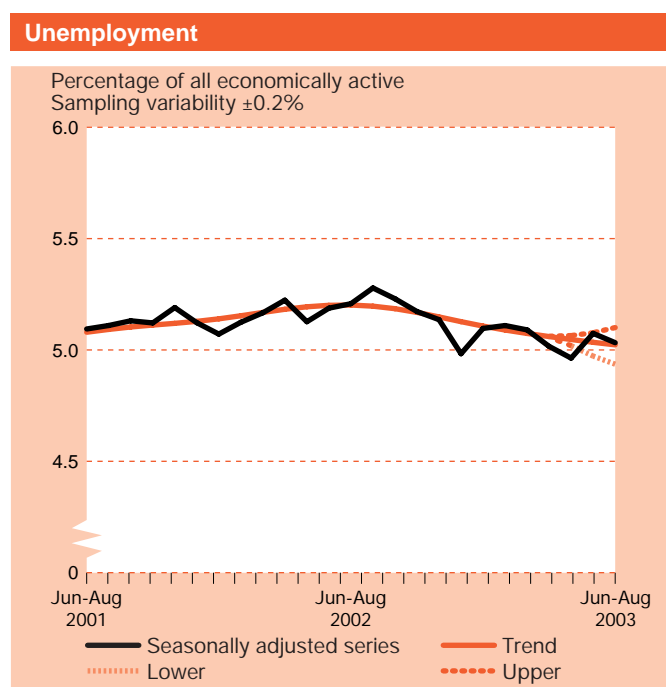
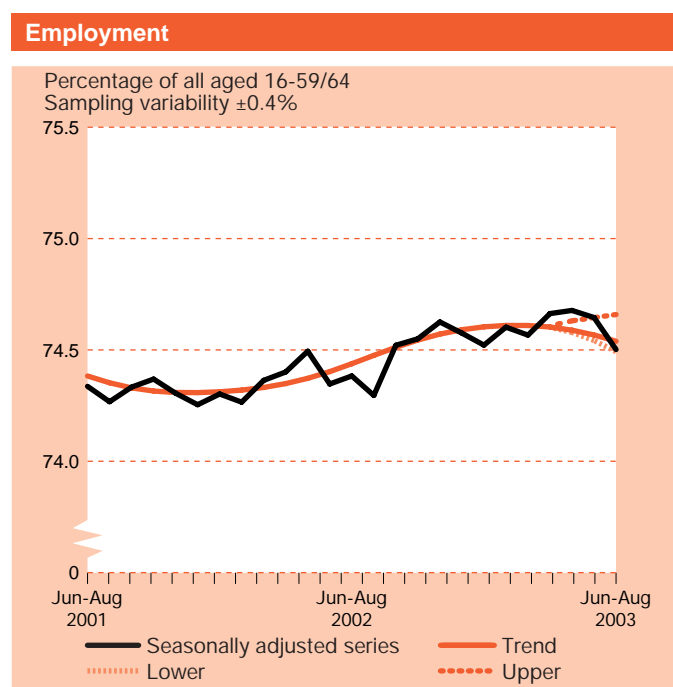
Note: Labour Force Survey data have been revised following publication of final population estimates for 1991-2000 (see p223, Labour Market Trends, May 2003).

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

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

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

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



A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM	Employment ^a	Unemployment ^b		
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Jun-Aug 1995	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
Jun-Aug	27,918	74.5	1,476	5.0

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	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	937.7	704.3	233.4	3.1	4.3	1.7
	August ^c R	931.7	698.7	233.0	3.1	4.3	1.7
	September ^P	929.8	696.7	233.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Change on month	-1.9	-2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	-0.2	-0.3	0.0				
Change on year	-14.8	-18.5	3.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
Percent	-1.6	-2.6	1.6				

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2002 for 2002 and 2003 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

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

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

R	Revised
P	Provisional

November 2003 Labour Market **trends** \$15

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
Thousands					
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680	4,298	1,842
Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862
Spring 2002	10,987	3,133	703	4,412	1,889
Autumn 2002	11,092	3,076	707	4,278	1,857
Spring 2003	11,045	3,043	697	4,306	1,796
Per cent					
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.3	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7
Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3
Spring 2001	57.6	16.2	44.0	11.8	15.3
Autumn 2001	57.7	16.2	44.7	11.7	15.6
Spring 2002	57.5	16.4	43.5	11.9	15.9
Autumn 2002	58.0	16.1	44.0	11.5	15.7
Spring 2003	57.6	15.9	42.9	11.6	15.2

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

- a A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.
- b Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.
- c A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
- d Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.
- e Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
- f Children refers to all children under 16.
- g Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households.

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

The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdffdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (June to August 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	1,140	73.1	625	515	1,068	68.3	577	72.5	491	63.9	72	6.3	48	7.7	24	4.6
North West	5,271	3,237	77.3	1,740	1,497	3,083	73.6	1,648	77.6	1,435	69.3	154	4.8	92	5.3	62	4.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,915	2,426	78.1	1,319	1,106	2,303	74.1	1,240	78.5	1,063	69.5	123	5.1	79	6.0	43	3.9
East Midlands	3,328	2,107	79.3	1,157	951	2,010	75.6	1,100	80.6	909	70.1	98	4.6	56	4.9	41	4.3
West Midlands	4,137	2,563	78.1	1,406	1,156	2,418	73.6	1,322	78.4	1,096	68.3	144	5.6	84	6.0	60	5.2
East	4,312	2,804	81.5	1,532	1,272	2,695	78.2	1,468	83.5	1,227	72.6	110	3.9	64	4.2	46	3.6
London	5,740	3,688	75.6	2,024	1,664	3,420	70.0	1,867	77.0	1,553	62.9	268	7.3	157	7.8	110	6.6
South East	6,384	4,230	82.4	2,290	1,940	4,061	79.1	2,195	84.0	1,866	73.8	169	4.0	95	4.1	74	3.8
South West	3,962	2,498	81.2	1,342	1,155	2,412	78.3	1,299	82.1	1,113	74.2	86	3.4	44	3.3	42	3.6
England	39,042	24,693	78.8	13,436	11,257	23,469	74.8	12,716	79.8	10,754	69.5	1,224	5.0	720	5.4	504	4.5
Wales	2,304	1,373	76.5	723	650	1,310	72.9	682	74.9	628	70.8	63	4.6	41	5.6	22	3.4
Scotland	4,033	2,543	79.0	1,348	1,195	2,395	74.4	1,257	77.6	1,138	71.0	148	5.8	91	6.8	57	4.7
Great Britain	45,379	28,609	78.7	15,507	13,102	27,175	74.7	14,655	79.4	12,520	69.7	1,435	5.0	852	5.5	583	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,289	769	72.3	433	336	727	68.2	404	74.8	323	61.3	43	5.6	29	6.8	13	3.9
United Kingdom	46,675	29,383	78.6	15,942	13,441	27,904	74.5	15,058	79.2	12,846	69.5	1,479	5.0	884	5.5	595	4.4

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment							
		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	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	4	0.0	4	0	5	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1	-1	-0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.3		
North West	2	8	0.1	-7	14	14	0.3	-1	0.0	15	0.6	-6	-0.2	-5	-0.3	-1	-0.1		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-4	-0.3	-7	2	4	0.0	-1	-0.1	4	0.1	-8	-0.3	-6	-0.4	-2	-0.2		
East Midlands	5	0	-0.1	-1	1	-10	-0.5	-6	-0.5	-4	-0.5	9	0.4	4	0.4	5	0.5		
West Midlands	3	-13	-0.4	-7	-6	-9	-0.4	3	-0.1	-13	-0.8	-4	-0.1	-10	-0.7	6	0.6		
East	9	3	-0.3	6	-3	9	-0.2	4	-0.1	5	-0.2	-5	-0.2	2	0.1	-8	-0.6		
London	10	21	0.3	22	-1	8	0.1	15	0.8	-7	-0.7	13	0.3	7	0.3	6	0.4		
South East	13	6	0.0	7	-1	-3	-0.2	9	0.1	-12	-0.6	9	0.2	-1	-0.1	10	0.5		
South West	7	-13	-0.6	-12	0	-2	-0.3	0	-0.2	-2	-0.4	-10	-0.4	-12	-0.9	2	0.2		
England	51	12	-0.1	7	6	16	-0.1	27	0.1	-11	-0.3	-4	0.0	-20	-0.2	17	0.1		
Wales	2	0	0.1	-3	3	-2	0.0	-2	0.1	0	-0.2	2	0.1	-1	-0.2	3	0.5		
Scotland	1	1	-0.1	0	1	-4	-0.2	-10	-0.6	5	0.1	6	0.2	10	0.7	-4	-0.3		
Great Britain	55	13	-0.1	3	10	9	-0.1	16	0.0	-6	-0.2	4	0.0	-12	-0.1	16	0.1		
Northern Ireland	2	-17	-1.4	-8	-9	-18	-1.5	-13	-2.1	-5	-0.9	1	0.3	5	1.2	-4	-0.9		
United Kingdom	57	-4	-0.1	-4	0	-9	-0.2	4	-0.1	-12	-0.3	5	0.0	-8	0.0	12	0.0		

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment						
		All		All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
			Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level
North East	1	-1	-0.3	13	-15	-2	-0.4	13	1.4	-16	-2.3	1	0.1	0	-0.1	1	0.3	
North West	8	69	1.3	40	29	89	1.9	53	2.3	36	1.4	-20	-0.7	-13	-0.9	-7	-0.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	23	0.6	7	16	31	0.9	10	0.6	21	1.2	-8	-0.4	-3	-0.3	-5	-0.5	
East Midlands	18	-14	-1.1	2	-16	-15	-1.2	-1	-0.8	-14	-1.6	1	0.1	4	0.3	-3	-0.2	
West Midlands	10	-30	-0.8	-12	-18	-20	-0.6	-6	-0.6	-13	-0.5	-10	-0.3	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.3	
East	34	14	-0.6	11	4	8	-0.8	7	-0.7	1	-0.8	7	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	
London	41	14	-0.4	33	-19	1	-0.7	23	0.3	-22	-1.8	14	0.3	10	0.4	3	0.3	
South East	53	11	-0.6	0	11	4	-0.7	-3	-0.9	7	-0.4	7	0.2	3	0.1	4	0.2	
South West	28	-3	-1.0	3	-6	7	-0.7	16	-0.4	-9	-1.0	-10	-0.4	-13	-1.0	3	0.3	
England	206	84	-0.3	98	-14	102	-0.2	112	0.1	-10	-0.5	-18	-0.1	-14	-0.1	-4	0.0	
Wales	9	62	2.9	7	55	68	3.3	10	0.8	58	5.9	-6	-0.6	-3	-0.4	-3	-0.8	
Scotland	4	27	0.4	22	6	43	0.9	31	1.7	12	0.1	-16	-0.7	-9	-0.8	-6	-0.6	
Great Britain	219	173	0.0	127	46	212	0.1	152	0.3	60	-0.2	-39	-0.2	-26	-0.2	-14	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	10	7	0.6	9	-3	10	0.9	8	1.4	3	0.4	-4	-0.5	1	0.2	-5	-1.5	
United Kingdom	229	192	0.0	142	49	233	0.1	165	0.3	68	-0.1	-41	-0.2	-23	-0.2	-19	-0.2	

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

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

^a Denominator = all persons of working age.

^b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

A.11

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs ^d (June 2003); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (September 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (September 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	1,078	575	504	52.1	4.7	40.6	6.8	11.5	2.2			
North West	3,222	1,716	1,506	110.5	3.3	85.1	4.8	25.4	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,349	1,229	1,120	82.9	3.4	63.2	4.9	19.7	1.8			
East Midlands	1,956	1,007	949	59.6	2.9	44.0	4.1	15.6	1.6			
West Midlands	2,560	1,366	1,194	94.3	3.6	71.6	5.0	22.7	1.9			
East	2,606	1,387	1,219	57.7	2.1	41.9	2.9	15.8	1.3			
London	4,561	2,493	2,069	170.4	3.7	121.8	4.7	48.6	2.3			
South East	4,174	2,187	1,986	76.2	1.8	56.3	2.4	19.9	1.0			
South West	2,440	1,279	1,160	48.2	1.9	35.6	2.6	12.6	1.1			
England	24,946	13,238	11,708	752.0	2.9	560.1	4.0	191.9	1.6			
Wales	1,260	650	610	43.5	3.4	33.1	4.9	10.4	1.7			
Scotland	2,513	1,298	1,215	99.6	3.8	76.9	5.6	22.7	1.8			
Great Britain	28,719	15,187	13,532	895.2	3.0	670.2	4.2	225.0	1.6			
Northern Ireland	763	403	360	34.6	4.3	26.5	6.0	8.1	2.2			
United Kingdom	29,482	15,589	13,893	929.8	3.1	696.7	4.3	233.1	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 June 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on August 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (change on 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
North East	32	28	4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
North West	36	24	12	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	42	24	18	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	-14	-12	-2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
West Midlands	5	10	-5	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	2	-14	16	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	88	61	27	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
South East	15	-5	20	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0			
South West	-18	-1	-17	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
England	188	115	73	-2.2	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Wales	17	11	6	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-3	8	-11	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	202	134	67	-2.1	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Northern Ireland	6	0	5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	207	135	72	-1.9	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.1	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: June to August 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	± 41	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 63	± 19	± 62	± 71	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 54	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 13	± 39	± 52	± 1.3%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 49	± 16	± 49	± 56	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 15	± 49	± 57	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 65	± 26	± 62	± 69	± 1.1%	± 0.7%
South East	± 59	± 18	± 57	± 67	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 49	± 13	± 49	± 57	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 39	± 12	± 38	± 44	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 48	± 17	± 47	± 54	± 1.2%	± 0.7%

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

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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
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

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	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	584	398	65.1	37	8.3	177	28.9	31,684	5.4	529	0.91
Coventry	184	134	73.6	8	5.7	40	21.9	5,693	3.1	160	0.87
Dudley	185	146	76.9	10	6.4	34	17.8	6,419	3.5	137	0.74
Sandwell	168	118	68.3	12	9.2	43	24.7	8,162	4.9	135	0.81
Solihull	119	96	78.0	5	5.2	22	17.6	2,513	2.1	108	0.90
Walsall	150	113	72.5	7	5.5	36	23.2	5,750	3.8	120	0.80
Wolverhampton	141	97	68.8	8	7.4	36	25.6	6,855	4.9	114	0.80
Worcestershire											
Bromsgrove	53	43	84.6	*	*	7	14.9	1,011	1.9	41	0.77
Malvern Hills	42	35	81.7	*	*	7	16.8	470	1.1	35	0.81
Redditch	51	36	75.3	*	*	11	22.1	1,178	2.3	45	0.90
Worcester	59	47	78.8	*	*	10	17.3	1,101	1.9	55	0.93
Wychavon	69	57	81.6	*	*	11	16.0	874	1.3	61	0.86
Wyre Forest	60	48	81.0	*	*	10	17.7	1,227	2.1	40	0.67
EAST	3,287	2,658	79.0	105	3.7	602	17.9	55,692	1.7	2,651	0.81
Luton UA	115	82	74.1	5	5.5	24	21.6	3,125	2.7	88	0.76
Peterborough UA	97	74	76.9	4	5.2	18	18.8	2,235	2.3	92	0.95
Southend-on-Sea UA	94	80	74.4	5	5.6	23	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

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

A.12 LOCAL AREA DATA

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

	Not seasonally adjusted										
	Population ^a		Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b		
		Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,904	24,340	3,368	98	98	20,704	7,200	18,052	6,287	2,581	787	1,107
Changes Over last 3 months	-9	-90	58	13	10	13	-21	-73	-17	73	-14	-17
Per cent	0.0	-0.4	1.8	15.5	11.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	2.9	-1.8	-1.5
Over last 12 months	233	9	216	6	3	130	104	-29	38	157	59	-22
Per cent	0.8	0.0	6.8	6.1	2.7	0.6	1.5	-0.2	0.6	6.5	8.2	-2.0
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,058	12,515	2,453	35	56	13,529	1,529	11,350	1,165	2,134	318	458
Changes Over last 3 months	4	-57	52	5	4	18	-14	-50	-7	62	-10	4
Per cent	0.0	-0.5	2.2	16.3	7.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	3.0	-3.0	0.9
Over last 12 months	165	11	153	2	-1	72	93	-51	62	120	33	-6
Per cent	1.1	0.1	6.7	7.2	-2.4	0.5	6.5	-0.4	5.6	6.0	11.6	-1.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1994	11,472	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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,846	11,825	915	64	42	7,175	5,670	6,703	5,122	446	468	649
Changes Over last 3 months	-12	-33	6	8	6	-5	-7	-23	-10	11	-4	-21
Per cent	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	15.1	18.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	2.5	-0.9	-3.2
Over last 12 months	68	-2	63	3	4	58	11	22	-24	37	26	-16
Per cent	0.5	0.0	7.4	5.5	10.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.5	8.9	6.0	-2.4

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,475	6.8	618	41.9	399	97	361	5,933	834	14.1	4,342	89	667	1994
1,609	7.3	694	43.1	453	90	372	6,024	826	13.7	4,381	91	726	1995
1,646	7.4	672	40.8	466	85	423	6,291	804	12.8	4,558	84	845	1996
1,759	7.7	672	38.2	535	97	456	6,460	806	12.5	4,633	89	932	1997
1,712	7.4	618	36.1	527	96	471	6,537	768	11.7	4,709	110	951	1998
1,673	7.1	586	35.0	532	112	443	6,621	687	10.4	4,847	115	971	1999
1,685	7.0	514	30.5	550	101	520	6,735	657	9.8	4,921	119	1,038	2000
1,684	7.0	467	27.8	508	91	617	6,801	619	9.1	5,001	138	1,043	2001
1,546	6.4	421	27.2	460	86	578	6,883	575	8.4	5,090	139	1,079	2002
1,556	6.4	417	26.8	440	75	624	6,976	576	8.3	5,182	132	1,086	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
1,449	6.0	379	26.1	437	89	544	7,074	555	7.8	5,244	145	1,129	Jun-Aug (Sum)
-41	-0.1	-19	-0.5	-16	13	-19	-31	-17	-0.2	-12	2	-4	Changes Over last 3 months
-2.7		-4.7		-3.5	17.0	-3.4	-0.4	-3.0		-0.2	1.2	-0.3	Percent
-108	-0.4	-39	-0.7	-2	13	-80	98	-21	-0.4	63	13	43	Over last 12 months
-6.9		-9.3		-0.6	17.7	-12.8	1.4	-3.6		1.2	9.6	4.0	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
700	5.6	228	32.5	165	42	266	1,388	232	16.7	631	55	470	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
665	5.3	216	32.5	174	41	234	1,484	245	16.5	693	66	479	Jun-Aug (Sum)
-6	0.0	-5	-0.5	-10	8	1	-17	-2	0.1	-13	3	-5	Changes Over last 3 months
-0.9		-2.5		-5.2	24.2	0.5	-1.1	-0.8		-1.8	4.6	-1.0	Percent
-36	-0.3	-12	-0.1	9	0	-32	95	13	-0.2	62	12	9	Over last 12 months
-5.1		-5.2		5.2	-0.6	-12.1	6.9	5.6		9.8	21.1	1.8	Percent
YCCB	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	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
856	7.2	190	22.1	274	33	359	5,588	344	6.2	4,551	77	616	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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	270	51	348	5,538	312	5.6	4,521	77	627	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
837	7.0	176	21.0	270	51	340	5,577	316	5.7	4,541	78	641	Jan-Mar 2003
830	7.0	173	20.9	277	44	337	5,599	323	5.8	4,557	76	643	Feb-Apr
819	6.9	176	21.5	269	42	331	5,605	325	5.8	4,550	80	650	Mar-May (Spr)
808	6.8	177	22.0	266	45	320	5,584	318	5.7	4,544	79	643	Apr-Jun
794	6.7	170	21.4	263	44	317	5,572	310	5.6	4,544	75	642	May-Jul
784	6.6	163	20.8	263	47	311	5,590	310	5.5	4,551	79	651	Jun-Aug (Sum)
-35	-0.3	-13	-0.7	-6	5	-20	-14	-15	-0.3	1	-1	1	Changes Over last 3 months
-4.3		-7.6		-2.3	11.3	-6.1	-0.3	-4.7		0.0	-1.6	0.2	Percent
-72	-0.6	-27	-1.4	-11	14	-48	2	-34	-0.6	1	1	35	Over last 12 mont
-8.4		-14.1		-4.0	40.6	-13.3	0.0	-9.9		0.0	1.5	5.6	Percent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

							Thousands, seasonally adjusted	
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	25,431	24,655	579	3,424	6,731	9,234	4,686	777
1995	25,689	24,897	599	3,318	6,817	9,360	4,804	792
1996	25,936	25,169	648	3,273	6,830	9,507	4,912	767
1997	26,367	25,569	689	3,218	6,959	9,552	5,152	798
1998	26,601	25,830	680	3,171	6,922	9,664	5,394	771
1999	26,907	26,092	656	3,185	6,873	9,802	5,576	815
2000	27,267	26,437	659	3,244	6,801	10,008	5,725	830
2001	27,508	26,689	661	3,280	6,656	10,168	5,924	819
2002	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,904	26,948	650	3,350	6,240	10,472	6,237	956
Changes Over last 3 months	-9	-31	-9	0	-39	0	17	23
Per cent	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.3	2.4
Over last 12 months	233	152	-2	11	-172	114	201	82
Per cent	0.8	0.6	-0.3	0.3	-2.7	1.1	3.3	9.3
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,058	14,719	321	1,759	3,370	5,590	3,679	339
Changes Over last 3 months	4	3	1	4	-17	16	-1	1
Per cent	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Over last 12 months	165	118	5	18	-93	74	113	47
Per cent	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	-2.7	1.3	3.2	16.2
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,846	12,229	328	1,591	2,870	4,882	2,558	617
Changes Over last 3 months	-12	-34	-9	-5	-22	-16	18	22
Per cent	-0.1	-0.3	-2.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	0.7	3.7
Over last 12 months	68	34	-6	-8	-79	39	88	34
Per cent	0.5	0.3	-1.9	-0.5	-2.7	0.8	3.6	5.9

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	56.5	70.7	45.0	63.7	74.5	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	56.9	71.2	45.1	64.1	75.4	79.3	63.0	7.8
1996	57.3	71.8	46.4	65.8	75.7	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.1	72.7	48.0	66.5	77.7	79.9	64.5	7.8
1998	58.5	73.3	47.8	66.5	78.3	80.6	65.5	7.5
1999	59.0	73.7	46.9	66.5	79.3	81.0	66.2	7.9
2000	59.5	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.6	66.7	8.1
2001	59.6	74.6	45.4	67.4	80.1	81.8	68.0	7.9
2002	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.8	74.5	42.7	66.0	79.4	81.9	69.9	9.1
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	-0.3	0.0	1.7	0.7
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.0	79.2	41.3	69.3	87.9	88.7	71.8	8.7
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	1.6	1.1
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.1	69.5	44.1	62.7	71.3	75.2	67.4	9.3
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7	-0.3	-0.3	1.9	0.5

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.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a (000's)	Managers and senior officials ^b (%)	Professional occupations ^b (%)	Associate professional and technical ^b (%)	Administrative and secretarial ^b (%)	Skilled trades ^b (%)	Personal services ^b (%)	Sales and customer services ^b (%)	Process plant and machine operatives ^b (%)	Elementary occupations ^b (%)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All										
Summer 2002	27,794	14.3	11.6	13.5	13.2	11.8	7.2	7.8	8.4	12.2
Autumn 2002	27,844	14.5	11.9	13.4	13.0	12.0	7.1	7.7	8.2	12.1
Winter 2002/2003	27,723	14.5	12.0	13.7	13.0	11.6	7.2	7.9	8.1	11.9
Spring 2003	27,832	14.7	12.1	13.8	12.8	11.7	7.3	7.9	8.0	11.7
Summer 2003	28,008	14.6	12.0	13.8	12.7	11.8	7.4	7.8	7.8	11.9
Changes										
Sum 2002 - Sum 2003	215	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
Percent	0.8									
Male										
Summer 2002	14,975	17.9	12.6	13.4	5.0	19.8	2.1	4.4	12.9	11.8
Autumn 2002	15,024	18.2	13.1	13.1	5.0	20.0	2.0	4.1	12.5	11.8
Winter 2002/2003	14,928	18.2	13.3	13.3	5.0	19.6	2.1	4.3	12.4	11.7
Spring 2003	14,998	18.3	13.2	13.4	4.9	19.6	2.2	4.3	12.3	11.6
Summer 2003	15,128	18.1	13.0	13.5	4.9	19.8	2.3	4.2	12.1	11.9
Changes										
Sum 2002 - Sum 2003	152	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	0.2
Percent	1.0									
Female										
Summer 2002	12,818	9.8	10.3	13.7	23.1	2.0	13.3	12.0	2.9	12.6
Autumn 2002	12,820	9.9	10.5	13.8	22.9	2.1	13.3	12.1	2.8	12.6
Winter 2002/2003	12,795	10.0	10.4	14.1	22.7	1.9	13.4	12.4	2.8	12.0
Spring 2003	12,834	10.2	10.7	14.2	22.5	2.0	13.5	12.2	2.6	12.0
Summer 2003	12,880	10.3	10.7	14.3	22.3	2.0	13.8	12.2	2.5	11.8
Changes										
Sum 2002 - Sum 2003	62	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.8
Percent	0.5									

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

- a Includes people who did not state their occupation. The data in this column have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.
b Data for occupation groups 1-9 have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

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

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.
These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

		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	12,999	1,779	12,847	6,085	25,846	3,327	204	96	29,473
	Sep	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	12,970	1,915	12,826	6,145	25,796	3,387	204	92	29,479
	Sep	12,987	1,922	12,853	6,177	25,840	3,412	204	98	29,554
	Dec	13,034	1,957	12,921	6,252	25,955	3,418	205	99	29,677
2003	Mar	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	12,991	1,779	12,825	6,075	25,816	3,299	205	110	29,429
	Jun	13,034	1,791	12,848	6,087	25,882	3,307	204	101	29,495
	Sep	13,063	1,819	12,801	6,063	25,864	3,301	204	89	29,459
	Dec	13,048	1,846	12,850	6,088	25,898	3,315	204	92	29,509
2002	Mar	13,058	1,910	12,861	6,137	25,919	3,311	204	90	29,525
	Jun	13,000	1,926	12,829	6,148	25,829	3,363	204	96	29,492
	Sep	12,964	1,914	12,843	6,180	25,807	3,410	205	97	29,518
	Dec	12,967	1,933	12,859	6,214	25,826	3,437	205	97	29,565
2003	Mar	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	12,679	1,723	12,517	5,926	25,196	3,232	204	89	28,720
	Sep	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	12,647	1,857	12,488	5,979	25,134	3,298	204	85	28,722
	Sep	12,664	1,865	12,514	6,011	25,178	3,324	204	91	28,796
	Dec	12,708	1,897	12,574	6,080	25,282	3,329	205	91	28,907
2003	Mar	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	1,680	12,341	5,835	24,984	3,226	207	109	28,526
	Sep	12,632	1,720	12,416	5,871	25,048	3,202	206	110	28,566
	Dec	12,649	1,754	12,477	5,922	25,126	3,203	206	103	28,638
2001	Mar	12,670	1,724	12,495	5,916	25,165	3,205	205	101	28,676
	Jun	12,713	1,736	12,517	5,927	25,231	3,212	204	94	28,741
	Sep	12,743	1,764	12,469	5,903	25,211	3,206	204	79	28,701
	Dec	12,725	1,789	12,514	5,921	25,239	3,220	204	82	28,745
2002	Mar	12,734	1,853	12,523	5,972	25,257	3,216	204	83	28,760
	Jun	12,676	1,869	12,489	5,982	25,165	3,274	204	89	28,732
	Sep	12,640	1,857	12,502	6,015	25,142	3,321	205	90	28,757
	Dec	12,642	1,873	12,516	6,042	25,158	3,348	205	88	28,800
2003	Mar	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.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-O ^a		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
1993	Jun	22,846	22,821	3,952	3,955	4,238	4,245	5,200	5,211
1994	Jun	22,937	22,900	3,970	3,970	4,222	4,229	5,184	5,194
1995	Jun	23,304	23,264	4,072	4,073	4,301	4,310	5,233	5,245
1996	Jun	23,624	23,738	4,119	4,138	4,339	4,359	5,260	5,292
1997	Jun	24,174	24,270	4,176	4,191	4,385	4,411	5,372	5,398
1998	Jun	24,569	24,649	4,197	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999	Jun	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000	Jun	25,572	25,626	3,954	3,960	4,153	4,159	5,336	5,348
2001	Jun	25,846	25,882	3,805	3,808	4,013	4,017	5,184	5,192
2002	Jun	25,796	25,829	3,627	3,628	3,834	3,836	4,960	4,966
2003	Jun	25,794	25,825	3,501	3,502	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,854
2001	May			3,819	3,828	4,027	4,037		
	Jun	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			3,686	3,693	3,895	3,903		
	Feb			3,673	3,679	3,883	3,889		
	Mar	25,783	25,919	3,661	3,666	3,870	3,876	5,023	5,043
	Apr			3,646	3,655	3,854	3,864		
	May			3,632	3,640	3,840	3,848		
	Jun	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			3,616	3,605	3,822	3,810		
	Sep	25,840	25,807	3,597	3,593	3,802	3,797	4,929	4,916
	Oct			3,591	3,584	3,796	3,789		
	Nov			3,584	3,574	3,788	3,778		
	Dec	25,955	25,826	3,557	3,561	3,761	3,765	4,902	4,896
2003	Jan			3,547	3,554	3,748	3,756		
	Feb			3,541	3,546	3,742	3,748		
	Mar	25,678	25,816	3,532	3,536	3,733	3,738	4,854	4,873
	Apr			3,515	3,523	3,717	3,725		
	May			3,507	3,515	3,709	3,717		
	Jun	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		
	Aug P			3,492	3,481	3,694	3,684		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group		Service industries G-O ^a		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJY	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
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	470	257
1999	Jun	19,362	19,415	317	205	506	325	84	469	249
2000	Jun	19,915	19,962	316	200	498	285	83	464	238
2001	Jun	20,383	20,420	271	209	482	244	81	450	235
2002	Jun	20,578	20,614	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
2003	Jun	20,712	20,747	224	203	470	194	82	437	224
2001	May				209	484	247	82	452	235
	Jun	20,383	20,420	271	209	482	244	81	450	235
	Jul				208	480	240	82	450	236
	Aug				209	479	237	81	449	235
	Sep	20,468	20,456	260	209	479	233	82	449	234
	Oct				209	476	230	82	448	235
	Nov				210	474	227	83	446	235
	Dec	20,673	20,537	272	209	475	225	82	446	234
2002	Jan				210	475	223	82	447	234
	Feb				209	474	221	83	446	234
	Mar	20,501	20,613	263	210	475	220	83	444	233
	Apr				209	473	219	82	445	232
	May				208	472	218	82	444	232
	Jun	20,578	20,614	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
	Jul				207	471	215	81	443	231
	Aug				205	469	213	83	443	230
	Sep	20,667	20,657	233	204	470	212	82	440	230
	Oct				205	468	211	81	442	229
	Nov				204	468	209	81	441	229
	Dec	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	20,594	20,709	234	202	471	200	81	440	227
	Apr				202	470	198	82	438	226
	May				203	470	196	82	439	225
	Jun	20,712	20,747	224	203	470	194	82	437	224
	Jul P				203	468	192	82	436	223
	Aug P				203	466	190	82	438	222

a The workforce jobs figures have not been changed. Divisions P (private households with employed persons) and Q (extra-territorial organisations and bodies) have never been included in workforce jobs. It is felt that the new heading makes the position clearer.

b These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.

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.

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
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
1993	Jun	202	694	373	423	354	201	966	3,898	1,360
1994	Jun	211	705	370	438	360	206	965	3,991	1,365
1995	Jun	234	707	384	475	375	221	935	4,052	1,431
1996	Jun	241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997	Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533
1998	Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999	Jun	244	674	399	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000	Jun	238	660	356	494	403	242	1,189	4,404	1,668
2001	Jun	227	623	351	480	391	243	1,175	4,503	1,685
2002	Jun	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722
2003	Jun	216	576	327	388	362	226	1,148	4,483	1,804
2001										
	May	228	628	353	484	394	241			
	Jun	227	623	351	480	391	243	1,175	4,503	1,685
	Jul	227	620	350	475	390	243			
	Aug	226	617	348	467	390	242			
	Sep	226	613	347	464	389	240	1,183	4,507	1,685
	Oct	225	610	347	459	387	237			
	Nov	225	606	345	456	385	236			
	Dec	225	604	344	452	383	235	1,175	4,518	1,702
2002										
	Jan	225	601	343	444	384	235			
	Feb	225	598	342	439	383	235			
	Mar	225	596	341	435	381	234	1,167	4,523	1,711
	Apr	225	593	340	432	380	233			
	May	223	590	340	427	378	233			
	Jun	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722
	Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231			
	Aug	223	586	333	417	375	231			
	Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,513	1,783
	Oct	222	586	331	411	372	231			
	Nov	221	586	331	407	370	231			
	Dec	220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,528	1,786
2003										
	Jan	218	584	329	401	369	228			
	Feb	218	582	329	399	367	228			
	Mar	218	580	329	396	366	228	1,134	4,478	1,799
	Apr	217	580	327	393	365	228			
	May	217	578	327	391	363	227			
	Jun	216	576	327	388	362	226	1,148	4,483	1,804
	Jul P	216	573	327	387	362	226			
	Aug P	215	574	327	384	360	224			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecom-munications	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 ^b 75	M 80	N 85	O ^a 90-93
		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	1,034	551	1,069	363	3,608	1,410	2,133	2,747	1,317
2002	Jun	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,783	1,345
2003	Jun	1,024	523	1,054	361	3,621	1,480	2,230	2,849	1,315
2001										
	May									
	Jun	1,034	551	1,069	363	3,608	1,410	2,133	2,747	1,317
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,032	544	1,071	361	3,614	1,415	2,151	2,746	1,328
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,035	545	1,064	361	3,626	1,424	2,164	2,764	1,340
2002										
	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,030	538	1,066	363	3,638	1,441	2,176	2,777	1,348
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,783	1,345
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,029	531	1,052	367	3,600	1,461	2,196	2,791	1,331
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,026	523	1,048	362	3,593	1,468	2,215	2,812	1,343
2003										
	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,033	525	1,043	363	3,606	1,471	2,225	2,845	1,319
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,024	523	1,054	361	3,621	1,480	2,230	2,849	1,315
	Jul									
	Aug									

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub- section	June 2002			June 2003			2003					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,770.2	1,063.3	3,833.5	2,688.6	1,015.8	3,704.5	3,733.2	3,717.1	3,709.7	3,704.5	3,701.7	3,694.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.0	10.7	72.7	61.1	9.4	70.4	70.3	70.1	70.1	70.4	69.9	69.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	6.9	44.4	36.8	6.0	42.8	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.1
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	27.6	27.4	27.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,623.7	1,002.8	3,626.5	2,542.7	958.5	3,501.2	3,531.9	3,515.4	3,507.4	3,501.2	3,498.9	3,491.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	308.6	160.4	468.9	311.2	156.0	467.2	465.7	465.3	466.0	467.2	470.6	470.3
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	98.0	100.7	198.8	89.1	91.1	180.2	183.3	182.2	180.6	180.2	178.6	176.2
of textiles	17	62.7	57.6	120.3	57.8	53.9	111.8	113.8	113.0	111.7	111.8	111.1	110.0
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.3	43.1	78.4	31.3	37.2	68.4	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.4	67.5	66.2
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.9	7.9	17.8	7.9	6.6	14.5	16.6	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.3	14.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.7	22.4	83.2	59.0	23.2	82.2	81.4	81.8	82.2	82.2	82.0	81.8
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	439.6	437.2	438.5	436.7	437.4	438.5
	21	66.8	22.7	89.4	66.8	23.1	89.9	90.9	90.6	90.3	89.9	90.4	90.4
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	204.0	149.7	353.7	203.2	143.5	346.8	348.7	346.7	348.2	346.8	347.0	348.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.4	2.8	26.2	22.7	2.7	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	168.6	62.5	231.1	159.9	64.3	224.2	226.1	225.2	224.3	224.2	223.2	222.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.5	48.7	222.2	170.2	45.7	215.9	218.2	216.9	216.4	215.9	216.3	215.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	103.3	25.9	129.2	102.2	24.8	127.0	126.9	126.7	126.9	127.0	126.6	126.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	376.4	85.1	461.5	369.8	80.6	450.4	453.4	453.1	451.7	450.4	448.4	448.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	83.8	12.8	96.7	81.8	12.3	94.0	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.0	93.5	93.0
	28	292.6	72.3	364.8	288.1	68.3	356.4	357.8	357.7	356.5	356.4	354.9	355.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	275.0	62.6	337.6	261.8	65.5	327.3	329.6	326.9	325.9	327.3	326.9	327.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	300.9	124.0	424.8	278.6	110.9	389.4	396.9	392.4	391.2	389.4	388.0	386.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	30	29.1	12.7	41.9	26.8	11.3	38.2	39.3	39.0	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.9
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	105.1	46.0	151.1	96.6	41.8	138.4	141.6	139.3	139.3	138.4	137.5	136.9
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	72.4	29.6	102.0	65.3	25.1	90.3	93.0	91.3	91.0	90.3	89.8	88.6
	33	94.2	35.7	129.9	89.9	32.7	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.7
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	366.5	365.2	362.5	360.7	361.1	359.1
	34	181.6	25.4	207.0	173.4	25.4	198.8	199.5	199.7	198.8	198.8	198.5	197.7
	35	125.8	43.1	168.9	123.1	38.8	161.8	167.0	165.5	163.7	161.8	162.7	161.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.2	58.9	206.1	143.8	56.3	200.1	202.1	201.9	201.1	200.1	200.1	199.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	84.5	49.9	134.4	84.9	48.0	132.8	131.1	131.6	132.1	132.8	132.9	133.1

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

P Provisional

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

B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					
		Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-O ^c	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992														
North East														
2002	Jun R	423	59	234	241	958	484	476	960	227	167	159	722	9
	Sep	427	61	234	243	966	488	476	964	230	166	158	727	8
	Dec R	430	63	236	247	975	488	481	969	230	165	157	737	8
	Mar R	429	61	235	246	970	492	483	975	230	164	156	732	8
2003	Jun	433	62	237	246	978	497	483	980	234	164	155	736	8
	Jun R	1,245	206	732	673	2,856	1,456	1,407	2,862	618	487	467	2,225	14
	Sep	1,252	205	733	683	2,873	1,457	1,411	2,868	611	484	463	2,250	13
2003	Dec R	1,259	211	732	690	2,892	1,459	1,418	2,876	614	478	458	2,267	11
	Mar R	1,252	199	726	681	2,859	1,460	1,416	2,876	609	478	458	2,239	12
	Jun	1,257	201	729	682	2,870	1,463	1,413	2,876	606	475	454	2,252	12
Yorkshire and the Humber														
2002	Jun R	883	139	485	544	2,051	1,026	1,028	2,054	478	384	366	1,555	18
	Sep	893	138	495	548	2,074	1,028	1,040	2,068	477	380	362	1,580	17
	Dec	902	140	500	549	2,092	1,036	1,046	2,082	483	378	361	1,594	15
	Mar R	897	129	498	544	2,067	1,033	1,048	2,081	485	375	358	1,567	15
2003	Jun	908	129	503	548	2,088	1,041	1,051	2,092	490	371	355	1,583	16
	Jun R	716	132	433	458	1,739	851	889	1,740	443	363	345	1,273	23
	Sep R	723	131	434	448	1,736	849	884	1,733	447	360	343	1,267	22
2003	Dec R	725	130	436	448	1,740	850	881	1,732	446	356	339	1,274	19
	Mar R	706	123	435	444	1,708	836	883	1,719	427	348	332	1,261	20
	Jun	716	122	436	443	1,717	842	876	1,718	430	346	329	1,267	20
West Midlands														
2002	Jun R	1,001	161	558	569	2,288	1,164	1,130	2,294	560	466	450	1,708	20
	Sep R	1,006	159	563	573	2,301	1,166	1,133	2,299	561	462	447	1,722	18
	Dec R	1,005	167	560	581	2,313	1,165	1,136	2,301	552	458	442	1,746	16
	Mar R	1,000	157	555	573	2,284	1,161	1,132	2,293	547	452	437	1,720	17
2003	Jun	1,010	158	554	573	2,295	1,171	1,131	2,302	550	448	432	1,728	17
	Jun R	974	165	556	550	2,245	1,141	1,105	2,246	450	341	327	1,769	26
	Sep R	965	166	561	551	2,244	1,129	1,114	2,243	441	338	324	1,779	24
2003	Dec R	959	170	559	560	2,248	1,126	1,112	2,238	434	334	320	1,794	21
	Mar R	955	167	559	549	2,230	1,125	1,114	2,240	432	334	321	1,776	23
	Jun	951	171	559	554	2,235	1,124	1,113	2,237	428	332	318	1,784	23
London														
2002	Jun R	1,794	291	1,227	660	3,972	2,092	1,894	3,986	392	272	260	3,576	4
	Sep R	1,786	292	1,221	671	3,970	2,081	1,894	3,975	384	270	258	3,582	4
	Dec R	1,803	301	1,217	689	4,010	2,084	1,892	3,976	393	268	256	3,613	4
	Mar R	1,778	298	1,211	674	3,961	2,086	1,891	3,977	387	268	256	3,570	4
2003	Jun	1,786	304	1,212	674	3,976	2,096	1,892	3,989	385	266	254	3,587	4
	Jun R	1,514	288	897	899	3,598	1,806	1,795	3,600	567	422	401	2,981	49
	Sep R	1,499	285	894	904	3,582	1,780	1,801	3,581	557	417	396	2,979	46
2003	Dec R	1,490	287	892	916	3,585	1,772	1,795	3,568	545	413	392	3,000	39
	Mar R	1,493	280	896	903	3,571	1,779	1,808	3,587	540	410	389	2,989	42
	Jun	1,489	286	895	907	3,577	1,778	1,802	3,580	540	407	385	2,994	44
South West														
2002	Jun R	839	186	487	580	2,092	1,025	1,063	2,088	399	309	288	1,663	30
	Sep R	845	196	480	575	2,096	1,036	1,052	2,088	398	307	286	1,669	29
	Dec R	844	195	475	578	2,092	1,037	1,050	2,087	397	303	283	1,670	25
	Mar R	830	191	467	569	2,057	1,029	1,046	2,075	388	301	282	1,642	27
2003	Jun	831	193	467	578	2,068	1,023	1,041	2,064	377	298	278	1,663	27
	Jun R	9,389	1,627	5,611	5,171	21,797	11,044	10,787	21,831	4,134	3,210	3,062	17,471	193
	Sep R	9,396	1,634	5,617	5,195	21,843	11,012	10,807	21,818	4,107	3,185	3,038	17,555	181
2003	Dec R	9,417	1,664	5,610	5,257	21,947	11,018	10,811	21,829	4,094	3,154	3,007	17,696	157
	Mar R	9,340	1,603	5,583	5,181	21,708	11,001	10,822	21,823	4,045	3,131	2,987	17,496	168
	Jun	9,383	1,625	5,594	5,203	21,806	11,035	10,803	21,838	4,039	3,106	2,961	17,595	171
Wales														
2002	Jun R	444	76	283	271	1,075	521	554	1,075	245	191	181	814	16
	Sep R	449	75	277	274	1,075	521	550	1,071	244	190	181	816	15
	Dec	448	74	276	277	1,075	522	551	1,073	240	188	179	822	14
	Mar R	444	74	276	271	1,065	520	552	1,072	240	188	179	810	15
2003	Jun	443	75	279	273	1,070	518	552	1,070	238	187	178	817	15
	Jun R	956	154	614	537	2,262	1,111	1,149	2,260	443	330	286	1,784	35
	Sep R	954	156	609	542	2,260	1,107	1,146	2,253	441	326	282	1,786	34
2003	Dec R	946	160	608	546	2,260	1,103	1,154	2,257	432	318	275	1,796	31
	Mar R	941	160	604	535	2,240	1,107	1,146	2,253	436	316	272	1,771	33
	Jun	945	161	609	536	2,251	1,106	1,142	2,248	439	314	270	1,779	33
Great Britain														
2002	Jun R	10,789	1,857	6,509	5,979	25,134	12,676	12,489	25,165	4,822	3,731	3,529	20,069	244
	Sep R	10,799	1,865	6,503	6,011	25,178	12,640	12,502	25,142	4,791	3,701	3,500	20,157	230
	Dec R	10,811	1,897	6,494	6,080	25,282	12,642	12,516	25,158	4,766	3,661	3,462	20,314	202
	Mar R	10,725	1,837	6,464	5,987	25,013	12,628	12,520	25,148	4,721	3,635	3,438	20,076	215
2003	Jun	10,772	1,861	6,482	6,012	25,127	12,659	12,497	25,156	4,716	3,607	3,408	20,192	219
	Jun R	266	58	172	166	662	324	339	664	138	102	97	509	14
	Sep R	266	57	173	165	662	324	341	665	137	102	97	510	14
2003	Dec R	266	60	174	172	673	324	343	667	136	100	95	522	14
	Mar R	264	59	173	169	666	324	344	668	133	98	93	518	14
	Jun	265	59	174	170	668	324	345	669	133	98	93	520	14
United Kingdom														
2002	Jun R	11,055	1,915	6,681	6,145	25,796	13,000	12,829	25,829	4,960	3,834	3,627	20,578	258
	Sep R	11,065	1,922	6,676	6,177	25,840	12,964	12,843	25,807	4,929	3,802	3,597	20,667	244
	Dec R	11,077	1,957	6,668	6,252	25,955	12,967	12,859	25,826	4,902	3,761	3,557	20,837	216
	Mar R	10,989	1,896	6,637	6,156	25,678	12,952	12,864	25,816	4,854	3,733	3,532	20,594	230
2003	Jun	11,036	1,920	6,656	6,182	25,794	12,984	12,842	25,825	4,849	3,704	3,501	20,712	233

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted													
Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal activities	Government Office Region
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O ^c	SIC 1992
North East													
3	159	5	59	146	63	51	24	106	73	86	129	45	2002 Jun R
3	158	5	64	146	66	51	23	108	74	85	129	46	Sep
4	157	5	65	152	66	51	24	107	74	87	129	46	Dec R
3	156	5	66	149	67	49	24	107	74	89	130	43	2003 Mar R
3	155	5	70	150	68	49	25	107	74	90	130	44	Jun
North West													
4	467	17	130	513	191	171	95	366	168	262	325	132	2002 Jun R
4	463	17	127	518	200	171	96	374	169	262	328	132	Sep
4	458	17	136	540	199	168	95	369	171	265	328	132	Dec R
4	458	16	131	517	197	168	92	369	171	267	331	126	2003 Mar R
4	454	17	130	516	203	169	93	376	171	266	333	124	Jun
Yorkshire and the Humber													
7	366	11	95	366	127	122	64	234	118	190	240	94	2002 Jun R
7	362	11	98	369	129	122	66	250	119	193	242	92	Sep
7	361	11	105	381	130	124	66	241	120	196	242	94	Dec
6	358	10	110	364	130	120	62	239	120	195	245	91	2003 Mar R
6	355	10	119	367	136	120	62	242	121	197	245	94	Jun
East Midlands													
7	345	11	80	308	105	95	39	208	83	158	199	76	2002 Jun R
7	343	10	87	309	108	98	42	197	84	153	200	78	Sep R
7	339	10	90	315	106	97	41	197	84	155	200	79	Dec R
6	332	10	79	300	105	96	42	199	85	156	202	76	2003 Mar R
6	329	10	84	301	104	97	42	200	85	157	202	79	Jun
West Midlands													
2	450	13	95	406	135	129	66	303	105	211	244	109	2002 Jun R
2	447	13	99	405	140	130	68	305	106	212	246	110	Sep R
2	442	13	94	416	142	131	68	308	107	216	246	111	Dec R
2	437	13	95	402	140	132	66	307	107	214	248	103	2003 Mar R
2	432	13	102	401	144	134	68	308	108	214	249	103	Jun
East													
4	327	10	109	432	144	154	76	363	97	176	219	108	2002 Jun R
4	324	10	103	428	151	153	76	363	98	178	222	109	Sep R
4	320	10	100	442	149	152	75	362	99	183	223	108	Dec R
4	321	10	97	422	147	154	79	359	99	186	225	107	2003 Mar R
4	318	10	96	424	153	153	77	359	99	186	225	107	Jun
London													
3	260	10	120	596	279	324	309	990	214	247	334	282	2002 Jun R
3	258	10	114	589	291	318	311	994	217	249	337	277	Sep R
3	256	10	125	617	293	311	311	992	219	255	338	279	Dec R
2	256	9	119	588	291	311	310	984	219	255	340	272	2003 Mar R
2	254	10	119	589	291	311	318	986	219	254	344	274	Jun
South East													
5	401	16	145	697	226	216	144	701	166	293	350	187	2002 Jun R
5	396	16	140	686	237	213	146	694	168	296	354	184	Sep R
5	392	16	132	709	233	211	146	688	169	305	355	184	Dec R
6	389	15	129	679	237	213	150	694	170	309	357	181	2003 Mar R
6	385	16	133	683	245	212	144	692	170	309	357	181	Jun
South West													
7	288	14	90	387	177	103	81	269	124	191	232	98	2002 Jun R
7	286	14	91	383	182	102	81	273	126	190	231	100	Sep R
7	283	14	94	397	171	102	78	269	127	193	231	101	Dec R
6	282	14	87	381	168	100	77	259	127	194	235	102	2003 Mar R
6	278	14	80	383	180	100	78	265	128	194	235	100	Jun
England													
43	3,062	106	923	3,849	1,448	1,365	900	3,541	1,148	1,815	2,272	1,132	2002 Jun R
42	3,038	105	922	3,834	1,504	1,358	908	3,558	1,160	1,817	2,288	1,128	Sep R
41	3,007	105	941	3,969	1,489	1,347	905	3,534	1,171	1,855	2,293	1,133	Dec R
40	2,987	104	914	3,802	1,482	1,343	901	3,518	1,173	1,865	2,312	1,101	2003 Mar R
40	2,961	105	933	3,814	1,525	1,346	906	3,536	1,175	1,867	2,322	1,105	Jun
Wales													
3	181	6	54	177	77	48	28	92	75	108	151	58	2002 Jun R
3	181	6	54	176	79	49	27	94	76	107	152	56	Sep R
3	179	6	51	183	76	49	27	94	77	109	153	54	Dec
3	179	6	52	173	74	48	26	96	77	109	154	53	2003 Mar R
3	178	6	51	174	79	48	26	94	77	109	155	55	Jun
Scotland													
25	286	19	113	364	171	128	99	286	159	190	259	127	2002 Jun R
25	282	19	115	354	177	129	103	288	161	188	261	126	Sep R
25	275	19	114	366	176	129	102	285	162	189	262	126	Dec R
25	272	18	120	349	174	129	101	278	162	189	267	122	2003 Mar R
25	270	18	125	349	174	128	101	279	163	189	270	127	Jun
Great Britain													
71	3,529	131	1,090	4,390	1,697	1,541	1,027	3,919	1,382	2,112	2,682	1,318	2002 Jun R
70	3,500	130	1,091	4,363	1,761	1,536	1,037	3,940	1,396	2,112	2,701	1,310	Sep R
69	3,462	130	1,106	4,518	1,741	1,525	1,034	3,912	1,410	2,152	2,708	1,313	Dec R
68	3,438	128	1,086	4,324	1,731	1,520	1,027	3,892	1,412	2,162	2,733	1,276	2003 Mar R
68	3,408	130	1,109	4,337	1,779	1,522	1,033	3,909	1,414	2,165	2,746	1,287	Jun
Northern Ireland													
2	97	3	36	113	40	28	16	54	60	67	100	30	2002 Jun R
2	97	3	36	112	40	28	16	55	61	66	101	30	Sep R
2	95	3	35	120	40	28	16	55	61	69	102	30	Dec R
2	93	3	35	115	40	28	16	55	62	69	102	31	2003 Mar R
2	93	3	35	114	40	28	16	57	63	69	103	31	Jun
United Kingdom													
73	3,627	134	1,126	4,503	1,737	1,569	1,043	3,973	1,443	2,180	2,782	1,348	2002 Jun R
72	3,597	133	1,126	4,476	1,801	1,565	1,054	3,995	1,457	2,178	2,802	1,340	Sep R
71	3,557	133	1,141	4,638	1,782	1,553	1,050	3,967	1,472	2,221	2,810	1,344	Dec R
70	3,532	131	1,121	4,440	1,770	1,548	1,043	3,947	1,474	2,232	2,835	1,306	2003 Mar R
70	3,501	133	1,145	4,451	1,818	1,549	1,050	3,965	1,477	2,234	2,850	1,318	Jun

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

Note: Please note that the Government Office Regions (GOR) data series began in September 1995; before this date figures for Standard Statistical Regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our helpline number for further information.

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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

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

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

Data in this table are the latest available pending full reweighting of LFS datasets. Reweighted data will be available from Spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-O ^b	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O ^b	G-O ^b
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	29,429	462	215	4,103	1,836	6,788	1,799	5,655	6,825	1,746	22,813
	Jun	29,495	461	218	4,053	1,856	6,793	1,815	5,702	6,861	1,736	22,907
	Sep	29,459	450	219	4,001	1,864	6,785	1,800	5,705	6,869	1,766	22,925
	Dec	29,509	461	218	3,956	1,892	6,802	1,804	5,701	6,904	1,770	22,981
2002	Mar	29,525	447	222	3,905	1,882	6,811	1,800	5,735	6,936	1,787	23,069
	Jun	29,492	423	216	3,881	1,867	6,856	1,806	5,672	6,966	1,805	23,105
	Sep	29,518	411	213	3,836	1,884	6,879	1,808	5,664	7,027	1,796	23,174
	Dec	29,565	411	212	3,801	1,897	6,899	1,804	5,686	7,066	1,789	23,244
2003	Mar	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	15,625	348	155	2,960	1,625	3,215	1,325	2,988	2,144	865	10,536
	Jun	15,664	341	156	2,936	1,652	3,231	1,329	3,034	2,133	852	10,579
	Sep	15,695	340	157	2,904	1,662	3,241	1,317	3,070	2,142	864	10,633
	Dec	15,701	346	158	2,870	1,689	3,236	1,313	3,072	2,147	869	10,638
2002	Mar	15,691	340	161	2,837	1,679	3,244	1,311	3,070	2,165	883	10,673
	Jun	15,661	324	154	2,813	1,669	3,274	1,307	3,055	2,175	889	10,700
	Sep	15,660	321	154	2,783	1,686	3,294	1,315	3,017	2,203	887	10,717
	Dec	15,670	321	155	2,764	1,697	3,299	1,320	3,043	2,197	876	10,733
2003	Mar	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	LQLQ	LOLT	LQLW	LQLZ	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	13,804	114	60	1,143	210	3,573	474	2,667	4,682	881	12,276
	Jun	13,831	120	62	1,117	204	3,561	485	2,668	4,728	885	12,328
	Sep	13,764	110	62	1,097	202	3,544	483	2,635	4,728	902	12,291
	Dec	13,808	115	61	1,086	203	3,566	491	2,630	4,756	900	12,343
2002	Mar	13,834	107	61	1,068	203	3,567	488	2,664	4,771	904	12,396
	Jun	13,831	98	63	1,068	198	3,581	499	2,617	4,791	916	12,405
	Sep	13,858	90	59	1,054	199	3,584	493	2,647	4,823	909	12,456
	Dec	13,894	90	57	1,037	199	3,600	484	2,644	4,870	913	12,510
2003	Mar	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

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 The workforce jobs figures have not been changed. Divisions P (private households with employed persons) and Q (extra-territorial organisations and bodies) have never been included in workforce jobs. It is felt that the new heading makes the position clearer.

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	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
1999	882.5	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	887.7	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	900.1	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4
2002	900.2	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
3-month averages					
Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	899.6	32.3	37.5	15.7	9.2
Changes					
Over last 3 months	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	-1.5
Over last 12 months	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Per cent	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	-1.9
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1994	537.5	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	548.1	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	547.8	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	556.3	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	560.6	38.9	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					
Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	560.4	37.2	39.3	15.5	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	-1.2
Over last 12 months	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.1
Per cent	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.5	-1.1
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					
Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	339.2	26.4	34.2	15.7	8.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	-2.1
Over last 12 months	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Per cent	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	-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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)		428	1.5	2,116	7.6	4,767	17.1	14,443	51.8	6,149	22.0
Changes Over last 3 months											
Per cent		5		25		-78		140		-101	
		1.2		1.2		-1.6		1.0		-1.6	
Over last 12 months											
Per cent		13		50		85		315		-229	
		3.2		2.4		1.8		2.2		-3.6	
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)		113	0.7	502	3.3	1,035	6.9	8,471	56.3	4,937	32.8
Changes Over last 3 months											
Per cent		-5		19		-47		106		-70	
		-3.9		4.0		-4.3		1.3		-1.4	
Over last 12 months											
Per cent		12		18		86		189		-139	
		11.7		3.7		9.0		2.3		-2.7	
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	5,499	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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)		315	2.5	1,614	12.6	3,732	29.1	5,972	46.5	1,212	9.4
Changes Over last 3 months											
Per cent		10		6		-31		35		-31	
		3.2		0.3		-0.8		0.6		-2.5	
Over last 12 months											
Per cent		2		32		-1		126		-90	
		0.5		2.0		0.0		2.2		-6.9	

^a Main job only.

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
				Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	
Output											
1994		83.3	91.8	92.4	100.3	128.4	98.2	83.3	109.2	64.7	86.2
1995		85.5	93.4	93.8	98.5	124.3	99.8	87.5	109.7	69.2	86.0
1996		87.9	94.7	94.6	100.1	122.2	97.8	88.1	107.5	72.7	92.0
1997		90.7	96.0	96.3	102.1	120.4	98.6	90.7	106.7	74.7	96.1
1998		93.9	97.0	96.9	100.8	111.2	99.4	91.6	106.4	78.6	100.7
1999		96.3	98.1	97.6	100.7	103.4	99.6	94.9	100.1	87.0	103.3
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		101.9	98.4	98.7	100.8	89.2	100.4	106.1	102.0	92.5	97.7
2002		103.3	95.8	95.2	101.6	82.3	100.1	106.0	96.3	78.9	95.0
1998	Q3	94.4	97.1	97.0	100.3	110.1	99.3	91.6	105.9	78.6	102.3
	Q4	95.1	96.6	96.2	100.4	105.4	99.1	90.7	104.4	80.1	99.9
1999	Q1	95.3	97.1	96.6	100.3	103.9	99.5	92.2	100.0	84.6	103.2
	Q2	95.7	97.5	96.9	101.0	103.4	99.2	93.6	99.5	84.8	103.0
	Q3	96.6	98.8	98.3	100.7	102.9	100.4	95.9	100.8	87.9	103.5
	Q4	97.6	99.1	98.7	100.7	103.5	99.5	98.0	99.8	90.9	103.4
2000	Q1	98.9	99.6	99.2	100.2	102.3	100.6	98.3	98.7	93.0	102.9
	Q2	99.7	100.2	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.9	99.5	99.0	98.2	101.4
	Q3	100.6	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.5	100.0	99.9	103.3	97.0
	Q4	100.9	100.3	100.9	99.6	97.5	99.0	102.3	102.4	105.5	98.7
2001	Q1	101.7	100.1	100.8	100.8	91.8	101.1	104.8	105.1	101.9	99.6
	Q2	101.7	98.7	98.7	100.7	89.6	100.4	106.2	102.2	94.1	96.5
	Q3	101.8	98.3	98.6	101.1	87.9	100.1	107.2	102.3	88.5	99.9
	Q4	102.3	96.5	96.6	100.7	87.6	100.0	106.2	98.4	85.5	94.7
2002	Q1	102.5	96.0	95.8	102.0	85.6	99.8	106.3	96.7	79.2	94.2
	Q2	102.9	96.0	94.6	101.7	84.2	99.8	105.7	97.0	79.0	92.4
	Q3	103.5	95.7	95.6	102.0	82.0	100.4	107.0	97.2	78.8	96.6
	Q4	104.1	95.4	94.8	100.7	77.5	100.5	104.8	94.3	78.8	96.8
2003	Q1	104.3	95.1	94.7	100.9	79.3	98.2	104.9	94.1	79.9	97.3
	Q2	104.8	95.3	95.2	100.5	79.7	97.7	105.8	97.4	79.5	100.8
Productivity jobs											
1994		92.4	104.1	103.3	101.0	139.7	106.5	103.4	107.9	92.3	93.7
1995		93.3	105.7	105.7	100.2	133.6	106.6	104.7	113.1	98.9	99.6
1996		94.3	107.1	107.0	100.9	130.2	108.3	103.6	113.8	104.2	104.0
1997		95.9	107.4	107.1	103.0	127.9	106.7	104.0	113.2	104.4	106.0
1998		97.3	107.0	106.8	101.7	122.9	107.1	105.6	111.2	104.7	107.1
1999		98.6	103.5	103.5	101.1	112.6	103.0	104.8	103.4	101.6	103.5
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		100.8	96.0	95.5	97.1	83.7	98.0	98.1	98.2	94.9	98.2
2002		100.7	91.6	90.7	95.6	74.2	96.6	97.0	92.8	83.3	94.4
1998	Q3	97.4	106.9	106.7	101.4	122.1	107.4	105.6	110.8	104.9	106.9
	Q4	97.5	105.9	105.8	100.6	119.2	106.7	106.4	109.7	103.0	105.5
1999	Q1	97.9	104.8	104.8	100.5	116.2	105.2	106.2	107.1	102.1	104.4
	Q2	98.3	103.8	103.7	101.0	113.5	103.4	105.5	104.2	101.5	103.8
	Q3	99.0	103.0	103.0	101.4	111.2	102.2	104.5	102.1	101.2	103.2
	Q4	99.2	102.2	102.5	101.5	109.7	101.1	103.1	100.4	101.9	102.5
2000	Q1	99.4	101.3	101.5	101.1	106.3	100.5	101.4	100.5	101.2	101.1
	Q2	99.9	100.5	100.5	100.1	101.5	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.2	100.6
	Q3	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.5	97.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5
	Q4	100.4	98.6	98.5	99.3	94.6	99.3	98.1	99.4	99.0	98.8
2001	Q1	100.6	97.6	97.3	98.3	88.9	98.2	97.8	99.6	98.7	99.2
	Q2	100.8	96.6	96.2	97.4	84.8	97.9	98.0	98.6	96.9	98.5
	Q3	100.8	95.3	94.8	96.4	81.7	97.8	97.9	97.4	93.5	97.7
	Q4	100.9	94.4	93.8	96.4	79.4	98.2	98.7	97.1	90.6	97.2
2002	Q1	100.9	93.2	92.3	96.2	77.2	97.7	98.3	95.4	87.0	95.6
	Q2	100.7	92.2	91.4	96.0	75.6	97.1	97.4	93.7	84.3	94.4
	Q3	100.6	91.0	90.0	95.4	73.3	96.0	96.7	91.9	82.2	93.9
	Q4	100.5	90.0	89.1	94.9	70.8	95.5	95.8	90.2	79.6	93.8
2003	Q1	100.7	89.2	88.2	94.7	69.4	95.1	94.7	88.7	77.0	93.2
	Q2	100.8	88.0	86.8	94.2	67.3	93.9	92.4	87.0	74.5	92.1
Output per filled job ^a											
1994		90.1	88.2	89.4	99.4	91.8	92.2	80.5	101.2	70.1	91.9
1995		91.7	88.4	88.8	98.3	93.0	93.7	83.5	97.0	70.0	86.5
1996		93.2	88.5	88.3	99.2	93.7	90.3	85.0	94.5	69.7	88.4
1997		94.6	89.4	89.8	99.1	94.0	92.4	87.2	94.2	71.6	90.7
1998		96.5	90.6	90.7	99.2	90.4	92.8	86.7	95.6	75.1	94.0
1999		97.6	94.9	94.3	99.6	91.8	96.8	90.6	96.8	85.6	99.8
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		101.1	102.5	103.3	103.8	106.6	102.4	108.1	103.9	97.3	99.5
2002		102.5	104.5	104.9	106.3	110.8	103.7	109.2	103.8	94.9	100.6
1998	Q3	96.9	90.8	90.9	98.9	90.0	92.4	86.8	95.5	74.8	95.7
	Q4	97.5	91.2	90.9	99.8	88.3	92.9	85.3	95.2	77.8	94.7
1999	Q1	97.4	92.7	92.1	99.8	89.4	94.5	86.8	93.3	82.8	98.9
	Q2	97.3	93.9	93.5	100.0	91.0	95.9	88.7	95.5	83.5	99.2
	Q3	97.6	96.0	95.3	99.3	92.5	98.2	91.7	98.8	86.9	100.3
	Q4	98.3	97.0	96.3	99.3	94.2	98.4	95.0	99.5	89.1	100.8
2000	Q1	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.2	96.2	100.1	96.8	98.2	91.9	101.8
	Q2	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.7	98.4	100.6	98.7	98.6	98.0	100.8
	Q3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	102.4	99.6	100.2	100.2	103.7	97.5
	Q4	100.4	101.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	99.7	104.2	103.0	106.4	99.9
2001	Q1	101.1	102.5	103.5	102.6	103.2	103.0	107.2	105.4	103.2	100.4
	Q2	100.8	102.2	102.6	103.4	105.5	102.5	108.3	103.6	97.1	98.0
	Q3	101.0	103.1	104.0	104.8	107.4	102.3	109.4	105.0	94.7	102.3
	Q4	101.4	102.2	102.9	104.4	110.2	101.8	107.6	101.4	94.4	97.4
2002	Q1	101.6	103.0	103.8	106.0	110.8	102.1	108.1	101.3	91.0	98.5
	Q2	102.1	104.1	103.5	106.0	111.2	102.7	108.6	103.5	93.7	97.9
	Q3	102.9	105.1	106.1	106.9	111.8	104.6	110.6	105.8	95.8	102.8
	Q4	103.5	105.9	106.3	106.2	109.3	105.2	109.4	104.6	98.9	103.2
2003	Q1	103.6	106.6	107.3	106.6	114.2	103.3	110.8	106.1	103.7	104.5
	Q2	104.0	108.2	109.6	106.7	118.3	104.1	114.4	111.9	106.7	109.5

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

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

Seasonally adjusted (2000=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output per hour worked^b										
1994	87.9	87.6	89.0	104.9	92.7	92.3	78.9	98.0	69.3	89.5
1995	89.2	86.6	87.4	104.2	92.6	92.9	80.6	93.3	68.2	81.6
1996	90.9	86.7	86.7	103.9	92.9	91.0	82.4	89.6	68.7	84.4
1997	92.2	87.9	88.3	103.9	92.5	91.7	84.2	90.5	70.0	88.1
1998	94.8	89.6	89.7	99.9	89.4	91.9	85.4	93.9	75.2	91.4
1999	96.4	94.5	93.9	98.6	91.7	93.8	88.7	97.9	86.9	98.7
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	100.9	103.1	103.7	105.7	103.5	103.0	109.0	104.5	99.3	100.4
2002	102.6	104.8	104.7	106.8	105.9	105.5	111.3	102.4	95.2	102.4
1998 Q3	95.0	89.2	89.2	99.7	90.2	90.9	84.0	91.1	74.8	92.3
Q4	96.1	90.3	90.0	98.8	89.1	90.8	84.5	95.3	77.7	91.8
1999 Q1	95.8	92.5	92.0	99.7	91.0	92.5	84.4	94.9	83.3	97.0
Q2	96.0	93.8	93.1	100.3	90.4	92.5	86.1	95.5	84.9	98.8
Q3	96.6	95.0	94.5	95.5	91.8	95.6	90.2	100.4	88.6	99.4
Q4	97.3	96.6	96.0	99.0	93.7	94.6	94.1	100.7	90.8	99.7
2000 Q1	99.9	98.1	97.5	97.7	96.5	98.3	95.8	98.9	93.0	100.3
Q2	99.6	99.2	98.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	98.8	99.2	99.6	101.1
Q3	100.5	100.2	100.4	101.3	101.9	100.6	101.6	99.8	100.6	98.0
Q4	100.1	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.1	101.4	103.9	102.1	106.9	100.6
2001 Q1	100.8	103.2	104.1	106.6	101.4	103.6	105.0	105.0	104.5	102.1
Q2	100.4	102.2	102.5	104.4	103.7	102.1	110.2	103.7	97.8	97.1
Q3	100.8	102.8	103.4	104.4	100.4	101.6	109.2	105.3	97.3	103.2
Q4	101.8	104.4	104.7	107.4	108.4	104.6	111.6	103.8	97.6	99.3
2002 Q1	101.5	103.2	103.4	106.4	103.8	102.2	112.3	101.2	93.0	100.4
Q2	102.6	105.3	104.3	107.1	106.2	106.5	112.2	103.0	95.6	100.0
Q3	102.8	105.8	106.1	109.7	107.4	106.2	112.7	103.5	95.9	104.5
Q4	103.5	105.0	104.9	104.1	106.3	107.2	108.1	102.1	96.4	104.9
2003 Q1	103.3	105.6	105.7	105.9	111.7	102.0	110.6	106.1	100.1	106.1
Q2	103.8	109.1	109.5	108.1	119.1	102.3	113.4	114.2	105.5	112.9

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

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

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

The data in this tables contains indices referenced to 2000=100. Along with the rest of the UK national accounts, Productivity has moved to using grossed value added measures that are based on annually weighted and chained estimates of volume measures, as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993, with effect from the Quarterly National Accounts First Release and the United Kingdom Economic Accounts (UKEA) dataset published on 30 September 2003. An article explaining the effects of annual chain-linking on the Blue Book 2002 national accounts dataset was published in the April 2003 edition of Economic Trends.

For information on this table, please e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

B.34 EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

Government Office Regions				SIC92				
				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work
Not seasonally adjusted				A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O-Q	L - N
	Male	Female	All					
North East								
2002 Sep	19.5	11.6	31.1	0.3	6.0	3.0	14.5	7.3
Dec	20.6	11.9	32.4	0.4	6.4	3.4	14.4	7.8
2003 Mar	18.3	11.8	30.2	0.3	5.9	2.7	13.6	7.6
Jun	20.5	12.4	32.9	0.5	6.3	3.2	14.6	8.4
North West								
2002 Sep	59.9	36.1	96.0	0.8	17.7	7.4	50.2	19.9
Dec	62.6	38.0	100.5	0.6	18.8	8.1	51.7	21.4
2003 Mar	55.7	36.3	92.0	0.7	16.6	7.1	47.9	19.7
Jun	61.0	38.1	99.1	0.7	17.9	8.1	51.1	21.3
Yorkshire and the Humber								
2002 Sep	42.8	25.9	68.7	1.1	13.8	5.4	34.4	14.1
Dec	45.6	27.5	73.0	0.9	14.6	6.0	35.5	16.1
2003 Mar	41.1	26.1	67.2	1.0	13.0	5.7	32.8	14.7
Jun	45.4	27.1	72.5	1.3	14.3	6.6	34.5	15.9
East Midlands								
2002 Sep	37.0	21.9	58.9	1.0	13.2	5.1	28.5	11.2
Dec	38.0	23.0	61.0	0.9	13.9	5.6	28.0	12.7
2003 Mar	34.2	21.5	55.8	0.8	12.3	4.7	26.5	11.4
Jun	38.0	23.1	61.1	1.1	13.3	5.2	29.1	12.3
West Midlands								
2002 Sep	48.7	27.9	76.6	0.8	16.9	6.1	38.4	14.4
Dec	50.5	29.4	79.9	0.9	17.5	6.3	39.3	15.9
2003 Mar	45.6	28.4	74.0	0.8	15.9	5.5	37.0	14.8
Jun	50.2	29.0	79.3	1.0	17.0	6.5	39.1	15.7
East								
2002 Sep	50.1	27.4	77.5	1.0	12.8	7.6	43.9	12.2
Dec	51.4	28.6	80.0	1.2	13.6	7.1	44.5	13.6
2003 Mar	46.9	27.4	74.4	1.0	12.3	6.6	41.5	13.0
Jun	51.5	29.4	80.9	1.4	13.1	7.5	44.7	14.2
London								
2002 Sep	86.5	58.5	145.0	0.3	10.7	7.8	103.9	22.4
Dec	89.1	59.2	148.3	0.3	11.2	8.2	103.7	24.8
2003 Mar	81.1	55.8	136.9	0.2	10.1	7.3	96.8	22.5
Jun	88.6	60.8	149.4	0.2	10.9	7.9	105.6	24.8
South East								
2002 Sep	76.7	46.6	123.3	2.5	16.1	10.2	73.4	21.0
Dec	77.9	47.9	125.7	2.3	16.3	10.2	73.4	23.5
2003 Mar	70.4	46.5	116.9	2.0	14.7	9.3	68.4	22.5
Jun	75.4	48.6	124.0	3.2	15.5	9.7	72.5	23.2
South West								
2002 Sep	43.5	26.7	70.2	3.0	10.7	6.0	36.8	13.6
Dec	44.9	28.5	73.4	1.9	11.6	6.3	37.8	15.7
2003 Mar	40.4	26.7	67.1	1.5	10.7	5.5	34.9	14.5
Jun	43.4	27.3	70.7	1.7	11.1	5.8	36.9	15.2
Wales								
2002 Sep	22.3	15.1	37.5	2.0	6.8	3.1	16.1	9.4
Dec	22.9	15.4	38.2	1.8	7.3	3.1	16.0	10.1
2003 Mar	20.8	14.4	35.2	1.8	6.6	2.7	15.0	9.0
Jun	23.3	15.6	38.9	2.2	7.2	3.1	16.3	10.1
Scotland								
2002 Sep	44.8	29.6	74.4	2.5	11.8	5.7	38.6	15.9
Dec	46.9	31.0	77.9	2.9	12.4	5.9	39.2	17.6
2003 Mar	43.2	29.2	72.4	2.5	11.6	5.5	36.5	16.4
Jun	46.5	30.9	77.4	2.6	12.1	6.1	38.6	17.9
Great Britain								
2002 Sep	532.0	327.3	859.2	15.3	136.4	67.4	478.7	161.4
Dec	550.1	340.3	890.4	14.0	143.6	70.2	483.5	179.1
2003 Mar	497.9	324.2	822.0	12.5	129.9	62.5	451.0	166.0
Jun	543.9	342.4	886.3	15.8	138.6	69.8	483.0	179.0
Northern Ireland								
2002 Sep	13.8	8.5	22.3	2.6	3.4	1.9	9.0	5.4
Dec	14.6	9.3	23.9	2.3	3.7	2.1	9.5	6.3
2003 Mar	14.0	9.4	23.4	1.8	3.4	2.1	10.0	6.2
Jun	14.8	9.7	24.5	1.6	3.5	2.3	10.4	6.6

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.41

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

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

These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from Spring 2004.

These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from Spring 2004.

Per cent of all employees								
	Seasonally adjusted ^b	Not seasonally adjusted ^c						
		Age groups ^d						
	All of working age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All								
Spring 1992	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1993	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4	
Spring 1994	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3	
Spring 1995	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1	
Spring 1996	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7	
Spring 1997	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5	
Spring 1998	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	8.5	
Spring 1999	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9	
Spring 2000	16.1	23.4	24.7	24.5	16.9	15.3	10.2	
Spring 2001	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.5	
Spring 2002	16.6	20.8	25.2	24.5	17.8	15.8	10.4	
Summer 2002	14.5	17.9	20.3	19.9	15.7	14.1	9.3	
Autumn 2002	16.5	25.1	22.9	23.2	18.2	15.5	11.1	
Winter 2002/2003	15.6	22.5	23.2	23.1	16.2	15.0	10.1	
Spring 2003	15.6	21.1	22.5	22.3	16.6	15.3	10.1	
Summer 2003	14.3	18.2	18.6	18.6	15.8	14.1	9.8	
Male								
Spring 1992	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9	
Spring 1993	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0	
Spring 1994	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1995	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2	
Spring 1996	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5	
Spring 1997	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7	
Spring 1998	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7	
Spring 1999	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2	
Spring 2000	14.7	24.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.7	8.3	
Spring 2001	14.5	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.3	8.4	
Spring 2002	14.9	23.7	24.8	24.6	16.2	13.7	8.4	
Summer 2002	13.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	14.4	13.0	7.7	
Autumn 2002	14.9	25.1	21.9	22.3	17.0	13.8	9.0	
Winter 2002/2003	13.9	25.2	22.9	23.2	14.6	13.0	8.1	
Spring 2003	13.9	22.4	21.5	21.6	15.3	13.3	8.2	
Summer 2003	13.0	20.3	17.7	18.0	14.7	12.5	8.4	
Female								
Spring 1992	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5	
Spring 1993	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1	
Spring 1994	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5	
Spring 1995	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2	
Spring 1996	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2	
Spring 1997	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6	
Spring 1998	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2	
Spring 1999	17.3	21.2	24.2	23.7	17.9	16.9	12.0	
Spring 2000	17.8	22.1	25.8	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5	
Spring 2001	18.8	20.8	25.2	24.5	18.3	17.5	13.0	
Spring 2002	18.5	18.1	25.6	24.4	19.8	18.0	12.9	
Summer 2002	15.7	15.6	20.1	19.3	17.3	15.3	11.3	
Autumn 2002	18.3	25.1	24.0	24.2	19.6	17.4	13.7	
Winter 2002/2003	17.4	20.0	23.6	22.9	18.1	17.2	12.5	
Spring 2003	17.5	19.8	23.7	23.0	19.3	17.5	12.4	
Summer 2003	15.8	16.2	19.7	19.1	17.0	15.8	11.6	

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

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

b These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available from spring 2004.

c These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from Spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfs/dir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

d Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group.

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

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom a,b,c	Australia ^{b,c,d}	Austria b,d,e	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{c,f,g}	Ireland ^s
		R										
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
												Thousands
Civilian labour force												
2000	Q2	28,880	9,675	3,911	..	15,941	2,851	2,571	..	39,235	..	1,746
	Q3	28,895	9,723	3,917	..	16,032	2,851	2,591	..	39,320	..	1,816
	Q4	28,845	9,711	3,926	..	16,138	2,856	2,588	..	39,409	..	1,779
2001	Q1	28,896	9,763	3,905	..	16,178	2,839	2,591	..	39,368	..	1,776
	Q2	28,966	9,822	3,956	..	16,226	2,831	2,591	..	39,475	..	1,782
	Q3	28,968	9,841	3,943	..	16,246	2,879	2,593	..	39,472	..	1,866
	Q4	29,068	9,869	3,964	..	16,344	2,892	2,613	..	39,518	..	1,826
2002	Q1	29,065	9,926	3,978	..	16,500	2,828	2,606	..	39,473	..	1,826
	Q2	29,195	9,924	3,995	..	16,616	2,858	2,598	..	39,484	..	1,827
	Q3	29,204	9,978	4,002	..	16,755	2,864	2,598	..	39,395	..	1,882
	Q4	29,318	10,047	4,010	..	16,879	2,836	2,600	..	39,303	..	1,855
2003	Q1	29,359	10,163	..	..	16,943	2,819	2,611	..	39,241	..	1,857
	Q2	29,380	10,153	..	..	17,014	2,855	2,592	..	39,178	..	1,860
Civilian employment												
2000	Q2	27,294	9,051	3,732	..	14,872	2,725	2,319	23,701	36,155	..	1,671
	Q3	27,350	9,143	3,741	..	14,922	2,721	2,343	23,856	36,266	..	1,738
	Q4	27,336	9,092	3,753	..	15,031	2,734	2,343	23,986	36,397	..	1,710
2001	Q1	27,428	9,114	3,751	..	15,055	2,692	2,351	24,094	36,370	..	1,710
	Q2	27,512	9,152	3,765	..	15,079	2,706	2,359	24,150	36,403	..	1,717
	Q3	27,487	9,188	3,760	..	15,075	2,740	2,355	24,194	36,329	..	1,787
	Q4	27,559	9,199	3,779	..	15,095	2,752	2,372	24,258	36,292	..	1,753
2002	Q1	27,576	9,278	3,786	..	15,212	2,692	2,370	24,266	36,184	..	1,746
	Q2	27,698	9,301	3,799	..	15,348	2,728	2,361	24,290	36,101	..	1,750
	Q3	27,662	9,371	3,806	..	15,481	2,722	2,361	24,299	35,967	..	1,795
	Q4	27,812	9,430	3,815	..	15,604	2,705	2,363	24,333	35,821	..	1,771
2003	Q1	27,859	9,564	..	..	15,689	2,667	2,376	24,269	35,584	..	1,772
	Q2	27,922	9,535	..	..	15,706	2,694	2,355	24,269	35,470	..	1,778
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		15,795	5,554	2,231	2,417	8,990	1,490	1,343	14,198	22,593	2,604	1,077
Female		13,388	4,389	1,766	1,949	7,700	1,330	1,257	12,262	17,759	1,765	770
All		29,183	9,943	3,997	4,367	16,689	2,820	2,600	26,460	40,018	4,369	1,847
Civilian employment												
Male		14,886	5,192	2,105	2,190	8,262	1,424	1,220	13,150	20,262	2,443	1,027
Female		12,773	4,120	1,697	1,668	7,150	1,262	1,143	10,989	16,260	1,506	739
All		27,659	9,311	3,802	3,858	15,412	2,686	2,363	24,139	36,522	3,949	1,765
Civilian employment by sector												
												Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	2.1	5.4	5.4	..	3.9	4.6	7.0	..	3.0	..	10.6
	Industry	29.6	30.4	43.0	..	32.6	34.8	39.8	..	43.8	..	38.4
	Services	68.3	64.2	51.5	..	63.5	60.6	53.2	..	53.2	..	51.0
Female:	Agriculture	0.7	3.0	3.0	..	1.6	1.6	3.6	..	2.1	..	1.6
	Industry	9.6	9.8	9.8	..	11.4	13.1	13.5	..	17.4	..	13.5
	Services	89.7	87.1	87.1	..	87.0	85.3	82.9	..	80.5	..	84.8
All:	Agriculture	1.4	4.3	5.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	5.4	3.7	2.6	15.8	6.9
	Industry	20.8	21.3	29.7	24.7	22.8	24.5	27.0	23.7	32.0	22.5	28.0
	Services	77.7	74.4	64.6	73.0	74.4	72.2	67.6	72.7	65.4	61.8	65.2

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

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries

										Thousands and per cent	
		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^{c,e}	Nether- lands ^b	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- land ^{b,c,e}	United States ^b
		R					R				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
2000	Q2	23,286	67,575	..	..	2,324	5,177	17,804	4,364	4,182	142,589
	Q3	23,421	67,576	..	..	2,329	5,227	17,932	4,347	4,197	142,438
	Q4	23,554	67,928	..	..	2,330	5,220	18,045	4,392	4,220	142,960
2001	Q1	23,589	67,774	..	..	2,335	5,265	17,662	4,415	4,245	143,769
	Q2	23,453	67,500	..	..	2,337	5,256	17,750	4,413	4,251	143,433
	Q3	23,590	67,348	..	..	2,341	5,289	17,859	4,410	4,274	143,663
	Q4	23,637	67,451	..	..	2,357	5,308	17,987	4,418	4,281	144,268
2002	Q1	23,766	67,155	..	..	2,364	5,316	18,169	4,420	4,287	144,234
	Q2	23,788	66,800	..	..	2,364	5,348	18,308	4,413	4,297	144,842
	Q3	23,772	66,878	..	..	2,360	5,378	18,416	4,413	..	145,181
	Q4	23,781	66,730	..	..	2,357	5,354	18,469	4,428	..	145,241
2003	Q1	23,926	66,672	..	..	2,354	5,374	18,649	4,437	..	145,829
	Q2	24,000	66,871	..	..	2,351	5,371	18,793	4,456	..	146,685
Civilian employment											
2000	Q2	20,780	64,414	..	..	2,249	4,973	15,294	4,152	4,075	136,947
	Q3	20,948	64,420	..	..	2,251	5,017	15,478	4,156	4,091	136,680
	Q4	21,172	64,696	..	..	2,249	5,042	15,650	4,209	4,118	137,329
2001	Q1	21,240	64,555	..	..	2,255	5,040	15,782	4,236	4,144	137,752
	Q2	21,216	64,195	..	..	2,255	5,042	15,868	4,235	4,146	137,086
	Q3	21,333	63,912	..	..	2,255	5,066	16,005	4,244	4,166	136,707
	Q4	21,413	63,822	..	..	2,270	5,104	16,123	4,240	4,167	136,218
2002	Q1	21,599	63,595	..	..	2,274	5,077	16,129	4,245	4,166	136,128
	Q2	21,612	63,218	..	..	2,272	5,099	16,235	4,237	4,171	136,355
	Q3	21,615	63,279	..	..	2,270	5,088	16,289	4,243	4,188	136,804
	Q4	21,629	63,123	..	..	2,261	5,041	16,375	4,244	4,162	136,656
2003	Q1	21,769	63,078	..	..	2,257	5,028	16,509	4,236	4,139	137,431
	Q2	21,886	63,282	..	..	2,242	5,030	16,662	4,242	4,135	137,637
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,702	39,558	171.2	4,634	1,245	2,890	11,035	2,297	2,377	77,500
Female		9,383	27,335	119.9	3,617	1,117	2,458	7,306	2,121	1,885	67,363
All		24,085	66,890	291.1	8,250	2,361	5,349	18,340	4,418	4,262	144,863
Civilian employment											
Male		13,376	37,365	168.0	4,503	1,193	2,768	10,147	2,197	2,313	72,903
Female		8,236	25,938	117.3	3,488	1,076	2,308	6,111	2,045	1,859	63,582
All		21,612	63,303	285.3	7,990	2,269	5,077	16,258	4,242	4,172	136,485
Civilian employment by sector											
											Percent
Male:	Agriculture	5.6	4.5	..	..	5.5	11.3	7.0	3.2	5.1	3.5
	Industry	39.5	36.7	..	..	33.4	44.3	41.2	35.0	36.8	31.1
	Services	55.0	58.8	..	..	60.9	44.4	51.8	61.5	63.4	65.4
Female:	Agriculture	4.2	4.9	..	..	1.9	13.7	4.1	1.0	2.9	1.4
	Industry	20.1	19.6	..	..	9.0	21.8	14.5	10.4	11.6	10.7
	Services	75.7	75.5	..	..	88.9	64.6	81.3	88.6	76.4	87.9
All:	Agriculture	5.1	4.7	1.3	3.0	3.8	12.4	5.9	2.1	4.1	2.5
	Industry	32.1	29.7	22.4	20.3	21.9	34.0	31.2	23.1	24.7	21.6
	Services	62.9	65.7	76.3	74.2	74.2	53.5	62.9	74.6	69.6	75.9

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

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C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,479	5.0	948	216	315	21.3	154	1,465	5.2	941	214	310	21.2	151
Changes Over last 3 months	5	0.0	-11	16	0	-0.1	0	9	0.0	-9	17	1	-0.1	1
Percent	0.3		-1.2	8.0	-0.1		-0.1	0.6		-0.9	8.4	0.3		0.3
Over last 12 months	-41	-0.2	-33	0	-8	0.0	-24	-33	-0.1	-29	1	-5	0.1	-21
Percent	-2.7		-3.4	0.0	-2.6		-13.3	-2.2		-3.0	0.5	-1.6		-12.4
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWV	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	1,805	11.5	598	293	914	50.6	558	1,794	11.6	595	292	907	50.6	554
1995	1,588	10.2	561	249	778	49.0	503	1,580	10.3	558	248	773	48.9	500
1996	1,519	9.7	583	250	687	45.2	458	1,508	9.8	580	248	680	45.1	453
1997	1,277	8.2	531	183	563	44.1	374	1,265	8.2	527	181	557	44.0	369
1998	1,066	6.9	508	159	399	37.5	268	1,057	6.9	505	158	394	37.3	264
1999	1,068	6.8	548	161	358	33.5	223	1,059	6.9	545	160	354	33.4	220
2000	972	6.2	517	138	317	32.6	186	965	6.2	515	137	313	32.5	184
2001	846	5.4	455	129	263	31.1	158	839	5.4	452	128	260	30.9	156
2002	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	884	5.5	527	136	221	25.0	113	877	5.6	524	135	218	24.9	112
Changes Over last 3 months	-8	0.0	-17	12	-3	-0.1	-5	-7	0.0	-16	12	-3	-0.1	-5
Percent	-0.9		-3.1	9.8	-1.4		-4.3	-0.8		-3.0	9.9	-1.2		-4.0
Over last 12 months	-23	-0.2	-9	-4	-9	-0.4	-18	-20	-0.2	-8	-4	-8	-0.3	-16
Percent	-2.5		-1.7	-2.9	-4.1		-13.4	-2.2		-1.5	-2.8	-3.5		-12.8
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (Sum)	614	4.6	445	76	93	15.2	46	601	4.7	437	74	89	14.9	44
Jul-Sep	614	4.6	439	75	99	16.1	47	601	4.7	433	73	95	15.8	45
Aug-Oct	620	4.6	438	85	97	15.6	44	607	4.7	431	83	93	15.3	42
Sep-Nov (Aut)	612	4.6	435	84	93	15.2	46	600	4.7	428	82	90	14.9	44
Oct-Dec	621	4.6	443	84	94	15.1	45	608	4.7	436	82	90	14.8	43
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	600	4.5	433	77	90	15.0	42	588	4.6	426	76	86	14.7	40
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	592	4.4	426	77	89	15.0	38	581	4.5	420	75	85	14.7	37
Jan-Mar 2003	592	4.4	420	82	90	15.2	41	582	4.5	415	81	87	15.0	40
Feb-Apr	592	4.4	427	74	91	15.4	39	582	4.5	421	72	88	15.2	38
Mar-May (Spr)	582	4.3	415	76	92	15.7	35	572	4.5	409	74	89	15.5	34
Apr-Jun	579	4.3	412	75	92	15.9	33	571	4.5	408	74	89	15.7	32
May-Jul	599	4.5	423	84	92	15.4	34	590	4.6	418	83	90	15.2	33
Jun-Aug (Sum)	595	4.4	421	80	94	15.9	40	588	4.6	417	79	92	15.7	39
Changes Over last 3 months	12	0.1	6	4	3	0.1	5	16	0.1	8	4	4	0.2	5
Percent	2.1		1.4	5.2	3.0		14.2	2.8		1.9	6.0	4.0		15.4
Over last 12 months	-19	-0.2	-24	4	1	0.7	-6	-13	-0.1	-21	5	3	0.8	-5
Percent	-3.1		-5.4	5.4	1.2		-13.1	-2.2		-4.7	6.6	3.2		-11.3

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		16-17							18-24						
		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All		YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1994	144	19.9	109	19	16	11.1	*	666	16.3	304	129	233	35.0	116
	1995	143	19.3	109	23	11	8.0	*	603	15.4	312	111	179	29.7	91
	1996	163	20.1	125	26	12	7.2	*	554	14.5	304	91	159	28.8	74
	1997	166	19.5	127	23	16	9.9	*	484	13.1	283	79	121	25.1	57
	1998	155	18.6	128	18	*	*	*	432	12.0	281	68	83	19.3	35
	1999	165	20.1	133	23	10	5.8	*	423	11.7	288	71	64	15.2	26
	2000	174	20.9	141	24	10	5.5	*	401	11.0	282	55	65	16.2	28
	2001	146	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	373	10.2	266	52	54	14.5	18
	2002	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	173	21.0	137	24	12	6.9	*	410	10.9	305	48	57	13.9	26
	Changes Over last 3 months	-4	-0.1	-1	0	-2	-1.1	*	8	0.2	-1	2	7	1.6	4
	Percent	-2.2		-1.1	-0.4	-15.8		*	1.9		-0.4	3.5	14.9		15.7
	Over last 12 months	15	1.5	5	6	*	*	*	7	0.1	1	-7	14	3.1	9
	Percent	9.6		3.7	36.2	*	*	*	1.8		0.2	-12.4	31.2		50.0
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	23.7	79	16	*	*	*	238	11.9	172	28	38	15.8	17
	Changes Over last 3 months	-1	-0.1	1	1	*	*	*	-4	-0.2	-5	-1	2	1.1	1
	Percent	-0.6		1.9	5.3	*	*	*	-1.9		-3.0	-3.8	5.7		3.2
	Over last 12 months	9	1.5	5	4	*	*	*	-1	-0.2	5	-11	6	2.4	4
	Percent	10.3		6.8	39.1	*	*	*	-0.4		2.8	-28.1	17.1		32.5
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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	*
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	73	18.2	58	*	*	*	*	172	9.7	132	20	19	11.2	*
	Changes Over last 3 months	-3	-0.2	-3	*	*	*	*	12	0.7	4	3	5	2.5	*
	Percent	-4.2		-4.8	*	*	*	*	7.7		3.2	16.1	38.7		*
	Over last 12 months	6	1.5	0	*	*	*	*	8	0.5	-4	4	8	4.4	*
	Percent	8.7		-0.1	*	*	*	*	5.0		-3.0	27.1	71.8		*

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.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	1,451	8.3	522	237	692	47.7	416	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,316	7.5	481	207	628	47.7	405	404	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
1996	1,243	7.1	490	219	534	42.9	348	378	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,044	5.9	441	160	444	42.5	286	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	897	5.1	449	130	318	35.4	205	288	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	877	5.0	449	133	294	33.6	169	289	4.3	123	35	131	45.3	100
2000	779	4.4	416	117	246	31.6	141	278	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	703	4.0	370	112	221	31.4	137	206	3.0	90	33	83	40.1	55
2002	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	674	3.9	401	106	167	24.8	82	222	3.0	106	37	79	35.6	45
Changes Over last 3 months	7	0.0	-3	13	-2	-0.5	-1	-7	-0.1	-5	2	-4	-0.6	-3
Percent	1.1		-0.8	13.5	-1.1		-0.9	-2.9		-4.5	5.4	-4.4		-5.5
Over last 12 months	-40	-0.2	-30	-1	-9	0.1	-17	-24	-0.4	-9	2	-17	-3.3	-15
Percent	-5.6		-6.9	-1.2	-5.1		-17.5	-9.8		-7.9	4.9	-17.5		-25.4
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	939	9.7	280	147	513	54.6	322	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	831	8.6	241	128	461	55.5	311	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	786	8.1	259	129	398	50.7	279	282	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	649	6.8	229	91	329	50.7	220	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	524	5.5	221	80	223	42.6	155	203	5.5	66	21	116	57.0	86
1999	517	5.4	230	79	207	40.1	124	203	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	446	4.7	206	65	175	39.3	106	193	5.0	75	28	89	46.2	59
2001	394	4.2	179	63	152	38.5	101	146	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	45
2002	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	393	4.2	208	66	119	30.3	61	153	3.7	69	26	58	38.1	35
Changes Over last 3 months	1	0.0	-11	10	2	0.4	-1	-3	-0.1	-2	2	-4	-1.6	-4
Percent	0.2		-5.1	18.5	1.4		-1.9	-2.2		-2.5	9.2	-6.2		-10.7
Over last 12 months	-20	-0.2	-19	0	-2	1.1	-10	-11	-0.4	0	3	-13	-5.6	-12
Percent	-4.9		-8.2	-0.2	-1.3		-14.1	-6.5		-0.1	11.6	-18.6		-26.2
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	511	6.6	242	90	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	486	6.2	239	79	167	34.4	93	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	457	5.8	231	91	135	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	395	5.0	212	68	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	373	4.7	228	50	95	25.4	50	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
1999	360	4.5	218	54	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	85	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	309	3.8	191	49	69	22.3	36	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
2002	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	281	3.5	193	40	48	17.1	21	69	2.1	37	11	21	30.0	10
Changes Over last 3 months	7	0.1	8	2	-3	-1.7	0	-3	-0.1	-3	0	0	1.6	*
Percent	2.4		4.2	6.2	-6.6		2.4	-4.5		-7.9	-2.3	1.0		*
Over last 12 months	-20	-0.2	-11	-1	-7	-1.3	-7	-13	-0.5	-9	-1	-3	0.7	-3
Percent	-6.5		-5.4	-2.9	-13.3		-26.0	-16.2		-19.5	-7.7	-14.3		-22.9

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994		9.8	9.9	19.9	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3
1995		8.8	9.0	19.3	15.4	8.9	6.5	7.4	2.3
1996		8.3	8.4	20.1	14.5	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6
1997		7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
1998		6.2	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
1999		6.1	6.2	20.1	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4
2000		5.7	5.8	20.9	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.0
2001		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
2002		5.2	5.3	20.1	10.4	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.0	5.2	21.0	10.9	4.9	3.3	3.2	1.4
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.5	5.6	23.7	11.9	5.0	3.7	3.8	1.9
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	1.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		4.4	4.6	18.2	9.7	4.7	2.8	2.4	1.1
Changes Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.6
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1

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.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All										
Summer 2002	5.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.8	5.1	7.9
Autumn 2002	5.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.9	5.4	8.0
Winter 2002/2003	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.1	3.2	5.3	6.0	7.5
Spring 2003	4.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	5.0	6.3	7.5
Summer 2003	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	5.6	5.0	8.0
Male										
Summer 2002	5.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.2	7.6	4.6	9.9
Autumn 2002	5.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	4.6	3.4	6.5	7.8	5.1	9.4
Winter 2002/2003	5.7	2.3	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.1	5.3	7.5	5.7	9.1
Spring 2003	5.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	6.8	6.0	9.2
Summer 2003	5.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.6	3.4	3.7	8.2	4.9	9.4
Female										
Summer 2002	4.8	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.9	7.9	5.6
Autumn 2002	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	6.3
Winter 2002/2003	4.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.3	2.8	4.3	7.6	5.5
Spring 2003	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.6	*	2.8	4.2	8.2	5.5
Summer 2003	4.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	5.8	6.1

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

- a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.
b Includes those who did not state their previous occupation.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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

These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent													
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^{d,f}	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	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	Aug	7.7	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.9	8.7	
	Sep	7.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	4.6	9.1	8.9	8.7	
	Oct	7.8	6.6	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.8	
	Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.6	7.5	4.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	
2003	Dec	7.9	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.7	7.5	4.8	9.0	9.1	8.9	
	Jan	7.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.4	7.7	7.4	4.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	
	Feb	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	4.2	7.8	7.4	5.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	
	Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	5.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	
	Apr	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.5	5.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	
	May	8.0	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.3	7.9	7.8	5.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	
	Jun	8.0	6.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	8.0	7.7	5.3	9.1	9.3	9.4	
	Jul	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.2	4.5	8.0	7.8	5.3	9.1	9.4	9.4	
	Aug	8.0	6.7	..	5.8	4.5	8.0	8.0	..	9.0	9.4	9.4	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^c													
2002		Sep	945	620	241	492	1,290	149	237	2,279	..
		Oct	942	597	235	499	1,279	150	236	2,279	..
		Nov	939	614	230	508	1,271	152	235	2,293	..
		Dec	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	236	2,309	..
2003		Jan	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	237	2,322	..
		Feb	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	238	2,341	..
		Mar	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	239	2,364	..
		Apr	941	623	232	534	1,281	162	240	2,369	..
		May	950	613	241	536	1,335	168	240	2,378	..
		Jun	948	620	247	545	1,309	173	238	2,404	..
		Jul	938	627	249	549	1,322	168	236	2,399	..
		Aug	932	587	248	540	1,366	..	233	2,410	..
		Sep	930
Rate (%): latest month		3.1	5.8	7.3	12.4	8.0	6.0	9.0	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		Sep	936	629	200	523	1,177	138	207	2,324	3,942
		Oct	907	570	214	519	1,163	138	218	2,344	3,930
		Nov	906	577	237	509	1,197	137	210	2,366	4,026
		Dec	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003		Jan	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
		Feb	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,424	4,706
		Mar	992	657	253	510	1,319	173	257	2,363	4,608
		Apr	966	630	231	509	1,341	164	272	2,291	4,495
		May	958	621	215	501	1,379	157	306	2,243	4,342
		Jun	939	602	201	507	1,245	157	264	2,236	4,257
		Jul	946	568	200	569	1,375	164	213	2,295	4,352
		Aug	949	..	205	580	1,437	..	202	2,424	4,314
		Sep	922
Rate (%): latest month		3.0	5.6	5.9	13.3	8.2	5.8	7.7	..	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 July for Netherlands, and August for Germany. For Australia, the unadjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to August.												

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

Thousands and per cent													
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a													
1992		7.8	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	Aug	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.5	2.9	2.8	3.8	5.1	11.4	4.7	..	5.8
	Sep	9.9	4.4	8.9	5.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	5.4	11.5	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
2003	Dec	9.6	4.4	9.0	5.5	3.2	3.2	4.1	6.1	11.5	5.1	3.5	5.9
	Jan	9.4	4.5	9.0	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	6.2	11.4	5.2	..	5.8
	Mar	9.4	4.5	8.8	5.4	3.4	3.8	4.3	6.3	11.5	5.3	3.7	5.8
	Apr	9.2	4.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	6.4	11.4	5.4	..	6.0
	May	9.2	4.6	8.6	5.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.5	11.4	5.4	..	6.2
	Jun	9.2	4.7	8.6	5.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	6.6	11.4	5.4	3.9	6.4
	Jul	..	4.7	8.5	5.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	6.9	11.4	5.5	..	6.2
Aug	..	4.7	..	5.1	3.8	..	..	7.0	11.4	5.5	..	6.1	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
2002	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	2,155	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	2,108	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	2,092	3,520	7.8	..	92	..	1,651	149	155	9,062
	Aug	..	178	..	3,390	7.7	..	96	..	1,648	162	158	8,905
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.8	8.7	5.1	..	3.5	..	..	..	4.9	3.9	6.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,653	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,692
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,801
2001		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	170	75	345	1,621	134	101	8,378
2002	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	1,999	3,420	7.3	254	98	419	1,573	194	142	9,319
	Aug	..	186	..	3,330	7.2	..	102	421	1,569	180	144	8,830
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	8.3	5.0	..	3.4	..	..	..	5.4	3.6	6.0

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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,383	28,413	822	3,760	6,559	10,828	6,445	970
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-4	-22	-12	8	-26	-6	15	18
	Percent	0.0	-0.1	-1.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	1.9
	Over last 12 months	192	119	13	18	-179	80	186	73
	Percent	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.5	-2.7	0.7	3.0	8.2
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	15,694	15,419	368	2,214	4,234	5,415	3,188	275
	1995	15,647	15,350	376	2,113	4,215	5,457	3,189	297
	1996	15,630	15,353	419	2,047	4,163	5,480	3,243	277
	1997	15,614	15,335	421	1,979	4,133	5,451	3,351	280
	1998	15,545	15,264	415	1,909	4,071	5,434	3,434	281
	1999	15,658	15,362	418	1,911	3,973	5,521	3,540	296
	2000	15,745	15,451	420	1,938	3,899	5,600	3,593	294
	2001	15,712	15,438	414	1,942	3,788	5,629	3,666	273
	2002	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,942	15,596	421	1,997	3,548	5,805	3,825	346
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-4	-4	0	0	-22	22	-4	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	142	98	14	18	-98	59	105	45
	Percent	0.9	0.6	3.4	0.9	-2.7	1.0	2.8	14.9
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,441	12,817	401	1,763	3,011	5,022	2,620	624
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0	-18	-13	8	-4	-27	18	18
	Percent	0.0	-0.1	-3.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	3.1
	Over last 12 months	49	21	0	0	-81	21	81	28
	Percent	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-2.6	0.4	3.2	4.7

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.0	78.6	54.0	74.0	83.4	84.7	72.3	9.2
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	0.5	-1.3	-0.3	-0.3	1.5	0.6
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	70.9	84.0	54.2	78.7	92.5	92.1	74.6	8.9
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.2	1.5	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	1.4	1.1
Female	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.8	71.4	56.5	71.2	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
	1997	54.2	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3
	1998	54.2	72.0	59.4	70.4	73.8	77.1	64.3	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.5	58.3	70.3	75.1	77.5	64.9	8.2
	2000	55.2	72.9	59.5	70.6	75.3	77.7	65.9	8.5
	2001	55.2	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
	2002	55.6	73.0	54.8	70.8	75.1	78.1	67.1	9.3
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.5	72.8	53.9	69.4	74.8	77.4	69.1	9.4
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3	-0.6	1.7	0.4

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								
								Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	Available	Not available	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	16,846	7,518	5,268	2,250	2,023	919	1,105	137	498	790	228	371	227	99	127	
1995	16,958	7,620	5,357	2,263	2,026	919	1,108	108	518	770	237	393	237	119	117	
1996	16,961	7,580	5,284	2,296	2,113	888	1,225	103	572	774	259	407	182	85	98	
1997	16,957	7,588	5,217	2,370	2,166	775	1,390	88	681	743	264	389	205	91	114	
1998	17,112	7,675	5,305	2,370	2,153	726	1,427	70	737	739	245	362	217	92	125	
1999	16,982	7,560	5,261	2,299	2,087	679	1,408	67	737	675	238	370	211	90	121	
2000	16,948	7,502	5,205	2,296	2,108	663	1,445	62	755	651	237	403	188	78	110	
2001	17,184	7,675	5,497	2,179	1,985	614	1,370	33	717	632	248	354	194	72	122	
2002	17,199	7,707	5,464	2,244	2,061	630	1,432	33	751	632	255	390	182	74	108	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (Sum)	17,255	7,730	5,500	2,231	2,027	627	1,400	36	699	638	261	392	204	84	120	
Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	5,495	2,249	2,053	628	1,426	39	714	655	256	389	196	81	115	
Aug-Oct	17,194	7,676	5,376	2,300	2,110	649	1,461	38	745	668	255	404	190	87	103	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,210	7,682	5,375	2,307	2,115	621	1,494	38	767	644	270	397	192	82	110	
Oct-Dec	17,204	7,667	5,417	2,250	2,050	606	1,444	38	748	623	270	371	201	91	110	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,267	7,733	5,495	2,238	2,036	584	1,452	35	752	625	263	359	202	84	118	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	17,255	7,722	5,532	2,190	1,999	571	1,427	30	737	609	264	358	192	83	109	
Jan-Mar 2003	17,221	7,687	5,532	2,155	1,955	569	1,386	32	709	596	253	366	200	85	115	
Feb-Apr	17,238	7,712	5,591	2,122	1,924	573	1,351	36	692	567	256	373	198	84	114	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,231	7,699	5,576	2,123	1,926	581	1,345	35	692	577	246	377	196	81	116	
Apr-Jun	17,256	7,712	5,566	2,146	1,957	596	1,362	39	705	572	256	385	188	80	108	
May-Jul	17,234	7,690	5,549	2,141	1,949	598	1,350	37	685	590	254	382	193	85	107	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,292	7,758	5,616	2,142	1,946	596	1,350	40	681	585	258	383	196	92	105	
Changes Over last 3 months	61	59	39	20	19	15	5	6	-12	8	12	6	0	11	-11	
Per cent	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.3	15.9	-1.7	1.4	4.9	1.5	0.1	13.7	-9.4	
Over last 12 months	37	27	116	-89	-81	-31	-50	4	-18	-54	-4	-9	-8	8	-16	
Per cent	0.2	0.4	2.1	-4.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.6	10.2	-2.6	-8.4	-1.4	-2.4	-3.7	9.7	-13.0	
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFs	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	5,926	2,614	1,780	834	724	320	404	82	319	49	119	155	110	56	53	
1995	6,013	2,697	1,866	831	723	315	408	63	321	50	126	163	108	57	51	
1996	6,088	2,724	1,843	881	798	333	465	59	354	68	138	179	84	40	44	
1997	6,161	2,773	1,854	919	826	266	560	50	409	68	134	164	94	52	42	
1998	6,286	2,873	1,912	962	856	271	585	43	459	73	127	154	105	54	52	
1999	6,255	2,833	1,912	921	831	266	565	39	449	70	119	155	90	43	46	
2000	6,273	2,820	1,899	921	843	256	586	33	455	63	113	179	78	40	38	
2001	6,459	2,942	2,035	907	815	249	566	22	435	65	124	169	92	41	51	
2002	6,526	2,989	2,045	944	862	267	596	20	457	65	132	188	82	36	46	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (Sum)	6,558	3,007	2,079	927	835	258	577	22	421	63	138	190	93	39	53	
Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	2,079	932	843	257	586	23	433	65	133	190	89	37	53	
Aug-Oct	6,503	2,959	2,009	950	866	269	598	24	451	66	134	192	84	37	47	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,509	2,958	1,991	967	884	263	621	25	466	66	143	184	83	37	46	
Oct-Dec	6,495	2,941	1,995	946	858	256	602	24	453	65	144	171	88	42	46	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,541	2,982	2,044	938	849	250	599	23	453	67	133	173	89	40	49	
Dec2002-Feb2003(Win)	6,534	2,982	2,066	916	832	237	595	18	450	67	124	172	85	38	46	
Jan-Mar 2003	6,523	2,976	2,078	898	811	238	574	19	441	66	116	170	87	38	49	
Feb-Apr	6,517	2,975	2,086	889	800	239	561	20	426	61	119	173	89	38	51	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,502	2,959	2,072	887	795	236	559	20	419	65	122	170	91	40	51	
Apr-Jun	6,498	2,945	2,037	908	820	246	574	21	423	67	131	179	88	41	48	
May-Jul	6,496	2,940	2,030	910	816	244	572	20	418	69	136	174	94	45	49	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,536	2,981	2,076	905	811	247	564	24	409	70	135	173	94	46	48	
Changes Over last 3 months	34	22	4	18	15	11	5	3	-10	6	14	3	3	6	-3	
Per cent	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.1	1.9	4.6	0.8	15.9	-2.5	9.1	11.2	1.7	3.1	14.7	-6.1	
Over last 12 months	-22	-26	-3	-23	-24	-11	-13	1	-13	7	-3	-17	1	7	-6	
Per cent	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-2.4	-2.9	-4.1	-2.3	5.7	-3.0	11.2	-2.1	-8.8	1.5	17.6	-10.4	
Female	MGSJ	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFt	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1994	10,920	4,904	3,488	1,416	1,299	599	701	55	179	742	109	215	117	43	74	
1995	10,945	4,924	3,492	1,432	1,303	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	128	62	67	
1996	10,873	4,855	3,441	1,414	1,316	556	760	44	218	706	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,796	4,815	3,364	1,451	1,340	509	831	38	272	675	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,825	4,802	3,393	1,408	1,297	455	842	27	278	666	118	208	111	39	73	
1999	10,727	4,727	3,349	1,378	1,256	413	843	28	288	605	119	216	122	47	75	
2000	10,675	4,682	3,307	1,375	1,265	406	859	29	300	588	124	224	110	38	72	
2001	10,725	4,733	3,461	1,272	1,170	365	805	12	282	567	124	185	102	31	71	
2002	10,673	4,718	3,418	1,300	1,199	363	836	13	293	568	123	202	100	38	62	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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	3,368	1,350	1,244	381	863	14	294	602	121	212	106	50	56	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,701	4,724	3,384	1,340	1,231	358	872	13	302	577	127	212	109	46	64	
Oct-Dec	10,710	4,726	3,422	1,304	1,192	350	842	14	294	558	126	200	112	49	64	
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	10,727	4,751	3,451	1,300	1,187	334	853	12								

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	YCAV	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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,292	7,758	700	1,318	1,304	1,962	2,474	9,534
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	61	59	15	20	-21	41	4	2
	Percent	0.4	0.8	2.2	1.5	-1.6	2.1	0.1	0.0
	Over last 12 months	37	27	-3	91	-10	63	-113	10
	Percent	0.2	0.4	-0.4	7.4	-0.8	3.3	-4.4	0.1
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,536	2,981	357	541	287	495	1,301	3,555
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	34	22	1	14	-2	-6	15	12
	Percent	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	-0.7	-1.1	1.2	0.4
	Over last 12 months	-22	-26	-10	37	1	4	-58	4
	Percent	-0.3	-0.9	-2.7	7.3	0.4	0.8	-4.3	0.1
Female		MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCAV	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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,756	4,777	343	777	1,017	1,467	1,173	5,979
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	27	37	14	6	-19	47	-11	-10
	Percent	0.2	0.8	4.3	0.8	-1.8	3.3	-1.0	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	59	53	7	55	-12	58	-55	6
	Percent	0.6	1.1	2.0	7.5	-1.1	4.1	-4.4	0.1

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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.0	21.4	46.0	26.0	16.6	15.3	27.7	90.8
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	-1.5	-0.6
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 Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29.1	16.0	45.8	21.3	7.5	7.9	25.4	91.1
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	-1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.4	-1.1
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.8	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.8	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.8	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	2002	44.4	27.0	45.2	29.2	24.9	21.9	32.9	90.7
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 2002 (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
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.5	27.2	46.1	30.6	25.2	22.6	30.9	90.6
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.4	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	-1.7	-0.4

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

June to August 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	822	353	469	650	258	391	173	95	78	700	109	591
	18-24	3,760	3,142	618	3,350	2,808	541	410	334	76	1,318	556	761
	All under 25	4,582	3,495	1,087	3,999	3,066	933	583	429	153	2,017	665	1,352
Male	16-17	421	213	208	321	153	168	100	61	39	357	54	303
	18-24	1,997	1,723	274	1,759	1,525	233	238	199	40	541	148	392
	All under 25	2,418	1,936	482	2,080	1,679	401	338	259	79	898	202	695
Female	16-17	401	140	261	328	105	223	73	34	38	343	55	288
	18-24	1,763	1,419	344	1,591	1,283	308	172	136	36	777	408	369
	All under 25	2,164	1,559	605	1,919	1,387	532	244	170	74	1,120	463	657
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	54.0	76.4	44.3	42.7	55.8	36.9	21.0	26.9	16.6	46.0	23.6	55.7
	18-24	74.0	85.0	44.8	66.0	75.9	39.3	10.9	10.6	12.3	26.0	15.0	55.2
	All under 25	69.4	84.0	44.6	60.6	73.7	38.3	12.7	12.3	14.1	30.6	16.0	55.4
Male	16-17	54.2	79.8	40.7	41.3	57.4	32.9	23.7	28.5	18.9	45.8	20.2	59.3
	18-24	78.7	92.1	41.1	69.3	81.5	35.0	11.9	11.5	14.5	21.3	7.9	58.9
	All under 25	72.9	90.5	41.0	62.7	78.5	34.1	14.0	13.4	16.4	27.1	9.5	59.0
Female	16-17	53.9	71.9	47.5	44.1	53.7	40.7	18.2	24.6	14.7	46.1	28.1	52.5
	18-24	69.4	77.7	48.2	62.7	70.2	43.3	9.7	9.6	10.5	30.6	22.3	51.8
	All under 25	65.9	77.1	47.9	58.5	68.6	42.2	11.3	10.9	12.3	34.1	22.9	52.1
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-12	14	-26	-9	15	-24	-4	0	-3	15	15	0
	18-24	8	19	-11	0	16	-17	8	2	5	20	23	-3
	All under 25	-5	32	-37	-9	32	-41	4	2	2	35	38	-3
Male	16-17	0	6	-6	1	7	-6	-1	0	-1	1	5	-4
	18-24	0	12	-12	4	20	-15	-4	-6	2	14	22	-8
	All under 25	0	18	-18	5	26	-21	-5	-6	1	15	26	-12
Female	16-17	-13	7	-20	-9	9	-18	-3	-1	-2	14	10	4
	18-24	8	7	1	-5	-3	-1	12	8	4	6	1	5
	All under 25	-5	14	-19	-14	5	-19	9	8	2	20	11	9
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.4
	18-24	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
	All under 25	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
Male	16-17	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4
	18-24	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.6
	All under 25	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.5
Female	16-17	-1.8	-2.9	-2.2	-1.4	-0.5	-2.0	-0.2	-2.0	0.2	1.8	2.9	2.2
	18-24	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	All under 25	-0.5	-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1

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
2000=100		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995	} Annual averages	80.4				85.2			
1996		83.3				87.8			
1997		86.8				89.7			
1998		91.3				92.6			
1999		95.7				96.4			
2000		100.0				100.0			
2001		104.4				105.1			
2002		108.1				109.6			
2001	Aug	102.8	104.8	4.5	4.9	106.9	106.0	5.9	5.6
	Sep	102.6	105.0	4.2	4.6	106.1	106.0	5.6	5.7
	Oct	103.0	105.1	3.8	4.2	106.0	106.4	5.6	5.7
	Nov	103.4	105.2	3.3	3.8	105.9	106.4	4.9	5.4
	Dec	107.8	105.8	2.3	3.1	107.7	106.8	5.0	5.2
2002	Jan	106.4	106.3	3.0	2.9	106.2	107.0	4.7	4.9
	Feb	110.8	106.9	3.1	2.8	106.1	107.2	4.5	4.7
	Mar	111.6	106.7	2.9	3.0	106.5	107.9	4.4	4.5
	Apr	107.2	108.0	3.9	3.3	108.8	108.3	3.5	4.1
	May	106.5	107.9	3.8	3.5	109.1	108.7	3.5	3.8
	Jun	107.8	108.2	3.7	3.8	109.8	109.0	3.5	3.5
	Jul	107.6	108.4	3.8	3.8	110.3	109.7	3.9	3.6
	Aug	106.3	108.6	3.5	3.7	109.5	109.2	3.0	3.5
	Sep	106.3	108.8	3.7	3.7	110.0	110.1	3.9	3.6
	Oct	107.3	109.1	3.8	3.7	112.2	110.9	4.2	3.7
	Nov	108.1	109.5	4.1	3.8	113.3	111.6	4.9	4.3
	Dec	111.3	109.4	3.4	3.8	113.2	112.1	5.0	4.7
2003	Jan	109.9	109.8	3.3	3.6	111.6	112.4	5.1	5.0
	Feb	113.8	109.9	2.9	3.2	111.6	112.8	5.2	5.1
	Mar	116.8	111.4	4.4	3.5	112.2	113.4	5.1	5.1
	Apr	110.0	110.8	2.6	3.3	114.6	113.9	5.1	5.1
	May	110.0	111.3	3.1	3.4	114.5	113.7	4.6	4.9
	Jun	111.2	111.6	3.2	3.0	115.7	114.8	5.4	5.1
	Jul R	111.8	112.3	3.6	3.3	116.7	115.5	5.3	5.1
	Aug P	110.2	112.3	3.5	3.4	117.3	115.8	6.1	5.6
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				
2000=100									
LNKX					LNKY				
LNKZ					LNND				
JJGF					JJGH				
JJGI					JJGJ				
1995	} Annual averages	79.3			78.6				
1996		82.2			81.4				
1997		86.2			85.5				
1998		90.9			90.6				
1999		95.5			95.4				
2000		100.0			100.0				
2001		104.2			104.1				
2002		107.8			107.6				
2001	Aug	101.8		4.3	101.1		4.0	4.6	
		101.8	104.8	4.0	100.8	104.5	3.8	4.2	
	Oct	102.4	104.9	3.5	101.5	104.7	3.2	3.6	
2002	Nov	102.8	105.0	3.0	101.9	104.7	2.7	3.2	
		107.8	105.6	1.8	107.9	105.3	1.3	2.4	
	Jan	106.5	106.1	2.6	107.2	106.0	2.4	2.1	
2002	Feb	112.0	106.7	2.9	114.5	107.0	2.9	2.2	
		112.8	106.4	2.6	113.3	105.9	2.0	2.4	
	Apr	106.9	108.1	4.0	106.3	108.1	4.1	3.0	
2002	May	106.0	107.8	3.8	105.4	107.7	4.0	3.4	
		107.3	108.0	3.8	107.0	108.0	3.9	4.0	
	Jul	107.0	108.2	3.8	106.3	108.0	3.9	3.9	
2002	Aug	105.5	108.4	3.6	104.8	108.2	3.6	3.8	
		105.5	108.5	3.6	104.5	108.3	3.6	3.7	
	Oct	106.2	108.8	3.7	105.3	108.5	3.6	3.6	
2002	Nov	106.9	109.1	3.9	106.0	108.8	3.9	3.7	
		110.9	108.7	3.0	110.2	107.8	2.4	3.3	
	Dec								
2003	Jan	109.5	109.2	2.9	109.6	108.6	2.4	2.9	
		114.3	109.3	2.4	115.9	108.7	1.6	2.2	
	Feb	117.9	110.8	4.2	117.5	109.8	3.7	2.6	
2003	Apr	109.0	110.2	2.0	108.2	110.0	1.7	2.3	
		109.0	110.7	2.8	108.5	110.7	2.8	2.7	
	May	110.2	110.9	2.6	109.8	110.8	2.6	2.4	
2003	Jul R	110.7	111.7	3.2	110.3	111.6	3.4	2.9	
		Aug P	108.5	111.4	2.8	108.1	111.5	3.0	3.0
Sampling variability ^b					± 2.0 B				
					± 1.5 A				
					± 1.6 A				
					± 2.2 B				

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

b See footnote b, 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)									
2000=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		LNNG
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
			LNMW	LNNF			LMNV		
1995)	81.3				80.8				
1996)	84.9				84.3				
1997) Annual	88.3				87.8				
1998) averages	92.2				91.8				
1999)	95.8				95.6				
2000)	100.0				100.0				
2001)	104.2				104.2				
2002)	107.8				107.9				
2001 Aug	102.8	104.6	4.5	4.6	102.9	104.8	4.6	4.7	
2001 Sep	103.2	105.0	4.1	4.4	103.4	105.2	4.2	4.5	
2001 Oct	103.8	105.1	3.8	4.2	104.1	105.2	3.9	4.3	
2001 Nov	104.2	105.0	2.8	3.6	104.5	105.2	2.9	3.7	
2001 Dec	107.1	105.2	2.6	3.1	107.3	105.4	2.6	3.1	
2002 Jan	105.0	105.8	3.1	2.8	105.1	105.9	3.1	2.9	
2002 Feb	106.2	106.0	2.2	2.6	106.3	106.0	2.6	2.8	
2002 Mar	110.9	106.5	3.1	2.8	110.5	106.4	2.8	2.8	
2002 Apr	107.7	107.2	3.3	2.9	107.8	107.4	3.4	2.9	
2002 May	107.1	107.6	3.5	3.3	107.2	107.7	3.4	3.2	
2002 Jun	107.6	108.0	3.7	3.5	107.3	108.1	3.7	3.5	
2002 Jul	108.2	108.2	3.7	3.6	108.4	108.3	3.7	3.6	
2002 Aug	106.7	108.6	3.8	3.8	106.8	108.7	3.8	3.7	
2002 Sep	106.8	108.8	3.6	3.7	106.8	108.8	3.4	3.6	
2002 Oct	107.8	109.2	3.9	3.8	108.1	109.3	3.9	3.7	
2002 Nov	108.6	109.4	4.2	3.9	108.8	109.5	4.1	3.8	
2002 Dec	111.7	109.8	4.3	4.1	112.0	109.9	4.3	4.1	
2003 Jan	108.9	109.8	3.7	4.1	109.1	109.9	3.8	4.0	
2003 Feb	110.7	110.6	4.3	4.1	111.0	110.7	4.4	4.1	
2003 Mar	118.2	113.1	6.2	4.8	117.9	113.3	6.5	4.9	
2003 Apr	110.7	110.2	2.8	4.5	110.5	110.2	2.6	4.5	
2003 May	110.4	111.0	3.2	4.1	110.5	111.1	3.2	4.1	
2003 Jun	110.9	111.3	3.0	3.0	110.4	111.3	3.0	2.9	
2003 Jul R	111.6	111.5	3.1	3.1	111.8	111.7	3.2	3.1	
2003 Aug P	109.7	111.7	2.8	3.0	109.8	111.8	2.8	3.0	
Sampling variability ^b			± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 1.7 A	± 1.6 A	

SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)				
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
2000=100		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	
1995	} Annual averages	80.3				
1996		83.0				
1997		86.6				
1998		91.1				
1999		95.7				
2000		100.0				
2001	}	104.4				
2002		108.1				
2001	Aug	102.6	104.8	4.4	4.9	
	Sep	102.2	104.9	4.2	4.5	
2002	Oct	102.6	105.0	3.6	4.1	
	Nov	102.9	105.1	3.2	3.7	
	Dec	107.9	105.7	2.2	3.0	
	Jan	106.9	106.3	2.9	2.7	
2002	Feb	112.3	107.1	3.2	2.8	
	Mar	111.5	106.6	2.6	2.9	
2003	Apr	107.0	108.0	4.0	3.3	
	May	106.3	107.9	3.9	3.5	
2003	Jun	107.7	108.2	3.8	3.9	
	Jul	107.3	108.3	3.9	3.9	
	Aug	106.0	108.5	3.5	3.7	
	Sep	105.9	108.8	3.7	3.7	
2003	Oct	107.0	109.0	3.8	3.7	
	Nov	107.8	109.5	4.2	3.9	
	Dec	111.0	108.9	3.1	3.7	
	Jan	110.1	109.6	3.1	3.4	
2003	Feb	114.9	109.8	2.5	2.9	
	Mar	116.3	110.9	4.1	3.2	
2003	Apr	109.9	110.9	2.6	3.1	
	May	110.0	111.5	3.3	3.3	
2003	Jun	111.3	111.8	3.3	3.1	
	Jul R	111.9	112.5	3.9	3.5	
2003	Aug P	110.4	112.6	3.9	3.7	
	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 manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
2000=100		(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 averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2001)	106.0	102.9	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.2	104.9	104.9	102.5	106.3
	2002)	112.7	106.8	108.5	108.2	108.3	106.6	109.1	109.4	103.3	110.5
2000	Aug	97.5	99.6	99.0	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.1
	Sep	107.3	100.0	99.8	101.6	99.9	99.8	100.4	101.7	99.2	100.1
	Oct	103.6	101.1	99.3	101.8	100.6	101.9	101.4	101.5	99.1	101.6
	Nov	102.0	102.4	101.0	103.2	101.2	102.2	102.1	102.2	100.5	102.8
	Dec	100.4	100.3	102.1	102.0	102.6	100.6	102.4	102.3	102.0	102.8
2001	Jan	100.4	100.5	101.1	102.5	103.3	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.5	103.8
	Feb	96.9	102.0	101.6	103.5	102.9	101.5	103.3	102.4	101.3	103.6
	Mar	103.0	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.7	102.5	103.9	102.8	100.1	105.1
	Apr	103.7	102.2	104.4	102.9	103.6	104.3	104.9	104.5	101.7	105.0
	May	107.8	103.0	105.0	104.3	103.4	105.1	104.8	104.8	101.8	105.8
	Jun	102.9	103.0	105.1	103.9	105.3	105.8	105.2	105.1	102.2	107.4
	Jul	104.1	104.0	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.6	105.6	105.2	103.0	107.8
	Aug	109.6	102.2	104.6	103.9	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.3	105.1
	Sep	114.3	102.5	104.3	104.9	104.9	104.6	105.3	106.2	102.3	107.2
	Oct	110.3	105.2	104.3	106.4	104.9	105.8	105.3	106.7	102.6	108.2
	Nov	109.8	103.6	105.4	105.7	105.6	104.8	105.8	107.3	103.1	108.7
	Dec	109.6	104.6	106.8	104.6	105.8	103.5	106.7	106.8	105.5	107.8
2002	Jan	107.7	104.2	105.8	104.9	105.8	104.6	106.5	106.7	101.8	107.9
	Feb	108.0	104.3	105.3	105.2	105.5	104.7	107.1	107.1	103.4	109.7
	Mar	113.3	103.6	107.2	106.1	106.0	104.8	107.8	107.3	102.1	109.8
	Apr	110.5	106.3	107.7	108.0	108.3	107.6	108.5	109.1	103.0	110.3
	May	109.4	106.4	108.3	106.8	108.6	106.5	109.0	110.2	101.5	110.5
	Jun	110.6	107.8	109.3	108.0	108.7	106.7	109.9	109.6	103.3	111.4
	Jul	110.2	106.9	107.8	111.0	109.6	107.7	110.3	109.8	104.0	111.8
	Aug	114.8	107.7	109.1	107.8	108.3	105.8	109.4	109.3	103.7	109.4
	Sep	119.5	108.2	109.0	109.3	109.6	107.1	109.1	110.3	104.9	110.9
	Oct	113.9	106.8	109.6	110.7	109.2	108.0	110.1	111.1	104.3	111.2
	Nov	115.9	107.2	110.4	109.6	108.5	108.0	110.5	111.5	104.5	111.9
	Dec	118.8	111.9	112.2	110.6	111.0	108.0	111.2	111.2	103.6	111.7
2003	Jan	114.9	111.0	110.2	110.2	108.9	108.1	110.6	110.3	103.3	111.3
	Feb	118.2	108.6	110.3	109.3	109.4	109.8	111.0	111.1	103.7	112.3
	Mar	119.9	112.1	110.6	111.2	110.7	109.0	112.2	111.0	106.2	113.4
	Apr	116.3	110.5	113.8	111.4	111.3	109.3	112.7	110.9	104.9	112.3
	May	115.7	112.3	113.5	111.2	111.3	111.2	113.1	111.6	107.0	111.9
	Jun	116.7	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.8	110.8	113.2	112.3	105.4	114.0
	Jul R	117.1	114.3	112.0	116.0	112.5	111.4	113.3	112.5	107.3	113.6
	Aug P	118.2	114.8	112.6	113.3	113.1	109.8	112.0	112.4	108.5	110.8
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	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	5.5	3.4	2.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3
	Jul R	6.3	6.9	3.8	4.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.6
	Aug P	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.1	4.4	3.8	2.4	2.8	4.5	1.3
Sampling variability ^b		± 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 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)	2000=100	
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS		
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000)	Annual averages
103.1	102.9	104.5	104.7	105.5	106.0	104.7	105.3	106.2	102.3	2001)	
105.4	106.7	111.2	108.2	108.4	110.7	109.0	109.5	112.9	105.3	2002)	
99.8	100.5	102.5	100.2	100.0	100.2	99.3	102.9	100.3	101.4	2000	Aug
100.8	101.7	100.3	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.3	100.2	99.6		Sep
101.2	99.6	101.1	101.5	101.3	101.1	100.7	101.2	100.6	99.5		Oct
101.2	99.0	100.3	101.4	102.0	102.1	102.9	100.9	101.3	99.5		Nov
101.4	99.6	103.0	102.4	103.0	103.1	102.1	101.3	102.4	101.4		Dec
101.3	101.4	99.8	102.5	103.4	104.4	102.3	100.6	103.4	101.0	2001	Jan
101.5	100.2	100.8	102.8	104.0	104.6	103.0	100.8	102.7	101.6		Feb
102.2	100.7	101.5	104.7	105.3	104.6	102.6	101.4	102.9	100.5		Mar
103.0	102.9	103.8	104.7	105.7	105.5	103.8	105.0	106.1	99.6		Apr
102.6	103.7	103.7	105.4	106.3	105.7	103.8	104.3	107.3	101.4		May
103.3	104.2	104.8	104.8	105.7	106.3	104.5	105.7	107.1	102.2		Jun
103.3	103.2	105.7	105.0	106.1	105.8	104.8	108.7	106.8	102.8		Jul
103.7	104.6	106.5	104.1	106.6	106.0	105.1	109.0	107.1	104.5		Aug
103.8	104.7	106.9	104.6	105.2	106.1	106.4	108.1	107.1	103.2		Sep
103.9	103.6	105.8	105.5	105.4	107.3	106.4	106.8	107.7	103.5		Oct
104.3	102.9	105.8	106.3	106.2	107.4	106.6	106.0	108.1	103.6		Nov
104.5	103.1	109.1	106.4	106.5	108.0	107.6	106.7	108.4	104.0		Dec
103.8	104.5	106.3	106.3	107.0	109.0	106.9	105.6	109.7	104.9	2002	Jan
104.8	103.4	107.2	105.9	108.1	109.5	107.1	105.8	108.6	104.5		Feb
105.7	105.3	110.4	107.6	106.9	109.9	107.1	106.0	109.2	105.0		Mar
105.8	106.6	109.7	107.1	108.2	110.6	108.4	108.1	112.7	104.3		Apr
105.9	106.7	111.1	107.5	108.2	111.1	107.8	108.3	112.9	105.0		May
105.5	109.3	112.2	108.6	108.1	111.2	108.2	109.0	114.0	106.0		Jun
105.5	107.7	112.8	108.4	108.3	111.1	108.3	109.5	115.1	106.3		Jul
105.5	108.4	113.6	107.4	108.1	110.1	107.7	111.2	113.5	106.3		Aug
105.3	108.1	111.3	109.5	108.3	110.5	108.2	111.4	113.8	103.7		Sep
105.2	107.1	112.1	109.5	109.1	111.7	112.0	113.5	114.8	104.8		Oct
105.7	106.9	111.7	109.8	110.0	112.0	115.3	113.3	114.8	106.3		Nov
106.3	106.5	116.4	110.3	110.2	111.5	110.6	112.7	116.2	107.0		Dec
107.5	109.2	113.2	110.5	110.3	112.3	110.2	111.6	116.6	106.5	2003	Jan
107.8	108.1	112.9	108.5	111.5	112.6	111.4	112.0	115.0	104.9		Feb
108.5	108.8	113.2	110.9	111.4	112.9	112.1	112.1	115.9	104.2		Mar
108.5	110.3	116.3	111.6	111.6	112.1	113.0	115.5	117.7	106.2		Apr
108.8	113.0	116.2	112.0	112.8	113.0	113.1	114.7	118.0	106.2		May
109.4	111.7	116.0	112.9	112.5	113.1	112.9	115.7	119.1	106.2		Jun
109.2	112.2	116.8	113.0	112.2	113.4	114.0	116.9	121.8	106.6		Jul R
109.8	112.8	117.9	113.3	111.1	113.3	114.0	117.8	122.3	107.1		Aug P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1	2001	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	6.2	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
3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.7	2.1	5.3	6.8	5.8	0.3		Jul R
4.1	4.1	3.8	5.4	2.7	2.8	5.8	6.0	7.8	0.8		Aug P
± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 5.0	Sampling variability ^b	
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 manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
2000=100		(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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2001) averages	105.9	105.9	102.9	103.2	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	101.7	105.8
	2002)	112.0	112.6	106.2	106.2	108.7	106.7	108.7	108.2	103.1	109.4
2000	Aug	96.6	97.4	98.3	98.2	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.8	97.1	97.4
	Sep	107.2	98.3	98.1	99.8	97.6	98.3	98.9	100.2	97.0	99.7
	Oct	102.9	99.8	98.2	101.6	97.2	101.9	100.1	100.6	96.4	99.7
2001	Nov	101.7	100.2	101.1	104.4	98.9	100.5	102.5	101.7	98.5	102.2
	Dec	103.1	101.5	106.7	103.2	108.6	101.0	104.4	104.9	100.7	106.3
	Jan	99.7	102.9	100.5	101.5	104.0	102.3	102.4	101.5	100.6	102.0
2001	Feb	96.8	119.1	102.5	103.2	108.1	100.6	104.8	102.7	101.6	102.4
	Mar	103.5	113.0	105.6	104.9	115.7	105.8	107.1	106.1	104.8	106.7
	Apr	104.0	108.8	102.8	101.4	106.2	105.6	103.9	104.4	100.0	104.3
2001	May	107.2	103.6	104.7	102.1	102.4	104.6	103.8	103.5	100.1	105.1
	Jun	102.2	102.2	102.1	101.9	102.1	105.3	103.5	104.1	108.1	108.6
	Jul	103.4	103.3	102.4	103.0	101.3	107.0	105.1	104.4	99.4	107.4
2001	Aug	109.8	100.1	102.3	102.1	101.3	103.9	103.3	102.9	100.8	104.8
	Sep	113.2	104.9	101.9	103.3	100.4	103.8	103.5	104.5	97.9	106.3
	Oct	109.3	103.7	100.2	104.4	100.7	106.9	104.0	105.4	98.3	105.9
2002	Nov	109.3	102.7	101.7	104.4	102.1	105.3	104.9	105.5	98.5	107.4
	Dec	112.6	106.4	108.1	106.6	111.5	104.9	106.8	107.5	101.8	109.2
	Jan	108.0	106.1	103.4	103.6	103.9	105.3	106.0	105.2	102.5	104.7
2002	Feb	107.1	106.6	104.9	104.4	111.0	104.4	106.7	106.0	102.2	107.4
	Mar	113.4	127.1	112.6	108.5	120.7	105.8	109.4	109.9	111.1	114.3
	Apr	110.2	112.6	103.9	105.3	110.6	108.5	108.4	107.7	102.0	109.5
2002	May	109.1	112.0	105.1	104.2	106.1	104.9	108.4	108.5	100.5	108.2
	Jun	109.1	112.2	105.7	105.9	105.0	105.7	108.7	108.0	110.9	109.7
	Jul	108.2	109.3	105.0	107.2	107.8	108.9	109.5	108.5	102.4	110.2
2002	Aug	112.9	110.3	105.4	104.6	109.0	104.0	108.0	106.6	101.8	107.4
	Sep	118.1	114.4	105.2	105.5	105.3	105.6	107.5	107.9	101.5	109.3
	Oct	112.4	110.1	105.7	106.9	104.9	109.3	108.9	108.6	101.0	108.7
2003	Nov	114.4	111.1	107.1	106.6	104.9	108.2	110.2	109.6	101.0	109.8
	Dec	121.6	119.0	110.4	111.1	114.8	109.2	113.1	111.8	100.4	113.1
	Jan	114.0	113.3	108.1	107.6	107.5	109.2	110.4	108.5	102.4	109.5
2003	Feb	116.9	113.7	109.8	106.4	115.9	109.5	112.2	109.7	101.6	109.8
	Mar	121.4	138.7	119.9	110.7	138.2	111.5	118.6	113.6	113.1	119.3
	Apr	114.8	132.0	110.0	106.6	115.0	110.0	112.4	107.8	101.8	109.8
2003	May	113.8	114.8	108.2	107.1	109.8	109.8	113.5	108.9	104.1	108.5
	Jun	115.0	113.9	107.7	107.2	110.6	109.4	112.8	109.5	118.7	111.3
	Jul R	115.8	115.4	109.8	111.1	110.9	114.1	113.4	110.1	104.8	111.7
	Aug P	115.5	116.4	109.0	108.4	112.5	108.6	111.0	108.5	103.9	107.6
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	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
2002	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
	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
2002	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
2002	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
2002	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
2003	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
	Jan	5.5	6.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	-0.1	4.5
2003	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
2003	May	4.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	0.3	3.6	0.3
	Jun	5.4	1.4	1.9	1.2	5.4	3.5	3.8	1.4	7.1	1.5
	Jul R	7.0	5.6	4.6	3.6	2.8	4.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	1.4
	Aug P	2.3	5.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.1	0.2
Sampling variability ^b		± 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 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)	2000=100	
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY		
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000)	Annual
103.6	103.0	106.5	104.2	105.1	104.4	104.4	105.1	106.1	102.7	2001)	averages
105.8	107.0	114.1	107.6	104.8	107.8	108.4	109.4	113.0	105.9	2002)	
97.7	99.6	102.3	98.7	88.1	99.1	99.3	102.8	100.2	100.5	2000	Aug
95.8	100.2	99.0	98.6	86.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	100.1	99.0		Sep
99.5	98.9	100.0	100.2	87.1	97.8	100.6	101.4	100.7	98.8		Oct
99.9	98.5	100.9	100.5	88.9	99.3	103.0	100.8	101.1	99.8		Nov
102.8	99.8	106.2	106.1	129.4	104.8	102.3	101.2	102.4	102.3		Dec
101.6	101.3	100.3	101.6	123.5	102.4	102.2	100.8	103.2	100.0	2001	Jan
104.6	101.5	101.6	103.6	162.5	103.5	102.9	100.6	102.5	104.8		Feb
115.0	102.5	104.1	104.9	136.3	110.2	102.3	101.3	102.8	102.0		Mar
102.2	103.4	105.6	103.4	98.2	103.4	103.4	104.7	106.2	99.7		Apr
101.6	104.3	105.8	105.7	89.0	103.2	103.3	104.1	107.2	101.1		May
101.2	104.7	108.0	107.7	93.8	105.3	104.2	105.4	107.1	102.0		Jun
101.3	102.6	108.1	103.7	92.2	104.4	104.3	108.5	106.7	102.6		Jul
101.2	103.1	108.3	102.4	89.1	102.3	104.8	108.9	106.9	103.7		Aug
100.9	103.3	108.0	102.0	87.8	101.8	105.9	108.0	106.9	102.2		Sep
100.8	103.1	106.8	103.5	87.0	103.8	105.9	106.6	107.5	104.8		Oct
103.0	102.9	108.5	104.2	87.5	104.0	106.0	105.9	108.0	103.8		Nov
109.3	102.8	112.3	107.4	114.4	108.2	107.2	106.6	108.4	105.9		Dec
104.3	104.1	107.9	103.8	117.6	106.1	106.3	105.6	109.6	105.8	2002	Jan
105.6	105.3	110.3	106.9	158.0	108.4	106.6	105.9	108.5	107.1		Feb
117.3	107.4	112.7	107.7	132.8	110.3	106.8	105.8	109.3	107.1		Mar
103.9	108.0	112.1	106.6	101.2	107.1	107.8	108.0	112.9	103.3		Apr
105.6	107.1	114.7	108.0	90.8	107.7	107.1	108.2	112.8	103.6		May
104.0	111.6	114.3	112.5	90.7	109.3	107.9	108.9	114.0	104.9		Jun
104.1	107.3	115.6	106.7	94.8	108.5	107.7	109.4	115.1	106.4		Jul
103.1	107.8	116.2	105.6	89.6	106.0	107.1	111.0	113.5	105.2		Aug
101.6	108.1	113.1	106.9	88.7	106.3	107.5	111.3	113.8	102.5		Sep
105.0	106.4	114.6	107.1	89.3	106.9	111.3	113.3	114.7	105.6		Oct
105.2	105.6	117.5	107.9	91.3	107.4	114.6	113.2	115.0	107.9		Nov
110.0	105.1	120.1	111.1	112.3	109.3	109.9	112.7	116.3	111.1		Dec
107.6	106.8	116.1	107.6	112.6	108.3	109.5	111.7	116.7	110.2	2003	Jan
108.3	109.0	117.4	106.5	155.2	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.2	107.0		Feb
122.2	111.7	117.2	112.2	143.3	112.9	111.6	112.0	116.2	108.7		Mar
108.7	109.8	118.3	108.5	101.5	106.9	112.3	115.3	117.9	107.5		Apr
109.1	111.6	120.0	110.6	93.7	109.1	112.5	114.4	118.1	107.8		May
111.6	112.1	118.1	117.8	92.0	110.5	112.2	115.6	119.1	108.2		Jun
110.1	112.1	119.4	111.8	97.6	110.7	113.3	116.8	121.9	109.8		Jul R
108.3	111.6	119.6	110.4	90.4	108.6	114.4	117.5	122.4	107.8		Aug P
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1	2001	Aug
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3		Sep
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1		Oct
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-2.8	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	-2.5	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		Mar
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5		Apr
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		May
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		Jun
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6		Jul
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		Aug
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		Sep
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7		Oct
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.4	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		Nov
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.8	1.0	2.5	5.7	7.3	4.9		Dec
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.2	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2	2003	Jan
2.6	3.5	6.4	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.2	-0.1		Feb
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.5	5.9	6.3	1.4		Mar
4.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	4.2	6.8	4.5	4.2		Apr
3.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1		May
7.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	1.5	1.1	4.0	6.1	4.5	3.1		Jun
5.8	4.5	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.1	5.2	6.7	5.8	3.3		Jul R
5.1	3.5	3.0	4.5	1.0	2.5	6.8	5.8	7.8	2.5		Aug P
± 6.3	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 8.3	± 4.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 7.1	Sampling	
C	B	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	C	variability ^b	

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
2000=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
2000	Aug	98.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	100.6	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	98.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	100.4	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	98.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	100.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	99.7	4.1	4.6	-0.5	101.0	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	105.6	5.1	4.6	0.5	102.5	4.5	3.9	0.6
	Jan	103.4	4.5	3.8	0.7	101.5	3.4	3.6	-0.2
2001	Feb	107.7	6.8	4.1	2.7	101.9	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	108.4	4.3	4.8	-0.5	102.4	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	103.3	4.9	5.4	-0.5	105.2	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	102.7	4.4	5.2	-0.8	105.3	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	104.0	4.8	5.2	-0.4	106.1	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	103.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	106.7	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	102.8	4.3	5.3	-1.0	106.9	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	102.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	106.1	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	103.0	4.4	5.0	-0.6	106.0	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Nov	103.4	3.7	4.6	-0.9	105.9	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	107.8	2.1	4.4	-2.3	107.7	5.1	5.1	0.0
	Jan	106.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3	106.2	4.7	4.7	0.0
2002	Feb	110.8	2.9	4.2	-1.3	106.1	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar	111.6	3.0	4.3	-1.3	106.5	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Apr	107.2	3.8	4.0	-0.2	108.8	3.5	3.4	0.1
	May	106.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	109.1	3.6	3.4	0.2
	Jun	107.8	3.7	4.0	-0.3	109.8	3.5	3.3	0.2
	Jul	107.6	3.8	3.9	-0.1	110.3	3.4	3.2	0.2
	Aug	106.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	109.5	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Sep	106.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	110.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Oct	107.3	4.1	4.1	0.0	112.2	5.9	5.9	0.0
	Nov	108.1	4.6	4.4	0.2	113.3	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Dec	111.3	3.2	4.1	-0.9	113.2	5.1	5.3	-0.2
	Jan	109.9	3.2	4.0	-0.8	111.6	5.1	5.2	-0.1
2003	Feb	113.8	2.7	3.8	-1.1	111.6	5.2	5.3	-0.1
	Mar	116.8	4.7	3.7	1.0	112.2	5.4	5.5	-0.1
	Apr	110.0	2.6	3.4	-0.8	114.6	5.3	5.4	-0.1
	May	110.0	3.3	3.6	-0.3	114.5	4.9	5.2	-0.3
	Jun	111.2	3.2	3.3	-0.1	115.7	5.4	5.0	0.4
	Jul R	111.8	3.9	3.7	0.2	116.7	5.8	5.9	-0.1
	Aug P	110.2	3.7	4.0	-0.3	117.3	7.0	6.9	0.1

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	Aug	98.0	4.4	4.5	-0.1	98.0	4.7	4.9	-0.2
	Sep	97.8	4.3	4.4	-0.1	97.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5
	Oct	98.3	4.1	4.7	-0.6	97.5	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	99.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	98.3	4.1	5.2	-1.1
2001	Dec	106.3	5.3	4.8	0.5	107.0	5.5	5.1	0.4
	Jan	103.9	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	109.0	7.8	4.4	3.4	111.6	9.0	4.4	4.6
	Mar	109.7	4.2	4.9	-0.7	111.0	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr	102.9	4.7	5.2	-0.5	102.2	4.4	5.2	-0.8
	May	102.1	4.1	5.1	-1.0	101.2	3.7	4.9	-1.2
	Jun	103.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	103.0	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Jul	103.0	3.8	4.9	-1.1	102.2	3.3	4.8	-1.5
	Aug	101.8	3.9	5.0	-1.1	101.1	3.2	4.9	-1.7
	Sep	101.8	4.1	4.9	-0.8	100.8	3.8	4.9	-1.1
	Oct	102.4	4.1	4.8	-0.7	101.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Nov	102.8	3.5	4.6	-1.1	101.9	3.7	4.8	-1.1
2002	Dec	107.8	1.5	4.3	-2.8	107.9	0.9	4.3	-3.4
	Jan	106.5	2.5	4.0	-1.5	107.2	2.2	4.2	-2.0
	Feb	112.0	2.7	4.3	-1.6	114.5	2.5	4.3	-1.8
	Mar	112.8	2.8	4.4	-1.6	113.3	2.0	4.7	-2.7
	Apr	106.9	3.9	4.2	-0.3	106.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2
	May	106.0	3.8	4.0	-0.2	105.4	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Jun	107.3	3.7	4.2	-0.5	107.0	3.9	4.4	-0.5
	Jul	107.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	106.3	4.0	4.1	-0.1
	Aug	105.5	3.6	3.6	0.0	104.8	3.7	3.5	0.2
	Sep	105.5	3.6	3.5	0.1	104.5	3.6	3.5	0.1
	Oct	106.2	3.7	3.7	0.0	105.3	3.8	3.7	0.1
	Nov	106.9	4.0	3.8	0.2	106.0	4.0	3.8	0.2
2003	Dec	110.9	2.8	3.8	-1.0	110.2	2.1	3.6	-1.5
	Jan	109.5	2.8	3.7	-0.9	109.6	2.3	3.7	-1.4
	Feb	114.3	2.1	3.4	-1.3	115.9	1.3	3.3	-2.0
	Mar	117.9	4.5	3.3	1.2	117.5	3.8	3.0	0.8
	Apr	109.0	1.9	2.9	-1.0	108.2	1.8	2.9	-1.1
	May	109.0	2.9	3.2	-0.3	108.5	3.0	3.4	-0.4
	Jun	110.2	2.7	2.9	-0.2	109.8	2.6	2.8	-0.2
	Jul R	110.7	3.5	3.1	0.4	110.3	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Aug P	108.5	2.8	3.3	-0.5	108.1	3.1	3.5	-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)			
2000=100			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
				Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
			LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
2000	Aug	98.3	3.8	3.5	0.3	98.4	4.1	3.7	0.4	
	Sep	98.9	4.1	3.6	0.5	99.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	
	Oct	99.9	3.9	3.5	0.4	100.1	4.2	3.7	0.5	
	Nov	101.5	4.4	3.8	0.6	101.6	4.6	4.0	0.6	
	Dec	104.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	104.7	4.8	4.2	0.6	
	Jan	102.0	3.5	4.2	-0.7	102.0	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
	Feb	104.0	5.2	4.3	0.9	103.7	5.1	4.5	0.6	
	Mar	107.2	5.1	4.4	0.7	107.2	5.2	4.6	0.6	
	Apr	104.2	5.0	5.0	0.0	104.2	5.1	5.2	-0.1	
	May	103.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6	103.7	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
	Jun	103.7	4.7	5.0	-0.3	103.5	4.7	5.2	-0.5	
	Jul	104.2	4.2	4.7	-0.5	104.4	4.3	4.8	-0.5	
	Aug	102.8	4.5	4.9	-0.4	102.9	4.6	4.9	-0.3	
	Sep	103.2	4.3	4.5	-0.2	103.4	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
	Oct	103.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	104.1	4.0	4.4	-0.4	
	Nov	104.2	2.7	3.8	-1.1	104.5	2.8	3.9	-1.1	
	Dec	107.1	2.5	4.0	-1.5	107.3	2.5	4.0	-1.5	
	Jan	105.0	3.0	3.6	-0.6	105.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	
	Feb	106.2	2.0	3.6	-1.6	106.3	2.6	3.7	-1.1	
	Mar	110.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	110.5	3.1	3.5	-0.4	
	Apr	107.7	3.3	3.7	-0.4	107.8	3.4	3.8	-0.4	
	May	107.1	3.4	3.7	-0.3	107.2	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
	Jun	107.6	3.8	3.7	0.1	107.3	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
	Jul	108.2	3.8	3.9	-0.1	108.4	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
	Aug	106.7	3.8	3.6	0.2	106.8	3.7	3.8	-0.1	
	Sep	106.8	3.5	3.7	-0.2	106.8	3.4	3.7	-0.3	
	Oct	107.8	3.9	3.9	0.0	108.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3	
	Nov	108.6	4.2	3.9	0.3	108.8	4.1	4.0	0.1	
	Dec	111.7	4.3	4.2	0.1	112.0	4.3	4.4	-0.1	
	Jan	108.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	109.1	3.8	3.7	0.1	
	Feb	110.7	4.2	3.8	0.4	111.0	4.4	4.0	0.4	
	Mar	118.2	6.5	4.0	2.5	117.9	6.7	3.8	2.9	
	Apr	110.7	2.8	3.0	-0.2	110.5	2.5	3.1	-0.6	
	May	110.4	3.1	3.3	-0.2	110.5	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
	Jun	110.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	110.4	2.9	3.0	-0.1	
	Jul R	111.6	3.2	3.0	0.2	111.8	3.2	2.9	0.3	
Aug P		109.7	2.8	3.2	-0.4	109.8	2.8	3.1	-0.3	
Services (Divisions 50-93)										
			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)						
				Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect				
			LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
2000	Aug	98.6	4.4	4.6	-0.2					
	Sep	98.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3					
	Oct	98.2	3.9	4.7	-0.8					
	Nov	99.0	3.9	4.8	-0.9					
	Dec	105.8	5.3	4.7	0.6					
	Jan	104.0	4.7	3.5	1.2					
	Feb	109.2	7.5	4.0	3.5					
	Mar	108.8	4.1	4.9	-0.8					
	Apr	103.0	4.7	5.5	-0.8					
	May	102.2	4.1	5.1	-1.0					
	Jun	103.8	4.7	5.2	-0.5					
	Jul	103.3	4.1	5.3	-1.2					
	Aug	102.6	4.0	5.3	-1.3					
	Sep	102.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8					
	Oct	102.6	4.5	5.1	-0.6					
	Nov	102.9	3.9	4.8	-0.9					
	Dec	107.9	1.9	4.5	-2.6					
	Jan	106.9	2.8	4.3	-1.5					
	Feb	112.3	2.9	4.3	-1.4					
	Mar	111.5	2.5	4.5	-2.0					
	Apr	107.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1					
	May	106.3	3.9	3.9	0.0					
	Jun	107.7	3.8	4.1	-0.3					
	Jul	107.3	3.9	3.8	0.1					
	Aug	106.0	3.4	3.3	0.1					
	Sep	105.9	3.7	3.5	0.2					
	Oct	107.0	4.3	4.3	0.0					
	Nov	107.8	4.8	4.7	0.1					
	Dec	111.0	2.9	4.0	-1.1					
	Jan	110.1	3.0	4.1	-1.1					
	Feb	114.9	2.3	3.8	-1.5					
	Mar	116.3	4.2	3.7	0.5					
	Apr	109.9	2.7	3.6	-0.9					
	May	110.0	3.5	3.9	-0.4					
	Jun	111.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1					
	Jul R	111.9	4.3	4.0	0.3					
Aug P		110.4	4.1	4.4	-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 2000=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1993	85.8	-0.3	87.7	0.4
	1994	86.5	0.9	86.9	-0.9
	1995	91.1	5.2	88.3	1.6
	1996	95.4	4.8	89.5	1.4
	1997	97.8	2.5	92.3	3.1
	1998	101.3	3.5	95.1	3.0
	1999	101.3	0.1	97.5	2.6
	2000	100.0	-1.3	100.0	2.5
	2001	101.0	1.0	103.8	3.8
	2002	102.9	1.9	106.2	2.2
	2000 Q2	99.8	-1.5	99.3	2.0
	Q3	99.8	-1.0	100.3	2.4
	Q4	99.7	-1.5	101.6	3.3
	2001 Q1	99.7	-1.1	102.7	3.9
	Q2	101.5	1.6	103.3	4.1
	Q3	100.7	1.0	104.4	4.0
	Q4	102.3	2.6	105.0	3.3
	2002 Q1	102.3	2.6	105.5	2.8
	Q2	104.1	2.6	106.3	2.9
	Q3	102.3	1.6	106.3	1.9
	Q4	103.1	0.8	106.6	1.5
	2003 Q1	103.7	1.4	107.5	1.9
	Q2	101.1	-2.9	107.6	1.2
	2001 Aug	99.9	0.5		
	Sep	100.9	1.1		
	Oct	101.5	1.7		
	Nov	102.3	2.1		
	Dec	103.0	4.0		
	2002 Jan	102.8	3.4		
	Feb	102.0	2.3		
	Mar	102.0	2.1		
	Apr	102.6	1.3		
	May	101.8	-0.3		
	Jun	108.1	7.0		
	Jul	102.7	1.3		
	Aug	102.0	2.1		
	Sep	102.2	1.3		
	Oct	103.5	2.0		
	Nov	102.8	0.5		
	Dec	102.9	-0.2		
	2003 Jan	103.0	0.1		
	Feb	102.8	0.8		
	Mar	105.3	3.3		
	Apr	101.1	-1.4		
	May	101.4	-0.4		
	Jun	100.8	-6.7		
	Jul P	100.5	-2.1		
	Aug P	100.8	-1.2		
Three months ending	2001 Aug	100.8	1.2		
	Sep	100.7	1.0		
	Oct	100.8	1.1		
	Nov	101.5	1.6		
	Dec	102.3	2.6		
	2002 Jan	102.7	3.2		
	Feb	102.6	3.2		
	Mar	102.3	2.6		
	Apr	102.2	1.9		
	May	102.1	1.0		
	Jun	104.1	2.6		
	Jul	104.2	2.6		
	Aug	104.3	3.5		
	Sep	102.3	1.6		
	Oct	102.6	1.8		
	Nov	102.8	1.3		
	Dec	103.1	0.8		
	2003 Jan	102.9	0.2		
	Feb	102.9	0.3		
	Mar	103.7	1.4		
	Apr	103.1	0.9		
	May	102.6	0.5		
	Jun	101.1	-2.9		
	Jul P	100.9	-3.1		
	Aug P	100.7	-3.4		

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 data in this table contains indices referenced to 2000=100. Along with the rest of the UK national accounts, Productivity has moved to using grossed value added measures that are based on annually weighted and chained estimates of volume measures, as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993, with effect from the Quarterly National Accounts First Release and the United Kingdom Economic Accounts (UKEA) dataset published on 30 September 2003. An article explaining the effects of annual chain-linking on the Blue Book 2002 national accounts dataset was published in the April 2003 edition of Economic Trends.

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)
2000=100														
Annual averages														
1995	80.8	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	84.3	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	87.9	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	91.9	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	95.6	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	100.0	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	104.3	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	108.0	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 Q2	104.1	115.0	111.7	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.7	120.2	121.8	126.3	124.0
Q3	104.8	117.0	112.0	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.5	105.2	121.2	123.5	124.7	125.0
Q4	105.3	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	106.1	119.0	114.4	129.7	124.0	114.6	..	140.3	118.5	104.5	123.3	130.2	127.9	127.0
Q2	107.7	120.0	114.7	130.8	125.0	115.8	..	141.5	120.0	104.9	124.7	124.1	130.6	128.0
Q3	108.6	121.0	115.1	132.0	125.8	117.4	..	145.9	120.3	102.9	125.6	128.1	128.1	129.0
Q4	109.6	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	111.3	121.0	116.4	135.4	127.6	..	..	150.1	121.5	106.3	126.8	..	134.4	131.0
Q2	110.9	122.0	118.1	136.0	128.3	..	..	..	122.2	107.6	..	..	134.3	132.0
2001 Aug	104.8	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
Sep	105.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
Oct	105.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
Nov	105.2	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
Dec	105.4	117.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	127.0
2002 Jan	105.9	..	114.3	..	..	114.6	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.9	..	126.4	128.0
Feb	106.0	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.2	123.2	..	127.6	128.0
Mar	106.4	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	104.9	123.7	..	129.7	128.0
Apr	107.4	..	114.6	..	..	115.8	..	..	119.7	105.6	124.6	..	129.8	128.0
May	107.7	..	114.7	130.8	..	..	..	..	119.9	105.0	124.7	..	131.8	129.0
Jun	108.1	120.0	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.3	104.2	124.8	..	130.2	129.0
Jul	108.3	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	..	..	120.3	100.2	125.6	..	127.9	129.0
Aug	108.7	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.3	101.9	125.6	..	127.3	129.0
Sep	108.8	121.0	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.4	106.7	125.7	..	129.1	129.0
Oct	109.3	..	115.4	..	..	117.8	..	..	121.0	106.1	125.9	..	128.6	130.0
Nov	109.5	..	115.3	133.9	..	..	..	..	121.0	105.9	125.7	..	129.7	130.0
Dec	109.9	121.0	115.8	..	..	..	..	..	121.0	102.2	125.4	..	131.9	131.0
2003 Jan	109.9	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.4	104.6	126.7	..	130.7	131.0
Feb	110.7	..	116.8	135.4	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.0	126.7	..	130.6	131.0
Mar	113.3	121.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.5	126.8	..	131.4	131.0
Apr	110.2	..	116.8	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.2	..	..	133.5	131.0
May	111.1	..	118.1	136.0	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.3	..	..	134.8	132.0
Jun	111.3	122.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	..	122.2	108.3	..	..	134.5	132.0
Jul R	111.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.1	..	..	..	133.0
Aug P	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
2002	4	3	3	4	4	2	..	6	3	-1	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
2001 Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	5	3	3	4
Q3	4	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
Q4	3	4	3	4	4	1	..	9	2	-1	4	5	3	4
2002 Q1	3	5	3	4	4	1	..	7	2	-2	4	8	4	3
Q2	3	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	2	3	3
Q3	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	2	-2	4	4	3	3
Q4	4	3	2	4	3	2	..	6	3	0	3	3	4	3
2003 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	..	..	7	3	2	3	3	2	3
Q2	3	2	3	4	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	3
Monthly														
2001 Aug	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	4	4
Oct	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
Nov	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
Dec	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	3
2002 Jan	3	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	4
Feb	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	-2	4	..	3	4
Mar	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	5	..	5	3
Apr	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	0	4	..	3	3
May	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	-1	4	..	5	3
Jun	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	4	..	3	3
Jul	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-5	4	..	3	3
Aug	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	2
Sep	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	3	2
Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
Nov	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	2
Dec	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	4	3
2003 Jan	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
Feb	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	2	2
Mar	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	2
Apr	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2
May	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Jun	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	3	2
Jul R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Aug P	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

P Provisional

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b								
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
United Kingdom		BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI			
1998)	Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,347.8	..	..		1,029.4	318.4	4.6	6.4	2.3	
1999)		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	Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	947.0	-3.8	-5.3		721.7	225.3	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.7	7.7	0.9		726.2	228.5	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.0	4.3	1.6	960.3	5.6	3.2		729.0	231.3	3.2	4.5	1.6			
	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4		733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7			
2002	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2		724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4		721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2		719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2		723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1		719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4		720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1		718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6		715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4		715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1		712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4		710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2		705.3	229.8	3.1	4.3	1.6			
2003	Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3		702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Feb 13	1,012.8	763.9	248.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	938.1	5.7	-0.2		706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Mar 13	992.3	747.9	244.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.0	0.9	1.3		705.7	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Apr 10	966.1	726.4	239.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	941.1	2.1	2.9		706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	May 8	957.8	720.9	236.9	3.1	4.4	1.7	950.3	9.2	4.1		713.8	236.5	3.1	4.4	1.7			
	Jun 12	939.2	705.3	233.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	948.0	-2.3	3.0		712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7			
	Jul 10	946.3	701.4	244.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	937.7	-10.3	-1.1		704.3	233.4	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Aug 14 R	948.6	696.9	251.6	3.1	4.3	1.8	931.7	-6.0	-6.2		698.7	233.0	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Sep 11 P	922.1	679.2	242.9	3.0	4.1	1.7	929.8	-1.9	-6.1		696.7	233.1	3.1	4.3	1.7			
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ					
1998)	Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.4	2.4	1,290.3	..	..		984.6	305.7	4.5	6.3	2.3	
1999)		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	Sep 12	899.5	670.3	229.2	3.0	4.2	1.7	909.3	1.8	-1.9		688.2	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Oct 10	872.9	653.8	219.1	2.9	4.1	1.6	907.0	-2.3	-1.8		685.9	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Nov 14	872.1	657.3	214.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	903.5	-3.5	-1.3		683.2	220.3	3.0	4.3	1.6			
	Dec 12	885.4	671.1	214.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	899.8	-3.7	-3.2		678.4	221.4	3.0	4.3	1.6			
2003	Jan 9	962.5	728.1	234.5	3.2	4.6	1.7	897.4	-2.4	-3.2		675.9	221.5	3.0	4.2	1.6			
	Feb 13	977.7	736.5	241.1	3.3	4.6	1.8	903.4	6.0	0.0		679.6	223.8	3.0	4.3	1.6			
	Mar 13	957.7	721.0	236.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	904.4	1.0	1.5		679.4	225.0	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Apr 10	932.4	700.2	232.1	3.1	4.4	1.7	906.7	2.3	3.1		680.2	226.5	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	May 8	924.0	694.6	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	915.2	8.5	3.9		687.1	228.1	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Jun 12	904.7	679.0	225.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	913.1	-2.1	2.9		685.8	227.3	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Jul 10	910.0	674.7	235.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	903.8	-9.3	-1.0		678.4	225.4	3.0	4.3	1.6			
	Aug 14 R	911.3	669.8	241.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	897.3	-6.5	-6.0		672.3	225.0	3.0	4.2	1.6			
	Sep 11 P	886.1	652.4	233.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	895.2	-2.1	-6.0		670.2	225.0	3.0	4.2	1.6			
North East		DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL			
1998)	Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.2	10.6	3.1	83.3	..	..		66.8	16.5	7.1	10.5	3.1	
1999)		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	Sep 12	55.6	43.0	12.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	57.1	-0.6	-0.6		45.2	11.9	5.2	7.6	2.3			
	Oct 10	53.5	41.7	11.8	4.8	7.0	2.3	56.1	-1.0	-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		43.5	11.7	5.0	7.3	2.3			
	Dec 12	54.6	43.2	11.3	4.9	7.3	2.2	54.8	-0.4	-0.8		42.9	11.9	4.9	7.2	2.3			
2003	Jan 9	60.3	47.7	12.6	5.4	8.0	2.5	54.5	-0.3	-0.5		42.8	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3			
	Feb 13	59.6	46.9	12.7	5.4	7.9	2.5	54.3	-0.2	-0.3		42.6	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3			
	Mar 13	57.9	45.4	12.5	5.2	7.6	2.4	54.0	-0.3	-0.3		42.3	11.7	4.9	7.1	2.3			
	Apr 10	56.1	43.8	12.2	5.1	7.4	2.4	53.7	-0.3	-0.3		42.1	11.6	4.9	7.1	2.3			
	May 8	55.5	43.7	11.8	5.0	7.3	2.3	54.3	0.6	0.0		42.7	11.6	4.9	7.2	2.3			
	Jun 12	52.8	41.2	11.6	4.8	6.9	2.3	53.1	-1.2	-0.3		41.7	11.4	4.8	7.0	2.2			
	Jul 10	52.6	40.5	12.1	4.7	6.8	2.4	52.4	-0.7	-0.4		41.1	11.3	4.7	6.9	2.2			
	Aug 14 R	52.1	39.6	12.5	4.7	6.7	2.4	52.2	-0.2	-0.7		40.8	11.4	4.7	6.9	2.2			
	Sep 11 P	50.5	38.4	12.1	4.6	6.5													

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB	
1998) Annual	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.8	2.7	133.2	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.8	2.6	
1999) averages	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.2	2.6	123.0	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5	
2000)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.4	6.3	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	
2001)	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.8	2.0	96.0	..	..	74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	1.9	
2002)	90.1	69.0	21.1	3.7	5.3	1.9	88.8	..	..	68.4	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8	
2002 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	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		
Aug 14 R	84.2	62.8	21.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	83.1	-0.9	-1.0	63.3	19.8	3.4	4.9	1.8		
Sep 11 P	82.0	61.3	20.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	82.9	-0.2	-0.9	63.2	19.7	3.4	4.9	1.8		
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD		
1998) Annual	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.7	2.1	80.3	..	..	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.7	2.0	
1999) averages	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	76.2	..	..	57.9	18.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	
2000)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.4	4.9	1.8	69.4	..	..	52.3	17.2	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001)	64.4	47.9	16.5	3.1	4.5	1.7	63.7	..	..	47.5	16.2	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002)	59.4	44.2	15.2	2.9	4.1	1.6	58.7	..	..	43.8	14.9	2.9	4.1	1.5	
2002 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	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		
Aug 14 R	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		
Sep 11 P	58.5	42.5	16.1	2.9	4.0	1.7	59.6	0.1	-0.2	44.0	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6		
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH		
1998) Annual	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.2	2.5	122.5	..	..	92.8	29.6	4.5	6.2	2.5	
1999) averages	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.3	2.3	
2000)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.7	2.2	108.0	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	
2001)	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.8	5.3	2.0	99.0	..	..	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	
2002)	94.6	71.9	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.7	..	..	71.4	22.3	3.5	5.0	1.8	
2002 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	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		
Aug 14 R	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		
Sep 11 P	95.1	71.2	23.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	94.3	-0.3	-0.5	71.6	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9		
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON		
1998) Annual	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.2	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	
1999) averages	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.6	76.5	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.4	3.3	1.4	
2001)	55.7	41.0	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	55.0	..	..	40.6	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	
2002)	57.3	41.9	15.3	2.1	2.9	1.3	56.5	..	..	41.6	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	
2002 Sep 12	56.4	40.9	15.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	42.3	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2		
Oct 10	54.7	39.8	14.9	2.0	2.7	1.2	57.2	-0.2	-0.1	42.1	15.1	2.1	2.9	1.2		
Nov 14	54.2	39.7	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	56.7	-0.5	-0.2	41.8	14.9	2.1	2.9	1.2		
Dec 12	55.3	40.8	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	56.6	-0.1	-0.3	41.5	15.1	2.1	2.8	1.2		
2003 Jan 9	61.1	44.9	16.2	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.8	0.2	-0.1	41.4	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.3		
Feb 13	63.7	46.4	17.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	57.8	1.0	0.4	42.1	15.7	2.2	2.9	1.3		
Mar 13	62.5	45.6	16.9	2.3	3.1	1.4	58.0	0.2	0.5	42.2	15.8	2.2	2.9	1.3		
Apr 10	60.8	44.1	16.6	2.3	3.0	1.4	58.7	0.7	0.6	42.7	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3		
May 8	60.2	43.8	16.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	59.5	0.8	0.6	43.3	16.2	2.2	3.0	1.3		
Jun 12	58.6	42.6	16.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	59.4	-0.1	0.5	43.3	16.1	2.2	3.0	1.3		
Jul 10	58.4	42.1	16.3	2.2	2.9	1.3	58.7	-0.7	0.0	42.8	15.9	2.2	2.9	1.3		
Aug 14 R	58.3	41.7	16.7	2.2	2.9	1.4	58.1	-0.6	-0.5	42.3	15.8	2.2	2.9	1.3		
Sep 11 P	56.8	40.6	16.2	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.7	-0.4	-0.6	41.9	15.8	2.1	2.9	1.3		

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			Male	Female	
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	All	Male	Female			
London		DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR	
1998)	Annual	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)	averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	
2000)		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	Sep 12	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.2	0.4	0.2	121.1	46.1	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Oct 10	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.5	0.3	0.1	121.2	46.3	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Nov 14	165.8	119.4	46.4	3.6	4.6	2.2	167.3	-0.2	0.2	121.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Dec 12	166.0	120.0	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.5	0.2	0.1	121.1	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	
2003	Jan 9	170.4	123.3	47.1	3.7	4.8	2.3	168.0	0.5	0.2	121.2	46.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	
	Feb 13	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	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 R	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	
	Sep 11 P	172.5	121.9	50.6	3.7	4.7	2.4	170.4	-0.7	-0.8	121.8	48.6	3.7	4.7	2.3	
South East		DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOU	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV	
1998)	Annual	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)	averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	
2000)		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	Sep 12	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.3	0.4	0.2	54.1	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Oct 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.2	-0.1	0.1	53.9	18.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Nov 14	70.5	52.3	18.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.3	0.2	54.1	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Dec 12	71.5	53.7	17.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.5	0.0	0.1	54.0	18.5	1.7	2.3	0.9	
2003	Jan 9	78.1	58.4	19.6	1.8	2.5	1.0	72.4	-0.1	0.1	53.8	18.6	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Feb 13	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	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 R	75.9	55.3	20.6	1.8	2.4	1.0	76.1	-0.2	-0.1	56.4	19.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Sep 11 P	75.2	54.6	20.6	1.8	2.4	1.0	76.2	0.1	-0.1	56.3	19.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	
South West		BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ	
1998)	Annual	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)	averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	
2000)		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	Sep 12	47.9	34.7	13.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	49.6	-0.5	-0.4	36.5	13.1	1.9	2.7	1.1	
	Oct 10	47.1	34.4	12.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	49.5	-0.1	-0.3	36.5	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.1	
	Nov 14	47.4	34.8	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.8	-0.7	-0.4	36.0	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Dec 12	48.5	35.9	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.4	-0.4	-0.4	35.7	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	
2003	Jan 9	54.1	39.7	14.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	48.2	-0.2	-0.4	35.5	12.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Feb 13	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	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 R	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	
	Sep 11 P	46.6	33.8	12.8	1.8	2.5	1.1	48.2	-0.3	-0.6	35.6	12.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	
England		VASR			VASS			BWIK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN	
1998)	Annual	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)	averages	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	
2000)		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	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	
	Dec 12	742.4	560.2	182.2	2.9	4.0	1.5	754.2	-2.3	-2.2	566.2	188.0	2.9	4.1	1.6	
2003	Jan 9	802.2	603.9	198.2	3.1	4.4	1.7	752.0	-2.2	-2.5	563.7	188.3	2.9	4.1	1.6	
	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	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 R	762.5	558.1	204.3	3.0	4.0	1.7	754.2	-5.0	-4.9	562.2	192.0	2.9	4.1	1.6	
	Sep 11 P	746.3	546.8	199.5	2.9	3.9	1.7	752.0	-2.2	-4.9	560.1	191.9	2.9	4.0	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 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	3.5	5.2	1.8	
Jul 10	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 R	44.6	33.3	11.4	3.5	4.9	1.9	44.2	-0.8	-0.6	33.7	10.5	3.4	5.0	1.7	
Sep 11 P	42.9	32.0	10.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	43.5	-0.7	-0.8	33.1	10.4	3.4	4.9	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 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	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 R	104.2	78.4	25.9	4.0	5.7	2.1	98.9	-0.7	-0.5	76.4	22.5	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Sep 11 P	97.0	73.7	23.3	3.7	5.3	1.9	99.6	0.7	-0.4	76.9	22.7	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
1998) Annual	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.4	10.1	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7
1999) averages	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.8	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001)	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.7	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	4.9	6.8	2.7
2002)	36.5	27.9	8.7	4.5	6.3	2.4	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.5	6.3	2.4
2002 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	6.1	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	2.3	
Jul 10	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 R	37.2	27.2	10.1	4.6	6.1	2.8	34.4	0.5	-0.2	26.4	8.0	4.3	6.0	2.2	
Sep 11 P	36.0	26.8	9.2	4.5	6.1	2.5	34.6	0.2	-0.1	26.5	8.1	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.12 and F.13, 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
2001 Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002 Jan 10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Feb 14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
Mar 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
Apr 11	969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
May 9	942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
Jun 13	925.2	401.9	197.5	171.6	93.8	16.7	60.4	230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
Jul 11	944.5	432.6	194.4	164.9	93.9	16.2	58.7	248.1	151.5	55.8	35.3	4.8	2.2	0.5
Aug 8	951.1	448.5	186.6	165.3	93.5	15.9	57.3	255.0	161.4	52.5	35.7	4.9	2.1	0.5
Sep 12	924.6	434.5	181.0	160.3	93.1	16.1	55.7	246.8	157.2	51.3	32.8	5.0	2.2	0.5
Oct 10	895.9	415.9	182.5	151.4	92.2	16.3	54.0	231.9	143.6	53.8	29.2	4.9	2.3	0.5
Nov 14	894.3	423.0	181.8	146.1	91.4	16.0	52.1	227.2	141.1	53.9	27.1	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 12	908.0	431.0	188.7	145.7	91.7	15.7	50.9	229.4	140.9	56.5	27.0	4.5	2.2	0.5
2003 Jan 9	986.3	471.5	207.4	161.4	95.1	14.8	50.9	253.4	153.9	61.6	32.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
Feb 13	1,001.1	474.5	220.0	162.2	95.1	14.4	49.3	266.1	162.2	65.0	33.7	4.7	2.0	0.5
Mar 13	980.7	448.8	223.7	165.3	94.8	14.6	48.1	260.6	153.8	66.1	35.5	4.6	2.0	0.5
Apr 10	955.8	435.9	210.0	168.8	94.0	14.8	47.1	249.1	145.3	62.5	36.3	4.5	2.0	0.5
May 8	946.9	413.0	217.4	174.8	95.4	15.0	46.4	244.4	134.3	66.9	38.1	4.5	2.1	0.6
Jun 12	928.6	405.0	206.5	176.4	95.4	15.2	45.3	241.2	134.3	63.5	38.2	4.6	2.1	0.6
Jul 10	936.5	420.9	204.8	170.3	95.9	15.0	44.6	254.4	150.5	61.8	36.6	4.7	2.1	0.7
Aug 14	939.3	433.5	191.7	173.2	96.7	15.0	44.2	262.5	161.3	56.6	39.0	5.0	2.2	0.7
Sep 11	912.9	419.6	185.5	167.4	96.6	15.4	43.9	254.0	156.4	55.0	36.7	5.2	2.3	0.7
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2001 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	695.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002 Jan 10	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
Feb 14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
Mar 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
Apr 11	736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
May 9	715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
Jun 13	701.0	292.9	148.0	133.6	75.8	18.1	50.7	159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	2.0	0.3
Jul 11	706.7	308.2	145.2	128.4	75.7	17.7	49.2	168.3	101.2	38.8	24.9	3.1	2.1	0.3
Aug 8	706.3	315.5	139.2	128.5	75.2	17.4	47.9	171.8	106.9	36.4	24.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
Sep 12	688.7	307.7	134.7	125.0	74.8	17.6	46.5	166.7	104.9	35.3	22.9	3.2	2.1	0.3
Oct 10	671.2	298.2	135.5	118.4	74.1	17.8	45.1	157.8	97.1	36.8	20.4	3.2	2.2	0.3
Nov 14	674.5	307.5	135.5	114.3	73.7	17.4	43.4	156.9	97.5	37.1	18.9	3.0	2.1	0.3
Dec 12	688.8	318.5	139.9	114.0	74.1	16.9	42.3	161.0	100.0	38.8	18.9	2.9	2.0	0.3
2003 Jan 9	746.5	347.4	154.2	125.5	76.9	16.0	42.4	177.6	108.7	42.7	22.8	3.1	1.9	0.3
Feb 13	755.0	346.6	164.4	126.1	77.0	15.6	41.0	186.3	113.6	45.6	23.6	3.2	1.9	0.3
Mar 13	739.0	326.1	168.4	127.8	76.8	15.8	39.9	182.3	107.1	47.1	24.7	3.1	1.9	0.3
Apr 10	718.7	316.1	157.4	130.3	76.0	16.0	39.0	173.8	101.0	44.2	25.3	3.0	1.9	0.3
May 8	712.8	300.6	161.8	135.0	77.1	16.2	38.3	171.1	94.0	47.1	26.7	3.0	2.0	0.4
Jun 12	697.4	293.5	153.1	136.5	77.1	16.4	37.3	168.0	93.3	44.3	26.9	3.1	2.0	0.4
Jul 10	694.4	297.8	151.3	131.3	77.4	16.4	36.6	172.8	100.4	43.1	25.6	3.2	2.1	0.4
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
Sep 11	672.8	293.6	137.0	128.6	77.7	16.9	35.8	171.2	103.4	38.2	25.6	3.5	2.3	0.4
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
2001 Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
Apr 11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2
May 9	226.7	109.3	50.6	39.0	17.9	12.3	9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	2.4	0.2
Jun 13	224.2	109.0	49.5	38.0	17.9	12.3	9.7	70.4	39.9	17.5	11.2	1.5	2.4	0.2
Jul 11	237.8	124.4	49.2	36.5	18.2	11.7	9.6	79.8	50.4	17.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	0.2
Aug 8	244.8	133.0	47.3	36.8	18.3	11.3	9.4	83.3	54.5	16.1	10.8	1.7	2.3	0.2
Sep 12	235.9	126.8	46.2	35.3	18.3	11.7	9.2	80.2	52.3	16.0	9.9	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 10	224.7	117.7	47.0	33.0	18.1	12.0	9.0	74.2	46.5	16.9	8.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Nov 14	219.9	115.5	46.3	31.7	17.7	12.0	8.7	70.3	43.6	16.8	8.2	1.6	2.5	0.2
Dec 12	219.1	112.5	48.8	31.7	17.6	11.9	8.5	68.4	40.9	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	11.0	1.6	2.2	0.3
Aug 14	248.9	131.6	50.1	40.4	18.8	10.8	8.1	85.9	55.2	17.1	11.7	1.6	2.2	0.3
Sep 11	240.1	125.9	48.4	38.8	18.9	11.2	8.0	82.8	52.9	16.8	11.1	1.7	2.4	0.3

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

F.2

UNITED KINGDOM		25-49						50 and over							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All		GEZF			IACM			IACS	IACY		IACB				IADH
2001	Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
	Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
	Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
	Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002	Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
	Feb 14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
	Mar 14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
	Apr 11	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
	May 9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
	Jun 13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
	Jul 11	527.9	218.0	107.8	101.8	67.9	19.0	32.4	156.3	54.1	28.3	27.0	21.1	30.0	25.9
	Aug 8	528.1	223.3	104.3	101.9	67.5	18.7	31.1	156.4	55.3	27.4	26.8	21.0	29.9	25.8
	Sep 12	514.5	216.0	101.5	100.4	67.1	18.8	29.5	152.6	53.3	26.3	26.3	20.9	30.6	25.7
	Oct 10	502.5	210.8	101.4	96.0	66.2	18.8	28.1	150.8	53.2	25.6	25.5	21.0	30.8	25.5
	Nov 14	503.9	217.0	101.1	93.9	65.6	18.3	26.3	152.6	56.5	25.3	24.4	21.1	30.4	25.3
	Dec 12	513.0	223.6	104.2	94.0	66.0	17.8	25.3	155.0	58.3	26.2	24.1	21.2	29.9	25.1
2003	Jan 9	554.1	244.8	113.9	101.8	68.5	16.9	25.1	167.5	64.4	29.7	26.3	21.9	28.2	25.3
	Feb 13	554.1	240.1	120.3	101.7	68.3	16.6	23.6	166.6	60.7	32.6	26.2	21.9	28.3	25.2
	Mar 13	542.6	226.8	122.5	102.7	68.1	16.7	22.5	163.0	56.5	33.0	26.5	21.9	28.8	25.1
	Apr 10	531.6	222.8	115.2	104.7	67.5	16.7	21.5	161.2	56.9	30.4	27.1	21.9	29.1	25.0
	May 8	529.2	214.0	117.7	107.9	68.7	16.9	20.9	159.5	54.6	29.9	28.0	22.1	29.5	25.0
	Jun 12	518.1	208.3	112.0	109.4	68.7	17.1	19.8	155.9	52.8	28.1	28.0	22.1	30.2	24.9
	Jul 10	514.2	209.1	111.4	105.6	68.8	17.1	19.2	155.1	52.2	28.6	27.2	22.3	30.4	24.8
	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
	Sep 11	496.8	204.1	102.0	103.3	69.2	17.6	18.3	150.7	51.0	26.2	26.4	22.2	31.2	24.8
Male		IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW		IADC				IADI
2001	Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
	Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
	Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
	Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002	Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
	Feb 14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
	Mar 14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
	Apr 11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
	May 9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
	Jun 13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
	Jul 11	415.4	163.9	84.5	82.8	56.4	20.3	27.8	116.3	38.2	20.6	20.4	16.1	31.9	21.0
	Aug 8	413.0	165.7	81.7	82.9	55.9	20.0	26.7	115.2	38.2	19.9	20.2	16.1	32.1	21.0
	Sep 12	403.5	161.4	79.5	81.8	55.5	20.0	25.3	112.9	37.2	19.0	19.8	16.1	32.7	20.9
	Oct 10	395.6	159.1	79.4	78.4	54.8	19.9	24.0	112.2	37.7	18.4	19.2	16.1	32.9	20.7
	Nov 14	398.2	165.1	79.4	76.7	54.5	19.3	22.6	113.8	40.5	18.3	18.3	16.2	32.3	20.5
	Dec 12	406.5	172.2	81.2	76.8	54.8	18.8	21.6	115.6	41.9	18.9	18.1	16.3	31.8	20.4
2003	Jan 9	437.8	187.7	88.9	82.8	56.9	17.9	21.5	125.0	46.5	21.5	19.5	16.9	30.0	20.6
	Feb 13	436.8	182.9	94.0	82.7	56.9	17.6	20.2	124.2	43.6	23.6	19.5	16.9	30.1	20.5
	Mar 13	427.5	172.2	96.3	83.2	56.7	17.7	19.2	121.4	40.4	24.0	19.7	16.9	30.7	20.4
	Apr 10	417.4	168.6	89.9	84.5	56.0	17.8	18.3	119.9	40.4	22.2	20.1	16.9	31.0	20.3
	May 8	415.5	162.1	91.5	87.2	57.0	18.0	17.7	118.7	39.0	21.7	20.8	17.0	31.4	20.3
	Jun 12	406.3	157.5	86.9	88.3	56.9	18.1	16.8	116.0	37.5	20.3	20.9	17.1	32.1	20.2
	Jul 10	400.2	156.1	86.1	85.0	56.9	18.3	16.2	114.5	36.4	20.5	20.3	17.2	32.6	20.1
	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
	Sep 11	385.1	150.9	78.9	82.9	57.1	18.8	15.4	110.3	35.0	18.7	19.6	17.0	33.6	20.0
Female		IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX		IADD				IADJ
2001	Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
	Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
	Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
	Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002	Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
	Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
	Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7
	Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8
	May 9	110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8
	Jun 13	108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8
	Jul 11	112.5	54.1	23.3	19.0	11.5	14.3	4.6	40.1	15.9	7.7	6.6	5.0	24.4	4.8
	Aug 8	115.1	57.6	22.6	18.9	11.6	13.9	4.4	41.2	17.2	7.6	6.7	4.9	23.7	4.8
	Sep 12	111.0	54.6	22.0	18.5	11.6	14.3	4.2	39.7	16.1	7.4	6.6	4.9	24.4	4.8
	Oct 10	106.9	51.7	22.1	17.6	11.5	14.5	4.1	38.6	15.5	7.1	6.3	4.9	24.9	4.7
	Nov 14	105.8	51.9	21.7	17.2	11.2	14.2	3.8	38.8	16.0	7.0	6.1	4.9	24.8	4.7
	Dec 12	106.4	51.4	23.0	17.2	11.2	14.0	3.7	39.4	16.5	7.3	6.0	4.9	24.3	4.7
2003	Jan 9	116.3	57.2	24.9	19.0	11.6	13.1	3.6	42.6	17.9	8.2	6.7	5.0	22.9	4.7
	Feb 13	117.3	57.2	26.2	19.0	11.5	12.7	3.4	42.4	17.0	8.9	6.8	5.0	22.9	4.7
	Mar 13	115.1	54.6	26.3	19.5	11.4	12.8	3.3	41.7	16.2	9.0	6.8			

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

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at September 11 2003

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	6,978	8,030	1,940	17,286	3,143	2,434	763	6,602	5,318	8,753	2,446	16,716	2,788	3,331	1,152	7,463
Over 13 and up to 26	2,563	4,095	1,033	7,769	971	1,027	342	2,419	1,522	3,884	1,183	6,640	602	1,203	481	2,324
26 and up to 52	1,672	4,349	977	7,034	632	916	307	1,887	934	3,615	1,166	5,742	431	899	396	1,747
52 and up to 104	178	2,801	937	3,916	57	466	231	757	136	2,057	816	3,010	85	471	239	796
Over 104	15	696	1,561	2,272	2	128	243	373	27	513	820	1,360	19	108	218	345
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	17.5	38.7	16.2	1.2	11.9	25.1	9.4	2.1	13.7	25.4	13.1	2.6	9.6	18.4	9.0
All	11,406	19,971	6,448	38,277	4,805	4,971	1,886	12,038	7,937	18,822	6,431	33,468	3,925	6,012	2,486	12,675
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	14,044	17,969	3,877	36,472	6,726	5,516	1,729	14,453	81,872	122,356	28,498	235,802	42,612	43,727	13,320	102,403
Over 13 and up to 26	4,989	8,957	1,986	16,089	1,953	2,316	688	5,105	30,146	63,993	15,236	110,250	13,544	19,240	6,204	39,752
26 and up to 52	3,722	9,414	2,086	15,297	1,371	1,916	660	3,999	20,719	67,351	15,761	104,237	9,195	17,208	5,738	32,481
52 and up to 104	523	6,771	1,792	9,087	243	1,157	471	1,871	3,042	45,836	13,401	62,294	1,454	10,212	4,218	15,893
Over 104	72	2,393	2,255	4,720	51	355	424	830	399	13,144	15,231	28,774	241	2,633	3,743	6,617
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.5	20.1	33.7	16.9	2.8	13.4	22.5	10.3	2.5	18.9	32.5	16.8	2.5	13.8	24.0	11.4
All	23,350	45,504	11,996	81,665	10,344	11,260	3,972	26,258	136,178	312,680	88,127	541,357	67,046	93,020	33,223	197,146
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	10,299	14,154	3,196	28,122	5,017	4,342	1,325	11,058	6,062	7,318	1,668	15,227	2,914	2,409	784	6,263
Over 13 and up to 26	3,686	7,079	1,555	12,404	1,552	1,854	624	4,120	1,921	3,298	825	6,074	783	883	328	2,021
26 and up to 52	2,224	7,295	1,678	11,226	972	1,679	508	3,192	1,243	3,359	847	5,458	488	713	260	1,471
52 and up to 104	244	4,622	1,473	6,342	105	913	446	1,464	94	2,300	792	3,187	63	421	219	703
Over 104	37	756	1,884	2,677	26	157	423	606	17	855	944	1,816	17	145	202	364
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	15.9	34.3	14.8	1.7	12.0	26.1	10.1	1.2	18.4	34.2	15.8	1.9	12.4	23.5	9.9
All	16,490	33,906	9,786	60,771	7,672	8,945	3,326	20,440	9,337	17,130	5,076	31,762	4,265	4,571	1,793	10,822
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,420	9,187	2,467	18,310	3,300	3,493	1,302	8,301	11,375	17,055	4,072	33,552	5,014	5,278	1,508	12,672
Over 13 and up to 26	2,528	4,711	1,334	8,645	1,130	1,458	543	3,186	4,199	8,802	2,155	15,441	1,645	2,273	735	4,913
26 and up to 52	1,824	5,133	1,316	8,294	756	1,364	566	2,702	2,240	8,536	2,164	13,047	910	1,746	648	3,397
52 and up to 104	267	3,268	1,023	4,558	128	707	338	1,175	160	5,645	1,980	7,794	91	943	456	1,499
Over 104	25	896	1,210	2,131	11	140	341	492	15	1,015	2,238	3,268	16	138	447	601
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.6	18.0	30.4	15.9	2.6	11.8	22.0	10.5	1.0	16.2	33.5	15.1	1.4	10.4	23.8	9.1
All	11,064	23,195	7,350	41,938	5,325	7,162	3,090	15,856	17,989	41,053	12,609	73,102	7,676	10,378	3,794	23,082
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	11,099	14,843	3,862	30,119	5,468	4,768	1,637	12,162	99,309	146,729	34,238	284,581	50,540	51,414	15,612	121,338
Over 13 and up to 26	4,372	7,906	2,017	14,404	1,904	2,172	765	4,911	36,266	76,093	18,216	131,765	15,972	22,396	7,267	46,686
26 and up to 52	2,699	8,613	2,100	13,462	1,203	1,950	684	3,880	24,202	79,246	18,772	122,742	10,593	19,667	6,646	37,349
52 and up to 104	334	5,827	1,700	7,864	160	1,122	459	1,741	3,296	53,781	16,173	73,275	1,608	11,576	4,893	18,095
Over 104	39	2,399	2,056	4,494	31	388	495	914	431	15,014	18,413	33,858	274	2,916	4,392	7,582
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.0	20.8	32.0	17.6	2.2	14.5	23.6	11.2	2.3	18.5	32.7	16.6	2.4	13.4	23.9	11.1
All	18,543	39,588	11,735	70,343	8,766	10,400	4,040	23,608	163,504	370,863	105,812	646,221	78,987	107,969	38,810	231,050
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,826	10,126	2,748	18,933	3,349	3,814	1,370	8,792	4,132	4,159	724	9,061	2,394	1,750	423	4,598
Over 13 and up to 26	1,811	4,848	1,434	8,155	975	1,591	635	3,269	1,920	2,824	521	5,272	807	722	216	1,756
26 and up to 52	1,387	4,650	1,391	7,454	624	1,267	565	2,492	1,417	3,640	786	5,853	497	709	239	1,447
52 and up to 104	243	2,759	1,139	4,142	128	623	361	1,112	231	3,304	853	4,388	86	504	242	832
Over 104	37	549	931	1,517	19	105	262	386	15	337	1,627	1,979	6	54	401	461
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	14.4	27.1	14.1	2.9	9.8	19.5	9.3	3.2	25.5	55	24	2.4	14.9	42.3	14.2
All	9,304	22,932	7,643	40,201	5,095	7,400	3,193	16,051	7,715	14,264	4,511	26,553	3,790	3,739	1,521	9,094
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	14,515	25,465	3,988	44,393	8,921	10,821	2,189	22,309	103,441	150,888	34,962	293,642	52,934	53,164	16,035	125,936
Over 13 and up to 26	6,316	15,824	2,585	24,903	3,366	5,466	1,267	10,245	38,186	78,917	18,737	137,037	16,779	23,118	7,483	48,442
26 and up to 52	4,719	17,785	2,974	25,571	2,503	5,489	1,354	9,423	25,619	82,886	19,558	128,595	11,090	20,376	6,885	38,796
52 and up to 104	875	13,891	3,053	17,824	446	3,887	1,236	5,570	3,527	57,085	17,026	77,663	1,694	12,080	5,135	18,927
Over 104	121	4,251	3,317	7,689	64	1,069	1,042	2,175	446	15,351	20,040	35,837	280	2,970	4,793	8,043
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	23.5	40.0	21.2	3.3	18.5	32.1	15.6	2.3	18.8	33.6	16.9	2.4	13.5	24.6	11.2
All	26,546	77,216	15,917	120,380	15,300	26,732	7,088	49,722	171,219	385,127	110,323	672,774	82,777	111,708	40,331	240,144
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,373	13,829	3,974	25,451	3,900	5,208	1,853	11,263								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,359	6,689	2,109	11,241	1,091	2,153	859	4,173								
26 and up to 52	1,538	6,497	2,073	10,157	703	1,728	698	3,159								
52 and up to 104	242	3,840	1,468	5,551	102	866	437	1,407								
Over 104	26	691	1,197	1,914	18	183	295	496								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	14.4	24.6	13.7	2.1	10.3	17.7	9.3								
All	11,538	31,546	10,821	54,314	5,814	10,138	4,142	20,498								

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.12

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	679,240	242,896	922,136	2.6	South Yorkshire (Met County)	17,568	5,654	23,222	3.0
NORTH EAST	38,424	12,117	50,541	3.3	Barnsley	2,207	836	3,043	2.3
Darlington UA	1,327	434	1,761	3.0	Doncaster	3,651	1,250	4,901	2.8
Hartlepool UA	1,888	499	2,387	4.5	Rotherham	3,105	987	4,092	2.7
Middlesbrough UA	3,249	899	4,148	5.1	Sheffield	8,605	2,581	11,186	3.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,372	676	3,048	3.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)	26,091	8,534	34,625	2.7
Stockton-on-Tees UA	2,993	922	3,915	3.6	Bradford	7,640	2,354	9,994	3.6
County Durham	5,139	1,871	7,010	2.3	Calderdale	2,098	719	2,817	2.4
Chester-le-Street	490	167	657	2.0	Kirklees	4,044	1,433	5,477	2.3
Derwentside	874	302	1,176	2.3	Leeds	9,200	2,960	12,160	2.7
Durham	814	287	1,101	1.9	Wakefield	3,109	1,068	4,177	2.2
Easington	921	313	1,234	2.2	EAST MIDLANDS	42,491	16,052	58,543	2.3
Sedgefield	1,059	424	1,483	2.8	Derby UA	3,446	1,120	4,566	3.4
Teesdale	145	58	203	1.4	Leicester UA	7,602	2,789	10,391	6.0
Wear Valley	836	320	1,156	3.1	Nottingham UA	5,511	1,566	7,077	4.2
Northumberland	3,354	1,209	4,563	2.4	Rutland UA	80	46	126	0.6
Alnwick	309	106	415	2.3	Derbyshire	6,258	2,440	8,698	1.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	214	88	302	2.0	Amber Valley	829	354	1,183	1.7
Blyth Valley	1,029	366	1,395	2.7	Bolsover	750	288	1,038	2.4
Castle Morpeth	425	165	590	2.0	Chesterfield	1,426	505	1,931	3.2
Tynedale	442	159	601	1.7	Derbyshire Dales	340	137	477	1.2
Wansbeck	935	325	1,260	3.4	Erewash	994	379	1,373	2.0
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	18,102	5,607	23,709	3.6	High Peak	578	238	816	1.5
Gateshead	2,644	844	3,488	3.0	North East Derbyshire	897	355	1,252	2.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,827	1,317	6,144	3.8	South Derbyshire	444	184	628	1.2
North Tyneside	2,845	905	3,750	3.2	Leicestershire	4,124	1,839	5,963	1.6
South Tyneside	3,261	971	4,232	4.7	Blaby	618	267	885	1.6
Sunderland	4,525	1,570	6,095	3.5	Charnwood	1,296	587	1,883	1.9
NORTH WEST	82,418	26,509	108,927	2.7	Harborough	378	187	565	1.2
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,778	552	2,330	2.9	Hinckley and Bosworth	628	297	925	1.5
Blackpool UA	1,745	467	2,212	2.7	Melton	200	78	278	0.9
Halton UA	1,784	615	2,399	3.2	North West Leicestershire	502	225	727	1.4
Warrington UA	1,626	581	2,207	1.8	Oadby and Wigston	502	198	700	2.1
Cheshire	4,340	1,645	5,985	1.5	Lincolnshire	4,274	1,712	5,986	1.6
Chester	857	320	1,177	1.6	Boston	274	109	383	1.2
Congleton	465	202	667	1.2	East Lindsey	888	325	1,213	1.6
Crewe and Nantwich	744	290	1,034	1.5	Lincoln	1,106	315	1,421	2.7
Ellesmere Port and Neston	632	225	857	1.8	North Kesteven	395	209	604	1.1
Macclesfield	794	274	1,068	1.2	South Holland	337	174	511	1.2
Vale Royal	848	334	1,182	1.6	South Kesteven	609	283	892	1.2
Cumbria	4,344	1,480	5,824	2.0	West Lindsey	665	297	962	2.0
Allerdale	987	323	1,310	2.3	Northamptonshire	5,291	2,174	7,465	1.9
Barrow-in-Furness	890	262	1,152	2.7	Corby	710	237	947	2.9
Carlisle	963	338	1,301	2.1	Daventry	391	176	567	1.3
Copeland	979	311	1,290	3.1	East Northamptonshire	507	250	757	1.6
Eden	153	78	231	0.8	Kettering	603	266	869	1.7
South Lakeland	372	168	540	0.9	Northampton	2,117	814	2,931	2.4
Greater Manchester (Met County)	32,394	10,262	42,656	2.8	South Northamptonshire	307	139	446	0.9
Bolton	3,088	1,029	4,117	2.6	Wellingborough	656	292	948	2.1
Bury	1,492	561	2,053	1.9	Nottinghamshire	5,905	2,366	8,271	1.8
Manchester	10,205	3,012	13,217	5.3	Ashfield	1,075	422	1,497	2.2
Oldham	2,583	779	3,362	2.6	Bassettlaw	888	361	1,249	1.9
Rochdale	2,764	887	3,651	2.9	Broxtowe	791	312	1,103	1.6
Salford	2,739	779	3,518	2.7	Gedling	883	364	1,247	1.8
Stockport	2,172	761	2,933	1.7	Mansfield	1,015	384	1,399	2.4
Tameside	2,246	823	3,069	2.4	Newark and Sherwood	721	315	1,036	1.6
Trafford	1,887	598	2,485	1.9	Rushcliffe	532	208	740	1.1
Wigan	3,218	1,033	4,251	2.3	WEST MIDLANDS	71,237	23,889	95,126	3.0
Lancashire	9,365	3,092	12,457	1.8	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,080	437	1,517	1.5
Burnley	795	258	1,053	2.0	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,095	1,012	4,107	2.8
Chorley	601	236	837	1.3	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,472	566	2,038	2.0
Fylde	282	91	373	0.9	Shropshire	1,659	632	2,291	1.4
Hyndburn	705	202	907	1.9	Bridgnorth	248	105	353	1.1
Lancaster	1,513	473	1,986	2.4	North Shropshire	341	132	473	1.4
Pendle	796	286	1,082	2.0	Oswestry	296	131	427	1.9
Preston	1,740	466	2,206	2.7	Shrewsbury and Atcham	572	192	764	1.3
Ribble Valley	167	65	232	0.7	South Shropshire	202	72	274	1.2
Rossendale	433	174	607	1.5	Staffordshire	5,754	2,375	8,129	1.6
South Ribble	514	179	693	1.1	Cannock Chase	586	271	857	1.5
West Lancashire	1,238	470	1,708	2.6	East Staffordshire	744	309	1,053	1.7
Wyre	581	192	773	1.3	Lichfield	535	250	785	1.4
Merseyside (Met County)	25,042	7,815	32,857	4.0	Newcastle-under-Lyme	878	335	1,213	1.6
Knowsley	2,937	919	3,856	4.3	South Staffordshire	1,045	409	1,454	2.2
Liverpool	11,290	3,284	14,574	5.3	Stafford	928	332	1,260	1.7
Saint Helens	2,429	820	3,249	3.0	Staffordshire Moorlands	452	216	668	1.2
Sefton	3,870	1,225	5,095	3.1	Tamworth	586	253	839	1.8
Wirral	4,516	1,567	6,083	3.3	Warwickshire	3,694	1,386	5,080	1.6
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	61,329	20,682	82,011	2.7	North Warwickshire	374	188	562	1.5
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,674	1,143	3,817	2.0	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,140	408	1,548	2.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,157	1,918	8,075	5.5	Rugby	796	259	1,055	2.0
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,576	911	3,487	3.8	Stratford-on-Avon	468	208	676	1.0
North Lincolnshire UA	1,581	662	2,243	2.4	Warwick	916	323	1,239	1.6
York UA	1,298	470	1,768	1.5	West Midlands (Met County)	50,386	15,945	66,331	4.3
North Yorkshire	3,384	1,390	4,774	1.4	Birmingham	24,265	7,146	31,411	5.4
Craven	208	93	301	1.0	Coventry	5,011	1,460	6,471	3.5
Hambleton	404	171	575	1.1	Dudley	4,238	1,548	5,786	3.1
Harrogate	664	301	965	1.1	Sandwell	5,974	1,942	7,916	4.7
Richmondshire	228	130	358	1.2	Solihull	1,780	641	2,421	2.0
Ryedale	201	119	320	1.1	Walsall	4,148	1,520	5,668	3.8
Scarborough	1,149	371	1,520	2.5	Wolverhampton	4,970	1,688	6,658	4.7
Selby	530	205	735	1.5					

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	4,097	1,536	5,633	1.7	SOUTH EAST	54,624	20,611	75,235	1.5
Bromsgrove	786	302	1,088	2.0	Bracknell Forest UA	650	288	938	1.3
Malvern Hills	352	133	485	1.2	Brighton and Hove UA	3,480	1,411	4,891	3.0
Redditch	771	312	1,083	2.1	Isle of Wight UA	1,298	391	1,689	2.3
Worcester	799	250	1,049	1.8	Medway UA	2,615	1,012	3,627	2.3
Wychavon	592	237	829	1.2	Milton Keynes UA	1,999	793	2,792	2.1
Wyre Forest	797	302	1,099	1.8	Portsmouth UA	1,778	622	2,400	2.0
EAST	40,557	16,226	56,783	1.7	Reading UA	1,738	565	2,303	2.4
Luton UA	2,690	905	3,595	3.1	Slough UA	1,979	765	2,744	3.6
Peterborough UA	1,654	603	2,257	2.3	Southampton UA	2,431	714	3,145	2.2
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,040	671	2,711	2.9	West Berkshire UA	667	330	997	1.1
Thurrock UA	1,183	583	1,766	2.0	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1,020	438	1,458	1.8
Bedfordshire	3,076	1,209	4,285	1.8	Wokingham UA	749	330	1,079	1.1
Bedford	1,635	569	2,204	2.4	Buckinghamshire	2,977	1,163	4,140	1.4
Mid Bedfordshire	618	300	918	1.2	Aylesbury Vale	781	280	1,061	1.0
South Bedfordshire	823	340	1,163	1.7	Chiltern	437	195	632	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,220	1,356	4,576	1.3	South Bucks	346	162	508	1.4
Cambridge	895	314	1,209	1.6	Wycombe	1,413	526	1,939	1.9
East Cambridgeshire	428	187	615	1.4	East Sussex	3,767	1,378	5,145	1.9
Fenland	513	282	795	1.6	Eastbourne	868	276	1,144	2.3
Huntingdonshire	866	353	1,219	1.2	Hastings	1,286	465	1,751	3.5
South Cambridgeshire	518	220	738	0.9	Lewes	571	229	800	1.6
Essex	8,254	3,701	11,955	1.5	Rother	559	195	754	1.7
Basildon	1,314	552	1,866	1.8	Wealden	483	213	696	0.9
Braintree	770	387	1,157	1.4	Hampshire	5,704	2,166	7,870	1.0
Brentwood	267	148	415	1.0	Basingstoke and Deane	691	249	940	1.0
Castle Point	470	221	691	1.3	East Hampshire	471	184	655	1.0
Chelmsford	931	432	1,363	1.4	Eastleigh	486	192	678	0.9
Colchester	919	379	1,298	1.3	Fareham	410	156	566	0.9
Epping Forest	751	411	1,162	1.6	Gosport	393	129	522	1.1
Harlow	750	311	1,061	2.2	Hart	341	107	448	0.8
Maldon	347	130	477	1.3	Havant	927	339	1,266	1.9
Rochford	390	170	560	1.2	New Forest	614	241	855	0.9
Tendring	1,140	453	1,593	2.2	Rushmoor	526	222	748	1.3
Uttlesford	205	107	312	0.7	Test Valley	468	194	662	1.0
Hertfordshire	6,314	2,727	9,041	1.4	Winchester	377	153	530	0.8
Broxbourne	535	295	830	1.5	Kent	10,641	3,976	14,617	1.8
Dacorum	975	408	1,383	1.6	Ashford	676	230	906	1.5
East Hertfordshire	459	217	676	0.8	Canterbury	961	382	1,343	1.7
Hertsmere	641	269	910	1.6	Dartford	676	316	992	1.9
North Hertfordshire	723	354	1,077	1.5	Dover	909	318	1,227	2.0
St. Albans	654	246	900	1.1	Gravesham	1,031	400	1,431	2.5
Stevenage	657	253	910	1.9	Maidstone	868	312	1,180	1.4
Three Rivers	466	177	643	1.3	Sevenoaks	504	224	728	1.1
Watford	652	260	912	1.8	Shepway	1,022	310	1,332	2.4
Welwyn Hatfield	552	248	800	1.3	Swale	1,123	443	1,566	2.1
Norfolk	6,416	2,319	8,735	1.9	Thanet	1,843	657	2,500	3.6
Breckland	616	255	871	1.2	Tonbridge and Malling	546	211	757	1.2
Broadland	485	207	692	1.0	Tunbridge Wells	482	173	655	1.0
Great Yarmouth	1,416	456	1,872	3.5	Oxfordshire	3,010	1,109	4,119	1.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	906	389	1,295	1.7	Cherwell	544	242	786	0.9
North Norfolk	576	221	797	1.5	Oxford	1,236	378	1,614	1.7
Norwich	1,912	587	2,499	3.2	South Oxfordshire	528	225	753	0.9
South Norfolk	505	204	709	1.1	Vale of White Horse	432	157	589	0.8
Suffolk	5,710	2,152	7,862	2.0	West Oxfordshire	270	107	377	0.6
Babergh	462	210	672	1.4	Surrey	4,531	1,815	6,346	1.0
Forest Heath	200	113	313	0.9	Elmbridge	585	235	820	1.1
Ipswich	1,998	648	2,646	3.8	Epsom and Ewell	277	110	387	0.9
Mid Suffolk	389	194	583	1.1	Guildford	632	267	899	1.1
St. Edmundsbury	519	213	732	1.2	Mole Valley	268	106	374	0.8
Suffolk Coastal	691	283	974	1.5	Reigate and Banstead	446	175	621	0.8
Waveney	1,451	491	1,942	3.1	Runnymede	322	127	449	0.9
LONDON	121,931	50,596	172,527	3.7	Spelthorne	455	204	659	1.2
Greater London	121,931	50,596	172,527	3.7	Surrey Heath	350	134	484	1.0
Barking and Dagenham	2,338	1,022	3,360	3.4	Tandridge	267	102	369	0.8
Barnet	4,256	1,817	6,073	3.1	Waverley	463	179	642	0.9
Bexley	1,920	921	2,841	2.1	Woking	466	176	642	1.1
Brent	6,068	2,527	8,595	4.9	West Sussex	3,590	1,345	4,935	1.1
Bromley	2,686	1,190	3,876	2.2	Adur	343	121	464	1.4
Camden	4,203	1,752	5,955	4.2	Arun	633	256	889	1.2
City of London	75	30	105	1.9	Chichester	504	192	696	1.2
Croydon	4,555	1,951	6,506	3.1	Crawley	641	258	899	1.5
Ealing	4,445	1,762	6,207	3.1	Horsham	513	177	690	0.9
Enfield	4,070	1,783	5,853	3.4	Mid Sussex	415	163	578	0.7
Greenwich	4,095	1,788	5,883	4.3	Worthing	541	178	719	1.3
Hackney	5,703	2,352	8,055	6.0	SOUTH WEST	33,765	12,815	46,580	1.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,343	1,351	4,694	4.0	Bath and North East Somerset UA	933	399	1,332	1.3
Haringey	5,552	2,207	7,759	5.3	Bournemouth UA	1,272	402	1,674	1.7
Harrow	2,342	1,027	3,369	2.6	Bristol, City of UA	4,579	1,501	6,080	2.5
Havering	1,702	767	2,469	1.8	North Somerset UA	957	325	1,282	1.2
Hillingdon	2,636	1,190	3,826	2.5	Plymouth UA	2,663	900	3,563	2.4
Hounslow	2,343	1,086	3,429	2.4	Poole UA	625	247	872	1.1
Islington	4,452	1,941	6,393	5.2	South Gloucestershire UA	1,109	448	1,557	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	2,049	1,043	3,092	2.8	Swindon UA	1,663	663	2,326	2.0
Kingston upon Thames	1,213	525	1,738	1.8	Torbay UA	1,352	439	1,791	2.4
Lambeth	7,905	3,142	11,047	5.9	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,957	1,630	5,587	1.9
Lewisham	5,678	2,351	8,029	4.9	Caradon	497	229	726	1.5
Merton	2,113	912	3,025	2.4	Carrick	716	283	999	2.0
Newham	5,674	2,009	7,683	5.0	Kerrier	831	323	1,154	2.1
Redbridge	2,884	1,238	4,122	2.8	North Cornwall	623	259	882	1.9
Richmond upon Thames	1,356	661	2,017	1.8	Penwith	604	246	850	2.3
Southwark	7,003	2,879	9,882	6.0	Restormel	682	289	971	1.7
Sutton	1,399	589	1,988	1.8	Isles of Scilly	4	1	5	0.4
Tower Hamlets	6,431	2,041	8,472	6.5					
Waltham Forest	4,538	1,664	6,202	4.4					
Wandsworth	3,986	1,758	5,744	3.1					
Westminster	2,918	1,320	4,238	3.2					

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,381	1,742	6,123	1.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	26,822	9,170	35,992	3.5
East Devon	498	201	699	1.0	Antrim	579	218	797	2.6
Exeter	958	313	1,271	1.8	Ards	989	319	1,308	2.9
Mid Devon	324	180	504	1.2	Armagh	637	280	917	2.8
North Devon	756	305	1,061	2.1	Ballymena	528	257	785	2.2
South Hams	384	172	556	1.2	Ballymoney	256	93	349	2.1
Teignbridge	693	253	946	1.4	Banbridge	289	139	428	1.7
Torridge	521	242	763	2.2	Belfast	6,949	1,726	8,675	5.2
West Devon	247	76	323	1.1	Carrickfergus	523	161	684	2.9
Dorset	1,410	563	1,973	0.9	Castlereagh	654	182	836	2.1
Christchurch	180	64	244	1.1	Coleraine	906	331	1,237	3.6
East Dorset	266	102	368	0.8	Cookstown	247	140	387	2.0
North Dorset	167	94	261	0.7	Craigavon	1,004	409	1,413	2.9
Purbeck	112	55	167	0.7	Derry	3,086	901	3,987	6.2
West Dorset	294	101	395	0.8	Down	916	294	1,210	3.1
Weymouth and Portland	391	147	538	1.4	Dungannon	360	235	595	2.1
Gloucestershire	4,283	1,679	5,962	1.7	Fermanagh	1,219	512	1,731	5.0
Cheltenham	968	307	1,275	1.9	Lame	399	172	571	3.0
Cotswold	338	147	485	1.0	Limavady	585	271	856	4.2
Forest of Dean	524	273	797	1.7	Lisburn	1,185	369	1,554	2.3
Gloucester	1,313	469	1,782	2.7	Magherafelt	265	188	453	1.9
Stroud	697	303	1,000	1.6	Moyle	263	93	356	3.8
Tewkesbury	443	180	623	1.4	Newry and Mourne	1,467	587	2,054	3.9
Somerset	2,686	1,100	3,786	1.3	Newtownabbey	868	285	1,153	2.3
Mendip	657	277	934	1.5	North Down	892	329	1,221	2.6
Sedgemoor	689	274	963	1.6	Omagh	814	377	1,191	4.1
South Somerset	616	261	877	1.0	Strabane	942	302	1,244	5.4
Taunton Deane	542	226	768	1.3					
West Somerset	182	62	244	1.3					
Wiltshire	1,895	777	2,672	1.0					
Kennet	316	146	462	1.0					
North Wiltshire	643	252	895	1.2					
Salisbury	375	158	533	0.8					
West Wiltshire	561	221	782	1.1					
WALES	31,968	10,913	42,881	2.5					
Blaenau Gwent	1,154	381	1,535	3.7					
Bridgend	1,230	455	1,685	2.2					
Caerphilly	2,060	693	2,753	2.7					
Cardiff	4,155	1,188	5,343	2.8					
Carmarthenshire	1,735	649	2,384	2.4					
Ceredigion	548	256	804	1.7					
Conwy	952	327	1,279	2.1					
Denbighshire	763	234	997	1.9					
Flintshire	1,196	483	1,679	1.8					
Gwynedd	1,405	445	1,850	2.7					
Isle of Anglesey	1,002	364	1,366	3.5					
Merthyr Tydfil	827	249	1,076	3.2					
Monmouthshire	596	228	824	1.6					
Neath Port Talbot	1,690	558	2,248	2.8					
Newport	1,967	557	2,524	3.1					
Pembrokeshire	1,079	507	1,586	2.5					
Powys	855	379	1,234	1.7					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,432	897	3,329	2.4					
Swansea	2,959	894	3,853	2.9					
Torfaen	968	350	1,318	2.4					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,272	433	1,705	2.4					
Wrexham	1,123	386	1,509	1.9					
SCOTLAND	73,674	23,316	96,990	3.1					
Aberdeen City	1,944	598	2,542	1.8					
Aberdeenshire	1,246	528	1,774	1.3					
Angus	1,407	533	1,940	3.0					
Argyll and Bute	1,047	357	1,404	2.6					
Clackmannanshire	777	265	1,042	3.5					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,616	663	2,279	2.6					
Dundee City	3,186	934	4,120	4.6					
East Ayrshire	2,475	863	3,338	4.5					
East Dunbartonshire	966	310	1,276	1.9					
East Lothian	661	209	870	1.6					
East Renfrewshire	750	258	1,008	1.9					
Edinburgh, City of	5,607	1,772	7,379	2.5					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	452	106	558	3.6					
Falkirk	2,222	730	2,952	3.3					
Fife	5,888	1,997	7,885	3.7					
Glasgow City	13,547	3,747	17,294	4.7					
Highland	2,534	716	3,250	2.6					
Inverclyde	2,158	507	2,665	5.2					
Midlothian	660	213	873	1.8					
Moray	700	338	1,038	2.0					
North Ayrshire	2,954	1,039	3,993	4.8					
North Lanarkshire	5,348	1,617	6,965	3.4					
Orkney Islands	123	58	181	1.6					
Perth and Kinross	1,026	392	1,418	1.8					
Renfrewshire	2,841	770	3,611	3.3					
Scottish Borders	769	291	1,060	1.7					
Shetland Islands	175	48	223	1.6					
South Ayrshire	1,711	556	2,267	3.4					
South Lanarkshire	3,931	1,319	5,250	2.8					
Stirling	957	318	1,275	2.4					
West Dunbartonshire	2,047	578	2,625	4.6					
West Lothian	1,949	686	2,635	2.6					

Erratum

Some of the data in printed publication last month were incorrect. The figures affected were regional claimant count totals for all of the English regions except London. The figures incorrectly reflected the totals for unitary authorities only instead of all of the authorities within each region. The proportions were unaffected.

We apologise for any inconvenience that may have been caused.

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 September 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	679,240	242,896	922,136	2.6	Merseyside (Met County)				
NORTH EAST	38,424	12,117	50,541	3.3	Birkenhead	1,895	582	2,477	5.4
Cleveland (former county)					Bootle	1,879	568	2,447	5.4
Hartlepool	1,888	499	2,387	4.5	Crosby	881	280	1,161	2.7
Middlesbrough	2,438	671	3,109	5.7	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,464	476	1,940	3.4
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,480	462	1,942	3.4	Knowsley South	1,823	576	2,399	4.1
Redcar	1,703	442	2,145	4.0	Liverpool Garston	1,567	491	2,058	4.2
Stockton North	1,654	506	2,160	4.2	Liverpool Riverside	3,141	844	3,985	6.4
Stockton South	1,339	416	1,755	3.0	Liverpool Walton	2,274	643	2,917	5.6
Durham					Liverpool Wavertree	2,167	626	2,793	5.0
Bishop Auckland	980	357	1,337	2.6	Liverpool West Derby	2,141	680	2,821	5.3
Darlington	1,248	408	1,656	3.3	Southport	760	244	1,004	2.0
Durham, City of	814	287	1,101	1.9	St. Helens North	1,089	372	1,461	2.6
Easington	832	286	1,118	2.3	St. Helens South	1,340	448	1,788	3.5
North Durham	908	322	1,230	2.3	Wallasey	1,344	458	1,802	3.6
North West Durham	821	326	1,147	2.3	Wirral South	586	265	851	2.0
Sedgefield	863	319	1,182	2.3	Wirral West	691	262	953	2.2
Northumberland					YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	61,329	20,682	82,011	2.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	667	251	918	2.2	Humberside (former county)				
Blyth Valley	1,029	366	1,395	2.7	Beverley and Holderness	776	343	1,119	1.9
Hexham	520	190	710	1.6	Brigg and Goole	719	316	1,035	2.1
Wansbeck	1,138	402	1,540	3.2	Cleethorpes	962	396	1,358	2.5
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					East Yorkshire	862	353	1,215	2.3
Blaydon	814	286	1,100	2.3	Great Grimsby	1,820	606	2,426	4.7
Gateshead East and Washington West	962	341	1,303	2.6	Haltemprice and Howden	529	237	766	1.5
Houghton and Washington East	1,172	440	1,612	3.0	Kingston upon Hull East	1,930	608	2,538	4.9
Jarrow	1,386	437	1,823	3.7	Kingston upon Hull North	2,150	717	2,867	5.1
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,510	424	1,934	3.3	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,208	638	2,846	5.9
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,628	489	2,117	4.2	Scunthorpe	1,032	420	1,452	3.1
Newcastle upon Tyne North	982	280	1,262	2.6	North Yorkshire				
North Tyneside	1,370	395	1,765	3.3	Harrogate and Knaresborough	446	190	636	1.2
South Shields	1,972	578	2,550	5.3	Richmond	485	222	707	1.3
Sunderland North	1,411	456	1,867	3.8	Ryedale	338	188	526	1.1
Sunderland South	1,622	544	2,166	4.3	Scarborough and Whitby	1,078	340	1,418	2.6
Tyne Bridge	2,150	559	2,709	5.6	Selby	612	234	846	1.4
Tynemouth	1,123	378	1,501	3.0	Skipton and Ripon	369	164	533	0.9
NORTH WEST	82,418	26,509	108,927	2.7	Vale of York	316	171	487	0.8
Cheshire					York, City of	1,038	351	1,389	2.1
Chester, City of	760	259	1,019	1.8	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Congleton	465	202	667	1.2	Barnsley Central	858	303	1,161	2.4
Crewe and Nantwich	705	267	972	1.7	Barnsley East and Mexborough	941	351	1,292	2.5
Eddisbury	447	199	646	1.2	Barnsley West and Penistone	735	312	1,047	2.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston	657	238	895	1.7	Don Valley	845	321	1,166	2.2
Halton	1,149	393	1,542	3.1	Doncaster Central	1,477	442	1,919	3.7
Macclesfield	474	149	623	1.1	Doncaster North	1,002	357	1,359	2.8
Tatton	439	174	613	1.3	Rother Valley	882	337	1,219	2.2
Warrington North	944	301	1,245	2.1	Rotherham	1,290	348	1,638	3.6
Warrington South	682	280	962	1.6	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,208	359	1,567	2.9
Weaver Vale	1,028	379	1,407	2.6	Sheffield Brightside	1,648	493	2,141	4.6
Cumbria					Sheffield Central	2,863	792	3,655	6.0
Barrow and Furness	1,038	310	1,348	2.6	Sheffield Hallam	614	214	828	1.7
Carlisle	845	279	1,124	2.4	Sheffield Heeley	1,365	445	1,810	3.7
Copeland	979	311	1,290	3.1	Sheffield Hillsborough	907	278	1,185	2.0
Penrith and The Border	344	176	520	1.0	Wentworth	933	302	1,235	2.5
Westmorland and Lonsdale	224	120	344	0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	914	284	1,198	2.4	Batley and Spen	781	276	1,057	2.0
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Bradford North	2,042	596	2,638	4.8
Altrincham and Sale West	525	208	733	1.3	Bradford South	1,419	482	1,901	3.4
Ashton under Lyne	1,161	359	1,520	2.6	Bradford West	2,569	681	3,250	5.2
Bolton North East	1,196	390	1,586	3.0	Calder Valley	728	283	1,011	1.7
Bolton South East	1,323	409	1,732	3.2	Colne Valley	891	325	1,216	2.0
Bolton West	569	230	799	1.5	Dewsbury	776	264	1,040	2.0
Bury North	790	291	1,081	1.9	Elmet	576	189	765	1.4
Bury South	702	270	972	1.8	Halifax	1,370	436	1,806	3.2
Cheadle	427	172	599	1.2	Hemsworth	782	294	1,076	2.0
Denton and Reddish	847	311	1,158	2.1	Huddersfield	1,426	497	1,923	3.7
Eccles	932	243	1,175	2.1	Keighley	843	304	1,147	2.2
Hazel Grove	441	164	605	1.2	Leeds Central	2,645	676	3,321	5.7
Heywood and Middleton	1,008	359	1,367	2.3	Leeds East	1,546	476	2,022	4.3
Leigh	994	335	1,329	2.3	Leeds North East	1,084	385	1,469	2.9
Makerfield	848	276	1,124	2.0	Leeds North West	808	295	1,103	1.7
Manchester Blackley	1,942	572	2,514	5.6	Leeds West	1,269	415	1,684	3.0
Manchester Central	3,183	881	4,064	7.4	Morley and Rothwell	772	302	1,074	1.8
Manchester Gorton	2,426	727	3,153	5.9	Normanton	511	199	710	1.3
Manchester Withington	1,423	503	1,926	3.3	Pontefract and Castleford	888	317	1,205	2.4
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,016	316	1,332	2.1	Pudsey	500	222	722	1.3
Oldham West and Royton	1,343	406	1,749	3.0	Shipley	767	291	1,058	2.0
Rochdale	1,663	494	2,157	3.7	Wakefield	1,098	329	1,427	2.3
Salford	1,307	355	1,662	3.7	EAST MIDLANDS	42,491	16,052	58,543	2.3
Stalybridge and Hyde	929	364	1,293	2.4	Derbyshire				
Stockport	930	305	1,235	2.3	Amber Valley	694	293	987	1.7
Stretford and Urmston	1,179	316	1,495	2.7	Bolsover	908	334	1,242	2.4
Wigan	948	282	1,230	2.5	Chesterfield	1,302	462	1,764	3.2
Worsley	928	321	1,249	2.2	Derby North	1,091	390	1,481	2.5
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,414	403	1,817	3.2	Derby South	2,186	678	2,864	4.7
Lancashire					Erewash	970	361	1,331	2.1
Blackburn	1,420	426	1,846	3.1	High Peak	603	251	854	1.4
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	876	244	1,120	2.1	North East Derbyshire	863	352	1,215	2.2
Blackpool South	1,261	338	1,599	2.8	South Derbyshire	613	236	849	1.3
Burnley	795	258	1,053	2.0	West Derbyshire	474	203	677	1.2
Chorley	601	236	837	1.3	Leicestershire				
Fylde	443	156	599	1.1	Blaby	575	257	832	1.4
Hyndburn	788	231	1,019	1.9	Bosworth	569	272	841	1.5
Lancaster and Wyre	609	192	801	1.3	Charnwood	703	313	1,016	1.8
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,079	353	1,432	2.8	Harborough	712	295	1,007	1.8
Pendle	796	286	1,082	2.0	Leicester East	2,159	963	3,122	5.8
Preston	1,522	371	1,893	3.1	Leicester South	2,923	919	3,842	5.9
Ribble Valley	333	129	462	0.8	Leicester West	2,520	907	3,427	6.2
Rossendale and Darwen	708	271	979	1.7	Loughborough	803	367	1,170	2.0
South Ribble	504	189	693	1.2	North West Leicestershire	502	225	727	1.4
West Lancashire	1,153	431	1,584	2.8	Rutland and Melton	340	156	496	0.9

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 11 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	536	187	723	1.4	Cambridge	815	291	1,106	1.7
Gainsborough	681	309	990	2.0	Huntingdon	640	258	898	1.3
Grantham and Stamford	510	222	732	1.2	North East Cambridgeshire	635	349	984	1.6
Lincoln	1,134	324	1,458	2.6	North West Cambridgeshire	625	255	880	1.4
Louth and Horncastle	610	235	845	1.6	Peterborough	1,216	419	1,635	2.8
Sleaford and North Hykeham	400	224	624	1.1	South Cambridgeshire	379	154	533	0.9
South Holland and The Deepings	403	211	614	1.1	South East Cambridgeshire	564	233	797	1.2
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	938	315	1,253	2.1	Basildon	812	375	1,187	1.9
Daventry	582	272	854	1.2	Billericay	648	272	920	1.4
Kettering	676	287	963	1.5	Braintree	640	328	968	1.5
Northampton North	1,151	434	1,585	2.6	Brentwood and Ongar	319	191	510	1.0
Northampton South	1,009	402	1,411	2.0	Castle Point	470	221	691	1.3
Wellingborough	935	464	1,399	2.2	Colchester	701	285	986	1.5
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	650	354	1,004	1.7
Ashfield	876	349	1,225	2.1	Harlow	799	325	1,124	2.0
Bassetlaw	775	295	1,070	1.9	Harwich	990	366	1,356	2.6
Broxtowe	691	268	959	1.6	Maldon and East Chelmsford	509	208	717	1.3
Gedling	729	292	1,021	1.9	North Essex	368	181	549	1.0
Mansfield	887	340	1,227	2.4	Rayleigh	434	195	629	1.1
Newark	672	315	987	1.8	Rochford and Southend East	1,371	462	1,833	3.4
Nottingham East	2,136	581	2,717	4.9	Saffron Walden	335	166	501	0.8
Nottingham North	1,756	551	2,307	4.5	Southend West	771	246	1,017	2.1
Nottingham South	1,619	434	2,053	3.2	Thurrock	1,037	488	1,525	2.3
Rushcliffe	532	208	740	1.1	West Chelmsford	623	292	915	1.4
Sherwood	743	299	1,042	1.8	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS	71,237	23,889	95,126	3.0	Broxbourne	553	306	859	1.5
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	797	319	1,116	1.9
Hereford	719	277	996	1.8	Hertford and Stortford	365	166	531	0.8
Leominster	403	184	587	1.1	Hertsmere	641	269	910	1.6
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	454	220	674	1.3
Ludlow	394	153	547	1.2	North East Hertfordshire	458	230	688	1.2
North Shropshire	637	263	900	1.6	South West Hertfordshire	500	223	723	1.2
Shrewsbury and Atcham	572	192	764	1.3	St. Albans	512	188	700	1.3
Telford	941	359	1,300	2.5	Stevenage	716	271	987	1.7
Wrekin, The	587	231	818	1.4	Watford	784	298	1,082	1.7
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	534	237	771	1.4
Burton	730	301	1,031	1.7	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	652	297	949	1.6	Great Yarmouth	1,416	456	1,872	3.5
Lichfield	447	211	658	1.3	Mid Norfolk	442	179	621	1.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	657	249	906	1.7	North Norfolk	576	221	797	1.5
South Staffordshire	799	307	1,106	2.0	North West Norfolk	737	299	1,036	1.8
Stafford	899	318	1,217	2.2	Norwich North	915	316	1,231	2.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	530	213	743	1.4	Norwich South	1,254	390	1,644	2.8
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,283	365	1,648	3.3	South Norfolk	482	195	677	1.1
Stoke-on-Trent North	885	302	1,187	2.6	South West Norfolk	594	263	857	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent South	952	360	1,312	2.3	Suffolk				
Stone	327	164	491	0.9	Bury St Edmunds	537	214	751	1.3
Tamworth	688	300	988	1.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	620	272	892	1.6
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,647	520	2,167	4.0
North Warwickshire	727	318	1,045	1.8	South Suffolk	476	218	694	1.3
Nuneaton	844	300	1,144	1.9	Suffolk Coastal	650	251	901	1.7
Rugby and Kenilworth	865	281	1,146	1.8	Waveney	1,368	459	1,827	3.2
Stratford-on-Avon	440	194	634	1.0	West Suffolk	412	218	630	1.0
Warwick and Leamington	818	293	1,111	1.7	LONDON	121,931	50,596	172,527	3.7
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	875	354	1,229	2.6	Barking	1,233	518	1,751	3.5
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,631	506	2,137	3.8	Battersea	1,506	682	2,188	3.4
Birmingham Erdington	2,016	613	2,629	5.0	Beckenham	1,133	488	1,621	2.6
Birmingham Hall Green	1,249	424	1,673	3.7	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,836	1,222	5,058	6.7
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,059	614	2,673	6.3	Bexleyheath and Crayford	654	349	1,003	2.0
Birmingham Ladywood	5,349	1,327	6,676	10.4	Brent East	2,342	913	3,255	5.1
Birmingham Northfield	1,263	412	1,675	3.7	Brent North	1,171	583	1,754	3.1
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,759	771	3,530	6.0	Brent South	2,555	1,031	3,586	6.5
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,662	552	2,214	3.7	Brentford and Isleworth	1,138	588	1,726	2.3
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,155	1,175	5,330	7.9	Bromley and Chislehurst	786	340	1,126	2.0
Birmingham Yardley	1,420	475	1,895	4.7	Camberwell and Peckham	3,003	1,196	4,199	8.2
Coventry North East	2,039	608	2,647	4.3	Carshalton and Wallington	820	354	1,174	2.0
Coventry North West	1,370	403	1,773	2.9	Chingford and Woodford Green	849	354	1,203	2.4
Coventry South	1,602	449	2,051	3.4	Chipping Barnet	1,023	453	1,476	2.5
Dudley North	1,573	510	2,083	3.9	Cities of London and Westminster	1,413	702	2,115	2.6
Dudley South	1,193	425	1,618	3.1	Croydon Central	1,560	646	2,206	3.1
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,185	434	1,619	3.2	Croydon North	2,250	940	3,190	4.2
Meriden	1,192	399	1,591	2.6	Croydon South	745	365	1,110	1.8
Solihull	588	242	830	1.4	Dagenham	1,105	504	1,609	3.3
Stourbridge	971	380	1,351	2.6	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,285	997	3,282	4.9
Sutton Coldfield	702	277	979	1.8	Ealing North	1,379	616	1,995	2.7
Walsall North	1,524	590	2,114	4.0	Ealing Southall	1,998	787	2,785	3.4
Walsall South	1,749	576	2,325	4.6	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,358	824	3,182	4.1
Warley	1,749	598	2,347	5.2	East Ham	2,381	792	3,173	4.4
West Bromwich East	1,597	517	2,114	4.5	Edmonton	1,583	724	2,307	4.0
West Bromwich West	1,944	626	2,570	4.8	Eltham	1,020	492	1,512	3.1
Wolverhampton North East	1,584	547	2,131	4.5	Enfield North	1,383	555	1,938	3.3
Wolverhampton South East	1,686	580	2,266	5.5	Enfield, Southgate	1,104	504	1,608	2.9
Wolverhampton South West	1,700	561	2,261	4.3	Erith and Thamesmead	1,715	714	2,429	4.0
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,205	498	1,703	2.6
Bromsgrove	786	302	1,088	2.0	Finchley and Golders Green	1,504	664	2,168	3.1
Mid Worcestershire	466	190	656	1.2	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,125	896	3,021	5.2
Redditch	782	320	1,102	2.1	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,632	1,055	3,687	5.6
West Worcestershire	430	159	589	1.2	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,071	1,297	4,368	6.4
Worcester	799	250	1,049	1.8	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,053	886	2,939	3.4
Wyre Forest	792	291	1,083	1.9	Hampstead and Highgate	1,730	746	2,476	3.5
EAST	40,557	16,226	56,783	1.7	Harrow East	1,338	566	1,904	2.8
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	1,004	461	1,465	2.3
Bedford	1,397	468	1,865	3.1	Hayes and Harlington	1,242	575	1,817	3.5
Luton North	1,086	426	1,512	2.7	Hendon	1,729	700	2,429	3.6
Luton South	1,645	493	2,138	3.5	Holborn and St Pancras	2,473	1,006	3,479	5.0
Mid Bedfordshire	450	173	623	1.1	Hornchurch	575	266	841	1.8
North East Bedfordshire	478	259	737	1.3	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,051	881	2,932	3.9
South West Bedfordshire	710	295	1,005	1.7	Ilford North	909	404	1,313	2.3
					Ilford South	1,713	712	2,425	3.6
					Islington North	2,498	1,089	3,587	5.6
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,954	852	2,806	4.8

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,062	619	1,681	2.0	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	938	397	1,335	1.9	Banbury	467	212	679	0.9
Lewisham East	1,426	634	2,060	4.2	Henley	343	124	467	0.9
Lewisham West	1,885	765	2,650	4.7	Oxford East	1,066	318	1,384	2.1
Lewisham, Deptford	2,367	952	3,319	5.5	Oxford West and Abingdon	445	162	607	0.9
Leyton and Wanstead	1,688	661	2,349	4.0	Wantage	394	180	574	0.9
Mitcham and Morden	1,401	591	1,992	3.3	Witney	295	113	408	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,933	1,215	4,148	5.3	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	501	258	759	1.5	East Surrey	330	123	453	0.7
Orpington	767	362	1,129	1.9	Epsom and Ewell	385	149	534	0.9
Poplar and Canning Town	3,520	1,148	4,668	6.1	Esher and Walton	489	202	691	1.1
Putney	927	404	1,331	2.4	Guildford	517	211	728	1.1
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,567	1,072	3,639	4.6	Mole Valley	311	114	425	0.8
Richmond Park	863	433	1,296	1.8	Reigate	313	142	455	0.8
Romford	579	262	841	1.8	Runnymede and Weybridge	418	160	578	0.9
Ruislip - Northwood	621	295	916	1.9	South West Surrey	393	159	552	1.0
Streatham	3,043	1,198	4,241	5.4	Surrey Heath	427	166	593	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	579	235	814	1.5	Woking	493	185	678	1.1
Tooting	1,553	672	2,225	3.4	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,501	1,326	4,827	6.7	Arundel and South Downs	294	112	406	0.8
Twickenham	768	356	1,124	1.6	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	485	200	685	1.4
Upminster	548	239	787	1.9	Chichester	478	186	664	1.2
Uxbridge	773	320	1,093	2.2	Crawley	641	258	899	1.5
Vauxhall	3,644	1,415	5,059	6.5	East Worthing and Shoreham	514	176	690	1.3
Walthamstow	2,263	771	3,034	5.1	Horsham	431	146	577	0.9
West Ham	2,368	888	3,256	5.3	Mid Sussex	314	120	434	0.8
Wimbledon	712	321	1,033	1.6	Worthing West	433	147	580	1.2
SOUTH EAST	54,624	20,611	75,235	1.5	Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,298	391	1,689	2.3
Bracknell	659	280	939	1.3	SOUTH WEST	33,765	12,815	46,580	1.6
Maidenhead	672	269	941	1.7	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	445	203	648	1.0	Bath	712	293	1,005	1.7
Reading East	1,019	322	1,341	1.9	Bristol East	1,414	460	1,874	3.3
Reading West	999	401	1,400	2.3	Bristol North West	859	290	1,149	1.8
Slough	1,814	713	2,527	3.7	Bristol South	1,093	375	1,468	2.5
Spelthorne	482	215	697	1.2	Bristol West	1,220	393	1,613	2.1
Windsor	653	299	952	1.5	Kingswood	627	248	875	1.4
Wokingham	494	213	707	1.1	Northavon	422	158	580	0.9
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	274	131	405	0.7
Aylesbury	646	249	895	1.3	Weston-Super-Mare	648	203	851	1.5
Beaconsfield	503	228	731	1.4	Woodspring	309	122	431	0.8
Buckingham	284	102	386	0.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	428	192	620	1.2	Falmouth and Camborne	996	363	1,359	2.4
Milton Keynes South West	1,103	450	1,553	2.3	North Cornwall	859	350	1,209	1.9
North East Milton Keynes	896	343	1,239	1.9	South East Cornwall	625	288	913	1.6
Wycombe	1,137	397	1,534	2.4	St Ives	811	354	1,165	2.1
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	666	275	941	1.6
Bexhill and Battle	525	183	708	1.6	Devon				
Brighton, Kemptown	1,205	489	1,694	3.2	East Devon	316	125	441	1.0
Brighton, Pavilion	1,206	474	1,680	2.8	Exeter	958	313	1,271	1.8
Eastbourne	889	288	1,177	2.2	North Devon	784	317	1,101	2.1
Hastings and Rye	1,376	499	1,875	3.3	Plymouth Devonport	1,032	366	1,398	2.4
Hove	1,194	497	1,691	2.9	Plymouth Sutton	1,387	434	1,821	3.1
Lewes	491	195	686	1.5	South West Devon	397	157	554	1.0
Wealden	361	164	525	0.9	Teignbridge	614	230	844	1.4
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	478	244	722	1.2
Aldershot	638	257	895	1.2	Torbay	1,099	344	1,443	2.6
Basingstoke	540	201	741	1.1	Torridge and West Devon	743	312	1,055	1.7
East Hampshire	494	193	687	1.1	Totnes	588	239	827	1.6
Eastleigh	445	166	611	1.0	Dorset				
Fareham	371	134	505	0.9	Bournemouth East	650	207	857	1.7
Gosport	432	151	583	1.1	Bournemouth West	622	195	817	1.7
Havant	734	266	1,000	1.9	Christchurch	314	114	428	0.9
New Forest East	370	143	513	1.0	Mid Dorset and North Poole	305	134	439	0.8
New Forest West	244	98	342	0.8	North Dorset	271	130	401	0.8
North East Hampshire	399	136	535	0.9	Poole	409	165	574	1.2
North West Hampshire	428	155	583	0.9	South Dorset	454	172	626	1.2
Portsmouth North	638	234	872	1.7	West Dorset	282	95	377	0.8
Portsmouth South	1,140	388	1,528	2.3	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	345	132	477	0.9	Cheltenham	897	268	1,165	2.0
Southampton Itchen	1,223	370	1,593	2.5	Cotswold	364	161	525	1.0
Southampton Test	1,095	325	1,420	2.1	Forest of Dean	542	281	823	1.6
Winchester	377	153	530	0.8	Gloucester	1,313	469	1,782	2.7
Kent					Stroud	671	289	960	1.6
Ashford	676	230	906	1.5	Tewkesbury	496	211	707	1.3
Canterbury	724	277	1,001	1.6	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	857	348	1,205	2.0	Bridgwater	717	260	977	1.7
Dartford	721	332	1,053	1.8	Somerton and Frome	340	163	503	0.9
Dover	851	280	1,131	2.1	Taunton	559	222	781	1.2
Faversham and Mid Kent	521	180	701	1.3	Wells	601	267	868	1.5
Folkestone and Hythe	1,022	310	1,332	2.4	Yeovil	469	188	657	1.2
Gillingham	897	341	1,238	2.0	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,031	400	1,431	2.5	Devizes	482	226	708	1.0
Maidstone and The Weald	581	201	782	1.3	North Swindon	663	303	966	1.7
Medway	1,009	386	1,395	2.5	North Wiltshire	518	191	709	1.1
North Thanet	1,204	414	1,618	3.1	Salisbury	357	144	501	0.8
Sevenoaks	403	183	586	1.1	South Swindon	1,021	374	1,395	2.3
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	933	392	1,325	2.3	Westbury	517	202	719	1.2
South Thanet	934	386	1,320	2.9					
Tonbridge and Malling	454	173	627	1.2					
Tunbridge Wells	438	155	593	1.1					

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 11 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES	31,968	10,913	42,881	2.5	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,225	383	1,608	3.6
Aberavon	758	222	980	2.6	Hamilton South	931	299	1,230	3.2
Alyn and Deeside	693	264	957	1.9	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	837	259	1,096	2.1
Blaenau Gwent	1,154	381	1,535	3.7	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,585	586	2,171	4.4
Brecon and Radnorshire	531	236	767	2.0	Kirkcaldy	1,470	499	1,969	5.1
Bridgend	694	277	971	2.1	Linlithgow	962	303	1,265	2.8
Caernarfon	648	185	833	2.4	Livingston	987	383	1,370	2.4
Caerphilly	1,128	381	1,509	2.8	Midlothian	544	185	729	1.9
Cardiff Central	1,127	340	1,467	2.8	Moray	638	306	944	2.0
Cardiff North	498	202	700	1.4	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,192	343	1,535	3.8
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,450	392	1,842	3.5	North East Fife	615	269	884	1.9
Cardiff West	1,258	312	1,570	3.4	North Tayside	638	257	895	2.0
Cardiff North	498	202	700	1.4	Ochil	1,047	366	1,413	3.0
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,450	392	1,842	3.5	Orkney and Shetland	298	106	404	1.6
Cardiff West	1,258	312	1,570	3.4	Paisley North	1,162	297	1,459	3.9
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	615	252	867	2.2	Paisley South	1,299	338	1,637	4.0
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	581	234	815	2.0	Perth	678	257	935	2.0
Ceredigion	548	256	804	1.7	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	879	248	1,127	2.6
Clwyd South	588	215	803	1.8	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	416	182	598	1.8
Clwyd West	547	197	744	2.0	Stirling	770	254	1,024	2.4
Conwy	806	264	1,070	2.6	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	777	244	1,021	2.0
Cynon Valley	711	252	963	2.6	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	469	137	606	1.5
Delyn	503	219	722	1.7	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	362	146	508	1.0
Gower	723	207	930	2.1	West Renfrewshire	966	269	1,235	2.9
Islwyn	692	239	931	2.4	Western Isles	452	106	558	3.6
Llanelli	891	315	1,206	2.7	NORTHERN IRELAND	26,822	9,170	35,992	3.5
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	403	150	553	2.4	Belfast East	1,376	365	1,741	3.8
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,067	322	1,389	3.2	Belfast North	2,063	456	2,519	5.1
Monmouth	552	215	767	1.7	Belfast South	1,550	550	2,100	3.3
Montgomeryshire	318	135	453	1.4	Belfast West	2,834	583	3,417	6.7
Neath	932	336	1,268	3.0	East Antrim	1,355	447	1,802	3.5
Newport East	918	250	1,168	2.6	East Londonderry	1,491	602	2,093	3.8
Newport West	1,163	342	1,505	3.2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,484	677	2,161	3.9
Ogmore	683	244	927	2.2	Foyle	3,086	901	3,987	6.2
Pontypridd	852	280	1,132	2.0	Lagan Valley	752	276	1,028	1.6
Preseli Pembrokeshire	727	355	1,082	2.7	Mid Ulster	607	398	1,005	1.9
Rhondda	783	328	1,111	2.6	Newry and Armagh	1,593	635	2,228	3.6
Swansea East	1,144	344	1,488	3.3	North Antrim	1,047	443	1,490	2.4
Swansea West	1,092	343	1,435	3.2	North Down	1,043	389	1,432	2.7
Torfaen	898	328	1,226	2.5	South Antrim	1,014	389	1,403	2.2
Vale of Clwyd	642	191	833	2.1	South Down	1,341	502	1,843	2.9
Vale of Glamorgan	1,033	346	1,379	2.5	Strangford	1,246	382	1,628	2.7
Wrexham	615	198	813	1.9	Upper Bann	1,184	496	1,680	2.7
Ynys Mon	1,002	364	1,366	3.5	West Tyrone	1,756	679	2,435	4.7
SCOTLAND	73,674	23,316	96,990	3.1					
Aberdeen Central	840	227	1,067	2.3					
Aberdeen North	501	151	652	1.5					
Aberdeen South	603	220	823	1.7					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,372	448	1,820	3.8					
Angus	1,034	374	1,408	3.0					
Argyll and Bute	771	250	1,021	2.8					
Ayr	1,139	338	1,477	3.6					
Banff and Buchan	542	238	780	1.7					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	818	209	1,027	3.3					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,462	495	1,957	3.9					
Central Fife	1,523	509	2,032	4.4					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,212	306	1,518	3.8					
Clydesdale	1,000	383	1,383	2.7					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,062	316	1,378	3.2					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	832	229	1,061	2.5					
Cunninghame North	1,366	445	1,811	4.4					
Cunninghame South	1,588	594	2,182	5.3					
Dumbarton	1,256	431	1,687	3.5					
Dumfries	860	357	1,217	2.5					
Dundee East	1,769	518	2,287	5.2					
Dundee West	1,417	416	1,833	4.0					
Dunfermline East	1,284	396	1,680	4.1					
Dunfermline West	996	324	1,320	3.1					
East Kilbride	1,023	349	1,372	2.6					
East Lothian	556	170	726	1.6					
Eastwood	750	258	1,008	1.9					
Edinburgh Central	1,043	378	1,421	2.5					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	954	289	1,243	2.7					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,388	411	1,799	3.4					
Edinburgh Pentlands	816	242	1,058	2.2					
Edinburgh South	724	250	974	1.8					
Edinburgh West	787	241	1,028	2.2					
Falkirk East	1,070	390	1,460	3.1					
Falkirk West	1,152	340	1,492	3.5					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	756	306	1,062	2.8					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,400	380	1,780	4.7					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,314	352	1,666	4.3					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,035	302	1,337	3.4					
Glasgow Govan	1,484	449	1,933	4.9					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,607	482	2,089	4.3					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,891	545	2,436	6.0					
Glasgow Pollok	1,341	363	1,704	4.6					
Glasgow Rutherglen	919	251	1,170	2.9					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,561	378	1,939	5.3					
Glasgow Springburn	1,681	445	2,126	5.0					
Gordon	404	176	580	1.2					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,572	373	1,945	5.1					

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.

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	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
	Aug 14	229.1	157.8	71.4	216.5	-1.6	155.3	61.2
	Sep 11 P	226.7	156.2	70.5	221.0	4.5	157.5	63.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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
	Aug 14	227.2	161.7	65.5	222.6	-4.9	159.9	62.7
	Sep 11 P	255.3	175.4	79.9	226.4	3.8	162.1	64.3

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard $4\frac{1}{3}$ -week month.

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

Note: Formerly Table C.31. All the seasonally adjusted data have been revised back three years (to January 2000), following the latest annual review. For further details see pp257-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2003.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.22

Claim history: number of previous claims

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

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
THOUSAND							
Region							
North East	7.9	5.9	4.1	3.2	2.5	12.5	36.2
North West	19.1	12.8	8.7	6.9	6.1	23.5	77.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.6	8.8	6.3	5.2	4.5	19.4	57.8
East Midlands	10.9	6.8	4.7	3.5	2.8	11.1	39.9
West Midlands	15.2	10.8	7.4	5.8	4.2	16.0	59.4
East	11.4	7.8	4.7	3.3	2.9	10.0	40.0
London	24.0	16.4	12.1	8.6	7.2	18.7	87.0
South East	16.5	9.4	6.3	4.9	3.7	12.8	53.6
South West	9.0	6.1	4.6	3.2	2.8	10.6	36.3
Wales	7.5	5.2	3.6	2.7	2.2	9.5	30.7
Scotland	15.9	10.9	7.9	6.9	6.2	27.1	74.9
Great Britain	151.1	100.9	70.5	54.3	45.0	171.2	592.9
Sex							
Male	86.3	64.0	48.5	38.6	34.7	145.2	417.3
Female	64.7	36.9	22.0	15.7	10.2	26.0	175.6
Per cent							
Region							
North East	22	16	11	9	7	34	100
North West	25	17	11	9	8	30	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	15	11	9	8	34	100
East Midlands	27	17	12	9	7	28	100
West Midlands	26	18	12	10	7	27	100
East	28	19	12	8	7	25	100
London	28	19	14	10	8	21	100
South East	31	18	12	9	7	24	100
South West	25	17	13	9	8	29	100
Wales	24	17	12	9	7	31	100
Scotland	21	15	11	9	8	36	100
Great Britain	25	17	12	9	8	29	100
Sex							
Male	21	15	12	9	8	35	100
Female	37	21	13	9	6	15	100

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

Note: Formerly Table C.32.
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 10 April 2003 and 10 July 2003 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started between 8 April 1993 and 10 July 2003.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.3 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 14 August and 10 September 2003

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	67.3	17.5	12.6	3.8	0.7	101.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Gone abroad	7.2	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	11.9
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	4.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.3	8.2
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.5
Full-time education	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	6.8
Approved training	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	5.4	1.7	4.2	2.4	0.7	14.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	3.3
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	8.5	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.2	13.9
Failed to sign	38.3	10.3	8.0	1.9	0.4	58.8
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total	143.7	40.6	34.4	11.7	3.0	233.4
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	69.4	62.4	51.9	42.1	29.6	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	
Gone abroad	7.5	9.0	6.6	5.6	2.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	4.4	4.2	5.8	7.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.4	6.2	7.8	10.6	14.6	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	6.0	
Full-time education	4.6	4.6	3.9	1.3	0.3	
Approved training	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.5	5.9	17.3	26.4	31.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.5	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
New claim review	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	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.

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	621.6	596.4	-11.6	-1.9	2.3
Jun R	593.2	596.8	-25.7	-4.1	2.3
Jul R	589.7	601.5	-23.7	-3.8	2.3
Aug R	629.5	604.2	-20.5	-3.3	2.4
Sep P	659.6	626.3	-4.2	-0.7	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
July to September 2003 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	626.3	± 22	-4.2	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.4	± 0.1	0.0	± 0.1
September 2003 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	659.6	± 38	-2.5	± 30

G.2 VACANCIES

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engi- neering and allied industries	Other manu- facturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction
Average level for 3 months ending		All Vacancies ^a									
SIC 1992 SECTIONS		(C-O)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
Levels (thousands)											
2001	Sep	676.7	1.5	14.4	4.1	5.3	7.4	21.6	17.2	2.2	27.3
	Oct	668.4	1.4	13.5	4.4	5.1	6.5	20.8	17.8	2.1	25.5
	Nov	651.5	1.2	14.2	4.1	5.5	6.9	19.1	16.3	1.5	23.8
	Dec	596.9	1.0	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.3	17.6	13.5	1.4	18.9
2002	Jan	560.9	1.3	11.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	17.3	13.7	1.4	16.0
	Feb	569.6	1.3	10.1	2.4	5.3	5.0	17.2	15.7	1.3	17.8
	Mar	585.6	1.3	10.3	2.5	5.6	6.1	16.4	17.0	1.3	20.2
	Apr	606.7	1.2	11.6	3.1	5.4	7.5	15.8	17.3	1.3	21.8
	May	608.0	1.2	12.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	16.1	16.4	1.2	20.9
	Jun	622.5	1.2	13.9	4.2	5.4	6.8	16.3	16.9	1.3	24.9
	Jul	625.2	1.3	14.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	17.2	19.9	1.4	25.1
	Aug	624.7	1.2	13.2	3.8	5.7	5.4	15.7	20.3	1.4	24.7
	Sep	630.5	1.1	12.5	2.9	6.3	4.6	16.3	21.2	1.4	20.9
	Oct	646.0	0.9	13.4	3.2	6.3	5.3	16.4	20.3	1.2	19.7
	Nov	642.5	0.8	13.9	2.7	5.4	6.1	16.2	19.7	1.2	20.7
	Dec	606.5	0.8	12.9	2.9	4.9	6.7	14.9	16.6	1.2	19.7
2003	Jan	565.3	0.7	11.8	2.4	4.4	5.6	13.2	13.9	1.2	20.5
	Feb	560.9	0.8	11.8	2.2	4.2	4.6	13.0	14.7	1.2	20.4
	Mar	573.6	0.9	12.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	13.2	16.4	1.3	20.2
	Apr	589.4	0.9	13.0	2.4	4.3	3.8	13.2	17.2	1.4	21.0
	May	596.4	0.9	12.7	2.7	4.1	4.0	13.4	17.1	1.4	23.4
	Jun R	596.8	0.9	12.8	2.8	3.9	3.5	12.7	17.6	1.3	24.5
	Jul R	601.5	0.9	13.0	2.7	3.7	4.1	12.2	18.0	1.3	26.6
	Aug R	604.2	0.9	12.4	2.9	3.6	5.7	12.2	18.3	1.3	25.4
	Sep R	626.3	1.0	11.9	1.9	3.6	6.5	13.0	19.3	1.3	24.9
	Change on year	-4.2	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	-2.7	1.9	-3.3	-1.9	-0.1	4.0
Percent	-0.7	-9.1	-4.8	-34.5	-42.9	41.3	-20.2	-9.0	-7.1	19.1	
Ratio per 100 employee jobs											
2001	Sep	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3
	Oct	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2
	Nov	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.0
	Dec	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6
2002	Jan	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
	Feb	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6
	Mar	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8
	Apr	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.9
	May	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.8
	Jun	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.2
	Jul	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.2
	Aug	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.2
	Sep	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.8
	Oct	2.5	1.3	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.7
	Nov	2.5	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.8
	Dec	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.7
2003	Jan	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8
	Feb	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8
	Mar	2.2	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.8
	Apr	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.9
	May	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	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
	Aug R	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.2
	Sep P	2.4	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.2
	Change on year	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3

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

P Provisional
R Revised

VACANCIES G.2

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration ^b	Education ^b	Health and social work ^b	Other services	UNITED KINGDOM	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	Average level for 3 months ending	
										SIC 1992 SECTIONS	
										Levels (thousands)	
28.4	101.9	66.3	51.1	29.0	113.5	15.6	35.2	94.5	40.1	2001	Sep
27.8	108.0	63.9	50.6	28.9	112.4	15.6	35.4	92.0	36.7		Oct
25.3	111.6	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8		Nov
23.5	104.2	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5		Dec
26.2	92.3	47.6	44.2	25.3	87.4	15.8	33.0	84.4	30.5	2002	Jan
25.5	88.4	49.4	45.3	25.3	86.5	15.0	33.4	90.7	33.9		Feb
26.8	88.6	53.0	45.0	25.9	90.8	14.7	36.0	88.8	35.2		Mar
23.7	91.8	55.3	49.6	26.6	93.0	15.1	37.3	89.5	39.8		Apr
22.4	89.2	57.1	50.9	26.4	97.1	15.3	38.8	89.6	37.3		May
21.3	92.6	59.8	54.6	25.7	97.1	15.8	38.4	89.6	36.5		Jun
21.5	94.3	56.0	55.3	25.4	95.9	16.7	40.7	88.6	36.6		Jul
22.0	97.0	57.4	56.4	25.7	92.4	16.9	40.0	87.7	37.8		Aug
24.3	108.2	56.3	57.2	25.9	88.5	17.3	40.9	88.2	36.5		Sep
25.0	119.6	59.2	60.4	25.0	89.3	16.8	41.6	89.6	32.8		Oct
26.0	118.2	55.9	61.7	23.0	87.2	17.0	43.5	91.8	31.4		Nov
24.1	102.2	52.3	59.4	22.0	84.2	17.0	43.3	89.6	31.9		Dec
23.0	84.1	47.1	55.3	22.1	82.5	16.5	40.4	87.4	33.1	2003	Jan
24.2	77.6	46.2	54.5	22.1	83.9	16.9	41.8	85.9	34.7		Feb
26.0	77.3	47.1	54.9	23.5	87.6	16.9	43.1	84.0	37.4		Mar
25.8	79.6	52.7	56.0	23.6	87.6	17.8	46.7	86.3	36.1		Apr
23.2	81.0	58.9	54.4	24.9	87.2	18.1	48.6	85.2	35.3		May
23.0	82.6	63.8	53.4	24.6	82.8	18.9	50.7	85.0	32.0		Jun R
23.6	84.1	65.6	51.6	24.9	85.0	19.7	51.1	82.6	31.1		Jul R
27.0	87.9	59.9	53.9	25.8	86.0	19.2	49.6	82.2	30.1		Aug R
27.6	96.3	61.2	57.2	25.8	89.2	19.7	48.8	84.6	32.2		Sep R
3.3	-11.9	4.9	0.0	-0.1	0.7	2.4	7.9	-3.6	-4.3	Change on year	
13.6	-11.0	8.7	0.0	-0.4	0.8	13.9	19.3	-4.1	-11.8	Percent	
										Ratio per 100 employee jobs	
2.4	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.0	2001	Sep
2.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.8		Oct
2.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.7		Nov
2.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.5		Dec
2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3	2002	Jan
2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.2	2.5		Feb
2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.6		Mar
2.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.0		Apr
2.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.8		May
1.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.7		Jun
1.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.2	2.7		Jul
1.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	2.8		Aug
2.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.7		Sep
2.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.4		Oct
2.3	3.5	3.2	4.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.3	2.3		Nov
2.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.4		Dec
2.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.5	2003	Jan
2.1	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.1	2.6		Feb
2.3	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.8		Mar
2.3	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.7		Apr
2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	2.2	3.1	2.6		May
2.0	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.3	3.0	2.4		Jun R
2.1	2.5	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.3		Jul R
2.4	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.2		Aug R
2.4	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.4		Sep P
0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	Change on year	

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

G.11 VACANCIES

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

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

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

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

Note: Formerly Table 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 ^b	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).

b 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.

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.

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	..	..
2001 Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2001	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8	..	..
2002	0.3	2.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.3	1.3	17.7	..	..
2002 Sep	0.5	2.4	2.7	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.7	17.4	0.3	1.2	18.8	..	..
Oct	0.4	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.0	15.8	0.4	1.3	17.5	..	..
Nov	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.1	2.0	15.7	0.4	1.0	17.1	..	..
Dec	0.3	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.9	14.5	0.2	1.0	15.7	..	..
2003 Jan	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.9	14.2	0.1	0.8	15.1	..	..
Feb	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.0	12.9	0.2	0.8	14.0	..	..
Mar	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.7	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	..	..
Apr	0.2	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.5	15.2	0.3	1.5	16.9	..	..
May	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.2	15.5	0.3	1.7	17.5	..	..
Jun	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.2	15.5	0.2	1.9	17.6	..	..
Jul	0.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.1	2.8	17.2	0.2	1.7	19.2	..	..
Aug	0.3	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.6	16.2	0.3	1.7	18.3	..	..
Sep	0.3	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.4	15.5	0.2	1.3	17.0	..	..

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 over time. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.

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

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

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

H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
2002	141	146	918	943	1323	21
2000	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	14.1
	Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	4.2
	Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	1.6
	Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	6.0
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	2.2
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	5.6
	Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	8.9
	Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	1.7
	May	17	23	62.4	63.8	4.5
	Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	4.1
	Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	3.4
	Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	2.4
	Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	2.7
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	4.8
	Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	-
2002	Jan	17	22	10.1	34.1	4.1
	Feb	3	13	3.2	6.5	2.0
	Mar	15	23	54.8	58.5	2.2
	Apr	15	21	5.0	8.4	5.5
	May	7	10	62.8	64.1	-
	Jun	11	16	3.9	35.5	0.7
	Jul	14	20	620.1	622.0	0.5
	Aug	14	23	3.8	6.0	2.4
	Sep	11	20	3.3	10.4	1.4
	Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	1.0
	Nov	15	21	117.1	133.6	0.6
	Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	0.4
2003	Jan	6	8	1.9	29.5	1.1
	Feb	11	13	9.8	10.3	8.1
	Mar	6	9	4.5	5.1	1.9
	Apr	6	9	2.8	5.5	1.2
	May	7	15	5.7	9.3	1.3
	Jun	9	16	4.7	11.5	1.5
	Jul	11	16	6.4	10.7	1.4
	Aug	7	10	1.1	2.9	1.6

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	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	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1
2002	Jan	-	4.1	-	0.1	24.1	0.1	63.4	1.0	-	0.7
	Feb	-	2.0	-	-	2.2	2.1	16.6	0.8	-	0.2
	Mar	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.2	47.1	2.0	0.1
	Apr	-	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	-	-	-	8.4	12.6	-	7.5	7.9	10.9	9.3
	Jul	-	-	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	0.6	8.1	3.9	5.6	4.2
	Nov	-	-	0.6	-	1.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2	7.0
	Dec	-	-	0.4	-	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	-	1.4	4.2	-	12.9	-	8.9	16.8	1.5	1.7
	Aug	-	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	8.2	0.8	0.2	-

^a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2003 are provisional.

Note: Formerly Table G.11.

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to August 2002			12 months to August 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	11,700	1	+	++
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	500	5,300	1	200	400
textiles and textile products;	2	500	500	2	200	500
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	8	2,500	3,500	6	400	3,800
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;	4	500	1,600	7	1,100	3,100
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	1	300	1,300	1	400	400
electrical and optical equipment;	4	500	2,000	3	300	500
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	9	6,000	12,900	9	5,900	10,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	53	28,100	76,200	37	27,100	56,600
Financial intermediation Real estate, renting and business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	3	1,400	7,600	3	500	1,100
Education	18	124,800	363,300	11	60,000	405,400
Health and social work	13	320,300	315,200	17	80,200	129,800
Other community, social and personal service activities	14	137,600	136,000	11	10,900	34,000
-	10	98,400	95,400	8	5,600	15,900
All industries and services	148^a	810,500	1,116,800	117^a	201,100	678,800

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

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

++ Less than 50 working days lost.

Note: Formerly Table G.12.

Stoppages: August 2003

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	10	2,900	11,700
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	7	900 ^a	1,800
Continuing from earlier months	3	2,100 ^b	9,800

a Including 900 directly involved.

b Including 200 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 August 2003		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	61	128,900	525,700
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	51,400	116,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	7,900	16,200
Redundancy questions	5	600	600
Trade union matters	4	800	1,200
Working conditions and supervision	8	6,000	10,100
Manning and work allocation	9	2,900	7,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	2,600	1,600
All causes	117	201,100	678,800

H.22

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

8 September - 3 October 2003

9,479^a

Source: Disability Services and Financial Support Division, Jobcentre Plus
Customer Helpline: 0114 259 6437

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS REDUNDANCIES

H.31

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Spring 2002	100	58.0	42.0	100	57.5	42.5	100	59.0	41.0
Summer 2002	100	52.5	47.5	100	53.4	46.6	100	50.6	49.4
Autumn 2002	100	54.8	45.2	100	57.5	42.5	100	49.7	50.3
Winter 2002/03	100	66.4	33.6	100	67.2	32.8	100	64.7	35.3
Spring 2003	100	58.5	41.5	100	57.8	42.2	100	60.0	40.0
Summer 2003	100	49.9	50.1	100	48.4	51.6	100	53.0	47.0

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

Note: Formerly table C.41. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

H.32

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Summer 2002															
Autumn 2002															
Winter 2002/2003															
Spring 2003															
Summer 2003															
Redundancy rates^a (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Summer 2002	7.1	7.2	7.1	*	7.4	7.6	6.6	9.7	6.5	6.6	5.9	8.0	*	8.4	*
Autumn 2002	6.8	6.9	6.8	*	6.1	6.1	8.7	5.5	6.5	5.6	7.6	7.3	*	7.4	*
Winter 2002/2003	7.5	7.6	7.2	9.5	7.2	6.4	7.2	9.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	5.3	11.7	8.3	*
Spring 2003	6.4	6.4	6.6	*	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.9	5.8	4.0	7.8	5.4	*	5.5	*
Summer 2003	6.3	6.3	6.3	*	5.9	*	8.6	9.6	5.3	5.5	7.6	5.3	*	5.7	*

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

^a The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Formerly table C.42. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

H.33

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Summer 2002									
Autumn 2002									
Winter 2002/2003									
Spring 2003									
Summer 2003									
Redundancy rates^a (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Summer 2002	*	*	14.3	10.3	5.4	9.3	8.7	1.9	*
Autumn 2002	*	*	11.8	10.1	6.6	9.4	8.3	1.5	*
Winter 2002/2003	*	*	16.1	11.8	5.6	8.3	10.6	*	*
Spring 2003	*	*	13.6	12.4	5.9	6.4	7.7	1.3	*
Summer 2003	*	*	14.5	9.1	5.1	7.6	8.4	1.4	*

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

^a The redundancy rate is based on the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Formerly table C.43. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available from spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

J.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output														
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries				
					Production industries ^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	93.7 R		891.7 R	3.1 R	97.0 R	1.0	96.9 R	0.6 R	92.8 R	4.9 R	98.4 R	1.1 R	111.3	2.5	
1999	96.4 R		916.6 R	2.8 R	98.1 R	1.1 R	97.6 R	0.7 R	95.9 R	3.3 R	98.7 R	0.3 R	114.9	3.2	
2000	100.0 R		951.3 R	3.8 R	100.0 R	1.9 R	100.0 R	2.5 R	100.0 R	4.3 R	100.0 R	1.3 R	121.2	5.5	
2001	102.1 R		971.6 R	2.1 R	98.4 R	-1.6 R	98.7 R	-1.3 R	102.6 R	2.6 R	103.4 R	3.4 R	118.4	-2.3	
2002	103.9 R		988.3 R	1.7 R	95.8 R	-2.6 R	95.2 R	-3.5 R	105.0 R	2.3 R	111.2 R	7.5 R	118.0	-0.3	
2002	Q2	103.5 R	246.2 R	1.5 R	96.0 R	-2.7 R	94.6 R	-4.2 R	104.5 R	2.1 R	110.0 R	7.0 R	118.3 R	-0.7 R	
	Q3	104.2 R	247.9 R	1.9 R	95.7 R	-2.6 R	95.6 R	-3.0 R	105.3 R	2.6 R	112.0 R	7.9 R	119.2 R	1.4 R	
	Q4	104.8 R	249.2 R	2.0 R	95.4 R	-1.1 R	94.8 R	-1.9 R	106.1 R	2.3 R	114.1 R	7.9 R	118.8 R	2.4 R	
2003	Q1	104.9 R	249.6 R	1.8 R	95.1 R	-0.9 R	94.7 R	-1.1 R	106.6 R	2.5 R	112.0 R	2.9 R	119.3 R	2.1 R	
	Q2	105.6 R	251.1 R	2.0 R	95.3 R	-0.7 R	95.2 R	0.6 R	106.9 R	2.3 R	116.9 R	6.3 R	118.5 R	0.2 R	
	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		
							Input prices	Output prices	Input prices ^f	Output prices ^f					
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion			
	OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU				
1998	91.2 R	0.3 R	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	-4.2	-0.1	4.9 R				
1999	94.2 R	3.3 R	154.0 R	2.0 R	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	-3.3	-0.4	6.4 R				
2000	100.0 R	6.2 R	153.1 R	-0.5 R	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	5.3 R				
2001	104.7 R	4.7 R	153.4 R	0.2 R	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.9 R				
2002	106.2 R	1.4 R	160.1 R	4.3 R	1.7	2.2	-3.2	0.3	-3.0	0.4	1.5 R				
2002	Q2	106.8 R	39.0 R	2.0 R	1.2	1.9	-5.8	0.1	-4.4	0.3	-0.6 R				
	Q3	107.2 R	41.0 R	7.2 R	1.5	2.0	-2.4	0.4	-1.8	0.5	-0.1 R				
	Q4	106.7 R	40.2 R	3.7 R	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	-1.5	0.7	0.9 R				
2003	Q1	106.9 R	40.7 R	2.2 R	3.0	2.9	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.1 R				
	Q2	108.4	42.5 R	8.8 R	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.3	-0.6 R				
	Expenditure				Fixed investments										
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption		
							1995 prices		1995 prices				1995 prices		
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	
	ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY		
1998	552.2 R	3.8 R	111.7	2.9	116.4 R	3.9	104.4 R	18.1 R	20.4	4.2 R	84.1 R	22.0 R	169.1 R	1.3 R	
1999	577.7 R	4.6 R	115.6	3.5	120.3 R	3.4	107.4 R	2.8 R	18.6	-8.8 R	88.8 R	5.6 R	174.4 R	3.2 R	
2000	603.3 R	4.4 R	120.8	4.5	124.7 R	3.7	112.3 R	4.6 R	18.0	-3.0 R	94.3 R	6.2 R	177.8 R	1.9 R	
2001	622.1 R	3.1 R	128.0	6.0	132.6 R	6.3	116.3 R	3.6 R	16.3	-9.7 R	100.1 R	6.1 R	180.9 R	1.7 R	
2002	644.4 R	3.6 R	134.3	4.9	138.1 R	4.1	112.3 R	-3.5 R	14.6	-10.3 R	97.7 R	-2.3 R	185.2 R	2.4 R	
2002	Q2	160.4 R	4.2 R	133.8	5.5	132.4	3.9	28.7 R	-2.3 R	3.8	-8.8 R	24.9 R	-1.2 R	46.0 R	3.3 R
	Q3	161.6 R	3.3 R	135.1	4.9	133.3	4.0	27.9 R	-4.3 R	3.6	-6.9 R	24.3 R	-3.9 R	46.1 R	1.4 R
	Q4	163.6 R	3.2 R	137.2	5.4	160.3	3.4	28.0 R	-0.6 R	3.4	-13.5 R	24.6 R	1.5 R	46.4 R	0.3 R
2003	Q1	163.2 R	2.8 R	137.2	4.0	131.0	3.1	28.0 R	1.3 R	3.6 R	-3.3 R	24.4 R	2.0 R	47.5 R	1.8 R
	Q2	164.3 R	2.4 R	139.4 R	4.2 R	138.6	4.7	28.5 R	-0.7 R	3.4 R	-11.5 R	25.1 R	1.0 R	47.8 R	3.9 R
	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	BQKU		BQKV		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP	
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	9.8	86.4	1.2 R	85.7	8.5	-21.8	-3.8 R		
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3	5.5	89.2	3.2 R	91.5	6.8	-29.1	-20.9 R		
2000	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	6.6	100.0	12.1 R	100.0	9.3	-33.0	-19.5 R		
2001	105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	8.0	102.7	2.7 R	105.4	5.4	-40.6	-18.0 R		
2002	106.0	0.2	4.00	1,894	-25.0	7.9	5.9	100.8	-1.9 R	109.5	3.9	-46.5	-19.0 R		
2002	Q2	105.3	-1.0	4.00	2,263	-17.0	8.6	5.7	106.3	3.6	111.8	5.8	-10.5	-6.4 R	
	Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00	1,801	-23.0	8.3	5.6	101.4	-0.3	110.4	5.7	-11.5	-3.0 R	
	Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00	1,894	-25.0	6.8	6.1	96.2	-4.8	109.6	3.2	-13.3	-4.0 R	
2003	Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.85	1,736	-32.1	6.0	6.7	101.5	2.2	110.5	4.1	-10.8	-2.3 R	
	Q2	99.1	-5.9	3.75	1,971	-12.9	7.8	7.9	98.8	-7.1	108.4	-3.0	-10.9	-8.6	

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.

RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

J.11

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
	Sep	182.5	2.8	181.3	2.8	173.2	2.7

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

RETAIL PRICES

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

J.12

		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	CLNX	CLNS
2001	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
2002	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.5	1.9	109.5	2.0
	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
	Aug	109.9	1.4	113.1 E	2.0 E	113.3 E	2.1 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.
- 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.

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.

K.3

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Success rates in Learning and Skills Council-funded work-based learning provision

Success rates by programme type and age groups: 1 August 2001-31 July 2002

Programme type	Age at start of learning	Framework(%) ^a	NVQ only (%) ^b	Framework or NVQ (%)	Total leavers ^c
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships	16-18	31	10	41	33,500
	19+	21	10	31	31,800
	All	26	10	36	65,400
Foundation Modern Apprenticeships	16-18	24	11	35	60,300
	19+	19	12	31	31,400
	All	22	11	34	91,800
All Modern Apprenticeships	16-18	27	11	37	93,900
	19+	20	11	31	63,300
	All	24	11	35	157,100
NVQ Training Level 1	16-18	-	31	31	14,500
	19+	-	35	35	700
	All	-	31	31	15,100
NVQ Training Level 2	16-18	-	41	41	19,600
	19+	-	48	48	8,100
	All	-	43	43	27,700
NVQ Training Level 3	16-18	-	52	52	3,000
	19+	-	36	36	2,700
	All	-	45	45	5,700
NVQ Training Level 4	16-18	-	63	63	200
	19+	-	48	48	800
	All	-	51	51	1,000
All frameworks or NVQs	16-18	-	-	37	131,100
	19+	-	-	33	75,600
	All	-	-	36	206,700

Source: LSC Individualised Learner Record

- Not applicable

^a The proportion of learners who met all the requirements of their apprenticeship framework, including the achievement of an NVQ.

^b The proportion of learners who achieved an NVQ only.

^c Total leavers have been rounded to nearest 100.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Summary of New Deal for Young People and New Deal 25 plus at end of June 2003

K.11

GREAT BRITAIN	New Deal for Young People			New Deal 25 plus				
	Starts ^a	Leavers	Current participants	Total starts ^a	of which: Enhanced ^b programme	Total leavers	of which: Enhanced programme	Current participants
Summary								
Total ^c as at end Jun 2003	999,600	908,220	91,380	625,420	265,380	559,870	203,870	61,510
change since Mar 2003	+44,030	+52,090	-8,060	-	+28,270	-	+32,730	-4,460
change since Jun 2002	+168,450	+178,320	-9,870	-	+117,620	-	+116,580	+1,040
Characteristics								
Male	714,920	649,140	65,780	-	219,860	-	168,390	51,470
Female	283,280	258,230	25,050	-	45,270	-	35,360	9,910
People with disabilities ^d	120,220	108,550	11,670	-	73,420	-	57,110	16,300
Ethnic Group								
White	794,420	726,020	68,390	-	220,310	-	170,720	49,600
Ethnic Minority Groups	158,020	139,150	18,870	-	34,650	-	25,370	9,280
Black - Caribbean	27,730	24,740	2,990	-	7,550	-	5,420	2,120
Black - African	19,520	16,290	3,230	-	5,380	-	3,760	1,620
Black - Other	11,690	10,490	1,190	-	1,860	-	1,350	510
Indian	17,240	16,000	1,240	-	3,580	-	2,740	840
Pakistani	33,640	30,860	2,780	-	4,070	-	3,140	930
Bangladeshi	11,270	10,150	1,120	-	1,310	-	1,030	280
Chinese	2,010	1,800	220	-	820	-	600	220
Other	34,940	28,820	6,110	-	10,090	-	7,320	2,760
Prefer not to say	40,380	36,710	3,660	-	10,220	-	7,720	2,500
Not stated/unknown	6,790	6,330	460	-	200	-	70	130
Age Group								
18-24	999,600	908,220	91,380	-	38,940	-	29,410	9,530
25-29	-	-	-	-	47,170	-	35,400	11,770
30-34	-	-	-	-	44,230	-	33,050	11,180
35-39	-	-	-	-	37,750	-	28,120	9,620
40-44	-	-	-	-	33,240	-	24,950	8,290
45-49	-	-	-	-	32,720	-	26,880	5,840
50-54	-	-	-	-	29,760	-	24,700	5,070
55-59	-	-	-	-	650	-	540	120
60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- a Those identified by Jobcentre Plus as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
b From April 2001, the New Deal 25 plus was extended and enhanced to provide clients with access to a greater and more tailored range of support and provision. Eligibility was extended to include those who had been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for 18 months.
c Totals include people for whom sub-group information such as gender and ethnicity are not recorded. Because of this, and due to rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
d Those recorded by Jobcentre Plus as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number participating in New Deal for Young People at end of June 2003

K.12

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^a	Employment Option ^b	Other options				Follow- through
				Total	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment task force	
All ^c	91,380	57,140	2,610	18,650	9,650	4,800	4,200	13,000
Male	65,780	40,250	1,960	13,640	6,910	2,870	3,860	9,930
Female	25,050	16,480	650	4,920	2,670	1,920	330	3,010
People with disabilities ^d	11,670	6,560	420	2,740	1,340	780	630	1,950
Ethnic Group								
White	68,390	41,940	2,290	14,010	6,580	3,640	3,790	10,160
Ethnic Minority Groups	18,870	12,200	240	4,030	2,720	1,010	300	2,400
Black - Caribbean	2,990	1,860	30	610	330	210	70	500
Black - African	3,230	2,010	30	720	480	190	50	470
Black - Other	1,190	770	20	230	140	70	20	180
Indian	1,240	870	30	220	120	80	20	110
Pakistani	2,780	1,850	40	590	380	160	50	300
Bangladeshi	1,120	740	20	230	120	90	10	130
Chinese	220	150	0	40	30	10	0	30
Other	6,110	3,960	60	1,400	1,120	190	80	690
Prefer not to say	3,660	2,540	80	610	350	160	100	430
Not stated/unknown	460	450	0	0	0	0	0	10

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

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
b The Employment Option can now be accessed from people at any stage of the New Deal programme.
c Totals include people whose gender is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
d See footnote d, Table K.11.

K.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25 plus at end of June 2003

											Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Subsidised employment	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/placements	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through
All	61,500	38,710	1,620	12,340	2,700	1,880	780	3,760	3,160	60	8,820
Male	51,460	32,090	1,360	10,460	2,230	1,610	670	3,190	2,700	60	7,560
Female	9,910	6,520	260	1,870	470	270	110	560	450	10	1,260
People with disabilities ^e	16,300	10,060	630	3,410	790	600	230	940	820	30	2,210
Ethnic Group											
White	49,590	31,050	1,480	9,950	1,960	1,630	650	3,090	2,570	60	7,110
Ethnic Minority Groups	9,280	5,910	110	1,890	650	150	100	540	440	0	1,370
Black - Caribbean	2,120	1,340	20	410	70	50	20	140	120	0	350
Black - African	1,620	980	10	350	110	20	20	110	90	0	280
Black - Other	510	340	10	100	20	10	10	40	30	0	70
Indian	840	590	20	120	50	10	0	40	30	0	110
Pakistani	930	560	20	200	100	10	10	50	30	0	150
Bangladeshi	280	190	0	60	40	0	0	10	0	0	40
Chinese	220	130	0	60	30	0	0	10	10	0	30
Other	2,760	1,780	40	590	230	50	40	130	140	0	360
Prefer not to say	2,500	1,620	40	500	90	100	30	130	150	0	340
Not stated/unknown	130	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age Group											
25-29	9,530	5,880	270	1,920	400	240	140	620	500	10	1,460
30-34	11,760	6,980	360	2,540	530	370	190	800	640	10	1,900
35-39	11,180	6,530	290	2,530	530	400	150	790	640	10	1,840
40-44	9,620	5,500	250	2,260	490	330	130	700	600	10	1,610
45-49	8,290	4,600	200	2,080	490	280	110	610	570	10	1,420
50-54	5,840	4,700	140	630	160	140	40	140	130	0	380
55-59	5,070	4,340	120	390	100	100	30	80	70	10	220
60+	120	110	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

- a Intensive Activity Period which lasts for a minimum of 13 weeks unless employment is found earlier.
b Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.
c Education and Training Opportunity.
d Other includes: Training for Work Scotland, Work Based Learning Wales, Jobsearch.
e See footnote d to Table K.11.

K.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal for young people at end of June 2003

						Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^a	Other benefits	Other known destination ^b	Not known	
All leavers	908,220	353,910	108,520	181,030	264,770	
change since Mar 2003 ^c	+52,090	+18,770	+5,380	+10,120	+17,820	
change since Jun 2002	+178,320	+62,100	+20,710	+35,950	+59,560	
Those leaving before having a first interview	96,720	32,330	8,560	16,930	38,900	
change since Mar 2003	+5,600	+1,720	+430	+890	+2,560	
change since Jun 2002	+19,870	+5,540	+1,650	+3,550	+9,130	
Those leaving during the Gateway	496,690	214,330	74,800	72,800	134,760	
change since Mar 2003	+30,760	+12,490	+3,670	+4,750	+9,850	
change since Jun 2002	+100,000	+39,570	+14,260	+15,510	+30,670	
Those leaving from Options	130,700	53,370	9,780	6,080	61,470	
change since Mar 2003	+6,280	+2,010	+540	+430	+3,300	
change since Jun 2002	+24,390	+8,050	+1,890	+1,410	+13,040	
of which:						
Employment	42,000	21,440	1,470	410	18,680	
Education and Training	39,370	13,000	3,360	3,520	19,490	
Voluntary Sector	25,460	9,790	2,670	1,110	11,900	
Environment Task Force	23,870	9,150	2,280	1,040	11,410	
Those leaving from Follow-Through	184,110	53,870	15,380	85,220	29,640	
change since Mar 2003	+9,450	+2,550	+740	+4,050	+2,110	
change since Jun 2002	+34,060	+8,940	+2,920	+15,490	+6,730	
by last option entered:						
Employment	24,420	9,040	1,620	9,340	4,410	
Education and Training	74,480	21,760	5,960	35,360	11,400	
Voluntary Sector	43,250	12,040	4,030	20,820	6,360	
Environment Task Force	41,970	11,040	3,770	19,700	7,460	

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

- a Those who are recorded by Jobcentre Plus 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.
b Includes, for example, transfer to a training programme, or gone abroad. Also includes people who, on leaving New Deal, continue to claim JSA.
c Figures for the last three months for unsubsidised employment are provisional, as some of these leavers could still return to JSA within 13 weeks of leaving New Deal, and would hence rejoin the programme, having achieved an unsustained job.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Immediate destinations on leaving enhanced New Deal 25 plus at end of June 2003^a

K.15

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Left Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)					Return to JSA
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not Known	
All Leavers	203,870	51,380	35,730	20,120	37,320	59,340
change since Mar 2003 ^d	+32,730	+7,870	+4,640	+3,200	+7,190	+9,830
change since Jun 2002	+116,580	+26,870	+18,020	+10,690	+22,670	+38,330
Those leaving before having a first interview	9,390	2,470	1,960	1,000	2,080	1,880
change since Mar 2003	+1,220	+330	+240	+150	+310	+200
change since Jun 2002	+4,530	+1,160	+960	+470	+1,020	+920
Those leaving during the Gateway	132,390	39,130	30,900	17,160	16,520	28,680
change since Mar 2003	+19,360	+5,940	+3,880	+2,680	+2,760	+4,100
change since Jun 2002	+68,110	+19,690	+15,120	+9,010	+8,640	+15,660
Those leaving from IAP^e	26,790	5,120	440	710	16,190	4,330
change since Mar 2003	+4,800	+570	+60	+90	+3,540	+550
change since Jun 2002	+16,870	+2,570	+220	+320	+11,090	+2,680
of which:						
Employment Option	8,050	590	70	60	4,630	2,700
BET/BS ^f	3,310	680	70	120	2,220	220
Self employment	2,340	630	10	60	1,430	210
ETO ^g	510	90	20	30	330	50
Work experience / Placements	6,420	1,600	150	130	3,940	610
IAP Training ^e	5,980	1,500	120	290	3,570	500
Other	180	20	0	30	80	50
Those leaving from Follow-Through	35,270	4,660	2,420	1,250	2,530	24,420
change since Mar 2003	+7,340	+1,030	+460	+290	+590	+4,980
change since Jun 2002	+27,060	+3,450	+1,730	+890	+1,930	+19,060
by last option entered:						
Employment Option	2,280	540	170	80	170	1,330
BET/BS ^f	5,530	500	500	220	360	3,950
Self employment	1,730	270	110	70	130	1,150
ETO ^g	1,080	150	70	60	110	690
Work experience/Placements	12,120	1,480	760	380	900	8,610
IAP Training ^e	12,360	1,700	790	420	850	8,600
Other	170	30	20	10	10	100

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

- a See footnote b to Table K.11.
b See footnote a to Table K.14.
c Includes, for example, transfer to a training programme, or gone abroad.
d See footnote c to Table K.14.
e See footnote a to Table K.13.
f See footnote b to Table K.13.
g See footnote c to Table K.13.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Summary of people into jobs through New Deal at end of June 2003^a

K.16

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	New Deal for Young People		New Deal 25 plus			
	Total	of which: Sustained ^c	Total	of which: Sustained ^c	Enhanced programme ^b	
					Total	of which: Sustained ^c
Summary						
Total						
as at end Jun 2003	444,890	351,700	154,900	122,150	77,890	60,940
change since Mar 2003	+19,880	+16,760	-	-	+10,310	+8,450
change since Jun 2002	+73,810	+57,560	-	-	+40,160	+31,030
Characteristics						
Male	324,970	255,150	-	-	65,690	51,090
Female	119,600	96,300	-	-	12,170	9,820
People with disabilities ^d	52,970	40,900	-	-	21,220	16,780
Ethnic Group						
White	369,820	292,340	-	-	66,580	51,900
Ethnic Minority Groups	55,400	43,130	-	-	8,520	6,820
Black - Caribbean	9,390	6,860	-	-	1,650	1,250
Black - African	5,690	4,090	-	-	1,080	800
Black - Other	4,110	3,010	-	-	440	320
Indian	7,530	6,200	-	-	950	770
Pakistani	11,990	9,540	-	-	1,130	960
Bangladeshi	4,210	3,470	-	-	410	360
Chinese	770	650	-	-	180	150
Other	11,710	9,310	-	-	2,680	2,220
Prefer not to say	16,470	13,150	-	-	2,780	2,200
Not stated/unknown	3,200	3,070	-	-	20	20
Age Group						
18-24	444,890	351,700	-	-	14,620	11,060
25-29	-	-	-	-	16,110	12,480
30-34	-	-	-	-	14,230	11,090
35-39	-	-	-	-	11,540	9,150
40-44	-	-	-	-	9,530	7,610
45-49	-	-	-	-	7,040	5,710
50-54	-	-	-	-	4,650	3,710
55-59	-	-	-	-	80	70
60+	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- a The table counts number of individuals into employment from NDYP and ND 25 plus. On this basis, a ND participant on either programme is only ever counted once as starting employment from that programme. 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 See footnote b to Table K.11.
c A job from which the participant does not return to New Deal within 13 weeks. This includes jobs in which participants have been employed for less than 13 weeks, but have not yet returned to New Deal.
d See footnote d to Table K.11.

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 earnings@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819008 earnings@ons.gov.uk
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 earnings@ons.gov.uk
Earnings of low paid workers	01633 819039 lowpay@ons.gov.uk
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819008 earnings@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region	020 7533 6094 labour.market@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 pS17. 0191 334 2680

National Statistics Time Series Data service. 0845 6013034

The latest labour market statistics national and regional First Releases can be accessed at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_regional.asp. Regional releases can be viewed by clicking on the regions on the map, and a link to the national release appears below the map. If you have any problems with this service, contact the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094.